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# April 2015– March 2016 Annual Activities Report

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## 1. Executive Summary

- From April 2015 to March 2016, our Project staff implemented its work in 7 villages - Xide, Butuo, Jinyang, Ganluo, Puge, Luding and Muli and 2 leprosy rehab homes in Yanbian and Huili. Eye surgeries, training of healthcare workers and other activities including assessment of orthopedic devices for the POD programmes were conducted. Hygiene education was launched in Xide, Puge, Jinyang, Butuo, Luding and Ganluo; hygiene kits were distributed to all participating households regularly. Food intervention of the nutrition programme was completed in Xide in April 2015, and another food intervention program started in Butuo and Jinyang for three months in May 2015.
- After conducting the survey for the water project for Butuo from April to December in 2015, the project began its construction when the funding was received from the Rotary Global Grant in January 2016. A main water tank for Jinyang was also installed. Bursaries were also disbursed in time to students in need. We also continued with the social and volunteer activities in the villages.
- Staff made a total of 58 visits to the 9 communities, total of 260 days. 290 PALs were serviced from the visits. There are 1694 villagers, and 502 students.
- Staff also visited 4 new villages, Leibo, Meigu, Huidong and Yanyuan between 2015 and beginning of 2016. We shall visit Zhaojue in July. A detail report of visits to these new villages will be submitted to board members.
- Because of the distance and the difficulty to travel to Butuo and Jinyang, our staff cannot conduct the same cook food regiment for the acute malnourished children as we did in Xide. Under the circumstances, we provided 12 days of F-75 diet treatment to the children in Butuo and Jinyang followed by administering NRG-5 in accordance to their body weight.
- Our colleague who is responsible for the internet and social publicity repeatedly failed to meet the programme target date. After 2 warnings, the person was dismissed in December 2015. 2 other staff also resigned due to family issues. Only 7 staff remained to carry our work, including that of administration and finance.
- As the volunteer dentist from Guangdong was not able to come to Liangshan to make dentures for the PALs after performing dental extraction earlier of the year, the staff suggested to subsidize the villagers to have dentures made locally.
- Total expenditure of field operation in Liangshan for the year April 2015 to March 2016 was RMB1,665,604.28. Expenditure incurred by Hong Kong Office for the same period was HKD331,475.15
- The following is a summary of key programme activities of the project year April 2015 to March 2016.

	<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 Q4 2015	408	540	112	212	160	132	61	49	16	<b>1690</b>
# of villagers in Q4 2016	410	541	116	212	159	132	61	48	15	<b>1694</b>
# of PAL in Q4 2015	81	50	13	35	28	17	23	27	16	<b>290</b>
# of PAL in Q4 2016	81	46	13	35	26	17	22	26	15	<b>281</b>

Remarks:

- (1) *X = Xide, P = Puge, G = Ganluo, B = Butuo, J = Jinyang, M = Muli, L = Luding, H = Huili and Y = Yanbian.*
- (2) *Number of PALs dropped from 290 to 281 since some of them past away during the period.*
- (3) *Number of villagers includes PALs and their family members, which does not include other villagers un-related to PALs moved in from other natural villages.*
- (4) *Since we have not conducted population survey in our villagers for more than 2 years, a population survey shall be taken place in the first quarter of 2016-2017, we expect the number of villagers to increase due to many young villagers got married and have children in these 2 years. Most of them have not been not reported.*

## 1.1 Physical Rehabilitation

- Project staff reached the target schedule of visiting to all the project villages and homes during the project year from April 2015 to March 2016.
- 84.7 of PALs was able to carry out self-care persistently.
- 12.1% PALs with ulcers.
- One new infected ulcer case found but cured.
- Health education in wound and ulcer protection was given to PALs.
- Performance assessment of Healthcare workers carried out half yearly to ensure the quality of the services to PALs.
- Timely distribution of POD tools and supplies.
- Regular maintenance of Prosthetic devices.
- 8 PALs received eye surgery.

## 1.2 Education

- 134 bursaries amounted to RMB82,830 were disbursed to students attending primary schools and universities.
- Scholarship and awards were also presented to students with outstanding academic performance and to students with contributions to schools.
- 5 and 10 electric fans were installed in the schools of Jinyang and Butuo respectively。
- 20 sets of classroom desks and chairs were purchased for the school of Xide.
- 16 tables with chairs (each table for 8 students) were sent to school canteens so that students no longer have to have their meals on the ground.

- 20 sets of double deck beds with beddings were given to the school dormitory of Butuo.
- Library cum reading room was built in Jinyang school from the fund donated by Rotary Club of Chengdu.
- 20 days of summer volunteer teaching was launched in Jinyang.
- Village photography activity was organized in Xide.
- 'June 1<sup>st</sup> Children Day' ceremony cum student appraisal events were held in Puge, Xide, Jinyang and Butuo.

### **1.3 Community Hygiene and Health Education**

- Volunteer medical consulting activities were held in Xide, Puge, Jinyang, Butuo, Luding and Ganluo with the participation of doctors and nurses.
- Quarterly hygiene assessments and health education to PALs and all villagers were implemented.
- Appraisal and awards were given to outstanding communities in hygiene performance.
- Student hygiene volunteer appraisal was held in Xichang.

### **1.4 Nutrition Programme.**

- Food intervention for acute malnourished children was completed in Xide in April 2015.
- Intervention of 28 acute malnourished children in Butuo and Jinyang with provision of NRG-5 for 3 months, after 12-days of self-made F-75 treatment.
- Demo farms were selected in Butuo and Jinyang for the final phase of the nutritional programme for sustainable supply of nutritious food. Various kinds of seeds were also given as experimental planting to find out the most suitable vegetables to be grown.
- Data collection of acute malnourished children.
- Second lots of chicken sow for laying eggs were disbursed in Xide, Puge, Jinyang and Butuo.
- Saplings of fruit trees were planted in Jinyang and Butuo.

### **1.5 Public Awareness Education**

- Volunteer activities launched in Yanbian and Huili in October and December respectively.
- Villagers and staff participated in Xichang Marathon in November, 2015 for the first time in November.
- Publicity and leprosy knowledge seminar was held in Xichang College.
- Meeting and award presentation cum city tour to volunteer students of the hygiene teams in different villages was held in Xichang City.
- Photography book about leprosy rehab villages was published by Mr. Li Di and photography blogs was also published by another photographer Ms. Bi Lixin to publish the Project nation-wide.

- Volunteers visited Ganluo, Luding, Xide, Huili and Yanbian to help implement hygiene and health education, and collection of stories and wishes of PALs.
- Volunteers also visited school and bee farmers in Xide to help promote the sales of honey.
- Internet publicity on project website, Weibo and Wechat updated regularly.
- Staff attended the annual seminar of charitable organisations in Liangshan in January with the participation of more than 30 NGOs and Prefectural Government.

## **1.6 Community Development and Water Project**

- Directors and water experts have visited Butuo and completed the survey. Subsequently the location of water tanks for Butuo and Jinyang were confirmed.
- Butuo water project commenced at end of January 2016 and planned to complete before end of September, 2016.
- Water tank platform in Jinyang was finished in March, 2016.
- Promotion and assistance in sales of honey from Butuo has been undergoing all year round.
- Embroidery patches have been sold to Hong Kong and the public through internet promotion in China.

## **1.7 Staff Training**

- Staff attended various trainings in Guangzhou, Chengdu, Xichang, Hong Kong and Kunming in management and project related activities.

## **2. Board Activities**

### **2.1 Meetings and major resolutions**

- The Board held four meetings during the period.
- The 8<sup>th</sup> AGM of the Company was held on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2015.
- Mr. Daniel Paetzold and Ms. Binlu Song were elected as director to the Board in September, 2015.

### **2.2 Corporate Business**

- The Board was obliged to the following professional services companies for their continued pro bono services to the company in 2015 – 2016 as follows;
  - Accountants from Sapphire International Limited – Accounting services
  - Profectus & Co. Certified Public Accountant – Auditing services
  - Profectus Corporate Solutions Limited – Company Secretarial services

### **3. Project Overview**

- The Project covered 9 project sites – 7 villages, namely Xide, Puge, Ganluo, Butuo, Jinyang, Muli and Luding; and 2 rehabilitation homes, namely Huili and Yanbian.
- As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, there were a total of 1694 villages in these 9 project sites, among them where 281 were PALs.
- The Project focused programmes on medical and POD works, alongside with on-going education, children nutrition, hygiene and health education, social awareness, water project and community development programmes which was agreed and resolved at the board meeting of previous year.

### **4. Project Partner and Field Staff**

- The Liangshan Prefecture Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) remained the local partner of the Project, and Handa in Guangzhou as Consultant.
- By the end of the period, there was a staff of 7 in Xichang office and 1 in Hong Kong office.
- The Project would like to thank Mrs. Laurie Lemmlie-Leung for the maintenance of the Project Webpage and editing the newsletters, and Mr. Bob McNab for pro-bono designing of promotional materials.

### **5. Project Monitoring**

- Director John Bowden paid two visits to Jinyang, Butuo, Xide and Xichang for survey and planning of the water project as well as project monitoring.
- Chairman Tony Leung also paid a visit to Liangshan in April 2015 to oversee project implementation.

### **6. Finance Control**

- Finance control was under supervision of Mr. Tony Leung, Director of Finance of the Board. Accounting and auditing services were provided pro bono by accountants from Sapphire International Limited and Profectus and Company respectively.

## 7. Project Implementation

### 7.1 Physical Rehabilitations and POD

#### Programme Implementations

- There were 290 PALs (People Affected by Leprosy) recorded at the end of March 2015, and the number of PALs dropped to 281 at the end of March 2016, since there were 10 PALs passed away (4 in Puge, 1 in Xide, 2 in Jinyang, 1 in Huili, 1 in Yanbian and 1 in Luding, there was also 2 new PALs moved to Xide and Huili, but the one moved to Huili moved out eventually as the PAL could not get a room there. The one moved to Xide was originally from Meigu. Total number of villagers increased from 1690 to 1694 from 2015 to 2016.
- Project staff has spent totally 33 village visits to all 7 rehab villages and 2 rehab homes to carry out POD work, assessment of healthcare workers, conducting health and self-care education, quarterly POD data collection and distribution of POD supplies and tools. Quarterly visit to all villages except Muli. Since the condition of PALs in Muli has greatly improved and there are no new ulcer cases in Muli, visit will be conducted annually. We can therefore save the resources for the other villages. Regular phone calls to Muli from our village coordinator will be made to ensure the HCW and PALs have adequate POD supplies and tools.
- Education in burnt injuries and labour work protection have been carried out in every village in order to enhance their self-consciousness in self-protection, especially in busy farming seasons and during cold winter season. Project staff also paid individual home visit to those who were not able to attend the education to teach them individually in their homes to ensure 100% of PALs receive the same education.
- There were 34 out of 281 (12.1%) PALs with ulcers at the end of March, 2016. Total number of ulcer dropped from 57 to 51. There were totally 4 new ulcers found, 2 in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter and 2 in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter; two of them were cured at the end of the year. Though there was no significant improvement of the ulcer cases, 98.4% of the ulcers have been under control with no deterioration and prevention from disability caused by ulcers.
- 84.7% of PALs who were able to carry out self-care. This is lower than the target of 95%. The target of self-care rate was 85% in past years. Our Project staff set a higher goal last year, as the rate has been over 85% for a few years. Extra effort in self-care guidance and education is needed in order to reach the goal of 95%.
- Assessment on results of services and POD data collection of all PALs in all of our Project sites were conducted.
- Timely distribution of POD supplies and tools to all Project sites to ensure Healthcare workers are equipped with adequate supplies and tools to serve PALs.
- Training of healthcare workers was implemented in late November 2015. Eight healthcare workers participated in the training in Xichang. The training included existing POD programmes as well as new subjects such as professional ethics, knowledge in AIDS. The

training was conducted through panel discussion, practice and through different kinds of games so that they could understand what they have learned easily. There was also a quiz at the end of the training so that staff would know how much that they have learnt. Professionalism and ethics in work was a novel concept to the workers. Only about 40% of them could understand this term. Staff have to explain in further detail to the healthcare workers and how to work professionally in their future visits.

- Liangshan has one of the highest AIDS cases in China, more than 80% of the health care workers understand and have knowledge about AIDS.
- Management systems in procedures of POD works and preparation of POD tools and supplies were redefined to ensure all healthcare workers understand the new systems.
- Completion of updating of PAL's need for protective and orthopedic devices. A data-base of PAL in need of protective and orthopedic devices was created and devices were dispatched accordingly to PAL.
- More than 367 pairs of shoes, 155 pairs of hand gloves, 5 clutches and 5 pairs of protective kneepads were delivered to PAL in need during the period.
- 1 new prosthesis was produced for the amputee in Huili to replace the old one which was no longer suitable due to muscle contraction.
- Other POD supplies and tools have been distributed timely. Protective and orthopedic devices have been acted as a protective shield to PAL to avoid further deterioration of ulcers and wounds.
- Our staff collected and evaluated the use of supplies and devices by PAL and repair when necessary.
- 8 PALs received eye surgery in July 2015. The result of the eye surgeries was good, all of them were looking forward to doing the surgery for the other eye next time.
- Have contacted the dentist, Dr. Tang, in Guangzhou to make the dentures. Unfortunately, he could not come to Liangshan last year due to his busy work schedule. The Project has suggested to subsidize PALs who had the dental extraction to have the installation of denture locally.

### Issues and Solutions

- Ageing of PALs: PALs are getting older and many of them are living on their own. They are lonely and many of them also suffer from other ailment. They have no one to express their feelings to. Project staff should increase communication with PALs to detect any personal or community issues. We can also improve the daily lives of PALs by organizing more volunteer visits and conducting more activities between PALs and other villagers within the communities. We can also extend our medical service and support to PALs, such as referring cases to the local hospitals and to make sure that they have the equal opportunity to receive medical care as others in the society.
- Improvement of community health education: With ageing of PALs, their physiological function will also be diminished. They also become less capable in self-care. Health



education programme should be redesigned to suit the ageing PALs. It also needs the involvement of the community and the village healthcare workers to maximize their abilities.

## 7.2 Community Education

### Programme Implementations

- The Project received 134 bursaries applications during last school year. Staff had conducted survey for each application by home visits, and also with endorsement from schools if needed in order to ensure that the applicants matched the criteria for the bursaries scheme. Thus the sum of RMB82,380 was disbursed. More than 80 students from Primary school to University benefited from the scheme.

*Please refer to the table below for detailed information of bursaries.*

Village		Primary	Junior	Senior	University	Total
Puge	# of applications	23	46	11	5	85
	Amount	5980	23000	11000	10000	49980
Luding	# of applicants	8	2	2		12
	Amount	2080	1000	2000		5080
Butuo	# of applicants	3	9	3		15
	Amount	780	4500	3000		8280
Xide	# of applicants		1	3	5	9
	Amount		500	3000	10000	13500
Jinyang	# of applicants	4	9			13
	Amount	1040	4500			5540
<b>Total number of application of bursaries:</b>						<b>134</b>
<b>Total amount of bursaries disbursed in RMB:</b>						<b>82380</b>

- 10 Schools in Butuo and 5 in Jinyang were installed with ceiling fans.
- Scholarships of RMB13,400 were awarded to 78 students in Puge, Butuo, Jinyang and Xide from primary schools to junior secondary school. The scholarships were granted according to their academic results in their class. Learning aides were also distributed to students in 4 schools, totally 424 students benefited from this programme.

*Please refer to the table below for the scholarship disbursed in 4 villages.*

Village Name of School	Class	Total # of students	Place	# of students	Amount of scholarship	Total (RMB)
<b>Puge</b> Senkeluo School	P1	182	1 <sup>st</sup>	6	300	1800
	to		2 <sup>nd</sup>	12	200	2400
	P6		3 <sup>rd</sup>	18	100	1800
<b>Butuo</b> Linchuan Primary School	P1	65	1 <sup>st</sup>	2	300	600
	&		2 <sup>nd</sup>	3	200	600
	P3		3 <sup>rd</sup>	4	100	400
<b>Jinyang</b> Xihe Village Primary School	P1	50	1 <sup>st</sup>	2	300	600
	&		2 <sup>nd</sup>	3	200	600
	P5		3 <sup>rd</sup>	4	100	400
<b>Xide</b> Qianjin Village School Primary Section	P1	99	1 <sup>st</sup>	3	300	900
	P3		2 <sup>nd</sup>	6	200	1200
	P5		3 <sup>rd</sup>	9	100	900
<b>Xide</b> Qianjin Village School Junior Secondary Section	J 1	28	1 <sup>st</sup>	2	300	600
	&		2 <sup>nd</sup>	2	200	400
	J 3		3 <sup>rd</sup>	2	100	200
<b>Total:</b>		<b>424</b>		<b>78</b>		<b>13400</b>

- 20 sets of desks and chairs were purchased for the classrooms in Xide to meet the needs of increasing number of students.
- Electricity cables were rewired for the school office of Xide, schools in Jinyang and Butuo to meet extra demand for lighting and other facilities such as computer and ceiling fans.
- 16 sets of tables with chairs were donated from the public through internet publicity for school canteens. Each table can accommodate 8 students; children no longer have to have their meals on the ground with the tables now available in the canteens.
- 20 double deck beds were donated from the public for the school dormitory in Butuo with full sets of beddings for each bed.
- Students and school teachers have been requesting a small library cum reading room for the school in Jinyang to encourage reading. With the support from The Rotary Club of Chengdu, the library was open at the beginning of the school year.
- 9 volunteer teachers from Sichuan Normal University spent 20 days teaching in the school in Jinyang last summer. Besides teaching academic classes, they also conducted Chinese calligraphy and art classes as extra curriculum.
- Long-term volunteer teachers have been teaching in the school of Butuo. This has resulted in the improvement of the results of the students. The average score in mathematics of primary 3 was 79.5, the highest was full mark. Average score for Chinese Language was 75, the highest was 89.5. Since the students of Primary one cannot speak Han Chinese fluently, the teachers are trying to improve their language skill.

- A community photography activity was held in Xide with participation of more than 10 local students and external volunteers. Each student was given a one-time camera to let them discover and explore their own community. This activity was aimed to let children have a new understanding of their own environment as well as their neighbourhood.
- ‘June 1<sup>st</sup> Children Day’ and student appraisal events were held in Xide, Puge, Butuo and Jinyang to present awards to outstanding students, which was also aimed to educate parents about the importance of education.

*Please refer to the table below for the changes in schooling rate from 2015 to 2016*

<b>Village</b>	<b># of students as of March 2015</b>	<b># of students as of March 2016</b>	<b># of students increased</b>	<b>% of increment</b>
<b>Puge</b>	151	182	31	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Xide</b>	98	127	29	<b>29.6%</b>
<b>Jinyang</b>	56	56	0	<b>0%</b>
<b>Butuo</b>	50	65	15	<b>30%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

#### Issues and Solutions

- Our project coordinator of the education programmes lacks the organization skill for more activities for the children. Not being a social work professional may be a reason. Some of our current activities can only be done by our social worker volunteers. As an example, there was a photographic event by the students in Xide that was planned and supported by these volunteers, the result of that event was good. However, when we wanted to launch a similar event in the other villagers, our project coordinator lacks the skill to organize. We plan to schedule our staff to take training in knowledge and skills of social work focus in case management, team work and community work the following year in order to improve staff's capability.
- Primary graduates in Butuo and Jinyang tried to pursue junior secondary education in the nearby towns, but their standard cannot catch up with those students and level in towns. They not only have to face discrimination from other students but they also cannot get support from the local education bureau. Many of them eventually dropped out of the school. We did a survey. Only 2 out of 12 and 4 out of 14 junior secondary students were still studying for Butuo and Jinyang respectively. After coordination with the parents, students and the Dayhingpan school in Yuexi County, we have agreed to send them to study in Dayingpan, the school for children from all leprosy rehab villages in Liangshan.
- Local Government has not been cooperative. Many programmes such as volunteer teaching, school teaching curriculums and student management could not be carried out without the support or permission of the local government department. So far, we can only introduce long-term volunteer teachers to the school in Butuo as we were able to get permission from their education bureau, but not the other villages. We need to seek further cooperation with Prefecture and local education bureau so that staff could find ways to help

to improve the teaching standard and management of the students. This is not only to improve the overall standard of the students, but also to let them quickly integrate into the local education systems outside of the village.

### **7.3 Community Hygiene and Health Education**

#### Programme Implementations

- Volunteer doctors and nurses from various hospitals in Xichang spent trips offering free medical consultation to PALs and villages in Xide, Butuo, Jinyang, Puge, Ganluo and Luding. They also helped conducting assessment of hygiene in each communities and offered training to village hygiene committees. Doctors also gave seminars and education in parasitic diseases, and diseases transmitted from human and animal stool; as well as the hazard of non-biodegradable refuse.
- Appraisal and assessment of hygiene performance was held in Jinyang, Xide, Butuo, Puge, Ganluo and Luding. 8 committee members from 6 communities had a two days meeting with staff to summarise the result of the community hygiene and health education programme. The meeting reached the conclusion that the overall improvement of community hygiene has been outstanding with more than 80% village households have improved their hygiene, as well as their own personal hygiene. Household refuse has been disposed in designated collection points. The entire hygiene and health programme was greatly praised by the villagers and also by the local government officials.
- Project staff invited 25 outstanding students and members of little hygiene volunteers from Xide, Puge and Butuo for a two and a half days' city excursion from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 as rewards for their outstanding performance in school and their input in community hygiene. Since most of the children have never been to the city before, this trip brought them new experience in different concept of living and culture; so that they could learn something other than what they have learnt in class.
- Hygiene assessment has been carried out quarterly. Talks and seminars have also been conducted in different villages in health and hygiene issues. Villagers expressed their gratitude to student hygiene volunteers for being attentive to all hygiene and health education programmes and help monitoring and conducting household hygiene assessment. They all wished that such programme can be continued as they have seen the improvements.

#### Issues and Solutions

- Communication between staff and PALs and villagers needed to be improved, especially with the new and young staff. The result of health education to PALs has been less than expected. Most of the time we still need the old and experienced staff to be involved. The staff's professional knowledge through training in related topics must be increased.

## 7.4 Nutrition Programme

### Programme Implementations

- The provision of cooked food to the acute malnourished children ended in April 2015.
- Provision of NRG-5 quantity was based on the body weight to the acute malnourished children in Butuo and Jinyang in May 2015. Before the three-months' provision of NRG-5, the acute malnourished children were given with F-75 for 12 days in order to balance their electrolyte before taking NRG-5.
- Improvement to the chronic malnourished children started in June 2015. 327 chronic malnourished children under the age of 12 from Xide, Jinyang and Butuo were given with ready to drink milk or sour milk, eggs and multi-vitamins daily.
- 3 demo farm was selected in Butuo and Jinyang for the growing of various kinds of vegetables as flagship trial with the new water system using drip irrigation method. About 30 different kinds of vegetable seeds were given as trial at the demo farms. Villagers in Butuo told us that about 8 kinds of different vegetables were successfully grown in the village. Villages only have potato, long beans and turnip in the past. Now they can have more different kind of green vegetables, or even vegetables in different colours such as tomato and eggplants.
- Data collection of malnourished children was conducted in Xide, Butuo and Jinyang in late March 2016. Please refer to the Zw score table listed below.
- 1896 Chicken sows for laying eggs were given in Xide, Butuo, Jinyang and Puge for sustainable supply on protein through eggs. This guaranteed every child in the villages is provided with eggs weekly.
- 2923 fruit tree saplings were planted in Jinyang and Butuo for long-term provision of fresh fruit for provision of vitamins.

### Issues and Solutions

- Since the implementation period of the nutritional programme required a longer time, especially with cooked food, children had to come to the centre 2 to 3 times per day for the cooked meals. Some children could not persist with the treatment because they were tired or the parents were too busy.
- The Nutrition Programme needs professional knowledge in children nutrition, food nutrition and also hygiene in food preparation. Staff were trained with intensive training material prepared by Dr. Theresia Liem. The programme has planned to import Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic-Food, but we could not get the import license eventually. We then had to use self-cooked food with the nutrition density similar to the RTUF, with the menu designed based on the availability of the food available in local market.

*Table of number of acute malnourished children in Xide, Butuo and Jinyang*

	Xide	Butuo	Jinyang	Total
<b>Acute Malnourished Under the age of 6</b>				
<b>No. of acute malnourished</b>	17 (2 cohorts)	19	9	<b>45</b>
<b>Period of interference</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2014 to 29 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015 (in 2 cohorts)	5 <sup>th</sup> May to 16 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2015	7 <sup>th</sup> May to 6 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2015	
<b>Method of interference</b>	1. F-75 for first 12 days 2. Cooked food, 3 meals per day 100Kcal/Body W/day 3. 50g milk powder/day (25g/time (180ml) * 2 times	1. F-75 for first 12 days 2. NRG-5 100Kcal/Body W/day 3. 50g milk powder/day (totally 11.7 tins) (25g/time (180ml) * 2 times	1. F-75 for first 12 days 2. NRG-5 100Kcal/Body W/day 3. 50g milk powder/day (totally 10 tins) (25g/time (180ml) * 2 times	
<b>Chronic Malnourished Under the age of 12</b>				
<b>No. of Chronic in school</b>	66	48	45	<b>159</b>
<b>No. of Chronic at home</b>	70	33	20	<b>123</b>
<b>Period of interference</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June to 15 August, 2015	17 <sup>th</sup> May to 16 <sup>th</sup> August, 2015	19 <sup>th</sup> May to 18 <sup>th</sup> August, 2015	
<b>Method of interference</b>	1. 1 egg/day provided by chicken given by the project 2. 250ml ready to drink milk 3. 0.5 to 1 pill of multi-vitamins	1. 1 egg/day 2. 250ml ready to drink milk 3. 0.5 to 1 pill of multi-vitamins	1. 1 egg/day 2. 250ml ready to drink milk 3. 0.5 to 1 pill of multi-vitamins	
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>327</b>

*Number of acute malnourished children cured at the end of the provision of food.*

<b>Latest Zw score Collected</b>	<b>Cured in % Zw score at M or M, -1</b>	<b>Not cured in % Zw score &lt; -1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number of AM children absent from the latest data collection</b>
<b>Xide</b>	11 (73.3%)	4 (26.7%)	15	2
<b>Butuo</b>	14 (73.6%)	5 (26.4%)	19	0
<b>Jinyang</b>	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	8	1
<b>Total</b>	33 (78.6 %)	9 (21.4%)	42	3

## 7.5 Public Awareness Education

### Programme Implementations

- Birthday parties were held in Yanbian and Huili in October and December respectively with the participation and support from volunteers. It was aimed to enhance mutual communication and understanding between elderly PALs in these two leprosy rehab homes.
- 9 project staff and 9 villagers from Jinyang and Butuo participated in the Xichang International Marathon in November, 2015 for the first time. They were interviewed by the local TV news.
- Seminar in leprosy knowledge was held in Xichang College in November, 2015. More than one thousand fliers were distributed and students from different organisations and societies from the Xichang College participated in the seminar.
- 25 student hygiene volunteers from Butuo, Xide and Puge attended city tour appraisal activities in February, 2016. The activity not only encouraged the participation of children and students in village affairs, but also to bring awareness to the students of what was happening in their community.

- Volunteer village visits:
  - Volunteers from Hong Kong visited Jinyang, Butuo and Jinyang to conduct survey in education and water programmes.
  - A volunteer photographer visited Butuo in November, 2015 to help collecting information of the water project. Another volunteer photographer Mr. Li Di visited Jinyang, Butuo and Xide for his photography books about leprosy rehab villages in Liangshan. Mr. Li also donated funding for the anti-landslide construction for the slope behind the five-guaranteed households in Xide. Both of them have uploaded their visits to their blogs which gained more than 5600 views.
  - Volunteers from organizations in different cities of China visited Ganluo, Xide, Luding, Huili and Yanbian.
  - In August 2015, 'The SEED' volunteer team visited Xide to conduct survey in the education questionnaires and to help promote the honey from the village.
- Office website has been revamped and 25 messages were uploaded. 3 articles were uploaded to WeChat and 29 messages to Weibo. A Taobao shop was set up to promote honey from Butuo.

Website: <http://www.lsrc.cn/>

Taobao Shop: <https://item.taobao.com/item.htm?spm=a1z10.1-c.w4004-12322934630.4.It3UYm&id=534665339247>

WeChat QR Code:



Weibo QR Code:



- Project was invited to the 'Year of Charity' seminar organized by Prefecture Government together with 30 other different NGOs in January, 2016. Five village representatives attended the seminar, awards were also presented to their communities for outstanding partnership with the project. They also gave talks about the feelings in participating the such seminar and the concept of our project, and how our project has helped the PALs and the entire community.

- Project staff were invited by the charity event organized by Liangshan Prefecture Civil Affair Department at Moon Square in March. PALs and villagers were invited to the event to play games with general public and to help in introducing our project to the public. More than one thousand citizens from Xichang City came to our stand and played games with staff and PALs.

#### Issues and Solutions

- The platforms for mutual communication between PALs, villagers and the public are still very limited. PALs and villagers in the villages do not have access to social platforms on the internet, so the only way they could have contact with the public is through volunteers' village visits and public events in town; that seriously limited their contacts with the outside world.
- Besides promoting social integration between PALs and the public, the project also needs to establish cooperation between both parties so that the public can understand the real lives of PALs and their children in the leprosy rehab villages.

## **7.6 Community Development**

#### Programme Implementations

- Butuo Water Project:

Between April and October of 2015, the Directors and staff went to Butuo and Jinyang to conduct survey and to confirm the locations of the water tanks and the water pipes routing from the water sources. The water pipe supplier, the sizes and specifications of the water pipes, as well as the GRP sectional water tanks were confirmed in September, 2015. Staff and volunteer labors from the village started the preliminary work in Butuo to remove obstacles between the water source and the village in preparation of the water pipe connections.

11 concrete platforms were built for the water tanks. The water project of Butuo commenced at the end of January when the fund from Global Grant was received.

More than 3000 meters of water pipes were connected from the water source to the water tanks in cluster 1 and 2 between February and March. Water tanks were installed from Mid-March of 2016. Water pipes for irrigation and household use were connected at the same time. The entire water system scheduled to finish in October, 2016, as construction work has to be postponed during the raining season.

- Jinyang Water Project:

Concrete platform for water tank was built in March, 2016 and the rest of the project is scheduled to resume in October to November, 2016, once the funding is in place.



- Butuo Honey:  
Internet promotion through Tencent was posted in December, 2015. 599 catties of raw honey was sold through Blacksoil Cooperatives at market price. 103 catties is left and they are still on sale. So far a net profit of RMB4520.7 was made at the end of March, 2016. The honey is still on sale on Taobao shop with the link shown above.
- Xide Embroidery Group:  
Embroidery patches and other embroidery products such as bags have been continuously sold and promoted in Hong Kong and to other organisations in China. This programme was to ensure the ladies in the village can contribute to improving their household income.

#### Issues and Solutions

- Because of the terrain and location of the Butuo villages, the construction of the water project in Butuo was far more difficult and complicated than expected, especially the delivery of water pipes and tanks. We had to gather most of the young labors in the village to help deliver the parts from the top of the mountain or from the river bank to the construction sites. In addition, because of the road condition and the limitation in the off-loading location, the water pipes have to be cut from 6 meters to 4. There have also been big scale road constructions all over Liangshan area, most of the truck drivers would not accept orders for delivering goods from Xichang to Jinyang and Butuo, resulting in extra delivery cost for the project.

## **7.7 Staff Training and Capacity Building**

#### Programme Implementations

- Project Manager Kelly Xu attended the first phase of ‘Blooming Kapok’ training, which was a three-phase training in Guangzhou in Mid-June, 2015. The training focused on project management of NGOs and experience sharing of different organisations as well as visiting various charitable organisations in Guangzhou.
- Staff members Wang Haiyan and Wu Xiangxin attended training in Xichang focusing in local management, relationship between NGOs and the Government and fund raising in July 2015.
- Project Manager attended the second phase of “Blooming Kapok’ training in the Hong Kong. The training took place in The Hong Kong University in topics relating to management and fund raising of social organisations, gathering of villagers stories and how to communicate with other organisations fairly and openly, etc.
- Staff Wu Xiangxin and Jisha Erqie attended a 5-day training about relationship between charitable organisations and the Government.
- In January 2016, Kelly attended the last phase of “Blooming Kapok’ training in Kunming, with the topics focused on programme design and planning, integration and use of internal resources of communities and community development in tourism.

### Issues and Solutions

- Since the Project has not yet been registered in China, staff may feel that it will be difficult for them or even for the Project to make any long term future plans. This limited the Project's capacity in recruiting new staff and in its fund raising activities.
- Our Project mainly provides community service to disabled PALs and their families, we need staff that has social service or social work professional qualifications. We also need staff who have the social worker certificate. So far we only have 1 staff who is qualified. Project should encourage staff to take qualification examination of social workers for further development of the Project. Project manager has set up schedules for studying and has tutored staff who wants to take the examination.
- The Board of Directors offer expertise in different fields, such as medical, water experts, project management and agriculture. This increases the professionalism of the project. Our staff should receive relevant trainings in order to implement the programs professionally.