



RESULTS REPORT

RAPID INDIGENOUS RESPONSE PROJECT - RRI

OUR RESPONSE

The Rapid Indigenous Response project was developed in response to the vulnerability of communities to oil spills and weak coordination between the State and Indigenous governance systems. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen capacities for preparedness and rapid response to emergencies, particularly oil spills and natural disasters, within the Awajún Indigenous institutional framework.



Implemented by Action Against Hunger (AAH) in coordination with the Autonomous Awajún Territorial Government (GTAA) and funded by the European Union - Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).

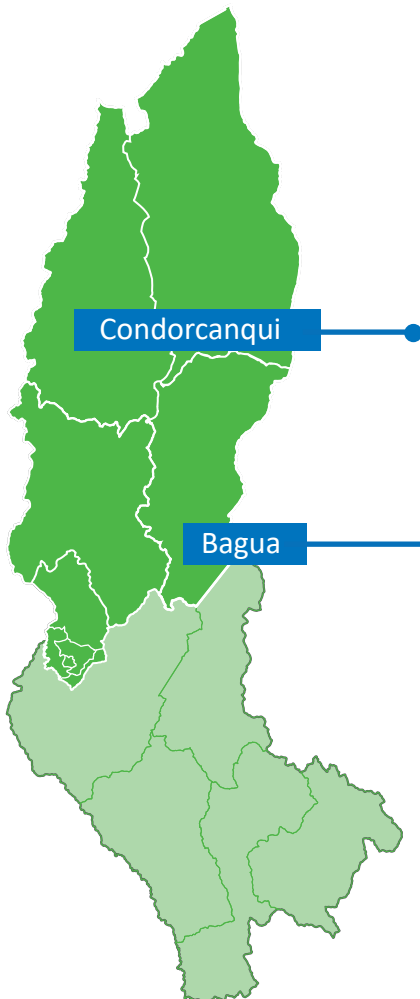


Total beneficiaries: 16,311 across 29 Awajún communities and institutional actors in Imaza and Nieva.



A comprehensive response with four components: Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Health, Institutional Strengthening, and Humanitarian Aid.

COMMUNITIES REACH IN AMAZONAS



NIEVA

Centro Tundusa
Tundusa Puerto
Seasmi
Bajo Achoaga
Japaime Escuela

Kayamas
Najaim Paraiso
Putuyakat
Alto Waisim
Bajo Waisim

Bagua

IMAZA

Chiriaco
Pakun
Wachapea
Bukuig
Chikais
Chipe
Duship
Uut
Yamayakat
Salem

La Curva
Nazareth
Nueva Jerusalem
Nueva Samaria
Numpatkaim
Puerto San Pablo
Shushui
Temashnum
Umukai



INTERCULTURAL



INTERGENERATIONAL



RIGHTS - BASED



PARTICIPATORY



GENDER - RESPONSIVE

CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

COMMUNITY COMMITTEES



A total of 19 Community Committees for Emergencies and Disasters (CCAED) were established and made operational. In addition, 19 Community Plans were developed as key tools for preparedness in response to different types of disas-

SIMULATION EXERCISES



A total of 11 simulation exercises on floods and oil spills were conducted, involving 1,697 participants (60% women), with the support of institutions such as the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), health networks, and local authorities.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



A Community Early Warning System was designed and implemented, including the development of the mobile application Jempe Etsejui, through which real-time alerts and emergency reports can be sent.

MITIGATION ACTIONS



Risk levels were reduced through the implementation of infrastructure and equipment measures (bridges, culverts, upgrading of community facilities, and communication systems), strengthening community organization and the population's capacity to respond to emergencies.

COMMUNITY CENTERS



Two community communication centers were established, equipped with Starlink internet and solar panels in Nueva Salem and Nueva Jerusalén, and managed by community committees.





PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOPS



Participatory workshops were conducted with community leaders and state service providers (RIS Condorcanqui, Microred Chiriaco, CEM, Rural Health Care Service, DEMUNA) to identify needs and challenges in both physical and mental health affecting the population, as well as health facilities.

DEMONSTRATION SESSIONS



Workshops were carried out with pregnant women and mothers participating in the National Cuna Más Program through demonstration sessions using locally available foods from the Imaza and Nieva areas.

DISTRIBUTION OF KITS (WATER, HYGIENE, SCHOOL SUPPLIES)



640 families across 13 communities received water storage kits. In addition, 1,300 hygiene kits and 500 school supply kits were distributed in the communities of Imaza and Nieva.

HUMANITARIAN AID



Humanitarian assistance was provided in response to flooding in Santa María de Nieva through cash transfers to 150 Awajún families, as well as in response to an oil spill in Andoas (Loreto), supporting 327 Achuar families.

STUDIES



Three studies were conducted: an analysis of hydrocarbon-related regulations in Peru and their application in oil spill contexts in the Amazon, an analysis of the health situation in communities affected by oil spills in Imaza and Nieva, and an assessment of protection risks and food insecurity in communities in Santa María de Nieva.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



2,666 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED

Delivered in general medicine, obstetrics, nursing, and psychology through 11 campaigns coordinated with the RIS Condorcanqui and

2,807 PARTICIPANTS IN MENTAL HEALTH WORKSHOPS

Mental health and protection workshops were conducted using participatory, play-based, and intercultural methodologies in the districts of Imaza and Santa



09 HEALTH FACILITIES STRENGTHENED

A total of 248 medical supplies and pieces of equipment were delivered to support the strengthening of health facilities through RIS Bagua and RIS

640 FAMILIES RECEIVED WATER STORAGE KITS

Families from the Shawit sector (Amazonas) and Manseriche (Loreto) received water storage kits, along with educational sessions on safe water use.





19 COMMUNITY COMMITTEES TRAINED AND STRENGTHENED

They received specialized training in first aid, search and rescue through coordinated work with the Fire Department and the Armed Forces stationed in Bagua.

11 FLOOD AND OIL SPILL SIMULATION EXERCISES

The 19 committees played a leading role by organizing and leading community simulations in their respective areas, achieving effective mobilization of the population and



649 PARTICIPANTS IN HEALTHY NUTRITION SESSIONS

Demonstration sessions were carried out in coordination with the National Cuna Más Program to promote the consumption of local foods.



366 AWAJÚN MOTHERS PARTICIPATED IN EMOTIONAL SUPPORT SPACES

They participated in activities focused on emotional strengthening and violence prevention.



TESTIMONIES FROM BENEFICIARIES



“

“In the past, we didn’t know, or we simply didn’t understand, how to stay safe. Now, I would like to express my gratitude because, with the support of AAH, we have identified safe shelter points that guide us in different situations, whether during strong winds or simulation exercises. This allows us to coordinate more easily with both children and adults and gather immediately. In the event of any emergency, committee members can assemble here, assign roles according to each person’s responsibilities, identify those who are injured, and bring them to this location. That is why we remain alert and ready to act if anything happens.”

”

Alejandro Tuyas Tapia
Coordinator of the Community Emergency
Committee (CCAED)
Pamuk (Community Leader), Pakún community

“

“The work we have been carrying out has been very effective, as it has strengthened us in healthy nutrition using local products. AAH has supported us in learning how to prepare these foods through demonstration sessions. We have also received training on mental health and techniques to manage stress and anxiety. Now, we are prepared to respond to any emergency or disaster. As facilitators, we know what to do and how to support the families participating in the Cuna Más program.”

”

Teonila Sanchez
Cuna Más Program Facilitator
Nazareth community



STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS



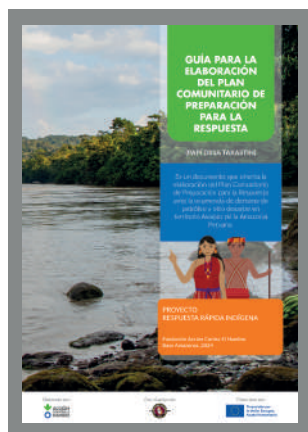
HEALTH SITUATION ANALYSIS IN THE COMMUNITIES OF IMAZA AND NIEVA

This document highlights that the oil spills of 2016 and 2023 led to an increase in dermatological, respiratory, and gastrointestinal diseases, as well as impacts on mental health and nutrition in Awajún communities. The health system presents structural limitations, including limited human resources, inadequate infrastructure and equipment in health facilities, shortages of medicines, and difficulties in providing specialized care in response to oil spill incidents.



SOCIAL PROTECTION RISKS AND FOOD INSECURITY

This document addresses oil spills in Santa María de Nieva, which have caused serious social protection risks and food insecurity in Awajún communities, affecting their livelihoods, health, and access to safe food. The State response remains limited, with gaps in coordination and cultural appropriateness. There is an urgent need to strengthen social protection, environmental remediation, and food sovereignty through an intercultural and community-based approach.



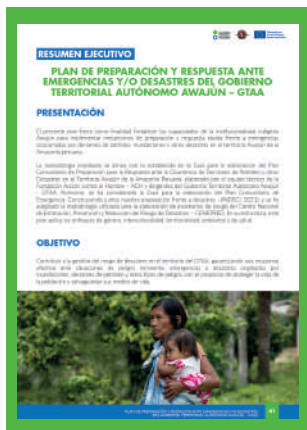
GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY EMERGENCY PLANS (PCE)

This guide aims to strengthen Indigenous leadership in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) processes and their capacity for territorial governance, to reduce the impact of oil spills, floods, deforestation, soil contamination, and other disasters affecting Awajún communities. Given the severity of these challenges, community-based rapid response management has been identified as a key element.



COMMUNITY EMERGENCY PLANS

A total of 19 community emergency and disaster plans were developed to outline the actions and responsibilities of community members, with the aim of preventing the creation of new risks, reducing existing risks, and strengthening preparedness for effective response and recovery in the event of emergencies or disasters.



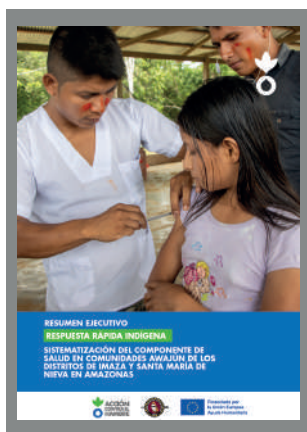
GTAA PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

This plan aims to strengthen the capacities of the Awajún Indigenous institutional framework to implement preparedness and rapid response mechanisms for emergencies caused by oil spills, floods, and other disasters in the Awajún territory of the Peruvian Amazon. It contributes to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) within the territory of the Autonomous Awajún Territorial Government (GTAA), ensuring an effective response to imminent threats, emergencies, or disasters caused by floods, oil spills, and other hazards, with the purpose of protecting lives and safeguarding livelihoods.



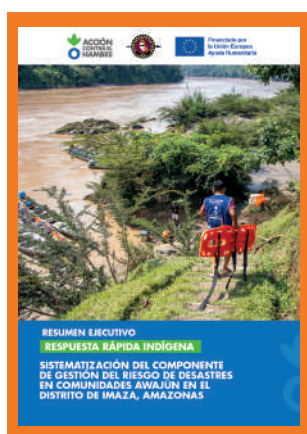
ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK RELATED TO HYDROCARBONS IN THE AMAZON

This document was developed within the framework of the RRI project to conduct a gap analysis, specifically between the regulatory framework promoted by the State for the prevention, response, oversight, and sanctioning of oil spills, and its actual operational implementation. Experiences from Awajún Indigenous communities located in the districts of Imaza and Santa María de Nieva, in the provinces of Bagua and Condorcanqui (Amazonas region), were analyzed.



SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE HEALTH COMPONENT

This document presents the systematization of the health component of the RRI project, aimed at improving the health conditions of Awajún communities in Amazonas. The intervention addresses, in a comprehensive manner, the health and environmental crises caused by oil spills, combining conventional medicine with ancestral knowledge from the territory. Through medical campaigns, mental health workshops, and the provision of equipment, the program has strengthened Indigenous governance autonomy and access to safe water. Results highlight improvements in child nutrition and the consolidation of strategic partnerships between state institutions and local authorities.

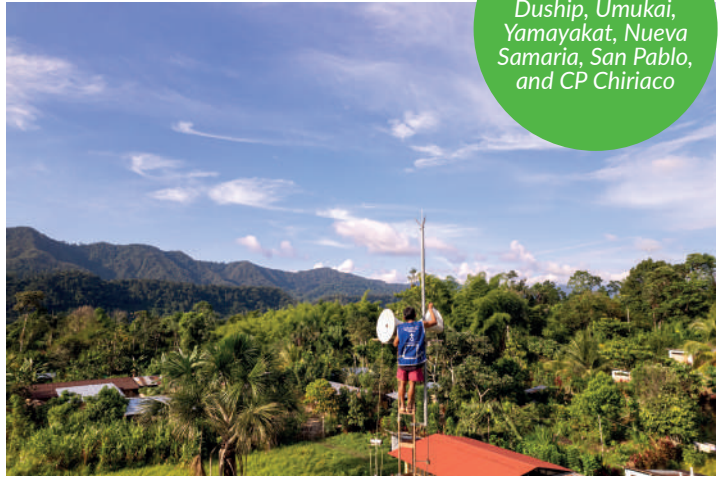


SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE DRM COMPONENT

This document presents the systematization of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) component of the RRI project, focused on strengthening disaster risk management in Awajún communities in the Peruvian Amazon. It describes the development of a preventive model that integrates Indigenous worldview with technical protocols to address threats such as oil spills and floods. Through strengthening the Autonomous Awajún Territorial Government (GTAA), community committees, emergency plans, and intercultural communication strategies were established. The report highlights the importance of participatory and visual methodologies to ensure that ancestral knowledge and state regulations coexist effectively.

MITIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN 6 COMMUNITIES



Native Communities
Duship, Umukai,
Yamayakat, Nueva
Samaria, San Pablo,
and CP Chiriaco

RENOVATION OF THE COMMUNITY CENTER IN 6 COMMUNITIES



Native Communities
Nuevo Salem,
Temashnum, Pakún,
Bukuig, Nueva
Jerusalén, and Uut.

BRIDGE AND CULVERTS CONSTRUCTION IN 5 COMMUNITIES



Native Communities
Chikais, Chipe,
Shushui, Wachapea
and La Curva

COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

Communication materials were developed in the areas of health and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), using an intercultural approach that prioritizes the Awajún worldview. These materials incorporate illustrations and symbolic elements from their culture, with the aim of facilitating understanding and encouraging active participation during workshops.

BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL GRAPHIC MATERIALS



AWARENESS-RAISING AUDIO CONTENT IN THE AWAJÚN LANGUAGE



PARTICIPATORY VIDEOS



DISCOVER ALL MATERIALS ONLINE

WWW.ACCIONCONTRAELHAMBRE.PE



LESSONS LEARNED



An interdisciplinary and intercultural team, with strong presence in the intervention area, is key to effective implementation



Strengthening the GTAA must be understood as both a political and technical process that increases the sustainability of results.



A reflective, participatory, experiential, and intercultural implementation methodology strengthens Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacities in Indigenous communities.



Mental health and protection must be integrated transversally across interventions in Indigenous territories.



Dialogue, consent, and accountability toward communities are essential throughout project implementation.



Evidence-based advocacy at both local and national levels is necessary and complementary to improve the management of oil spills and their impacts on affected populations.



Intersectoral coordination is effective only when it is institutionalized and linked to concrete actions with shared budgetary responsibility.



The project positioned intercultural communication as an operational pillar, incorporating bilingual Awajún staff and maintaining a continuous presence in the field.



Establishing a legitimate channel of dialogue with Awajún communities, recognizing their authorities, decision-making processes, and territorial priorities, contributes to projects being perceived as true partners with a meaningful presence in the territory.

PHOTO GALLERY

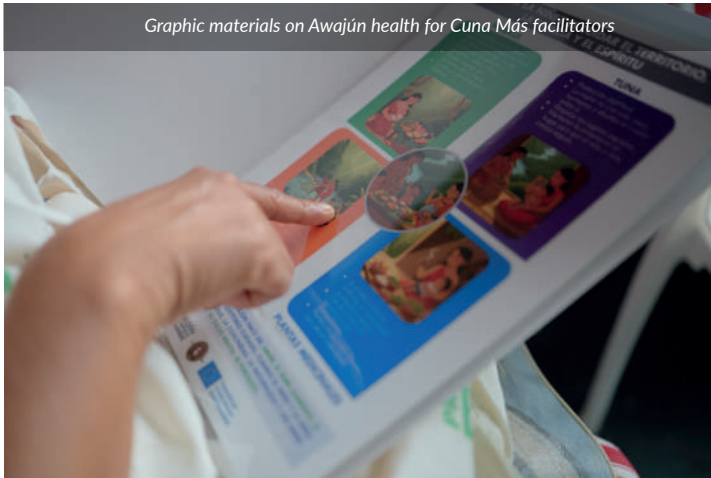
Bilingual emergency signage installed in strategic areas of the community



Community Committee evacuating an injured person during a simulation exercise



Graphic materials on Awajún health for Cuna Más facilitators



Facilitator from the Imaza sector conducting a health session with a pregnant woman



Implementation of a water harvesting system in the Bajo Achoaga community



Community members from Bajo Achoaga are participating in the installation of the water



Community member from Bajo Waisim collecting coconuts from palm trees



Community member collecting cassava and local food products





STRATEGIC ALLIES



Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid



INDECI
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DEFENSA CIVIL



PERÚ

Ministerio de Salud



Red Integrada de Salud Condorcanqui



BAGUA
MUNICIPALIDAD PROVINCIAL

CUNAMAS



PERÚ Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables

CENTRO EMERGENCIA MUJER (CEM)





Action Against Hunger (AAH) has been operating in Peru since 2007, implementing programs focused on providing humanitarian assistance and building resilience across different sectors. Its work emphasizes improving access to resources and strengthening the operational capacities of local authorities, institutions, and civil society to promote emergency response and foster development.



The Autonomous Awajún Territorial Government (GTAA) has the mission of exercising Awajún self-governance within the framework of the right to self-determination of Indigenous peoples within their territory, in order to strengthen the constitutional institutional framework and ensure the preservation of the 3 million hectares of territory inhabited by the Awajún people, as well as the biodiversity that forms a central part of their collective worldview.



Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid

The European Union and its Member States are among the world's leading humanitarian aid donors. Emergency assistance is an expression of European solidarity with people in need worldwide. Its objective is to save lives, prevent and alleviate human suffering, and safeguard the integrity and human dignity of populations affected by natural disasters and human-induced crises.

Through the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the European Union provides assistance each year to millions of victims of conflicts and disasters. With headquarters in Brussels and a global network of local offices, the EU delivers aid to the most vulnerable populations based on humanitarian needs.

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FOR EMPLOYMENT.
FOR CHILDREN.
FOR COMMUNITIES.
FOR PEOPLE.
FOR ACTION.
AGAINST HUNGER.



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