Final Report

Tibetan Village Water Cistern Project

to

The German Embassy

From

Lotus Charity Association

October 30, 2011
Summary

What?
Tibetan Village Water Cistern Project

Where?
Majia ཐབ་ཆུ་ Village, Xunxian རྣྟནུ་ Township
Hualong ནས་པོ་ Hui Autonomous County
Haidong ལྟོ་ཐོང་ Region
Qinghai སྐེན་ཐང་ Province, PR China

Who?
320 impoverished Tibetans
(53 households)

Value?
German Embassy = 80,000 RMB
Local Contribution = 72,332 RMB
Photographs
Ms. Pemao Zhuma (b. 1959) draws water from her new water cistern in front of her household courtyard. There are five other people in her household.
A completed cistern.
Mr. Gongbao (b. 1952) is delighted to have a water cistern. His household consists of seven people.
Duoji Cuo (b. 1989) draws water from her family’s cistern in her courtyard. She lives with her parents, brother, and sister.
Mr. Jiaye (b. 1965) makes a cistern cover. He lives with his wife and two children.
Mr. Qijiao (b. 1971) is delighted to have a water cistern. This cistern is drying and is therefore nearly completed. He lives with his wife and three children.
Dear German Embassy,

Lotus Charity Association respectfully reports that the water cistern project in Majia Village you sponsored was successfully completed. Now village households are using their own cisterns. Here is a comment Ms. Qiongre Jie , who benefited from the water cistern project:

I am sixty-two years old and I live with my husband, son, and two grandchildren. Before we had this water cistern, we walked about one kilometer carrying water on our shoulders. Each trip required almost forty minutes and we had to do this two to three times a day. Now we have this new cistern. In summer, we can fill it with rainwater that can be used to wash clothes, water pigs and livestock, and water vegetables. We carry the water from the taps to fill the cistern when we have free time, and can then use the water for drinking when we are very busy, such as when harvesting and planting. Also in winter, the tap near the village freezes and cannot supply water. We fill the cisterns before the taps freeze and thus don’t need to worry about drinking water in winter. I am very grateful to the German Embassy for making our life easier.

The German Embassy provided 80,000 RMB that allowed for a water cistern for each of the village's fifty-three families. Since mid-October 2011, each home has had a water cistern in their household courtyard, or nearby. The responsibility for fetching water is primarily that of girls and women and was a time-consuming activity. On average, a family spent about three hours fetching water daily. Girls and women now spend the saved time to earn income, work in the fields, and take some much-deserved free time.

Villagers contributed labor, stones, and a total of 11,032 RMB in cash. They
enthusiastically participated in the project, transporting stone, digging the cistern holes, and pouring concrete. In total, their labor contribution may be valued at 61,300 RMB. This project wonderfully testifies to the German Embassy’s good will and has made a powerful positive difference in the lives of Majia villagers.

In sincere appreciation,

Caihua Dorji (Luke)
Project Activity

Project title: Water Cistern Project for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

Location of project: Majia Village, Xunxian Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province

Implementation Organization: Lotus Charity Association

Responsible Person: Caihua Dorji (Luke) and Dorji Zhaxi

Supervisor: Caihua Dorji (Luke)

Project period:
- **Start:** July 10, 2011
- **End:** October 17, 2011

German Embassy contribution: 80,000 RMB

General aims and target group of the project: To provide a water cistern for every household in Majia Village.

Activities planned in the framework of the project: The villagers chose a project implementation committee consisting of five reliable people. The community contributed all labor at an estimated value of 61,300 RMB and paid 11,032 RMB in cash.

Project Activities:
Majia villagers successfully completed the water cistern project on October 17, 2011, thanks to the German Embassy's contribution of 80,000 RMB. Majia villagers chose five people to serve on a Water Cistern Implementation Committee at a community meeting in July. The committee played a critical role in project implementation, selecting materials, and planning and organizing village labor.

Committee members were:
- Jiayang མཆོག་དབུགས།, general supervisor
- Qijiao སྒང་དགོན། and Pema སྒོ་མ། (female), labor
- Jiacuo བོད་མ།, materials
- Jiaye བོད་མ། and Pemao Zhuma སྒོ་མ་ཞུ་མ། (female), sand.
Committee members often discussed problems, visited village homes to check their work, and also encouraged villagers to work well and quickly. To maintain a high project quality level, the committee members strictly monitored the local villagers’ labor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Submitted project proposal to the German Embassy in Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Received news of proposal approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>Met with local community; chose Water Cistern Implementation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19</td>
<td>Received funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>Villagers started to dig the cisterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>Purchased cement and began to transport it to the project site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>Started to transport sand to the project sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>Purchased iron bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 5</td>
<td>Purchased bricks and plastic pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>Villagers started to harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5</td>
<td>Villagers finished harvesting; restarted the cistern project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 10</td>
<td>Villagers began to pour concrete boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Finished cistern construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17</td>
<td>Project was completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project aims realized, compared with original aims of the project:**

- Before the water cistern project, the villagers fetched water from two springs and taps that are 1,000-1,500 meters away from the village households in winter, and from two taps that are about 700 meters away from the village homes in summer. Each family spent three to four hours hauling water each day. Now the villagers only spend about ninety minutes hauling water daily due to their new water cisterns.

- Before the project, the taps would freeze and completely cease supplying water in winter. Now the villagers have water cisterns and they can fill them with the water brought from the taps before the taps freeze, and can then use the water for drinking throughout winter.

- Before the project, girls and women were mainly responsible for fetching water. Now girls and women's time and energy spent on fetching water is reduced and can be used on other work, study (girls), and much-deserved free time.
• Before the project, men and women who fetched water also labored in the fields and thus had less time as compared to now to work in the fields. The saved time can now be spent on fieldwork, increasing crop yields.

• Before the project, the small spring was crowded in the morning and evenings, the most convenient times for fetching water. Not only did the villagers have to wait a long time in line for water, but disputes were common. The cisterns have eliminated such conflicts.

• Before the project, old people and children needed water fetched for them, requiring an adult to stay at home to fetch water for them. Now that they have water cisterns, the person who stayed at home to fetch water can leave the village and engage in income-generating activities, because they can fill the cisterns with water for older people and children before they leave the village.

**Effects of project on the target group:**

• More gender equality
• Easier life
• Increased income

**Other remarks and suggestions:** In our experience of doing projects in impoverished rural areas, water projects stand out as one of the most urgent needs. We respectfully suggest that the German Embassy might consider giving priority to water projects that target impoverished rural communities in future.
Finances

Local Contribution: Approximately 40 people worked for 38 days. The value of this labor is 60,800 RMB. The community paid 9,540 RMB in cash to buy the sand from the quarry and 1,492 RMB in cash. The villagers also transported stone and the value of this may be estimated at 500 RMB. The total local contribution was 72,332 RMB.

Donor Contribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price RMB</th>
<th>Total RMB</th>
<th>Receipt #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>60 T</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>28,200</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>50 sets × 53</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron bars</td>
<td>10 T</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic pipe</td>
<td>550 m</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation fee for cement, brick, iron bar, and plastic pipe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation for sand</td>
<td>53 trips</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>81,492 RMB</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receipts
### 收据

2011年8月23日

收款单位：
收款方式：
付款单位：
款万仟佰拾元角分

### 收款收据

2011年8月5日

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>项目</th>
<th>单位</th>
<th>数量</th>
<th>单价</th>
<th>金额（大写）</th>
<th>金额（小写）</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>钢材</td>
<td>吨</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

合计金额（大写）：伍万零伍佰元整

收款人：

### 领用

有效期：

### 付款

付款方式：

### 备注

- 收据日期：
- 收款单位：
- 收款方式：
- 付款单位：
- 预算金额：
- 实际金额：
- 备注信息：
收据
今收到百姓乡麻将村拉运水蜜桃
木箱6,000元整，陆仟元整。
收款人：王
经手：吉
2011.9.15

收条
今收到百姓乡麻将村拉运水蜜桃
木箱6,000元整，陆仟元整，用于修建水蜜桃

经手人：吉
2011.9.28
Original Proposal

Questionnaire for applying for funds for small scale projects at the German Embassy Beijing

Name of the project? Water Cistern Project for an Impoverished Tibetan Village.

Who is applying for the funding? Lotus Charity Association

Lotus Charity Association is a local NGO currently being set up. Its key founder (Caihua Dorji) has raised funds and successfully managed more than 40 development projects for local communities with the financial assistance of the Canada Fund, German Embassy, the British Embassy, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the Canadian Charity Ball, British Council in Shanghai, Council on International Educational Exchange, and individual private donors. Approximately 9,000 people are directly benefiting from these projects.

Who is responsible for carrying out the project?

- **Contact person:** Caihua Dorji
- **Address:** Room 442, Building 9, Fenghuang Yuan Xiaoqu, Jianxin Xinag, Nanshan Road, Xining, 810000, Qinghai Province, PR China.
- **Telephone:** 136-3971-0440
- **E-mail:** lukelucky8388@gmail.com

Where is the project located? Majia Village, Xunxian Township, Hualong County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China has 320 Tibetan people in 53 households.

Does the (local) government agree with the project? Yes.
What is the goal of the project? (Detailed description of the project)

- Reduce the villagers’ burden. In winter, the villagers fetch water from two springs that are, 1,000-1,500 meters away from the village households; in summer, the villagers fetch water from two taps that are about 700 meters away from village homes.

- Water for the two taps comes from a spring thirty kilometres from the village. The supply of water is insufficient. It is also very intermittent throughout the entire summer, and completely stops in winter.

- Improve gender inequality. The main responsibility for fetching water lies with young people and women. Fetching water is a time-consuming activity. For young people, this time could be used on their studies and learning other household skills; for older women, this time could be used on other household activities or as much-deserved free time.

- To have more time to work in the fields. Some men and women who fetch water also labour in the fields. Their time would be better spent on agricultural activities, or other income generating endeavours.

- To save time and increase harmony among villagers. The most convenient time for the villagers to fetch water is in morning and evening. This means that during water collection time the spring, which is very small, is very crowded. Not only do the villagers have to wait a long time in line for water, disputes are not uncommon.

- It is very convenient for old people and children. Since village elders are unable to fetch water, some adults must stay at home and care for them. This means they are unable to leave the village in search of more lucrative work.
What are the expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget for entire project)

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: We seek 80,000 RMB from the German Embassy; 1,492 RMB will be paid by locals.

What will be the contribution of the local population?

<table>
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<th>Total RMB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone and sand</td>
<td>400 m³</td>
<td>10/m³</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>40 people/ 40 days</td>
<td>40/person/day</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the expected timeframe for this project?

2011 March—Receive funds
2011 March—Hold community meeting
2011 April—Purchase materials
2011 April—Begin cistern construction
2011 September—Complete the project
2011 October—Complete final report

Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project? Beneficiaries will care for their own cisterns and repair them if necessary.

Are resulting costs expected? No

Are other donors/ organizations involved? No.
Additional information:

- **Project Summary**

  The project will provide water cistern for all fifty-three families in Majia Tibetan Village. Collecting water is very difficult for them. It is also impossible to do a running water project because there is no spring above the village. A water cistern for each village family will allow for saving rainwater to wash clothes, irrigate vegetables, and water domestic animals. Villagers can fill the cistern with clean water during their free time.

- **Living Conditions**

  The project will be located in Majia Tibetan Village, Xunxian Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, PR China. Majia is 85 km from the Hualong County Town and 155 km from Xining City, the provincial capital.

  The villagers farm 400 mu of land. The main crop is wheat, which people use for self-consumption (bread, noodles). Other crops include barley, potatoes, and rapeseed. In addition to farming, each household has a few livestock.

  Disposable cash income (yearly necessary purchases) per person is approximately 500 RMB per year. People earn cash by:

  - young people working outside the areas
  - collecting caterpillar fungus
  - doing road work
  - doing construction work

  Ninety percent of villagers are either very poorly educated or wholly illiterate.
Map of Project Site

- Qinghai Lake
- Xining City
- Project site
Ms. Pema (b. 1965), Ms. Cairang Lamo (b. 1973), and Mrs. Lamao (b. 1951) scoop water from a spring.

Ms. Cairang Lamao hauls water for her family who consist of her husband and three children.
Ms. Lamao fetches water for her family two to three times a day in winter.

Ms. Pema totes water for her family, who consist of her mother-in-law, husband, daughter, son-in-law, two grandchildren, and herself.