



Courtesy Sebastião Salgado (c)

Protecting the Earth's First Responders from Covid-19: How to Prevent the Extinction of Indigenous Communities in the Amazon

The photograph on the front page belongs to the Brazilian photojournalist Sebastião Salgado, who started a petition with his wife, the author, film producer and environmentalist Lélia Wanick Salgado, calling on the Brazilian government to protect indigenous communities: the petition can be found by [clicking here](#). His campaign garnered international attention. [See here the article from The Guardian](#): 'We are on the eve of a genocide': Brazil urged to save Amazon tribes from Covid-19.

An Urgent Appeal: Let's Work Together To Protect Earth's First Responders

Dear friends of the Amazon,

We address this to you not as potential donors, but as human beings who have dedicated much of your lives to protect the Amazon and its peoples. Thank you, sincerely, for all the work you have done so far amidst these enormous challenges.

After a two-month investigation, it has become clear to us that if we do not do more urgently to help indigenous groups in the Amazon we could see the extinction of some of these crucial peoples in our lifetime. Hidden from view, the Coronavirus is an incomprehensible nightmare unfolding in the Amazon. This is not just a moral tragedy, but a mortal threat to our earth's biodiversity given that indigenous peoples are the rainforests' first responders. [Without these nations, there is no Amazon.](#)¹

In responding to this crisis in the Amazon, Avaaz has already deployed more than 1 million dollars in the last four weeks to vulnerable groups across Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. These funds have all come from small donations from our members around the world, which is the only funding we accept. However, there are many organizations and communities in urgent need that we were not able to support, and that's where we hope you will step in to join us.

This briefing aims to share with the Amazon donor community the internal investigation that Avaaz conducted to effectively determine where and how to deploy our resources, and to share details about the most impressive organizations and communities on the ground that we found who are still in urgent need of funds. Leveraging our extensive connections in grassroots and grassroots networks, we've built a holistic analysis of the current and future impacts of the Covid-19 crisis in the Amazon, especially its health, food, security, economic, and cultural implications, and as well the resulting threat to biodiversity.

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This briefing contains an outline of our findings on the current living conditions of the indigenous peoples in the Amazon during Covid-19, an update of the Avaaz response to this crisis and the challenges we're facing today and in the near future. It also contains the perspectives of our partners on the ground as well as those in government who spoke to us candidly and under the condition of anonymity.

Since May 2020, Avaaz has been actively scouting communities in the "blindspot" of conventional aid sources, paying particular attention to communities who have had no access to resources and limited support, as well as seeking to understand what these communities truly need, and how our support can be most transformative right now. In the course of our assessment, we did interviews with more than 120 indigenous and local people on the ground in the Amazon across multiple languages and dialects as well as interviews with local health experts and analysis of satellite imagery and health maps. You can see more detail on our research methodology at the end of this document.

Guided by our granting criteria and the initial findings of our research, we defined a list of the top 50 grantees that we see as being most effective in addressing this crisis. Avaaz immediately deployed our member funds to support 15 of these grantees. In addition, a high-net-worth individual (who prefers to remain anonymous) donated 1.6 million Euros directly to 10 more grantees to help cover the gap. Currently, there are 25 more groups that still need urgent funding. At the end of this briefing, we have provided detailed descriptions of these communities and organizations, including scope of needs, budgets, and contact details.

We have to confess, at times we have struggled in writing this report. It's been hard not to replay the stories we've heard on repeat: from the people sobbing because they haven't eaten for a few days or because they lost their loved ones to Covid-19, to the people that are sick themselves and are in anguish because they can't help their own people. Our tears have been blurring our vision, both literally and figuratively. We had to continually step back to gain per-

spective and ground ourselves. In this process, we never closed our eyes or our hearts to the stories or the pain, but we also made sure not to let that blind us from our mission: to leverage the support of people around the world and channel it directly to the places where we can help make the most change in the most effective and transformative way possible.

The indigenous peoples in the Amazon are counting on all of us, but we are not alone: [more than 130,000 citizens](#) around the world have already given what they can and thousands of volunteers are on the ground. Looking after nature's first responders in this moment of pandemic and ecological crisis could be one of the most impactful and important things we can do in our lifetimes to ensure a safe and sustainable future for all.

With hope and determination,

Oscar Soria, on behalf of the Avaaz team

Protecting
Earth's First
Responders
From
Covid-19



Protecting Earth's First Responders From Covid-19

Losing the indigenous peoples, and in particular the elders, will have irreparable consequences for our climate, our biodiversity, and all of our cultures.

According to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), 34 million inhabitants live in the Amazon, accounting for 11% of the population of the Amazon countries, with 420 different indigenous and tribal peoples speaking 86 languages and 650 dialects.² Indigenous organizations estimate that more than 9% of the Amazon population (more than 3 million) is made up of indigenous peoples, and that at least 60% of such peoples live in total isolation.³ There are 2,467 indigenous territories and 826 aldeas, based on data from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

According to the latest science, indigenous peoples have been the most effective actors in protecting our biodiversity and our climate⁴, and they serve as a buffer against the pandemic in numerous ways: preventing the spread of disease by enabling wildlife to remain in its habitat, safeguarding the diverse ecosystems that can serve as a source of medicine, and improving food security⁵.

Make no mistake here: losing the indigenous peoples, and in particular the elders, will have irreparable consequences for our climate, our biodiversity, and all of our cultures. They are the only ones that understand the ecological dynamics, and so with them lies our hope for any restoration of the biome. Their languages and wisdom have the key to understanding ecological dynamics, [according to the latest reports of IPBES \(Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services\)](#)⁶.

In the Amazon, satellite data shows a steep increase in land clearing as Covid-19 precautions reduce the presence of forest protectors. For instance, deforestation in Brazil's Amazon has increased to its fastest pace in years—and the season when clearing typically accelerates hasn't even begun yet. Satellite data collected by Brazil's National Institute for Space Research from August 2019 through March 2020 show 2,031 square miles of new clearings. The newly deforested area is 71% larger than the previous high for the equivalent period, which was recorded in 2016 and 2017⁷.

The Risk Assessment: The Reality On The Ground For Indigenous Communities In The Amazon



The Risk Assessment: The Reality On The Ground For Indigenous Communities In The Amazon

In isolated villages of indigenous groups as well as indigenous communities living in densely populated cities, the incidence of Covid-19 is twice as high.

At the time of finishing this briefing (July 12, 2020), **there are 13,848 registered cases of Covid-19 among 160 first nations in the Amazon, and already 842 indigenous have died.** The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that this number could well exceed 20,000⁸.

It should be taken into account that determining cases within indigenous peoples is extremely complicated due to: (a) the lack of technological means to report and record information effectively (there are many remote areas); (b) the Amazon territory, much less its indigenous communities, does not have adequate health infrastructure to carry out Covid-19 tests in a timely manner; and (c) indigenous population in urban sectors are counted within the general contagion registers, so there is no accounting based on ethnicity.

Currently, the lethality of the virus in the Amazon is very high (average 5%). This is due to very limited intensive care capacity, limited resources to respond to the virus, unsecured livelihoods, as well as the persistence of land clearing and continuation of extractive industry projects despite the outbreak. In isolated villages of indigenous groups as well as indigenous communities living in densely populated cities, the incidence of Covid-19 is twice as high.

Indigenous communities across the Amazon are staying in their territories and entering lockdown to avoid the spread of the virus. **Although in some cases isolation wasn't enough**, still it's been one of the most effective ways to contain or minimize the advancement of Covid-19.

Most of the Covid-19 cases occur among the poorest of the poor, in the peripheries. That's why, in the absence of medical supplies and adequate health care access, indigenous peoples are turning to traditional medicine as a response for their communities against the pandemic, and grassroots organizations are spreading this information as a potential solution to the lack of medical supplies and medicine to their constituencies.

A case of multiple threats

Indigenous peoples are some of the most vulnerable to the Coronavirus due to their isolated locations, limited access to healthcare (including prevalence of preexisting conditions), and other pressures on their land and livelihoods.

Covid-19 reached indigenous territories in April: one of the first cases was a teenager of the Yanomami in Brazil, who had pre-existing health problems, including malnutrition, anemia, and repetitive malaria. He went into intensive care on April 3 and then sadly died on April 11.⁹ His death reflects a common reality in the Amazon: pre-existing threats prevalent within indigenous communities are inflaming and exacerbating the impact of Covid-19. Such pre-existing threats include limited access to public health and education services as well as violence, discrimination, and environmental destruction heightened by climate change¹⁰.

Indigenous peoples in the Amazon are facing multiple threats in addition to Covid-19:

- **Government neglect and failure**

Currently there is a demonstrated inability of the governments in the region to control the spread of the virus¹¹. The communities do not have adequate health infrastructure¹² in normal times, let alone being prepared to face the pandemic. They don't have any concrete allocation of either biosafety supplies or the Covid-19 tests necessary to detect cases in time and stop the spread. Furthermore, there is the failure to adopt strategies to ensure the conditions of food security, clean water and prevention while fully complying with the measures which were already taken by the indigenous authorities for the management of the pandemic in their territories¹³. And prevention campaigns do not reach their communities, and if they are carried out they hold no cultural relevance¹⁴.

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• **The poor state of health care systems and pre-existing health challenges:**

Between 20% to 75% percent of indigenous in all the countries of the basin suffer from malnutrition, unsatisfied basic needs, and pre-existing conditions¹⁵, such as type 2 diabetes, endemic diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, measles and yellow fever, making them more likely to suffer more extreme or fatal consequences of this pandemic¹⁶, according to several studies from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), United Nations (UN), the Pan-Amazonian Ecclesial Network (Red Eclesial Panamazónica, REPAM)¹⁷ and other expert organizations.

• **Economic implications**

A significant number of indigenous populations have little food security (food insecurity in the Amazon affects 85% of the indigenous population between the ages of 2 and 64) and are at risk of famine when their systems are shut down. They are also particularly vulnerable due to the persistence of conditions of inequality, exclusion and discrimination, as well as the conditions of relative geographic isolation of their territories. The entire production system and value chains have suffered, both in the formal and informal labor markets. In wage-based economies there is no teleworking. In short, their subsistence and small-scale economic activities have collapsed.

• **Violence**

The increase in violent events since Covid-19 are alarming in almost all countries. Just as an example, an indigenous of the Uru-eu-wau-wau tribe in Brazil was killed last May (he was a “guardian of the forest”, helping to protect his community and other tribes in self-isolation in his region)¹⁸.

• **Oil spills and other direct environmental impacts**

Extractive activities are carried out without any restrictions. Despite the decreed quarantine in most countries, oil, mining, and logging companies continue to enter their territories without any protocol of security¹⁹. Oil spills have been reported in Ecuador and Peru.

• **Floods**

Paradoxically the communities that protect nature often suffer the worst consequences of climate change – many have experienced unprecedented flooding. Floods have been reported from Ecuador and French Guiana, help has not yet arrived - and indigenous peoples²⁰ are displaced.

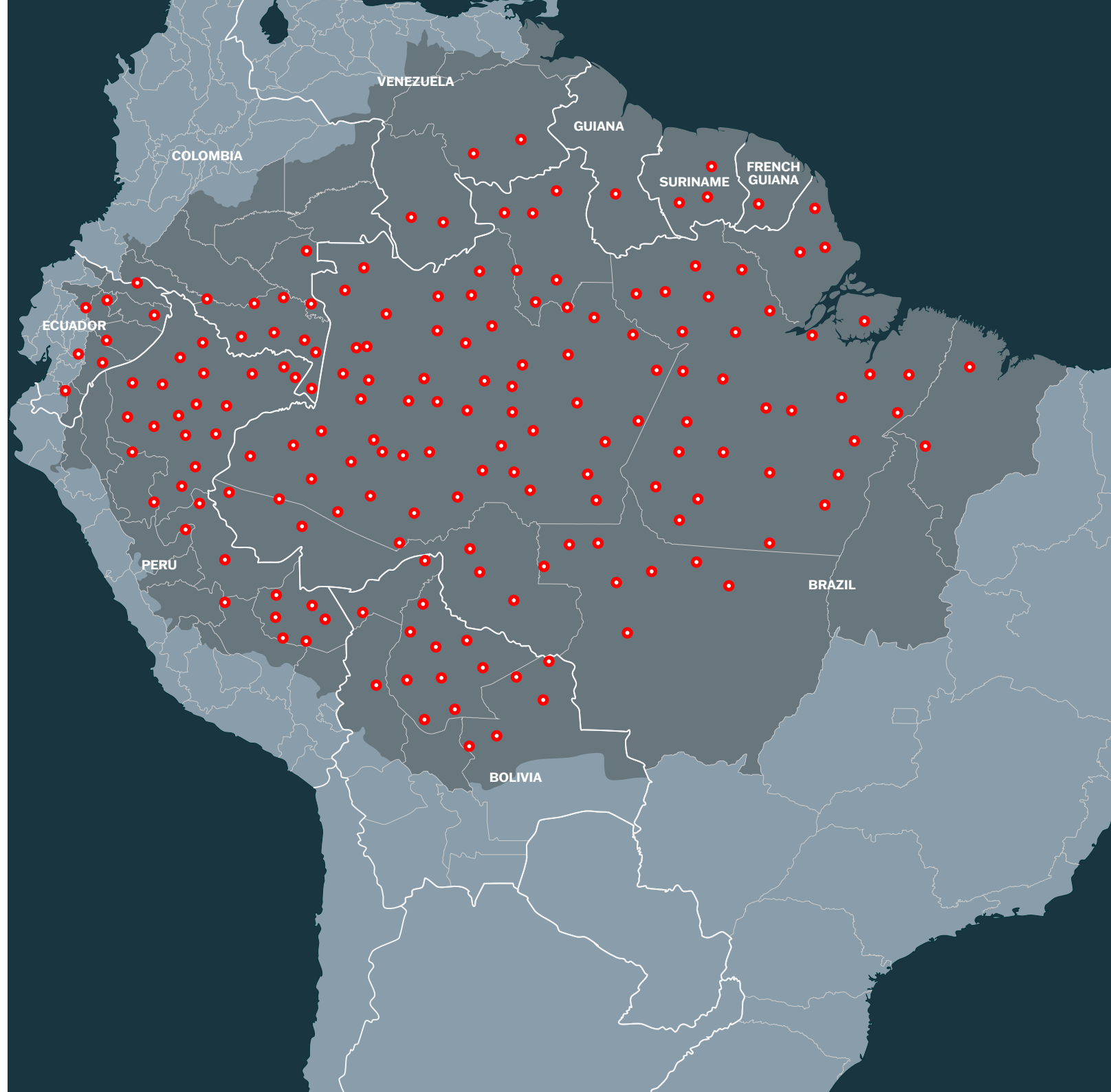
• **Fires**

The fire seasons, which have already started, are surpassing previous records. Fires are predicted to affect the majority of the area until October and will pose additional logistical challenges to deliver the necessary elements to the most remote communities²¹.

The Risk Assessment: The Reality On The Ground For Indigenous Communities In The Amazon

THE SITUATION COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The cases outlined in this map are the ones corroborated by the national federations of indigenous organizations in the Amazon.



The Risk Assessment: The Reality On The Ground For Indigenous Communities In The Amazon

THE SITUATION COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The cases outlined in this table are the ones corroborated by the national federations of indigenous organizations in the Amazon. These may or may not coincide with official statistics, which have been unreliable and inaccurate since the beginning of the crisis.

Country	Confirmed Cases	Confirmed Deaths	Affected Indigenous Nationalities
BRAZIL	6,482	337	Aparai, Apinajé, Apurinã, Arapiun, Arapaso, Arara, Assurini Do Trocará, Awá Guajá, Baniwa, Banawa, Baré, Borari, Canela Apanyekrá, Cinta Larga, Desana, Galiby Kalinã, Galiby Marworno, Gavião (Akrãtikatej, Kykatejê, Parkatêjê), Gavião Pycoby, Guajajara, Hixkaryana, Huni Kuin, Hupda, Jaminawa, Jaminawa Arara, Juruna, Javaé, Kahyana, Ka'apor, Kayapó, Kalapalo Pueblos Afectados, Kanamari/Tukuna, Kanoê, Karajá, Karaá Xambioá, Karapana, Karipuna, Karitiana, Kaxuyana, Kokama, Koripako, Krikatí, Kubeo, Kumaruara, Kuruaya, Kurã Bakairi, Macuxi, Madija, Manchineri, Marubo, Matsés (Mayoruna), Memortumtumré, Mirititapuya, Mura, Munduruku, Macuxi, Omagua-kambeba, Parakanã, Piratapuya, Puyanawa, Puruborá, Palikur, Sateré-mawé, Shanenawa, Shawãdawã Arara, Suruí Do Sororó, Tariano, Taurepang, Tembê, Tikuna, Tiriyo, Tukano, Tupinambá, Tuyuca, Wai Wai, Wanano, Werekena, Warao, Wapichana, Yanomami, Yawalapiti, Yawanawá, Wayana, Xavante, Xerente, Xikrin Do Bacajá, Xikrin Do Cateté, Xipaya, Zoro.
PERU	3,639	379	Matsés, Kichwas, Omagua, Achuar, Cocama, Awajún, Wampis, Urarina, Capanahua, Ocaina, Huitoto, Tikuna, Amahuaca, Yora, Kandoz., Shipibo, Shawi, Shiwilos, Quechua, Kandozi, Chapra, Yine, Shipibo Conibo, Ashaninka, Cacataibo, Yanesha, Asheninka, Isconahua, Chapra.
COLOMBIA	2,208	25	Andoque, Bora, Cocamas, Cubeo, Matapi, Miraña, Tanimuca, Uitoto, Tikuna, Yacuna.
ECUADOR	1,121	35	Kichwa, Achuar, Secoya, Shiwiar, Shuar, Waorani, Kofan Andwa.
BOLIVIA	269	62	Moxeño Trinitario, Movima, Mojeño Ignaciano, Cabineño, Trinitario Río Mamoré, Guarayos, Chiquitano, Cuyubaba, Esse Ejja, Yucaré, Baure, Itonama, Sirionó, Ayoreo, Mosestén, Yuqui, Canichana, Leco de Apolo.
GUYANA	63	1	Arawak
VENEZUELA	47	1	Yeral, Kurripaco, Pemón, Warao.
SURINAME	19	1	Tirijo, Lokono/Kaliña.
FRENCH GUIANA	19	1	Arawak.

SOURCES

Brazil: COIAB (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon); **Peru:** AIDSESP (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest); **Colombia:** OPIAC (Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon); **Ecuador:** CONFENIAE (Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon); **Bolivia:** CIDOB Organica (Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of the East, Chaco and Amazon of Bolivia); **Guyana:** APA (Amerindian Peoples Association); **Venezuela:** ORPIA (Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon); **Surinam:** OIS (Organization of Indigenous People in Suriname); **French Guiana:** FOAG (Federation of Indigenous Organizations in Guyana), COICA and PAHO

The Risk Assessment: The Reality On The Ground For Indigenous Communities In The Amazon

The spread of Covid-19 is increasing at an alarming rate and migrating from large city centers to the deepest regions of the Amazon forest.

CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE GRANT-MAKING

The first grants and our conversations with local indigenous leaders on the ground showed us how challenging it would be to bring effective support to the region. Some of these challenges preceded Covid-19, and others were brought about by the virus spreading in the region, impacting its institutions, social fabric, and economies.

• **Logistical challenges:**

Transportation costs have always been high in the Amazon, and with the increase in demand, prices have risen exponentially, making it more difficult for civil society organizations to afford large scale operations to protect vulnerable groups.

For example, in the Brazilian Amazon, a territory ten times larger than France, there are only three oxygen factories located in three of the largest cities (Manaus, Santarém, and Belém). However, due to the great distance between these urban centers and the indigenous communities, oxygen cylinders weighing 85 kilograms each, often have to travel over a thousand kilometers to be refilled. Poor infrastructure is yet another aggravating factor in this process. With the limited amount of roads in the Amazon, oxygen cylinders are most commonly transported on boats via rivers - a journey that may take up to two weeks each way, depending on the destination. Unsurprisingly, the financial burden of this operation is extremely high. Each cylinder provides on average only 30 hours worth of oxygen but costs up to USD 600 to refill.

In order to decrease the costs of the traditional oxygen cylinder logistics, the Brazilian health NGO Expedicionarios da Saude (EDS) has created a mobile oxygen therapy unit (UAPI), which relies on the use of portable oxygen concentrators. These devices are able to produce the same amount of oxygen contained in a large cylinder for a fraction of the cost: USD 10.00. So far, EDS has successfully distributed 451 oxygen concentrators to 119 remote locations spread across the Amazon.

EDS's prioritization for delivering UAPIs is based on the prevalence of Covid-19 cases in each locality. The spread of

Covid-19 is increasing at an alarming rate and migrating from large city centers to the deepest regions of the Amazon forest. The further the disease travels, the higher the costs of delivering these units to the remote communities who need them the most. The cost of a basic UAPI capable of assisting up to 10 coronavirus patients is around USD 15,000; however, this figure may easily double in even more remote areas.

The remote location of Aldeia 31 (-5.66087 S, -72.96164 W), for example, is home to some 340 individuals and the only way to quickly reach the location is by helicopter from the nearest airport of Tabatinga, approximately 370 kilometers away. The trip takes around two hours each way and costs around USD 16,000. Unfortunately, it is only a matter of time until Covid-19 reaches this community, situated along the Javari River. Most likely, the virus will be unintentionally brought in by illegal miners or even by community relatives, who travel and trade along the river as a means of survival. When this happens, there will be devastating effects upon a vulnerable population unprepared for such adversities.

In this case, the greatest short term adversity EDS faces is the increased cost of transportation as they begin to travel deeper and deeper into the forest in order to reach geographically isolated areas. This is why more financial support is crucial in order to continue their work of implementing UAPIs and preparing the indigenous communities of the Amazon region with the necessary equipment and medical treatments to face this pandemic.

• **Transnational border challenges**

The closures of borders across national states are posing an additional challenge to indigenous peoples whose territories precede countries' geographical political divisions.

For example, the Secoya Nation in Ecuador has a population of approximately 700 people, and to date three people have died due to the virus (one was confirmed via PCR, and the other two were symptomatic without testing, but presumed due to positive confirmations of family members living in the same house). In Ecuador there are only 27 elders

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Grant-making in a rapidly changing situation requires swift decisions, with a true spirit of sensitivity of the urgency on the ground and sincerely trusting in our partners.

over the age of 65 (4%), and each loss has taken with it irrecoverable knowledge, history, and spiritual guidance. The application of rapid tests indicates that approximately 40% of the population has been exposed to Covid-19, and 26 individuals have been confirmed via PCR tests. The population is confronting the virus with the use of medicinal plants and strategic isolation and refuge of the last of the elders.

In Peru, there is a population of about 2,000 Secoya along the upper Putumayo and Napo rivers. They had avoided the Covid-19 virus until just recently, with two confirmed Covid-19-related deaths in the first week of July. Notably, these communities are in one of the most remote and historically neglected regions of Peru, and have to date received almost no humanitarian relief or medical attention. The demographics in Peru are similar to those of Ecuador, with only a handful of elders in each community.

The communities of Ecuador are attempting to support their Peruvian relatives with their Covid-19 experiences of effective medicinal plants and advice of how to avoid mass contagion via HF radio and internet calls -- due to border closings there is no other means of reaching them.

• **Timing challenges**

Grant-making in a rapidly changing situation requires swift decisions, with a true spirit of sensitivity of the urgency on the ground and sincerely trusting in our partners that the funds will be used properly. Avaaz's approach was to provide enough flexibility to local organizations to manage the resources within a broad range of activities, enabling indigenous leaders to use their wisdom to decide the best use of the funds, and to decide freely and quickly based on their particular situations. Whether to activate evacuations by plane or helicopter, or to shift the use of funds from buying test kits to health materials is something that is not up to us to decide, but to fully trust to the organizations on the ground.

• **Cultural challenges**

Cultural characteristics of some indigenous people, including aspects of their social organization and traditional cus-

toms hinder the adoption of preventative practices recommended by virologists and facilitate the spread of the virus to the community. There is also the added difficulty of removing patients from remote villages, as well as the lack of hospital beds, ICUs, and respirators in hospitals, all of which place indigenous people in a situation of heightened vulnerability.

For instance, because the lungs are ground zero for the virus, the frequent practice of smoking among the Kayapó, may represent another complicating factor. In view of the difficulty in implementing effective isolation of their villages, both in the surrounding cities and in other villages, it is reasonable to assume that Covid-19 cases may grow exponentially in the coming months, creating a situation that will require all actors on the ground to take strategic action to reduce the predictable irreversible impacts of this disease. Faced with rapid spread of the Covid-19 virus among the villages, it is expected that a significant number of Kayapó patients will need oxygen therapy, this treatment could prevent many cases from evolving from intermediate to severe, and could contribute to saving Kayapó lives, as well as alleviating the pressure on the public health system in Pará, which is already collapsing.

• **Other challenges**

The quarantine system works for people who have secure access to a variety of support systems but not for those whose daily livelihood is based on the informal economy. Many of the social support mechanisms like cash transfers require bank accounts or online registration which is not possible during lockdown, or communities may never have had access to these.

Furthermore, the criminalization of indigenous organizations from some state actors, and the constant legal harassment of some of their leaders has had an impact on their ability to receive funds: that has been the case with organizations operating in Bolivia and Venezuela. Avaaz has been working with partners in the region, such as the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin (COICA) to ensure funds can be deployed in a way that meets legal obligations while also helping groups that are constantly targeted with legal warfare tactics and financial asphyxiation.

Avaaz's
Granting
And Key
Gaps Left
To Fill



Avaaz's Granting And Key Gaps Left To Fill

Avaaz has
deployed more
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across the Amazon
and we're
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focused on
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Working in a vast territory that's almost the size of the United States, with more than 400 first nations in 9 countries with 57 subnational governments (departments, provinces or districts) altogether, aid needs to be very targeted if we want to bring support when and where it is most needed.

Although each area is unique, Avaaz used the following criteria to focus our granting:

- Communities that have greater risk of exposure to infections because of their proximity to towns, rivers and cities (communities mostly with access to roads).
- Vulnerable groups of those communities (elders and their immediate family nearby, people with pre-existing diseases and single mothers with several children) should be the first to receive aid.
- Assistance to groups who are stranded in towns without resources, and unable to travel to their home communities (also indigenous on the move, such as the ones migrating from Venezuela).
- Communities suffering environmental impacts, both directly induced by human activities (extractive industries) as well as climate change.
- We must also consider situations related to violence (land grabs, invasions) due to lack of control from states as a consequence of the Covid-19 crisis.

Avaaz's response: resilience, resistance, and recovery

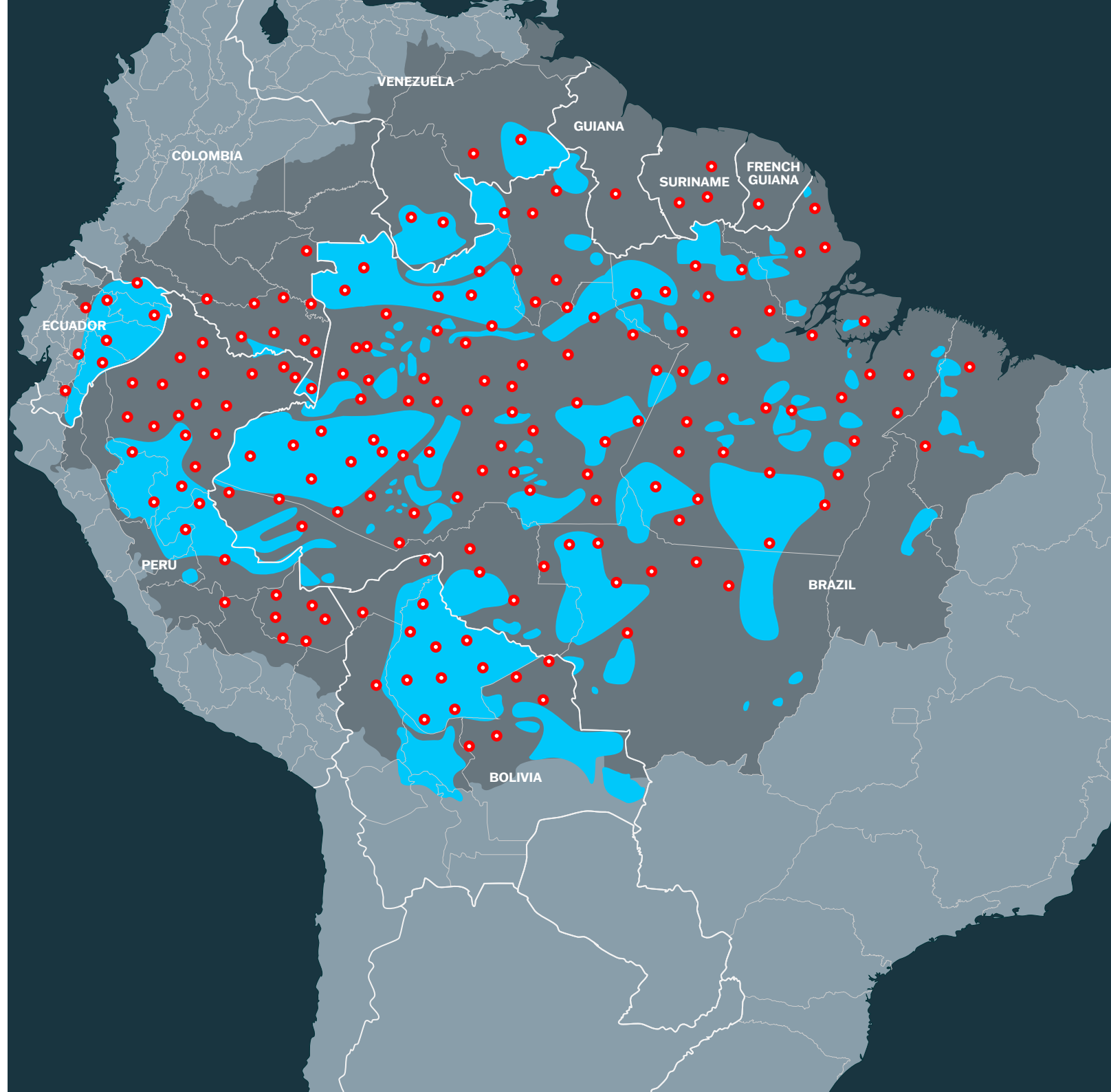
Avaaz has deployed more than one million US dollars to several organizations across the Amazon and we're committing to spend an additional USD 500,000 focused on transformational and systemic change. We're monitoring the situation closely to look for ways to support the wider response to this crisis with our partners in the indigenous and environmental movements, both short and long term.

This map (page 16) contrasts the geographical areas of influence in which we're supporting communities and organizations with Avaaz grants with the hotspots of Covid-19 cases (red points)²².

Avaaz's Granting And Key Gaps Left To Fill

COVERAGE OF THE GRANTS

This is a general outline of the grants that Avaaz already provided to several indigenous organizations in the Amazon basin, mostly focused on the provision of food and vital materials for healthcare (light blue). Red dots represent Covid-19 confirmed cases.



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COVERAGE OF THE GRANTS

This is a general outline of the grants that Avaaz already provided to several indigenous organizations in the Amazon basin, mostly focused on the provision of food and vital materials for healthcare (light blue). Red dots represent Covid-19 confirmed cases.

Country	Total	Coverage of the grants
BRAZIL *	\$664,444	Kanamari, Araweté, Parakana, Xavantes, Yanomami, Macuxi , Arubo, Kurubo, Zuruha, Zoés, Araras, Kampa, Guajará, Kayapó, Xingu, Satere-Mawe and other indigenous peoples **.
PERU	\$95,000	Kichwa, Awajun, Shawi, Shipibo-Konibo, Cacataibo, Ashaninka, Asheninka, Junicui, Sharanhua, Culinás, Mastanhua, Yaminahua, Yines, Amahuacas peoples.
COLOMBIA	\$95,000	Tikuna, Yagua, Cocama, Huitoto, Piaroa, Tanimuca, Bora and Yukuna peoples.
ECUADOR	\$55,050	Secoya, Siona, Ai'kofan, Sapara, Andwa, Achua, Shiwiar, Arajuno, Kichwa, Shuar, Taisha, Tuu-tin-Entsa and Waorani.
BOLIVIA	\$79,710	Siriono and Yuqui peoples, and other indigenous peoples **.
VENEZUELA	\$17,000	Arawako, Uwottuja and other indigenous peoples **.
TOTAL	\$1,016,904	Details of grantee organizations available upon request

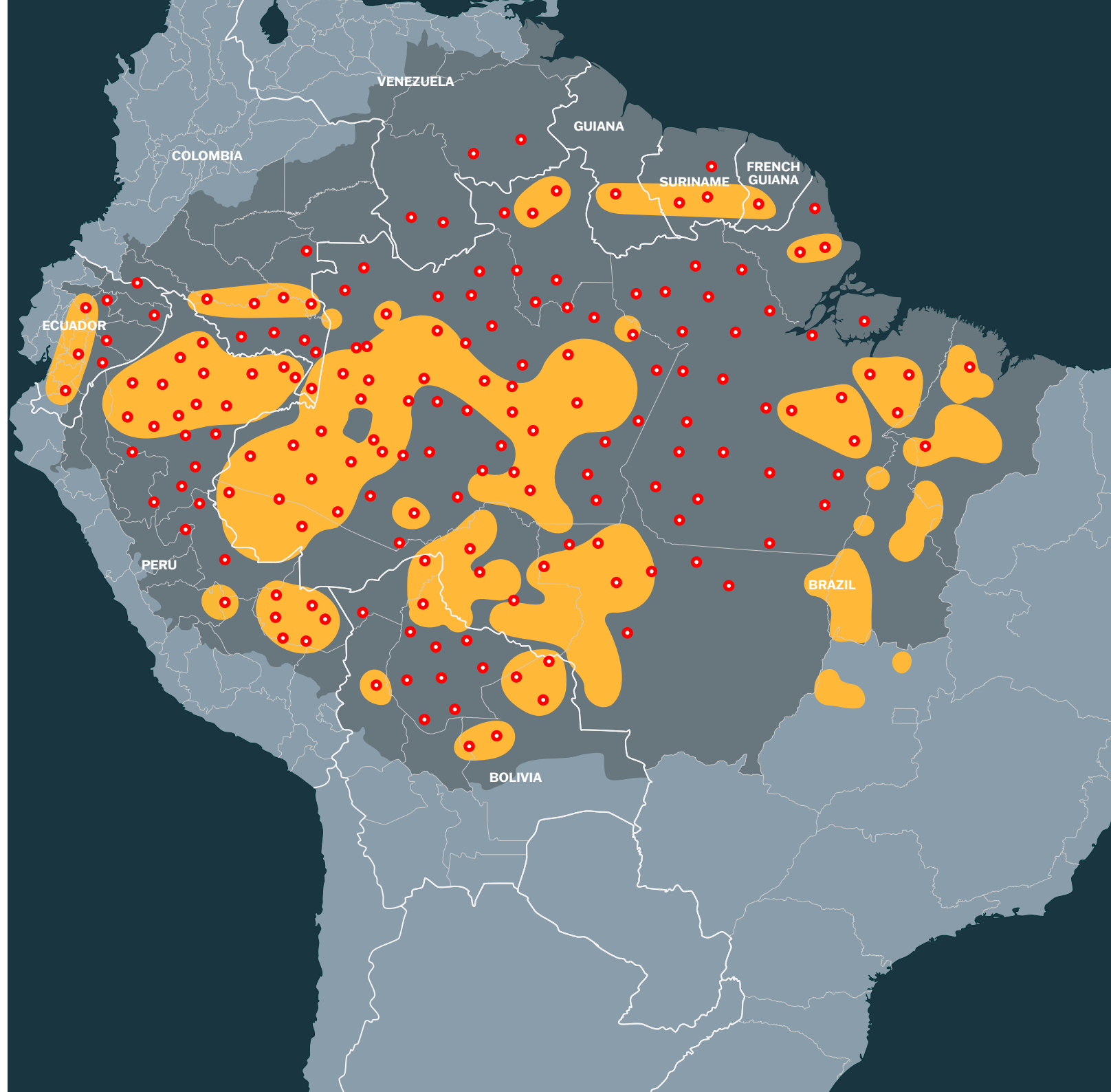
** A total amount of 641,444 USD were given to several organizations to buy health materials, food and other survival materials, and as well for associated costs (transportation, logistics, etc); and 23,000 USD were given to advocacy efforts to advance indigenous rights in the context of the pandemic.*

*** Out of security, legal and other concerns, certain denominations of indigenous peoples were not included in the listing, hence the term "other indigenous peoples".*

Avaaz's Granting And Key Gaps Left To Fill

WHAT GAPS REMAIN, COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

This is a general outline of the funding gaps we're aware of (in light orange). Red dots represent confirmed cases of Covid-19.



Avaaz's Granting And Key Gaps Left To Fill

WHAT GAPS REMAIN, COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

This is a general outline of the funding gaps we're aware of.

Country	Uncovered Areas	Affected Indigenous Peoples
BRAZIL	There are 120,000 indigenous people that are still without support along the Solimões (High and Medium) river and the Jurua rivers, from the Peruvian border all the way to Tefé (including the Ticunas, Kocamas, Kulinás, Kaixana and Krikatís. As we finish this report, only 25% of the total 46,000 Macuxi people are covered within the Brazilian jurisdiction from their area of influence. Furthermore, dozens of small indigenous nations that live in very remote areas are also underfunded or without any assistance at all. Currently, Indigenous Peoples' mortality rate from Covid-19 is 150% higher than the Brazilian average, according to a study from COIAB . Indigenous health centres located in the areas of Alto Rio Juruá, Alto Rio Solimões, Araguaia, Manaus, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Médio Rio Solimões and tributaries, Tocantins, Porto Velho, Potiguara and Vilhena are seriously underfunded and without much capacity.	Aparai, Apinajé, Apurinã, Arapiun, Arapaso, Assurini Do Trocará, Awá Guajá, Baniwa, Banawa, Baré, Borari, Canela Apanyekrá, Cinta Larga, Desana, Galiby Kalinã, Galiby Marworno, Gavião (Akrätikatej, Kykatejê, Parakatêjê), Gavião Pycoby, Hixkaryana, Huni Kuin, Hupda, Jaminawa, Jaminawa Arara, Juruna, Javaé, Kahyana, Ka'apor, Kalapalo Pueblos Afectados, Tukuna, Kanoê, Karajá, Karaá Xambioá, Karapana, Karipuna, Karitiana, Kaxuyana, Kokama, Koripako, Krikatí, Kubeo, Kumaruara, Kuruaya, Kurá Bakairi, Madija, Macuxi (25%), Manchineri, Marubo, Matsés (Mayoruna), Memortumtumé, Mirititapuya, Mura, Munduruku, Omagua-kambeba, Piratapuya, Puyanawa, Puruborá, Palikur, Shanenawa, Shawãdawã Arara, Suruí Do Sororó, Tariano, Taurepang, Tembê, Ticuna, Tiriyo, Tukano, Tupinambá, Tuyuca, Wai Wai, Wanano, Werekena, Warao, Wapichana, Yanomami, Yawalapiti, Yawanawá, Wayana, Xerente, Xikrin Do Bacajá, Xikrin Do Cateté, Xipayá and Zoro.
PERU	More than 75 indigenous communities were left on their own in the departments of Ucayali (especially in Purus and Tahuania), Loreto, Amazonas and San Martín.	Matsés, Kichwas, Omagua, Achuar, Cocama, Wampis, Urarina, Capanahua, Ocaina, Huitoto, Tikuna, Amahuaca, Yora, Kandoz, Shipibo, Shiwilós, Kandozi, Chapra, Yine, Yanesha, Asheninka, Isconahua and Chapra.
COLOMBIA	More than 370 communities are at risk in the departments of Amazonas, Guaviare, Guainia and Putumayo. The situation is also critical, in a lesser extent, in the departments of Vaupes, and Caqueta. None of these departments have an intensive care unit, and organizations have challenges to get on the ground because of the violent non-state actors, in particular armed groups. Negotiations for a cessation of hostilities have failed so far.	Andoque, Bora, Cocama, Cubeo, Matapi, Miraña, Tanimuca, Huitoto, Yacuna, Muinane, Yucuna-Matapi, Letuama, Macuna, Cawiyari and 75% of the Yagua peoples (in the inter-border area with Brazil and Peru).

SOURCES
Brazil (own survey, contrasted with data from COIAB and its regional affiliations COIPAM, FOIRN, COPIIME, APOIANP, COAPIMA, FEPOIMT, FEPIPA, OPIROMA, CIR and ArPIT); **Peru** (own survey, contrasted with data from AIDSESP); **Colombia** (own survey, contrasted with data from OPIAC and its affiliates - ACIMA, ACYYA, AIPEA, PANI, ASOAINAM, CIMTAR, COINPA, AZICATCHI, ACITAM, AZCAITA, CRIMA, OIMA, AINZA, CRIOMC, ORUCAPU, ASCAINCA, ASOTHEWALA, CRIGUA II, ASOCRIGUA, OZIP and CRIVA)

Avaaz's Granting And Key Gaps Left To Fill

WHAT GAPS REMAIN, COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

This is a general outline of the funding gaps we're aware of.

Country	Uncovered Areas	Affected Indigenous Peoples
ECUADOR	While the situation is critical in all the Amazonian provinces, the communities that are least protected are mostly in the areas of Sucumbios, Orellana and Napo given the proximity to different extractive projects. Some communities in the areas of Tena and Pastaza are also in urgent need.	Most of the Kichwa, Achuar, Secoya, Shiwiar, Shuar, Waorani, Kofan and Andwa.
BOLIVIA	While some Bolivian indigenous communities are isolated, they are going to face a shortage of food. Indigenous communities in the departments of Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba are the least covered by the public health system. In particular, the Ayoreos, the Cayubaba, the Yucaré, the Maropa, the Sirionó and the Yuqui are the more vulnerable peoples in Bolivia right now.	Cuyubaba, Moxeño Trinitario, Movima, Mojeño Ignaciano, Cabineño, Trinitario Río Mamoré, Guarayos, Chiquitano, Esse Ejja, Yucaré, Baure, Itonama, Ayoreo, Mosestén, Canichana, Maropa and Araona, and 25% of the Siriono and Yuqui.
GUIANA	Indigenous peoples living at the intersection between the western and southern borders of Brazil and Venezuela are the hardest to reach, especially the Macuxi people who live between the headwaters of the Branco and Rupununi Rivers.	Arawak and Macuxi.
VENEZUELA	The area surrounding the southern border of Brazil. The other blindspot is the area near the municipality of Atabapo, in the state of Amazonas, at the border area with Colombia.	Yeral, Kurripaco, Pemón, Warao and 10% of Arawako and Uwottuja,
SURINAME	From the Southern border of Brazil to the areas of Eilerts De Haan nature reserve and Apetina areas.	Tirijo, Lokono/Kaliña, Otro Por Definir
FRENCH GUIANA	Local organizations are reporting severe unregistered cases at the Eastern and Southern borders of Brazil, and indicating real risk in the inter-border area across the towns of Oiapoque (state of Amapá, Brazil) and St. Georges in French territory; Guiana Amazonian Park.	Arawak

SOURCES

Ecuador (own survey, contrasted with data from CONFENIAE and Amazon Frontlines); **Bolivia** (own survey, contrasted with data from CIDOB Organica); **Guiana** (APA, REPAM); **Venezuela** (own survey, contrasted with data from ORPIA); **Surinam** (OIS, REPAM); **French Guiana** (FOAG, REPAM)

Methodology

This briefing is based on interviews with more than 120 people and examination of 75 pieces of different data between April 1st and July 7, 2020. Documentation of new groups²³ and new needs have been updated according to the necessities based on the evolution of the Covid-19.

Given the legal and logistical inability to do research on the ground, Avaaz conducted the interviews via HF radio, Signal, Telegram, WhatsApp, Zoom, and satellite phone. In situations where Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, or Dutch were not shared languages, we relied on local translators.

In total, we studied 50 representative groups, 15 of which were already covered with Avaaz grants and 10 that were directly addressed by one donor. This document focuses on the remaining 25 cases that need funding and outlines in detail the latest developments in these 25 indigenous communities and organizations from the last week and second week of July.

In 30 of the 50 groups we researched, indigenous peoples have died. In three other groups indigenous peoples were seriously ill. The remaining seventeen groups involve people infected or with suspected cases, since there is no testing capacity to fully determine these cases.

As we were unable to do verification in the field, we cross-checked each group through our networks within the indigenous movement, the media, and humanitarian organizations. Each of these groups were referenced by at least three different and unrelated sources to ensure against any conflict of interest.

We also collected audiovisual and photographic evidence in order to cross-check information. We used different digital verification tools to help in the selection, review, and verification process. The verification methodology also included checking for the capture date, the upload date to social media, geolocating the content, and fact checking for corroborating evidence.

Methodology

Avaaz requested virtual meetings with the officials of health ministries of all the countries in the region. At the time this briefing was completed, we have not received any official responses to these requests. Instead, we were able to speak with some local and junior officials on the condition of anonymity.

Because of the dangerous situations prevailing in Brazil and Venezuela (especially at the border) and to a lesser extent in Bolivia and Peru, at the time of writing this briefing, some data has been withheld for the security of our partners. Avaaz is willing to share this in confidence upon request.

We also carried cost analyses with the communities using the WFP, PAHO, WHO, and other UN relevant standards indicators (e.g. food baskets, health kits, etc.). Additionally we took into account inflation projections and other indicators to evaluate realistically the buying power and the direct and associated costs of aerial and fluvial transportation of different goods, given the extensive geographical challenges to reach remote areas.

Total costs were analyzed using several indicators of currency fluctuation (which is unstable right now), since in some countries the value of the United States Dollar differs between the official, private and black market rates, the costs in dollars are just approximate, so the valid cost reference should be guided by the local currency (except Ecuador, who uses the USD as their local currency). Food and health related prices in some countries are very fluid given the economical impact of Covid-19, so costs might vary.

Nine groups are listed as not vetted by Avaaz. That is not an indication of the quality or the validity of the proposals, but our inability to provide full vetting. However, the fact that these proposals were brought, referenced, processed, and vetted by professional and reliable partner organizations, such as the ICCA Consortium and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), we have chosen to include them here and provide contact details for further those wishing to fully vet those projects.

Lastly, while we tried to be as thorough and comprehensive as possible despite the legal, political, and logistical limitations, the precision of the information outlined is subject to the limitations of the current circumstances. As this briefing is simply intended as a resource for third parties to find or match grant opportunities and not as a journalistic report or publication, Avaaz encourages independent verification of the facts contained within and cannot take responsibility for any reliance on the representations made in this report.

Proposals

Avaaz encourages potential donors to support any of the 25 local organizations that are listed in this Appendix. Avaaz carried out extensive research and supported organizations to create their own grant proposals with realistic scopes, actionable goals, precise activities, and concrete budgets. If you need more information don't hesitate to either contact us or directly connect with the organizations listed here.

In total, there's a current shortage of funds of 1,303,509 USD.

A list of basic supplies (mostly food) prepared by Bolivian migrants based in the United States, seeking to raise over \$7,000 per month to feed 350 indigenous families in poor towns within the department of Cochabamba. The U.S. economic crisis has seriously affected their economic ability to send remittances to their home communities.

Nomina de Familias

1) = 350 familias

2) = Arroz 47 Quintales precio 185 bs. x Q.

3) = Azucar 47 " " 170 " x Q.

4) = Arina 47 " " 195 " x Q.

5) = Macaron 47 " " 280 " x Q.

6) = Acehite 60 cajas de 2 litros 89 " x U.

7) = Jabon 25 cajas de 2 Kilos 190 " x U.

precios

Arroz 8.695 bs.

Azucar 7.990 bs.

Arina 9.165 bs.

Macaron 13.160 bs.

Acehite 5.340 bs.

Jabon 4.750 bs.

49.100 bs. total

7.160 \$

01

UNIVAJA - UNIÃO DOS
POVOS INDÍGENAS DO
VALE DO JAVARI
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Kurubu (isolated people, recent contact) and Matis, Mayoruna, Marubo and Kulina peoples (please also see Case 14)

LOCATION:

Vale do Javari, state of Amazonas, BRAZIL. Please see a detailed map [here](#).

**CONTEXT**

The Korubo live in the region of the Javari valley, where the Ituí and Itaquai rivers meet, in the Javari valley. Most of this population (over 200 people) still lives in isolation, moving between the Ituí, Coari and Branco rivers. In 1996, after several attempts, FUNAI contacted a small group of Korubo. After meeting with the attraction team, the Kurubo began to make successive visits to the villages of the Matis and to the Front camps in the forest. Today, the group is distributed in two communities in the lower Ituí. The Matis: estimated at several hundred at the time of the first contacts (late 1970s), they were no more than 87 in 1983. In this short period, several epidemics spread throughout the region, affecting a huge number of people, especially children and the elderly. The last months of 1981 were especially tragic, having cost the lives of about 48 Matis, leading the traumatized survivors to abandon their scattered occupations in the forest and to regroup around the Funai Post, on the banks of the Ituí River, in search of remedies. After a few years, the gardens started to produce normally, some rituals resurfaced and there was a significant population increase. However, the demographic and psychological shock resulting from a badly undertaken and unnecessarily deadly contact still persists. The Matsés or Mayoruna are an indigenous people of the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon. The tribe's ancestral lands are currently being encroached

by illegal logging practices and poaching. These homelands are located between the Javari and Galvez rivers. The Matsés have guarded their lands from both other indigenous tribes and outsider colonials. The approximately 3,200 Matsés people speak the Matsés language which belongs to the Panoan language family. In the last thirty years, they have become a largely settled people living mostly in permanent forest settlements. However, they still rely on hunting and gathering for most of their subsistence. Their main source of income comes from selling peccary hides and meat. The Marúbo people: as in their cosmology, in which new beings are formed by the aggregation or transformation of parts of dead and mutilated beings, people seem to result from the reorganization of indigenous societies decimated and fragmented by caucheiros and rubber tappers at the height of the rubber period. But this movement of dispersion and regrouping can go back to older times, as suggested by the names of marúbo sections in other neighboring Páno peoples. Living along the banks of the Juruá and Purus rivers, the Kulina are outstanding for the strength with which they maintain their cultural institutions, among them music and shamanism. An example of this is that, despite their being in contact with the Whites for a long time, and that several villages are located near urban centers, no-one knows of any Kulina living outside their lands.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Acquisition of food, fishing equipment, fuel, communication and transportation to reach isolated or recently contacted villages. They're also looking for biosecurity elements and tests.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Coordination and deployment of first aid materials.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

7 indigenous ethnic groups, 55 villages, 8 thousand hectares, 5 regions without public transport access. only accessible by boat or aircraft.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

2 months.

01

UNIVAJA - UNIÃO DOS
POVOS INDÍGENAS DO
VALE DO JAVARI
(BRAZIL)

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

1,340,774 BRL

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

Hospital equipment: 28,170.50 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

260,000 USD

- Radio: 175,221.79 BRL
 - Fuel: 146,455 BRL
 - Food kits: 889,847 BRL
 - 112 Agriculture tool kits: 101,080 BRL
-

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Atalaia do Norte

Language:

Portuguese

02

HUNI KUÏN PEOPLES /
FEPHAC PROJECT
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Huni Kuin peoples and others including Ashaninka, Madijá, Shanenawa, Shawádawa, Jaminawa, Jaminawa Arara, Yawanawa, Apolima-Arara, Kuntanawa, Noke Koi (Katukina), Nawa, Nukini, Puyanawa, Manchineri and Sapanawa.

LOCATION:

Various areas, state of Acre, BRAZIL.
Detailed map [More information: click here.](#)

**CONTEXT**

Huni Kuin and other indigenous peoples occupy 12 municipalities in the state of Acre, which is in the southern region of the Amazon, bordering Bolivia and Peru. In the capital Rio Branco, as well as in the host cities of the Municipalities where the indigenous territories are located, there are about 4,000 indigenous people living in a position of high vulnerability, without the right to attend by indigenous public policies which are exclusively to serve those who live in the villages.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Fuel, food, materials for the protection and mitigation of contamination risks, priority of rapid test material, food, hygiene equipment, protection, production of educational material and production of fabric masks for distribution to Huni Kuin communities and other listed peoples, as well as for indigenous people in an urban context.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Deployment and distribution of basic food baskets, hygiene and fuel kits.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

15,000 Huni Kuin living in 106 villages, covering 12 territories located within five municipalities. Other indigenous peoples include: Ashaninka, Madijá, Shanenawa, Shawádawa, Jaminawa, Jaminawa Arara, Yawanawa,

Apolima-Arara, Kuntanawa, Noke Koi (Katukina), Nawa, Nukini, Puyanawa, Manchineri, Sapanawa and indigenous peoples of recent contact (who do not fit a specific people).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

5 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

1,158,387.89 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

220,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Transport freight (half truck) with authorization to transport the baskets (Feijó, Tarauac and Cruzeiro Do Sul); from Rio Branco to Feijó, Tarauacá and Cruzeiro do Sul: 234 BRL (daily) for 30 days (Total: 7,600.50 BRL).
- Drilling of 114 wells to have water, the water box to make the intake and the gray hairs to take it to the village (Total: 269,000 BRL)
- Sprayers, masks, thermometers, food baskets, tests, alcohol, portable oxygen kit (Total: 825,936 BRL)
- Computer, printer, renting transportation and salaries for 1,000 BRL for 6 FTE for 5 months (Total: 55,851.39 BRL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY

Is it a non-profit? YES
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

02

HUNIKUÏN PEOPLES /
FEPHAC PROJECT
(BRAZIL)

CANDIDATE GRANTEE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:

BRAZIL, Rio Branco

Language:

Portuguese

03

DENI, APURINÃ AND
JUMA PEOPLES /OPAN
PROJECT IN MATO
GROSSO (BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Deni, Apurinã and Juma

LOCATION:Médio Purus, Solimões, Purus, Juruá
and Madeira rivers, state of Amazo-
nas, BRAZIL**CONTEXT:**

The Deni, Apurinã and Juma are part of indigenous groups of the region of the Juruá and Purus rivers who, in the 1940s, suffered the impacts of the second rubber boom, which attracted thousands of migrants. With these, came sicknesses, violent territorial disputes and exploitation of indigenous labor.

Since then, the Deni had to wait decades until they got their territorial rights guaranteed, and even then only after a campaign for the demarcation of their lands, supported by several NGOs, which succeeded in getting official demarcation, but which was only completed in August, 2003. Even then, they confronted the problems resulting from recurrent invasions for clandestine activities such as fishing and timber extraction.

Scattered in places close to the banks of the Purus, the Apurinã shares a rich cosmological and ritual complex. Its history is strongly marked by the violence of the two rubber cycles in the Amazon region. Today they are fighting for the rights to some of their lands which have not yet been recognized and that are repeatedly invaded by loggers.

The Juma belong to a group of peoples who speak the Tupi-Guarani linguistic family called Kagwahiva. In the 18th century, it is likely that the Juma numbered 12 to 15 thousand indigenous. After successive massacres and the expansion of extractive fronts, they were reduced to a few dozen in the 1960s. In 2002, only five individuals

remained: a father with his three daughters and a granddaughter. Currently, the remnants of the Juma people constitute only one family nucleus, all of whom are married to Uru-eu-wau-wau individuals. Other peoples in the area include: the Katukina, the Tenharim, the Jiahui, the Parintitin, the Pirahã, the Majiha Kulina and the Kanamari.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Supply of materials and equipment, seeking to guarantee the food sovereignty of indigenous communities during the period of social distance.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Support traditional practices for the use of natural resources by indigenous groups from four Amazon areas (Juruá, Solimões, Purus and Madeira), strengthening food sovereignty and consequently contributing to the social isolation and prevention of these groups in the face of Covid-19.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Deni people of the Cuniuá river (Purus river channel), composed of 7 villages with approximately 1,200 people. Apurinã people of the Sepatini, Acimã and Tumiã rivers located on the Purus river channel. Juma people of the Mucuum river on the Purus river channel. Katukina people from Biá in Middle Solimões. Also: Tenharim, Jiahui, Parinti-

tin and Pirahã peoples on the Madeira River channel, and as well, the Majiha Kulina people of the Ueré stream (152 people) and the Kanamari people of the Taquara village (156 people). These villages are located in territories without land tenure regularization, placing these populations in a very vulnerable situation in view of the advance of the pandemic in their territories.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

3 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

400,000 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

74,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Acquisition of 550 Food Security Kits (fishing equipment, field equipment, equipment used in the management of agricultural systems (Total 330,000 BRL).
- 4 Freight / Equipment transport to four regions: 10,000 BRL).
- Logistics delivery in the territories - four regions (total 60,000 BRL)



03

DENI, APURINÃ AND
JUMA PEOPLES /OPAN
PROJECT IN MATO
GROSSO (BRAZIL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration**

BRAZIL, Cuiaba

Language:

Portuguese

04

XAVANTES PEOPLES /
OPAN PROJECT IN
MATO GROSSO
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Xavantes, Nambiquara, Manoki, Myky, Kaiabi, Apiaká and Rikbatksak

LOCATION:

Alto Boa Vista, state of Mato Grosso, BRAZIL

CONTEXT:

This proposal aims to support actions to prevent and combat Covid-19 with the indigenous peoples of the State of Mato Grosso located in the Juruena River Basin, OPAN's area of operation. Brazil is experiencing the worst phase of the pandemic. It currently has the second highest number of deaths from Covid-19, after the United States. The situation of indigenous peoples is dramatic because the conditions for attending to indigenous health are precarious and it is not a priority in the current government. OPAN is the oldest indigenous entity in Brazil at 51 years old. Based on works in partnership with indigenous peoples, it has historically adopted participatory methodologies with an emphasis on the political formation of communities. Headquartered in Cuiabá and with offices in Brasnorte, Nova Xavantina (MT), Lábrea and Manaus (AM), it covers projects in the Juruena, Araguaia, Purus, Juruá and Solimões.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Actions to prevent and combat Covid-19 with the leadership of the indigenous peoples in the State of Mato Grosso located in the Juruena River Basin, OPAN's area of operation.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Mobilization of resources for the purchase of PPE, hygiene materials and the internet. Monitoring the situation of the Xavante peoples (19 confirmed

cases, 01 death), Nambiquara, Manoki, Myky, Kaiabi, Apiaká and Rikbatksa. Articulation with the Federation of Indigenous Peoples of MT (FEPOIMT) and the Organization of Indigenous Women of MT (Takiná) to guide security protocols. Actions to support sovereignty and food security in indigenous territories. Actions to support sovereignty and food security in indigenous territories.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Xavantes, Nambiquara, Manoki, Myky, Kaiabi, Apiaká e Rikbatksa.

How long will they be doing this work?
3 months

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

37,8850 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 70,000

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Basic emergency basket: 10,000 BRL
- Kit - Advanced wards: 141,000 BRL
- Kit - Cleaning and sanitizing materials: 10,950 BRL
- PPE Kit: 36,000 BRL
- Supporting materials (sleep nets, oximeter and digital thermometer): 78,000 BRL
- Transportation: 39,000 BRL
- Communication: 63,900 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration**

BRAZIL, Cuiaba

Language:

Portuguese



05

MAGÜTA/TIKUNA
PEOPLES (BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Magüta/Tikuna, Betânia-Mecürane
villages

LOCATION:

Indigenous territories Tikuna, Tuku-
na Umariáçu Tabatinga, state of Ama-
zonas, BRAZIL

CONTEXT:

The Ticuna are the most numerous people in the Brazilian Amazon. Following a recent history shaped by the violent invasion of rubber-tappers, fishermen and loggers in the Solimões river region, it was only in the 1990s that the Ticuna gained official recognition for the majority of their lands. Today they face the challenge of guaranteeing their economic and environmental sustainability, enhancing their relations with the surrounding society, while maintaining the vivacity of their extremely rich culture. Not by chance, the masks, designs and paintings of this people have achieved international recognition.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

To develop an integrated agricultural production and sustainability of the Tikuna people and help indigenous families who lost their agricultural production during this period of quarantine of Covid-19 (they lost the production of flour and vegetables).

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Construction of a chicken coop spaces for the creation of free-range chicken and nursery for the seedlings of medicinal and fruit plants, creation of a vegetable garden for the development of the association's agro-ecological land, for the self-consumption of the members' family members, who due to the Covid-19 pandemic are asking for agricultural productivity.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY

REACHING?
65 families

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS

WORK? ADDRESS:
90 days

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

35,500 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 6,500

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Seed Purchase: 3,000 BRL
- Agriculture Tool kits: 6,500 BRL
- Materials required for construction of space for hen house and vegetable garden 8,200 BRL
- Purchase food for project activities: 3,800 BRL
- Transportation: 14,000 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES

PARTNER ORGANIZATION:

SIMASA da Amazônia - Amazon Social and Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation System can legally sign, receive and be the fiscal sponsor of the project, passing the financial resources since Instituto Ngutapa Vetted by Avaaz? YES Vetted by community? YES Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Manaus

Language

Portuguese



06

XIKRIN PEOPLES
(BRAZIL)

COMMUNITY AND NATION:
Mebêngokré-Xikrin

LOCATION:
[Indigenous territories of Trincheira-Bacajá, state of Pará, BRAZIL. Detailed map here](#)

CONTEXT:

The Xikrin, a Kayapó language group, emphasize listening and speaking. With the aim of sharpening these qualities, the Xikrin pierce, already in the earliest childhood, is the corresponding organs (ears and lips). Hearing is directly related to knowledge, to the acquisition of knowledge. Speaking, in turn, is a highly valued social practice, as for all Kayapó groups in general, who define themselves as those who speak well and in a beautiful way -Kaben mei- opposing all other peoples who do not speak their language. The gift of oratory is the attribute of men and involves inflamed speeches made in the center of the village. Due to the Covid-19 pandemics, the Mebengokré-Xikrin are in their villages in isolation to avoid possible contamination from the virus.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Food security and biosafety for the Mebengokré-Xikrin. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Mebengokré-Xikrin are in their villages in isolation to avoid possible contamination from the virus.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

In order for them to remain in isolation, they need items to support them in producing their food in the traditional way, in productive activities such as gardens, gathering and fishing. They are providing fishing line, hook of different sizes for different environments and fishes, mesh, fishing leads, machete, lime and hoe. Due to the pandemic, it is also necessary to send them items for their biosafety such as plates, cups and spoons, in order to help them to minimize the sharing of these items in the villages. It is also necessary to send hygiene materials such as bleach, washing powder and soap bars, brooms and buckets. Masks and gel alcohol are also necessary, among other hygiene items.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

252 families directly assisted, out of 1,111 people in the Trincheira-Bacajá Indigenous land, according to the latest data collected by the DSEI (Special Indigenous Sanitary District).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

4 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

140,096 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

26,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Kit traditional activities: 94,500 BRL
- Kit bio safety: 16,500 BRL
- Kit hygiene: 14,096 BRL
- Transportation: 15,000 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES
Associação Bebo Xikrin Do Bacajá
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:
BRAZIL, Altamira, Terra Indígena Trincheira-Bacajá

Language:
Portuguese



07

KRAHO PEOPLES
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Krahô

Location:

[Indigenous Territories Kraolândia](#),
Itacajá/Goiatins districts, state of Tocantins, BRAZIL

CONTEXT

The project represents an attempt to stop the virus from entering the 40 villages of the indigenous territories of the Krahô. It is essential because the situation of total absence of public and institutional powers (FUNAI, SESAI) turns a situation that is already extremely vulnerable, into a time bomb about to explode, within the context of the pandemic. The leaders understood that they have to organize themselves to stop the arrival of the virus and minimize the effects, in case this arrival is inevitable.

The Krahô Indigenous land is the largest preserved Cerrado area in Brazil; despite being a biodiversity hotspot and considered to be the cradle of waters (because the three main hydrographic basins in South America were born there) between 2013 and 2015 the Cerrado lost three times the area of the Federal District of its native vegetation. The current government, even during the pandemic, has tried to pass a bill regulating the exploitation of Indigenous Lands; previous governments were also silent on encouraging monocultures to what was called the country's last agricultural frontier. The geological, climatic and geopolitical risks put the Krahô Indigenous Land and its population in an immense vulnerability process.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Keep the 3 sanitary barriers in operation for the next 3 months. For this they need to guarantee food for the 15 warriors of the guardhouses, and disinfection material.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

With the start of the pandemic, Krahô leaders established that the best way to protect villages was to implement barriers at the main entrances to the Indigenous Land. These barriers work to establish control over everything that enters the IT, in addition to disinfecting people, vehicles and objects needing to enter. In addition, the barrier serves as a point of support and information about the situation for the communities, as it provides informational material that can be taken to the villages.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE REACHING?

The entire Krahô population, about 3,700 indigenous people.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

3 months

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

BRL 15,000

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 3,000

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Food allowances for 15 warriors for 3 months (10,000 BRL)
- Purchase of gel alcohol, bar soap, bleach, PPE for the 3 sentry boxes for 3 months (total: 5,000 BRL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES
Associação Hotxwa Cia HIKEN
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Goiatins

Language:

Portuguese



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APINAJE PEOPLE
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Apinajé

Location:

[Apinaye Indigenous Territories](#), state of Tocantins, BRAZIL. [Detailed map here](#)**CONTEXT/IDENTIFYING THE KEY NEEDS:**

indigenous communities are urgently needing the basics, such as food and hygiene, as well as treated water and energy. Since many make a living from the sale of handicrafts, fishing and farming, with the advance of the pandemic they can no longer leave their villages to sell their products. This is causing a financial crisis in the family and affecting the self-support. The peoples with the greatest difficulties are located in the north of Tocantins, being the Krahô, Apinajé and Karajá Xambioá peoples.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Cover very basic needs (food and hygiene) during Covid-19

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Fuel, food, materials for the protection and mitigation of contamination risks, hygiene equipment, protection.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

300 indigenous people

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

27,499 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,200

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- 300 Basic emergency basket (total: 13,500 BRL)
- 300 hygiene kits (total: 6,000 BRL)
- 300 alcohol gel (total: 2,940 BRL)
- 300 medical masks (total: 3,600 BRL)
- Fuel (total: 389 BRL)
- Transportation (total: 950 BRL)
- 8 disinfection kit 120 (total: BRL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES

ARPIT

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Manaus (COIAB)

Language

Portuguese



09

KARAJÁ XAMBIOÁ
PEOPLES (BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Karajá Xambioá.

LOCATION:Indigenous territories Xambioá, states
of Tocantins and Para, BRAZIL**CONTEXT:**

The Karajá Xambioá with its way of life associated with the Araguaia River, is dependent upon fishing. The Karajá people, or Iny, have fish and turtles from the Amazon (Podocnemis expansa) as an essential element in their culture and traditional food. The role of both species goes beyond the cosmology of these people, since their high protein value guaranteed the healthy development of generations of indigenous people. Aldeia Manoel Achurê started to be planned on September 7, 2017, when the elderly and chief lady Maria Violeta Achurê Karajá gathered her family to say what she was aiming for. From that day on, her children and grandchildren began to plan how the new village and filing documents in the bodies of the three spheres inform about the creation of the new village. Only in July 2018 did the first families move to the new village, comprising eight families. Elder lady leader Violeta Karajá's main concern is the preservation of natural resources such as fauna and flora of the indigenous land, and so she decided to create the village for the community to work based on the concept of sustainability, preserving the resources through environmental projects and agroecology so that she can leave her legacy to future generations, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-grandchildren, where they can still live in harmony with nature, respecting its cycles and preserving its ethno-environmental relations.

Elder Violeta, chief and founder of Aldeia Manoel Achurê, is 76 years old, born in the Xambioá Indigenous Territory, and holds the traditional and mythological knowledge of her Karajá-Xambioá people. Known by her children, grandchildren, nephews and sons-in-law as "Iny Wedu" which in Portuguese means "Chief India", she has become an example of the empowerment of indigenous women, having the courage to open a new village, which was a feat accomplished only by Karajá men, in addition to the function of chief. Today, woman leadership is threatened with the advance of the pandemic, which has been directly affecting the entire structure of indigenous communities.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

The Manoel Achurê village urgently needs provisional installations of energy network and water extraction from the Amazon water well to guarantee the health of the community.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Basic structuring of Aldeia Manoel Achurê, provisional installations of power grid and water capture from the Amazonian rivers.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

128 families.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

BRL 36,129.12

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 6,900

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- 1 Diesel generator 6000 KW Td7000Cxe Toyama - Single phase (total: 5,406.64 BRL)
- 1 opening of Amazonian water well (total: 3,500 BRL)
- 1 Submerged motor pump M3C 3BPS 2-71/3 hp 220v 2 wires of Rod (total: 586.4 BRL)
- 2 Duplex Multiplex Aluminum Cable 2x16mm W / 100 Meters (total: 738 BRL)
- 100m electric wire 2.5mm colored flexible cable (total: 302 BRL)
- 40 Led Bulbs Pear 12W Bivolt Avant (total: 419.60 BRL)
- 40 Standard (total: 260 BRL)
- Led Lamp Socket Nozzle Kit, 16 Set 1 Simple Switch + 120A Outlet (total: 238.40 BRL)
- 6 Plastic Hose 3/4 - Roll C / 50m (total: 332.34 BRL)
- 16 weldable tube 6m (total: 367.84 BRL)
- 30 Weldable 3/4 3/4 (total: 64.50 BRL)
- 24 Knee 90 ° Weldable 3/4 (total:

09

KARAJÁ XAMBIOÁ PEOPLES (BRAZIL)

40.56 BRL)

- 24 3/4 Weldable Cap (total: 36 BRL)
- 16 Herc Black Faucet (total: 79.84 BRL)
- Diesel (total: 359 BRL)
- Fuel (total: 409 BRL)
- Electrician fees (total: 1,000 BRL)
- Logistics (total: 1,200 BRL)
- 1 Calça Aluminum Boat - 5 Meters (total: 10,500 BRL)
- 1 Yamaha Outboard 2 Stroke 15HP (total: 9,500 BRL)
- Water Tank (total: 389 BRL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES (*de facto*)

Associação Tahiru

It's not a legally registered organization and we were not able to find a suitable legal entity that can act as a fiscal sponsor. We're confident that, with some more time, the right partner will appear for this group. Our research indicates it's an effective, efficient and well organized community. We strongly encourage you to support this project.

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:

BRAZIL, not registered.

Language:

Portuguese

10

GUAJAJARATI
ARABOIA PEOPLES
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Guajajara (Awá Guajá - some of them remains isolated)

LOCATION:

Indigenous territories of Araribóia, state of Maranhão, BRAZIL. [Detailed map here](#)

CONTEXT:

The Guajajara are an indigenous people in the Brazilian state of Maranhão. They are one of the most numerous indigenous groups in Brazil, with an estimated 13,100 individuals living on indigenous land.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Supporting the most vulnerable families in social isolation, sanitary blocks on territorial limits in vulnerable areas, forest fire prevention (fire breaks) and implementation of strategic territorial monitoring activities (agroforestry trail and support base).

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Distributing food baskets and hygiene items to the most vulnerable families, especially the ones in the margins.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

240 guardians to protect most of the 14,000 Guajarajas in 255 villages.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

30 days.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

BRL 16,000

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 3,100

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Food (flour, macaxeira, rice, bean, beef, coffee and fruit - activities at the base of the sanitary block (total: 6,600 BRL).
- Basic items of hygiene and protection (total: 6,600 BRL)
- Logistic support 8 Days, renting 4x4 Vehicle (total: 1,600 BRL)
- Logistic Support 8 Days Driver (total: 1,200 BRL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES (*de facto*)
Guardiões da Floresta da Terra Indígena Araribóia
It's not a legally registered organization and we were not able to find a suitable legal entity that can act as a fiscal sponsor. We're confident that, with some more time, the right partner will appear for this group. Our research indicates it's an effective, efficient and well organized community. We strongly encourage you to support this project.
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:
BRAZIL,

Language:
Portuguese



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AMANAYE PEOPLES
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Ararandewa Village, Amanayé Indigenous People

LOCATION:

Goianésia do Pará, state of Pará, BRAZIL

CONTEXT:

The Amanayé (Amanayé/Amanaié or Ararandeuara/Araradeua) are a self-denomination Tupi-Guaranian people of Native South American nations of Brazil's Amazon basin. Residents of northeastern Brazil, they live between the cities of Belém and Brasília in the state of Pará, near the municipality of São Domingos do Capim. The name Amanayé supposedly means 'association of people', and appears in sources as Manajo and Amanajo as well. Part of the Amanayé may have taken the name of Ararandeuara, in reference to the igarapé (small Amazon waterway) near which they live. Sedentary farmers, hunters and gatherers, they speak Tupi and live on the Upper Capim River (between two water courses, Ararandeuara and Surubiju), in the State of Pará.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

to have enough food to remain isolated in quarantine.
What are they doing / providing? deployment and coordination of distribution of food kits, biosafety kits, fuel, agriculture tool kits and fish tool kits.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

350 members of the Amanaye people.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

2 months

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

442,000 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

83,200 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Food kits total: 70,000 BRL
- Total biosafety kits: 42,000 BRL
- Total fuel: 15,000 BRL
- Total transportation: 10,000 BRL
- Total agriculture tool kits: 125,000 BRL
- Total fish tool kits: 180,000 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? YES
Associação Esporte Clube da Aldeia Oimotawara
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Unknown

Language:

Portuguese



12

SEVERAL INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES IN RORAIMA
(BRAZIL)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Macuxi, Sapará, Wapichana, Taurepang, Ingarikó, Wai Wai, Patamona.

LOCATION:

Raposa Serra do Sol, state of Roraima, BRAZIL. [Detailed map here](#)

**CONTEXT:**

Roraima, proportionally being the state with the largest indigenous population in the country, with about 70 thousand people, consequently concentrates two large Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts, the East that serves the Macuxi, Sapará, Wapichana, Taurepang, Ingarikó, Wai Wai, Patamona and the Yanomami, who serve the Yanomami and Ye'kwana. The Yanomami are considered people of recent contact and still have communities living in voluntary isolation. The two DSEIs have a significant number of indigenous people who act as Indigenous Health Agents (AIS) and Indigenous Sanitation Agents (AISAN), which makes them doubly vulnerable.

This specific context is aggravated by the fact that there is illegal mining in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Territory and in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory, places of great contamination vector (estimates say there are 20,000 illegal miners). Thus, this population needs to have guaranteed beds with ICUs equipped with respirators and trained health personnel to assist them. The state of Roraima has a public hospital that has received patients with Covid-19 and has other problems. The Government of Roraima is responsible for fulfilling an agreement between government agencies to put into operation the Hospital de Campanha - Protection and Care Area (APC) of Operation Welcomed in the state of Roraima, which receives Venezuelan refugees and where indigenous patients can also be

received, but there have already been four delays in its inauguration due to lack of equipment and trained personnel to work in the pandemic.

On April 9, the first indigenous person in the country, a 14-year-old Yanomami, died in the city of Boa Vista. According to data made by COIAB - 41 indigenous victims of Covid-19 have died today, among the Yanomami, Macuxi and Wapichana peoples, the majority of whom are teachers and more than 400 people are infected. It is worth remembering that in the state of Roraima, as in the rest of the country, indigenous people living abroad Indigenous Lands are not notified as indigenous patients, that is, this number is still greater than that registered by DSEI.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

The needs for the regions mentioned above are: Food, and hygiene materials, masks, PPE, hygiene kit, fabrics for making masks and other needs that will be attached in the emergency project document for the indigenous communities of Roraima.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Medical kits and informative campaigns.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Approximately 5,000 indigenous people.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

5 months (July up to December)

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

962,300 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

176,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- 5000 Disposable surgical mask: 17,500 BRL
- 585 facial protector: 15,550 BRL
- 5,000 medical cap: 2,500 BRL
- 5,000 Disposable hospital gown: 39,500 BRL
- 5,000 Jumpsuit, type: chemical and particle protection, material: 125,000 BRL
- 50 disposable procedure gloves: 2,250 BRL
- 600 alcohol: 9,000 BRL
- 50 Covid-19 test: 25,000 BRL
- 10 portable mechanical respirators: 700,000 BRL
- Transportation: 16,000 BRL
- Informative campaign: 5,000 BRL
- 40 banners: 5,000 BRL

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SEVERAL INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES IN RORAIMA
(BRAZIL)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Indigenous Council of Roraima
CIR
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community: YES
Vetted by a third party: YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

Language:
Portuguese

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MACHINERI PEOPLES

COMMUNITY AND NATION:

Machineri peoples

LOCATION:

Terra Indígena Mamoadate, rio Iaco at state of Acre, BRAZIL

CONTEXT:

The Mamoadate Indigenous Territory is located on the upper Iaco River, far from the headquarters of the nearest municipality, Assis Brasil. The capital of the State of Acre, Rio Branco, is where the nearest ICU is located, to where severely ill patients should be moved. It is 340 km from Assis Brasil. These distances make it very difficult for patients to travel, and place those affected by Covid-19 with greater severity at serious risk. The machineris are an indigenous people from Brazil, Bolivia and Peru. They live along the Acre river in Bolivia, in Brazil they live mostly in the Mamoadate indigenous territory, although some also live in the Chico Mendes strativist reserve, both in the state of Acre, their settlement area overlaps with the yaminahuas. Other names with which they are known are: machineres, machineres, machineris, manitenéres, maniteneris and maxineris.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Fishing materials and work tools to ensure food security in the villages; personal protective equipment; alcohol in gel and soap, for hygiene and disinfection; 2 aluminum boats with 13hp tail motor, for emergency displacement and removal of patients.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Equipment and tools needed to ensure food security in the villages; PPE and disinfection / hygiene material; boats and motors for emergency displacement of patients.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

About 1,400 people (total population of machineri villages).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

R\$ 205,825

IN USD (TOTAL)

USD 39,000

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Cleaning kits: 21,100 BRL
- Fishing kits: 79,125 BRL
- Tool kits: 74,200 BRL
- Transport: 13,400 BRL
- Purchasing, cleaning, transportation to the river, accountability: 18,000 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community: YES
Vetted by a third party: YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Rio Branco

Language:

Portuguese



14

KANAMARI AND
OTHER NATIONS IN
JAVARI VALLEY**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Kanamari

LOCATION:Vale do Javari, state of Amazonas,
BRAZIL**CONTEXT:**

As preparation to protect several indigenous nations and communities in the Javari valley are ramping up, local civil society is facing an increasing external pressure to meet expectations from funders and local communities. While they were very creative in meeting different needs, clearly right now local organizations are severely under-capacity and several operations are at risk to not be executed properly if there are no additional temporary hiring to meet this challenge.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Funds to scale up hiring/human resources to meet operational execution and implementation of the funds deployed to protect indigenous peoples in Javari valley.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Leading field operations, providing administrative coordination

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

2,000 indigenous members of the Kanamari nation

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

3 months

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

51,000 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

9,800 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Project coordinator x 3: 18,000 BRL
- Field coordinator x 3: 12,000 BRL
- Administrative manager x 3: 6,000 BRL
- Project manager x 3: 9,000 BRL
- Translator: 2,000 BRL
- Accountant x 2: 4,000 BRL
- Office costs (covered)
- Volunteer costs (covered)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES

AKAVAJA

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community: YES

Vetted by a third party: YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Atalaia do Norte, UF
Amazônia

Language:

Portuguese

15

WAYORO

COMMUNITY AND NATION:

Wayoro / Comunidade indígena Rolim de Moura do Guaporé

LOCATION:

Alta Floresta D'Oeste, state of Rondônia, BRAZIL

**CONTEXT:**

The Wayoro of Brazil, numbering 175, part of the South American Indigenous people cluster within the Latin-Caribbean Americans affinity bloc. This people group is only found in Brazil. Their primary language is Wayoró.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Food, transportation, hygiene products, respirator, mattresses and nets (which is being used by infected indigenous people will be burned)

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Leading field operations, providing coordination

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

46 indigenous families of 3 peoples

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

2 months

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

192,000 BRL

IN USD (TOTAL)

36,200 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- 80 Colchões 40,000 BRL
- 80 Redes 8,800 BRL
- 2 respirador 174,00 BRL
- 46 cestas básicas 4,600 BRL
- 46 kits de higiene 2,300 BRL
- 500l fuel 2,500 BRL

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Associação das Guerreiras indígenas de Rondônia-AGIR
Vetted by Avaaz? YES
Vetted by community: YES
Vetted by a third party: YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BRAZIL, Cacoal/Rondônia.

Language:

Portuguese

16

WAORANI

COMMUNITY AND NATION:

Waorani

LOCATION:Various areas in Amazonian Eastern
ECUADOR**CONTEXT:**

Avaaz already supported this nation via a humanitarian grant to CONFENIAE but there are other new needs that now require additional fundings. The Waorani are now facing several challenges, such as misinformation, problems in understanding the severity of the epidemic, control of mobility, provision of food and medicine and absence of an intercultural health system of the State with the capacity to look after them. There are high points prone to contagion: Shellpare, Arajuño, Shiripuno, Dayuma, Pompeii, Coca, San Pedro, Chonta Punta and Tena. It is feared that the community members, in their urgency to go out to buy products, could contract the disease in some populated center and take it to the community. The Waorani organizations decided to restrict the movement of people in the territory and through their community organizations control that people stay in the communities, that no one leaves or enters, that there are no parties or meetings. But the population, especially young people, have not believed that the virus is capable of seriously affecting them, and they go to populated centers to buy food without any protection.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

There are four thousand people who require: (1) Food that is not produced locally, such as salt, rice, and goods such as batteries, matches, candles for the 22 communities of Pastaza, ap-

proximately 1,800 Waorani inhabitants; (2) Masks, gloves and alcohol for 411 families; (3) Reserve fund for emergencies: freight of canoes, vans and light aircraft in the case the sick must be taken to hospital centers.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

A contingency preparedness and prevention plan is being activated in response. The prevention guide for the 54 communities was prepared with a series of protocols with which to train in the communities, reports are made through meetings in each community, videos and radio programs on the impacts of Covid-19 and the importance of quarantine; pop-up food kits are distributed; Biosafety teams are distributed, responsible community personnel are organized, and are coordinated with the Health Ministry. They're also looking to ensure the safety of the lives of the Pekenani (wiser elders) through an adequate sanitary fence and isolation of the communities, the provision of food and organized care in cases of contagion, and the mobilization of the sick, within a period of time, as well ensuring measures of food autonomy.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

309 families (women: 421; men: 413; children: 313; pikenanis: 165).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

5,000 USD

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Purchase of food provisions (Kits # 1 for emergency supply in the communities within the Waorani territory in the province of Pastaza. Kit cost \$ 13.60 for 362 families (total: 1,500 USD).
- Purchase of food provisions (Kits # 2 for emergency supply for families living in the neighborhood Nuevo Amanecer in the canton Shell provincia of Pastaza (total: 1,500 USD).
- Purchase of medicine kits to supply the emergency in Pastaza - paracetamol, thermometers (total: 2,000 USD).
- Mobilization of food within the communities of the territory (covered).

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WAORANI

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
CONCONAWEP

PARTNERS/SUPPORTING**ORGANIZATIONS:**

Amazon Frontlines, Ceibo Alliance
(Economic and Technical advise) and
NAWE (political and technical orienta-
tion).

Vetted by Avaaz? NO

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND**TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:**

UNDP (Ecuador): ,

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

ECUADOR, Puyo

Language:

Spanish

17

WAORANI WOMEN
(ECUADOR)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Waorani / Women led project

Location:

Shell, Pastaza and various areas in
Eastern Amazonian area of ECUADOR

CONTEXT:

The AMWAE board of directors, in a permanent and joint work with the other Waorani organizations, has detected that 15 of the 58 communities in the Waorani territory are in imminent danger of Covid-19 infections, as they are settlements close to oil fields, populated centers and cities such as Francisco de Orellana (El Coca), Tena and Puyo, places where the rate of people with infections is increasingly higher. In Pompeya in the area of influence of Block 16 there are already two confirmed cases of non-Waorani affected by Covid-19.

Due to insertion in market logic, and the division of ecosystems with the increased pressure on forest resources, Waorani communities need essential products and go out to supply themselves in populated centers, increasing the risk that Covid-19 reaches our territories, where there are no health services with the capacity to care for patients with severe respiratory disorders, access is difficult, and even more so with the restrictions imposed in the context of pandemic prevention measures. At the moment, all the communities of the territory require basic products: matches, salt, soap, sanitary napkins, diapers, to stay at home. The 290 families from the communities of Yawepare, Nampaweno, Tobeta, Miwaguno, in the province of Orellana; Obepare, Daypare, Toñampare, Nemompare, Meñepare, Tepapare, Dayuno, Kenaweno, Tiwino, Bataboro in the province of Pastaza and in Napo, Konipare and Gareno, are the

entry doors to the rest of the communities of the territory and it is of vital importance to take actions that allow communities to prepare for a possible outbreak of Covid-19.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Urgent needs are: (1) groceries, staples like salt, matches, sugar, candles; (2) personal hygiene implements such as toilet soap, sanitary napkins, disposable diapers, garbage bags, shampoo; (3) cleaning products such as chlorine, alcohol, laundry soap, and (4) paracetamol. The most serious gap is that no community has alcohol, chlorine, biosafety equipment, basic medicines to face possible positive cases.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

In coordination with regional organizations, the Waorani organizations took measures such as the prohibition of entry and exit to and from Waorani territory. In addition, they requested the oil company authorities to regulate the entry of personnel to what is strictly necessary, applying biosafety protocols. They have also requested the pertinent governmental instances to pay attention for this emergency. Unfortunately until now, the response has been partial and above all uncoordinated. There are no clear coordination mechanisms, so the organizations are constantly seeking support, since it is urgent to protect the communities considered highly vulnerable, which are the entry points to the

Waorani territory, and thus protect the elderly or Pikenane people who they lack defenses against this type of virus. In the Waorani people there are already antecedents of epidemics that put this recently contacted indigenous people on the brink of extermination.

On the other hand, in coordinated management with the Waorani grassroots organizations and the Nationality government council, they have prepared action protocols against Covid-19 adapted to the reality of the communities, and are executing an information and prevention campaign for all available means. The technical teams of AMWAE, CONCONAWEP and NAWE are working hand in hand adapting the health protocols issued by WHO, CONFENIAE and other organizations allied to the reality of the Waorani territory, and are designing alternatives to disseminate this material, carrying out a census to calculate how many families need basic necessities, and at the same time looking for the most efficient ways for the culturally pertinent dissemination of all the information and protocols around the Covid-19.



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WAORANI WOMEN
(ECUADOR)**HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY
REACHING?**

290 families (women: 450; men: 385;
Youth: 192).

**HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS
WORK? ADDRESS:**

2 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

5,000 USD

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Printing of informative material for the 15 most vulnerable communities and the rest of the communities (total: 1,000 USD)
- Coordination and technical assistance for the emergency (total: 500 USD)
- Leadership work in communities (*covered*)
- Acquisition and delivery of basic food kits, cleaning products and paracetamol (total: 2,500 USD)
- Acquisition and delivery of EPP and logistics cost Mobilization (total: 1,000 USD).

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la
Amazonía Ecuatoriana (AMWAE)

**PARTNERS/SUPPORTING
ORGANIZATIONS:**

CODESPA Foundation, Ecociencia
Foundation, Pro-Amazonia, Aldea
Foundation,
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

**References from allied and trusted
organizations:****GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION****Country and city of registration:**

ECUADOR, Shell

Language:

Spanish

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PLAYA DE ORO
COMMUNE
(ECUADOR)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Playa de Oro Commune

LOCATION:

Playa de Oro, ECUADOR

CONTEXT:

In the Playa de Oro commune, during the health emergency caused by Covid-19, activities such as tourism, which is among the main economic activities of the commune, have been paralyzed, and although agricultural activity has continued, families' incomes have been affected. To this we must add that access by itself with limitations to the commune and that with current mobility restrictions make it difficult to acquire food and supplies. There is also concern for those people who are hypertensive or diabetic in the commune, as they would represent a risk group if Covid-19 was registered in the commune. At the moment, the community has implemented a biweekly list of the food requirements and supplies for cleaning and hygiene of the families of the community to make purchases from suppliers in Borbón and San Lorenzo, who bring the products to the community, where members of the board is responsible for collecting and taking them to the community. Although food and other supplies have been acquired so far, the drop in family income generates concern and the need to look at other supply options. In these moments it has been seen with greater force that the attention of the government is directed to the cities, the peasants continue to be an abandoned group.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

The Playa de Oro community has an immediate need for food, personal hygiene products, cleaning products, masks - alcohol. We also consider it important to be taken into account to access the Covid voucher provided by the government, however it would be difficult to collect it because the beneficiaries would have to mobilize to Esmeraldas or San Lorenzo. It is estimated that a supply would be needed immediately every 15 days to the 400 people / 80 families, who are part of the community.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

At the moment the community how prevention and action protocols against Covid-19 have implemented actions such as restricting the entry of strangers to our community, in addition, relatives living outside have been called to indicate that they cannot enter the community until the situation is regularized and the risk goes down. Community meetings and assemblies have been suspended and have been replaced by door-to-door meetings to give information and recommendations. The leaders are aware that people do not go outside the community, it is also difficult to leave because road or river access is physically restricted and economically unfeasible. A bi-weekly list of food and other supplies necessary for the community is made and the local people of Borbón and San Lorenzo are asked to bring it closer to the community, the leaders are in

charge of receiving the products and delivering them to the community. Lastly, the delivery of gloves and masks to those who leave has been coordinated with the health center, however the provisions made by the Ministry of Health are already running out.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

80 families (women: 200; men: 200 -- both 50% covered; youth: 80)

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

2 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

5,000 USD

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Acquisition of cleaning and disinfection products and protection implements (total: 4,800 USD)
- Transportation from the commune to San Lorenzo (total: 200 USD)



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PLAYA DE ORO
COMMUNE
(ECUADOR)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES

Vetted by Avaaz? NO

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

ECUADOR, Playa de Oro

Language:

Spanish

19

SARAYAKU PEOPLES
(ECUADOR)

COMMUNITY AND NATION:
Sarayaku

LOCATION:
Sarayaku, Canton Puyo, Pastaza province, ECUADOR

**CONTEXT:**

The Kichwa village of Sarayaku in early February began prevention and contingency work in the face of the imminent threat of Covid-19. They did the planning and developed community prevention protocols for Covid-19 in coordination with the IESS and the Sarayaku health center that are permanently working in the parish. Unfortunately on March 19 the Bobonaza river flooded the communities of this watershed, leaving more than 124 families in the town of Sarayaku, homeless, without livelihoods and production due to the destruction of chakras, damage to infrastructure such as community roads, systems community piped water, schools, college, solar panels, pedestrian bridges that were destroyed by the strongest flood in memory in the last hundred years. The river rose about 15 meters from its usual level with much sedimentation caused by land and palisades carried by deforestation at the headwaters and banks of the Bononaza and its tributaries. In this context, Sarayaku is currently experiencing two emergencies that affect their coordinated response capacities due to the limitations imposed by each of the emergencies that are so different from each other. This is compounded by the lack of coordination and support in the national government emergency, which does not come for either of the two emergencies. The problems families face due to the flood are increased by the expansion of the health emergency in

the province and in the country, generating fear of contagion. The flood emergency is facing the organized work in minkas for the reconstruction of houses and food for the families who lost the chakras. Thanks to self-management, funds have come to support reconstruction. However, before Covid-19 it is necessary for Sarayaku to implement its community prevention plans, this implies information for prevention in all populated centers in coordination with the Ministry of Health. Preparation and distribution of natural medicine to strengthen the immune and respiratory systems, preparation of information booklets in our language and adapted to our culture, provision of bio-protective materials and establishing own contingency protocols against Covid-19. Thanks to the decisions taken as community prevention measures such as the restriction of transportation and circulation in the territory, there is still no case of Covid-19 in the communities that make up the town of Sarayaku. However, the Sarayaku Governing Council is managing support at the national and international levels to fulfill the planned activities within the prevention plan and be prepared for the community contingency if there are cases of contagion of the disease, using protocols own toilets. An additional problem for families affected by the flood and for all families in general is that supplies as essential supplies are running out. The Sarayaku Governing Council is activating and encouraging its kurakas and tech-

nicians to continue with the application of the contingency plan and the use of Covid -19 prevention protocols. This work requires human, financial and material resources.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Sarayaku urgently needs basic necessities and sanitary supplies, biosafety materials such as a mask, gloves, alcohol and bio-protective suits. The latter are very important for people who are in action on the front line and can be infected. It is essential for those who visit the communities to report on prevention measures. The development of teaching materials in our language is also important, resources are needed for the reproduction of materials and logistical resources for socialization.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Sarayaku has developed its own health protocols and the government council requires the design and distribution of prevention cards in Spanish and Kichwa. It is also promoting the development of natural medicine to strengthen the respiratory and immune systems. It is also trying to generate articulation and coordination mechanisms through online coordination meetings, with the different COEs to ensure emergency actions not only before Covid-19, but against all health emergencies, for example due to a snake bite that requires adequate evacuation systems. It is also al-

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SARAYAKU PEOPLES
(ECUADOR)

locating with allied organizations the provision of rapid tests for Covid-19, since as an indigenous people with different immune systems, we are highly vulnerable to epidemics.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

350 (women: 450; men: 400; Youth: 200)

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

5,000 USD

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Orders and purchase of the indicated materials and products: 3,000 USD
- Collection and coordination with public institutions for transport to the port: 500 USD
- Transportation from the port to Sarayaku: three canoes (1,000 USD)
- Distribution and delivery to families (500 USD)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES (*de facto*)
Comunidad Sarayacu

PARTNERS/SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS:

Amazon Watch, Land is Life, Swift Foundation and Oro Verde
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:

UNDP (Ecuador):
ICCA Consortium:

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:
ECUADOR, Puyo

Language
Spanish

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AGUA BLANCA COMMUNITY (ECUADOR)

COMMUNITY AND NATION:

Agua Blanca

LOCATION:

[Agua Blanca](#), ECUADOR

CONTEXT:

In the Ancestral Commune of Agua Blanca, families face problems such as the reduction of economic income by paralyzing tourist activity, and the null commercialization of crops and minor animal products. The supply of products has been complicated, the identity card digit does not coincide with the available means of transportation digit. Neither have the merchants, who are supplying food to the commune, entered the territory before the health emergency. There is also difficulty in obtaining safe passages for citizens to move. There is no medical attention in the community, and there is fear of going to consultations and medical attention in Puerto López because there are chances of contagion and taking the virus to the commune.

The commune has organized to promote various measures to control the entry and exit of the community, in order to reduce the risk of contagion. As the Governing Council has contacted the provincial GAD to request protection kits, however, it was directed to contact the COE and then the parish GAD. A list of 28 people in vulnerable situations (22 older adults and 6 people with disabilities) was delivered to the GAD, after which no communication has been received. Help was requested from the cantonal GAD to provide food supplies. The Machalilla National Park (MAE) Administrator was contacted to ask for support but no support could be made because he is isolated in Jipijapa.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

The immediate need in the commune is the supply of food, personal hygiene products, cleaning products, medicines, masks, gloves, alcohol, and local medical care mechanisms.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Nothing has been proposed at the moment, as the Governing Council is planning to meet to manage with the few resources of the communal fund the purchase of food and delivery of these rations to all the families of the commune.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

94 (women: 160; men: 150; youth: 15)

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

5,000 USD

IN USD (TOTAL)

5,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL)

- Acquisition of food and cleaning products for the basket.
-

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Comunidad Agua Blanca
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND**TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:**

UNDP (Ecuador);
ICCA Consortium;



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AGUABLANCA
COMMUNITY
(ECUADOR)

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:
ECUADOR, Parroquia Machalilla

Language:
Spanish

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COSHIKOX-SHIPIBO-
KONIBO-XETEBO
COUNCIL (PERÚ)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Coshikox - Shipibo-Konibo-Xetebo
Council

LOCATION:

Various, mostly in borders between
PERU, BRAZIL and BOLIVIA (exact lo-
cation)

CONTEXT:

The Shipibo-Konibo or Shipibo-Coni-
bo people are an ethnic group of the
Peruvian Amazon who occupy the
banks of the Ucayali River. The Ucayali
is a large river originating in the Andes
Mountains that joins the Amazon Riv-
er in northern Peru. Shipibos live
within at least 160 small communities
along the Ucayali River, its tributaries,
and meander lakes. Common life and
multiple family groups are the tradi-
tional way in which Shipibos have
lived for many generations. In the
past, the three groups of the Shipibo,
Konibo, and Xetebo were considered
to be separate communities. Today,
they mingle in a group after years of
marriage, they are related to culture
and the same linguistic family, the
pano. They are the result of a series of
cultural mergers between three
groups that were previously different
from each other.

The estimated population of 35,000
people and have inhabited Peru in a
cross-border environment. Their 166
communities are distributed in the ar-
eas along the Ucayali River and its
tributaries (Pisqui, Callería, Aguaytía,
Pachitea), and on the banks of the
Imiria and Yarina lakes. The common
territory extends from the mouth of
the white lands in the province of
Ucayali to the mouth of the Río Cuen-
ca in the current province of Atalaya,
transcending the boundaries of the
Loreto, Ucayali and Huánuco regions.
Even on the border of Bolivia and Bra-
zil, Shipibo communities live in the
department of Madre de Dios. All the

problems that they already suffered
on issues related to violations of their
territory, their collective rights and
their culture are known, now the
Covid-19 pandemic is added, which
has put them on the verge of collapse.
According to official figures, they are
one of the indigenous populations in
the Peruvian Amazon with the highest
prevalence of Covid-19. From the first
cases reported in their territory until to-
day, the severe quarantine imposed by
the government has only brought hun-
ger and other deprivations for most of
their families. Every day they lose mem-
bers both young and old, including one
of their most respected leaders, the
mayor of the Masisea district, Silvio
Valles Lomas, and many wise men and
women of all their communities, also
some children have died.

The Peruvian State and regional gov-
ernments in all their incapacity, cor-
ruption and indifference minimize the
real numbers of those infected and
hide the real numbers of the deceased.
For example, the elderly Shipibo-Koni-
bo, José Gómez Cauper, 83 years old,
died on May 9 in the Yarinacocha Dis-
trict, Ucayali region, but legally he is
still alive because there are no resour-
ces to process his death certificate.
Furthermore, the methodology of
conducting rapid tests in indigenous
communities is not statistically signifi-
cant because the random variable is
not used. For example, in the Caimito
community where residents are 800
people, they only gave the rapid test
to 12 people, after summoning them
in a communal place. The seriously ill

were unable to walk and were never
cared for. Of the 12, 7 were positive.
We believe that this community is in-
fected by around 80% of the popula-
tion. This is just one more face of the
usual discriminatory dynamics, ne-
glect and abandonment that is perpet-
uating itself.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Capacity for health prevention and
contingency, food and health items,
capacity for emergency communica-
tion and evacuation, protection and
security for the guardians of the for-
ests, and food sovereignty and recov-
ery capacity of the community.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Local coordination in the deployment
of material and community organiz-
ing in the prevention and contingency
of Covid-19.

**HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY
REACHING?**

Covering 35,000 people in 166 com-
munities.



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COSHIKOX-SHIPIBO-
KONIBO-XETEBO
COUNCIL (PERÚ)

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS**WORK? ADDRESS:**

60 days for immediate emergency
work and 12 months for medium /
long-term projects.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

355,000 PEN

IN USD (TOTAL)

99,912 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (USD)

- Urgent and immediate prevention and care (29,640 USD)
- Food and medical supplies (17,800 USD)
- Emergency and evacuation communications (14,460 USD)
- Protection and security of forest guardians (22,000 USD)
- Food sovereignty and resilience of the community (16,012 USD)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES

Legally established under Peruvian law, at Registro Público de Personas Jurídicas (Oficina registral de Pucallpa): Partida N. - 1149015 - RUC 20393575779.

Coshikox -- Shipibo-Konibo-Xetebo Council

Vetted by Avaaz? NO

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND**TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:**

ICCA Consortium:

Amazon Watch

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

PERÚ, Pucallpa

Language:

Spanish

22

WAMPIS NATION
(PERÚ)

COMMUNITY AND NATION:
Wampi nation

LOCATION:
[Wampis autonomous area](#), northern
PERU

CONTEXT:

The Autonomous Territorial Government of the Wampis Nation - GTANW represents 85 Wampi communities, in the North-Peruvian Amazon, in the Kanús (Santiago) and Kankaim (Morona) river basins, in the Amazonas and Loreto regions, respectively. The GTANW was formed in 2015 as an autonomous indigenous institution not subject to any other, within the framework of the exercise of the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, stipulated in international instruments. In 2017, the GTANW notified the Peruvian State of its existence and exercise of autonomy. Covid-19 is presenting new challenges now: the lack of dialogue and coordination on the part of the Ministry of Culture played a role against the indigenous peoples, for whose rights to health the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality must have ensured.

Training is a structural need ([as they outlined in their press release](#)) but above all, they need the health posts located in their territories to be supplied with medicines, medical security materials and adequate equipment to attend to patients with Covid-19, in order to stop possible contagion in the communities and safeguard themselves. Their health posts have few implements, both in infrastructure and in biosafety materials. Unfortunately, due to structural racism in Peru, the health gap is immense in indigenous territories, so the few health posts do not have the necessary infrastructure to care for the population during a sit-

uation like this. Therefore, it is important for the GTANW to maintain territorial control and cover the basic needs of people in the communities, limit the flow into the communities of Wampis people who return from cities and populated centers.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Right now, there are three: (1) Strengthen the Surveillance control system during the state of sanitary emergency due to Covid-19 in border areas and the Wampis Territory; (2) Supply basic food items not possible to obtain in the area the local population and the Wampis population stranded in cities; and (3) Cover transportation and other unforeseen emergency actions in Wampis territory.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

The Autonomous Territorial Government of the Wampis Nation is one of the Amazonian indigenous institutions that early implemented measures to control the spread of Sars-cov-2 in its territory, such as closing borders, implementing vigilance committees with the Peruvian Army, and forming a Multisectoral Commission on the Santiago River to coordinate actions with cultural relevance in the area.

They have managed through strict territorial control to control the spread of Covid-19 in its territories but the economic need of people has led them to move to populated centers

and cities to receive money from government social programs, which has exposed them to the virus and caused the first cases of Covid-19 to be registered in Wampis territory.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Up to 15,000 people (priority criteria evolving as situation on the ground unfolds and scenarios are very fluid).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month



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WAMPIS NATION (PERÚ)

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

62,8000 PEN

IN USD (TOTAL)

18,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (USD)

- Gallons, cushions and motorists daily payment (total: 4,000 USD)
 - Personal equipment / kits (total: 7,500 USD)
 - Groceries (basic food) for communities (total: 5,500 USD)
 - Patient transportation, coordination transportation (1,000 USD)
-

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? NO
Wampi nation

**ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE
WORK OF THE WAMPI NATION:**

IWGIA, Equidad, International Ricers,
Earth Rights INternational, Forests
Peoples Programme, ICCA Consor-
tium
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

**REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND
TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:**

ICCA Consortium:
Amazon Watch

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

PERÚ, not legally registered

Language:

Spanish

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MADRE DE DIOS
COMMUNITIES (PERÚ)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Indigenous communities of the Madre de Dios river basin integrated as members of FENAMAD, the Indigenous Federation of the Madre de Dios river and its Tributaries

LOCATION:

Madre de Dios basin, Triple Border: PERU/BOLIVIA/BRAZIL (exact location)

CONTEXT:

The Native Federation of Madre de Dios and its Tributaries - FENAMAD, is the representative organization of the 07 indigenous peoples (37 communities) of Madre de Dios in the Peruvian Amazon. The institutional mission is to represent the collective will of indigenous peoples and communities and defends indigenous rights enshrined in national legislation and international treaties. One of the main axes of this struggle is to ensure the tenure of our territories, to guarantee the exercise of self-determination, and as a guarantee of the existence of the generations of our peoples. The organisation attends to the collective demands, redirects actions, makes feasible and facilitates the actions before public and private institutions.

All 37 communities represented by FENAMAD are currently at a high risk of being affected by Covid-19. Around one third of the communities are already affected with positive cases reported among its populations, including cases in serious conditions and several deceased. As the virus spreads in the communities, the risks also increase for other indigenous groups who live in voluntary isolation and initial contact, as there is a higher chance of transmission of the disease to these highly vulnerable populations, who are particularly susceptible to epidemic diseases.

Along with other indigenous organizations of the Peruvian Amazon, in response to the declaration of the Covid-19 as a pandemic by the WHO,

FENAMAD made an immediate call to the member communities to close their territories to external actors and to implement measures of immobilization and self-isolation. To date FENAMAD is the main actor and facilitator in the promotion and implementation of emergency policies in the region. Key to this strategy is a system of epidemic vigilance and alerts to respond to the various contingencies on the ground, which is run by FENAMAD and implemented in coordination with the communities and government institutions.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

FENAMAD identifies as one of the main weaknesses in the current context the lack of medical personnel and resources in the health posts of the communities. In this particular proposal, FENAMAD is asking for support to strengthen the work of the designated local health agents in the communities, providing them a Medical Kit, including medicines and biosecurity protective equipment.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Local coordination in the deployment of material and community organizing in the prevention and contingency of Covid-19.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Around 5,000 people in 37 communities.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

7 months (July-December 2020).

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

86,679 PEN

IN USD (TOTAL)

24,615 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (USD)

- Medical Aid Kit for communal health agents (agentes comunitarios de salud)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? YES
Legally established under Peruvian law, at Registro Público de Personas Jurídicas (Oficina registral de Cusco): FENAMAD- Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES



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MADRE DE DIOS
COMMUNITIES (PERÚ)

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:

ICCA Consortium:

SPDA

Rainforest Foundation Norway

Rainforest Foundation UK

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Country and city of registration:

PERÚ, Puerto Maldonado (Madre de
Dios)

Language:

Spanish

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INDIGENOUS
COMMUNITIES IN
BENI, TUICHI AND
QUIQUIBEY RIVERS
(BOLIVIA)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Mancomunidad de Comunidades Indígenas de los Ríos Beni, Tuichi y Quiquibey

LOCATION:

Rio Beni basin, Beni and La Paz departments, BOLIVIA

**CONTEXT:**

The Commonwealth of Indigenous Communities of the Beni, Tuichi and Quiquibey Rivers, created in 2001, brings together 17 communities of the Mositene, Tsimane, Leco, Tacana, Esse Eja and Uchupiamona that inhabit along the Beni River watershed in the Beni and La Paz Departments in Bolivia. It is a legitimate grassroots organization that defends and protects their rights, their ancestral territories and natural resources which are fundamental to their life within the framework of the exercise of the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, stipulated in various international instruments. Given the governmental declaration of a health emergency at the national level, and exercising strict traditional forms of control of entry to the ancestral territories, until now it has been possible to control the spread of the Covid-19 virus into the territories. However, by losing the sources of income with their own activities such as the sale of organic agricultural products, and the lack of adequate policies to assist their indigenous populations in all areas of rights, the economic crisis is forcing to move them to town centers, to access financial support from government social programs, whose terms are already expiring, and are exposing them to infections with the virus.

On the other hand, the systematic abandonment of indigenous peoples in Bolivia has continued to omit medical assistance to the towns into their territories according to their protec-

tion needs, exposing them to greater risks, more so when the first cases of contagion in the nearest town Rurrenabaka, where there are banks.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Tools for prevention, surveillance and food to survive during the quarantine.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

This situation forces them to seek their own means to avoid as possible massive contagions in their populations, providing assistance with basic needs products, maintaining control of income to their territories, have supplies and biosecurity teams, stock up on medicines that allow them to be prepared before the start of infections on their own, since the government does not even include them in the statistics to assist.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

Focus on the guardians that will serve for the protection of 17 communities of the Mositene, Tsimane, Leco, Tacana, Esse Eja and Uchupiamona peoples.

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK? ADDRESS:

1 month.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

124,380 Bs.

IN USD (TOTAL)

18,000 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (USD)

- Prevention and care emergency Fund (4,000 USD)
- Strengthen the system of control of surveillance
- (3,000 USD)
- Food and medical supplies
- (9,000 USD)
- Logistic and transportation (1,000 USD)
- Contingencies (1,000 USD)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

is it a non-profit? NO
Mancomunidad de Comunidades indígenas de los Ríos Beni, Tuichi y Quiquibey
Vetted by Avaaz? NO
Vetted by community? YES
Vetted by a third party? YES

REFERENCES FROM ALLIED AND TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS:

ICCA Consortium:
ICCA Consortium:

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BOLIVIA, not legally registered

Language:

Spanish

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INDIGENOUS
COMMUNITIES IN
YUCARARE, MOXEÑO,
QUECHUA (BOLIVIA)**COMMUNITY AND NATION:**

Yucarare, Moxeño, Quechua

LOCATION:

Omereque and area of influence, Cochabamba, BOLIVIA

**CONTEXT:**

Hundreds of families in central Bolivia are in urgent need of food. The current Covid-19 related restrictions in Bolivia are not allowing people to leave their houses to work, leaving them in a fragile economical situation since these families are not able to sustain themselves without daily-wage informal work. The government is not offering aid and the local authorities have no funds. Furthermore, most of these families don't have the means nor the space to grow crops, so they're completely dependent upon the help of third parties. Bolivian low-income migrant women based in the United States have been helping these families, but the lockdown in the US has severely affected their finances and now they're not able to provide for their families and communities back home. Along with mothers on the ground, they built a network that constantly monitors the needs of the people.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST NEED?

Mainly food and very few hygiene materials.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING / PROVIDING?

Fundraising abroad and coordinating with local leaders who will use their cars and trucks to transport food from wholesale markets.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THEY REACHING?

350 families from Pucara, San Carlos, Perereta, Peña Colorada, Quebrahachas, Huertas, Robles, La Mesada, Chawjira Coral (1,750 people, with a significant population of women, children and elders).

HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DOING THIS WORK?

4 months.

TOTAL (LOCAL CURRENCY)

209,800 BOB

Based on interviews from the initial calculations of the local leaders, which has been verified by Avaaz's separate cost analysis with other organizations on the ground.

IN USD (TOTAL)

30,000.00 USD

ITEMS AND COSTS (LOCAL CURRENCY)

- Rice (47 quintals, per month): 8,695 BOB
- Sugar (47 quintals, per month): 7,990 BOB
- Flour (47 quintals, per month): 9,165 BOB
- Macaroni (47 quintals, per month): 13,160 BOB
- Oil (60 boxes/2L, per month): 5,340 BOB
- Soap (25 boxes/2kg, per month): 4,750 BOB
- Logistics (Total): 3,350 BOB

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INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN YUCARARE, MOXEÑO, QUECHUA (BOLIVIA)

IMPLEMENTATION ENTITY:

Is it a non-profit? De facto.

There's no legal entity operating in the area; the community will entrust the funds to an individual who will be accountable to a group of local women leaders.

Given the organic nature of this enterprise and its potential challenges, Avaaz did further research to verify their own forms of reporting and also their transparency mechanisms: they have a strict policy to buy all materials in places they can issue receipts, procurement decisions are made by consensus, looking for the most cost-effective buying, they also use live video-calls as a form of transparency to the donors and they report all the tickets with a basic accounting.

Vetted by Avaaz? YES

Vetted by community? YES

Vetted by a third party? YES

**ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE
WORK OF THE NATION:**

Local school of Omereque, Mayor of Omereque, local indigenous unions and the Catholic church.

GRANTEE CANDIDATE INFORMATION**Country and city of registration:**

BOLIVIA, not registered.

LANGUAGE:

Spanish (only)

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- 22 Consolidated data from the following Amazon indigenous organizations: Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon, Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest, Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon, Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of the East, Chaco and Amazon of Bolivia, Amerindian Peoples Association, Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon, Organization of Indigenous People in Suriname, Federation of Indigenous Organizations in Guyana
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Forest Peoples Programme (FPP): various documents, including: (1) Covid-19 pandemic heightens risks for forest peoples already in threatening situations; (2) Indigenous Peoples propose safety protocol to tackle COVID-19 in Peruvian Amazon; (3) Coronavirus in the Peruvian Amazon: from state inaction to Indigenous Peoples' lifesaving responses to protect life; (4) Peru: Wampis Nation files a complaint against oil company GeoPark for increasing risks of COVID-19; and (5) Coronavirus and forest communities (2020) - <https://www.forestpeoples.org/>

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Other sources

Various communications via email, Zoom, WhatsApp and phone with indigenous leaders from COICA, COLAB, AIDSESP, CIDOB, CONFENIAE, ORPIA and staffers from EDS, Amazon Emergency Fund, Amazon Watch, Amazon Frontlines, Rainforest Foundation US and other organizations.

Various communications via phone to second parties (and interpreters) with a simultaneous communication with a third party via HF (local indigenous leaders from northern, central and eastern Brazil, southern Venezuela, eastern Peru and central and eastern Bolivia).

Various communications via Signal, Telegram, Wire and Surespot with government staffers from the ministries of environment, health, defense, citizenship and indigenous affairs of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Suriname, Guiana and French Guiana.

Appendix



Appendix

As the fire seasons are starting, it's important to remember that every donor has a role to play in this unprecedented moment in history.

From dedicated local leaders who work day and night to bring food and medicine to the most remote areas of the Amazon, to the creativity in the coordination between organizations to make the best use of the resources (e.g. EDS setting up health units with funds from Avaaz, bringing materials donated by Medecins Sans Frontieres and deployed with a Greenpeace plane). What we're seeing is an incredible effort to make things happen in the most impactful, effective, and efficient way.

As the fire seasons are starting, it's important to remember that every donor has a role to play in this unprecedented moment in history. In the current situation, Avaaz recommends consideration of three approaches to the decision making process of grantmaking that could complement the vision, priorities or strategic direction of donors:

Direct grant-making to indigenous peoples at the local level: in the Appendix there are 25 indigenous communities and organizations that are operating at the local level who are in urgent need. In total, there's a current shortage of funds of 1,303,509 USD, as mentioned in the section "Proposals".

Allocating funds to the Amazon Emergency Fund: a coalition of civil society organizations created a common platform to receive funds in order to create a coordinated and transparent funding flow. Avaaz is part of that effort.

Funding specific international NGOs: there are national and international non-governmental organizations with a track record of effective implementation for either humanitarian response, advocacy impact and efficient re-granting.

The Amazon Emergency Fund

The [Amazon Emergency Fund](#) (AEF) is a newly-formed donor collaborative working in close coordination with COICA and its nine national organizations, as well as partners and allies across the Amazon and around the world, to support the emergency Covid-19 response. Avaaz has been part of that effort from the beginning and we are continuing to work in

tight coordination with all the members of this coalition, pooling resources and sharing the work of raising and directing rapid response grants to indigenous and forest communities and grassroots organizations in the Amazon.

The Fund has raised USD 2.3 million and the coalition is actively pursuing additional financial support from governments, foundations, partner organizations and individuals to meet the goal of \$5 million by the end of July. 100% of these funds are being channeled directly to Indigenous peoples and traditional communities on the ground across the Amazon to provide relief from the devastating effects of Covid-19. **Additionally, the Founding Solidarity Circle members of the AEF have channeled more than USD 2 million directly to Indigenous and local partners across the Amazon** (including all of Avaaz's grants totaling over a million US dollars).

The Fund is fiscally sponsored by the Rainforest Foundation U.S. Grants and governance decisions are carried out under strict coordination and communication by an established Governing Council which includes indigenous leaders from COICA and its member organizations, representatives of participating NGOs, donors, and advisors who together have formed the Founding Solidarity Circle. The Fund also has a Circle of advisors composed of organizations and individuals with a proven track record to guide and support effective grant making strategies. To join the Founding Solidarity Circle and make a major gift, or to recommend grantees, please contact: .

Appendix

EDS setting up health units with funds from Avaaz, bringing materials donated by Medecins Sans Frontieres and deployed with a Greenpeace plane: what we're seeing is an incredible effort to make things happen in the most impactful, effective, and efficient way.

National and international organizations supporting local efforts

Besides the organizations on the ground, Avaaz is also in constant touch with key national and international partner organizations that also work together with partners at the grassroots level. It can be hard to sincerely assess the impact of groups both on the ground and internationally, especially amidst the language barriers, the potential for overclaiming, and the lack of available data. Below is our assessment of the best in class groups:

EDS (Expedicionários da Saúde)

EDS priority in delivering UAPIs is based on the prevalence of Covid-19 cases in each locality: the spread of Covid-19 is increasing at an alarming rate and migrating from large city centers to the deepest regions of the Amazon forest. The further the disease travels, the higher the costs of delivering these units to the remote communities that need them the most.

The cost of a basic UAPI capable of assisting up to 10 coronavirus patients is around USD15,000; however, this figure may easily double in even more remote areas. The greatest short term adversity EDS faces is the increased cost of transportation as they begin to travel deeper and deeper into the forest in order to reach geographically isolated areas, this is why more financial support is crucial in order to continue their critical work of implementing UAPIs and preparing the indigenous communities of the Amazon region with the necessary equipment and medical treatments to face this pandemic.

EDS would need more than 600,000 USD to provide very basic capacity to several health districts in Brazil.

[More information: click here.](#)

Appendix

Amazon Frontlines

Amazon Frontlines is working alongside indigenous organizations in Ecuador's Amazon, and in the border areas of Peru and Colombia, to ensure that indigenous communities and nationalities, who exist largely beyond the reach of the state, can effectively manage and respond to this crisis.

They are building a model that combines urgent humanitarian relief (leveraging a decade of logistical experience in the region) with cutting edge strategies on indigenous governance, rights protection, and resilience.

Over the last months they have worked to deliver urgent medical supplies and food provisions, scale testing capacity, build out communications infrastructure, fortify indigenous territorial lockdowns, and have made significant headway on securing legal protections and compelling government action in a time of national emergency. Importantly, they are also focused on supporting the long-term resilience of indigenous communities to help them reduce exposure to the virus, and to envision environmentally friendly economic recovery packages.

Their key indigenous partners include: the Ceibo Alliance - an indigenous led NGO of four ancestral nations, CONAIE (Ecuador's national indigenous federation), CONFENAIE (Ecuador's Amazonian regional indigenous federation) and FCUNAE, the Kichwa federation of the Napo region.

• **Language:** English, Spanish

Amazon Watch

As the Amazon biome faces a tipping point of ecological collapse and the Covid-19 pandemic spreads into indigenous communities and territories, AW is taking action in response to the calls and demands of Indigenous peoples across the Amazon, they are calling for respect for rights, lives and territories that are increasingly threatened by land-grabbers, extractive activities, agribusiness expansion, governments, corporations, international financiers, and now the Covid-19 pandemic.

AW has also expanded direct support and coordination with partners on the ground across the Amazon, including legal and communications capacity, and distribution of over \$1 million in rapid response grants via their [Amazon Defenders Fund](#) to support women defenders, stop fires and prevent Covid-19.

[AW has also expanded their global advocacy and communication campaigns](#) in coordination with indigenous and international allies, including over 250 organizations who signed [a global call for an immediate moratorium on all extractive activities](#) in the Amazon.

More information: [Click here.](#)

• **Language:** English, Spanish

Appendix

Rainforest Foundation US

Rainforest Foundation US is currently supporting ORPIO (in Peru) and CIR (in Brazil), two partner organizations that have called for their support and that they know will carry out the urgent work needed. Neither ORPIO nor CIR waited for national declarations or for their governments to take action. They saw the threat and immediately stepped up to the challenge.

ORPIO, the Indigenous People's Organization of the Eastern Amazon (Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente) is in urgent need of support to purchase fuel, food, and medicine for numerous indigenous communities. Additionally, ORPIO is seeking donations to assist indigenous peoples who have been stranded in towns and are unable to return to their communities due to the travel ban. CIR (Conselho Indígena de Roraima or the Indigenous Council of Roraima), the main representative indigenous organization in the Northern Brazilian Amazon state of Roraima, is asking for support to purchase food, medical supplies, and fuel for isolated communities. They also need protective equipment for indigenous health workers and others actively protecting their territories from outsiders. Rainforest Foundation US also supports indigenous communities in Guiana and, besides their specific line of work, they also play a key role in the Amazon Emergency Fund as fiscal sponsor of this collective effort.

[More information here](#)

• **Language:** English, Spanish

COICA (Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin)

COICA is an indigenous organization of international convergence that guides its efforts towards the promotion, protection and security of indigenous peoples and territories through the defense of their ways of life, principles and values. social, spiritual and cultural. COICA is made up of the following national indigenous federations in the basin: AIDASEP (Peru), APA (Guyana), CIDOB Organica (Bolivia), COIAB (Brazil), CONFENIAE (Ecuador), FOAG (French Guiana), OIS (Suriname), OPIAC (Colombia) and ORPIA (Venezuela).

COICA has identified key necessary actions for the Covid-19 response including a campaign to disseminate information about the virus and precautions in local languages; health security and PPE equipment; establishment of protocols to secure and monitor territories, including provision of necessary equipment; specific programs to protect orders; and joint advocacy to national governments. COICA already released a set of demands to national governments to support indigenous communities in their Covid-19 responses and protect internationally recognized rights, but governments are failing to follow these demands.

In late May, [COICA declared a state of emergency](#) and since then their leadership is developing a "post-Covid" regional strategy to respond to the outbreak and its future ramifications, while seeking international solidarity and support. Avaaz is working very closely with their leadership in several workstreams.

More information on COICA [click here](#)

• **Language**
Spanish, English

About Avaaz

Avaaz is a people-powered movement with more than 60 million members around the world, actively campaigning on the most crucial issues of our times and in diverse critical agendas: protecting human rights, combating disinformation, tackling hate speech, fundraising for local development, supporting humanitarian enterprises, and working to protect the environment. Over more than a decade since our founding, our members have been deeply involved in thousands of global and national efforts to preserve our planet, hand in hand with indigenous peoples, local communities, and grassroots organizations.

