



GLOBAL GRANTS COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Use this form to report community assessment findings to The Rotary Foundation when you apply for a global grant.

Assessing the strengths, weaknesses, needs, and assets of the community you plan to help is an essential first step in designing an effective and sustainable global grant project. See [Community Assessment Tools](#) for full instructions and helpful tips.

This form will help you report the results of your community assessment, and it's required when you apply for any humanitarian or vocational training team grant. Complete a separate form for each beneficiary community (e.g., school, health care system, or village), using information that is both current and specific to each community. Remember, you can't use global grant funds to cover the cost of doing an assessment, but you can use district grant funds.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Note: This initial assessment is the first in site encounter with the tribal chief and is provided by the partnering organization prior to receiving the funds for the Global Grant. Other detailed assessments will follow once the project is initiated.

Last March 2026, the CAPTAR team received in its regional offices a petition from Tribal chief Ramón Bustillos. They were requesting support for rainwater harvesting and storage projects.

The communities:

EL GUAYPARIN
 EL ENCINO
 POTRERO
 KAVACHI
 EL RINCON
 BACUSEACHI
 CACACHILA
 LA VENTANA
 LOS MIGUELES
 MEZQUITE
 EL CHAPOTE
 ARROYO DE
 YERBABUENA

The communities are scattered, with an average distance of 23 km from the municipal capital through dirt roads that require the use of 4x4 vehicles to reach them. The average walking distance between communities is approximately 2 hours.

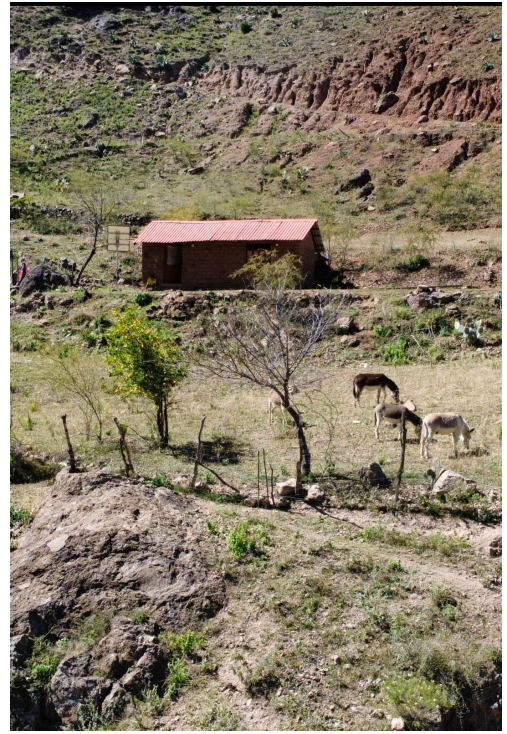
- The overall population of these villages is 184.
- The access to the communities is a difficult one, thus, they have no basic services such as potable water, electricity, and drainage systems.
- The state of Chihuahua is in the north of the Mexican republic, bordering the state of Texas in the United States. The capital of the state of chihuahua is the city of Chihuahua, which is located 4 hours from the border. The municipality of Batopilas is in the south of the state at 5 hours from the capital.
- Batopilas is one of the municipalities with the highest levels of poverty and social lag in Chihuahua. According to the 2025 Annual Report on Poverty and Social Lag, 92.2% of the population lives in poverty, and 84.1% lacks basic services such as drinking water, sewage, or electricity. Connectivity is also extremely limited: 95.87% of the population does not have access to paved roads, which affects access to healthcare, education, and governmental services. Access to drinking water has historically been deficient and is one of the main deprivations in nearly all rural localities.
 Access to Health Services
 Access to healthcare is limited by long distances, lack of transportation, poor road conditions, shortage of medical staff, and irregular supply. The lack of road infrastructure makes travel especially difficult during rainy seasons.
 Educational Lag
 61.4% of the population presents educational lag. Long distances, dirt roads, lack of transportation, and insufficient services in schools limit access.

➤ Poverty indicators CONEVAL (National council for the evaluation of social development policy):

- Average educational lag in the household.
- Current income per capita.
- Access to social security.
- Access to health services.
- Housing quality and space.
- Access to basic services in housing.
- Access to food.
- Degree of social cohesion.

They do not have water for consumption or domestic use, they must walk an average of two hours daily to the nearest water source and bring back home 2 buckets of polluted water.





- Most people suffer from respiratory, eye, skin, and gastrointestinal diseases due to the contaminated water they consume and the lack of water to wash their hands, take baths and lack of general hygiene. Due to chronic malnutrition in children and women, many cannot survive a case of diarrhea, leading to premature deaths and leaving orphans behind.
- Only 38% of the people are economically active. Most of them work in sawmills your income is between 200 and 250 dollars per month., others receive income from the sembrando vida social program, which pays them \$100 a month for planting pine trees.

COLLECTING COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT DATA

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

Indigenous Tribal Chief.

When in the last year did the discussions occur?

March 2, 2026

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

Community meetings and interviews.

TARGET POPULATION

Who will benefit directly from the project? List the groups that will benefit (such as schools, hospitals, vocational training centers, cooperatives, or villages).

The beneficiaries will be the indigenous families that live in the villages of: Bacuseachi, El Guayparín, El Encino, Potrero, Kavachi, Cacachila, La Ventana, Los Migueles, Mezquite, El Chapote, and Arroyo de Yerbabuena.

Describe the process of how the beneficiaries were identified.

The villagers organize themselves to fill out the application asking for support, they include the measurements of their homes and the names of those interested, the petition is signed by the indigenous tribal chief and delivered to CAPTAR.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS, NEEDS, PRIORITIES, AND PROJECT DESIGN

Describe what members of the community said matters to them during the assessment.

The villagers do not have access to potable water and do not have storage infrastructure.

There is a lack of food.

There was not a good harvest of beans and corn, they had to buy them, they invested the little money they had, it was to be used to purchase food.

Describe the community's strengths and resources.

The communities are small, united, usually having relatives in the other villages. They are willing to work towards the welfare of their families and their villages. They expressed commitment to attending all the training sessions that are part of the project. Their resources are their determination to see the project through and they offered their hands and labor to work with the installation of the water systems, and are willing to learn any new skills that will benefit them. They care for the wellbeing and health of their families, especially their children.

Describe any challenges and gaps in the community's behaviors, skills, and knowledge.

The challenges and gaps of the communities' behaviors, skills, and knowledge are those related with extreme poverty and the fact that they are indigenous. Their cosmovision is seldom understood and not respected, their ways and customs are not recognized. They are discriminated against; and they have been excluded from many government projects for generations. There has been and continues to be a lag or gap in education, health, and community development opportunities contributing to a lack of working skills. There has also been abuse in regard to taking away their lands and illegally logging their forests.

What issues will the project address, and how does the community currently address those issues? The project will provide them with access to potable drinking water, reduce diseases, and improve the infrastructure of their homes. The project provides ecological awareness, empowerment, and resiliency to climate change.

Due to the fact that one mayor result of the water harvesting project is that they will be exposed to new skills and opportunities, they will be strengthened individually and as a community, will be healthier, some children may have more opportunities to further their education, and they will have more time to be productive.

The community currently addresses these issues by supporting themselves as best they can as members of the community. One of their strengths is the strong belief that they have of sharing, what one family might be needing, other families provide help, usually they share food, blankets, clothing, or medicinal herbs. If there is a widow, an orphan, a lonely elder, or one with special needs, these people are incorporated into their families. These communities come together and work united as a team producing the concept of a community family; they are supportive of each other.

Provide the specific details of the project design and how it will solve these issues.

The project design will help solve their issues by strengthening the basic infrastructure of their homes with the installation in their dwellings of roof - rainwater collection and storage systems that will allow them to improve their health and develop technical skills that will be acquired with technical and demonstration training workshops that will increase community participation and development. The project design will also help improve their surroundings by keeping them cleaner and will stop the felling of trees that would be used for their roofs. They will have more time to dedicate to the creation of crafts, which is another source of income for them.

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

During the initial community meeting, the beneficiaries organize and create a water committee where they select the person who will carry an economic fund for any need to replace or change any part. Within that committee they will have a representative from CAPTAR whom they can go to, after the completion of the project, and ask to make the purchase of a part, this representative maintains contact and communication with them.

During the meetings and hands on installment of the water harvest, a greater bond is created among the beneficiaries of the project, as they see the progress and experience the impact of the results, they assume responsibility and claim ownership of the project. Having them ask for a water harvest system from their own accord makes them feel it is a project that belongs to them because they chose to have it.

The partnering NGO, CAPTAR, will continue the oversight, financial responsibilities, and will be aware of expected behavior changes after the period of Rotary involvement ends by providing follow-up and monitoring visits to the villages. The beneficiaries will have contact information of CAPTAR members and will be able to communicate with them.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (FOR ALL ENVIRONMENT AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROJECTS)

What are currently the greatest environmental threats to local land, air, water resources, and the ecosystem?

The greatest environmental threats to local land are the poor soil conditions due to erosion, drought, and lack of agricultural/grazing techniques, and soil management.

The greatest environmental threat to the air is the smoke that is generated from forest fires that have been increasing due to the current conditions of drought.

The greatest environmental threats to water resources are contamination from mining companies, animal excrement, dead carcasses, and trash. The lack and scarcity of rain is also affecting the aquifers, water holes, creeks, ponds, rivers, fishing and farming practices.

The greatest environmental threats to the ecosystems are the illegal logging which causes longer drought periods and prevents the recharge of aquifers. The flora and the fauna have also been impacted.

List any cultural practices that are relevant to the project.

In the spirit of care, respect, and dignity that we offer the beneficiaries of our project, our approach is to consider the Raramuri culture and their traditions. We are aware of the days of their celebrations to avoid creating any time conflict, and we create and promote more understanding of their culture to all Rotarians and volunteers that participate in the project.

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

Only positive changes, that the aquifers can be recharged, because they will not be overexploited.

There will be less contamination, they will keep their environment clean, and that they properly dispose of trash.