**Transcription of Interview with Catalina**

Place: Catalina's house

Date and time: January 18, 2023, starting at 10 am

Duration: 42:13 mins

Additional observation notes: The interview takes place at Catalina's house, who welcomed me in the morning. It is in her dining room, from which one can hear little birds singing, which she keeps as pets in their small cages. Catalina can neither read nor write, and she is the only participant in the research of which I have learned this detail. Catalina's consent was audio recorded. In the end, we chatted a bit and she told me that her children are also studying at universities, and that one of them is in fact part of a postgraduate course in social sciences and that her partner has done studies on the neighbourhood. Her sons explained the information sheet to her, and she had some questions so it was good to talk about it before the interview.

Participants: Interviewer [A] ; Catalina [C]

TRANSCRIPTION

A: Can we start with some general introduction about yourself?

C: I'm Catalina, I'm a housewife. We have been here since the invasion began. Now in May I will be 67 years old. I work in household activities, and yes, water is a problem. There is no water

A: How were the first years of coming here?

C: Oh, very difficult, very difficult. There were a lot of fights, the land was being taken away, you had to stay up all night so they wouldn't take it away. Well, the electricity, there was no electricity. Oh no, it was terrible. And I'm telling you, the struggles with the water. I lived with my brother, and he moved his land from Tlalli here to the corner. And there is a little tap here on the corner, and we used to carry water from there. And when there was no water we went to the school to fetch water from a tap over there. And then there was another one further away, and there we would line up to fetch the water.

A: And you used the water holder to carry it?

C: Well, with a water holder or with cans, or with a cart. My father-in-law would put some tyres on it, and we would carry the water for everyone. At 5 o'clock in the morning, because there wasn't any during the day. We had to get up at 5 in the morning to get water. Because we ran out of water, by 8 or 9 o'clock there was almost none. So everyone had to get up early here, eh. And then when it started to fall it was only at night. Because it doesn't fall during the day. Here it falls on weekends, from Thursday to Saturday and Sunday. It falls down there, but it doesn't rise strongly upwards. At night it only reaches the water tanks, but during the day it doesn't reach the water tanks.

A: And was carrying water at first something you did every day?

C: Well, yes, the need to have water to clean, sweep, bathe, wash dishes and all that. To send the children to school. For all that we had to carry water. And we did suffer a lot with water, too much. That's why it makes me very sad when I see that they are throwing away a lot of water. Because you shouldn't throw it away, you should take care of it. So it is very important that people don't throw it away. I tell them "don't throw away so much water, because there isn't any". It costs a lot of money to carry it from where they bring it, it's a lot of money. If people don't know about it, it's because they don't really care. But I like to hear on the news about water, how much money it costs to bring it, where they bring it from, the pipes and everything. Everything that it costs to make these changes. So we have to cooperate with that. Because in the future there might not be any water. That's why I worry about it.

A: How old were you when you arrived here?

C: I was about 16 or 17.

A: And before you lived in Santo Domingo, where did you live?

C: I lived in the neighbourhood of Colonia del Valle. I worked in a house in the neighbourhood of Colonia del Valle.

A: Are you originally from Mexico City?

C: No, I am from the state of Hidalgo. Since we were orphans with all my siblings, my father died very young, and with my mother there were eleven of us. And the older ones went to work to support my mother.

A: Did you have the opportunity to go to school?

C: You don't think so, no. It was all work, that's why I couldn't go to school. In the village, as we were very poor and there were a lot of us, and we had animals, and as I was the oldest, I had to look after the animals. But when my dad got sick, all the older ones came to work here.

A: And when you arrived here, did you come with more family?

C: No, I came to work with strangers, with people I didn't know.

A: And how did you come to the neighbourhood of Santo Domingo?

C: Well, it was because my brother worked in the Jarritos factory and they told him that there was going to be an invasion here. Because he was renting a small apartment in the neighbourhood of Colonia del Valle. So they said there was going to be an invasion here, and then he came and told us "you know what, we're going to leave". Where to? Well, there's going to be an invasion. And that's where we came. No, we came to a cave, because there were caves. In a cave he put a sheet like that to cover us, to sleep there. His wife and I came with him. And a baby they had, my nephew. After that I was single and working.

A: And at that time there were people from all over the country in Santo Domingo?

C: Well yes, when we said invasion, people arrived. Some didn't want to, and some did. Some just arrived, looked and left, they didn't like it here.

But my brother stayed here. He got a piece of land in Tlalli, and then who knows how he changed land with a man. Because I think the man was with someone else, and so as not to see her, he said to her, "trade me your land and I'll stay here". And they made the change, and that's why we came here to this area. But it was the same, coming here to suffer. It was very dusty when they started to build the streets. No, it was difficult. We did suffer.

And I was very foolish because I didn't get a plot of land. I thought that since my brother had land, I was going to get it. But I got really stupid. Because there was a lot of unoccupied land. As there were fights over the land, many people went away and left them. But nobody supported me to do that.

But yes, we struggled a lot with water. I used to carry a lot of water with buckets, and it made me very tired. Because my nephew was little, my brother was going to work. And I would go to bring water to my sister-in-law. And it was my daily job to carry water. It was daily, from early in the morning, carrying water. And I tell you, at five or six o'clock in the morning down there was a crowd of people to fetch water from the well.

A: The first years with the water issue were a lot of battles?

C: Yes, the first years in this neighbourhood we struggled with water. And then later the electricity. But it did take a lot of suffering to get here.

A: And you say that a lot of people used to line up for the taps?

C: Yes, there were a lot of people. They would leave their jars, and there were even fights: "I got here first and I put my jars there". And the others would arrive and move the jar to get in. Sometimes they didn't respect each other. But there were problems over the water.

A: So there were fights between neighbours sometimes over water?

C: Sometimes, but not big ones, just to tell you things and so on, but there were fights about that. Because someone would win the place, one wanted to get there early and the others would get in the way. And well, that's how it was.

A: And in general, what else do you remember about living with your neighbours in your early years? Was there a good relationship?

C: Yes, my brother didn't have any problems with any of the neighbours. Never, no problem at all. We were always very friendly. That is to say, people are very fond of us.

And I'm telling you, when he came here, the problem with the pipes was sorted out. And we continued to suffer too, because we had to carry the water from downstairs to up here, in order to have it. That's how it was.

A: So how did all that go about installing the pipes?

C: Well, they started to open up, the machines arrived to open up and they started laying the pipes. And they said there was going to be water. We were all excited, but it took a while for the water to come down. But we did suffer a lot.

A: And after the pipes were laid, did the water supply come inside the houses or where was it?

C: Yes, afterwards they came to knock on the houses because they were going to put in a water connection. They put in the meters and all that.

A: Did the water service improve after that, or did it stay the same?

C: Well, neither much nor little. To put it mildly, there was neither too much nor too little water. There are places in the neighbourhood where they don't lack water. For example, down there in Tochtli, I feel that they don't lack water because the wells were there. But here in this area we do. For example, here, although the water falls in the area next to us, it falls in that area over there, and the water falls in the area below, the water doesn't fall here. Who knows if it's because it's a hill, and I don't know where the water comes from, whether it comes from below or above, but it doesn't reach us. We struggle a lot with the water. To this day it is something that continues on this property.

This is how it is here on this property.

Because I ask around there, to the neighbours, and they say that water has fallen on them, and on the other side they tell me that it has too. And they always tease me that we don't pay. But of course we pay for it, but we don't get it. So it's not like a lot of water is coming in.

A: You say that when it was coming it was at night.

C: At night, and to this day it still comes at night. Not now during the day. I think it comes a little down there, but not enough for it to come up here.

A: So how do you manage to save water?

C: We have a small cistern that my husband made. And we put aside, look, I have cans and drums there [points to some jars and demijohns that are in his kitchen and can be seen from where we are]. Because we know what we have to save. We've been without water for two weeks. And since there are only three of us, my son, my husband and I, we don't really use that much water right now. I wash once a week. And I cook a little bit.

A: So when the water comes you have to put it aside....

C: Yes, for drinking, look, I have some jugs there, for food I have some demijohns [pointing to the demijohns in the kitchen]. What I wanted to ask you is if it's drinkable, because I buy from demijohns. I don't know if you can drink that water. I buy one of those outside and the other is tap water. I was going to ask you that question, can you drink that water?

A: The one from the tap, yes. The one you buy on the street

C: But not the tap water, right?

A: It's better to use the tap water for other things, or if you have to drink it, boil it. Because I think it's better the one you buy on the street, the one that comes from the tap sometimes doesn't come in very good.

C: Yes, that's true. It doesn't come very clean. Well yes, I'm telling you, we have suffered from the water.

A: And then you always collect water for different things, drinking, cooking, and other things.

C: Yes, because it doesn't reach us properly. Well, now that they have just made the well, yes, week by week we do have water.

A: Has it improved?

C: Yes, it has improved a bit. But not before. The whole of last year we suffered. We didn't get water for about fifteen days. We had to ask for water trucks. We had to rely on the water truck. They support us with the water trucks in the local government office.

A: Have you had to ask for water trucks very often?

C: Yes, the other year yes, we asked for water trucks often because we just couldn't get water. The water didn't arrive.

A: And when you ask for water trucks, do they usually take a long time to arrive?

C: It takes about a week. Because, as everyone asks, it goes by numbers, in turns. You get such and such, and when it's our turn, they tell us that the water truck is coming, and we fill up everything we don't have. That was last year. Let's wait and see how it improves this year.

A: Since the well has been there, do you think it has improved a little?

C: Yes, a little. We haven't suffered. Maybe, even if it's at night, the water arrives, but it arrives and we don't lack water in the cistern. The cistern is small, but it does help us.

A: When the water arrives at night, do you have to wake up to do something or does it just arrive and the cistern fills up?

C: It comes and fills the cistern by itself.

A: You don't have to get up early anymore.

C: No, because before you had to get up when the water arrived. My husband is the one who was always collecting water at 4 o'clock in the morning. And my sister-in-law, who was already living with her children, the same, to fetch water.

A: And how did you find out about the Water Defence Committee?

C: Well, we have always been in contact with them. Because I've always liked to be in the meetings of this and that, for example. In other words, I like to go and listen. To listen. For example, when the other day about the electricity, I had arrived very late and we had to go who knows where and I don't know how much. But that was when the others were there. When they erased that. But since then the light has been fine. We hardly use it, there are three of us.

A: And from the electricity group, did you hear about this one?

C: Yes, because the electricity group used to meet in the Church of Colores. There everyone complained that it was too expensive, that there was no electricity. One time we really lacked electricity because the transformer here burnt out. And with all the neighbours that we kidnapped one of the electricity, it sounds bad, but it's that often even the appliances broke down because it was blowing. And that time it was really bad. And they said "no, neighbours, we're going to kidnap the electricity man". So we go, and we have the electricity man. And they said "come and change the transformer now". And they came and put in a big one. That's how.

I always say that united we are strong, always united. But if some people don't care and always want to have everything for free, it's not fair. That's why when they tell me about the meetings I go, so that I can more or less cooperate, right? And now that they said I had to give a hundred pesos for the glass and the door that was smashed in the lady's house, well, I did give the hundred pesos. In other words, I cooperated. I cooperated to support the lady who had her door smashed in or the glass, I don't know what it was.

A: And when you were in the light committee you found out about the water committee and you started to go too?

C: Yes

A: And what motivated you to go to the Water group?

C: To know why there is no water. In other words, to have a good explanation. That they tell us why there is no water, if the Cutzamala doesn't work or what happened. So yes, that made me go and see why. I am interested to see why. And to know, not to say "oh the government and who knows what". Maybe the workers who manage the water are the ones who should know.

A: And being in this group has helped you learn some things?

C: Like what, how to value water?

A: Or to know why there is no water

C: Yes, I understand that it is not easy to bring water from where they bring it. It is difficult. Everything costs work. So it also helps to understand and not say "oh, there's no water because of who knows what", but you also have to see where the problem comes from. I don't know how it is managed or if there is someone responsible for the fact that we don't get water or that there is no water.

A: Has being in this water group also helped you to have water trucks, or other things?

C: Yes, it has helped me a lot to investigate how to have a water truck, to find out why there is no water. To take more care of water, little or whatever, but there is water. Those are values that are there.

A: Have you invited other neighbours to join the group?

C: Well, almost all of us go here, this neighbour here, or this one here. Almost all of them, eh?

A: Almost everyone from this street?

C: Yes, we are very interested in this. Some don't want to go, but many do.

A: Why do you think the people who don't want to go don't go?

C: Because they are lazy people who want someone else to do the work. Or that you find out about it and then pass the information on to them. Then they ask me "What was the meeting about? And I tell them, well, if you're interested you can go. I'm interested, that's why I go and find out. If you're not interested, then don't go. But it is very important that we all know why there is no water. For example, now with the well, I was always thinking about it. This week I wasn't able to go, but it's been a fortnight since I went and they still haven't put the electricity on or anything. But it's close to me, it's back here by the school.

A: You tell me that together you are strong.

C: We are strong, for everything. For everything. If we all don't want something we have to unite to talk. But if no one joins together it's no good. Some don't support, but others do, and I have always said that unity is strength.

A: And in this water struggle, have you noticed that being united has given you any strength?

L Well yes, because we have seen that when we go to a meeting we all know each other and we are all there together. We are listening to why, and how, what is going to be done and all that.

A: Have you met new people at the meeting, people you didn't know and you've got to know because you've been there?

C: Well, look, I'll tell you something, I don't think so. Because almost all the people who were part of the invasion here have died. Almost all the original people from here are no longer around, there are new people who have bought land. And they don't even know what to do with the water. They come and buy and if they get the water or not, they don't know [si el agua cae o no cae].

Because many of the people who invaded here are no longer alive. The neighbour lady from here has already died, another man from across the street, a lady from over there, and another lady from over there [she points to different directions with her hand, as if around her house, to refer to where these neighbours were located]. In other words, many of those who arrived with the invasion have already died.

A: And the people who go to the water meetings now, who are they?

C: They are daughters-in-law or daughters of the founders of Santo Domingo. Because the original owners are no longer able or are no longer around. I am a daughter-in-law, and my in-laws have passed away. I go to the meetings on behalf of this property. I'm the one who goes because my sisters-in-law say they don't have time. Two live here who never go.

I tell them "listen about the water, let's go". And they say "later", they're not interested.

A: And you tell me that of your neighbours, you recognise almost everyone in this street who goes.

C: Yes, for example two neighbours from across the street go, they are the daughter and daughter-in-law. The ones from across the street. From here [she points to another neighbour's house], two daughters-in-law go, because the men are already old. Further down there are two ladies I know. And on this same street but on the other side there is another lady. I'm telling you, these are people who have already bought the land here. And the people who don't go don't even know what's going on. Because those of us who go do know what the water situation is like.

A: So being from longer ago makes a difference in the notion of coming together?

C: Yes, it's very important to unite. I tell you, when we kidnapped the person from the electricity, if we hadn't all joined together they wouldn't have changed the transformer and it was constantly breaking and breaking. So you can see that all the neighbours always have to be united.

A: Do you think that being united helped with the well?

C: Yes, I say yes. That we supported each other to get it done.

A: And a little while ago you mentioned to me who is going. Almost all of them are women, you mentioned that there were daughters-in-law and daughters?

C: Yes, because do you see men? There are hardly any men. Then I started to think, why don't they go? Are men not interested or what? It's always the woman. That's why the president says that we women are the chingonas [laughs] Yes or no? Because we women manage everything. The men just work and pay the bills and that's it. What happened at home? They don't know. But women do. As a woman, you know when there is no electricity, when something breaks down, or when there is no water. Who suffers? Well, the woman, because she is the one who deals with this. The woman stays in the house and realises this.

A: Yes, because although there are some men, most of them are women.

C: Yes, like when we did the electricity thing we were all women. I say it's nice to come together. As women, we suffer and struggle over whether or not we have water. Who stays at home? Who feeds the children? Who bathes them and all that? So, as women, we do see the need for water. We have to have water to bathe them, to feed them. We do need water, it's very important, eh, without water we just can't do it. For me water is very important.

A: What does water mean to you?

C: The whole of life. Really, the entire life is water. If there is no water there is nothing, no vegetables, no fruit, no nothing. It is the most important thing, mother earth and water.

A: Mother earth, you say?

C: Yes, where do vegetables come from? Water strengthens the soil so that there is fruit.

A: Is it important for you to take care of the environment?

C: Yes, I love it.

A: And do you think this is related to water?

C: Well, yes, I do. If you plant trees there will always be good oxygenation and there will always be water. I'm telling you this because I'm from the countryside, from Hidalgo, and it hardly ever rains there. In the small town where I'm from, I swear it hardly rains at all. There is no water. Now in May, you should have seen, last year, there was no water at all. There is a dam where they breed fish, and from there everyone used to carry water to bathe, to wash themselves. Although in the end everyone smelled like fish because there are fish, imagine, the need for water is very great. And in that village there is no water at all. That's why I learned from there that water is life. Water is very important in this world. Really, it is very important. And people who don't take care of it or who find it easy to throw it away are out of their minds. Water is very important. You value it when you have water and you say: "what a great thing, now I can bathe, wash, eat". But when there is no water you suffer. I tell you, in my village there is no water. Or they have to carry water from the dam for the bathroom. So you suffer a lot.

A: During the pandemic, were you affected by the lack of water?

C: Thank God there was water. Thank God that, with this president, sorry if you don't like him or like him, I don't know, but I am grateful to this president that we didn't lack water. And I got pneumonia, eh. In May, when it started and there was still no vaccine, I got pneumonia. I didn't even know why. But we didn't run out of water, thank God we had water at that time.

A: And when did you go without water for about two weeks?

C: That's when we asked for the water truck. That was the other year, last year. This year, let's see how it goes. But that was the other year, when we had no water. Now it seems that now, even though it comes [cae] at night, we do have water. But we did struggle before.

A: And you say that there are people who waste water?

C: People who don't take care of water. That bothers me, when I see them washing their cars with the hose. You can't do that. Because in future years there won't be any water. The more you take care of it, the more water there will be. But if you throw it away, imagine. For me it's very silly.

A: Do you worry about future generations?

L Yes, for my grandchildren, and my great-grandchildren. I have a lot of great-grandchildren. Imagine, when you get married and have children, what are they going to have? All of this has to be seen, and if people were conscious they would take more care of water.

A: What is the age of the people who go to this group? Are most of them adults or young people?

C: Well, when we've been there I've seen older people.

A: Young or not so young?

C: Less young people, we go more adults than young people.

A: Why do you think that is?

C: I don't know.

A: Well, you tell me that there is one person per property.

C: Yes. The people who go to the group are not the people who originally invaded, it's the sons or daughters or daughters-in-law who go, like me who goes and represents this property.

A: There is one person who represents all the people on a plot of land.

C: Exactly, just like me who goes and represents this property.

A: And when you go, have you had to sign up to ask for a water truck?

C: Yes, I sign up and ask for a folio (turn number). And they tell me "it's your turn for such and such a number". Sometimes they send it to me before, when a person says they've already had water and don't need a water truck. And then it's our turn.

A: And how do you find out about that?

C: They call us on the phone. We give them the phone number and they call us to say "you know what, the water truck is on its way". And sometimes they bring it to us at nine o'clock at night. Don't think that during the day.

They tell us on the phone "the water truck is coming". And then we get ready, we take everything out to fill it all up. We go around like crazy with the buckets and the cans, and fill everything so that they give it to us. Because sometimes, since the water truck is shared between two people, it's half and half. And sometimes we don't have enough. But we are grateful, at least they send half so that we don't go without a drop of water. That is important. We can't get greedy, and if it's for two properties, half and half is respected.

A: Do you think that with this water issue there is an issue that it is not fair that these neighbourhoods lack water?

C: Yes, I feel that it is not fair. How come there is never a lack of water in the neighbourhood of Colonia del Valle? I mean, I feel that these are preferences. Preferences for the rich, and you, who are poor, are left last. Supposedly we pay for everything. Water, land and everything too. So it should be the same, equal. No one should be given any preference or discriminated.

A: And with this group of the Water Defence Committee, there are many people who are neighbours. What would it mean to you, in general, to be a good neighbour?

C: Well, not to offend each other, not to fight, to get along well. In other words, to say "good morning, good afternoon". If something is needed, we are there to do a favour, or whatever. Yes, it's nice to coexist [convivir]. Coexisting is very important, because you are happy and you don't have enemies anywhere, right?

A: Do you think it is good to have good coexistence [convivencia] with your neighbours?

C: Yes, I greet everyone. No gossip, just "good morning, good afternoon". And so on.

A: Do you ever help each other with things you need?

C: When they need a favour and they ask us for it, of course.

A: And for you too, what kind of help?

C: Yes, for example, if the neighbour needs a ladder, I'll lend it to them, or things like that. They help us too if we need anything. It's nice to coexist [convivir], and fighting is not. It doesn't help.

A: And has some of those favours had to do with water?

C: Look, when we don't have water, and then we get the pipa, I feel like everyone gets envious. It's like they notice that we get the pipa, and they feel bad because they don't. It's normal, because as the drivers follow the list order, it arrives to one person and then it arrives to others. But we're not going to fight or shout about it, because we have a number and an order, and someone from the group informs us when the truck is coming to us, so we must wait. If we have a little bit of water left and the neighbour asks us for it, we say "leave it to them".

A: Has that ever happened to you?

C: Yes, sharing it. Once, when there wasn't any water and I had plenty and a little left over from my house, because my cistern is not very big, so I decided to give some to my neighbour here.

A: And have people also shared with you?

C: No. No one has ever had water to spare, can you believe it? [laughs] Who knows, they might have a bigger cistern. Because ours fits about half a pipa, so it's not that big.

And then they said that the water trucks had broken down and that they couldn't deliver them. They were fixing them and they only had two. That there were only two in Huayamilpas where they had broken down. Is it true or not? Were they selling them somewhere else? Because I feel that they were selling them somewhere else for more money. Imagine how much they can get out of a water truck that they sell for 1800. If you're poor you want it for free. I'm telling you, the neighbour here bought the water truck for 1800. There are those who have money, and you have to wait. It's the government that has to give it to us.

A: So you say that the water truck arrives and all the neighbours are watching.

C: Yes, as if to say "it's coming here with me", but no, it's going that way, or this way. And we all go, "Oh, the water truck is coming". But it's not for us, it's for that person. And that's it. But we're not going to fight and shout "oh I want it". No, because we have a folio, a number and an order that says that it is coming to us.

A: And in all these years in Santo Domingo, have you noticed many changes in the neighbourhood?

C: For better or for worse?

A: Well, first for the better, and then you tell me for the worse. For the better. How has it changed?

C: Well, I say for the better, yes, because now there are street lights and the pavements are more or less fine. I mean, it's all sunk because the mayor of Coyoacán hasn't done anything and there are a lot of potholes, I don't know when they're going to fix that. But yes, there is a lot of change, because we already have the services.

And I don't know if it's a good thing, but the supermarkets they put in, and they're affecting the little shops, we don't shop there anymore. We have to go to the supermarkets, to the shopping centres and so on. I say that they are foreigners and we shouldn't give them too much priority, and that among the neighbours we have to go to the local shops, we have to consume to help them. But it turns out that they don't have what we need in the shops. For example, I buy cat litter because I have two cats, and I have to go to the supermarket to get it.

Before there were no supermarkets at all, the neighbourhood was very bad. And now, little by little, transport is being modernised, you go out to different places. It's easier to get around.

A: Speaking of supermarkets, do you go to the tianguis?

C: Yes I do, to bring my vegetables and fruit. They say they give it to you cheaper, but they take a quarter or half a kilo.

A: Do you bring your fruit and vegetables from there?

C: Yes, I make a fuss because they give me ugly avocados. Twenty pesos but look [she shows me her fruit and vegetables] how black they are. I don't like to buy my avocados in another supermarket. Look at this one [she shows me one of her avocados] I bought it on Monday and look. I tell you, twenty pesos, but look. I tell my husband that it's not good for us to buy at the market because I get angry. The apples are all mushy. I throw a piece to my dogs, I have two dogs.

A: Yes, I see you have several little birds as well.

C: Yes [laughs] But no, the birds belong to my sister-in-law. I have two dogs and two cats.

A: And you tell me that the neighbourhood has also changed for the worse?

C: Yes, there are many bad people. Over there on the corner there is an altar of death [a popular cult associated with Catholicism in Mexico]. That's where a lot of people take refuge. And they've closed it down, but there used to be a bar there. It's closed there because they were selling who knows what kind of stuff. And they continue to sell anyway, they sell in hiding. It's not right that they don't see what people do, but if you don't mess with them, they don't do anything to you. Pure respect, and then let them have their problems. Tell them "good afternoon, good morning", and that's it with the neighbour. I always say it's good to respect. If they're in a bad situation, that's their problem. We have to behave ourselves just the same.

A: And being in the water defence group has helped you to meet new neighbours you didn't know?

C: No, it's almost always the same people.

A: Does the group help those who go to the meeting to get to know each other better?

C: Well, yes, then we let each other know about things that are going to be done or activities. For example, now that the president is leaving, we let each other know who's going and where he's going to be. In other words, we all let each other know.

A: And what would you like this neighbourhood to be like in the future?

C: Well, yes, a lot of things would improve. To get rid of all the bad habits, so that it would improve a bit and there would be peace and quiet. For the young people, not for me. For many young people...

A: And what would you like the future to be like in terms of water?

C: Well, right now at least there should be water. Because I say there is going to be a water war later on. And one time I went to meetings with the teachers of one of my children. There was a meeting about water at school. And he told us "ladies, take care of the water, because there's going to be a water war". Maybe we won't live through it, but our children and grandchildren are going to lack water. And that's why there's going to be a war, they're all going to fight against each other.

And it gave me the creeps, and I thought, is that true? But as far as I can see, yes. I tell you, when the water trucks arrive, everyone is like "oh, it's already arrived for me". Can you imagine? In other words, water is going to be very important. There is going to be chaos with water. That's why it's important to take care of water, to take care of the environment and water.

A: Anything else you would like to add about what this Water Defence Committee group means to you?

C: Well, that we are doing well, we are informing ourselves about how we are going to be with water. Taking care of it and that. And in whatever we need to cooperate, if there is cooperation with something, we will also be there.

A: You say that you are always willing to support.

C: Yes, with whatever little we can.

A: Well, thank you very much for your time with this interview.

C: Yes, I hope this is useful for you.

A: Yes, very much so. As I said, I'm interested in how each person has experienced this.

C: Yes, I have lacked water a lot. Since I was a child, a young girl, an adolescent, I have struggled a lot with this. I've been tired of carrying water. So it's sad that many people don't take care of it. And the annoyance is that in several wealthy neighbourhoods they have water and we poor people, those of limited resources, don't have water like they do. That is the sadness. That there will always be a first and a second, but let's hope that these years it won't be like that and that people will be more aware. Those who are coming, for example, you, young, I don't think you want people to suffer, and if you have something you are going to share it and everything.

A: Well, thank you very much again

C: Thanks to you