

# Final Report

*for*

**Bon skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village**

**Running Water Project**

*to*

**the German Embassy**

## Summary

**What?** 457 Tibetan villagers (86 households) now benefited.

**Where?** Bon skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village, Guinan མངའ་རྫོང་། County, Hainan མཚོ་ལྷོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་སྐོན། Province, PR China.

**Cost?** Germany Embassy = 80,000RMB; Local contribution = 121,738.50 RMB.

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from

**Nangchukja ལྷིང་ལུགས་རྒྱལ། (Robert)**

Dear German Embassy,

I extend my sincere appreciation for your generous funding of the Running Water Project, Bon skor Tibetan Village, which was successfully completed on 10 September 2008. You provided 80,000 RMB, the local village contributed 91,738.50 RMB (in labor and cash), and local neighbor cavalry base (No. 9 Junma Cavalry Base 第九马场) contributed 30,000 RMB. Thus, the project was able to bring running water to households in the herding area of the larger, local community. No. 9 Junma Cavalry Base's contribution allowed for the ditch to be extended an additional three kilometers to a second cistern for a total length of eight kilometers, which benefitted an additional fourteen households (~seventy people).

Local residents are now using the German Embassy running water near their homes. This is having a direct, positive impact on their lives:

- Locals no longer must spend 4-5 hours (once every two days; ~30-40 hours monthly) fetching water over a roundtrip distance of ten kilometers. This saved time is now spent on other activities.
- Local schoolchildren are now attending school more regularly because their parents no longer ask them to stay at home to fetch water.
- The new running water supply from the large concrete water box means that there is always an ample supply of water available. In fact, some families have planted poplar trees and flowers near their homes.
- Reduced degradation of grassland as the result of livestock no longer walking long distances across fragile pastures enroute to drink water. This created conflicts between families, which has now been resolved.
- Saved money because diesel no longer need be purchased for the tractors that did pull water trailers and reduced wear on the tractors.

On behalf of all the Bon skor Tibetan villagers, I want to express my deepest appreciation for bringing such an ample, clean supply of water to this remote herding village.

སྒྲིང་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ། (Nangchukja / Snying lcags rgyal)

## PHOTOGRAPHS



G'nam byams 'bum (b. 1967), the village leader said, "this water project has made a very big change for the Bon skor herding area. We could not do this project by ourselves. The German Embassy has very generously helped us with this project. Now each household can get water near their home."



Dpa' bu rgyal (b. 1959), Bon skor Village's account, confided, "running water is the most cost-effective project that was unavailable to local residents. The German Embassy's help with this project shows Buddha-like compassion and generosity. I don't know how to show my appreciation. I hope embassy members will visit us in future."



Au rgyan tshe ring (b. 1976), a villager, said, "Before we had this water project, I drove my sheep and goats to get water once every two days. Sometimes they required an entire day and sometimes I did this at night. Now we have water near our homes and my livestock can drink water every day."



Lha sgron mtsho (b. 1970) said, "The running water project really helped a lot of local people, especially women like me. We had to go 8-10 kilometers roundtrip to get drinking water for the home. We used this water very carefully. Now, with this water project, we can use as much water as we like for cooking and boiling tea."



Locals dig the ditch for the pipe.



The village leader measures ditch width.





Ditch digging is complete.



Purchasing plastic pipe.



Plastic pipe in truck.



The pipes arrive in Bon skor Village.



Pipe connections and iron pipes.



Locals learn how to use connectors.



Placing the pipes.







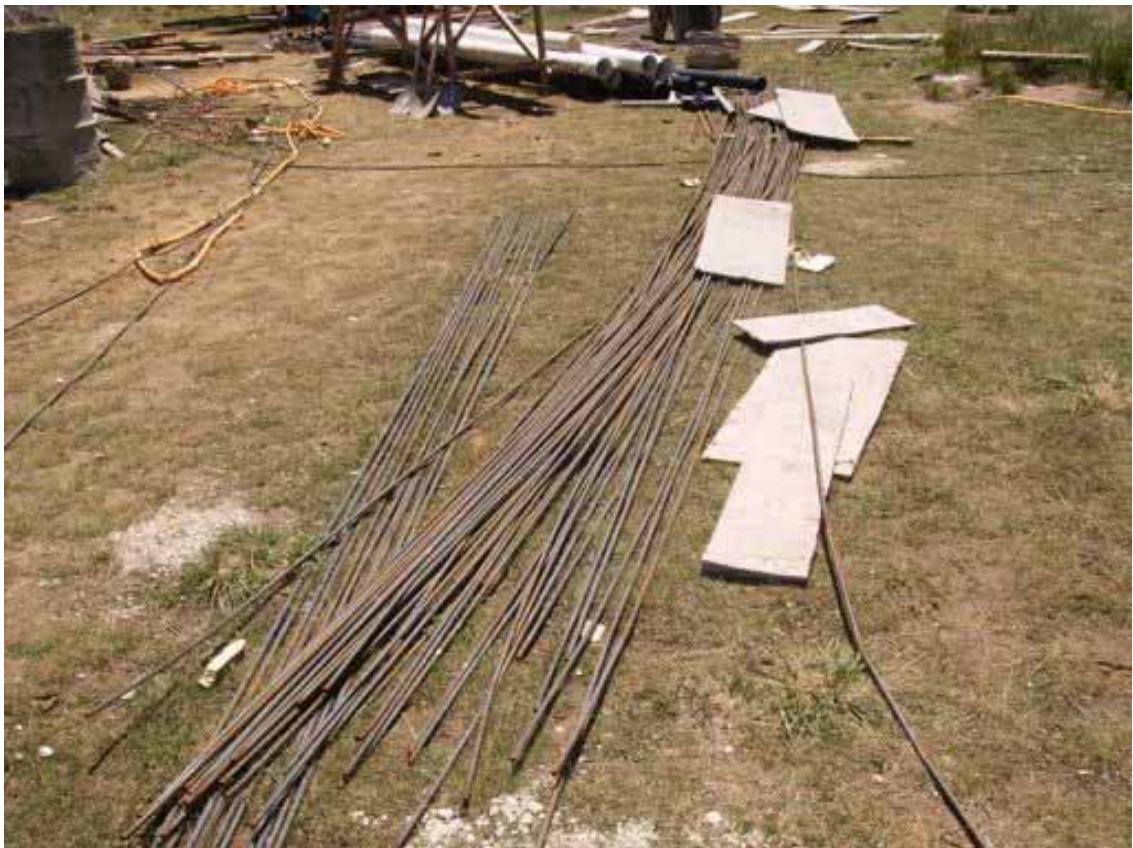
Ditches are filled in.



Cement for concrete cistern construction.



Sand for cistern construction.



Reinforcing iron for cistern construction.



Local workers prepare to build the cistern.



Building the cistern.



The cistern top--the main body of the cistern is underneath.



The cistern interior.



Building the cistern.



Completed cistern--pipes allow for air intake.



Cistern lid.



Livestock watering at the cistern.



A local herdsman fills the trough with water for her sheep.





Horses water nearby the water resource

## BACKGROUND

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**B**on skor Tibetan Village is situated in the west of Bya mdo Township, Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, 250 kilometers from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province, PR China. Approximately 1,880 Tibetans live in Bon skor Tibetan Village in a remote location on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Families live in both farming and herding areas. This water project benefits locals in herding area.

Bon skor has the largest population and is the poorest of the fifteen villages in Bya mdo Township. Originally village residents were nearly exclusively herders. Locals seek little labor work outside the area; instead they herd their sheep, goats, and cattle and farm. They obtain an inadequate income by selling sheep wool, goat hair, and cattle. Many residents are impoverished. They are conservative and traditional, e.g., having children herd livestock is thought to be more meaningful than attending school. Consequently, the literacy rate is very low. Specifically, only five local students have graduated from the 1,880 community members.

Lack of water was a serious problem for the local nomads, resulting in many herders taking their animals ten kilometers roundtrip to water them. This trek across privatized grassland was detrimental to the local, arid, privatized grassland and resulted in conflicts. This running water project solved these and related problems.

**PROJECT RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS & PROJECT SITE MAP**

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<b>Members</b>		
<i>Wiley</i>	<i>Tibetan</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Nangchukja	སྒྲིང་ལུགས་རྒྱལ།	Student
G'nam byams 'bum	གནམ་བྱམས་འབུམ།	Village leader
Thare rgyal	ཐ་རེ་རྒྱལ།	Village leader
Au rgyan tshe ring	ཨུ་རྒྱན་ཚེ་རིང།	Villager
<i>Other responsible members</i>		
The entire Bon skor Tibetan villagers who are getting water		

From Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee  
5 September 2008

## PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participants</b>
June 2007	Wrote the proposal	Nangchukja
April 2008	Funds received	Nangchukja
April	Village meeting about project management	Nangchukja, village leaders, and villagers
May	Local contribution collected	Nangchukja, village leaders, and villagers
May	Running water project further designed and refined	Designer, village leaders, Nangchukja, and villagers
June	Measured ditch digging division for villagers	Village leaders, villagers, and Nangchukja
June	Dug the ditch	Village leaders, villagers, and Nangchukja
June	Purchased materials	Nangchukja and village leaders
July	Sands and stones transported	Villagers
July	Placed pipes underground	Villagers, village leaders, and Nangchukja
July	Local township leaders visited	Township leaders, village leaders
August	Project completed	Village leaders, Nangchukja
September	Wrote final report	Nangchukja

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

**EXPENDITURES**

**1. German Embassy Contribution**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Receipt #</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Price Per RMB</b>	<b>Total RMB</b>
Plastic pipe	1	4,143 kg	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic Limited Company	14	58,002
Pipe Connection	2	250	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic Limited Company	4	1,000
Cement	5	10T cement,	Guomaying Xinlong Dealer	640	8,900
Connection		250 connection		4	
Iron Wire				1,500	
Iron Bar	6	3,250 kg	Chana Village	1.6	5,200
Transport	8	1	A local truck No. 青:E 05238	6,900	6,900
<b>Total</b>					<b>80,002</b>

**2. Local Contribution**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Receipt #</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Detail</b>	<b>Price Per RMB</b>	<b>Total RMB</b>
Plastic pipe	1	2,635.56 kg	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	14	36,898.00
Faucets	3	6	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	7.30	44.00
Sand & stone	4	7 tractors		6,700	81,700.00
Labor			90 people X 50 days X 10 RMB a day per person	45,000	
Plastic pipe		2,141 kg	Contribution from the No. 9 Junma Town Government, Guinan County.	30,000	
Soft plastic	7	9.65 kg	Guomaying Xinlong Dealer	10	96.5.00
Water design	9	1 expert	From	3,000	3,000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>121,738.50</b>

RECEIPTS

**收款收据** N° 0036168

2008年6月20日

缴款单位	贵南县沙洲乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	玖万叁仟玖佰元正 玖万叁仟 伍仟陆佰	¥ 93,900.00
事由	经办: 董永贵 出纳: 郭以伦	
财务主管	会计	出纳

二联, 收据

No. 1

**收款收据** N° 0036169

2008年6月20日

缴款单位	贵南县沙洲乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	叁仟元正	¥ 3,000.00
事由	配件 经办: 董永贵 出纳: 郭以伦	
财务主管	会计	出纳

二联, 收据

No. 2

**收款收据** N° 0025037

2008年8月24日

缴款单位	贵南县沙洲乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	肆仟元正	¥ 4,000.00
事由	经办: 董永贵	

二联, 收据

No. 3

**领条**

今从贵南县沙沟乡汪什科村修建水塔，用大砂和细砂，石头费共计人民币陆仟柒佰元整（6700元），

挖管道费（9012 x 50天时间 x 10元每天）费，共计达到了人民币肆万伍仟元整（45,000元）

这次项目上本村邻居马场赞助了叁万元整的管子（30,000元）

合计此条 = 捌万壹仟柒佰元整。

汪什科村村委会  
2008/8/03日

No. 4

**收 据**      0007214

2008年 6月 20日

交款单位 <u>沙沟乡汪什科村</u>	收款方式 _____
人民币(大写) <u>肆万伍仟柒佰元</u>	¥ <u>45700.00</u>
收款事由 <u>修建水塔工程 = 挖管 9012 x 50 = 450600 + 管子 30000 = 480600</u>	
年 月 日	年 月 日

单位盖章 \_\_\_\_\_ 财会主管 曹家福 记 出 审 经  
帐 纳 核 办

第二联收款

No. 5

**收据**

今经什科村买了（伍仟贰佰元整（5,200元）的钢筋（1.6 x 3250mm）沙沟乡汪什科村村委会。

No. 6

**收 据**      0017381

2008年6月20日

交款单位 <u>汪什科村:</u>	收款方式 _____
人民币(大写) <u>玖拾陆元整</u>	¥ <u>96.00</u>
收款事由 <u>管子、闸阀等共计96.5</u>	

年 月 日

记 出 审 经

帐 簿 核 办

单位盖章      财会主管

第二联收款

No. 7

收 据

今收到了6900元(陆仟玖佰元整),因我车:  
有E 05238 货车运自来水管子到木格滩 2008/7/1号  
车主: 仁有

No. 8

收 据

今在木格滩自来水项目的管道及水塔地作  
收到了 3000元(叁仟元整)的测量费。  
测量者: 王川  
2008-5-15

No. 19

RECIPIENTS

- 86 households
- 457 people
- 20,920 Livestock
- 33,634 mu 亩 of grassland

Number	Household Name	Number of Members	Number of Livestock	Grassland mu
1.	ལྷ་གྲོ།	5	141	281
2.	ཐ་རྒྱ།	9	237	489
3.	རྩོ་གྲོ།	4	280	392
4.	གཞམ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	8	470	685
5.	ཁྱི་ལོ་ཐང།	10	480	678
6.	ཨ་ཡ།	5	430	576
7.	སྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱལ།	4	153	232
8.	འབྲུམ་མོ།	8	290	514
9.	ཨ་ལྷ།	6	228	396
10.	ལོ་གྲོ།	4	125	237
11.	ཙོག་གོ།	9	128	380
12.	འིབ་ཆེན།	6	530	690
13.	ཆོ་དབལ།	7	558	754
14.	རྩ་ལོ།	4	197	308
15.	གཏུགས་གྲོ།	6	335	503
16.	ཨ་གྲོ།	5	134	274
17.	མཚོག་གྲོ།	6	200	368
18.	བསོད་ཆོ།	4	278	390
19.	དབང་ཕྱེ།	9	297	549

20.	ལྷ་རྩ་མོ།	3	180	264
21.	ཨ་རྩ།	5	690	800
22.	རྒྱ་རྒྱ།	4	150	262
23.	ར་གཡང་རྩ།	5	130	273
24.	སྣག་རྩ།	4	170	282
25.	ལྷ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	3	147	231
26.	ལྷགས་ལི།	3	90	118
27.	འིབ་ཚེབ།	4	150	262
28.	ཚོལ་རྩ།	5	273	413
29.	རོང་རྩ།	5	430	570
30.	རྒྱ་རྒྱ།	5	300	440
31.	དོལ་ལོ།	9	264	512
32.	དོ་རྒྱ།	7	70	322
33.	ལྷ་མཚོག།	3	84	132
34.	ཉ་ལོ།	8	314	538
35.	ལ་རོང།	6	287	455
36.	དགའ་རྩ།	6	213	381
37.	ཉང་རྩ།	4	168	280
38.	དཔའ་རྩ།	5	340	480
39.	ར་ལོག།	7	370	566
40.	འབྲུག་རྩམ།	3	60	144
41.	བསོད་འེས་རྒྱལ།	7	70	266
42.	ལྷ་རྩ་ཐང།	8	369	593

43.	གནམ་ལོ།	5	430	570
44.	ཁེ་རྩ།	4	180	292
45.	ཚོན་ཐང།	4	150	262
46.	རྩོ་རྩ།	4	313	425
47.	རྩོ་རྩ།	4	280	392
48.	ཚོ་བརྟལ།	5	230	370
49.	གསང་བདག་རྒྱལ།	5	170	310
50.	པ་ཐོ།	5	120	260
51.	དགོས་མཚོག།	7	308	976
52.	ཉང་རྩ།	4	267	379
53.	དཔའ་རེས།	5	283	423
54.	གནམ་རྒྱལ།	5	460	600
55.	ཙོ་ལོ།	8	264	488
56.	ཉ་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ།	5	150	290
57.	ར་ལོ།	5	230	370
58.	ཚོ་རྩ།	4	217	329
59.	ཚོ་བརྟལ།	4	78	190
60.	སྟོབས་ལྷན་རྒྱལ།	4	69	181
61.	བསོད་ནམས་འབྲུམ།	6	340	508
62.	འབྲུག་རྩ།	5	174	314
63.	ལྷ་རེས།	5	350	434
64.	རྒྱལ་རྩ།	3	370	466
65.	ཟ་རྩ།	7	408	604

66.	གོ་རྒྱ།	7	311	450
67.	ལྷགས་ལུང་།	5	360	612
68.	ལྷ་རྩོ་རྒྱལ།	9	310	452
69.	ཚོ་གཟུངས་སྐྱབས།	4	356	496
70.	བརྟན་ཐང།	5	80	322
71.	ནོ་ལུ་ལྷ།	9	63	180
72.	སྤྲ་ཚེ།	7	62	264
73.	ལྷ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	3	247	331
74.	ལྷགས་ལི།	2	103	118
75.	རི་ཚེ།	4	160	262
76.	ཚོ་རྩོ།	5	283	413
77.	ལྷ་རྩོ་ལོ།	4	180	264
78.	ལ་རྩོ།	3	390	400
79.	རྒྱ་རྒྱ།	6	158	265
80.	ར་གཡང་རྩོ།	4	137	278
81.	ཏ་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ།	6	140	293
82.	ར་ལོ།	7	220	371
83.	ཚོ་རྩོ།	3	227	329
84.	ཚོ་བརྟན།	4	79	195
85.	རྩོ་བས་ལྷན་རྒྱལ།	5	79	188
86.	ཏ་ལོ།	4	324	438
		457	20,920	33,634

**Initial Proposal**

Botschaft

der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

*Peking*

Embassy

of the Federal Republic of Germany

**申请由北京德国大使馆资助的小型技术合作项的系列问题**

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**1. Name of the project?**

Running Water Project for Bon skor Tibetan Village

**2. Who is applying for the funding? (Name, contact person, address, telephone, fax, e-mail)**

Name: Nangchukja / Snying lcags rgyal (Robert)

Address: c/o Kevin Stuart, PhD

Nationalities Department

Qinghai Education College

Xining City 810008

Telephone: 0971-631-8505

Email address: nnyangjaggyal@yahoo.com

**3. Who is responsible for carrying out the project? (Name, contact person, address, phone, fax, e-mail)**

As above

**4. Where is the project located? (Information regarding the province, region, population, etc.)**

Bon skor བོན་སྐོར་གྱི་བོད་ལྗོངས་ Tibetan Village, Bya mdo བྱ་མཚོ་གྱི་ཨོམ་རྫོང་ Township, Guinan མཁའ་ལྷོ་རྫོང་ County, Hainan མཁོ་སྐོར་གྱི་བོད་ལྗོངས་

Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཁོ་སྐོར་གྱི་བོད་ལྗོངས་ Province. PR China. Bon skor Tibetan Village is

situated in the southwest of Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai

Province, 200 kilometers from Guinan County Town, 5 kilometers from Bya mdo Township Town,

and 250 kilometers from Xining City, the provincial capital.

**5. Does the (local) government agree with the project?**

Yes.

**6. What is the goal of the project? (Detailed description of the project)**

1) The goals of this project are:

- To increase use of clean water sources near households. The water source in the center of

local community could be used conveniently.

- To reduce time spent fetching water by 4 or 5 hours by the shortened distance.
- To reduce local women and girls' time by getting water—the surveys at the end of the proposal show this.
- To increase school attendance. Reduction of daily travels to the water source, increasing students' time for study
- To improve villagers' relationships. Reduction of disagreements caused by livestock traveling over pasturelands to water sources.
- To reduce environmental degradation. Reduction of flocks of livestock making paths through grassland to the water source at the town.

2) The goal of this project is to reduce the following problems:

- 1 Local villagers who live in the center of the community currently fetch water from water taps, which in some cases are five kilometers from their homes; this requires half a day of travel to and from the tap. Families who live at the edge of the local community travel up to six kilometers to the tap, taking almost a whole day.
- 2 The tap water source is a stream running through a valley. Because the water is clean and fresh, more than 14,100 people living in nine Tibetan communities use it. The tap water is pumped 45 kilometers to the local town, where local villagers obtain water.
- 3 The single tap is used by the population of the farming area, and is used additionally by 72 households in the herding area and their livestock. The local villagers drive their sheep and goats to the tap to get water. They also transport water in plastic containers on donkeys and mules.
- 4 The responsibility for fetching water and driving sheep to drink water lies with young people. Consequently, some families take their children from school to do this work.
- 5 Morning is the most common time to collect water and, as a result, many people crowd around the tap and queue to get water. Sometimes, some people do not return home until after sunset. Some families lose their livestock in the darkness on the way back home from the tap water source.
- 6 In the winter, freezing temperatures cause problems—water flows slowly or may stop. Some families go without water for two or three days. Finally, they drive their livestock to get water from other villages, which are 15-20 kilometers away.
- 7 The path for people and livestock to the tap from the herding area lies on the grassland. After the sheep and goats tread on the grass, the grass wilts and the ground becomes bare. Herdsmen and women are sometimes unaware that their livestock are going onto other families' pastureland. Consequently, disagreements may occur between local villagers. This project would definitely provide better access to water in the nomad area, thus eliminating such disagreements between locals and grass would grow safely.

The aforementioned local problems would be reduced once this project is funded.

The community consists of two locations - a farming location and a herding location. Seventy percent of the villagers live in the farming area and 30% of the villagers live in the herding area. There are 394 Tibetans in 72 households and 18,976 head of livestock in the herding area. The herders live in adobe-wood rooms constructed around an open courtyard. Their livestock live in sheds adjacent to the household living quarters. Money earned from selling sheep and goats is only

enough for food and clothes. Families who have few sheep and goats lack enough food and proper clothing. In addition, they must drive their livestock to the tap over pastureland owned by certain Chinese ranchers in the farming town. This is the most difficult of tasks for herding residents of the village. Ninety-eight percent of the residents of the herding location are illiterate.

**6. What are the expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget proposal for entire project)**

1. Requested contribution from the German Embassy:

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>German Embassy RMB</i>
Plastic pipe #75	4,530.77 kg× 13 RMB	58,900.01
Connections #75		2,000.00
Cement	25 T x 280 RMB	7,000.00
Iron bar #6 #4	1.5 × 3,100 RMB	4,650.00
Iron wire #22 #8		450.00
Material transport	5,300	7,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80,000.01</b>

1.1. Local Contribution:

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Local Contribution RMB</i>
Stone and sand	150 m <sup>3</sup> ×30 RMB	4,500.00
Plastic pipe #75	3,069.23 kg × 13 RMB	39,899.99
Water design fee		3,000.00
Labor	90 people × 50 days × 10 RMB	45,000.00
<b>TOTAL LOCAL CONTRIBUTION</b>		<b>92,399.99</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>		<b>172,400.00</b>

**7. What is the expected timeframe for this project?**

June 2007	Wrote proposal
April 2008	Funds received
May 2008	Village meeting held about managing the project
May 2008	The local contribution is collected from the villagers
May 2008	Villagers dig the ditch
June 2008	Materials are purchased
June 2008	Villagers place the pipes underground
July 2008	Project is completed
August 2008	Final report is send

**10. Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project?**

Nangchukja and the Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee will be responsible for securing the local contribution and implementing the running water project. Nangchukja will contact the committee and be involved in the meetings and activities during project implementation. He will also communicate by phone with villagers and village leaders from school. Additionally, Nangchukja will visit every household to observe how the new water tap is changing their lives. This information will be included in the final report with explanatory pictures.

**11. Are resulting costs expected?**

No.

**12. Are other donors/ organizations involved?**

No.

**13. Additional information:**

**2) Government Agreement:**

**Explanation (Translation)**

Bon skor Tibetan Village has 280,000 *mu* of grassland. Local village farmers and herders live apart. For years, the local village herding households has had a difficult time due to the water issue. Villagers and the township government tried their best to get funds from the County Government to support a water project. Finally, the county government established a cistern in the farming town - which is 5 km from the local Tibetan village. Thus, it is difficult and time-consuming for local Tibetan villagers to get water from this source. To alleviate difficulties of these 72 households (5 km far from water) in the local village, the local Tibetan village committee and the township government hope to build a new cistern in the local Tibetan herding area from the farming town. However, due to insufficient funds, we cannot execute this plan and are seeking funds the water project. We decided to apply to you, the German Embassy, after discussing the issue with the local Tibetan village and the local township. We, all the villagers, and the township government wish that you could provide funds for a running water project in the Bon skor Tibetan herding area. Once the project is completed we, the township government and the local village, will energetically ensure project sustainability.

(stamp) Bya mdo Township Government, Guinan County.

(stamp) Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee, Guinan County.

(stamp) Tsa na Village Committee (the farming town), Guinan County.

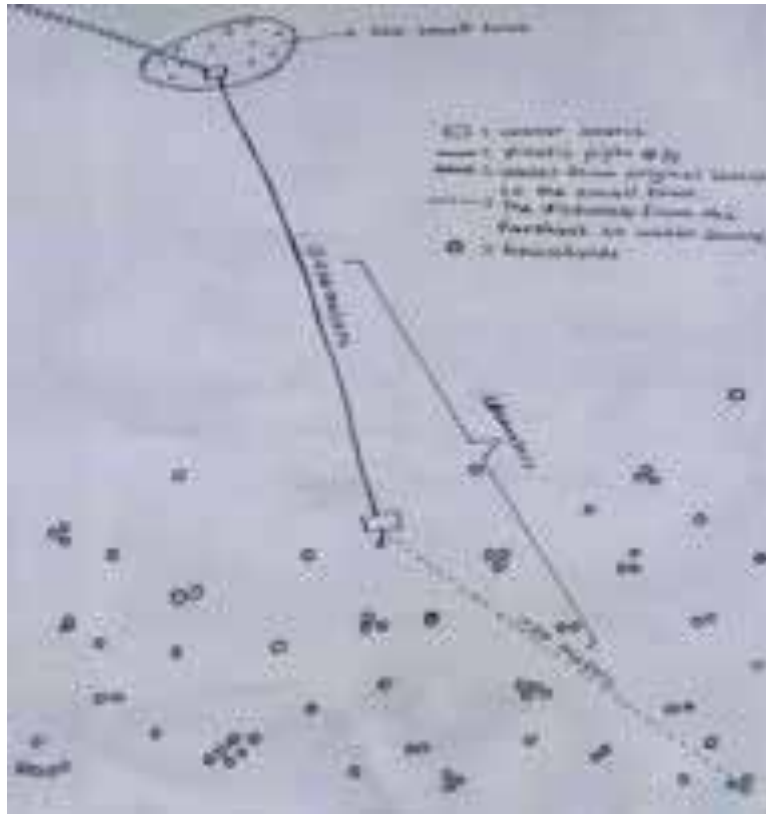
5 August 2006

Please enclose a map of the project region/province

project site



Sketch map of the project:



**Photos**



Households in the herding area.





The water tap building in the small town.



The one water trough used by all locals to water livestock.



Doba རྗེ་པ། (24 years old) is a local herdsman. He is driving his flock to the water tap in the town.



Konthar skyid ཁོ་མོ་ (26 years old) fetches water by donkey in plastic water containers from the tap at the town for her home.

# Survey

## 1. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006    **Interviewer:** དཔལ་རྩེ།    **Place:** Bon skor Village herding land.

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) དཔལ་རྩེ།	Male	63
(b) ཚེ་རྒྱ།	Male	35
(c) ལྷགས་མོ་མཚོ།	Female	34
(d) ལྷུ་ཡག།	Female	62
(e) ཉི་མ།	Male	14

1. **Annual family cash income?** 3,000RMB by herding
2. **Where do you get water?** We get the water from the small farming town, which is about six km from my home.
3. **What do you use this water for?** For my family to drink, cooking, cleaning, our dog to drink, and so on.
4. **How do you get water?**  
We usually get water by donkey with plastic water containers.
5. **How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about three hours.
6. **How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about half a day.
7. **How often do you go for water?** We go there at least once in two days.
8. **Who gets water in your family?** Mostly my daughter gets water.
9. **What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** I think it's a long way to go and we spend much time and energy. Many villagers go there so we cannot get water sometimes from morning until night. It is crowded and not very convenient. Every family spends much time getting water.
10. **What would make getting water easier for your family?** It would be easier for my family to get water if running water was nearby.
11. **Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would surely be useful.
12. **How would it be useful?** Running water in the local village could bridge the long way to the running water at the farming town and also reduce much time and energy. Besides, we could do other housework.

## 2. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006

**Interviewer:** བ་ཚོ།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) བ་ཚོ།	Male	35
(b) ལྷག་དཀར་སྦྱིད།	female	37
(c) བན་དེ་ཚོ་བརྟན།	Male	18
(d) གཡང་མཚོ་སྦྱིད།	female	14
(e) རོན་ཐར་སྦྱིད།	female	9

**2. Annual family cash income?** 2,000RMB by herding.

**3. Where do you get water?** We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, etc.

**5. How do you get water?**

We get water in plastic water containers with a cart pulled by a donkey.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about one morning.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about half a day.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** My wife gets water.

**10 What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** I think it takes much time and energy. It is not very convenient. We get terribly tired after getting water from the small farming town.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** If my family had a tractor, it would be very convenient and eaier to get water from a far place.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be surely useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We could get water easily by tractor without using much energy as we use on foot.

### 3. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006

**Interviewer:** གཡུང་བྱུང་མཁམ།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

#### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) གཡུང་བྱུང་མཁམ།	Male	32
(b) ལྷ་མོ་ཀྱུལ།	Female	29
(c) ལྷ་ཀྱུལ།	Male	13
(d) གནམ་ཐར་ཀྱུལ།	Male	12

**2. Annual family cash income?** 3,500RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** We get water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning and dog's drinking water.

**5. How do you get water?** We get water in plastic water containers with a tractor.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about three hours.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about three hours.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** I do.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** I think it's a long way to get water and much a lot of money is spent on the tractor to get water. We would like to have running water in the local village so that we don't need to spend money and energy.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** If there is running water in the local village, it's easiest to get water.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it will be surely useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We could get water without spending money and using much energy. It would reduce money spent on a tractor.

#### 4. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006    **Interviewer:** དཔལ་འབྲུམ་རྒྱལ།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

##### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) དཔལ་འབྲུམ་རྒྱལ།	Male	56
(b) ཚོ་རྒྱུད།	female	54
(c) རོ་ལོ་རྒྱལ།	Male	28
(d) རོ་ལོ་རྒྱལ།	Male	35
(e) རོ་ལོ་རྒྱལ།	female	32
(f) རོ་ལོ་རྒྱུད།	female	28

**2. Annual family cash income?** 4,000RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, and dog's drinking water.

**5. How do you get water?** We get water in plastic water containers using a donkey.

**6. How long does one fetching water trip take?** It takes about four hours.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about four hours.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** My son and daughter go there for water.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** It takes much time. We cannot do some housework because getting waters needs time. Sometimes the water stops and we lack water for three days.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** Running water would make it easier for local get water.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We wouldn't need to worry about water and could get it whenever we needed.

## 5. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006    **Interviewer:** ལྷགས་འབྲམ་རྒྱལ།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) ལྷགས་འབྲམ་རྒྱལ།	Male	38
(b) ལྷ་མོ།	female	29
(c) འཕགས་མོ་ཚོ་བརྟན།	Male	5

**2. Annual family cash income?** 2,700RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** We get water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** For my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, and dog's drinking water.

**5. How do you get water?** We get water in plastic water containers with a donkey.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about a morning.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about one morning to go.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** My wife and I.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** It's really hard to get water sometimes at the farming town because of the crowd of people there. This running water is using by many people.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** If we had a tractor or running water near our home, it would be easiest.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** If there was running water in the local village, we could get water without a crowd of people. We could get it at any time.

## 6. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: བསོད་རྟེ།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) བསོད་རྟེ།	Male	39
(b) ལྷ་གསལ་མོ་རྒྱུད།	Female	22
(c) ཚོ་རིང་མཚོ།	Female	18
(d) ལྷ་ལྷ་གསལ་རྒྱལ།	Male	17

2. Annual family cash income? 2,500RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? From the small farming town about five km from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? For my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, and dog's drinking water.

5. How do you get water? My wife gets water with two buckets.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about six hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about one morning to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there for at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My wife.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It's really hard to get water because it's far from home. Actually, it's not very convenient.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? If we had running water in the village, it would be very convenient.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? It would reduce the time and energy. It would be convenient to get water. Anyway running water is the best thing for local villagers.



## 8. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006    **Interviewer:** འཕྲི།    **Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) འཕྲི།	Male	66
(b) རོ་ཡག	Female	38
(c) ཚོ་དབུ་རྒྱུ།	Male	37
(d) བན་དེ་ཚོ་བརྟན།	Male	26
(f) ལྷ་རེས་མ།	Female	22

**2. Annual family cash income?** 2,000RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** From the small farming town about five km from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning and dog's drinking etc.

**5. How do you get water?** We get water with a donkey carrying a plastic water container.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about five hours.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes half a day..

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least one time in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** My daughter goes there for water.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** It's the most difficult part of family housework. We sometimes suffer from lacking water. When my son and daughters are gone away we cannot get water and ask my neighbors to get water for us.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** Running water near my home.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We could get water even though my son and daughter were not at home.

## 9. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006

**Interviewer:** རོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) རོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།	Male	35
(b) ལྷ་ལྷོ་མོ།	Female	32
(c) ལྷ་རྒྱལ།	Male	12

**2. Annual family cash income?** 2,800RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** We get water from the small farming town about five km from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, and dog's drinking water.

**5. How do you get water?** We usually get water using a donkey and sometimes by the neighbor's tractor.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about three hours.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about three hours to go, but sometimes it takes about one day.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** My wife goes there for water.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** I think this is the most difficult thing but we don't have any way to make it easier. We have to get water from there, though it is far away.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** Running water near my home.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We could get water conveniently so we wouldn't need to worry about water ever again.

## 10. Survey

**Date:** October 5, 2006

**Interviewer:** ཏྲ་འགྲིན་ཐང།

**Place:** Bon skor Village herding land

### 1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) ཏྲ་འགྲིན་ཐང།	Male	30
(b) ལྷ་མོ།	Female	28
(c) གནམ་མེས།	Female	6
(d) ལྷ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	Male	3

**2. Annual family cash income?** 2,000RMB by herding

**3. Where do you get water?** From the small farming town about five km from my home.

**4. What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, and dog's drinking water.

**5. How do you get water?** We get water in plastic water containers with a cart pulled by a donkey.

**6. How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about four hours.

**7. How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about four hours to go but sometimes it takes about one day.

**8. How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.

**9. Who gets water in your family?** I go there for water.

**10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** For years we have got water with a donkey. We need to feed a donkey and also buy plastic water containers. So getting water need time and energy.

**11. What would make getting water easier for your family?** Running water near my home.

**12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it would be useful.

**13. How would it be useful?** We could get water near the home and wouldn't worry about this forever. Meanwhile, we could do other housework and improve my family's poor condition.