

SUMMARY

DESIGN AND IMPLANTATION OF AN INTEGRAL SITE IN THE COMMUNITY SANTA ROSA IN ANTONIO ANTE CANTON

The research was carried out in the community Santa Rosa, Imbabura province. Taking into account the need of conserving the natural resources which sustain the agricultural activity with a reduced use of external supplies which contribute to the improvement of the conditions of life in the rural sector due to a planning with the active participation of the community members, alternative solutions for the problems are posed beginning with the knowledge about the local reality.

The objectives of the work were: to apply the estate design as a tool for the planning of integral sites, the determination of initial costs of the implantation, the degree of fertility of the soil in the beginning and during the research, and to develop sustainable production alternatives.

The study is based on a special modality of social intervention consisting in the elaboration and the development of a proposition of a viable operative model to solve problems, requirements or the necessities of organizations or specific social groups.

The research used the following methodological processes: design and elaboration of the diagnosis of the community and the site; features, implantation, follow-up and monitoring of the integral site; determination of the fertility degree of the soils.

We proceeded in the initial stage to inform and discuss in community assemblies about the productive systems; in those meetings information and educational aspects were combined with the help of learning material and then we toured and defined with community members and managers for the construction of a transaction that allows to identify the different kinds of sites with their potentialities and limitations. At the same time, we started the implantation of the integral site with the following components: agricultural, cattle raising, forests, handling of agricultural waste and the component of soil conservation practices. The different activities such as investments were registered in a previously elaborated format which allowed having information about the cost of the implantation available which was USD 8.219,55. In order to determine the degree of soil fertility, three methods were used: chemical soil analysis in a laboratory, determination with ocular proofs of the proportion of organic material and the determination of the soil texture through samples taken for the analysis at the beginning and during the test process.

With the obtained information, the following viable productive alternatives were proved: vegetable and potato crop at a short term, tree tomato at a medium term, raising and the forest component on a long term. Besides, the following agro-ecological techniques were applied: The incorporation of green matter with the utilization of leguminous plants, minimal farming, association and rotation of crops, the use of rock flour, the rescue of traditional knowledge, technologies and crops, the use of farming resources to make worm-cultures, moreover soil conservation techniques were applied such as: crowning ditches, deviation ditches, soil harvesters, level ditches.

One of the important results that contributed to soil fertility are mentioned: the incorporation of green matter in quantities of 1.36 kg/m² of tare-oats and 2.27 kg/m² of lupines in the soil.

The achieved results allow defining that the problems related to the external agents and the community are due to the fact that the technician, extensionist or

promoter is under pressure to reach rigid institutional goals forced to convince, educate the farmers so that they adopt technologies which are not according to their reality. It was determined that the problem might not be of the communities, but of the executive entities that plan with approaches and resources from the point of view of their organization. We sustain that the capacities and potentialities of the rural and farming reality determine that it is necessary to understand it and to start dialoguing, sharing and working together in the community in the scope of knowledge interchange.