

Final Report

Pigsty Project for Impoverished Tibetan Villages
དབུལ་ཕོངས་ས་ཁུལ་དུ་བསྐྱབས་པའི་ཕག་ཁང་གི་ལས་གཞི།

to

**Council on International Educational Exchange
and
Janet Smith**

from

Caihua Dorji ཚེ་དབུ་རྗེ། (Luke)

Summary

What?

Pigsty Project for Tibetan Villages

Where?

Qisher ལུ་ཤུལ། and Majia མ་རྒྱལ། Villages, Xunxian གཤོང་
ཞན། Township, Hualong དབང་ལྷང། County,
Haidong མཚོ་ཤར། Region
Qinghai མཚོ་ལྗོངས། Province.

Who?

492 Impoverished Tibetan Villagers

Value?

Donor Contribution = 129,176RMB

Local Contribution = 93,564RMB

Photographs



Mrs. Cairang Cuo ཚོ་རིང་མཚོ། (b. 1968) is from Majia Village. Her family's newly built pigsty is very near her home yard. She lives with her husband, son-in-law, daughter, and grandchild.



Mr. Pema པད་མ། (b. 1990) lives with his parents, two brothers, and a cousin in Majia Village. The newly built pigsty is just near his home yard.



Plastic sheet will be removed in summer so the inside of pigsty will remain cool.



Mrs. Pema བཅོམ་མ། (b. 1961) is near her family's pigsty. She lives with seven other people in her home in Qisher Village.



Mrs. Hengjian དབང་ཚེ་རྒྱ། (b. 1948) is near her family's pigsty. She lives with her son, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren in Majia Village.



The plastic sheeting makes the pigsty interior warm in winter. Pig manure is removed through the metal door and used as fertilizer.



Mr. Lajia ຊ້າງຊຸ້າ (b. 1951) lives with his wife. The newly built pigsty is near their home in Qisher Village.

Dear Justin and Janet,

I am very pleased to report that the pigsty project sponsored by the Council on International Educational Exchange and Ms. Janet Smith has been successfully completed. Since 10 October 2010, 77 households of the two villages have had a solar heated pigsty. All the villagers are using the new and clean pigsties to raise swine, thanks to the Council on International Educational Exchange and Janet Smith's generous support.



I would like to share comments from a village leader, Mr. Huadan དབལ་ལྷན། (b. 1965), who lives with his wife and two children: “Before this project, most villagers lacked proper pigsties, so the pigs roamed freely in the village and defecated everywhere. Therefore the village was unclean. Sanitation was very poor. It also took ten to eleven months for the villagers to raise pigs large enough to slaughter. Since we have newly built pigsties and we can control the pigs' diet, it only takes seven to eight months for the pigs to be large enough to slaughter. Pigsties are cool in summer because we remove the plastic sheeting. The pigsties are

warm in winter, because the plastic sheeting is then used. We also use the pig manure for crop fertilizer and thus spend less money on chemical fertilizer. On behalf of all the villagers who benefited from this project, I thank the Council on International Educational Exchange and Janet Smith for their generous support that made this project possible.”

The Council on International Educational Exchange and Janet Smith made this wonderful project possible that has allowed 492 people (77 households) in Qisher and Majia villages to raise swine in solar heated pigsties improve sanitation, produce more pigs with more weight, generating more household income. The villagers contributed labour, sand, stones, wood which is worth for 8,800 and 564RMB in cash for the project. Villagers enthusiastically participated throughout the project, transported sand and stone built the pigsties. In total, the local labour contribution is valued at 84,200RMB. This project has made a powerful and positive difference in the lives of the Qisher and Majia villagers.

In sincere appreciation,

ཚེ་དབལ་ལྷན།

ཚེ་དབལ་ལྷན།

Caihua Dorji (Luke)

Benefits

- 77 households of all 87 Majia and Qisher village households have solar-heated pigsties.
- The sanitation level of the village is much improved.
- Villagers can now control what the pigs eat, i.e., the pigs now longer wander through the village eating garbage.
- Villagers can easily collect pig manure and use it to fertilize their crops, which improves crop yields, reduces pollution caused by the chemical fertilizers, and reduces expenses on chemical fertilizers.
- Fewer swine will die in winter from the cold.
- The time required for pigs to become large enough for slaughter has been reduced.
- Pigs no longer damage crops, thus arguments between villagers over such issues no longer occur.
- The newly built individual pigsties can prevent such swine diseases as H1N1.

Project Activity

Project name: Pigsties Project for Impoverished Tibetan Villages

Executing organization: Caihua Dorji (Luke)

Responsible person(s): Caihua Dorji (Luke)

Supervisor(s): Friendship Charity Association

Donors' contribution:

- **Council on International Educational Exchange:** 105,376RMB
- **Janet Smith:** 23,800RMB

Project period:

- Starting: May 2010
- Ending: October 2010

General aims and target group of the project: Build 77 pigsties for 77 Tibetan households.

Activities planned in the framework of the project: The project implementation committee was selected by the local villagers at a community meeting convened just after the project was funded. Villagers contributed stone and sand worth 10,000RMB. The community contributed all labour worth 74,200RMB, wood for roofing worth 8,800RMB and 564 in cash. Villagers enthusiastically participated in the project.

Activities realized in the framework of the project: Qisher and Majia Villages successfully completed the pigsty project on 10 October 2010, thanks to the donors' contribution of 129,176RMB. The Project Implementation Committee played a key role in project implementation process by organizing village labour and the safekeeping of project materials. The committee members were:

- Huadan དང་ལ་ལྷན། and Jiayang མངལ་དབྱེངས།, supervisor
- Dala ཏྲ་ལ། and Qijiao ཚོས་འབྱོར།, labour
- Zhoujia འབྲུག་རྒྱལ། and Youla Cairang ཡུལ་ལྷ་ཚོ་རིང།, materials
- Kazhu Jia མཁའ་འགོ་རྒྱལ། and Gongbao Cairang མགོན་པོ་ཚོ་རིང།, sand and stones

The village project committee and Caihua Dorji worked to solve problems that arose during project implementation and often discussed work plans. The committee strictly checked the quality of local villagers' labour.

Activities:

2010	Activity Description
May 4	Funds received.
May 10	Local community meeting.
May 15	Villagers started transporting sand and stones to the project site.
May 20	Started purchasing materials.
June 2	Villagers left for the annual caterpillar fungus collection.
July 10	Villagers returned.
June 15	Villagers began pigsty construction.
August 5	Started harvest in Majia Village, while continuing work on pigsties in Qisher Village.
September 3	Villagers started to do the projects again
September 15	All the materials transported to project villages.
October 10	Project completed

Problems encountered in the course of project implementation: No significant problems were encountered.

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

- Before the project, some families allowed swine to roam through the village, defecating freely, dirtying the environment. Now, with solar-heated pigsties, the village is much cleaner.
- Before the project, swine ate garbage and dead rats and mice that had been poisoned with chemicals. This was bad for the pigs and villagers who eventually slaughtered and ate the pigs. The pigsties have ended this danger to the swine and to villages.
- Before the project, villagers could not collect pig manure because the pigs wandered in the village. This has now changed and villagers have more manure than before.
- Before the project, it took a longer time to raise the pigs to full size because the pigs were cold in winter. The pigsties create a warmer environment that leads to faster weight gain.
- Before the project, swine damaged crops, which led to conflict between villagers. The pigsties have eliminated such conflict.
- The new pigsties are warm in winter and cool in summer. Fewer pigs die in winter.
- New pigsties help prevent the swine flu (H1N1).

Effects of project on target group:

- Better health
- Better sanitation
- Increased income
- Better environment

General conclusion on realization of project aims: See benefits and the letter. The project

was a great success. The villagers are pleased and the process went smoothly.

Other remarks and suggestions: In our experience of doing projects in impoverished rural areas, this kind of project stands out as meeting a basic, urgent human need. It has an immediate positive impact on the lives of people.

Finances

Local Contribution: Approximately 70 villagers worked for 53 days. Villagers also contributed sand and stones. Total labour value is 84,200RMB. The villagers also contributed wood for roofing the pigsties which may be valued at 8,800RMB and 564RMB in cash. The total local contribution was 93,564RMB.

The following table concerns only the Donor's contribution.

Item	Quantity	Unit Price RMB	Total RMB	Receipt
Cement	77 T	470	36,190	1
Brick	2,000 sets ×77	0.4	61,600	2-3
Metal door	77 sets	200	15,400	4
Plastic sheeting	770 square meter	10	7,700	5
Transportation fee			8,850	6
Total RMB			129,740	

Remarks by executor/supervisor: Caihua Dorji ཚེ་དབུ་ལ་དོ་རྗེ། (Luke)

Signed by executor: ཚེ་དབུ་ལ་དོ་རྗེ།

Signed by supervisor: 

Reporting date: November 2010

Receipts

收款收据

0220073

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客户名称: 16 隆兴木材公司

2010年9月20日

项 目	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额						备 注								
				佰	十	万	千	百	十		元	角						
塑料布	m ²	770	10															
合 计 (大写)				佰	拾	万	柒	仟	柒	佰	⑩	拾	⑩	元	⑩	角	分	元

第三联 客户

人民币 佰 拾 万 柒 仟 柒 佰 ⑩ 拾 ⑩ 元 ⑩ 角 分 元: 7700元

主管:

会计:

收款人: 江

收 据

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今收到麻加和莫先村温棚猪圈村
料运箱费捌仟捌佰伍拾元正。(8850元)

收款人: 王坤

2010年9月18日

号: 青B 11871