

**HARVESTING RAINWATER, FOR THE GOOD LIVING OF THE FAMILIES,
THROUGH THE INTEGRAL FAMILY COMMUNITY TOURISM - ORIGINAL
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF PUKA PUKA, AYLLU PUQU MARKA TARABUCO DE LA
NACION YAMPARA**

(MUNICIPALITY OF TARABUCO)

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1. INTRODUCTION.

The Puka Puka community is a Native Indigenous People, which belongs to Ayllu Puqu, Marka Tarabuco of the Yampara Nation, which maintains its ancestral organizational structure (Indigenous Government Council) constituted according to national and international laws and regulations, that is, has its Sanitized Territory in SAN - TCOS, Original Inhabitants and its Ancestral Structural Government according to the following parts of the Regulations:

By virtue of the provisions of articles 360 inciso CP and 361 DEL DS N ° 29215 of August 2, 2007, regulation of Law N ° 1715 modified by Law N ° 3545.

With legal personality recognized by prefectural resolution N ° 07/05 dated 01/20/005.

Legal personality N ° 350 of 10/10/2014. RUOS Registry No. 3263, dated 24/10/2014.

Supreme Resolution 25473, La Paz, June 13, 2019

Puka puka is a Native Indigenous People that belongs to the culture of the Yampara Nation, who are committed to the management of comprehensive development - Sumaj Kawsay (good living) and of the indigenous peoples of Bolivia and the world.

It is organized in an Indigenous Government Council (COG) of Puka Puka, represented by a man as Tata Kuraka Mayor and a woman as Mama Kuraka Mayor who are the (Highest Authorities) of the Indigenous People of Puka Puka. As the center of our lives, it is the life of each family, we are Farmers, Craftsmen, entrepreneurs from children, with experience in Integral Development Management, Artists of traditional original music, dedicated to the promotion of integral education - Scientific and ancestral, Currently He is leading along with other Tatas and Mamas (fathers and mothers) of indigenous origin.

2. BACKGROUND.

Families of the most vulnerable women, men and children in Bolivia are already experiencing the consequences of climate change, however, in most cases they lack the necessary means to face the impact of this phenomenon, both in the present and in the future. .

Bolivia is exposed to five main impacts as a consequence of climate change:

- Decreased food security.
- Less water availability due to the disappearance of glaciers.
- More frequent and more intense “natural” disasters.
- Increase in the incidence of mosquito-borne diseases (OXFAM, 2009).

In 1997, the Kinsa Wayqu pipes were installed in the Santa Isabel Pampa sector with the help of the International Plan.

In 2000, Jatun Churicanita and Puka Puka Kuchu were installed for the Puka Puka sector with the help of the International Plan and the Municipality.

In 2004 The water station has been made to a part of the origin, of the Ura Mayu sector with the help of a North American family (Galen and Lisa)

By virtue of this experience, it is intended to take advantage of the existing conditions in physical, logistical and personnel terms to From this, implement a whole process of education and training coordinated with the educational units on the effects that climate change is producing and especially the lack of water, generating and promoting adaptation measures.

3. PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

3.1. Analysis of needs and problems.

The Indigenous People of Puka Puka where it is intended to intervene is a town in a rural area, with very little infrastructure development and dedicated primarily to primary agricultural activities, standing out for the production of tubers (potatoes), wheat, barley and some grasses. legumes (corn, peas, broad beans) in small areas for self-consumption.

The Indigenous Indigenous People have a high rate of poverty with a tendency to migrate to the cities, mainly of the young population, entire families, even adolescents and in this way collaborate with the family economy. These migratory processes lead to the breakdown of social, cultural and especially family structures, they are part of a cycle of depletion of natural resources and the livelihoods of rural populations that inhabit the dry areas of the municipality of Tarabuco, which It is located within the Yampara Nation.

3.2. Lack of access to drinking water service.

Previous experiences and studies have determined the limitations that have existed over time in facilitating access to water and sanitation services for the excluded community, identifying key aspects that would facilitate the access of the excluded population to said basic services, thus having the elements of judgment that allow to have an impact on the promotion of public policies that are oriented in the water and sanitation sector, for the increase of the coverage of said service towards the excluded population. Thus, the lack of access to water is due, among others, to factors such as:

- Ø Road access.

- Ø Institutional support models.

- Ø Dispersion of homes dl Origin.

- Ø Availability of adequate surface or underground water sources.

These four factors, mainly of a physical-natural nature with a very complex and often impossible resolution, can determine the impossibility or at least the infeasibility of certain solutions for the supply of clean water for consumption, forcing the excluded community to choose by other types of solutions or technologies of lower quality and coverage, or to their relocation to a place where the physical-natural conditions are more favorable, such as the harvest of rainwater.

4. JUSTIFICATION.

Currently, there is a strong scientific consensus that the global climate will be significantly altered in the 21st century as a result of increased concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides and chlorofluorocarbons (Houghton *et al.*, 1990 , 1992). And it is expected that they will increase the planetary temperature between 1.5 and 4.5 ° C. In response to this, it is estimated that global precipitation patterns are also altered. However, there is great uncertainty regarding the magnitudes and rates of these changes at regional scales (EEI, 1997).

Bolivia does not contribute significantly to the emissions that cause global warming (its contribution is 0.03%), but the highly industrialized countries - which should compensate the countries with low emissions of greenhouse gases. [greenhouse effect](#) from these disasters. However, the country shares responsibilities by not avoiding the growing [deforestation](#) and allow the burning of large regions. In 2008, deforestation in Bolivia advanced at a rate of 280,000 hectares per year, which is equivalent to the destruction of forests the size of some 43 soccer fields per hour. This has been mainly due to unsustainable practices in agriculture, logging, mining, oil and human settlements.

According to the WWF report (WWF, 2008) in Bolivia, one of the particular challenges of the effects of climate change in Bolivia is water management.

The relationship between water and climate change can be devastating. Longer and more frequent droughts, and floods and storms have shown this. In Bolivia, in 2007 alone, floods left more than 340,000 people affected, completely affecting agricultural yields.

- **EXTREME EVENTS:** In recent years, the occurrence of tropical storms in the country has increased, with winds of more than 100 km / h according to the Beaufort scale, causing considerable damage. The presence of convective movements has also been observed with violent hail storms such as those that occurred in the city of La Paz in February 2002 and 2003.

- **DROUGHTS:** Climate change could exacerbate water scarcity in arid and semi-arid valleys , as well as reducing the availability of water in the highlands. Many productive and urban areas are located in the arid or semi-arid region, with rudimentary water systems supplied by wells or rivers. These supply systems are vulnerable to the availability of water, since they lack reserves that would allow them to have water even in the dry season.

- **FLOODS:** Climate change could increase heavy rains, causing floods that could lead to significant damage to infrastructure. According to regional scenarios, a reduction in rainy periods is expected, with an increasing probability of heavy rains in short periods

of time. In this sense, Bolivia still lacks systems to study rainfall patterns, as well as early warning systems, which increases the vulnerability of the population, especially unplanned human settlements. Likewise, many watersheds in our country do not have integrated management systems for aquatic resources in place, nor do they contemplate activities aimed at protecting watersheds. This translates into soil degradation, declining aquifer recharge, and reduced water availability, which, together, reduces economic productivity and income for the population.

· **REDUCTION OF GLACIERS:** The documented reduction of glaciers due to global warming may increase seasonal runoff in the short term, as well as increase dependence on seasonal rains for water supply in the medium to long term. According to Francou, the Bolivian Chacaltaya glacier, located 20 km northeast of the city of La Paz, has lost 82% of its surface since 1982, and could completely melt until 2020.

The effects of these climate changes are already perceptible in the rural areas of Chuquisaca especially in those considered sub arid. In the past administrations of 2009, 2010, 2014 and 2017 there have been droughts that have affected agricultural production and with it the availability of food and water for the inhabitants and for what is expected the problem will persist and even worsen over time.

Faced with this situation, it is necessary to sensitize the most vulnerable population, men and women in rural areas who live off agricultural production, about the magnitude of the problem and promote concrete adaptation measures.

According to human rights, each inhabitant has the greatest right to access basic services (water) for daily survival.

In this sense, the inhabitants of this Native Indigenous People, at the family level, do not have water for daily human consumption.

Our Educational Unit "Unidad de los Pueblos" has students and their teachers, who have a need and right to water, which is a very big problem.

- ü There are sinks installed in homes, but there is no water even in drops

- ü Personal hygiene is less attended due to lack of water

- ü We consume together with animals from almost dry rivers

- ü There is not even a minimum quantity for the use of sanitary services

- ü For human consumption and personal hygiene we move from far distances

The water used to prepare school meals is not adequate

The teachers do not have for consumption and personal hygiene

The bathrooms are in poor condition due to lack of water

The school garden does not have water

Our domestic and wild animals are affected in their experience by lack of water.

Loss of medicinal plants in homes and on the hills.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT.

Contribute to the development of capacities to adapt to climate change to 64 families and the educational institution "Unidad de los Pueblos", in order to ensure a healthy and sustainable life in an integral way

6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE.

Ø Raise awareness of the effects of climate change and train in adaptation measures, particularly in harvesting techniques and use of rainwater for human consumption purposes, to the student population and 64 families of PIO - Puka Puka de la Nación Yampara (Municipality of Tarabuco of the department of Chuquisaca).

Ø Implement 64 rainwater harvesting systems in homes of the Origin families.

Ø Implement 64 bio-sand filters for the purification of rainwater for the consumption of families.

Ø Becoming a Native Indigenous People as a model and different for other communities in the region, from a comprehensive and healthy vision. So other communities can take as a new alternative solution for their inhabitants.

Ø Ensure the best development and quality service in the TICOF Entrepreneurship - Comprehensive Family Community Tourism.

7. DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES.

N	NAME	nuemro integrating	types CEILING	SIZE CEILING	TYPE CEILING
1	HILARION LIMACHI	5	new tile	7x4	1C
2	FAUSTINO VARGAS	5	new tile	7x4	1C
3	DIONICIO LAMACHI	7	new tile	8X4	2C
4	LUIS LIMACHI	two	old tile	8x4	1c
5	PAUL LIMACHI B	8	New tile	8x4	1c
6	CLAUDIO LIMACHI	7	New tile	8x5	2c
7	FIDEL LIMACHI	6	New tile	8x4	1c
8	VICENTE LIMACHI	4	New tile	9x5	2c
9	HUGO OLLISCO	4	New tile	7x4	2c
10	SONIA LIMACHI	6	New tile	6x4	2c
11	ESTEVAN LIMACHI	3	New tile	8x7	2c
12	MARCELO LIMACHI	5	New tile	8x5	2c

13	JULIO LLACSA	8	New tile	7x4	2c
14	CARLOS TIKA	6	New tile	8x4	2c
15	CASTO LIMACHI	6	New tile	7x5	1c
16	NICOLAS LLACSA	5	New tile	8x4	2c
17	SANTOS LLACSA	5	New tile	8x4	2c
18	CONSTANTINO LLACSA	9	New tile	7x4	1c
19	MARIANO VELA	7	New tile	8x5	2c
20	FELIPE VELA	3	New tile	7x4	2c
21	EPIFANIO SORIA	4	New tile	7x5	1c
22	CARMELO FERNANDES	6	New tile	8x4	2c
23	GERMAN VALLE	7	New tile	8x4	2c
24	SEVERINO KALLY	5	New tile	9x4	2c
25	FAUSTA KAL LE	6	New tile	8x4	2c
26	DIONICIO VELA	8	New tile	8x4	2c
27	PABLO LIMACHI A	4	New tile	7x4	1c
28	ANDRES LIMACHI	5	New tile	4x10	1c

29	ERLINDA LIMACHI	4	New tile	7x4	2c
30	GUELLERMO CHAMPI	5	New tile	6x4	2c
31	FELIPE KALLY	4	New tile	6x4	2c
32	INOCENTE VARGAS	5	New tile	7x4	2c
33	ANDRES SAAVEDRA	5	New tile	8x5	2c
34	BACILIO PACHACOPA	4	New tile	7x4	2c
35	AGUSTINA CRUZ	3	Calamine	9x5	2c
36	HISAC HOGARTE	6	New tile	6x46x4	1c1c
3737	JULIO LLACSAJULIO LLACSA	33	New tile	6x4	2c
38	FELIX CHOQUE	2	New tile	7x4	2c
39	VALERIANA LLACSA	5	New tile	8x4	2c
40	CASILDA LIMACHI	5	New tile	10x4	1c
41	SANTIAGO VARGAS	6	New tile	7x4	2c
42	MARTA KALLY	3	New tile	8x4	1c
43	JUAN C. RODRIGUES	5	New tile	10x4	1c

44	LEONOR PACHACOPA	4	Teja new	10x4	1c
45	MARIANO GARNICA	4	new tile	6x4	2c
46	HELEOTERIO SAVED	7	new tile	8x4	2c
47	BERNALDO VARGAS	5	new tile	8x5	2c
48	SEBASTIAN ROQUE	6	new tile	7x4	1c
49	FAUSTINO Ilacsa	4	calamine	7x4	2c
50	FERMIN LIMACHI	7	New tile	7x4	2c
51	ALEJANDRA LI MACHI	7	New tile	7x4	2c
52	RAMIRO OLLISCO	6	New tile	8x4	2c
53	DAMACIO VEDIA	4	New tile	8x4	2c
54	ARMANDO LIMACHI	4	New tile	7x4	2c
55	IVAN LIMACHI	3	New tile	7x4	2c
56	BLADIMIR LIMACHI	2	New tile	6x4	2c
57	DIEGO LIMACHI	3	New tile	6x4	2c
58	RAUL LIMACHI	2	New tile	8x5	2c
59	JUAN CARLOS CRUZ	3	Old tile	6x4	2c

60	MARIA LLACSA	5	New tile	10x4	1c
61	RICARDO CAVA	4	New tile	7x4	2c
62	FRANCISCO LLACSA Roof	3	New tile	8x4	C
63	MARCELO ORTEGA	2	tile new	5x4	2c
64	Cecilio Flores	6	New tile	7x5	2c

8. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT.

This project will benefit 64 families that live in PIO - Puka Puka.

The project is structured in three main components, each associated with the three expected results, however, the three components will be interrelated, with each other, the infrastructure component being the most passive (dependent on the others for better development), and that of institutional strengthening the most active (its development the one that most influences the others).

No.	COMPONENT	RESULT
I	Organizational strengthening of the Native community	Strengthened local capacities for the integrated management of water resources in the Native community.

II	Increase in access to safe water for the families of Origin	Built, operational and maintained the rainwater harvesting systems through cement slab cisterns for 64 families. Average 6 people per family.
III	Dissemination and training of family members	Disseminated the potential of the rainwater harvest as an alternative to increase the coverage of safe clean water in the Native community, from the conception of the participation of the beneficiaries.

8.1. Component I: Strengthening the organization of the community.

This component is of relevant importance for the success of the intervention. In order to guarantee the sustainability of the rain harvesting systems and also the improvement of the integrated management of water resources (IWRM), the advocacy capacity of community groups in charge of water management in the seven selected municipalities will be strengthened.

Thus, the project will train community leaders on issues of importance to the Community Water Board, the management organization will be formed and trained at the Origin where the systems will be built (**Local Committees for the harvest of rainwater**) which through of exchanges with the other actors working in the management of water resources will evolve until they solidify as strengthened water boards.

The capacities of local Indigenous authorities will be strengthened to monitor the water quality of the rain harvesting systems. The foregoing will promote collective commitment and the relevance of rainwater harvesting technology, which creates a favorable environment to achieve the sustainability of the systems to be built.

8.2. Component II: Increasing access to safe water in the Municipalities

The project seeks to provide sustained access to safe water to 64 families from PIO Puka Puka of the Yampara Nation (Municipality of Tarabuco), through rain harvesting systems through the provision of home systems for each beneficiary family of the community. The choice of individual systems over collective systems is justified by the habitual dispersion of houses in rural communities and by the greater difficulty of collecting rainwater in large quantities to feed a communal cistern, which would imply the need for new structures (roofs, gutters) and would avoid the use of existing collecting surfaces. In general, these systems consist of semi-buried

cisterns, with circular walls made up of concrete plates made in situ, concrete cover, hatch for cleaning, water inlet with filter and manual pump.

The construction of the infrastructures (cisterns and other elements of the harvesting systems

rain), which represents the bulk of the intervention in terms of duration and budget, must begin once the technical studies justifying its design and agreements are available. established with the authorities and the Origin, both for its execution and for its subsequent operation and maintenance.

8.2.1. physical work.

- Ø **Catchment:** Composed of the roof of the house.
- Ø **Conduction:** gutters or PVC pipes designed to collect and conduct rainwater.
- Ø **First water interceptor:** small tank designed to store the first rains which are not used because they contain impurities from the catchment surface (roof).
- Ø **Storage:** tank or cistern to store water.
- Ø **Accessories:** valves, elbows, tees, grids, etc.
- Ø **Filtration:** filter to separate suspended solids from water, for human consumption purposes.
- Ø **Disinfection:** liquid chlorine will be supplied to each home for the disinfection of water intended for human consumption throughout the year.

The figure shows a general diagram of the typical proposed system.

Figure 10. Typical individual rainwater harvesting system.

8.3. Component III: Dissemination and training for family members at the Origin.

This will be a cross-cutting component of the project that will promote the harvesting of rainwater from the conception of the participation of the beneficiary families. Through the preparation of materials, training and education will be provided both to the beneficiaries and to different actors in the water and sanitation sector of the municipality, showing the potential of rainwater harvesting as an alternative to increase the coverage of drinking water in the area. rural.

The trainings will be carried out in a theoretical and practical way on the following topics:

ü Course on hygiene, water treatment, water management and domestic use.

ü Course on water resource management, importance and management strategies.

ü Course on rainwater harvesting systems, installation and repair of the systems.

ü Courses on new techniques and natural ways of how to conserve Mother Earth - Pacha Mama, to prevent the loss of water in the future

9. EXPECTED RESULTS.

v 64 homes of beneficiary families with installed rainwater harvesting system.

v 312 people 14 teachers with access to clean water.

v 128 parents trained in a course on hygiene, water treatment, water management and domestic use.

v 128 parents trained in course on water resource management, importance, and management strategies.

v 128 parents trained in a course on rainwater harvesting systems, installation and repair of the systems.

v 312 people and 14 teachers trained in new techniques and natural ways of caring for Mother Earth.

v Your TICOF services are performed of better quality with the training expected by the project

10.

water management for resilience to climate change

GENERAL STRATEGY.

The operation of the project will be based on the development of 4 intervention components.

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE OF COMPONENT	THE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
Organizational strengthening of the community	Elaborate internal regulations for the community for the use and management of water.	Strengthening of the educational community and local beneficiaries, around water management in the community.
Increased access to safe water for families in the community.	Implement systems for collecting, storing rainwater for consumption and domestic use by the beneficiaries of the community. Implement the filtration system through the bio-sand filters to purify the harvested rainwater.	Implementation of the water collection systems, involving key educational and community stakeholders, through a mutual cooperation agreement to empower them from the beginning in the project objectives. Establish agreements with the community union to establish family modules.

Dissemination and training of family members in the community.	Develop knowledge and skills in educational personnel of the Educational Intervention Unit and parents of the community, in alternative technologies on water management.	Execution of an educational strategy for training community managers, teachers and students of the educational unit, in water management. Training of beneficiaries in the use, management and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting system. Strengthening the local beneficiary community, around the use of rainwater for human consumption. Training for heads of family in the community on the use, proper management and maintenance of bio-sand filters to purify water for human consumption.
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11. MAPPING OF INTERVENING ACTORS.

GROUP OF SOCIAL	ACTORS ACTORS	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	PREDOMINANT RELATIONSHIP HIERARCHY	OF HIS POWER
GOVERNMENT COUNCIL	ORIGINA LTATA AND MAMA KURAKA MAYOR SEARCH ES AND	PROJECTS.	1	1

	MANAGE S			
EDUCATIONAL UNIT	TEACHE RS	SUPPORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PLANS	1	1
BENEFICIARIES	FAMILIES	CONTRIBUTE WITH PARTNERS	2	2
ESTIDIANTS	CHILDRE N, YOUNG PEOPLE	CONTRIBUTE ACCORDING TO THEIR CAPACITY	2	3

12. SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS.

Although the new government policies speak and promote greater support for issues of water, sanitation and food security, at the municipal level there is very little progress. Based on this reality and the experience in these areas, the community is framed **in the objective of having a great impact on the implementation of new technologies and the empowerment of local actors (Teachers and Community Unions)**, for the management of new policies municipal, protected or supported by the new enacted, Educational and Environmental Laws.

Its purpose is to guarantee that the project generates the benefits and expected results throughout its useful life, detailing the following factors:

The Original Government Council of PIO Puka Puka, TICOF, the inhabitants, the Educational Unit and each family, owns the project. corresponding, according to its original self-government regulations. Therefore, sustainability will be to ensure from the conscience of each inhabitant.

13. CHRONOGRAM.

[illegible]

[illegible]

<i>Course on hygiene, water treatment, water management and domestic use.</i>												
<i>Course on rainwater harvesting systems, installation and repair of the systems.</i>												
<i>Produce manuals addressing the topics: social organization and leadership, administration of water boards and sanitary-environmental education.</i>												

14. BUDGET.

14.1. Budget for the installation of a rainwater collection system of 10 linear meters.

MATERIALS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
flat corrugated gutters meters	10	90	900
3 "elbows	5	15	75
1/2 liter open glue	1	35	35
tie wire kilos	1	10	10
3" pipe bar	1	80	80
2 "nails 1 / 2 "kilo	1	15	15
skilled labor	1	120	120
Total			1235

14.2. Budget for the construction of a cistern with a capacity of 16 thousand liters.

MATERIALS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
Cement bags	20	49.5	990
cubed apple stone	2	0	0
gravel cube	3	0	0
fine sand cube	3	0	0
iron 3/8	11	48	528
sika 10 LITERS	1	100	100
galvanized wire No. 12 rolls	2	500	1000
tie wire kg	4	10	40
waterproofing paint liters	3	50	150
exterior paint liters	5	47	235
1 "stopcock	1	50	50
pipe scheme 40 1" bar	1	86	86
class 15 pipe 2 "bar	1	50	50
tiger roller	1	35	35
tiger brush 12 "	1	20	20
Teflon	5	5	25
1" elbow scheme 40	1	10	10
2 "elbow class 15	1	10	10
Skilled labor in const. Tanks	1	5,600	5,600

Total			8929
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14.3. Budget for the construction of a bio-sand filter.

<u>MATERIALS</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>UNIT PRICE</u>	<u>TOTALB S.</u>
<i>Filters molds freight</i>	<i>Parts</i>			1300300
<i>Cement</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>46.5</i>	46.5
<i>Gravilla</i>	<i>cube</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0</i>	0
<i>washed fine sand</i>	<i>bucket</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0</i>	0
<i>1/4 "hose</i>	<i>meters</i>			20 Jan. 20
<i>Polycarbonates</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>50</i>	25
<i>large tape</i>	<i>pieces</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>25</i>	12.5
<i>semi-hard wood</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>60</i>	30
<i>labor per filter</i>	<i>filter</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>120</i>	120
<i>Bucket with plastic tap</i>	<i>pieces</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>	50
<i>transfer of filters</i>	<i>travel</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>500</i>	500
<i>training</i>	<i>workshops</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1000</i>	1000
<i>printing of manuals and label</i>	<i>parts</i>			January 20 20
TOTAL				2124

1.1. Budget summary.

No.	ITEM	QUANTITY	COST / UNIT	TOTAL BS.
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1	installation of the rainwater collection system	64	800	51200
2	construction of 16 thousand liter water harvesting tanks	64	8454	541 056
3	construction of bio-sand filters	64	1504	96 256
	TOTAL			688512

2. ANNEXES.

SUPPORT AND SUMMARY OF THE REJECTION MADE OF OUR PORJECT BY THE MUNICIPAL AND DEPARTMENTAL COVERAGE

OF: Casto Limachi Kally

Kuraka Mayor of the Indigenous People Originally from Puka Puka

TO: Lic. Iver Meras

HAM DE TARABUCO

REF: Solicitud de una respuesta escrita a nuestros pedidos.

FECHA: Puka Puka, 22 de agosto del 2019

Estimado Alcalde

Al principio hacerle llegar mis saludos más afectuosos de parte de toda mi organización, del Pueblo Indígena Originaria de Puka Puka.

En Virtud a lo establecido en los artículos 360 inciso CP Y 361 DEL DS N° 29215 de 2 de agosto de 2007, reglamentario de la ley N° 1715 modificado por ley N° 3545.

Con personalidad Jurídica reconocida mediante resolución prefectoral N° 07/05 de fecha 20/01/005

Personalidad jurídica N°350 de 10/10/2014. Registro RUOS N° 3263, de fecha 24/10/2014

Con la siguiente nota hago llegar un pedido de manera urgente muy encarecidamente, una respuesta escrita LA RAZON DEL RECHAZO QUE USTED HACE, HACIA A NUESTRAS PROPUESTAS Y SOLICITUDES DE APOYO PARA RESOLVER EL PROBLEMA DE AGUA EN NUESTRO ORIGEN Y EL SERVICIO DEL TRACTOR, mi pedido es por la siguiente razón:

1. En fecha 4 de julio de 2019, 11:20 am dejé una solicitud en su secretaria, para su persona, solicitando la socialización de nuestras propuestas de posibles soluciones el problema de agua en nuestro origen. De igual forma dejé la solicitud del servicio de tractor para tres sectores, en donde usted me indica que ya no entraría para nada a Puka Puka, por falta de gasolina y además el tractor no es para servicio de familias.

2. 23 de julio de 2019 regreso con una carta reiterativa a la nota de 4 de julio del presente año.

3. Días después mi persona y usted nos reunimos en su despacho y conversamos sobre el problema de agua, donde usted me indica de la siguiente manera: que no has recibido ninguna propuesta de posibles soluciones, los proyectos de agua en Puka Puka resulto mal e incluso rechazada por una ONG, al final usted se comprometió a asignar un personal del municipio para que hagamos el estudio según a nuestras propuestas, que esto sería el 31 de julio.

4. El día 01 de agosto de 2019 el Ing. Hugo Quiroga personal del municipio y nosotros de PIO Puka Puka, nos reunimos para socialización de todo y al final quedamos realizar el estudio el 07 de agosto de 2019.

5. El día 07 de agosto el Ing. Hugo Quiroga llega indicando que se extravió el GPS – que esto sería la herramienta principal para hacer el estudio, por lo cual no se puede realizar. Nuevamente programamos para el día 12 de agosto del presente año.

6. El día 12 de agosto el ing. Hugo Quiroga regresa con la información de que el Alcalde de Tarabuco ordenó no hacer el estudio correspondiente y el como funcionario debe obedecer a al Alcalde. Al final quedamos en consultar como PIO de Puka Puka.

7. El día jueves 15 de agosto del presente año, nos reunimos en su oficina de despacho, en lo cual hemos programado realizar una reunión conjunta entre Ustedes y nosotros las autoridades de Puka Puka el día jueves 22 de agosto primera hora, para consensuar las propuestas del tema de agua.

8. Hoy jueves 22 de agosto de 2019, nosotros del Pueblo Indígena Originaria de Puka Puka, las autoridades y los miembros de la directiva de comité de agua nos presentamos de acuerdo a lo que programamos para reunirnos y consultar sobre el tema de agua, al final no se realizó por que usted no estaba.

Por todo esto nuestra decisión es de esta manera:

ü Primero.- necesitamos su respuesta inmediata cuando se va iniciar el estudio que fue programado con el Ing., Hugo Quiroga y usted.

ü Segundo.- antes de recibir la respuesta escrita a nuestro pedido de parte de usted, será difícil programar alguna reunión y ni vamos a participar a ninguna convocatoria.

Me despido esperando una respuesta inmediata a nuestro pedido.

Casto Limachi kally

Julia Pachacopa Llacsa

KURAKA MAYOR DE PIO – PUKA PUKA

Adjunto las copias de documentos de respaldo