

Final Report

for

Bon-skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village

Tibetan Clinic Project

to

the Germany Embassy

Summary

What? The clinic project immediately benefited 1,800 Tibetan villagers (360 households)

Where? Bon-skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village, Guinan མངའ་སྡེ། County, Hainan མཚོ་ལྗོངས། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་སྐོན། Province, PR China

Cost? Germany Embassy = 79,000 RMB; Local contribution = 42,000 RMB

from

Nangchukja ལྷིང་ལུགས་རྒྱལ། (Robert)

Dear German Embassy,

We are pleased to report to you on the successful completion of the Tibetan Clinic Project in Bon-skor Tibetan Village on August 15, 2007. The German Embassy provided 79,000 RMB and the local contribution was 42,000 RMB (local residents = 20,000 RMB; local government = 22,000 RMB). Consequently, the project was able to construct six clinic rooms for medicine storage, diagnoses, pharmacy, in-patients, a doctor's room, and a medical instrument room.

The village recruited a nurse for the clinic in addition to the doctor. The clinic began service July 7, 2007. Locals:

- Are in less danger of contracting such infectious diseases as hepatitis, diabetes, and STDs,
- Are more aware of the importance of sanitation,
- Teenagers are more aware of the dangers of having unprotected sex; the doctor encourages condom use,
- Local women
 - suffer less from gynecological illnesses,
 - no longer ignore their minor as well as potentially life-threatening medical needs, and
 - find medical attention more readily accessible since the doctor is located right in the village.

On behalf of all Bon-skor Tibetan villagers, I extend sincere appreciation for your generous help and support. This project has had a direct positive impact on health in Bon-skor Tibetan Village. Thank you again for this remarkable Tibetan Health Clinic.

སྟིང་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ། (Snying-lcags-rgyal)

Interviews



Pad-ma པོ་ལྷོ།, 37, said at the local Tibetan clinic, “My daughter got a chronic woman’s disease. It’s been about one and half years now. I took her to the local township hospital for medical treatment before this Tibetan clinic was built. Now, we don’t need to spend so much time and energy riding donkeys to see a doctor in the local township hospital. The local newly built clinic is near us and it has truly lessened our expenses.”



Klumo-rgyal ལྷོ་མོ་རྒྱལ།, 36, said, “This is my third day of staying in the clinic to take medicine. The cost of medicine here is much cheaper than at the local township hospital and at the hospitals in the local county town. Last time, I took cold medicine at the county town hospital that cost eight RMB, but here it costs only three RMB. It’s really amazing; this clinic is a real charity.”



Drol-mtsho ལྷོལ་མཚོ།, 34, said, “Since I was born, I have never been to a Tibetan clinic so near my home. Now I can get medical treatment conveniently whenever I need it. It saves time and local patients can get medical treatment quickly. This is truly a wonderful treasure for our local villagers.”



Sodnam-skyid བསོད་ནམས་སྐྱིད། 49, said, “I have been sick for about three years. For about two years, it got much worse when I took Chinese medicines in the local county town. Later, I started taking Tibetan medicine and now I’m much better, although I still take Tibetan medicines as I am not completely recovered. When I went to the county town for treatment, I spent another amount equal to the cost of the medicine for travel costs and food in the town. The Tibetan clinic is here and it’s very helpful for our women to take Tibetan medicines, which are also much cheaper. ”



Sonthar-rgyal སོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།, 28, the local Tibetan doctor (left) said, “I have examined the local villagers’ diseases for several years. Mostly, women suffer from disease associated with unprotected sex, poor sanitation, and childbirth without seeing a doctor, and so on. Tibetan medicines are significantly helpful for such women diseases and can usually solve these problems in a year or two. It’s been about a month since the new local Tibetan clinic was opened. Many local villagers are coming. Tibetan medicines are helpful and cheap. Besides, I personally talk with the local teenagers about the dangers of unprotected sex.”

Letter of Appreciation

(Translation)

Dear Germany Embassy,

Our village is an impoverished semi-agricultural village located in a remote area in Qinghai that lacks clinics. Therefore, prior to the project, local patients had to go to the local county township or the county town hospitals when they needed medical treatment. This required much money, time, and energy. Local villagers felt that they very much needed to have a Tibetan clinic in the village because of the difficulties involved in going far away to see doctors. However, since the local village is impoverished, building a clinic was a dream. In 2007 you provided 79,000RMB to the local village with charity and compassion to build a Tibetan Clinic. Now the villagers are taking medicines dispensed in their own village and no longer take the problems required in going to distant hospitals. Since receiving your assistance all local villagers are satisfied; their wish to have a local clinic for many years has been realized and they are very appreciative of your unforgettable help.

All Bon-skor Tibetan villagers thank you. We all will always cherish this significant and unforgettable gift.

From Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee
27 July 2007

Background

Bon-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.

There are approximately 1,810 people in Bon Skor Tibetan Village in a remote location on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Families live in both farming and herding areas. This Tibetan clinic project benefits the local and neighboring villages.

Bon-skor has the largest population among the sixteen villages in Bya-mdo Township. For a long time, there was no health clinic in Bon-skor Tibetan Village therefore, villagers had to travel the ten kilometers to the township hospital when they needed medical treatment. The local village asked the local government to establish a Tibetan clinic in the village and subsequently, a doctor did travel to the local village occasionally to prescribe Chinese medicine, but only once or twice a month.

There are many infectious diseases in the village – hepatitis, hepatomegaly, diabetes, STDs, and many more because of poor sanitation, unprotected sex, and improper medical treatment that lead to serious complications. Girls and young women are generally very shy about seeing doctors and their diseases become dangerously worse. Now, however, since the German Embassy supported Tibetan clinic has been completed, all the aforementioned problems have improved.

Projects Benefits:

- Villagers experience fewer infectious diseases.
- Villagers have safer and healthier lives.
- Medicine and medical costs are cheaper than before, increasing family disposable income.
- Conflict between families will decrease because fewer teenage girls will become pregnant before marriage.
- Reduces the energy, time, and money required in seeking medical treatment from far away

Contract: (translation)

Parties: Bon-skor Tibetan village and Doctor Sonthar-rgyal.

1. Doctor Sonthar-rgyal will be responsible for the village clinic, examine patients, diagnose and treat illnesses, and prescribe appropriate medicine. He will also be responsible for making medicine for the patients. The doctor will manage the clinic carefully and honestly and will make and keep receipts after selling medicine. The doctor will report to the village leaders to buy medicines if supplies run low. He will also report any issues in the clinic to the village leaders immediately.

2. Bon-skor Tibetan Village leaders will be responsible for monitoring the clinic and the doctor on a weekly basis. They will collect and verify the amount of money and the receipts for all medicine sold. They will save this money and use it for the future purchase of supplies and medicine. Village leaders will assist the doctor by providing transportation to the township seat to purchase supplies and medicines when needed. The village leaders will keep excellent records of the supplies and medicine at all times. Finally, they will support the doctor and work with him to resolve issues at the clinic.

Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee
Doctor Sonthar-rgyal
3 June 2006

1. मैं आपका पत्र पढ़ा और बहुत ही अच्छे से समझा।
 2. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।
 3. मैं आपकी मदद करने में तैयार हूँ।
 4. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।
 5. मैं आपकी मदद करने में तैयार हूँ।
 6. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।
 7. मैं आपकी मदद करने में तैयार हूँ।
 8. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।
 9. मैं आपकी मदद करने में तैयार हूँ।
 10. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।

1. मैं आपकी बातों से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ।
 2. मैं आपकी मदद करने में तैयार हूँ।

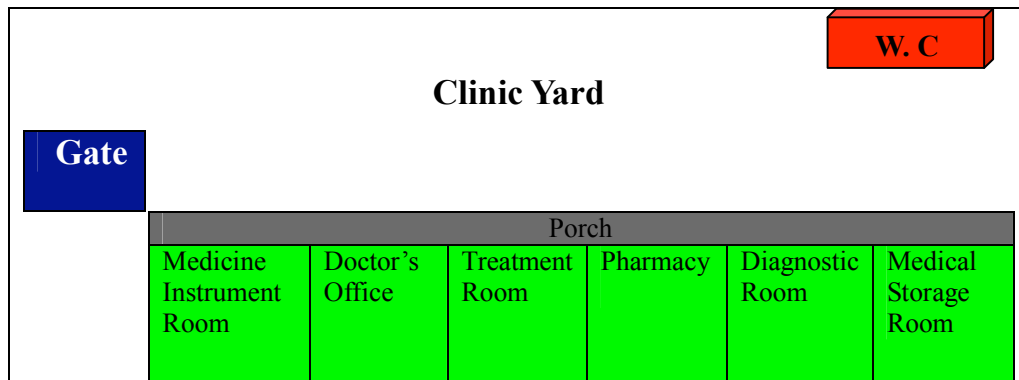
2007. 12. 3

Responsible Project Members

Members		
<i>Wiley</i>	<i>Tibetan</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Snying-lcags-rgyal	སྡིང་ལུགས་རྒྱལ།	Student
Thare-rgyal	ཐ་རེ་རྒྱལ།	Village Leader
Rnam-'bum	རྣམ་འབུམ།	Village Leader
Sonthar-rgyal	སོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།	Doctor
<i>Other responsible members</i>		
Bon-skor Tibetan villagers		

From Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee
30 August 2007

Map of the German Embassy's Tibetan Clinic for Bon-skor Tibetan Village.



Project Activities

2007	Activities	Participants
April	Funds received	Snying-lcags-rgyal
April	Held meeting about the project	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders, villagers
May	Considered local contribution	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders
May	Considered clinic location	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders
May	Purchased bricks, cement, wood, etc	Village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
May	Workers began construction	Workers, village leaders
May	Clinic building completed	Workers, village leaders
June	Medicines purchased	Village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
June	County Town Hospital doctors invited to give advice for medicine prescriptions	Doctors, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
June	Cost of each medicine recorded	Snying-lcags-rgyal, doctor, village leaders
June	Clinic began seeing patients	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
July	Medicinal herbs purchased	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Medicine grinder and pill-making machine purchased	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Local doctor grinds medicinal herbs with machines	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	County Board of Health officials come to check and approve local Tibetan medicine production	Governors, doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Bon-skor Village Tibetan Clinic Project is completed	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Final report written	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal, Kevin Stuart

Financial Accounting

1. German Embassy Contribution

Items	Receipt #	Quantity	Company	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Medicine grinder (machine)	1, 2	1			7,700.00
Medicine pill maker		1			11,000.00
Medicinal herbs	3		Henan Mongol Autonomous County Tibetan Hospital		3,380.00
Tibetan medicine	4 (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4,)				15,394.08
Chinese medicine	5-1 -- 5-32	280 kinds	Qinghai Fukang Medicine Center		18,351.78.00
Construction					
Brick	6	1,600 gray	Gomang Brick Factory	$1,600 \times 2.0$	6,200.00
Brick		4,000 red		$4,000 \times 0.4$	
Tile		1,500			
Cement	7	80 sacks	Gomang Town Xinlong Market	$80 \times 18 = 1,440$	1,440.00
Cement	8	56 sacks		$56 \times 18 = 1,008$	1,008.00
Concrete & whitewash	9				362.00
Bamboo	10	25 bundles		$25 \times 16.5 = 412$	412.50
Wood	11				1,160.00
Ceiling materials	12				600.00
Door	13	4		$4 \times 200 = 800$	2430.00
Glass		30 pieces		$30 \times 10 = 300$	
Steel bars for windows				1243	
Window sealant		20 kg		$29\text{kg} \times 3 = 87$	
Steel bars for foundation	14			798.00	
Ceramic tile	15			1,117.50	
Plastic sheet	16	23 kg 12 kg	Xining Qingjian Bedding Store	$23\text{kg} \times 15$ 12×17	549.00
Woodwork	17	1 carpenter			660.00
Medicine shelves	18	4		4×250	1,000.00
Medical equipment	19		Xining Fu Kang Medical Tools Company		932.00
Medicine spoon	20	3 kinds	Tzamba Lha Tibetan Store	$(23+15+18) \times 3 = 56$	56.00
Calculator	21	1	Gomang Xin-Long	$1 \times 18 = 18$	18.00

Bed	22	4	Market	$4 \times 200 = 800$	800.00
Quilt & sheet	23	4	Xining Goods Wholesales Market	$30 \times 2 = 60$ $20 \times 2 = 40$	100.00
Quilt & sheet	24	12	Gomang Xin-Long Market		540.00
Transportation					
Worker fee	25	2 people		30 day \times 50 RMB \times 2 person =	3,000.00
TOTAL					79,008.86

2. Local Contribution

Items	Receipt #	Quantity	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Government Contribution				
Cement	26	260 sacks	$260 \times 18 =$	4,680
Brick & transport fee		30,000	$\times 0.4$	12,000
Steel bars for foundation				1,000
Wood				3,820
Door		2	2×250	500
				22,000
Local Village Contribution				
Concrete & whitewash	27			500
Ceramic tile				1,770
Medicine shelves		3	3×250	750
Bamboo		28 bundles	$28 \times 16.5 =$	446
Nails, brushes, electric switch, etc.				689
Glass				1,446
Steel bars for porch windows				1,965
Ceiling				2,000
Worker fee		2 people		3,500
Desk		3	3×100	300
Chair		3	3×40	120
Window sealant		Kg		154
Stone & transport fee				2,100
Sand & transport fee		38 tractors	$38 \times 120 =$	3,060
Sand & transport fee		30 tractors	$30 \text{ tractor} \times 40 =$	1,200
				20,000
TOTAL				

Photographs



Workers build clinic foundation.



The new clinic.



Tibetan medicines in the clinic.



Chinese medicine.



Cup suction devices.



The doctor examines a patient.



Clinic bed



Clinic bed.



Medicinal herb grinder.



Pill maker.

Receipts

Y90376357

①
②

③

河南蒙古族自治县人民医院处方笺

姓名: [Handwritten] 性别: [Handwritten] 年龄: [Handwritten]
 科室: [Handwritten] 床号: [Handwritten] 住院号: [Handwritten]
 住址: [Handwritten]

R

医师: [Handwritten] 药师: [Handwritten]
 日期: [Handwritten] 时间: [Handwritten]

河南蒙古族自治县人民医院处方笺

姓名: [Handwritten] 性别: [Handwritten] 年龄: [Handwritten]
 科室: [Handwritten] 床号: [Handwritten] 住院号: [Handwritten]
 住址: [Handwritten]

R

1. [Handwritten] 71X15-475
 2. [Handwritten] 70x6-100
 3. [Handwritten] 2-8X10-30x15-60
 4. [Handwritten] 5x10-77-200-2
 5. [Handwritten] 60x100-88-170-56

[Red Seal]

医师: [Handwritten] 药师: [Handwritten]
 日期: [Handwritten] 时间: [Handwritten]

④

河南蒙古族自治县人民医院处方笺

姓名: [Handwritten] 性别: [Handwritten] 年龄: [Handwritten]
 科室: [Handwritten] 床号: [Handwritten] 住院号: [Handwritten]
 住址: [Handwritten]

R

1. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 2. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 3. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 4. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 5. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 6. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 7. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 8. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 9. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75
 10. [Handwritten] 75x47.5-70x75

医师: [Handwritten] 药师: [Handwritten]
 日期: [Handwritten] 时间: [Handwritten]

4-1

11.

收 据

No: 0009979

2007年5月7日

收到 住宿费

人民币(大写) 壹仟壹佰陆拾元整

系 别 _____

收款单位 _____ 收款人 张淑芬

12.

收 据

NO: 0001985

2007年6月10日

收款单位 三门峡市水利科学研究所 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆拾元

收款事由 购买办公用品

收款人 张淑芬

单位盖章 _____

13.

收款收据

No: 0004989

收款单位 三门峡市水利科学研究所 日期 2007年7月

品名	单位	数量	单价	金额
<u>电费</u>				
<u>水费</u>				
合计人民币(大写) <u>壹仟贰佰元整</u>				

收款人 张淑芬

14

收 据 NO: 0001985

2007年11月03日

收款单位 <u>交城县西滩村村委会</u>	收款方式 <u>现金</u>
人民币金额 <u>肆佰玖拾肆元</u>	¥ <u>494.00</u>
收款事由 _____	



 交城县政府 西滩村村委会

15

收 据 NO: 0001987

2007年11月03日

收款单位 <u>交城县西滩村村委会</u>	收款方式 <u>现金</u>
人民币金额 <u>壹佰玖拾玖元</u>	¥ <u>199.00</u>
收款事由 <u>交城县西滩村村委会 2007年11月03日</u>	


 交城县政府 西滩村村委会

16

西宁市青建床上用品厂

品名	规格	数量	单价	金额
浴巾				
浴巾		25	15	265
浴巾		12	17	204
				569
西宁市青建床上用品厂				
西宁市青建床上用品厂				

17

领 条

今领到及什科村卫生室建筑三间手工费
共计人民币陆佰陆拾元整 (660元)

领款人: 虎木匠
2007.5.10号

18

收 据

No 0009985

2007年6月17日

今收到 药费款 (480元)

人民币(大写) 肆仟元整

系 付 _____ 收款单位 _____

收款人 张

19

收 据

0009071

2007年6月24日

收款单位 设计科 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 肆仟玖百元整

收款事由 办公用品

收款人 张

20

收 据

No 0003713

2007年6月27日

今收到 _____

人民币(大写) 肆仟玖百元整

系 付 _____ 收款单位 _____

收款人 张

21

收 据

No 0003249

2007年6月27日

收 类 _____

人民币(大写) 壹拾捌元

系 付 _____ 收款单位 _____

收款人 张

22

收 据

NO: 0001984

2007年6月28日

收款单位 设计科 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 捌佰元整

收款事由 办公用品

收款人 张

23

西宁市小商品批发市场
一厅10--11号精品房

日期: 年 月 日

品名	规格	数量	单价	金额
浴巾				
今到什科薇原丝浴巾50条				
占2个新10元 1个新10元				
总计				
大德恒源信处理				

24

收 据 NO: 0001984

2017年6月14日

收款单位: 西宁市小商品批发市场 收款方式: 现金

人民币(大写): 伍佰肆拾元 小写: 540.00

收款事由: 付福利彩票中奖款

收款人: 李信波

25

收 据 NO: 0003986

2017年7月5日

今收到德建卫生室工资 (30天 X 50元 X 2人)

人民币(大写): 叁仟元整

原 付: _____

收款人: 魏路

26

收 据 NO: 0009995

2017年7月5日

今收到大平下里里前房租

人民币(大写): 壹仟贰佰元整

原 付: _____

收款人: 塔力加

27

收 据 NO: 0009994

2017年7月5日

今收到莫南关卫生室补助款 (西宁市小商品批发市场)

人民币(大写): 贰仟元整

原 付: _____

收款人: 塔力加

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目的一系列问题

1. Name of the project?

Health Clinic for Impoverished Bon-skor Tibetan Village

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

Name: Nangchukja (Robert)

Address: c/o Kevin Stuart, PhD,
Nationalities Department,
Qinghai Education College,
Xining City 810008, and Qinghai Province

Telephone: 0971-631-8505

Email address: nnyangjaggial@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། Tibetan Village, Bya-mdo Township, Guinan མངའ་ས། County, Hainan མཚོ་ལྷོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་ལྗོངས། Province. RP 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)

This Project will alleviate the following described problems:

Bon-skor Tibetan Village has the largest population among the sixteen Tibetan villages in Bya-mdo Township. There are approximately 360 Tibetan households and 1,800 people in the village. It is a semi-agricultural village. For a number of reasons, there are many infectious diseases in the village — hepatitis, Hepatomegaly, diabetes, STDs, and many more. It is a common belief in the village that people frequently catch colds because of poor sanitation levels in the village. Local people habitually disregard basic sanitation and health. Also the villagers are used to having unprotected sex, especially teenagers. Because of this, they easily get STDs. A lack of proper medical treatment in the local village leads to serious complications from worsening diseases. Girls and younger

women are generally very shy about seeing doctors and their diseases become dangerously worse.

After the village was established, local people could not afford to build a hospital because of their poverty. As a result, villagers have to go to the township hospital whenever they suffer illness, which is 10 kilometers away. Most patients travel this distance on foot or by riding donkeys. When a number of villagers need medical care at one time, one villager goes to the township hospital to bring a doctor back. In 2005, the villagers built two rooms to serve as a clinic. A doctor from the township hospital brought Chinese medicine and stays in the clinic sometimes. But many problems remain.

The doctor not only lacks enough medicine for the villagers, but he is also unskilled and sometimes causes allergic reactions by prescribing the wrong medicines.

This project will immediately:

- Reduce infectious diseases among the villagers.
- Create safer, healthier lives for the villagers.
- Improve access to doctors and medicine.
- Reduce the costs to the villagers by helping doctors make their own medicine.

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

1. Requested contribution from German Embassy:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Unit Price</i>	<i>Total RMB</i>
Medicine grinder (machine)	1	10,300	10,300
Medicine pellet maker (machine)	1	10,500	10,500
Medicinal herbs		15,000	15,000
Tibetan and Chinese medicines		30,000	30,000
Bed	4# (four steel beds)	180	760
Bedding	Eight sheets (thick sheets and light sheets), and four pillows and quilts.	160	640
Construction: Medical machine storage room 87 m ²			
Brick	(big gray bricks) 2,000	1.60	3,200
Brick	(small red bricks including for the house and pave in the house as the floor) 4,000	0.30	1,200
Tile	1,500 pieces	0.80	1,200
Cement	7 tons	340.00	2,380
Concrete	(sack) 10	15.00	150
Bamboo	(bundles) 15	20.00	300
Woods	(girders and other woods etc) 69		2,160
Door	(wood door) 4	200.00	800
Windows	(double windows) 4	180.00	720
Glasses	20 square pieces	10.00	200
Ceiling	20 pieces ceiling	18.00	360
Ceramic Tile	40 boxes (small)	45.00	1,800

Transportation	(trucks) 2—1 from Xining; 1 from Guide County	Xining 800 Guide 500	1,300
Worker fee	(2 people for 20 days)	70 rmb/person/day	2,800
Total Donor Budget			85,770

1.1. Local Contribution:

Villagers will get sand and stone 10 km from the village by tractor and on donkeys and will also assist the two carpenters.			
<i>Items</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Per Unit</i>	<i>Total RMB</i>
Sand	9 km from the village--10 tractor-trailer loads of sand by 4 local villagers.	40	400
Stone	8 km from the village--7 tractor-trailer loads of stones by 4 villagers.	36	216
Assisting the carpenters	3 local villagers assist carpenters, e.g., handing bricks, making mud, concrete, and working with bamboo for 8 days. 54RMB/ 3 people/ a day		432
Local Contribution			1,048
Project Total Budget			86,818

7. What is the expected timeframe for this project?

<i>2007</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Participants</i>
March	Funds received.	Nangchukja
March	Hold project meeting.	All villagers, leaders and Nangchukja
March	Purchase materials for the medicine storage room from Guide County and begin room construction.	Nangchukja, village leaders, Sonthar-Gyal.
April	Complete the medicine storage room, purchase medicines, a medicine grinder, a medicine pellet maker and medicinal herbs.	Nangchukja, village leaders, Sonthar-Gyal, villagers.
May	The doctor begins selling medicine to patients.	Nangchukja, village leaders, villagers.
May	Complete the project.	Nangchukja, village leaders, Sonthar-Gyal, villagers.
June	Final report.	Nangchukja

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

Nangchukja, the Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee, Doctor Sonthar-Gyal, will be responsible for securing the local contribution and implementing the health clinic project. Nangchukja will stay in contact with the committee and be involved in 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 conduct interviews and observe how the German Embassy's new health clinic affects their lives. All of 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.

1. Additional information:

- 1) **Why this project is applied?** For a long time, there has been no health clinic in Bon-skor Village. Villagers must travel ten kilometres to the township hospital if they need medical treatment. The local village asked the local government to establish a Tibetan clinic in the local village. The local government arranged for a doctor to travel to the local village occasionally to prescribe Chinese medicine. However, the doctor comes to the village only one or two times each month. The local village asked the government again for a clinic, but the request has been denied repeatedly. As a result, local village required outside assistance to have a Tibetan clinic in the local village because Tibetan medicines are effective for chronic disease local patients suffer from.
- 2) The village leaders and the villagers discussed establishing a better village clinic some months ago. This proposal is an outgrowth of those discussions and aims to help local villagers. A local doctor, Sonthar-Gyal སོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ། (28 years old), was approached and he was asked to be the doctor in this proposed clinic.

Sonthar-Gyal is a local villager. He studied medicine for eight years and graduated from a respected Tibetan medical college--Henan Mongolian Autonomous County Jag-mid Tibetan Medicine School (སོག་འགྲུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་ཨ་མེན་ལོ་ལོ་ལྷན་ཁང་།) He has had much practical experience diagnosing and treating common problems:

- STDs. He plans to educate local villagers and encourage them to use condoms.
- broken bones.
- high fever for infants.
- vaccinations/inoculations--Doctor Sonthar-Gyal inoculates local village children.
- women diseases--The doctor and the village leaders will buy medicines for women diseases.
- childbirth. While confident in delivering babies without complications, Dr. Sonthar-Gyal will escort women to the township central clinic if there are serious complications.

Villagers believe that Sonthar-Gyal is skilled and knowledgeable about medicine. He has also studied how to collect ingredients and make Tibetan medicine.

After a thorough discussion, a contract has been written that stipulates that the doctors will be responsible for making sure that the equipment and medicine and payment from patients are kept securely. Village leaders will help monitor the doctor and the clinic by checking receipts and equipment on a regular basis. The village leaders and the doctor will continue to do this work for as long as the clinic is in operation to ensure its sustainability.

The local clinic needs medicinal herbs and a machine to make traditional Tibetan medicine. Sonthar-Gyal and the village leaders will buy medicinal herbs from Sonthar-Gyal's teacher's clinic in Henan Mongolian Autonomous County. Doctor Tse-zha's མཚོ་ཙེ་ཙམ་ལྷན་ཁང་ medicines are famous for their effectiveness and quality throughout Tibetan areas in Qinghai. Many people travel to Doctor Tse-zha's clinic to receive very effective treatment. Sonthar-Gyal will be in

charge of this clinic, with the help of the village leaders. We will make a secure storage room for the medicine and the equipment. Sonthar-Gyal and his teacher Tse-zha will make the medicine, which will be mostly traditional Tibetan medicine. The medicine quality will be better than that sold near the village and at the township hospitals.

3) Contract: (translation)

Parties: Bon-skor Tibetan village and Doctor Sonthar-rgyal.

1. Doctor Sonthar-rgyal will be responsible for the village clinic, examine patients, diagnose and treat illnesses, and prescribe appropriate medicine. He will also be responsible for making medicine for the patients. The doctor will manage the clinic carefully and honestly and will make and keep receipts after selling medicine. The doctor will report to the village leaders to buy medicines if supplies run low. He will also report any issues in the clinic to the village leaders immediately.

2. Bon-skor Tibetan Village leaders will be responsible for monitoring the clinic and the doctor on a weekly basis. They will collect and verify the amount of money and the receipts for all medicine sold. They will save this money and use it for the future purchase of supplies and medicine. Village leaders will assist the doctor by providing transportation to the township seat to purchase supplies and medicines when needed. The village leaders will keep excellent records of the supplies and medicine at all times. Finally, they will support the doctor and work with him to resolve issues at the clinic.

4. Please enclose a map of the project region/province



Guinan County Town.