

## WEFTA Bolivia Country Visit Report

Jason Gehrig, PE

March 20-28, 2024

Jason Gehrig and his son Anthony traveled to Bolivia in March 2024. Anthony was born in La Paz, Bolivia while his parents served as Maryknoll lay missionaries from 2000 to 2007 in El Alto. During that time, Jason accompanied the local NGO Suma Jayma from its beginning, with financial and technical support from Waterlines and WEFTA. Braulio Rojas, Jaime Rosa and Jorge Rosa are the core members of Suma Jayma and continue to be key local partners of WEFTA. They are incredibly grateful to WEFTA and its donors for making their twenty plus years of water, sanitation and hygiene efforts in communities of the Bolivian Andes possible. Below are some highlights of the March 2024 WEFTA country visit.

### Delivery of WEFTA donated Total Station Surveying Equipment and Accessories



Suma Jayma sends their heartfelt gratitude to WEFTA for the newly refurbished and calibrated Trimble M3 total station and tripod donation. Suma Jayma wanted to especially express their appreciation to John Lincoln and the other WEFTA donors for making the over \$4,000 equipment purchase possible. WEFTA and Suma Jayma are also grateful to the Allterra surveying equipment supply company in Southlake, Texas for donating two prisms and multiple surveying rods.

Suma Jayma has been already training on the use of the new Trimble M3 total station unit watching YouTube training videos. Jaime Rosa of Suma Jayma has significant experience with a much older total station unit donated years ago, but which no longer functioned reliably due to obsolete battery issues. He fondly recalls the total station training support provided to him earlier by John Rocha, another WEFTA volunteer who previously visited Suma Jayma in Bolivia. That, plus his university course on surveying,

has the Suma Jayma team well-prepared to continue high end surveying coupled with construction plans preparation in AutoCAD Civil 3D. Moreover, Suma Jayma frequently contracts Javier Fortunato Quispe Villavicencio (aka Fortún) to also participate in performing the topographic surveys. Fortún has university training in information services and topography, and is quite capable at bringing 3D survey data into design-ready format. Looking to the future, Braulio's son, Brandon is also learning use of the total station equipment from his university training. Brandon is in his final year of studies to obtain a Civil Engineering degree at the UMSA public university in La Paz.

This newly donated Trimble M3 Total Station surveying equipment was already being put to good use during my time with Suma Jayma, as they initiated the design survey for the spring fed, gravity community water supply distribution system for Cuipa Liviri in the municipality of Jesús de Machaca. We joined the Suma Jayma team as they initiated the survey, but it was cut short at mid-day due to rainy weather. The Suma Jayma team has committed to initiating/completing two additional water system surveys and designs so that the communities can pursue outside funding for implementation. Suma Jayma is hoping WEFTA and its donors can make funding available to Suma Jayma to do this life-saving surveying/design work while also helping Suma Jayma meet its financial and tax/benefits obligations.

### **Check-in with Suma Jayma, a key local partner of WEFTA since the early 2000's, in El Alto, Bolivia**

Over the course of my eight-day visit in Bolivia, the Suma Jayma team led by Braulio and Jaime had several 'strategizing' sessions with me, focused on multiple opportunities and potential next steps to help Suma Jayma advance with increased financial stability while providing life changing services to communities in need. Much of this builds on the ongoing collaborative efforts long underway between Suma Jayma, former Maryknoll lay missionary Jason Obergefell and the WEFTA team led by Tim Wellman.



### **Overnight Stay with Abraham Aruquipa, who along with his wife Susana Southerwood, were the first two Bolivia country coordinators for Water for People (WFP) and early supporters of Suma Jayma**

Abraham and Susana and their children now live in New Zealand, but Abraham happened to be in Cochabamba visiting his parents and extended family during the brief time I was in-country. Braulio, Jaime, Anthony and I stayed the night in Abraham's home, enjoying figs from his yard and recalling our early days together when Braulio was encouraged by Susana to start his own NGO in 2000 which WFP supported with its first community family hand pump projects. Around the same time, Jason and Felicia arrived in Bolivia as Maryknoll lay missionaries, learning Spanish in Cochabamba some ten minutes from Abraham and Susana's home, and then being assigned to El Alto very close to where Suma Jayma was getting its start in nearby Viacha. Susana and Abraham put Jason in touch with Braulio, and the rest is history (continuing to be made). Shortly after, WEFTA's sister organization WATERLINES funded Suma Jayma's first spring-fed, gravity distribution system to taps in family homes in Choñapata, and a twenty year plus relationship between WEFTA and Suma Jayma was born. WEFTA, its donors and Suma Jayma have made a tremendous impact in the Andean Altiplano of Bolivia, continuing to this day. It was an

enjoyable day of sharing memories, expressing gratitude, making new connections (for me) with CONSES director Julio Sanchez, taking in some amazing views at the foot of the Cristo statue overlooking Cochabamba, followed by a late-night street snack of freshly grilled cow heart and potatoes.



While at the foot of the Cristo, we came across a 'package' wastewater treatment plant serving the premises, [Aquakit \(aquakitbolivia.com\)](http://aquakitbolivia.com)

### **CONSES visit in Cochabamba, Bolivia**

Following our introductory meal of fine Cochabamba cuisine, Julio guided us to the fiberglass manufacturing shop (Plast Bol) in Cochabamba where the CONSES fiberglass ecological toilets and solar disinfecting ovens for converting excrement solids to pathogen-free fertilizers are made. Julio, who works closely with another former Maryknoll Lay Missioner and civil engineer, Jason Obergfell, showed us the series of improved ecological toilets they have developed in the lead up to their present design.

A quick aside – Jason Obergfell is a dear friend and accompanying engineer to both Julio Sanchez of CONSES as well as Braulio and Jaime of Suma Jayma. All spoke of Jason's unwavering dedication to their efforts over the years, and the critical role he continues to play in their ongoing viability as service-oriented entities (primarily) in the Bolivian departments of La Paz (Suma Jayma) and Cochabamba (CONSES). Jason is a key member of the WEFTA family and its ongoing impact in Bolivia and beyond. He is much appreciated by the Bolivian local partners, and me as a fellow civil engineer and former Maryknoll lay missioner.

Back to the CONSES visit – we then traveled to CONSES' main office where we met Julio's co-worker, Sarai Rosales. Julio showed us their demonstration ecological bathroom at the CONSES office, along with

the solar ‘oven’ used to break down the pathogens in the excrement over approximately a two-week period making it a suitable fertilizer (abono) for agricultural uses. Julio pointed out several features that have continued to be improved upon over the years, from an odor-sealing mechanism for the urine collection system, to more effective models of the ecological toilet. He explained how he intended to move into the fabrication of household water filtration systems as well. WEFTA gifts were shared with Julio and Sarai.



**Water for People visit in Cochabamba, Bolivia (Inter-institutional meeting between WEFTA, Water for People, Suma Jayma and CONSES)**

The next morning, on behalf of WEFTA, I accompanied Suma Jayma and CONSES as they met with multiple members of the Bolivia office of Water for People, located in the outskirts of Cochabamba in Quillacollo. The multi-hour gathering turned out to be rewarding for the participants.

It was evident the WFP national staff present – most of whom have joined WFP in recent years, enjoyed hearing of the early days of WFP in Bolivia through the stories of Braulio Rojas, sharing with them the areas in the Bolivian altiplano where WFP once served in partnership with Suma Jayma and municipalities like Puerto Acosta near the Peruvian border.

As Suma Jayma shared the tremendous impact they are now having, as a key partner to WEFTA for the past twenty years, it was evident that many of the same community organizing approaches (e.g. significant role for municipal government to play, community beneficiaries to provide manual labor and some partial funding toward materials, formation of drinking water committees with monthly tariffs paid by benefiting families to help cover ongoing O&M costs) are being employed by Suma Jayma and WFP.



WFP has changed their model to focus primarily on the same municipal jurisdictions in the department of Cochabamba, which through signed agreements, help them weather the changes that can come with municipal elections and resulting change in staff. WFP primarily works through the municipal offices' water/sanitation technicians, and appear to have a significant focus on training over funding of new infrastructure.

The WFP staff were generous with their time and shared presentations of their focus areas with the Suma Jayma and CONSES teams. WFP noted that 31 out of every 100 people in rural areas of Bolivia do not have access to drinking water service, and 55 out of every 100 people do not have access to a bathroom. They also shared how their significant focus on water, sanitation and hygiene training (capacitación) is an area WFP would like to replicate with other partners elsewhere in the country. This, along with WFP's focus of including planting of native tree species in the watersheds of community water sources, found great resonance with the Suma Jayma team as it looks to expand its services to Bolivian altiplano communities. On the tree planting topic, the WFP member emphasized it was not to plant non-natives like Pines and Eucalyptus trees which are often used for lumber but require significant water resources. Rather, tree species native to the Andean highlands are planted to help impact micro-climates resulting in more water replenishing. As he aptly put it, "Do you want lumber or water?"

Two other initiatives were highlighted – one the recent passing of a Cochabamba Department-level Law on the 'Rational and Efficient Use of Water' which was a multi-sector effort, signed into law on World Water Day, March 22 of 2024 (see attached). The other was the encouragement of community drinking water committees to register as members of AAPS – Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Agua Potable y Saneamiento Básico. It wasn't clear to me whether this was a governmental oversight group or an association to jointly coordinate and promote best practices among the rural drinking water committees (as I witnessed years earlier successfully functioning in the western rural area of Honduras). It is likely the former which will unfortunately limit participation among community drinking water

committees unless required. The final presentation involved an effort to monitor and trend water quality findings in a sampling of water sources used for drinking water systems.

Take-away's from the meeting included significant interest on the part of Suma Jayma and WFP to develop and sign an inter-institutional agreement with a primary focus on shared training methodologies. Should Suma Jayma be able to obtain funding for such efforts, as envisioned by efforts to be proposed, WFP training specialists expressed great openness to sharing their proven techniques so that Suma Jayma could replicate efforts. The other take-away was incorporating the idea of making available small native trees (perhaps a half dozen each) to each benefiting family of water and sanitation projects by Suma Jayma/WEFTA in the future to help promote reforestation and watershed protection. The Suma Jayma staff figured each small tree could be purchased in the markets for around a dollar each.

A group photo was taken, and continued conversation followed over tea and sandwiches. Upon conclusion of the meeting, we bid farewell to the CONSES team and traveled back up the Andes to El Alto, but not without a lunchtime stop at the “cumbre” or top of the mountain to enjoy some fine roadside dining.



### **Weekend ‘back home’ in zona Senkata of El Alto!**

Anthony and I spent the weekend in my old stomping grounds of southern El Alto, called Senkata where we stayed with friends who form a Spanish Catholic community called ADSIS, now celebrating their 20<sup>th</sup> year in El Alto. The following day, Saturday was the National Census Day when all Bolivians were required to stay in their homes all day long as volunteer census-takers performed their work. It turned out to be a nice day of rest for us, including fine home-made dining with our Spanish friends (many had welcomed us into their home during my second last WEFTA visit in 2016 along with Chris Edmundson of the Denver parish Spirit of Christ). A little pick-up basketball with Anthony and Javier Muñoz of the ADSIS community provided great entertainment as well.

Sunday was the start of Semana Santa, kicked off by Palm Sunday. A great day catching up with old friends and neighbors!



**Community Water System field survey for final design by Suma Jayma in Cuipa Liviri, in the Jesús de Machaca municipal jurisdiction near Peruvian border**

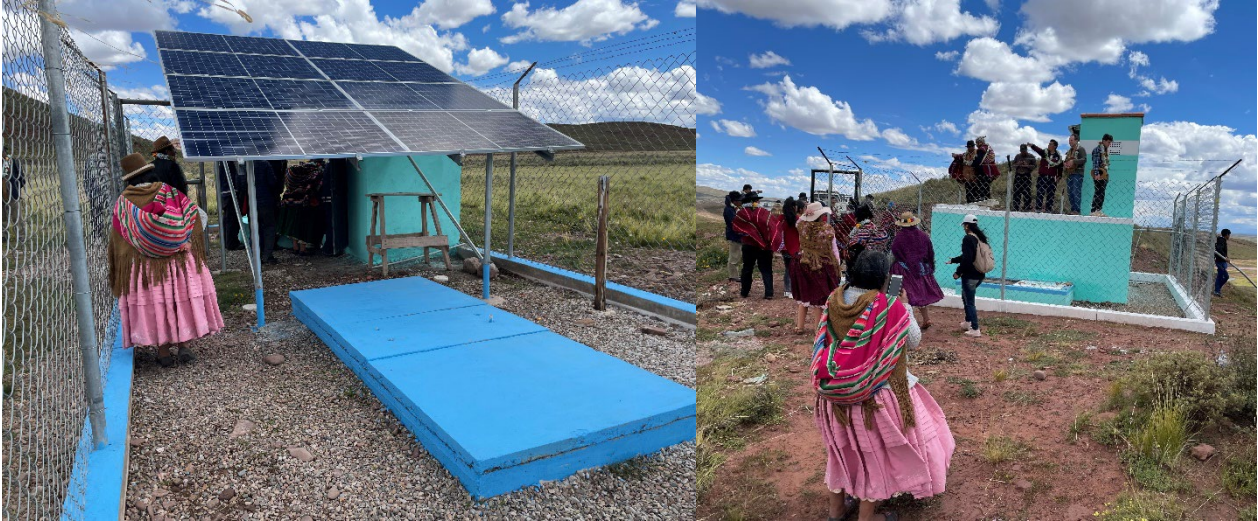
On Monday, the Suma Jayma team traveled to the community of Cuipa Liviri to initiate the topographic survey for a future community drinking water supply system. Jaime, Jorge, Fortún and another technician frequently contracted by Suma Jayma, Walker Mamani Choque were already working with community members to advance the survey by the time we arrived. Reaching them, they expressed their happiness with the new WEFTA donated total station surveying unit – its data recording/downloading capabilities, dual batteries and vertical rotating rod prisms are highlights at this first use. Lunchtime brings a traditional Aymara ‘aftapi’ of community member prepared potatoes, locally made cheese and other altiplano specialties like the freeze-dried potatoes called ‘chuño.’ Rains unfortunately moved in that early afternoon and the survey was suspended in order to protect the new surveying unit. We traveled up to the source of water that will be used for the community of Cuipa Liviri, a high flowing piped spring currently being directed to a large, open top concrete basin used for irrigation purposes in the community. Suma Jayma’s plan is to tee into the supply line upstream of the open tank, route a portion of the plentiful water to a new, adjacent water supply tank (fully enclosed with chlorinator room) feeding a gravity system to the disperse homes of the community of Cuipa Liviri.

With so much need for providing drinking water to the remote communities within the municipal jurisdiction of Jesús de Machaca, along with the ongoing pleas of the communities for Suma Jayma to advance drinking water supply project design and cost proposals, the Suma Jayma team has agreed to do two communities at this time, including Cuipa Liviri. Suma Jayma in turn is hoping that WEFTA can find donors willing to cover Suma Jayma’s efforts for doing so – a much needed source of revenue for Suma Jayma to be sustainable financially.

As seen in Chamacatani, even the preparation of final design and cost proposals by Suma Jayma with WEFTA support can open up opportunities for implementation of these drinking water projects through other funding sources. This is a huge contribution being made by WEFTA and Suma Jayma in the lives of historically marginalized communities of the Bolivian Andes.



**Inauguration of recently completed spring-fed, solar energy pumped water supply system with taps at over seventy homes in Cuipa Kahuaya, in the Jesús de Machaca municipal jurisdiction near the Peruvian border**



What an achievement by all to get to this point, where the over seventy families of the community of Cuipa Kahuaya now having access to drinking water in their homes. This vast community now has a spring-fed, solar power pumped supply main to a twenty-thousand-liter concrete tank at the top of the hill from where gravity feed lines extend out in various directions to reach the homes of Cuipa Kahuaya with concrete tapstands. Suma Jayma surveyed, designed, and led implementation of the distribution system. WEFTA provided the bulk of the project funding, made possible by the incredibly generous donation of the Wheaton Franciscan Sisters of Illinois. The Municipality of Jesús de Machaca also made



a major contribution to the project, funding and leading the implementation of the spring collection and solar pumping facility, the supply main and new tank at the top of the hill located centrally in the community of Cuipa Kahuaya. Finally, the community members themselves, as with all Suma Jayma/WEFTA projects, provided all the manual labor for the extensive waterline trenches as necessary along with providing local construction materials like gravel, rock and sand. In this particular project, municipal and community leaders used local funding to contract a mechanical excavator backhoe to advance the bulk of the trenching. Benefiting families contributed financial support as well, approximately \$15 each to help offset some of the construction material costs for their household tapstands.

So much effort; an opportunity generated to advance the well-being of their community; a genuine appreciation of Suma Jayma and WEFTA for its incredible collaboration – all this was celebrated during the inauguration of this community milestone. The Wheaton Franciscan Sisters were cheered as well, along with other key stakeholders, with the frequently shouted, “Jallalla!”

The following reflection was prepared by my 18-yr old son, Anthony following this day of celebration with the community members of Cuipa Kahuaya, who have truly achieved a dream they have hoped for so long – a communal drinking water system!

“On one of our final days in Bolivia we traveled to the small remote village, Cuipa Kahuaya, in the Bolivia countryside near the border with Peru. There the people were celebrating the inauguration of their first ever community drinking water system. Over seventy families finally achieved access to safe, spring-fed water in their homes after generations of relying on dirty river flows and contaminated, open wells. The community members were ecstatic and beyond grateful. Finally, they received what we take so often for granted - access to safe water. Their sincere thanksgiving to God our Father and reverence towards Mother Earth were woven into the entire inauguration ceremony. Extended dancing also marked the occasion - not an easy feat for recent arrivals to this community located over 13,000 feet above sea level! I have never seen people convey more gratitude than those Aymara community members who finally achieved access to water through their toil and sacrifice coupled with local municipal support and significant donations from people of faith and goodwill in the United States. Witnessing how important this day was to those families and how grateful they felt opened my eyes to how much I take simple things like safe drinking water for granted. I began to realize how blessed I truly am.”



As for remaining tasks to complete, Suma Jayma met with the municipal officials including the gracious Mayor of Jesús de Machaca and President of the Municipal Council, to confirm that the fenced-in, spring source will be permanently capped to protect the water supply source from any possible biological contamination. This will be confirmed by Suma Jayma and others in the weeks and months ahead before final project closeout acceptance.



### **Caritas of Diocese El Alto visit – initial conversation on possible collaboration in the future**

With a few hours remaining before our final departure from the El Alto airport, the Suma Jayma team along with Anthony and me met with three members of the Diocese of El Alto Pastoral Social Caritas team. I knew Olga, who currently works for Caritas El Alto from my prior time in Senkata. The three members of El Alto Caritas had a great introductory conversation with the Suma Jayma team led by Braulio Rojas. Braulio shared with them how Suma Jayma worked directly with Caritas El Alto in the early 2000's to design and build a distribution system for the San Pedro and San Pablo de Tiquina's communities on the road to Copacabana where travelers must cross on ferries. After that, Caritas El Alto had a significant water system implementation program but which had been completed some years back.

It was discussed how together Suma Jayma with its technical capabilities and community organizing experience along with the El Alto Caritas office with its social outreach and global Caritas network could together pursue opportunities to further improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene conditions for communities of the Andean Altiplano. The three members of the Caritas Social office and the Suma Jayma team, all Bolivian indigenous, committed to ongoing collaboration.

As we departed directly to the airport to head home, I reflected in deep gratitude how these Bolivian Aymara leaders of Caritas and Suma Jama are committed to promoting the well-being of their fellow sisters and brothers in need. Coupled with partners like WEFTA, amazing opportunities open up. Gratitude for WEFTA is ever-present.





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**LEY DEPARTAMENTAL  
LEGISLATURA 2023 - 2024**

**N° 1154**

**“DE GESTIÓN RESPONSABLE DEL AGUA  
EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE  
COCHABAMBA”**

Por cuanto:

**LA ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA DEPARTAMENTAL DE COCHABAMBA  
SANCIONA:**

**CAPÍTULO I  
DISPOSICIONES GENERALES**

**ARTÍCULO 1. (OBJETO)** El objeto de la presente Ley es establecer la gestión responsable del uso eficiente y racional del agua, para la protección del medio ambiente en el marco del desarrollo sostenible en el Departamento de Cochabamba.

**ARTÍCULO 2. (FINES)** Son fines de la presente Ley, los siguientes:

- a) Priorizar la gestión responsable del uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- b) Gestionar, promover y precautelar el uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- c) Fomentar la reutilización del agua en actividades propias del Departamento;
- d) Sensibilizar y concientizar el uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- e) Conservar el agua para proteger el medio ambiente;
- f) Implementar planes, programas y proyectos para uso eficiente y racional del agua.

**ARTÍCULO 3. (ALCANCE)** La presente Ley es de cumplimiento obligatorio para todas las personas naturales y jurídicas en la jurisdicción del Departamento de Cochabamba.

**ARTÍCULO 4. (MARCO NORMATIVO)** La presente Ley tiene el siguiente marco normativo:

- a) Constitución Política del Estado, del 7 de febrero de 2009;
- b) Ley N° 031, Ley Marco de Autonomías y Descentralización Andrés Ibáñez, del 19 de julio de 2010;
- c) Ley N° 1333 de Medio Ambiente de fecha 27 de abril de 1992;
- d) Ley N° 071 Derechos de la Madre Tierra de fecha 21 de diciembre de 2010;
- e) Ley N° 300 Marco de la Madre Tierra y Desarrollo Integral para Vivir Bien, de fecha 15 de octubre de 2012;
- f) Ley N° 2066 de Prestación y Utilización de Servicios de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado Sanitario de fecha 11 de abril de 2000.

**ARTÍCULO 5. (DEFINICIONES)** A los efectos de esta Ley se entiende por:

- a) **FUENTES DE AGUA.** Se refiere al agua de origen como ser ríos, arroyos, lagos, embalses, manantiales, pozos y aguas subterráneas.
- b) **RESILIENCIA HÍDRICA.** Adaptarse, recuperarse y prosperar ante los impactos del cambio climático, por la tensión hídrica.



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- c) **USO EFICIENTE.** Es la reducción o prevención de la pérdida del recurso hídrico, con la intención de crear un beneficio de conservación, en un sentido social, cultural y económico.
- d) **USO RACIONAL.** Optimizar el uso del agua y prevenir pérdidas que perjudiquen a la sociedad.
- e) **CONSERVACIÓN.** Es la protección, preservación, manejo o restauración de ambientes naturales y las comunidades ecológicas que los habitan.

**CAPÍTULO II**

**GESTIÓN RESPONSABLE DEL USO EFICIENTE DEL AGUA PARA EL  
DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE**

**ARTÍCULO 6. (GESTIÓN RESPONSABLE)** La gestión responsable es la implementación de planes, programas, proyectos y acciones, bajo criterios de sostenibilidad, uso eficiente, resiliencia hídrica y adaptabilidad al cambio climático, para reducir el impacto negativo en el medio ambiente; debiendo los actores involucrados asumir responsabilidades, mediante la coordinación multisectorial y las alianzas estratégicas que deben promover la sostenibilidad de los recursos hídricos y la equidad en el acceso al agua.

**ARTÍCULO 7. (RESPONSABILIDADES DEL GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO DEPARTAMENTAL DE COCHABAMBA)** Son las siguientes:

- a) Gestionar alianzas estratégicas, para la elaboración e implementación de planes, programas, proyectos de uso eficiente y racional del agua y su financiamiento según corresponda;
- b) Promover la forestación y reforestación para garantizar la conservación de cuencas, suelos, recargas hídricas y siembra de agua en los Municipios;
- c) Elaborar instrumentos normativos para la aprobación del reusó por el mismo usuario, de aguas residuales crudas o tratadas, descargadas a un cuerpo receptor;
- d) Levantar y mantener un inventario de los recursos hídricos referido a la cantidad y calidad de todos los cuerpos de agua a nivel Departamental, a fin de determinar sus estados natural y actual;
- e) Suscribir acuerdos o convenios intergubernativos e interinstitucionales, con personas naturales o jurídicas nacionales e internacionales para la implementación de planes, programas y proyectos referentes al uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- f) Desarrollar acciones de comunicación y educación orientadas a garantizar, proteger y precautelar el agua, desde una cultura de concientización para el uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- g) Generar espacio de coordinación y concertación, en el marco del uso eficiente y racional de agua, con la participación de Máximas Autoridades Ejecutivas de las Entidades Territoriales Autónomas y Entidades técnicas especializadas del sector;
- h) Gestionar el financiamiento Nacional o Internacional, para la implementación de acciones destinadas al uso eficiente y racional del agua en protección del medio ambiente, deberá ser registrado en su Programa Operativo Anual;
- i) Elaborar el Plan Departamental de Gestión Recursos Hídricos, como



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norma técnica de aplicación obligatoria por todas las personas naturales y jurídicas en el Departamento de Cochabamba.

**ARTÍCULO 8. (RESPONSABILIDADES DE LOS GOBIERNOS AUTÓNOMOS MUNICIPALES)** Son las siguientes:

- a) Gestionar alianzas estratégicas, para la elaboración e implementación de planes, programas, proyectos y su financiamiento según corresponda, para el uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- b) Implementar planes, programas y proyectos de forestación y reforestación para garantizar la conservación de cuencas, suelos, recargas hídricas y siembra de agua, en su jurisdicción;
- c) Aplicar medidas para el uso eficiente y racional del agua;
- d) Asumir acciones frente a la variable climática y sus potenciales impactos;
- e) Coadyuvar a las instituciones competentes en la identificación y levantamiento de inventario de los prestadores de servicio de distribución de agua en su jurisdicción;
- f) Realizar el seguimiento del uso eficiente y racional del agua, a los prestadores de servicio de agua y beneficiarios de riego, en cumplimiento de la normativa vigente, a fin de proteger el medio ambiente, en coordinación con las instituciones competentes;
- g) Controlar y fiscalizar el uso eficiente y racional del agua conforme a sus competencias;
- h) Gestionar la implementación de medidas tecnológicas, en las industrias y empresas, que permitan el uso eficiente y racional del agua en sus procesos productivos;
- i) Gestionar el financiamiento Nacional o Internacional, para la implementación de acciones destinadas al uso eficiente y racional del agua en protección del medio ambiente, deberá ser registrado en su Programa Operativo Anual.

**ARTÍCULO 9. (RESPONSABILIDADES DE LAS COMUNIDADES INDÍGENAS ORIGINARIOS)** Son las siguientes:

- a) Realizar el uso eficiente y racional del agua, en armonía con el medio ambiente y la madre tierra;
- b) Las comunidades indígenas originarias campesinas, respetando sus usos y costumbres, asumirán las mismas responsabilidades de los Gobiernos Autónomos Municipales, en el uso eficiente y racional del agua, con la finalidad de proteger el medio ambiente.

**ARTICULO 10. (RESPONSABILIDADES DE LAS PERSONAS NATURALES)** Son las siguientes:

- a) Realizar el uso eficiente y racional del agua, en armonía con el medio ambiente y la madre tierra;
- b) Cumplir con todas las disposiciones emanadas por los diferentes niveles de Gobierno, que promuevan el uso eficiente y racional del agua, para la protección del medio ambiente;
- c) Adoptar hábitos de consumo eficiente y racional del agua.

**ARTICULO 11. (RESPONSABILIDADES DE PERSONAS JURÍDICAS PÚBLICAS Y PRIVADAS)** Son las siguientes:

- a) Realizar el uso eficiente y racional del agua, en armonía con el medio



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- ambiente y la madre tierra;
- b) Cumplir con todas las disposiciones emanadas por los diferentes niveles de Gobierno, que promuevan el uso eficiente y racional del agua, para la protección del medio ambiente;
  - c) En el marco de su responsabilidad con el medio ambiente, destinar recursos para la implementación de planes, programas y proyectos, para la protección y conservación de cuencas y fuentes de agua, en cumplimiento de normas y políticas públicas;
  - d) En cumplimiento a su responsabilidad social empresarial, todos sus medios publicitarios deben contener mensajes de sensibilización y concientización para el uso eficiente, racional del agua y protección del medio ambiente;
  - e) Implementación de medidas tecnológicas, en industrias y empresas, que permitan la reducción de volúmenes de agua en sus procesos productivos industriales;
  - f) Participar de manera activa en actividades orientadas a la protección y conservación del medio ambiente;
  - g) Adoptar hábitos de consumo eficiente y racional del agua.

**ARTÍCULO 12. (FINANCIAMIENTO)** Para la implementación de las acciones destinadas al uso eficiente y racional del agua establecidas en la presente Ley, las Instituciones involucradas deberán gestionar fuentes de financiamiento Nacional e Internacional de cooperación.

Remítase al Órgano Ejecutivo del Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba para fines legales de promulgación y publicación.

Es dada en el Hemiciclo de la sala de sesiones de la Asamblea Legislativa Departamental, en la ciudad de Cochabamba a los diecinueve días del mes de marzo del año dos mil veinticuatro.

  
Juan Carlos Irahola Paricagua  
PRESIDENTE  
ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA  
DEPARTAMENTAL DE COCHABAMBA

  
Félix Sandro Quispe Orellana  
PRIMER SECRETARIO  
ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA DPTAL  
DE COCHABAMBA

