

TIBETAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TRUST



SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
FOR AN IMPOVERISHED TIBETAN VILLAGE

JIANKE TIBETAN VILLAGE



Thanks to the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust for providing 50,000 RMB for this project. This, plus a donation of 39,900 RMB by the Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited), and a local contribution of 9,000 RMB, created a school construction project of 99,200 RMB that benefited 400 local Tibetans (49 households) in Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China. The funds were used to build 2 classrooms, 2 teachers' quarters, a toilet for both teachers and students, 15 desk and chair sets for students, 4 metal stoves for both teachers and students, 2 sets of teacher desks, and 2 beds. The school now has 32 students--a preparatory class, and grade 1 and grade 2 classes.

The village leader said, "Ten additional students will attend school next semester. When I was a child, school conditions were very poor and villagers were unaware of the importance of education. Our parents kept us at home so we could herd livestock in the mountains. This explains why 90% of village adults are illiterate. Now, we have many difficulties because we do not know Chinese. For example, it is hard for us to find toilets in cities and it is also very hard for us to find work in cities. These difficulties have convinced us that education is important."

Tibetan Development Assistance Trust

Sponsored School Project

Final Report

to

Tibetan Development Assistance Trust

From

Shar Dzong Development Group

September 4, 2009

School Construction Project for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

Summary

What?

Primary School Reconstruction Project

Where?

Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County,
Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China

Cost?

99,200RMB

Beneficiaries?

32 students, 1 teacher, 400 village Tibetans (49 households in Jianke Village)

Duration?

June 1, 2009—September 1, 2009

Photographs



Project site village



Villagers and village leader, Mr. Hangdan, meet to discuss the project.



Project Manager Lerjiater (Aaron, 2nd right) at the meeting.



The construction group builds brick-walls.



School roof.



Tibetan-style ceiling in the new building.



Metal window frames.



Metal window frames after installation.



Wood doors covered with metal.



Blackboard and teacher's platform.



Classroom floor.



Front view of the new school building.



Grade two students.



Grade one class.



Teacher Juba teaches Tibetan to grade two students.



Lerjiater visits the school and talks to students.



Girls learn Tibetan at Jianke School.



Teacher Juba works in the teachers' office.



The students with Teacher Juba (left) and village leader, Hangdan (right).

Project Team

| Name | Responsibilities | Occupation |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gasang Dorji | Project manager | Township Education Office leader |
| Lerjiater (Aaron) | Project Applicant, manager | University graduate |
| Gene | Project applicant, manager | Villager |
| Hangdan | Project manager | Village Communist Party Sectary |
| Renchen | Project labour manager | Villager |
| Puhua | General Project manager | Villager |
| Pucu | Material manager | Shar Dzong Development Group member |
| Wande Zhaxi | Material manager | Villager |
| Lamo Zhuma | Labour manager (female member) | Villager |
| Zhu | Construction expert | Construction expert |
| Zhu | Construction expert | Construction expert |
| Sunamben | Carpenter | Carpenter |
| Tsehang Renzen | Carpenter | Carpenter |

Dear Anneli,

We are pleased to report on the satisfactory completion of a school project for an impoverished village in Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province that you sponsored.

Before project implementation, there was one classroom and one teacher's quarter in Jianke School. Conditions were very bad; the ceilings leaked when it rained and the roof was in danger of collapsing at any time during the rainy season. Additionally, the school was located near a main road to the township town. This was a dangerous location owing to the amount of traffic on the road and children crossing the road. Only a few village students attended Jinyuan Township Centre School, partly because their parents worried about their children's safety in walking to and from school on this road.

In 2009 the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust and Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited) sponsored this school project. The school now provides an excellent learning environment and equipment for students and teachers in Jianke Village School. The local students, teacher, and villagers are very pleased about this project and greatly appreciate it.

Furthermore, no one wished to be a teacher in Jianke Village School because of the poor conditions. It was difficult for the Township Education Office to send qualified teachers to the school. They were only able to send temporary teacher to the village. Since 2004, the village only had one irresponsible temporary teacher.

Some villagers tried to send their children to a neighbouring village school and the township school, but the distances that were required to walk daily and the perils involved on rainy days and in crossing a river meant that few students attended school.

In 2008, a formal teacher from Jinyuan Township Center School voluntarily went to Jianke School to teach. At the same time, the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust and Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited) sponsored a new school for the village. The school was completed and is now holding new classes in the school. The aforementioned problems have been eliminated and solved by these two donors' generous support.

The project greatly benefited 49 Tibetan households (400 people) and 32 students from Jianke. The Project Committee and Shar Dzung Development Group, on behalf of the Tibetan families who are benefiting from the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust and Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited) sponsored project, and especially, the Jianke School students and teacher, express our gratitude for your generous help and kindness.

We welcome representatives of the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust to visit the project site at any time. We particularly hope you might come before the end of the semester again to see the new situation at the school.

Sincerely,

Project Committee
Shar Dzung Development Group & Lerjiater (Aaron)

Part I: Project Report

1. **Project Title:** Jianke Tibetan Village Primary School Project.
2. **Project Applicant:** Lerjiater (Aaron) & Jianke Village Committee
3. **Project Location:** Jianke Village, Jinyuan Township, Hualong County, Qinghai
4. **Tibetan Development Assistance Trust:** 50,000 RMB
5. **Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited):** 39,900 RMB
6. **Local Contribution:** 9,000 RMB
7. **Aaron's personal contribution:** 300 RMB
8. **Total value of the project:** 99,200 RMB
9. **Intermediary Organization:** Kevin Stuart
10. **Implementing Agency:**
 - Contact Person 1: Lerjiater (Aaron)
Email: aaronhualong@gmail.com
Tel: 139-9748-3719
 - Contact person 2: Handan
Address: Jianke Village, Jinyuan Township, Hualong County, Haidong Region, Qinghai.
Tel: None
11. **Start date of the project:** June 1, 2009
12. **End date of the project:** September 1, 2009

Project Description

This project was approved in late 2007 and completion was planned in early 2008. However, complications meant that the project was not completed until September 2009.

The Tibetan Development Assistance Trust contributed 50,000 RMB for this project. Because of the delay in the project, prices increased. Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited) agreed to provide 39,900 RMB under coordinate with Li Jiajia and Yao Xingyi. Villagers contributed 9,000 RMB for skilled labourers and transportation fees for the local materials. Lerjiater personally spent 300 RMB for this project. The total value of this project is 99,200 RMB.

Before construction started, villagers chose a project committee. Committee members designed the project with the support of all the villagers. Local project management committee members were selected during the first meeting of the villagers, who chose capable people (including one woman). Major decisions were made by the villagers and project committee members through community meetings.

During every village meeting the project committee members talked about the importance of education and the township leaders had meetings and talked about the importance of education as well. Their own experiences, such as having trouble finding toilets in cities due to very limited ability in the Chinese language, have made the importance of literacy clear to them. Through this process, female villagers better realized that education is important and are now more enthusiastic about sending their children to school.

During construction, a long rainy period meant that the main road to the village, which is very steep, became impassable, thus delaying delivery of bricks and cement.

During implementation, Lerjiater (Aaron) regularly monitored the project and had conversations with the villagers and construction workers to evaluate the project with input from different perspectives. Lerjiater also was in regular phone contact with the local project members and asked relevant questions to confirm the quality of the project and the implementation process. After the project, the project was evaluated to see what milestones had been achieved. The school is complete and now has two classrooms, two teachers' quarters, fifteen new desks and stools, two metal stoves for the students; and two sets of desks, two beds, and two stoves for the teachers.

On August 25, 2009, Lerjiater visited the project. There were 32 students in the school. There is a preparatory class, and grade one and grade two classes. The project committee, teacher, and village leaders estimated that 10 additional students will attend school next semester. As a result of this project, there is now an adequate, safe, and comfortable study environment for the teachers and students at Jianke Village School, which has translated into increased enrolment. Currently, this primary school is large enough to support two or three teachers, a preparatory class and first, second, third and fourth grades. This school will have third, and fourth grade students in the future.

Villagers also selected five people including village leaders to serve on a project maintenance committee to be responsible for school maintenance. They will be responsible for the school and organize the villagers to repair the school if necessary. The Education Office in Jinyuan and the township government will be responsible if there serious problems need addressing beyond what the villagers are capable of solving.

Currently, Lerjiater is discussing with the Hualong Education Bureau support for the school's yet unfinished surrounding walls and gate. A clear answer from the Hualong Education Bureau has not yet been received.

Project Implementation Record

| Date 2009 | Participants | Activities |
|-------------------|---|--|
| March 15 – June 1 | Villagers | Left the village to collect caterpillar fungus |
| June 6 | Aaron & villagers | Informed villagers of the project's approval and selected local village project committee |
| June 7 | Aaron & Local Project Committee | Met with village project committee to plan the project, organize the villagers' labour contribution, and plan the project |
| June 7 | Aaron & Local Project Committee members | Met with Jinyuan Township education leaders to discuss the project and requested that more teachers be sent to Jianke School after the completion of the project |
| June 8-9 | Villagers | Evened the building site |
| June 10-15 | Villagers | Prepared sand and stone and transported to the project site |
| June 18-20 | Villagers | Dug the foundation |
| June 18-20 | 1 project manager & 2 Village Project Committee members | Transported construction materials to the project site |
| June 20 - | Skilled workers and villagers | Constructed the building; built the foundation and brick walls |
| July 10 | Aaron | Monitored the project to see the process and quality of the project. |
| July 15-20 | Skilled workers | Built the roof of the rooms |
| July 21-23 | Construction group | Installed metal window frames and doors |
| July 24-27 | Skilled workers | Plastered the walls |
| July 28- | Painters | Painted the walls |
| August 18 | Aaron | Monitored the project. |
| August 20-22 | Skilled worker & villagers | Transported the materials for the toilet & built the students toilet |
| August 22-23 | Aaron & Village Committee | Purchased the equipments and transported to the school |
| August 24 | Village Committee | Installed the equipments in the rooms |
| August 25 | Students & teachers | Started school |
| August 24-26 | Aaron | Visited the project site and wrote the final report. |
| September 1 | Aaron, local government leaders | Evaluated the project, interview local people and took photos |
| September | Aaron | Submit final report to the donors |
| October | Villagers, donors, local government official, supervisors | Hold final celebration party and invite donors, supervisors, and local leaders |

Part II: Financial Report

1. **Project Name:** Jianke Tibetan Village Primary School Project
2. **Project Implementing Organization:** Shar Dzung Development Group
3. **Project Implementation Period:** June 1, 2009—September 1, 2009
4. **The Tibetan Development Assistance Trust's Donation:** 50,000 RMB
5. **Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited):** 39,900 RMB
6. **Local contribution:** 9,000 RMB
7. **Lerjiater's contribution:** 300 RMB
8. **Project Cost:** 99,200 RMB

Summary

| Donor | Amount RMB |
|---|---------------|
| Tibetan Development Assistance Trust | 50,000 |
| Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited | 39,900 |
| Jianke Villagers | 9,000 |
| Lerjiater (Aaron) | 300 |
| Total Project | 99,200 |

Detailed Financial Summary

| Wayan Villagers = 9,000RMB | |
|---|--|
| Contribution RMB | Detail |
| 6,000 | Salary for the skilled workers |
| 3,000 | Transportation: sand and stone |
| Standard Chartered Bank China (Limited) = 39,900 RMB | |
| 24,000 | 1 classroom for students |
| 11,000 | Toilet |
| 3,000 | Students' desks |
| 900 | Metal stoves for students |
| 1,000 | Transportation: desks and metal stoves |
| Lerjiater = 300 RMB | |
| 150 | Monitoring visits to Jianke Village and miscellaneous expenses |
| 50 | Drinks for workers |
| 100 | Telephone calls |

Project Original Budget

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price RMB | Total RMB |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Classrooms | 2 X 30m ² = 60m ² | 60m ² X 500RMB/m ² | 30,000 |
| Teachers' quarters | 2 X 15m ² = 30m ² | 30m ² X 500RMB/m ² | 15,000 |
| Students desks | 15 sets | 180 RMB/set | 2,700 |
| Teachers' desks | 2 sets | 300 RMB/set | 600 |
| Teachers' beds | 2 | 250 | 500 |
| Metal stoves | 2 | 350 | 700 |
| Transportation: desks/ bed/ stoves | Xining—Hualong | 500 | 500 |
| Total | | | 50,000 |

Project Actual Expenditure

| Items | Quantity | Unit Price | Donor's Fund RMB |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|
| Classrooms | 1 X 30m ² = 30m ² | 800RMB/m ² | 24,000 |
| Teachers' quarters | 2 X 15m ² = 30m ² | 800RMB/ m ² | 24,000 |
| Teachers' desks and chairs | 2 sets | 350RMB/set | 700 |
| Teachers beds | 2 beds | 400RMB/bed | 800 |
| Metal stoves | 2 stoves | 450RMB/stove | 900 |
| Total | | | 50,400 |

Receipt for the Tibetan Development Assistance Trust's Contribution

收 据

N^o 0009235

年 月 日

今收到 化隆县金源实验学校项目款

人民币(大写) 伍万零肆佰零壹元肆角

系 付 _____

收款单位 _____

¥ 50401.40

收款人 明书

尖科学学校工程材料明细单

| 材料 | 数量 | 单价 (元) | 总价 (元) |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 砖 | 40,000 块 | 0.55 | 22,000.00 |
| 水泥 | 5 吨 | 520 | 2,600.00 |
| 行条 | 32 根 | 140 | 4,480.00 |
| 大梁 | 1 根 | 1,250 | 1,250.00 |
| 木板 | 1.5 方 | 6,200 | 12,400.00 |
| 纸精灰 | 8 袋 | 13 | 104.00 |
| 瓦 | 750 片 | 1 | 750.00 |
| 门 | 3 扇 | 300 | 900.00 |
| 钢窗 | 12 套 | 213.7 | 2,564.40 |
| 玻璃 & 橡皮胶 | 109 方 | 17 | 1,853.00 |
| 烤箱炉子 | 2 个 | 350 | 700 |
| 床 | 2 张 | 150 | 300 |
| 办公桌凳 | 2 套 | 250 | 500 |
| 合计: | | | 50,401.4 |

2009年9月3日

朋措才郎

Detailed List of Items (Translation)

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price RMB | Total Price RMB |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Bricks | 40,000 pieces | 0.55 | 22,000.00 |
| Cement | 5 ton | 520.00 | 2,600.00 |
| Beam | 32 piece | 140.00 | 4,480.00 |
| Supporting beam | 1 piece | 1,250.00 | 1,250.00 |
| Wooden board | 1.5 square meter | 6,200.00 | 12,400.00 |
| <i>Zhijin</i> powder | 8 bags | 13.00 | 104.00 |
| Tiles | 750 pieces | 1.00 | 750.00 |
| Doors | 3 | 300.00 | 900.00 |
| Metal window frames | 12 sets | 213.70 | 2,564.40 |
| Glass & plastic pads | 109 m ² | 17.00 | 1,853.00 |
| Metal stoves | 2 stoves | 350.00 | 700.00 |
| Teachers' desks | 2 sets | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| Total | | | 50,401.40 |

Appendix I: Original Project Proposal

Jianke Tibetan Village Primary School Reconstruction Project



Project site.



Project site.

1. Name of the project: School Reconstruction Project for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

2. Where is the project located?

- Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China.
- This village has 45 households with 330 people.
- The total number of beneficiaries is 330 people.

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

6. What is the goal of the project?

The purpose of this project is to provide adequate primary schooling to children in Jianke Village. The current primary school only has two small classrooms and one teacher's quarter. The school is only large enough to support one teacher and preparatory class and first, and second grades. Third fourth and fifth grade students must walk 6.5 km one-way to the primary school in Jinyuan Township. This is problematic because there is a sizeable river in Jinyuan valley. Students have to cross this river on the way to school. After heavy snow/ rains the river becomes very high and it is impassable for students, who do not attend classes on these days. Regardless of the weather, students' academic performance suffers because of the long trek to and from school.

The building is built with adobe and wood. The classrooms and teachers' quarter are very small with small windows. It is very dark inside the classrooms and teacher's quarter. The darkness of the classrooms and teacher's room negatively affect the students and teacher's eyesight. Some parts of the classrooms leak in summer. It is wet inside the classrooms, negatively affecting students' health.

We expect this project to achieve several results. First, the new primary school will be large enough to support preparatory class, and first, second, third, and fourth grades. Historically, many students dropped out of school after second or third grade, especially girls. They could not learn anything further in Jianke Village, and parents keep their children home because of the inconvenience of back and forth travel to Jinyuan Township on a road that is particularly dangerous in summer. There is a local joke that Jianke Village residents cannot even calculate their electricity bills--further indication of their low education level. Because of these reasons, villagers repeatedly applied to the local government for this project, but have always been denied. With a new primary school, children will be guaranteed safe and convenient access to education through the fourth grade or fifth grade if the government will provide enough teachers for all grades.

Second, the new school will have teachers' quarters that will support two additional teachers. Currently, the school only has one trained teacher and an untrained assistant. The new school with adequate teachers' quarters will enable local education leaders to send trained teachers from outside the village to the new school.

In the long run, the above short-term, immediate results will empower Jianke villagers with higher levels of education, and will expand and diversify income opportunities available to the community.

There is a solution to all of these problems if funding can be procured. Two new classrooms will be built, as well as two new teachers' quarters, allowing for Grades 1-2 in one classroom and Grade 3-4 in the second classroom. The bad affect on student health created by poor condition will be eliminated. Students at all levels will benefit from teachers specially trained in particular subjects,

such as Tibetan, Mathematics, Chinese, and English. Students will be taught math in Tibetan, which will increase their understanding of the subject. Grade 1- 4 students will study in the village school, eliminating the danger of travelling to Jinyuan Township School each day.

330 Tibetans in the 45 households will benefit immediately, as well as the teachers and forty-three students. Benefits include a higher quality of education and more convenient access to primary school education. In particular, 43 primary age school children from Jianke Village will benefit directly. There are 35 students in Jianke Village Primary School. Eight students attend fourth grade in Jinyuan Township. The students who attend school in Jinyuan Township must walk 6.5 km one way to Jinyuan Township along roads that are particularly dangerous during the summer rains.

These benefits will be realized through the construction of a new primary school with space to support a preparatory class and first, second, third and fourth grade classes. The Township Education Bureau has agreed to send more teachers to the school should a new one be built with adequate teachers' quarters.

7. Expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget proposal for entire project)

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price | Total RMB |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| Classrooms | 2 X 30m ² = 60m ² | 60m ² X 500RMB/m ² | 30,000 |
| Teachers' quarters | 2 X 15m ² = 30m ² | 30m ² X 500RMB/m ² | 15,000 |
| Students desks | 15 sets | 180 RMB/set | 2,700 |
| Teachers' desk | 2 sets | 300 RMB/set | 600 |
| Teachers' bed | 2 | 250 | 500 |
| Metal stoves | 2 | 350 | 700 |
| Transportation fee to transport desks/bed/stoves | Xining--Hualong | 500 | 500 |
| | | | 50,000 |

8. What will be the contribution of the local population?

- a) Financial: 1,000 RMB (for unexpected costs)
- b) Labour: the villagers will do all of the unskilled labour and repair the road, dig the foundations, transport the sand and stones, and enclose the schoolyard (see details in the table below).
- c) Materials: stone, sand
- d) Land: place where the school will be built.

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price RMB | Total RMB |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Sand | 20 tractors | 80 RMB/tractor | 1,600 |
| Stone | 10 tractors | 80 RMB/tractor | 800 |
| Labour | 45 people/ 60 days | 20 RMB/person/day | 54,000 |
| Cash Contribution | | | 1,000 |
| Total | | | 57,400 |

9. What is the expected timeframe for this project?

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 2008 June | Receive funds. |
| 2008 June | Hold Community meeting and select project committee. |
| 2008 July | Prepare the local materials. |
| 2008 August | Start construction work. |
| 2008 August | Purchase and transport the materials to the project site. |
| 2008 September | Project is completed. |
| 2008 September | Purchase the furniture and transport to project site. |
| 2008 October | Write final report and submit to the German Embassy |

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

Local villagers will select a local project maintenance group to be responsible for the sustainability of the project. This will occur right after the project is complete. This group will manage the villagers to repair the school if it will be necessary. If there will be a big problem the township education office and Education Bureau will repair or fix it.

11. Are resulting costs expected? No

12. Are other donors/ organizations involved? No.

13. Additional information:

Several Jianke villagers and the Jianke Village leader, named Gene, approached Lerjiater with their desire for a new school project after learning of Lerjiater's reputation for proposing and managing local development projects. On May 2, 2006, Lerjiater and Steve Frediani, a teacher in ETP program at Qinghai Normal University, visited Jianke Village to perform a needs assessment.

Lerjiater and Steve Frediani consider this a necessary and justified project after visiting the proposed project site and interviewing local villagers. The local villagers themselves believe this to be an important project.

The direct beneficiaries are the 330 Tibetans in the 45 households that comprise Jianke Village. This village is widely believed to be the poorest village in Jinyuan Township. The village leader estimates that village income averages between 200 and 300 RMB per person per year. This is earned mostly through digging caterpillar fungus during the spring and summer and selling it to local traders. With average incomes between 200 and 300 RMB per year, the majority of households accumulate large amounts of debt. The village leader approximates that average household outstanding debts are between 5,000 and 6,000 RMB. Several households have outstanding debts of about 20,000 RMB.

Most income comes from digging for caterpillar fungus. In the average year, villagers do not earn enough to cover their expenses. However, the village leader says that about every five years or so, caterpillar fungus becomes more abundant and households earn much more than usual, perhaps more than 5,000 RMB. At this time, households pay off as much of their debts as they can.

The village has 258 *mu* of irrigated land and 300 *mu* of non-irrigated land. The irrigated land is used mostly for wheat, the staple crop of many local Tibetan villages, which is then used to make bread and noodles. Villagers grow potatoes, rapeseed, beans and barley on the non-irrigated land. Barley is mostly used to feed livestock. Current wheat yields average 300jin per *mu* of land. This is not enough for an average household's yearly needs. Therefore, the average household purchases about 2,000jin of wheat each year. Local wheat sellers and wealthier families have been willing to loan out wheat on interest. A 100jin sack of wheat costs 113 RMB at current prices. This represents an average household expenditure for wheat of about 2,200 RMB per year. The village has approximately 200 yaks and 1,000 sheep.

Clearly, the villagers can not afford to do this project by themselves. The villagers have petitioned the local government several times in the past for this project but were ignored.