

# RCHKS-Handa Projects International Limited



THE LEPROSY PROJECT

Helping people in Sichuan who have leprosy

## Four Year Project Report

April 2008 to March 2012

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## **1. Executive Summary**

### **1.1 Overview**

1.1.1 The second three-year plan of the project sponsored by the Kadoorie Charitable Foundation ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, with an unspent balance of RMB1,578,252.42. RCHKS-Handa applied for, and was granted, permission to use the fund balance on extension projects to be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012.

The Project extended its services from Physical Rehabilitation and Prevention of Disability in the first three-year plan of 2005 – 2008; to include also services and programmes on Community Development, Education and Social Rehabilitation in the second phase plan of 2008 – 2012.

The Project served 4 Project villages in 2005 and expanded services to 7 villages (namely Xide, Jinyang, Puge, Ganluo, Butuo, Muli and Luding) and 2 rehabilitation homes (i.e. Huili and Yanbian) in 2009.

1.1.2 The Project saw major changes in management – our implementing partner Handa Rehabilitation and Welfare Association departed by mutual agreement from the Project in August 2009. The Board took immediate actions to ensure least disruption to the Project by taking up direct management of the Project from August 2009. New management personnel were appointed in Hong Kong, the team and structure in Xichang Office remained unchanged.

Former CEO Mr. K L Bok, appointed in November 2009, resigned at the end of June 2011. Ms. Liza Yu, then Board Director who was familiar with operation and management objectives, resigned immediately from the Board and took up the position on 1<sup>st</sup> July to minimize impact on the Project. The handover was efficient and effective. Ms. Liza Yu visited Liangshan in July to personally communicate the transition to the Project team and reviewed work progress. She visited Xichang office and Project villages regularly as part of her ongoing management regime.

1.1.3 Some programme activities lagged behind in 2008. Delay in those activities caught up in 2009 to 2011, except for a pig pen programme in Jinyang and city tour and village visits of social awareness programme. The former was held up by the delay in completion of a bio-gas pool supported by the local government which was a pre-requisite for building the pig pen. The latter was postponed owing to manpower shortage resulted from resignation of a social worker and swine flu that such activities were discouraged by the Government.

1.1.4 Financially, total expenditure of operation of The Leprosy Project in

Liangshan between April 2008 to March 2012 amounted to RMB7,340,872.48 where KCF's portion was RMB3,662,550.70. There is a balance of RMB69,087.30 of KCF fund unspent for the plan of 2008-2012. (Total fund granted for 2008 – 2012 was RMB3,731,638.00 minus total KCF fund spent RMB3,662,550.70 = RMB69,087.30)

1.1.5 Donor visits were held every year so that donors could visit project villages and rehabilitation homes to meet the PALs and villagers personally and understand more about programmes implementation and personally assess the outcomes.

1.1.6 In 2011 to 2012, a total of 9 project sites, 7 rehab villages and 2 rehab homes were covered; namely Xide, Puge, Ganluo, Butuo, Jinyang, Muli, Luding, Huili and Yanbian. There were a total of 1660 villagers and where 327 are People Affected by Leprosy (PAL) at the end of the Project year of 2011 to 2012. The distribution of beneficiaries of the Project is as follows:

	<b>X</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Total</b>
# of villagers in Q2	405	542	93	211	126	109	62	56	22	<b>1626</b>
# of villagers in Q4	403	542	94	208	156	109	62	65	21	<b>1660</b>
# of PAL in Q2	85	57	13	42	32	23	28	34	22	<b>336</b>
# of PAL in Q4	84	57	13	40	32	22	26	32	21	<b>327</b>

## 1.2 Key Programmes Achievement between April 2008 to March 2012

### 1.2.1 Social and Psychological Rehabilitation / Public Awareness Education

- Volunteer village visits and cross- village activities were carried out as scheduled to bring the public and students to villages to enhance social integration.
- Websites were set up in both Hong Kong and China as platforms for communication between public and the Project.  
<http://www.theleprosyproject.org/>  
<http://www.lsrdc.org/>
- Public activities with participation of PALs and villagers were held in schools and city centres.
- 311 International Day of Dignity events were held in City Centre in Xichang in 2009 and 2012, in villages of Ganluo and Xide in 2010 and in Duiping County between Butuo and Jinyang in 2011. These activities attracted thousands of public to join the event or set their feet to a Leprosy Rehab Village for the first time of their lives.

- Celebration of Torch Festival was organised by villagers with assistance from the Project has been carried out in Puge every year.
- Volunteer teams comprising students and the general public were set up. They supported many of the public awareness programmes and social integration programmes.
- An Art Performance Team comprising of PALs and villagers in Xide was set up.
- Facebook of the Project has been registered, and videos of Project activities have been uploaded to YouTube and Youku.
- Quarterly Newsletters were issued in both Hong Kong and Xichang reporting on Project activities to keep donors and the public informed of the Project.
- A Professor was invited to visit various villages to give advice on psychological rehabilitation.
- A TV documentary “Homecoming Journey of a PAL” about leprosy and PAL Qian Zhichang in Puge was produced and broadcasted nationwide in 2010, which was subsequently shown in Hong Kong at the U-Cinemas of HK Federation of Youth Groups in October 2010 with an interactive Q & A section from audiences and the director; which was also unloaded to internet for viewing.
- A group wedding was held in Yanbian in October 2011 for couples of PALs who had been living together for decades. This was to recognize their love and support to each other and celebration of their lives. The event was reported by local television and newspapers.

#### 1.2.2 Livelihood Improvement / Community Capacity Building / Agriculture Improvements

- A total amount of RMB293,600 was injected to the Community Funds Scheme; i.e. Micro Finance Schemes to Xide, Ganluo, Puge, Butuo, Jinyang and Luding since July 2009. An accumulated amount of RMB702,350 has been loaned out with the interest income of RMB28,782.25 which benefited 342 households within these villages. Part of the interest income was to benefit Five-Guaranteed Households and PALs who were not able to loan to ensure everyone benefits from the schemes.
- Embroidery venture in Xide continued to bring income, and sense of pride to the Ladies’ Embroidery Team.
- Village Management Committees were set up in villages with Community Development (CD) Approach.
- On-site training and field trips were organised for villagers on agricultural,

farming, grafting techniques of walnut trees, environmental protection and embroidery.

- A clinic cum activity centre was built in Muli in December 2011 and a new activity centre extension in Puge was completed in 2011.
- 12 village representatives, together with the project team, participated in training on eco-farming in Beijing and Lankao in June 2011. This was a new experience to the PALs and villagers as they could go to the Capital city and learn from leading organisations.
- Adult education by volunteer tutors was launched in the summer of 2011; Members of the women's embroidery group formed a self-learning group with the support from teachers of the school in Xide.
- A new village cooperative, the Ganluo Sunflower Village Cooperative, was set up in Ganluo and registered with the local government in March 2010. This enabled the village management committee of Ganluo to become the Council of the legal organisation with villagers as members and work on agricultural and community development of the village.
- A three-day meeting for representatives of all 7 villages, mainly members of the village management committees, was held in end of August 2011 in Puge, to discuss the systems, management and rationales of establishment and operation of a mutual help organisation of the villagers. It was resolved in the meeting that a multi-village cooperative would be set up and Council members were elected. This was subsequently named The Black Soil Cooperative and registered in Xichang in October 2011.
- Books and equipment for community libraries were purchased. Computers were purchased, to support self-learning of villagers, as well as volunteering teaching for adults and school pupils.
- A multi-village cooperative was set up and registered as Black Soil Cooperative for Organic Produce in Xichang in October 2011. The brand and trademark of Black Soil Cooperative were registered, and on-line sales platform was set up. An open publicly event was organised in the name of the Black Soil Cooperative to promote care and concern of PAL and leprosy in the city centre of Xichang on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2012, An information booth of the Black Soil Cooperative was set up in the Moon Square to promote its brand and showcased products. The products were well received by the public.
- A general meeting of The Black Soil Cooperatives was held on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2012; community funds were officially transferred to the Black Soil for centralized management and enhanced governance.
- Bee keeping trainings were given to villagers in all project villages. Modern bee keeping equipment was subsequently provided in Ganluo and

Xide which directly improved productivity and income of beekeepers in these villages. (This programme is supported by other foundations)

- Eco pig pens (fermentation bed pig pens) were built in Puge and Ganluo. (This Programme is sponsored by Rotary Club)
- Irrigation channels were built in Xide to transfer more than 80 mu of dry land to paddy fields to enable PALs to grow a wider variety of crops.
- A water reservoir with the capacity of more than 2000 cubic meter was completed in Xide which ensured irrigation need of more than 1000 mu of field within the village.
- Capacity training and field trips were given to committee members of the Black Soil Cooperative and villagers in December 2011 and February 2012.
- An internet selling platform was set to help promote products of The Black Soil Cooperatives; simple packing, labeling and pricing systems has also been set up.
- Promotion and training of vinyl house farming was implemented. Vinyl green houses were built in Xide and Ganluo to enable farming in bad weather conditions, e.g. in cold and dry winters and diversification of crops. This enables villages of a better income source

### 1.2.3 Physical Rehabilitation

- There were 332 PALs in 8 Project villages and homes in 2008-2009 and 327 PALs in 9 Project sites at the fourth quarter of 2011-2012.
- PALs with ulcers decreased from 86 in 8 villages in 2008-2009 (as Luding was joined in 2009-2010) to 50 at the end of 2011-2012. That was decreased from 25.9% to 15.3%.
- There PALs who performed self-care in the second quarter increased from 244 in the second quarter to 272 out of 327 PALs at the end of 2011-2012.
- 75 cases of eye surgery on cataracts and lagophthalmos were done, which benefited 74 PALs.
- 23 prostheses and 43 ankle foot orthoses were dispatch to PALs in need timely.
- 2993 pairs of protective shoes were sent to PALs during the period and another 2000 pairs of stock were replenished in March 2012.
- Other POD supplies, tools and orthopedic devices were sent to healthcare workers and PALs timely during every village visit.
- Medical Consultant and Director visited Project sites on regular basis to oversee the implementation of POD works and assessment on staff and healthcare workers.
- Trainings on knowledge in Leprosy, diabetes and Tuberculosis were given

by Medical Director to our staff during visits.

- Training to Healthcare Workers was conducted every year in Xichang Office and on-site training in villages or homes.
- Overall eyesight test and data collection of all villages and homes was conducted in February and March 2012 for assessment of number of quantity needed for eye surgeries.
- Management system of healthcare workers and new procedure of POD work have been clarified in 2011.
- Classification of disability of PALs has been following the WHO disability grading of 0, 1 and 2.
- Surgery of PAL with deformed foot was conducted in March 2012.
- 1000 copies of handbooks on self-care, AIDS, TB, Diabetes, and other common diseases were produced and dispatched to PALs and villagers.
- Health education to PALs, villagers and healthcare workers was conducted during every visit.
- Anti-drug and AIDS campaign has been launched in the year 2011 to 2012.

#### 1.2.4 Hygiene and Sanitation

- The Clinic cum Activity Centre in Jinyang leprosy village was completed and officially opened in May 2009.
- The rehabilitation center in Sunflower Village in Ganluo was opened during the 311 event in March 2010.
- Three water tanks in Butuo as built instead of the originally plan of four; the remaining (4<sup>th</sup>) water tank was built by local county government. Power lines in Butuo were re-wired to minimize the risk of fire hazards.
- Showers and toilets were renovated in Yanbian. A solar water heater was installed to provide safe and convenient hot water for the PALs.
- Irrigation pipes were built in Jinyang and Butuo with the labor input from villagers for better farming environment.
- 20 stoves and flues were installed in Xide and Ganluo.
- Energy saving lights were installed in Puge to address the problem of insufficient lighting at night owing to low power supply.
- A 2,000 meter long sewage drain was built in Jinyang to improve hygiene and protect the environment.
- Building of concrete walking paths and renovation of the public lavatory for five-guaranteed households in Xide were completed.
- Bathrooms for five-guaranteed households with solar water heater were built in Butuo to encourage observance of personal hygiene.
- A total of 900 meter water pipes were built to bring clean water to 9

households in Ganluo.

- Clinic cum activity centres in various villages were enhanced with new furniture and equipment for meetings and the use of Village Management Committees as office.
- School toilets in Xide and Puge were renovated with tap water connected and washing basin installed. Shower rooms with solar water heaters were also built to enhance personal hygiene of the school children.
- Shower rooms installed with solar water heaters were built in Xide and Luding to provide convenient and safe hot water to PALs.

#### 1.2.5 Education / Community Education

- Bursaries have been granted to 16 students amounted to RMB16,000 in 2008, which gradually expanded to 40 students from primary school to senior high with the amount up to RMB40,560 in 2011.
- Volunteer teaching programme with participation of university students from all over China spent weeks living in villages to teach and live with students in villages.
- Xie Erhai, one of our sponsored students in Puge leprosy village, was admitted to the Shanghai University. As the first student from our project villages making the way to the university, he brought encouraging hope to fellow villagers. Two other young villagers were later admitted to other universities.
- A Farmer School by using Farmer Field School (FFS) approach was set up. Two specialists from the LSM Rural Reconstruction Centre in Beijing were invited to Ganluo to give training on co-operatives and community funds. 12 villagers from six villages and six staff members participated in the training.
- Scholarships, learning aids and books have been granted to students with outstanding academic performance or students in need.
- Provision of equipment to school and study aide to students when needed.
- A school kitchen was built in Xide during the summer break of 2011. The facility enabled provision of free lunch to the pupils starting the school year of 2011. This has become a big incentive for parents to allow their children to go to school.

## **2. Key Programmes Implementation, Achievement, Impacts and Future Plans**

### **2.1 Social & Psychological Rehabilitation / Public Awareness Education**

#### **Implementations and Achievements**

##### **2.1.1 311 International Day of Dignity and Respect**

The 311 event held at the Moon Square in 2009 with the participation of Chairman of the Board, Officials from Liangshan Prefecture Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and other Government Officials that enabled PALs, villagers and village kids to make their debut performance in front of general public. That was a big step forward of social integration; and public got to know that Leprosy was not as that they have been thinking of.

*Video of the 311 event in 2009*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2SRLSGDZHM>

The 311 events of 2010 were held in Ganluo and Xide on March 9 and March 11 respectively, attracting more than 90% of villager attending the activities. 12 village representatives from other 5 villages attended the events as well. Villagers and village heads from neighboring villages as well as township and county officials were invited and attended these events organized by PAL themselves. Variety shows, singing contest, Yi-style wrestling, horse racing in Ganluo that attracted an audience of around 2000. The first ever beauty pageant of Yi ladies was held in Xide during the activities.

Media coverage of the 311 events in 2010

*凉山网络电视*

<http://www.lsiptv.cn/2010/0315/0NMDAwMDAwNTMoNg.html>

*四川在线.凉山频道*

<http://liangshan.scol.com.cn/wsxl/20100313/2010313113811.htm>

*凉山日报，凉山新闻网*

[http://www.ls666.com/channel/weekend/2010-03/20100319\\_weekend\\_sd\\_50335.html](http://www.ls666.com/channel/weekend/2010-03/20100319_weekend_sd_50335.html)

*四川在线，凉山频道*

<http://liangshan.scol.com.cn/mls/20100322/201032211052.htm>

*凉山彝文网*

<http://bbs.yizuren.com/viewthread.php?tid=48985&extra=page%3D1%26amp%3Borderby%3Ddateline%26amp%3Bascdesc%3DDESC>

In 2011, the event of International Leprosy Day was carried out in Duiping Town located between Butuo and Jinyang in January. More than 20 representatives from 9 of our Project villages and homes as well as their families attended the event. Ladies dancing group consisted of 10 members, traditional Yi dancer and the famous blind Yi singer Muguo participated in the event. Children and Ladies performing group from Xide also performed at the event. Muguo told us that he would love to join such meaningful event again in the future.

Nearly 2,000 audiences attended the event at the local secondary school in Duiping together with officials from Liangshan CDC, People's Friendship Association (PFA) and local Government Officials. Audiences from the town were invited to play games and perform with PAL on stage. More than 5,000 souvenirs with flyers of knowledge on Leprosy were distributed to fellow attendants such as calendar, shopping bags with messages from the Project.

*Pictures and reports on the event of the Leprosy Day 2011.*

[http://theleprosyproject.org/newsletter\\_pdf/Better Times April 2011 ENG.pdf](http://theleprosyproject.org/newsletter_pdf/Better_Times_April_2011_ENG.pdf)

After very hard work of staff and volunteers in Xichang, the permit for organising public events in city centre was granted 5 days before the event. We were pleased to be sponsored by a local advertising company for free coverage of TV ad in local public transportations. Officials from the CDC, Project Chairman Mr. Peter Barrett, Medical Director, Dr. Theresia Liem, Project CEO Ms. Liza Yu attended the event. Crowds of audience were attracted on the form the beginning of rehearsal till the end of the event at the evening. Professional singers and local art performing group volunteered to perform at the event; singing, dancing, tradition Yi chanting, drama and poetry chanting by PALs, villagers, village kids, volunteer, women art performing group in Xichang and our talented staff. Yoga and spinning performance were also performed by professional Yoga teachers and staff from a local gymnasium. Audience had been so passionate that they were not distracted by the heat of the sun. Also thanks to our devoted volunteer team help clear up the Moon Square after the event.

*Video of the advertisement on local public transportation*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eF1pXEZWUz4>

*Videos of 311 activities of 2012 at the Moon Square*

[http://v.youku.com/v\\_show/id\\_XMzcyNzU3NDIo.html](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMzcyNzU3NDIo.html)

[http://v.youku.com/v\\_show/id\\_XMzcyNTMyMjIw.html](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMzcyNTMyMjIw.html)

#### 2.1.2 Interactive activities between PALs and the Public

51 PALs from 6 villages stepped out of the village to set their feet the very first time on the ground of a big city, joining the city tours in November 2008. Volunteers and

PALs delivering flyers of knowledge of leprosy at the Moon Square, heart of Xichang City, the result was overwhelmingly positive; public talked to PALs and volunteers, and they all admitted that they had been misled by traditional thinking towards leprosy which was actually not scary at all. Volunteers and staff also brought PALs to the most famous scenic spot, Qionghai Lake and the event was also reported by local TV news.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brRvEASMLR8>

Owing to the outbreak of Swine Flu (H1N1) in 2009, public activity was not encouraged by the Government; the planned Xichang City tour was replaced by the 311 activities in March 2010.

PAL representatives from Puge participated in the publicity and education activity in Xichang College, more than 200 students and participants received positive message from PAL and project staff. Students told us that they had a wrong perception of Leprosy in the past and they found that Leprosy was not what they have thought of; they would definitely tell their friends and family the fact of Leprosy which was curable and not scary at all. The activity then held again at the Wetland Park of Xichang City in April and in September 2011 in Xichang College. Audiences of more than 300 were attracted. Dr. Lu from the chronic disease department of the CDC was invited to give a talk on leprosy; PAL representatives from Puge also shared their life in a rehab village with the participants. A variety show and a pledge signing ceremony to eliminate stigma against leprosy were held after the talk. Feedback from the event was that leprosy was just a disease in books, and not as terrifying as people had thought of. The most important take-away was that “Leprosy Is Curable!”

A lady arts performance team in Xide consists of 10 members in Xide was formed in July 2011. Dance instructors from art performing group in Xichang City were invited to coach team members three times during the period. Costumes and equipment were purchased. They were all for their performance at the event of the International Leprosy Day to be held in Xichang City on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2012.

A group wedding was held in Yanbian in October 2011. PALs have been living together in the same home for decades; and they were able to organise their own little family at last. PALs who have been abandoned by their family and the public for decades are no different from any of us; they also need families and love. The wedding was widely reported in local newspapers and TV news.

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNDLMFwvLw&context=C41f8d6fADvjVQa1PpcFOft5Zi5D4b37tUtHzGs\\_zC7363jAGW8aU=](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNDLMFwvLw&context=C41f8d6fADvjVQa1PpcFOft5Zi5D4b37tUtHzGs_zC7363jAGW8aU=)

### 2.1.3 Torch Festival

The Torch Festival in Puge Village was a breakthrough in social rehabilitation program. It has been a regular event organized by villagers and targeted on the participation of neighborhood villagers since 2009. The Festival was held in the Puge leprosy village, attended by more than 90% of villagers from the village, 12 outside village leaders and nearly a thousand of villagers from the neighborhood, volunteers and Liangshan CDC representatives.

### 2.1.4 Volunteer Village Visits and Maintenance of Volunteer Team

The Project implemented 3 village visits to Yanbian and Ganluo when the team consisting of 16 members was first set up in 2008.

There were only two village visits in 2009 due to the outbreak of Swine Flu; public activities were discouraged by the Government.

A volunteer led recreation mission was brought to the home in Yanbian in May 2010. 7 volunteers visited the rehabilitation home, serving 23 PALs there. The purpose of the mission was to enrich PAL's daily life by recreation and interaction. Volunteers played games with PALs as well as made dumpling for them as dinner followed by a movie.

7 volunteers went to Huili in November 2010 to entertain PALs and their family members, the home is isolated and surrounded by mine factories. PALs and children in Huili told us that they hardly had entertainment in any form; and it was great that there had been so many energetic youngsters to teach and mingle with the kids. Volunteers said that after direct contact with PALs that they got to know much better of the disease and the real life of PALs and they learned how to cherish life.

7 Volunteers visited Butuo in December 2010; it took long hours to walk through dangerous mountain paths and valley to get into the village, it was already dark when they have arrived at the village. Volunteers did house cleaning for PALs and made dinner for them; movies were shown in the village after dinner. PALs and villagers told us that it was the first time in their life to see a movie and the food was even better than their New Year food. Volunteers also brought recreational activities and group games to entertain children and villagers.

10 volunteers from the Ladies Dancing Group in Xichang City taught dance techniques and new steps to the ladies' cooperative in Xide in order to prepare for the performance on the Leprosy Day in January 2011. Both ladies groups told us that they learned from each other with new steps and they had new friends. They surely would seek chance to perform together in the future.

3 volunteers and Auntie Yang from the Women's Art Perming Group of Xichang visited Xide, and they were all amazed by the development and living standard of villagers and PALs there.

10 volunteers from Panzhihua together with Project staff organised the group wedding in the Home of Yanbian which has been widely reported by local media.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNDLMFwvvLw>

88 volunteers from Xichang College and 30 members of the Women's Art Performing Group of Xichang attended and performed at the 311 event of 2012.

With the coordination of Project staff, a professor from the College of Civil Administration in Changsha 长沙民政学院 was invited to visit villagers in Ganluo, Puge, Yanbian and Huili in July and August 2011, with attention to some special cases (those not willing to do self-care). He was positive about the work of the Project and gave initial comments as follows;

- Enhanced communication with Government is needed in order to obtain more resources to benefit PAL and villagers.
- He will write to Government authorities to draw their attention to the needs of PAL and Villagers.
- Exit plan could be considered for Huili, as long as they have passed the assessment of overall village capability.
- Cooperation between The College of Civil Administration of Changsha and the Project could be enhanced, especially in the area of eliminating illiteracy and follow up on the special cases.

Professor Wang said he would give us a report in writing, but that has not yet received. The Project team keeps on communicating with Professor Wang in matters such as having students on our Project as interns. While we continue to establish or continue communications with local Governments, we could only have more concrete plans after receiving the report from Professor Wang.

Volunteer recruitment has been implemented yearly to empower the team consisting of 16 on 2008 to 30 members in 2011.

Training workshops have been given to the team on schedule to enhance our service to PALs and villages.

Year-end assessment of the volunteer team has been carried out yearly; prizes have been awarded to those who had outstanding performances.

### 2.1.5 Nationwide Broadcasting of Documentary TV

A documentary TV named “Homecoming Journey of A PAL” about PAL Qian Zhichang (钱志昌) in Puge was broadcasted nationwide by Phoenix TV in October 2010, which was also screened publicly at the U-Cinema at the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups in Quarry Bay in the same month, there was also a question and answer session regarding leprosy and rehab villages conducted by the producer afterwards. The documentary TV had also been screened in various film festivals throughout China. It was filmed at the end of 2009 with support from the Project. English subtitled was also available.

*Link of the documentary from Phoenix TV:*

<http://phtv.ifeng.com/project/special/mafengbing/>

*News report regarding the documentary from Phoenix TV*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u94dv5p1vXA>

### 2.1.6 Internet and Electronic media

Both websites of Hong Kong and Xichang office have been set up with introduction of history and programmes of the Project, newsletters and programme activities have been updated regularly.

<http://www.theleprosyproject.org/> and <http://www.lsrdc.org/>

Facebook of the Project has also been registered.

<http://www.facebook.com/theleprosyproject>

Video channel on YouTube and YouKu has been set and videos of news coverage or project activities were also unloaded to share online.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1P6AJGFG8rE>

## **Impacts**

The presence of PALs and their families in public areas of Xichang was a breakthrough for the city during our first 311 event.

Here were some comments from the public:

- “Don’t worry. I don’t discriminate against them.” (passer-by receiving leaflets during the City Tour)
- “I am not afraid. They are just like us. I would like to visit them in their village. The woman at the reception also wants to go.” (worker at Nine Points Hotel in Xichang, after attending the March 11 event in the square right across the hotel)
- “I want to visit the village.” (the guesthouse owner’s son in Duiping, where we usually stay on our way to Jinyang leprosy village)

Generally, a sense of hope and confidence was felt in their reflections of the public education activities, particularly the March 11 Day. “Now I can go anywhere” was the usual comment from those who stepped out of the leprosy village for the first time. This was not a light comment if we knew their personal stories:

- “My parents put me in a sack and threw me into the river. Somebody picked me up. I have survived a really hard life. But you, not related to me, took such great care of us. We have nothing to give in return but to take good care of ourselves.”

Through the self-organized 311 events in Ganluo and Xide in 2010, PAL gained their first experience in coordinating with other villages and parties to organize events and confidence. Abu Yimu from Sunflower Village of Ganluo said, “Over these years, PALs are getting to understand how to undergo self-care and POD process to reduce wounds and ulcers. Discrimination against PAL parents has been eliminated and second generations of PALs now have more consciousness and respect to their parents. .... Numerous discussions with the Project staff during the preparation of the 311 activities helped. We aimed to attract neighbor villagers to come to visit us and let them see how our life is here, not to be scared of us anymore. We do gain face in these activities.”

More than 3300 of head counts of the public attended the 311 event in Ganluo and Xide in 2010 who really stepped their feet onto the ground of a Rehabilitation Village and got to know and see the real life of PAL and to realize that they were no different from themselves.

People attending the 311 event held in Duiping which located in between Jinyang and Butuo in 2011, told us that they all knew that there were Leprosy Rehab Villages around the area, but they dared not to contact any of them in the past; they also thought that it was highly contagious. They found after the event that PALs were no different from them and they did not have to worry about getting infected as they learned that more than 95% of human beings are immune to the disease and which is curable now. PALs from Jinyang and Butuo told us that they had been isolated before and now they were enchanted to be part of the community again; the most important thing was that they felt that they are recognised by public.

The highlight of the 311 event held at the Moon Square of Xichang City was the exhibition and sales stands of products of The Black Soil Cooperative; crowds of people were attracted to the stands and inquired for product information; most of the products were sold out which we did not intend to sell but visitors were too keen to purchase the eco products from your Project Villages. PALs and villagers were all very encouraged to witness that their products have become popular and the most important was that people did buy their products. Selling channels shall be set up both on direct sales and on-line shops for the Cooperative.

Through the self-organized Torch Festival, PALs gained their first experience in coordinating with other villages and parties to organize events and confidence. Puge villagers went through a significant process of self-recognition and social acceptance. As the banner went, 'We are in charge of our festival!'

Abu Yimu from Sunflower Village of Ganluo said, “Over these years, PALs are getting to understand how to undergo self-care and POD process to reduce wounds and ulcers.

Discrimination against PALs has been eliminated and second generations of PALs now have more consciousness and respect to their parents. .... Numerous discussions with the Project staff during the preparation of the 311 activities helped. We aimed to attract neighbor villagers to come to visit us and let them see how our life is here, not to be scared of us anymore. We do gain face in these activities.”

Staff gained self-confidence and increased the sense of belonging to the Project as well as team cohesion. During the process of organizing activities, staff got to understand the mode of “village coordinator” and learned to analyze clearly and solve problem accordingly.

As we do not have independent legal standing in Liangshan yet, we are still facing difficulty in dealing with some Government departments. Our Project Manager had to manage to liaise the referral by the CDC to be able to invite officials at various levels (up to Prefecture level) to attend the 311 event, for example.

The impact was not a result of the social rehab programme alone, but a combination of the programmes over the past years. However, the positive, direct encounter with government officials, the media, volunteers and general public confirmed their positive self-image. For instance, a villager from Puge said, “*March 11 is our day!*” The sense of hope would be a significant engine of change.

Volunteers witnessed self-improvement in organizing activities and the real need of PAL through a more specific involvement in activities. “Letter Project” and “Companion Education” were proposed by volunteers and under exploration.

PALs in Yanbian told us that they had the best dumplings; they also said that those young and energetic volunteers bring much joy and vitality to the home. They hope that there would be more such activities.

Volunteers not only brought joy to PALs and villagers, but also sent messages to their own family and friends that “Leprosy is not a demon”, “leprosy is curable”. “PALs are no difference from any of us.”

### **Future Plans**

As the project has been scaled down to focus on Medical and POD works since April 2012, activities on Social Rehabilitation Education shall also be suspended or scaled down. However, the Project shall try the best to implement social integration activities, maintenance of the volunteer team, publishing and mailing of newsletters and internet publicity of the Project; in view of this, Board members have been organising fund raising activities in order to keep the Project moving forward.

## **2.2 Livelihood Improvement / Community Capacity Building and Agriculture Improvements**

### **2.2.1 Community Development and Livelihood Improvement**

The Project was planned initially to implement Community Development programmes in Xide, Ganluo, Butuo and Puge in 2008 to 2009, targeting 52 PAL households; however, the project could only be able to secure the vacant post of Community Development Consultant in March 2009; the Programme then deferred to have its kick start in the year of 2009 to 2010.

In April 2009, a new community development officer settled in. He was responsible for livelihood improvement, and hygiene and sanitation related infrastructural projects. Under the guidance of the CD consultant, the CD Officer and the Assistant CD Officer teamed up to launch the CD-based programs in May.

The consultant (Chen) conducted site observations and provided final report that focused on individual staff performance rather than village program plans.

Achievements and catch up for the back log of 2008 to 2009 were completed to according to program plan.

2 electronic and 4 diesel feed powdering machines were bought; which were managed by the Village Community Committee and for the communal use of all villagers in Ganluo, Xide, Puge and Butuo.

10 stoves and flues had been installed in Ganluo in 2010 in addition to the successful trial of 10 sets during the previous year. As Ganluo is exceptionally cold in winters, villagers used to set fire to cook indoors using conventional stoves which is dangerous and produced hazardous smoke. 9 sets of stoves and flues designed based on actual need of villagers in Xide were also installed in 2010, and the feedback was encouraging.

A village cooperative for Ganluo was registered locally. The coop will be responsible for operation and management of the community development fund. A management committee was elected and management system was established.

Eco pig pen was planned to be built after the harvest season of August in Ganluo. The pilot eco pig pen was completed in Puge and experience would apply to those in Ganluo and Luding.

A joint village conference on multi-village co-operative was held in Puge on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2011; 26 villager representatives from Xide, Puge, Ganluo, Luding, Muli, Butuo and Jinyang attended the 3 day conference. Resolution was made representatives from 3 villages, Ganluo, Xide and Puge, agreed to form a multi-village cooperative, agreed on the founding policies and elected officers to the council and the monitoring board. The multi-village coop was registered in Xichang City in October 2011; named “Black Soil Cooperative for Organic Produce”.

Committee members of the Black Soil Coop have been elected right after the license of the Coop had been issued by authorities. Mr. Wengu Ciha from Jinyang and Jilie Lahuo from Butuo, both are PAL, were elected as the Chairman of the Council and Head of the Board of Supervisors respectively; and second generations of PALs from each village have also been elected as board members of the Committee. The Project shall act as a guiding and supporting party to the Coop.

The Village Cooperative in Ganluo has been re-organised and registered as Ganluo Sunflower Village Cooperative. Community fund managed by the Village Management Committee had been transferred to the Coop for on-going management. RMB40,000 were raised for 16 households in Ganluo for their half share of the Eco Pig Pens in Ganluo with the Project. With the support of the Project, the Coop in Ganluo managed to sell products from villagers such as honey, beans, Sichuan peppers for over RMB20,000 in 2011-2012.

A general meeting of The Black Soil Cooperative was held on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2012; community funds were officially transferred to the Black Soil for centralized management and enhanced governance.

Books and equipment for community libraries in Ganluo, Xide, Puge, Jinyang, Muli and Luding have been ordered from Amazon and other suppliers and delivered in October 2011. Electronic teaching aids such as television sets and DVD players were bought and used for volunteer teaching in August.

Embroidery Group formed by ladies from Xide with support and promotional sales from the Project and St. Stephen Chapels kept bringing income to ladies in Xide, which directly improved their family income and social status in village. Products have been sold at yearly. Charity sales of St. Stephen’s Chapel and St. John’s Cathedral; embroidery patches and bags were also sold at Rotary conferences and other events. They were also able to manage their own income. An exposure trip to sales market was organized to let members from the embroidery team understand the market of the embroidery products. A training course was offered in May to

enhance embroidery. An embroidery competition was held in Xide and prizes and awards were given winners. Training on embroidery was given to the embroidery cooperative of Xide in July 2010 and February 2011; design of pattern and products as well as technique in embroidery has been improved greatly with the help of experts. They learned how to use sewing machine to make their products more durable with better finishing.

#### 2.2.2 Trainings and Capacity Building to Villagers and Members of Village Management Committee and Cooperatives

Community Development Officer and 4 villagers attended the training on livestock management offered by Heifer, China in 2008.

There were CD site visits and training performed in program villages, mainly in Ganluo, Xide, Butuo and Puge in 2009 to 2010.

Beekeeping training in Ganluo was given by professionals from Yebazi Beekeeping Cooperative from Xichang City; 15 households participated in the training. Modern beekeeping equipment was supplied by the Project and regulations of Plan Bee Project were also set. Beekeeping programme has been copied and implemented in Xide during 2011-2012; trainings have been given to villagers participated in the programme and bee hives and equipment have also been purchased for villagers to initiate their own bee keeping programme.

8 representatives of the Village Development Committees (VDC) from Puge, Xide, Ganluo and Butuo together with Project staff visited various locations within greater Sichuan Province for capacity trainings on agriculture as well as management of VDC. They visited Dabashan Society of Ecology and Poverty Study, Chengdu office of Community Companion, Light of Sichuan Community Development Advisory Centre, Handicap International Mianzhu Office and Tu Fang Zi in Chengdu. Attendants saw the infra-structures of those communities as well as a variety of interest groups. Lectures on principles of participation approach, self-management, election methods as well as the role and purpose of Community Fund were given during the 8-day visit and training. Fellow representatives of VDC reflected that they have learned the operation of VDC and seen what have other communities done in village development as well as their infra-structures. They would hold general meetings to share with other villagers of what they have learned.

Training in grafting techniques of walnut trees was given in Ganluo in 2011 to 12 representatives from Xide, Ganluo, Puge, Luding, Jinyang and Butuo by the Bureau

of Science & Technology and the Walnut Association of Ganluo. Participants learned basic grafting techniques of walnut trees in order to enhance productivities during the 2-day training. Each Walnut tree is expected to yield 40 cattles of walnuts with a gross income would be raised to RMB10,000 per mu of land per year in four to five years. 345 saplings of walnut trees were bought by the representatives after the training with the subsidy from the Project. The same programme was the carried out again in Xide in February 2012; 14 villagers from 7 of the Project villages namely, Xide, Puge, Ganluo, Jinyang, Butuo, Muli and Luding attended the training like the one implemented in Ganluo the previous year.

Eco pig pens (Fermentation Bed Pig Pens) were introduced in Puge, Luding and Ganluo. Two new and odorless pig pens were built in two households in Puge, and seven were transformed from traditional ones in Luding. The flagship pig pen with capital input from villagers and the Project was planned to complete in April 2012. (This is the programme supported by Rotary Club)

12 village representatives from Xide, Puge, Ganluo, Luding, Muli, Jinyang and Butuo together with Project staff attended the training in Eco-Farming and management of cooperatives in Beijing and Lankao in June, 2011. Villagers learned basic skills and development prospects of eco-farming. Talks on organising and management of village cooperatives were also given included. Project office planned to register a multi-village cooperative within the Prefecture in October to ensure a legal entity to coordinate development of these villages. Villagers and committee members were not entirely confident in their capability in organising and management of cooperatives after the initial training in August. Guidance and support from the Project team would continue, and on-going training will be arranged.

Adult education by volunteer tutors was added to Ganluo and Puge following positive feedback from last year to meet the needs of villagers. Villagers were very eager to learn, especially in writing their Chinese names and some basic word for day to day communication.

### 2.2.3 Community Development Fund (Micro Finance Schemes)

The Community Development Fund was firstly initiated in July in 2009 consisting of CD Fund and Funds for Sow Bank, which was combined to CD Funds afterwards. Interest rates and regulations were set for the funds; trainings on members of VMC and management of the funds were given by the Project.

With experiences gained and reviewed, a new management system of community

fund was agreed at respective meetings of village development committees in Xide and Puge in 2011. New interest rates, in three categories, were set in Xide and Puge respectively – 5% for loans on a 6-month term, 8% for a 10-months term and 11% for a 12-month term in Xide, 8% for loans of a 6 month term and 11% for a 12-month term in Puge. A guarantor would be required to co-sign the loan agreement; and the guarantor would not be eligible for any loan applications.

A total of RMB293,600 were injected to Micro Finance from July 2009 to March 2012, to 6 villages namely. Xide, Ganluo, Puge, Butuo, Jinyang and Luding; which generated an accumulated loans of RMB702,350 with an interest income of RMB28,782.25. A total of 342 households benefited from the programme. (Please refer to the table listed below)

Trust and confidence has been another issue in the development of village; villagers might worry about the Fund might not be used properly. Their worries are normal, an enhanced monitoring system and 100% percent transparency is very important to improve trust amongst villagers and VMC. Project staff established the practice of making public all transactions of the fund by posting on the board at the community centre so that villagers know about the operation of the Fund.

Part of the interest income was to benefit five-guaranteed households and PALs, who were not able to engage in agricultural activities and would not need loan, to ensure everyone in village benefits from the programme.

#### Micro Finance Funds from 2009 to 2012

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Date of Input</b>	<b>Total Input</b>	<b>Accu. Loans</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>Households Benefited</b>
<b>Xide</b>	Jul – Sep 09	71,000	153,000	1,389.75	90
<b>Ganluo</b>	Jul – Nov 09	50,600	177,000	8,080.00	43
<b>Puge</b>	Oct 10 – Jan 11	64,000	220,900	12,532.50	123
<b>Butuo</b>	Dec 10	48,000	94,450	5,070.00	67
<b>Jinyang</b>	Jan 12	28,800	36,000	1,080.00	12
<b>Luding</b>	Mar 12	31,200	21,000	630	7
<b>Total:</b>		<b>293,600</b>	<b>702,350</b>	<b>28,782.25</b>	<b>342</b>

Issues in loan repayment were noted in some villages in the initial stage, but those were all addressed by end of 2011. Some villagers did not repay the loan when the repayment date was due; they pay new interests for loans extension instead. In view of this, The Project took following actions to intensify training and step up management:

- a. The “unpaid loans” are not bad debts. Some villagers extended the loan for another term when the loan payment date was due, and the village management committee (VMC) agreed. That’s why the principals were not repaid, and the borrowers kept paying interests. The villagers and VMC did not see this as an issue as long as funds were available in the village community development (CD) fund. We, from the Project perspective, saw this as a potential risk in the future if everyone would do the same. We have enhanced training to the VMC and revised the CD fund management policy to tighten control over funds management. The revised policy was individually discussed with and agreed by each VMC. All VMC signed off the new policy by the end of 2011.
- b. Participatory approach was taken. Villagers were nominated to VMC to manage village matters and the CD fund. All loan records were made transparent to all villagers through writing on the notice board in the village activity centre in addition to keeping in the book.
- c. To enhance the capacity of VMC members, training and discussion sessions were conducted from time to time in addition to coaching by project team during village visits. Training was held in August in Puge. Training on CD funds was organized in December 2011.
- d. In some villages, demand for loans was not high. Villagers dared not borrow loans as there were few new development opportunities that they felt confident enough. To address this, the Project expanded programmes in agricultural improvement such as eco pig pens and vinyl house farming, etc. and ran pilot programme to demonstrate the process and achievement.
- e. In addition, The Black Soil Cooperative was set up in October 2011 which aimed to establish joint marketing channels for the agricultural products. This cooperative, with formal registration and management system, could operate micro-finance programmes under supervision of the Project.
- f. A general meeting of The Black Soil Cooperative was held on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2012 with attendance of Chairman, Supervisors and members of the Council of the Coop. Agreements were signed to transfer the Micro Finance Funds previously managed by individual village management committees to The Black Soil Cooperatives except Ganluo, as they have their own registered cooperative. The Black Soil Cooperative was responsible for application, approval, management and monitoring of the fund from then on. (Please refer to Appendix A. Info of The Black Soil Cooperative)

#### 2.2.4 Clinic cum Activity Centres

The Health Clinics cum Activity Centres in Jinyang, Ganluo and Muli were opened in May 2009, March 2010 and December 2011 respectively. To provide PALs a decent

venue for POD work and a venue for village meetings and activities. Healthcare workers no longer have to carry out POD work in open area which may be difficult during bad and cold weathers.

A new activity centre has also been completed right next to the clinic in Puge in July 2011 to provide venue for meetings and activities. Multi-village meeting was also held there.

#### 2.2.5 Agriculture Improvements

Irrigation pipes and water filtration tank were built in Xide, making possible the growing of paddy and other vegetables in the 80 mu of dry land there. With introduction of the irrigation system, villagers are now able to grow a greater variety of crops as well as rice, which can improve their income. That would also benefit the agricultural system of the village.

A 60M x 20M and 2.2 M water reservoir was completed in March 2012 in Puge, which is able to reserve up to 2640 cubic meters of water to cover the irrigation for the whole village that consists of 412 villagers and PALs of more than 100 households. This is to solve the problem of irrigation needs of more than 100mu of fields within the village and expect to have an increase in an economic income of RMB80,000 to 100,000. Row sluice and protective nets were also built to avoid flooding and contamination of the reservoir.

Capacity trainings to members of The Black Soil Coop were given in December 2011 and February 2012. 12 villagers and all Project staff attended the training in management of CD Funds and members of the Coop given by officials from Liangshan Prefecture Bureau of Agriculture and of Liangshan Prefecture Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. Villagers told us after the training that they were all surprised to find out the effort from and support from Government authorities; that they were all encouraged and confident in their own organisation. 10 villagers and 6 Project staff attended a training in organic farming and marketing of organic agricultural products in Longan Village in Chengdu. Villagers and staff learned and understand new techniques and marketing in CSA approach in organic farming as well as marketing of organic and healthy food in China.

A website of the Black Soil Cooperatives has been set up for promotion and marketing of the Coop; simple packing, labeling and pricing systems has also been set up. <http://www.heitushengtai.com/>

Exhibition of products of the Black Soil Coop was held in the Moon Square of Xichang City during the 311 events in March 2012. Products such as Honey, dehydrated vegetables, beans, walnut and bitter buckwheat flour have been showed to public as well as embroidery products from ladies in villages. Revenue of more than RMB1,000 was made during the exhibition by selling products with 4 hours and enquiries for sales of more products have been received during the event. Villagers were much encouraged by the sales.

Promotion of Vinyl House Farming was implemented; Vinyl Green Houses have been built in Xide, Luding and Ganluo to ensure villagers a bigger variety of crops and to cultivate in cold winters. Villagers are now able to diversify the variety of vegetables, which directly improve their intake of nutrition and of course their family income by selling vegetables of higher economic value.

### **Impacts**

With the feed powdering machines that solved the problem in milling feeds for their livestock so that PALs and villagers no longer have to mill manually as that may cause further damage to their wounds and ulcers.

After the installation of stoves, villagers no longer have to worry about fire hazard or burn themselves while cooking and hygiene was also improved and they are able to have hot water all year round and there is no more smoke in the house which directly improved their health.

With the registration of the Black Soil Cooperative, villagers can join efforts in establishing sales channels of products from rehab villages. Continued training on different aspects of the co-operation would be organised to help the villagers to run the co-operative.

Trainings and meeting offered to members of the Coop and Village Management Committees enhanced the capability of PALs and villages in management and accounting knowledge; which also tightened the bond between villages.

Incomes of the ladies of the embroidery group have also been improved so that they had extra money to meet their own needs. They did not have any income in the past and there has always been argument with their husbands about money. They had more confidence in themselves and felt their social status have been raised after the introduction of embroidery programme. They now have money to spend on their own needs and those of their kids.

With the Community Fund, villagers no longer needed to borrow money from loan sharks and pay high interest rates. They could expand their farming or buy more livestock to improve economic status. This will also alleviate social problems arising from illegal loans. PAL A-er

Erjie from Puge became the best model who benefited from the Fund; he made more than RMB3,000 by keeping and selling cattle with the capital borrowed from the Fund; now he can use the income to buy new livestock. Villagers also used the fund in raising and buying other livestock as well as use as capital in farming. Villagers no longer had to worry about the shortage of capital for farming equipment as well as livestock.

Villagers could grow a bigger variety of crops and rice with irrigation system and water projects. Their income and variety of food was also improved.

Villagers have become more conscious of environment protection after trainings and field trips. Participants in grafting technique of walnut trees from Puge told us that most of the villagers were planting eucalyptus as the economic value was higher, but those trees did harm to the land and made the drought worse year by year; she said that though the income may not be as good as planting eucalyptus in the short run, sustainability should be the main concern for future development.

### **Future Plans**

The project shall keep the monitoring role of the Black Soil Cooperative; micro finance funds in different villages were pooled under the management of The Black Soil Coop in order to manage more efficiently, the Project shall also be responsible in monitoring the loans and accounting of the micro finance scheme. The project shall act as the monitoring and supporting role to the cooperative though there shall be no programmes on Community Development before the funds have been secured. Project staff shall be attending and organising quarterly board meetings of the coop and offer trainings and support continuously to ensure further development of the Black Soil Cooperative.

## **2.3 Physical Rehabilitation**

### **2.3.1 Ulcers and Self-Care Performance**

There were 86 out of 332 PALs with ulcers recorded during the year of 2008 to 2009 in 8 of Project villages and homes, and the figure decreased to 50 out of 327 PALs in 9 of Project villages and homes (the Project took over Luding in the year of 2009-2010).

The Project started collecting data of PALs who performed self-care during our village visits and found that there were 272 PALs who were able to perform self-care at the fourth quarter of 2011 to 2012, and the number was 244 in the second quarter of the same year.

*Please refer to the appendix 4 for overall data collected at the end of 2011 to 2012 at the end of the report:*

### 2.3.2 Protective Devices, POD Supplies and Tools

2993 pairs of protective shoes were distributed to PALs in need during the period and another 2000 pairs of stock have been replenished in March 2012.

23 prostheses and 43 pairs of ankle foot orthoses were made and sent to PALs in need timely.

POD supplies and tools such as medical supplies for wound dressing, medicines and other tools were brought to each village to replenish the stock and ensure healthcare workers with adequate POD supplies and tools to carry out their daily work.

*Please refer to the table below for disbursement of major POD supplies and protective devices to PALs in 2008 to 2012:*

<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity Dispatched</b>
Protective Shoes (2008-2012)	2993
Thick Socks (2010-2012)	1450
Prostheses (2008-2012)	23
Ankle Foot Orthoses (2008-2012)	43
Gloves (2008-2012)	3075
Crutches (2008-2012)	75
Wheelchairs (2008-2012)	5

### 2.3.3 Eye Surgery and Other Surgery

There were 75 cases of eye surgery of cataract and lagophthalmos conducted from 2009 to 2012 which made 74 PALs to be able to see again.

A PAL in Huili had a surgery on deformed right foot done in late March 2012.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Eye Surgery</b>	<b>No. of Other Surgery</b>	<b>No. of PALs benefited</b>
2009-2010	34	0	34
2010-2011	26	0	26
2011-2012	15	1	15
<b>Total:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>

### 2.3.4 Trainings to Healthcare Workers, staff and Health Education to PALs and Villagers

The project gathered all healthcare workers in the office in Xichang to carry out training to Healthcare workers every year to enhance them with newest knowledge in POD work and their ability of on-site sterile operation; and it would be followed by on-site practice in villages or homes. This 4 to 5 days training not only enhanced personal ability of healthcare workers but also acted as a platform for them to share their experiences with each other.

Medical Director has conducted trainings in knowledge of leprosy, diabetes and tuberculosis to Project staff during her visits.

Health education was conducted by Project staff to healthcare workers, PALs and

villagers during every visit. Anti-drugs and AIDS campaign was carried out in 2011 to 2012 to educate PALs and villages the hazard of drug abuse and how to prevent AIDS, condoms have also been distributed to villagers to promote safe sex.

#### 2.3.5 General Matters

Management system of healthcare workers and new procedure of POD work have been clarified in 2011.

Classification of disability of PALs has been following the WHO disability grading of 0, 1 and 2.

#### **Impacts**

Ulcer conditions of PALs have been greatly improved with enhanced POD work and health education on self-care. PALs also thanked the Project and Rotary Clubs for bringing them brand new tailored made prostheses that made them stand up and walk again.

Eye surgery improved living standard of PALs greatly, a PAL in Yanbian who was taken care by his wife about 70 years old; she told us after the surgery that before the surgery she had to stay indoor to take care of his daily life, cleaning up his excreta that really exhausted her. He could take care of his own daily life and she felt like she had removed a huge stone off her shoulder.

PALs also reflected that the Project has done far beyond what they have expected. PALs told us that their feet were soft even in dry winter after learning self-care and by remove the callous by healthcare workers; that also prevent crack skin and improve their ulcer condition.

Healthcare workers and staff were also enhanced with latest information and knowledge through regular training.

#### **Future Plans**

The Project shall continue to provide medical, POD and health education to PALs and villagers.

The Project has launched data collection on children mal-nutrition and claw hands of PALs; nutrition supplements such as milk shall be provided once data collection and analysis have been done. The project also hopes to provide surgery to PALs with correctible claw hands.

We has started pilot treatments on chronic ulcers with the supplement "Abound", the programme shall be continued once the pilot treatment proved to be successful.

## **2.4 Hygiene and Sanitation (2008-2011) / Community Environment Education (2011-2012)**

### **2.4.1 Clinics cum Activity Centres**

The Clinic cum Activity Centre in Jinyang was completed and officially opened in May 2009; the ceremony was officiated by Director Dr. David Anderson, Director of Liangshan Prefecture CDC, Officials from Jinyang CDC and Health Bureau and village head of Jinyang.

The Clinic cum Activity Centre in Ganluo was completed in March 2010 and the opening ceremony was officiated by Chairman of the Project Mr. Peter Barrett, Consultant Mr. Thomas Wiedemann and Officials from local Government Departments and village head during the 311 event held in village in March 2010.

### **2.4.2 Water Project in Jinyang**

Construction of water pipes to introduce fresh clean water to the village in Jinyang was started in May 2008; water was drawn up to the village in December 2008 and the whole project was completed in May 2009. The water was drawn from the top of the mountain some 6lm up the cliff. Villagers used to drink rain water improperly collected and stored in the past so that belly pains were reported.

### **2.4.3 Rope Way in Butuo**

The Rope way across the river down the village in Butuo was the life line for villagers. It was built by the villagers themselves. The supporting column was destroyed by the deluge during the rainy seasons in 2008. The Project then decided to take on this unplanned project, and sponsored the purchase of material and all labor was supported by villagers themselves which was completed in December 2008.

### **2.4.4 Infrastructure**

Three water tanks in Butuo as built instead of the originally plan of four; the remaining (4<sup>th</sup>) water tank was built by local county government.

A shower room and a toilet were built in Yanbian, and hot water supplied by solar heater and temperature control system in the shower room was installed.

The re-installation of power line in Butuo was completed in May 2009. With electricity in Butuo, villagers can use life improving appliances and better illumination. The electricity is free (by village mini-hydro power station) and helps to save lamp oil. Even more importantly, they can have longer home life and chores hours and reduce the risk of fire hazard.

Due to insufficient power supply in Puge, villagers had to use lower voltage conventional light bulbs. The light was too dim at nights. Project then introduced energy saving light bulbs to households in Puge so that other household appliances can be operated at the same time when the light is on at night. Villagers reflected that it was too dim even though the light was on in the past, they could finally see clearly at night after using the new light bulbs. Local Government has planned to improve power supply for the village in coming financial year after coordination by Project staff.

Villagers had been complaining about the unpleasant odor and worms moving to their homes from lavatory located next to the Five-Guaranteed Houses in Xide; in order to solve the problem, Project renovated the lavatory to eliminate the unpleasant odor; tap water and washing basin was also added. Person in charge of the cleaning of the lavatory was also appointed so that it could be properly managed.

Concrete walking path with handrails was built for Five-Guaranteed Households in Xide. The steep, muddy and pebbled path had caused much inconvenience to disabled PAL to access to other parts of the village, which even discouraged them from going out to visit other villagers. With the new concrete path, PAL said that they didn't have to feel being isolated in the village and it didn't hurt anymore walking on the concrete path with handrails for safety.

2 bathrooms with solar heater were built in Butuo for Five-Guaranteed Households who had never had any shower facilities before. Villagers told us that they were more conscious of personal hygiene with the new facilities and they could also enjoy hot shower in winters.

Facilities such as office desks and chairs, kitchen wares, wooden stools and other relevant facilities have been bought to all the clinics cum activity centres for the convenience of PAL and villagers while doing POD work, meetings or other activities in centres. Staff could also stay overnight in centres during village field trips to save time travelling in between towns and villages.

A 2,000M long sewage drains with labor input from villagers in Jinyang was completed; which greatly improved the living environment. Villagers told us that it was a very good idea to gather household sewage and then reuse it on other purposes which solve part of the problem shortage of water supply in village.

Water has always been an issue for our project villages especially those remote

mountainous villages like Butuo and Jinyang; village representatives of these two villages had requested irrigation channels to enhance agricultural productivity and transform the existing dry field to rice fields. An 1100M channel was linked to the rice fields in Butuo that benefits 7 households in section 4 of the village, and an increase of 40 Mu of rice fields as a result of the channel. Another 1000M channel was also built in Jinyang that made villagers there have 50 Mu of rice fields in addition to existing ones and which benefits 8 households. Both of the programmes were with the labour input by villagers.

As households in Ganluo were sparsely distributed; some households could not access to tap water directly; those elderly and disabled PALs had to ask for help from others to get clean water. Project office built 900 meters of water channel with water pipes to introduce water to 9 households directly. Beneficiaries thanked the Project that they no longer had to carry water from communal tap far away especially in chilly winters; which also avoid further damage to their ulcers while carrying those heavy buckets.

School lavatories in Xide and Puge were renovated with tap water supply during the first quarter of 2011 to 2012, which significantly improved hygiene of the school children. An additional shower room with solar heater was also built for each of the school within the same budget of the plan. With the shower room available, teacher would remind the children to pay more attention to personal hygiene and take shower in the school whenever it is sunny.

Shower rooms for five guaranteed households in Luding and Xide has been built in 2011. Seat was also installed in the shower of Luding to prevent PAL from slipping.

### **Impacts**

PALs and villagers could have a decent venue for POD work and a venue for village meetings and activities at the clinic cum activity centre. Healthcare workers no longer had to carry out POD work in open area which was difficult during bad and cold weathers.

The water project and Clinic made an overwhelming change to villagers in Jinyang who marked the day of the opening of the Clinic and supply of fresh water the happiest day in their life. A villager said, “We have something of our own... We have a sense of hope... It is possible that we can do something to improve our life.” While another villager claimed that it’s “water from the sky”; and the villagers called the new potable water, was sweet and clean.

The rope way saved villagers 1 hour's travelling time and increased economic activities. Villagers could more timely take their crops to the market and ensure their income.

Infrastructure activities had significantly improved PALs and villagers daily life, which also improved their personal hygiene and overall environment in villages. PALs could also use the hot water directly in the shower rooms with solar energy heaters and use the hot water to soak their feet and hands to improve the callus around the ulcers and minimize the chance of burning themselves while boiling water with fire.

### **Future Plans**

The Project shall continue the maintenance of infrastructure programmes; and shall try to recommence the programme once the funds have been secured. There have been water issues in Yanbian and Huili which was planned in the year of 2011 to 2012, the programmes were suspended due to shortfall of funds; which shall be recommence once the earmarked funds have been secured.

## **2.5 Education / Community Education**

### **2.5.1 Bursaries (2008-2011)**

A total amount of RMB16,000 was disbursed to 19 students from Puge, Ganluo and Butuo, where 6 were in primary school, 8 in junior high school and 5 in senior high school in 2008 to 2009.

30 new applications were received in 2009 to 2010 and grants and bursaries had been granted to 42 students amounted to RMB18,670; 13 primary school students, 20 junior high school students and 9 senior high school students. Home visits were conducted in October 2009 for screening.

A total of RMB40,560.00 of bursaries was disbursed in 2 installments which benefited 33 students from Ganluo, Puge and Huili in 2010 to 2011; where 11 were primary school students, 17 were junior high school students and 5 were senior high school students.

### **2.5.2 Study Outside of the Village**

Xie Erhai, a high school student in Puge leprosy village, under our scholarship program, was admitted to the Shanghai University. He is the first one in our project villages going to university and serves an encouraging model for other children, at least in Puge village.

Project has successfully transferred 6 students to study in better-equipped Dayingpang Primary Schools in Yuexi in 2009 to 2010.

### 2.5.3 Improvement of School Facilities

Authorities on township level always have very limited budget for school enhancements; those schools in mountainous villages are always the least to benefit. As requested from students and villagers, Project office provided 8 sets of new desks and chairs, broken windows were also repaired in order to keep the classrooms warm in winters. Basketball racks and table tennis tables were also brought to the school. As the mountain path to the village is very narrow and difficult to access, parts of the basketball racks and table tennis tables was produced in town, hand carried into the village and then assembled in school by Project staff so that children could enjoy physical education classes.

### 2.5.4 Volunteer Tutor Programme

The volunteer tutor program was completed in Ganluo, Xide and Butuo villages in July-August 2009. Two batches of volunteers were recruited for each village, giving two rounds of summer classes to the students. 18 volunteers, primarily university students from all over China, were involved. About 100 students attended the summer classes with positive feedback. Villagers expressed that they wanted to have more of this program.

The volunteer tutor programme during summer holidays was implemented successfully again in the summer of 2010; 24 volunteer university and college students from all over the nation joined to teach and live with school kids in Ganluo, Huili, Muli and Xide. There were lessons during daytime and tutorial session in the evening. Both of volunteers and children got to know more about the Leprosy Rehab Villages and people outside of the village through interactive activities; which also encouraged schooling of school-aged children and motivate parents to send their kids to school.

Summer volunteer teaching continued again this summer in July and August 2011; 12 volunteer teachings spent 3 weeks teaching in Jinyang, Puge, Xide and Ganluo. It was the second year that adult education was also included in the programmes. Participation was keen; villagers learned how to write their Chinese names, as well as some simple Chinese characters for basic communication. Volunteer tutors and school kids all hoped to have more programmes like that in the future. This programme has become a must of the Project.

#### 2.5.5 Farmer Schools

2 specialists from LSM (Liang Shu Ming) Rural Reconstruction Centre in Beijing were invited to Ganluo to give training on operation of cooperatives and community funds by using Farmer Field School (FFS) approach; 6 Project staff and 12 village representatives from Puge, Xide, Ganluo, Butuo, Luding and Jinyang attended the training. A projector and a set of computer were bought to aid teaching in the future. The training was focused on new forms of farmers' cooperatives and operation of Community Development Fund. Participants told us that they were all enhanced with new ideas and thoughts through the process of interactive learning.

#### 2.5.6 Scholarship and Subsidies to Students on Books and Stationery

Books and stationery were provided to needy students to avoid them from skipping school. RMB800 of scholarship was granted to students in Xide in 2010 with outstanding academic performance.

#### 2.5.7 School Canteen that Provides Free Lunch in Xide

The school canteen and kitchen in Xide, completed on 15<sup>th</sup> August, was in service for new school year in September 2011. Free lunch is provided to all pupils in the school, with RMB3 per pupil per day sponsored by China Social Welfare Foundation. RMB30000 was spent on the building of the kitchen and RMB5000 for kitchen equipment and tableware.

### **Impacts**

Parents were still reluctant to send their children to school though they did not have to pay for any tuition fee. Parents told us that they could not afford other expenses in school; that was why the Project implemented the bursaries scheme in 2008. Parents no longer had to worry about fees and expenses with the scheme. Bursaries were only disbursed to those who passed our criteria after the survey which was conducted twice a year during household visits. Students were also able to afford to study in boarding school outside of the villages to have a better learning environment.

The volunteer teaching programme has become one of the most popular programmes of the Project. Young and energetic university students brought joy and excitement to village students who might not be so enthusiastic in their studies. Volunteers tutored and live with village students for a month that really opened the eyes of the children and received knowledge other than their text books and enhanced the incentives of parents to send their children to schools.

The school kitchen built for the school in Xide to match the free lunch scheme provided by the Government was a success that children could have a bigger variety of food and they could have rice, eggs, meat and milk for lunch, they used to have potatoes or pickled vegetables for lunch only in the past; and this also encouraged schooling as a result.

### **Future Plans**

Bursaries and summer volunteer programme shall be continued as the funds for bursaries have been secured for next three years. We all believe that education is the best way to break the cycle of poverty.

■ End ■

Appendix 1:

## **Black Soil Cooperative**

This paper outlines general information of the Black Soil Cooperative set up in Xichang in 2011 for and by the villagers served by The Leprosy Project (TLP).

### **Background**

TLP set out a plan in 2011 to help and guide the villagers in the seven project villages to set up mutual help organisations. This is to help people affected by leprosy (PAL) and villagers to improve their livelihood and gradually achieve independence.

After rounds of briefings, training and discussions, representatives from all TLP project villages decided to set up a multi-village cooperative at a meeting held on 31 August 2011. A Council and a Board of Supervisors were elected from the villagers by the villagers. The cooperative was subsequently named the Black Soil Cooperative ('BSC'), and registered in Xichang, with its Council chair as the legal representative, in October 2011.

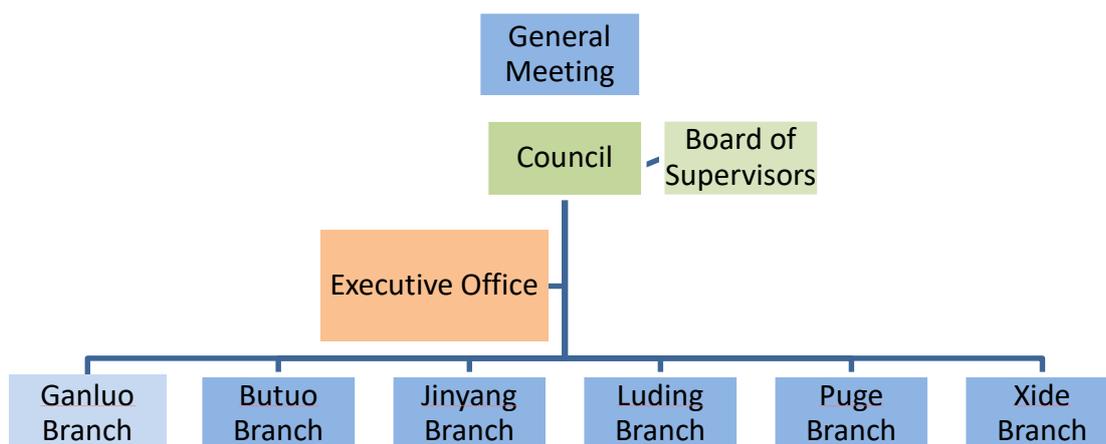
BSC is "managed by the villagers, for the villagers and for all PAL in the villages." It manages micro-finance schemes in the constituent villages and engages in organic farming, animal husbandry and related businesses. All villagers in seven TLP project villages, namely, Butuo, Ganluo, Jinyang, Luding, Muli, Puge and Xide, are eligible to join BSC as members. A portion of its profit will be equally shared by PALs in all project sites of TLP including seven villages and two rehabilitation homes.

### **Governance and Organisation**

BSC shall be governed by members' General Meeting. A Council shall be elected at AGM to manage businesses of BSC. A Board of Supervisors shall also be elected as the monitoring body. The chairmen of the Council and the Board of Supervisors shall be PALs. This is to ensure proper representation of the PAL's interests in BSC. Currently, the Council comprises six members, one from each of the villages in Butuo, Ganluo, Jinyang, Luding, Puge and Xide. The Board of Supervisors comprises three members, one from each of the villages in Butuo, Ganluo and Jinyang.

As of 12 March 2012, BSC has set up six branches to facilitate the operation and member communications in different villages through the support of local representatives.

Figure 1: Organisation of BSC:



Each branch has its own working team comprising a team head (i.e. the Council Member from the village), a bookkeeper and a cashier. In some villages, there is also a supervisor to take up the monitoring role. They are all accountable to the Council.

BSC Council and its branch teams work closely with the TLP project team, especially in the operation of the micro-finance schemes, governance and coordination of training and meetings.

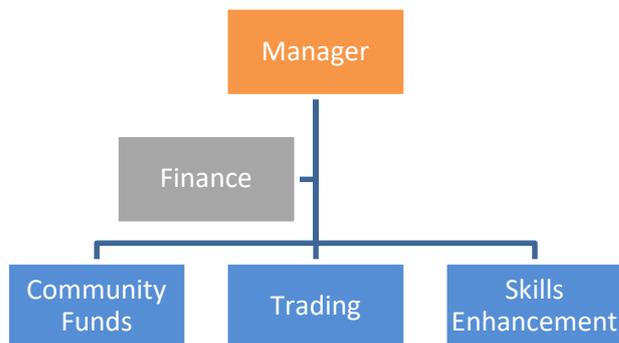
### Objectives and Management

BSC engages in businesses of organic farming and animal husbandry and provide services relevant and related to these. In addition, it takes up the management of the micro-finance schemes set up by TLP in various villages.

There are three operating divisions (namely, Community Funds; Trading and Skills Enhancement) in BSC. The Council manages the operation of these divisions through an Executive Office, headed by a Manager and supported by a Finance function. All officers of the Executive Office are to be appointed by the Council.

Currently, the BSC Executive Office is affiliated with the TLP Project Office in Xichang. The TLP project team is guiding the villagers in the works of BSC such as building its brand and setting up sales channels, in addition to organizing training to them on cooperative management and agriculture.

Figure 2: Organisation of BSC Executive Office



1. **Community Funds Division:** To operate micro-finance schemes to members (to meet agriculture and relevant development needs only), to source funds and/or resources for BSC wherever possible
2. **Trading Division:** To buy and/or sell agricultural products and equipment, to market the brand(s) and branded products of BSC
3. **Skills Enhancement Division:** To provide training and guidance to enhance skills and technology in organic farming and animal husbandry

### Membership

Membership of each Division is independent. Villagers in all TLP project villages are eligible to join as member. They can subscribe membership, either by paying fees or subscribing shares as required by different Divisions. Share prices and fees are as follows:

1. Community Funds Division\*: subscription of minimum one share (RMB200/share)
2. Trading Division: subscription of minimum one share (RMB300/share)
3. Skills Enhancement Division: membership fees of RMB10

(\*Membership of the Community Funds Division is not open to villagers of Ganluo because micro-finance schemes in Ganluo are managed separately by the Ganluo Sunflower Village Cooperative set up by the villagers with the Community Development Funds provided by TLP.)

### Benefits to PAL

Not all PALs are able to engage in agricultural or economic activities. To ensure that they can benefit from the mutual help organization set up by and for the villagers, a portion of the proceeds of BSC will be divided equally among all PAL in all nine TLP project locations, including seven villages and two rehabilitation homes in Huili and Yanbian, at the end of each financial year.

### TLP's support to BSC

TLP introduced the concept of cooperative to villagers, provided relevant training, facilitated

their discussions and guided them through to the establishment of BSC. The project team set the organisation and policies of BSC in consultation with the villagers. Currently, the team is helping BSC through its Executive Office, working alongside with villagers appointed to each functional capacity to perform various required duties, so that villagers can learn by working together with the team on BSC businesses.

TLP offers the use of its Project Office in Xichang by BSC as its headquarters, and funds all the training to villagers, set up costs and operating costs of BSC. The financial support to BSC will expire when the current project year ends on 31 March 2012. Advice and non-financial support will continue wherever possible.

TLP has provided seed funds for the micro-finance schemes to be operated under the Community Funds Division of BSC. Community Development Funds previously managed by individual VMCs of various villages. (See Annex 1 attached.) The project team will continue advising BSC on the management of the micro-finance schemes and audit relevant records on regular basis.

*LY*

*28 March 2012*

## Appendix 2

### **Community Development Funds**

#### **Background**

The Leprosy Project introduced the Community Development Funds (a.k.a. micro-finance schemes) in some villages it served in 2009. This was a programme to support project works in the community development front, aiming to improve agricultural development and livelihood of the villagers.

Funds were provided to individual villages according to the number of PAL and villagers and the agricultural development needs in the village. Community Development (CD) programmes were rolled out in the villages to help them learn new techniques or skills in farming and animal husbandry.

A series of training sessions were organized for the villagers on bee-keeping, pig raising, vinyl house farming, walnut tree grafting, mushroom growing, etc. to help the villages to acquire new skills and techniques to raise yields and productivity. Eco pig pens, vinyl houses and irrigation systems were built. Micro-finance schemes (for agricultural purposes only) were brought in to provide funds to villagers to engage in agricultural activities after acquiring the new skills.

#### **Management of Micro-finance Schemes**

The micro-finance schemes were operated in the village through the management of the village management committee (VMC) under the supervision of TLP project team. The VMC comprises a village head, a bookkeeper and a cashier. They are responsible for the management of the schemes, including the books of accounts, loans applications and collection, etc., and are accountable to the TLP project team.

TLP project team set the policies, discussed and agreed them with the VMC and villagers. Briefing meetings were organized for the villagers so that they all knew the operation of the schemes.

All loan applications received by the VMC will be discussed and approved at villagers' meetings with presence of TLP project team. All approved loans with details of terms and repayment dates will be posted on a notice board in the village activity centre for all villagers to note. The VMC keeps all the books for regular inspection of TLP project team. Interests generated from the loans will be divided into three parts – one for operation fees of the VMC, one for subsidies to PAL, and one back to the Funds for the loans. No bad debts recorded up to 12 March 2012, where phase 1 operation of the micro-finance schemes ended.

### **Centralised Management of Micro-finance Schemes after 12 March 2012**

The micro-finance schemes operated since 2009 in various villages and managed by respective VMCs under the supervision of TLP project teams entered a second phase on 12 March 2012. All CD Funds from various villages, except Ganluo, were pooled together and transferred to the Black Soil Cooperative for centralized management.

The transfer of management was to comply with the legal requirements of operating micro-finance schemes in China, e.g. members' contribution and managed by a registered cooperative. The project team also enhanced policies of the micro-finance schemes through the lessons learnt in the past two years.

This was another step towards independent management of the schemes by the villagers through the Cooperative.

## Appendix 3:

**Summary on Programme Activities from 2008 to 2012**

<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Total # of Activities</b>	<b>Total # of Villages Involved</b>	<b>Total # of PALs, Villages or Households Benefited</b>	<b>Total # of Volunteers Involved</b>
<b>Social &amp; Psychological Rehab / Public Awareness Education</b>	311 Events 2009 in Xichang City 2010 in Ganluo and Xide 2011 in Duiping (Jinyang and Butuo) 2012 in Xichang City	4	9	Every PAL and villager	200
	PALs and Villagers Public Activities in Cities and Villages (including torch festival)	12	9	More than 1000 PALs and villagers	100
	Volunteers Village visits	13	6	1400	74
	TV Documentary of PAL Qian Zhichang in Puge	1	1	All (as this is broadcasted nationwide to talk about PAL village and PAL's story)	2
	2 electronic and 4 diesel feed powdering machine to solve the problem of milling (Ganluo, Xide, Puge and Butuo)	1	4	1253	
	19 sets of stove and flu installed to five-guaranteed households in Xide and Ganluo	2	2	19 households	
	Registration of Village Cooperative of Ganluo	1	1	95	
	Eco Pig Pens (3 in Puge, 7	12	3	10	

<b>Livelihood Improvement / Community Capacity Building and Agricultural Improvement</b>	in Luding, and the flagship pig pen for all villagers in Ganluo)			Households in Puge and Luding 94 villagers in Ganluo	
	Setting Up and Registration of Black Soil Cooperative	1	7	1313	
	Community Libraries	6	6	1102	
	Setting up and trainings of Embroidery Group in Xide	1	1	20 members and their families	
	Trainings and Capacity Building to PALs, Villagers, and Members of Village Management Committee on Agriculture, animal husbandry and management of cooperative				
	1. Training in livestock management 08-09	1	4	4 households	
	2. CD sites visits and on-site trainings 09-10	4	4	1257	8
	3. Beekeeping training in Ganluo 10-11				
	4. Beekeeping training in Xide 11-12	1	1	15 households 15 households	3
	5. Field trip training in greater Sichuan (Chengdu and surrounding areas)	1	1	8 village representatives	3
6. Grafting techniques of walnut trees 10-12			29 village representatives		
7. Field trip training in Beijing and Lankao 11-12	2	7	12village representatives		
8. Adult education	1	7	50		
9. Trainings to members of the Black Soil Coop	2	2	22 committee representatives	6	

		2	7		
	Total Input of RMB293600 to Micro Finance Fund in Xide, ganluo Puge. Butuo, Jiyang and Luding; with total accumulated loans of RMB702350, with an interest income of RMB28782.25 (2009-2012)	6	6	342 households	
	Clinic Cum Activity Centres (Jinyang, Ganluo, Muli)	3	3	328	Labor input by villagers
	Extension of activity centre	1	1	542	Labor input by villagers
	Irrigation pipe and water filtration tanks built in Xide turning 80 mu of dry land to paddy field (11-12)	1	1	405	Labor input by villagers
	Water reservoir in Puge of 2640 cubic meter to cover more than 100 mu of dry lands	1	1	100 households Or 412 villagers	Labor input by villagers
	Setting up Website of the Black Soil Coop as one of the marketing channel <a href="http://www.heitushengtai.com">http://www.heitushengtai.com</a>	1	7	1574	
	Product Exhibition of Black Soil Coop	1	1	1574	80
	Vinyl House Farming	3	3	561	Labor input by villagers
<b>Physical Rehabilitation</b>	POD works and medical care	Every village visit	All villages and homes	All PALs	
	Eye surgery	3	9	74	Volunteer doctor and nurses

	Protective shoes, devices and prostheses	During every visit	All villages and homes	All PALs	
<b>Hygiene and Sanitation 2008-2011</b> <b>Community Environment Education 2011-2012</b>	Water Project in Jinyang 2008	1	1	126	Labor input by villagers
	Rope Way in Butuo 2008	1	1	211	Labor input by villagers
	3 water tanks in Ganluo	1	1	94	Labor input by villagers
	Shower rooms equipped with solar water heater in Yanbian	1	1	23	
	Re-installation of power line in Butuo	1	1	211	
	20 stoves and flues installed in Xide and Ganluo 2009-2010	2	2	20 households	
	Energy saving light bulbs in Puge	1	1	All households in Puge (542 villagers and PALs)	
	Rebuild of toilet for five guaranteed households in Xide	1	1	All five guaranteed households in Xide	Labor input by villagers
	Concrete walking path to replace the pebble path in Xide for five guaranteed households in Xide	1	1	All five guaranteed households in Xide	Labor input by villager
	2 bathrooms with solar water heater in Butuo	1	1	211	
	Enhancement of facilities of clinics and activity centers		9	1660	
	Sewage drain of 2000M in length was built in Jinyang to solve the sewage issue	1	1	126	Labor input by villager

	there				
	Irrigation Channel in Butuo turning 40 mu of dry land to paddy field in section 4 of the village	1	1	7 households	Labor input by villager
	Irrigation Channel of 1100 meters in length built in Jinyang turning 50 mu of dry lands to paddy field	1	1	8 households	Labor input by villager
	900 meter long water pipes were built directly to households in Ganluo	1	1	9 households	Labor input by villager
	School toilets and shower rooms in Xide and Puge	2	2	All students in these two schools	Labor input by villagers
	Shower room in Xide and Luding	2	2	All five Guaranteed households in these two villages	Labor input by villagers
<b>Education / Community Education</b>	Bursaries in 2008 -2009 amounted to RMB16000	1	3	19 students	
	Bursaries in 2009 -2010 Amounted to RMB18670	1	3	42 students	
	Bursaries in 2010 -2011 Amounted to RMB40560	3	3	33 students	
	Transferring students to study outside of villages in Yuexi	1	1	6	
	Improvement of school facilities of Jinyang	1	1	All students in Jinyang	
	Volunteer teaching programme 09-10	1	3	100 students	18
	Volunteer teaching programme 10-11	1	4	150 students	24
	Volunteer teaching programme 11-12	1	4	More than 200 students and adults	12
Farmer Schools	1	6	12 village	2	

				representatives	
	Scholarship 2010	1	1	4	
	Study kits (books and stationery) distributed regularly to improve students' learning kits	regularly	7	All students in schools	
	School canteen and kitchen providing free lunch in Xide	1	1	95 students in Xide	Labor input by villager

Appendix 4:

**POD Data as of End of 2011-2012:**

	<b>X</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Total</b>
# of villagers in 2Q	405	542	93	211	126	109	62	56	22	<b>1626</b>
# of villagers in 4Q	403	542	94	208	156	109	62	65	21	<b>1660</b>
# of PAL in 2Q	85	57	13	42	32	23	28	34	22	<b>336</b>
# of PAL in 4Q	84	57	13	40	32	22	26	32	21	<b>327</b>
# of PAL performing self-care 2Q	79	14	13	29	30	18	22	27	12	<b>244</b>
# of PAL performing self-care 4Q	81	14	11	30	30	17	20	28	11	<b>242</b>
# of PAL with callosity 2Q	12	11	5	6	0	4	5	4	4	<b>51</b>
# of PAL with callosity 4Q	9	11	5	7	1	4	5	4	4	<b>50</b>
# of PAL with deep cracked skin 2Q	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	<b>14</b>
# of PAL with deep cracked skin 4Q	3	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	<b>11</b>
# of PAL with ulcers in 2Q	21	11	4	7	3	1	6	5	9	<b>67</b>
# of PAL with ulcers in 4Q	18	8	2	1	3	1	6	6	5	<b>50</b>
# of ulcers in 2Q	33	14	7	10	5	1	11	6	11	<b>98</b>
# of ulcers in 4Q	25	9	4	6	4	1	10	8	7	<b>74</b>
# of infected ulcers in 2Q	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
# of infected ulcers in 4Q	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Longest diameter of the ulcers in cm in 2Q	8	3.7	11	6	6.125	0	12.6875	6	20.096	
Longest diameter of the ulcers in cm in 4Q	7.5	2.5	7	5	2.5	0.5	8.7	8.399	20.096	
# of ulcers with the area $\leq 5\text{cm}^2$ in 2Q	23	6	6	6	5	0	5	1	3	<b>55</b>
# of ulcers with the area $\leq 5\text{cm}^2$ in 4Q	21	9	0	6	2	1	8	5	2	<b>54</b>
# of ulcers with the area >5-10 $\text{cm}^2$ in 2Q	4	0	1	3	2	0	3	4	3	<b>20</b>
# of ulcers with the area >5-10 $\text{cm}^2$ in 4Q	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	2	<b>12</b>
# of ulcers with the area >10-15 $\text{cm}^2$ in 2Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	<b>5</b>

# of ulcers with the area >10-15cm <sup>2</sup> in 4Q	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
# of ulcers with the area >15-20m <sup>2</sup> in 2Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# of ulcers with the area >15-20m <sup>2</sup> in 4Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of ulcers with the area >20cm <sup>2</sup> in 2Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# of ulcers with the area >20cm <sup>2</sup> in 4Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# of new ulcers (which were not there last quarter) in 2Q	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
# of new ulcers (which were not there last quarter) in 4Q	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# of PAL with amputation in 2Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
# of PAL with amputation in 4Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
# of amputation in 2Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
# of amputation in 4Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
# of PAL with sensory impairment of the skin in 2Q	59	20	13	22	11	13	19	14	16	187
# of PAL with sensory impairment of the skin in 4Q	61	46	13	22	9	13	16	15	12	207
# of PAL with scars of healed ulcers with sensory impairment in 2Q	15	3	5	3	0	2	0	0	9	37
# of PAL with scars of healed ulcers with sensory impairment in 4Q	15	3	5	3	0	2	0	6	9	43
# of PAL with muscle weakness without contracture in 2Q	6	3	6	0	0	1	0	8	3	27
# of PAL with muscle weakness without contracture in 4Q	6	3	6	0	0	1	0	3	3	27
# of PAL with iridocyclitis in 2Q	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# of PAL with iridocyclitis in 4Q	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# of PAL with mild lagophthalmus 1 eye only in 2Q	4	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	4	17
# of PAL with mild lagophthalmus 1 eye only in 4Q	4	5	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	18
# of PAL with mild lagophthalmus of both eyes in 2Q	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	11
# of PAL with mild lagophthalmus	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	9

of both eyes in 4Q										
# of PAL with severe lagophthalmus 1 eye only in 2Q	2	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	<b>13</b>
# of PAL with severe lagophthalmus 1 eye only in 4Q	2	5	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	<b>15</b>
# of PAL with severe lagophthalmus of both eyes in 2Q	5	6	1	5	1	0	2	1	4	<b>25</b>
# of PAL with severe lagophthalmus of both eyes in 4Q	5	0	1	5	1	0	2	3	5	<b>22</b>
# of PAL with eye correction surgery for lagophthalmus, 1 eye only in 2Q	2	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	<b>16</b>
# of PAL with eye correction surgery for lagophthalmus, 1 eye only in 4Q	2	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	<b>15</b>
# of PAL with eye correction surgery for lagophthalmus, both eyes in 2Q	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	<b>12</b>
# of PAL with eye correction surgery for lagophthalmus, both eyes in 4Q	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	<b>14</b>
# of PAL with impaired visual acuity in 2Q	39	12	9	13	7	6	4	13	10	<b>113</b>
# of PAL with impaired visual acuity in 4Q	42	12	9	13	7	6	10	10	10	<b>119</b>
# of PAL with claw hand still can be corrected in 2Q	20	6	4	6	0	14	0	3	1	<b>54</b>
# of PAL with claw hand still can be corrected in 4Q	21	6	4	6	0	14	3	1	1	<b>56</b>
# of PAL with claw hand cannot be corrected in 2Q	19	7	4	11	7	7	6	13	11	<b>85</b>
# of PAL with claw hand cannot be corrected in 4Q	19	7	4	11	7	7	10	7	11	<b>83</b>
# of PAL with muscle atrophy in 2Q	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
# of PAL with muscle atrophy in 4Q	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
# of PAL with bone shortening or absorption in 2Q	31	14	3	18	3	7	4	11	10	<b>101</b>
# of PAL with bone shortening or	31	14	3	18	3	7	6	10	11	<b>103</b>

absorption in 4Q										
# of PAL with contracture in 2Q	1	3	4	0	6	0	3	2	0	<b>19</b>
# of PAL with contracture in 4Q	1	3	4	0	6	0	3	0	0	<b>17</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 0 in 2Q	22	20	0	12	5	5	1	12	3	<b>80</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 0 in 4Q	22	22	0	12	5	5	1	13	3	<b>83</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 1 in 2Q	12	11	1	3	6	9	11	0	0	<b>53</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 1 in 4Q	13	11	1	2	6	9	16	1	0	<b>59</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 2 in 2Q	48	26	12	24	12	8	9	21	18	<b>178</b>
# of PAL with WHO disability grade 2 in 4Q	49	24	12	24	11	8	9	19	18	<b>174</b>