



**Country of intervention:** BOLIVIA **Partner(s):** FAO - in consortium with: UNICEF, UNDP, IOM-OIM, Ayuda en Acción, Soluciones Prácticas

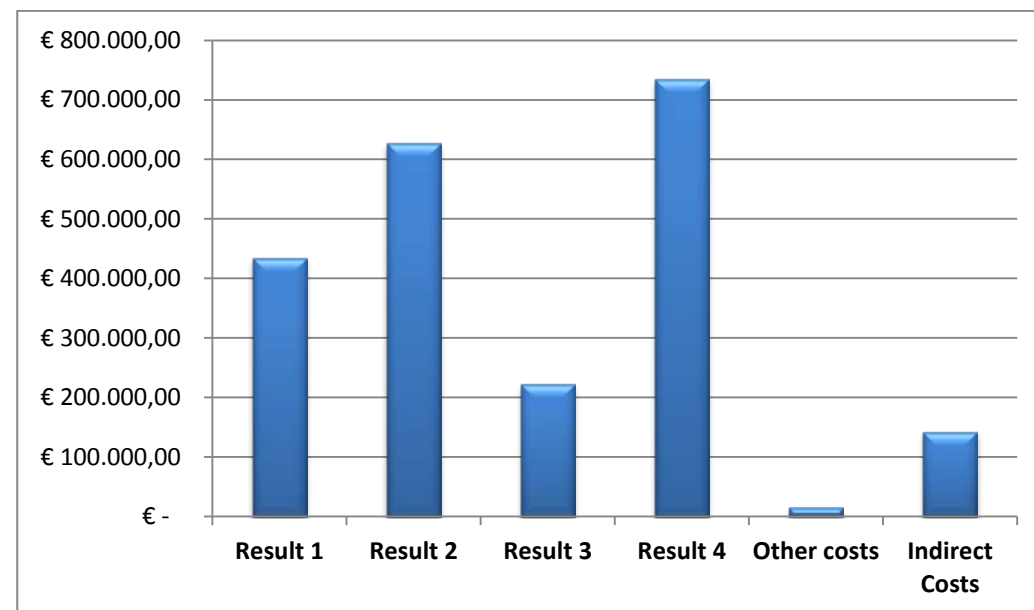
**Title of the Action:** Increasing preparedness and resilience of prioritized vulnerable indigenous communities and organizations, with a multi-sectoral approach at local, subnational and national levels in Mamore and Beni watersheds **Thematic:** Resilience to floods

**Area of Intervention:** Mamoré and Beni Riversheds  
 - Municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Palos Blancos and Guanay (Department of La Paz)  
 - Municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Borja, Reyes, San Ignacio de Moxos, Riberalta, Santa Ana, San Joaquin, San Ramón, (Department of Beni).

**Start date:** 01-May-2015 **End date:** 31-Dec-2016 **Duration:** 20 months **Beneficiaries:** 47.400 individuals  
 181 organizations

<b>Budget Euros €</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>€ 2.176.472,00</b>	<b>European Commission ECHO contribution</b>	<b>€ 1.850.000,00</b> 85% of total funding	<b>Partner and other donors contribution</b>	<b>€ 326.472,00</b> 15% of total funding
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**Budget analysis per result:**



**Map of area of intervention**



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**Focus of the intervention**

<b>Specific objective:</b>		<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	
Generate and strengthen resilience capabilities to recurrent flood disasters and their effects on livelihoods, health, nutrition, availability of safe water and organizational systems before and during a crisis for the most vulnerable communities in the basin of the Beni and Mamore rivers, linking local Early Warning Systems to the national SNATD to reduce the impact of disasters can.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable communities (52), manage integral resilience capabilities and mechanisms organizational systems to enhance local early warning system, linked to a national level.</li> <li>Number of communities (30) that introduced and implemented at least two resilience strategies in order to minimize vulnerabilities and risks.</li> </ol>	
<b>SUB SECTOR</b>	<b>RESULT</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	
Local Disaster Management / Institutional linkages and advocacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state (at all levels) and prioritized communities in Beni and Mamore river sheds have strengthened their own capacities to reduce risks of flooding through the adoption of accurate strategies and proper coordination mechanisms in emergency situations, using and disseminating effectively hydro meteorological information for decision making based on local EWS connected to SNATD</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the end of the project one local Early Warning System for both watersheds (Beni and Mamoré) has been implemented and integrated into the National Disaster Early Warning System (SNATD), including a hydrological model useful for both watersheds; once the system is installed and hydrological information is transmitted and articulated to the UGR in each municipality, a news information channel is activated through communication model, which shall be developed with the participation of the three levels of government to reach timely and early on each of the communities located on the banks of both rivers.</li> <li>At the end of the project, all targeted communities have developed a communal action plans for Disaster Risk Management, which are integrated into the Municipal Plan and also to the Basin Risk Reduction Plan.</li> <li>At the end of the project 12 municipalities have RMU producing food security information alerts and transmitting floods alerts to most vulnerable communities.</li> <li>All municipalities prioritized in the proposal are trained by IOM in installation and operation of shelters and temporary shelters with all the SPHERE standards. After training processes most of participants already trained have to replicate in other locations those new knowledge.</li> </ol>	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted communities reduce their vulnerability to emergencies through the improvement of their water and sanitation services and nutritional and hygiene practices ensuring the strength of municipal and departmental capacities to emergencies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 200 families have access to sustainable water services and sanitation with equity developed by municipalities</li> <li>70% of health personnel and from municipalities linked with nutrition and ASH of prioritized municipalities were trained in nutrition, hygiene and nutritional assistance during emergencies</li> <li>At the end of the project 5 communities and their water committees have improved their water management capabilities during crisis times and are good examples of organization, innovations an technological management for their communities and municipalities</li> <li>At the end of the project at least 15 relevant actors are trained in shelters by OIM in coordination with.</li> </ol>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities strengthened their response capacity for facing emergencies, to ensure their food security, enhancing resilience through the preparation and disaster risk reduction related to livelihoods, especially agricultural, livestock production and friendly management of the natural resources, adopting livelihood strategies and practices generating sustainability, even during the crisis times.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effectiveness of the resilience from the most vulnerable livelihoods, recovering and implementing ancestral and innovated practices and their adoption, is proved in 20 communities</li> <li>One in-depth analysis that provides information of different livelihoods and how to strength the resilience of the most vulnerable.</li> <li>At least ten local, provincial or national organizations adopted different strategies that allow the population and local organizations to enhance local livelihoods.</li> <li>Eight community economic organizations have the ability to generate savings for emergencies and incorporate savings methodology into their management plans which is promoted locally and disseminated at departmental and national levels through social networking and participation in fairs.</li> <li>Three functional units responsible of local productive development in each pilot municipality for the formulation and implementation of strategies are strengthened for small and medium size businesses, to ensure that goods and services required during the response and recovery phases are provided largely through the local market, favoring the recovery thereof, reducing logistics costs and improving the resilience of livelihoods at the municipal level.</li> </ol>



<p>Local Disaster Management/ Information, education, communication</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Increase the resilience of indigenous and peasant communities of the Beni and Mamore River watersheds, through a processes of capacity building and the incorporation of Disaster Risk Management issues in educational curricula as well as in regionalized educational and technical units.</p>	<p><b>4.1</b> At the end of the project 20 schools in the most vulnerable communities in four municipalities are classified as "Safe Schools" and have school plans (DRM, contingency, evacuation, etc.)</p> <p><b>4.2</b> At the end of the project educational models incorporating DRM issues are contextualized and implemented within the educational curricula for four municipalities and the regionalized curricula of the Tacana Indigenous People</p> <p><b>4.3</b> At the end of the project two technical training institutions and / or universities have incorporated DRM in their educational curricula</p>
<p><b>Main activities:</b></p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Implementation of the EWS including hydrological analysis in the municipalities and priority communities of both basins (Beni and Mamore rivers), integrated into SNATD to determine flood alert levels.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> The municipal EWS will be integrated into Agro-environmental Observatory of the MDRyT to monitor the agro-climatic conditions for production of main staple crops.</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Government contingency plans is linked to the basins of the rivers Beni and Mamore, agreed with social organizations, municipal, departmental and national authorities, including all institutions involved in each phase of the emergency response.</p> <p><b>2.1</b> Initial nutritional status of children under five years old, pregnant and breastfeeding women (anthropometric, key nutrition and hygiene practices)</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Establishment of a local promoter's network in communities by selecting one man and one woman per affected community.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> 2.3 Community Promoters training in Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Environmental Education topics and trainings on child nutrition, breast feeding, complementary feeding and micronutrient use.</p> <p><b>3.1</b> 3.1 Design, disseminate and implement strategies to reduce livelihood risks, in prioritized communities integrating the management of territorial space in the indigenous TCO, accordingly to the livelihood analysis developed by both Resilience consortia.</p> <p><b>3.2</b> 3.2 Design a strategy of diversifying backyard cropping systems and alternative use of river banks that allow timely and efficient use of alluvial areas before the floods, rescuing and disseminating the use of crops high nutritional value and capacity of indigenous communities in their productive recovery, based on the livelihood vulnerability study.</p> <p><b>3.3</b> 3.3 Establish demonstrative agricultural plots of proven ancestral practices for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation promoting the participation of local leaders</p> <p><b>4.1</b> 4.1 Incorporation, dissemination and socializing DRM issues in the educational curricula of educational units of four municipalities and in the regionalized curricula of the Tacana Indigenous People.</p> <p><b>4.2</b> 4.2 Refurbishment of educational units as safe schools in the identified vulnerable communities and development of school plans to include DRM issues (contingency plans, evacuations, emergency, etc.)</p> <p><b>4.3</b> 4.3 Preparation, development and implementation of educational modules considering the vulnerabilities of communities</p>	

**DISCLAIMER:**

*The information included in this fiche has been extracted from the Single Form of the project. The purpose to share this information is only oriented to enhance cooperation and coordination mechanisms among humanitarian organizations and other donors in the country of intervention. To share this information is necessary the acceptance by the concerned partner in the field.*