RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR A GLOBAL GRANT

Use this form to inform The Rotary Foundation of the results of the community needs assessment when applying for a global grant.

Assessing the strengths, weaknesses, needs, and assets of the community you plan to help is a critical first step in designing an effective and sustainable global grant-funded project. Check out the Community Needs Assessment Resources for complete instructions and helpful tips.

This form will help you report the results of the community needs assessment, which is a requirement for applications for grants for humanitarian projects or professional training teams Complete a separate form for each beneficiary community (e.g., school, health system, or population), using current and specific information for each community. Please note that you will not be able to use funds from a block grant to cover the cost of this assessment, but you will be able to use funds from a district grant.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Describe the characteristics (such as geographic information, main sources of income, population size, and access to education/health services) of the specific community where this project will take place.

Geographic Information: The project is located in the Achuar community of Kutsutkao, in the Achuar Territory, Pastaza province, Ecuador. The Achuar are 7,000 people, making up 64 communities or centers, in turn grouped into 10 associations or groups of communities. In Ecuador, the Achuar territory is located in the southeastern part of the country, on the border with Peru. Totaling nearly two million hectares, the Achuar territory occupies a large part of Ecuador's rainforest. The administrative center is located in Puyo, it has a temperature of 27°C, a relative humidity of 70%, predominant vegetation of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, a complete ecosystem, in fauna it is an invaluable wealth, with very important water resources. The main source of income is agriculture through chakra systems, cultivation of species from the area, commercialization of their crops and now with tourism that has become an unconventional source of income that is in growing demand. Specifically in the community of Kuntsukao there are about 250 people, who do not have access to public health through a health center or a permanent doctor in the community, since if they get sick they must move to another community of approximately 25 minutes to treat their ailments, in terms of education they have two classrooms that accommodate 27 primary school students with two teachers.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA COLLECTION

When you conducted the assessment, who did you talk to in the community? At least two community representatives and different beneficiaries who are not involved in Rotary (such as teachers, doctors, or community leaders) should be included in the discussions.

Among the residents present are Froilán, Antik, Santiago Kashiejn, Raúl Antik, Edgar Santi, Torivio Antik, Celestino Antik, syndic of the community.

At what point last year did the talks take place?

April 27 and 28, 2024

What methods did you use to gather information from community members (such as community meetings, interviews, or focus groups)?

Meetings with the community, dialogue table to receive suggestions, doubts and concerns.

TARGET POPULATION

Who will benefit directly from the project? Indicate the groups that will benefit (such as schools, hospitals, vocational training centres, cooperatives or towns).

The beneficiaries of the water project are the entire community, children, women who are mainly responsible for supplying water to their homes.

Describe the process used to identify beneficiaries.

By analyzing Kuntsukao's living situation.

STRENGTHS, NEEDS, COMMUNITY PRIORITIES, AND PROJECT DESIGN

Describe what community members said mattered to them during the assessment.

They care a lot about having a better quality of life, so the water project is of crucial importance to achieve that goal.

Describe the strengths and resources of the community.

For the fulfillment of the project in the community there is labor, it is worth mentioning that the residents are willing to collaborate in all the work and involvement that the project deserves to be sustainable, in terms of resources it has a little limited due to difficult access.

It describes challenges and gaps in community behaviors, skills, and knowledge.

Among the weaknesses can be the lack of interest of some young people in continuing with their studies, their desire to improve, their skills with technologies are also limited.

What issues will the project address, and how is the community currently addressing those issues?

The problem of lack of safe water for the community, that problem is currently latent because they do not find a sustainable solution unless the project is done urgently.

It provides specific details about the design of the project and how it will solve these problems.

It is intended to build a dam in the water creek in a planned way in such a way that it serves to collect the water from the stream, which will be driven with a pump through the pipe network, to the storage tanks so that later through gravity the water can reach the community and the incubator project.

Describe the long-term plan for the project (such as oversight, financial responsibilities, and expected behavior change) after Rotary's involvement ends.

The project is sustainable, so the community is directly involved in the supervision and maintenance of the facilities and is committed to caring for and maintaining the water system in good condition.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (FOR ALL PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE)

What are the biggest environmental threats to local soil, air, water resources and ecosystems today?

Soil: currently the soil has not suffered a critical wear, nor is it considered to be eroded, what it can present is fatigue due to the type of permanent crop.

The air is a factor that does not present much pollution due to the dense vegetation that surrounds them.

Kuntsukao is directly influenced by the Kapawari River, whose waters have been contaminated in different ways, such as fuel spills from canoes, contamination of fecal matter by dragging, and the increase in total and suspended solids.

The ecosystems have been altered since according to comments of the inhabitants they must leave and enter the jungle to be able to hunt and fish for sustenance, which before the populations or herds of animals are migrating or disappearing.

Indicate cultural practices relevant to the project (e.g., agricultural techniques or traditions).

The cultivation of the community has been carried out through the chakra with techniques known to the inhabitants due to their experience in their management.

What positive and negative environmental changes do you expect to result from the project?

Health Improvement: Access to safe drinking water will significantly reduce the risk of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, and parasitosis, which will improve the overall health of the community.

Natural Resource Conservation: By providing a reliable source of drinking water within the community, reliance on distant natural sources will be reduced, which could help conserve surrounding ecosystems by reducing pressure on them.

Hygiene Promotion: With access to clean water, the community will be able to practice better personal and environmental hygiene, which could reduce pollution and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants.

Sustainable Development: The availability of safe drinking water could boost the socio-economic development of the community by facilitating agriculture, animal husbandry and other productive activities, thus contributing to its long-term sustainability.

Strengthening Resilience: By having access to a safe source of drinking water, the community will be better prepared to cope with extreme weather events, such as droughts or floods, which will increase their adaptive capacity and resilience.

Negatives.

Impact on Local Ecosystems: Building infrastructure for water supply could have an impact on local ecosystems, such as habitat fragmentation and biodiversity loss, especially if not done properly.

Consumption of Natural Resources: Extracting and treating water for community supply may require the use of natural resources, such as energy and chemicals, which could have an impact on the environment if not properly managed.

Changes in Land Use Patterns: The availability of potable water could influence land-use patterns within the community, such as the expansion of agricultural areas or increased urbanization, which could have effects on vegetation cover and soil quality.

Wildlife Displacement: Infrastructure construction and associated human activity can lead to displacement of local wildlife, especially if biological corridors or breeding grounds are disrupted.