The Chaco is a biome at risk from the impact of climate change (prolonged droughts, reduced rainfall and economic activities that pressure the territory: overgrazing, soil degradation, extractive activities, etc.). It is a complex ecosystem with fragile soils, where the interests of its inhabitants are conflated with external interests that seek the use of natural resources. Indigenous and peasant families face constraints such as water scarcity, lack of basic services, inputs and little political participation. This repetitive cycle sharpens their vulnerability.

Another problem is the lack of access to markets to market their agricultural products, which has low economic income and limited public policies that promote family agroecological productive initiatives, adaptation measures with approaches to risk management in the face of climate change and integration of production with local and national markets.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Urban society and local authorities recognize the contribution of indigenous peoples to the local economy.
2. Better exercise of the representativeness of young people, women and indigenous authorities in local power spaces.

**GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE ACTION:**

Three municipalities of the Bolivian chaco tarijeno: Villamontes, Yacuiba, Carapari.
RESULTS OBTAINED:

75 families of the Weenhayek indigenous people, previously considered as only fishermen and artisans, started the formation of an Association of horticultural producers Weenhayek in the Province of Gran Chaco and carry out the necessary procedures to obtain a legal status for their association.

The production of vegetables is done from an agroecological approach, avoiding the use of agrochemicals.

Weenhayek Indians together with CERDET participated in an exchange of experiences in Formosa, Argentina, with the objective of knowing the modalities of reforestation of the algarrobo (tree) and the use of its fruits, as well as the experiences around the production of honey of the Wichi people.

Representatives of the Association of women peanut producers in Yacuiba participated in 2 fairs to promote their products such as peanut butter and peanut marmalade with honey, with the aim of making their production visible, spreading the nutritional contributions of peanuts and finding new markets at the local and departmental level.

Economic research has been carried out on the production situation of a) peanut, b) honey and c) vegetables produced by about 100 indigenous families and 18 peasant families from the Chaco Tarijeño from an agroecological approach. The studies focus on the potentialities and limitations of these nascent productive chains and the possible target markets at the national level.

A study on youth perceptions of indigenous and peasant identities was completed in Villamontes, Yacuiba and Caraparí municipalities.

The report analyzes intercultural relations and expectations of indigenous youth in relation to their social and economic interaction with other social sectors in the Chaco Tarijeño.

Incidence and interinstitutional relationships have been developed with the municipalities of Yacuiba, Villamontes and the Departmental Government of Tarija in order to be able to sign agreements that generate inter-institutional synergies and co-financing of actions that favor the income generation of rural indigenous and peasant families.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (SP)

The Strategic Partnership (SP) is a program funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to strengthen Lobby & Advocacy actions in the territories and programs prioritized by ICCO in Latin America. Thus, such as the GRAN CHACO (executed by CERDET), MANQA and MOVIMIENTO POR LA TIERRA (implemented by IPDRS) programs, all in Bolivia, have defined as a strategy, generate complementarity actions with each other, in order to strengthen their actions and amplify their impacts.

In the case of the Gran Chaco Program, these are some of the actions coordinated with MANQA AND THE MOVEMENT BY THE EARTH:

- Exchange of studies and research on indigenous productive economy and access to land.
- Contribution of new cases to the Movement for the Land of the Bolivian Chaco.
- Potential expansion of Manq’a in the Bolivian Chaco.
- Incidence with authorities of the Chaco to position the Manq’a model.

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