

# Final Report

**Wanzhu Tibetan Village Running Water Project**

དབུལ་ཕོངས་ས་ཁུལ་དུ་བསྐྱབས་པའི་རང་འབབ་ཚུའི་ལས་གཞི།

to

**the Royal Netherlands Embassy**

---

*from*

Caihua Dorji ཚོ་དབལ་རྡོ་རྗེ། (Luke)

# Summary

---

## What?

Tibetan Village Running Water Project

## Where?

Wanzhu བན་གྲོལ། Village,  
Heshi ཉེ་ཞི། Township, Guide གྲི་ཀ། County,  
Hainan མཚོ་སྡོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,  
Qinghai མཚོ་སྔོན། Province.

## Who?

540 Impoverished Tibetan Villagers

## Value?

Donor Contribution = 126,812 RMB

Local Contribution = 113,710 RMB

# Photographs

---



Wenchang ལུན་མེང་། (b. 1977) and Gongbo Dongzhi མགོན་པོ་དོན་འགྲུབ། (b. 1993) carry plastic pipe to the work site.



Ms. Qiecuo ཚོས་མཚོ། (b. 1949), Ms. Xinmo Zhuoma འིབ་མོ་ལྗོངས་མ། (b. 1973), and Ms. Caitar ཚོ་གཤ། (b. 1958) move the pipe.





Mr. Pemo Zhaxi བཀའ་མོ་བཀྲ་ཤིས། (b. 1982), Ms. Cairang Cuo ཚེ་རིང་མཚོ། (b. 1967), and others dig the pipe ditch.





Villagers work on the water box reservoir.





Ms. Pemo Cuo བཤམ་མོ་མཚོ། (b. 1954) lives with her husband, son, daughter-in-law, and grandchild. She takes water from her yard.





Ms. Wenchang Cuo ལུན་ཟེང་མཚོ། (b. 1953) lives with her husband, son, and daughter. She is very happy about the new running water.





Ms. Huacuo དཔལ་མཚོ། (b. 1944) takes water from the new water tap in her yard.





Ms. Yangmao Cuo གཡང་མོ་མཚོ། (b. 1940) with her new water tap in her yard.





Ms. Menla Jie མེན་ལྷ་སྐྱེད། (b. 1939) is one of six people in her home. A water tap in her home makes it convenient for her to take water.





Ms. Renzeng Zhoma རིག་འཛིན་སྣོལ་མ། (b. 1964) is pleased with the running water project.



Dear Royal Netherlands Embassy,

I am very pleased to report that the running water project sponsored by the Royal Netherlands Embassy has been successfully completed. Since 15 August 2009, every village home has had a tap in their courtyard with a bountiful and clean supply of water. Now all the villagers are using the new water taps in their homes, thanks to the Royal Netherlands Embassy's generous support.

Here I would like to share with you comments from two villagers:



Ms. Zhomaso ལྷོལ་མ་མཚོ། (b. 1964) lives in an eight-member household. She said, "Hauling water was one of my main burdens before the project. In summer, I had to haul water three to four times a day from the tap in the village. A round trip took about twenty-five minutes. In winter, hauling water was more difficult than in summer, because the water froze and consequently we couldn't get water from the

old tap. I had to walk about two kilometres to the Yellow River and haul water directly from the polluted river. A round trip took about one and a half hours. The other problem was that the old tap water was pumped by electricity from the polluted Yellow River. Villagers had to pay the electricity cost. The poor quality pump was always broken, which again required fees for repair."



Ms. Qiecuo ཚེ་མཚོ། (b. 1949) said, "Before this project, hauling water from taps and the Yellow River was very difficult for women. We drank water directly from the Yellow River which is badly polluted. Now we have new water taps in our own courtyard with ample and clean water from a spring above the village. Ample water means that we also can grow vegetables near our homes for self-consumption. Sanitation will also improve. Spring water means that we drink clean water."

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Beijing made this wonderful project

possible that has allowed 540 people in Wanzhu Village to drink clean water, save time that no longer will be spent on hauling water, improve sanitation, and grow fresh vegetables.

The villagers contributed labour, sand, stones, and 3,400 RMB in cash for the project. Villagers enthusiastically participated, transporting sand and stone with tractors and carrying sand and stone on their backs to the water box sites, digging pipe ditches, and pouring concrete. In total, the local labour contribution may be valued at 110,310 RMB.

This project has made a powerful positive difference on the lives of Wanzhu villagers.

In sincere appreciation,

ཚེ་དབལ་དོ་རྗེ།

ཚེ་དབལ་དོ་རྗེ།

Caihua Dorji (Luke)



# Benefits

The running water project solved these problems:

- The villagers no longer need to go 600-700 meters to haul water.
- The big burden of fetching water for girls and women has been eliminated. They now have more free time that they use in productive ways. For example, before the project, if the family had aged people and children, a family adult could not leave home to find paid work to earn seasonal cash income. They had to stay at home and haul water. Now families have running water in their own home yards and all the younger people may leave to earn cash income.
- Villagers can wash their clothes frequently, which means better health.
- Before the running water project, villagers could not grow vegetables near their home, now they can.
- Before the running water project, they drank polluted water from the Yellow River. Now they drink clean spring tap water.



# Project Activity

**Project name:** Running Water for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

**Project number:** PKP2009/CN01

**Executing organization:** Caihua Dorji (Luke) and Penggu

**Responsible person(s):** Caihua Dorji (Luke)

**Supervisor(s):** Caihua Dorji (Luke)

**Netherlands Embassy's contribution:** 126,812 RMB

**Project period:**

- Starting: May 19, 2009
- Ending: August 15, 2009

**General aims and target group of the project:** To provide running water from a clean spring to 540 Tibetan villagers.

**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. The villagers contributed stone and sand worth 9,660 RMB. The community contributed all unskilled labour worth 110,310 RMB. Furthermore, the community also purchased taps, iron wire and black plastic pipes worth 3,400 RMB. Villagers enthusiastically were participated in the project.

**Changes made in the original project proposal and budget:**

- Because of the bargaining, the price of plastic pipe was 1,726 RMB less.
- Poor road conditions meant that transportation was 700 RMB more than planned.
- More pipe connections than originally planned were needed consequently, an additional 346 RMB was required.
- The price of iron bar increased and 500 RMB more was is needed than planned.
- 180 RMB is left from the budget and returned to the Royal Netherlands Embassy.

**Activities realized in the framework of the project:**

Wanzhu Village successfully completed the Running Water Project on 15 August 2009, thanks to the donors' contribution of 126,812 RMB. Wanzhu Village Running Water Implementation Committee, who played a key role in project implementation process, selected materials in cooperation with the water design expert and in organizing village labor. The committee members were:

- Renzen Caidan རིག་འཛིན་ཚོ་བརྟན།, supervisor
- Dancai བསྟན་ཚོ། and Pema Cuo བཟུ་མཚོ།, labour
- Renzen Dorji རིག་འཛིན་དོ་རྗེ།, materials
- Dongzhi Jiaso དོན་འགྲུབ་རྒྱ་མཚོ། and Renzen Zhoma རིག་འཛིན་རྣོལ་མ།, sand and stones

The water design expert and the village project committee worked very hard to solve problems that arose during project implementation and often discussed work plans. The committee and the water design expert strictly checked the local villagers' labour.

#### Activities

2009	Activity Description
June 2007	Determined need for the running water project.
April	Received funds.
May 19	Met with the local community and chose the Running Water Implementation Committee.
May 23	The water design expert came and made plans for the project.
May 25	Began project implementation and started to dig the ditch.
June 7	Purchased cement.
June 12	Purchased pipe and connections.
June 16	Purchased iron bars and iron wire for the concrete water box.
July 5	Started harvest.
July 26	Started the project again and dug the ditch for the pipes.
August 1	Started to construct water boxes.
August 10	Finished the water boxes.
August 14	Water reached every home.
August 15	Project completed.

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

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

- Before the running water project, villagers hauled water from two taps that are 600-700 meters away from the village, which took much time and efforts. Villagers now have new clean water taps in their own courtyards.
- Before the running water project, tap water was from the Yellow River, which is seriously polluted. Now the villagers do not need to drink water from the Yellow River, because they have new water taps in their own home yard which is from a clean spring.
- Before the running water project, for about five months in winter, the water freeze and consequently villagers could no longer drink the tap water. They then had to walk 2.5 km to the Yellow River to carry water in buckets on their shoulders. Now this time-consuming labour is ended, thanks to the Royal Netherlands Embassy's support.
- Before the running water project, tap water was pumped by electricity and villagers had to pay the electricity cost. The poor quality pump was often broken, which again required fees for fixing it. Now these problems are gone.



- Before the running water project, the villagers drank water directly from the Yellow River polluted from waste and dead bodies dumped upriver where a city and several villages are located. Now the villagers drink clean spring tap water.
- Before the running water project, the main responsibility for hauling water was with young people and women. Fetching water was time-consuming. Now they do not need to haul water. Their time is saved and can be used on such activities as field work.
- Before the running water project, some adults had to stay at home in order to care for old members of the households who could not haul water, which meant these adults were unable to leave to earn income. Now that they have running water in their homes, adults are free to earn more cash income.

**Effects of project on target group:**

- Better health
- Better sanitation
- Increased income
- More gender equality

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

**Other remarks and suggestions:** In our experience of doing projects in impoverished rural areas, water projects stand out as meeting one of the most basic, urgent human needs. Water projects have an immediate positive impact on the lives of people.

# Finances

**Local Contribution:** Approximately 55 villagers worked for 61 days. Villagers also contributed sand and stones. Total labour value is 110,310 RMB. The village paid 3,400 RMB in cash to buy pipe, iron wire, and taps. The total local contribution was 113,710 RMB.

The following table concerns only the Netherlands Embassy's contribution.

Item	Expenditures Budgeted RMB	Expenditures Realized RMB	Remaining Budget RMB	Receipts
Cement	8,600	8,600		1
Plastic pipe	100,712	98,986	1,726	2
Connection	3,000	3,346	-346	3
Iron bar	4,000	4,500	-500	4
Material transportation fee	7,000	7,700	-700	5
Water design fee	3,000	3,000		6
Administrative fee	500	500		7
<b>TOTAL</b>	126,812	126,632	180	

**In local currency:** 126,812 RMB

**In Euro:**

**Remarks by executor/supervisor:** Caihua Dorji ཚོ་དགལ་ལྷོ་རྒྱལ། (Luke)

**Signed by executor:** Caihua Dorji ཚོ་དགལ་ལྷོ་རྒྱལ། (Luke)

**Signed by supervisor:** Caihua Dorji ཚོ་དགལ་ལྷོ་རྒྱལ། (Luke)

**Reporting date:** 1st September, 2009

=====

(To be filled in by Embassy)

**Seen by:**

**Date:**

**Remarks:**

**Approved:**



# Receipts

甘肃祁连山水泥集团股份有限公

1

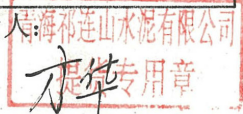
西宁销售分公司提单 (窑街发货联)

开单日期	2009年7月20日		NO:	7-020	
提货单位	贵德县河西镇万珠村				
结算单位					
水泥品种 (袋、散)	单位	数 量		车 号	提 货 人
		小 写	大 写		
PC 32.5级袋装	吨	20	贰拾吨正	青B11871	
	吨				
	吨				

备注: 合计: PC 32.5级袋装: 20T × 430元 = 8600元

销售调度:

提货人: 甘肃祁连山水泥有限公司



收 据

2

933

2009年6月12日

交款单位: 贵德县河西镇万珠村 收款方式:

人民币 (大写) 玖万捌仟玖佰捌拾陆元整 ¥ 98986.00

收款事由: 买塑料管5785公斤 × 17.12 = 98986元



第二联 付款凭证

单位盖章 财会主管 出纳 经办

8



# 收款收据

3

客户名称:

贵德县河西镇万珠村

4041210  
09年6月12日

20093

项 目	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额							备 注			
				百	十	万	千	百	十	元		角	分	
接头								3	3	4	6	0	0	
合 计(大写)				百	拾	万	仟	佰	肆	拾	元	零	分	¥: 3346.00

第二联: 客户

主管:

会计:

收款人

洪江海

# 收款收据

4

2009年

6月19日

交款单位

贵德县河西镇万珠村

No. 111-1782

名 称	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额							备 注						
				万	千	百	十	元	角	分							
钢材	T	1	4500	4	5	0	0	0	0								
合计人民币(大写)				万	肆	仟	伍	佰	零	拾	零	元	零	角	零	分	¥: 4500

二收 据

主管

会计

收款人

陈

收条

5

今收到贵德县河西镇万珠村  
拉自来水工程材料运费柒仟柒佰  
元整 (7700元整)

收条人: 张幸福

2009年8月2日

车号: 青B 11871

收条

6

今收到贵德县河西镇万珠村自来水工程测量施工  
费叁千元整, (3,000 元)。

收款人: 杨玉寿

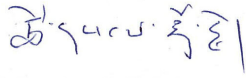
2009年8月14日



1 September 2009

7

This is to certify that I received 500 RMB for the miscellaneous and administrative costs involved in this project.



Caihua Dorji (Luke)

# Original Proposal

## APPLICATION FORM SMALL PROJECT PROGRAMME

### 1. Applicant organisation

**Name of organisation:** Caihua Dorji (Luke), Dorji Zhaxi (working in Xining), and Penggu (local villager)  
**Address:** 1044 Room, Number Four Building, Taihe Yuan, Wuyi Road, Xining City, Qinghai Province, 810000.  
**Telephone:** 150-1117-4209, 139-0978-9390, 139-9702-7050  
**Fax:** none  
**E-mail address:** lukelucky8388@gmail.com, snownchris@gmail.com  
**Contact person:** Caihua Dorji, Dorji Zhaxi.

### 2. Executing organisation

**Name of organisation:** Caihua Dorji, Dorji Zhaxi, and Penggu  
**Address:** 1044 Room, Number Four Building, Taihe Yuan, Wuyi Road, Xining City, Qinghai Province, 810000.  
**Telephone:** 150-1117-4209, 1390-978-9390, 139-9702-7050  
**Fax:** none  
**E-mail address:** lukelucky8388@gmail.com, snownchris@gmail.com  
**Contact person:** Caihua Dorji, and Dorji Zhaxi.

### 3. Supervising organisation

**Name of organisation:** Caihua Dorji  
**Telephone:** 150-1117-4209  
**Fax:** none  
**E-mail address:** Caihua Dorji

### 4. Name of the project/activity

Running water for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

### 5. Locality

Wanzhu Village, Heshi Township, Guide County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province.

### 6. Project/activity contents

#### Justification of project/activity:

**The project will provide clean running water to each village home, which will solve the following problems:**

- Villagers currently fetch water from two taps that are 600-700 meters away from the village, which requires much time and efforts. The two taps are only available for about seven months a year.
- The tap water is from the Yellow River, which is severely polluted.
- For about five months in winter, the water that moves along pipes underground freezes and consequently villagers can no longer drink the tap water, and must walk 2.5 km to the Yellow River



to fetch water in buckets on their shoulders.

- Tap water is pumped by electricity and villagers must pay the cost. The poor quality pump is often broken, which requires fees to fix.
- The villagers have to drink water directly from the Yellow River that is polluted from waste and dead bodies dumped upriver where a city and several villages are located.
- The main responsibility for fetching water lies with young people and women. Fetching water is a time-consuming work. For young people, this time could be used on study and learning household skills; for older women, this time could be used for other household activities.
- Some men and women who fetch water also labour in the fields. If this project is done, their time would be better spent on agricultural activities, or other income generating endeavours.
- Villagers fetch water in mornings and evenings, which mean during these two short periods water-fetching villagers have to wait in a line.
- Since some adults must stay at home to care for elders, these adults are unable to leave the village to earn income.

***Reasons for applying for external assistance:***

The residents constantly ask the local government to help, but are ignored.

***Objectives of the project/activity:***

- Every village household will have water taps from a new, clean water source. We already tested the water source, and it is clean.
- Villagers will no longer fetch water from the polluted water source and will have more free time.
- Villagers will have more free time and more time to spend on farming.

***Description of project/activity:***

The future running water source is 3 kilometres from the village. The project will provide clean, running water for 540 people (98 household) in Qinghai Province, China. Currently villagers must drink water from Yellow River for seven months every year, is about 2.5 kilometres from the village. They must drink water for five months from taps 600-700 meters away. The water for the tap is pumped from the Yellow River. It is a time and energy-consuming activity. The running water system will provide a reliable source of clean water for the villagers, and eliminate the many human-hours spent fetching water, a responsibility shouldered primarily by women and young people, thereby expanding the productive possibilities for villagers and securing a better life for women and young people.

The nature of the assistance requested from the donor is cash. As budget shows, we request 126,812 RMB for materials, transportation of those materials and the water design expert fee.

The villagers will contribute stone and sand at an estimated value of 8,000 RMB. The villagers will contribute all of the unskilled labour at an estimated value of 90,000 RMB. Furthermore, villagers will contribute tube, iron wire, and taps at an estimated value of 4,150 RMB.

***Expected output and results:***

Every village household will have a new water tap in their own home yard. All the problems and difficulties linked to fetching water will be eliminated.

***Duration of project/activity: 11***

*Starting date:* January 2009

*Date of completion:* November 2009

***Involvement of local authorities (if applicable):***

No local authorities will be involved.

**Involvement of local NGO's (if applicable):**

No local NGO's will be involved.

**7. Target population****Description of target population:**

Wanzhu Tibetan Village is in the west of Guide County Town, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, China. It is 21 km from the village to Guide County Town and 141 km to Xining City, the provincial capital. Wanzhu Village has 540 people (98 households). Villagers live in adobe-wood room constructed around an open courtyard.

The village was originally situated near the Yellow River in Xunxin Township, Hualong County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province. In 1998, the village moved to Heshi Township, Guide County, because the government planned to build a power station on the Yellow River.

Villagers cultivated wheat, 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 400 RMB per year. People earn cash by:

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

Ninety-five percent of villagers are either very poorly educated or wholly illiterate.

The villagers approached the government and asked for a running water project seven years ago. The government did two taps in the village.

**Relation of applying and executing organisation to target population:**

Some villagers noticed me doing water projects in other villages and discussed with villager leaders the possibility of doing a similar project in their village. They then approached me and asked me to write proposal for their most immediate need, running water. I wrote this proposal in consultation with villagers.

**Involvement of target population in project/activity formulation and execution:**

The village will contribute 4,150 RMB, and all the unskilled labour.

**Benefits accruing to target group from proposed project/activity:**

All 540 people (98 households) in Wanzhu will benefit from the project immediately. The villagers will have more free time and more time to spend on farming.

**8. Development relevance****Effects of project/activity on poverty alleviation**

If the villagers have running water, people will have more time to work in fields, thereby increasing income.

**Effects of project/activity on women's situation:**

Fetching water, collecting fuel, and cooking are traditionally young girls and older women's duties. They are all difficult and time-consuming. For both girls and women, this time could be better spent on other household activities or resting.

**Effects of project/activity on environment:**

No significant effects are foreseen.



**Effects of project/activity on local culture and customs:**

No significant effects are foreseen.

**9. Budget**

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Requested Contribution from the Donor RMB</i>	<i>Committed Local Contribution RMB</i>	<i>Sub-total RMB</i>
Cement for water box	20 Ton× 430 RMB	8,600		8,600
Plastic pipe #63	1,500 kg× 17.5 RMB	26,250		26,250
Plastic pipe #40	1,320 kg×17.5 RMB	23,100		23,100
Plastic pipe #32	1,360 kg×17.5 RMB	23,800		23,800
Plastic pipe #25	1,575 kg×17.5 RMB	27,562		27,562
Connections #63 #40 #32 #25		3,000		3,000
Iron bar #6 #4	1T×4,000 RMB	4,000		4,000
Material transport		7,000		7,000
Water design fee		3,000		3,000
Administrative fee		500		500
Iron wire #22 #8			450	450
Stone and sand	200m <sup>3</sup> ×40 RMB		8,000	8,000
Labour	50days×60 people×30 RMB		90,000	90,000
Tap	100×10 RMB		1,000	1,000
Black plastic pipe	300×9 RMB		2,700	2,700
<b>TOTAL</b>		126,812	102,150	228,962

**10. Management**

Responsibility for fund management: Caihua Dorji (Luke), Dorji Zhaxi, and Penggu

Project/activity management: Caihua Dorji, Dorji Zhaxi, and Penggu.

Monitoring by supervising organisation: Caihua Dorji (Luke)

Reporting: Caihua Dorji, and Dorji Zhaxi,

**11. Feasibility**

**Are all the materials and resources needed for the project/activity easily available, within the limits of the budget?** Yes.

*Does the executing organisation have the organisational and financial capacity to execute the project as envisaged in the project/activity description?*

Caihua dorji has implemented running water projects sponsored by the Canada Fund, British Embassy, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, Canadian Charity Ball, and individual, private donors. Caihua Dorji is experienced implementing irrigation and solar cooker projects with the help of the German Embassy and private donors.

**Are all the inputs in the project/activity (including own contribution, contributions from third parties and from the Netherlands Embassy) sufficient to realize the project/activity objectives? Yes.**

## **12. Sustainability**

**Ownership of material inputs and resources after completion of the project/activity:**

Each household will have ownership of their respective household's running water.

**Financing of running costs after project/activity completion:**

Not applicable.

**Operating of equipment purchased under the project/activity:**

The water design expert will give instructions on how to operate the equipment and how to fix the equipment in the future, if needed.

**Maintenance of material inputs and resources after completion of the project/activity:**

Water from a clean, consistent water source is a long-term need. A running water system will eliminate many human-hours spent on fetching water, expanding productive possibilities of the village in the long-term.

Beneficiaries will pool their own money into a maintenance fund after the project is complete. Trusted villager leaders will oversee this fund and see to proper maintenance.

**Income generating effects of project/activity:**

Not applicable.

**Follow-up and continuation of activities after project/activity completion:**

The village leaders and project committee will take care of the project after completion, and organise the village to fix the project, if needed

# Photographs





Several village households





Mrs. Chezen (b. 1966) and Mrs. Pemoso (b. 1955) scoop water from the Yellow River, 3 km from her home.





Mrs. Gasangso (b. 1951) fetches water from the Yellow River. Her household includes her husband, mother-in-law, two sons, and a daughter-in-law. She must fetch water 3-4 times daily.





Mrs. Chezen (b. 1966) fetches water from the Yellow River. Her household consists of her husband, two children, and herself. She fetches water 3 times daily.





Mrs. Pemoso (b. 1955) fetches water from the Yellow River three or four times a day.