



The Leprosy Project Limited

Regd. Charity No. 1100629

601 Eastern Harbour Centre

28 Hoi Chak Street

Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

+852 2873 5050

info@theleprosyproject.org

www.theleprosyproject.org

Annual Activities Report

January to December, 2018

Table of Content

1. Executive Summary	2-4
2. Board Activities	4
3. Project Overview	4-5
4. Project Partner and Field Staff	5
5. Project Monitoring	5
6. Finance	5
7. Project Implementation	6-31
7.1 Physical Rehabilitation	6-12
7.2 Education	12-15
7.3 Public Awareness	15-22
7.4 Livelihood	22-27
7.5 Hygiene and Sanitation	27-30
Appendix	31

1. Executive Summary

- The Leprosy Project is a registered as overseas NGO in China, as The Leprosy Project Limited (Hong Kong, China) Sichuan REP Office (清风福康计划有限公司 (中国香港) 四川办事处 with Health and Family Planning Commission of Sichuan Province and Administrative Office of Overseas NGOs of Sichuan Public Security Department as the supervisory units.
- New villages such as Meigu, Zhaojue, Yanyuan, Mianning, Yuexi, Leibo and the home in Huidong have been included into the Project since 2018. The project has fully started services in these 7 locations. We still keep on visiting 3 old villages, namely Xide, Yanbian and Ganuo, on POD programmes quarterly due to there are still needs in POD and ulcer care. There is no regular POD visit needed to old villages such as Puge, Jinyang, Butuo, Luding, Huili and Muli, data were collected through telephone calls and WeChat group.
- Chairman Mr. Anthony Leung and Immediate Past Medical Director Dr. Theresia Liem had meetings with both supervisory units in Sichuan, Health and Family Planning Commission of Sichuan Province and Administrative Office of Overseas NGOs of Sichuan Public Security Department in April 2018, to report the activities implemented and shared experiences and the Health and Family Planning Department also invited the Project to expand our services and expertise in community health and publication activities outside of the leprosy village to entire Sichuan Province. Due to limitation in staff and resources, we suggested to start similar services in normal village communities in Leibo county at the beginning to accumulate experiences in cooperating with local county CDCs.
- Water project for Yanyuan was implemented in 2018 and the plan for Meigu was differed as there might be water programmes offered by the Government. We would like to avoid duplication of programmes and shall do survey for the needs of water projects in other villages.
- Activities are updated in different social media, staff, PALs and villagers participated in the Xichang International Marathon for the third year in November, 2018.
- One of the staff resigned due to family issue and 2 ex staff joined our team again in 2018.
- Project staff paid 77 visits to all villages and other locations for programme implementations and training activities. (please refer to appendix for the visit plans).
- Project direct operational expenditures in both of the field office in Liangshan, Sichuan and HK office for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 was HKD2,648,606.46; and the administrative expenses was HKD392,130.99 for the same period. Whereas the total income for the project during the same period was HKD3,542,274.67

- Please refer to Appendix 1 for the basic demographic info for all villages and homes.
- The following is a summary of key programme activities of the project year of 2018.

1.1 Physical Rehabilitation (POD)

- Project staff paid 41 POD visits to old and new project villages and homes during the project year from January to December 2018.
- 91% of PALs in old villages were able to carry out self-care consistently. 57% of PALs in the new village carried out self-care, which was 47.4% last year.
- 11.2% PALs with ulcers in old villages and 11.6% in new villages.
- Staff conducted health education to PALs during every POD visit.
- 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.
- 6 PALs received eye surgery.

1.2 Education

- Computers, printers, projectors, desks, and other teaching aides and school facilities were donated to the schools in MEIGaN, Zhaojue and Mianning.
- Solar heaters and doors of the bathroom were installed for the school in Zhaojue.
- PTAs (Parent-Teacher Association) for Yanyuan and Zhaojue were set up to enhance communication between parents and teachers.
- 55 student volunteers participated in parogramme activities, this is also the key criteria for the assessment of the disbursement of bursaries.
- 8 students in the school of MEIGaN with outstanding performance received scholarship.
- Staff received applications for the bursaries at the end of December, and planned to disburse in the first quarter of 2019.

1.3 Public Awareness Education

- The website and the social media platform on WeChat have been revamped.
- Volunteer visits and city-tour events were organized with participation of volunteers from schools and the public.
- 2 volunteer photographers visited project villages to help finish the film for the revisit of the water project or Butuo which was uploaded to YouTube.
- Rotaractors and volunteers from Leibo helped collect preliminary data of PALs in different areas of Leibo County.
- Staff completed the guide-book for volunteers.

1.4 Livelihood

- Water project in Yanyuan commenced in the fall of 2018 and planned to complete before the rain season of 2019.
- Villager representatives from our villages participated in the agriculture and animal husbandry training. Saplings of walnut trees and fruit trees were distributed to Yanyuan, Jinyang and Butuo.
- Sichuan green pepper corn tree saplings were planted in Zhaojue.
- 4 boars purchased from Luding for Yanyuan and Zhaoue. Due to the African Swine Flu, they shall be sent to the villages when the government allows the transportation of pigs.
- First installment of Mini-loan of RMB20,000 was loaned to 11 households, and there shall be another installment of RMB40,000 for 2019.
- 8 representatives from the village community management team from MEIGaN, Yanyuan and Mianning participated in the one-week training in Yunnan.

1.5 Hygiene and Sanitation

- Hygiene and Sanitation education was implemented during every POD visit to the village.
- 10 students volunteer from MEIGaN, Mianning and Yanyuan helped implement hygiene and sanitation programme in Mianning and MEIGaN.
- Representatives from Yanyuan and Zhaojue participated in training of the community management team in Butuo.
- Totally 10 refuse collection tanks built in MEIGaN and Yanyuan.
- Renovation of the clinic in Yanyuan was completed.
- The building of clinic in Zhaojue commenced in late December 2018 and planned to complete in the first quarter of 2019.

2. Board Activities

2.1 Meetings and major resolutions

- The Board held 4 meetings for the period after the AGM of 2017.
- The 11th AGM of the Company was held on 15nd December 2017.

2.2 Corporate Business

- The Board was grateful to the following professional services companies for their continued pro bono services to the company in 2018 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 implemented programmes in 16 project sites – villages, namely Xide, Puge,

Ganluo, Butuo, Jinyang, Muli, Luding, Yanyuan, Zhaojue, Mianning, Leibo, Yuexi and Huidong.

- As of 31st December 2018, there were total of 4396 villagers in these 16 project sites, among them where 595 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 Project in China was under the supervision of Health and Family Planning Commission of Sichuan Province and Administrative Office of Overseas NGOs of Sichuan Public Security Bureau; and Handa in Guangzhou as Consultant.
- By the end of the period, there was a staff of 9 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.

5. Project Monitoring

- Chairman Mr. Tony Leung and Director Mr. John Bowden paid a visit in April to oversee the status and implementation of works in new villages such as Yanyuan, Meigu, Leibo, Mianning and Yuexi.
- Director Mr. John Bowden visited Yanyuan for the assessment of water projects, visits to Butuo for the assessment of the result of the water project.
- Medical Director Dr. Theresia Liem paid two visits in April and July visiting various project villages to monitor the progress of POD works

6. Finance Control

- Finance control was under supervision of Ms. Liza Yu, Director of Finance of the Board. Accountants provided accounting and auditing services pro bono from Sapphire International Limited and Profectus & Company respectively.

7. Project Implementation

7.1 Physical Rehabilitation and POD

➤ Village POD visits and family-based self-care

Implementations:

- ◆ 41 POD visits to all old and new villagers were made during 2018 doing POD work, benefiting a total number of 595 PALs. We paid quarterly visits to 7 new villages, namely Meigu, Yanyuan, Zhaojue, Yanyuan, Mianning, Yuexi, Huidong and Leibo, and 3 old villages that still needed our quarterly visits, namely Yanbian, Xide and Ganluo. Assessment on self-care of PALs was conducted during each visit. Data collection of PALs including sizes of the ulcers and pictures were taken for each ulcer and recorded on the individual file of each PAL. Relevant health education to PALs was conducted on site. Guidance and monitoring of the POD work of HCW continued during each visit. Staff have also reminded each HCW to pay extra attention if there is any new ulcer and to treat ulcers more frequently to prevent deterioration. Healthcare workers also supported staff in conducting self-care training to PALs, through the guidance of staff. After all, it's the HCWs who takes care the PALs regularly in the villages, they need to deliver training and guidance in PALs' self-care and report to the staff when there is anything happen to the PALs. Staff may offer specific training to HCWs in different villages according to the special needs; or example, if the village is very cold in winter, staff might offer extra training in prevention of burn injuries since there is a tendency that PALs might get burn injuries more often in these villages in winter during keeping warm from open fire.
- ◆ Since the PALs in old villages have applied for ID card a few years ago, and we found out that the names of some of the PALs did not match our record, we then renew the data of all PALs in these villages and updated our record.
- ◆ For some elder PALs with bigger ulcer area, they have a tendency of deep venous insufficiency (DVI) and that caused poor blood circulation that would procrastinate the healing of the wounds and might also cause Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin (we had cases found in the new village). In order to solve the problem, our POD team tried to use Unna Boot and tubular elastic bandage to improve the blood circulation of the PALs, and we also used silver ion powder spray on wounds to prevent infection.
- ◆ POD staff collected the needs of POD supplies and tools, and shall be distributed to PALs and the healthcare workers on time.
- ◆ We compare the newly collected data and compared the data with previous quarters to ensure there was no mistake during the data collection, staff can also act accordingly if there is any change in the data collected.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Since most of the PALs are getting older and they mostly speak Yi language, it has been difficult for them to comprehend the content of the health education, as the key POD staff are all HAN and we need Yi staff to translate during the content, and PALs were not interested in such top down approach by using so much professional words in conducting the health education. Our POD team then tried to rework on the content of the training by using participatory approach, staff prepared the content of the education before conducting training. The training was rehearsed in the office with input from all staff members. Staff fine-tuned the content and approach after the rehearsal. PALs were more keen on participating in the health education and it was also easier for them to understand the content, and there was even more interaction between PALs and staff, or PALs and PALs during the training after using the new approach.
- ◆ 91% of PALs in old villages are able to carry out self-care, which is about the same level as that of previous year which was 93.5%. 57% of PALs in new villages were able to carry out self-care, which was higher than the level at 47.4% of previous year. Self-care rate could be kept in the same high level and the rate in new villages kept on increasing, health education played the crucial role for the result.
- ◆ Among the 260 PALs in the old communities, there were 48 ulcers at the beginning of the year; and 11 new ulcers were found during the period, there were totally 59 ulcers for those 9 old villages and homes. New ulcer rate was 18.6% (11/59), and 7 PALs with new ulcer found which was 2.6% (7/260), lower than the target of 5%. 10 ulcers recovered during the year which was 16.9% (10/59), which was higher than the percentage recorded last year at 12.3%. 6 ulcers improved which was 10.2% (6/59). Totally number of ulcers increased from 48 at the beginning of the year to 49 at the end of the year. Number of PALs decreased to 29 from 30 which is 11.2%.
- ◆ There were 172 PALs at the beginning of the year in MEIGaN, Zhaojue, Yanyuan and Mianning. Total number of PALs increased to 335 at the end of the year after implementing works in new villages, namely, Yuexi, Leibo and Huidong; there were also some PALs moved back to Mianning, so that total number of PALs almost doubled. There were totally 26 PALs with ulcers at the beginning of the year in MEIGaN, Zhaojue, Yanyuan and Mianning, and the number decreased to 21 from these four villagers, after implementing works in three villagers, total number of PALs with ulcers increased from 21 (26-5) to 39 so that there are 11.6% of PALs have ulcer. There were totally 93 ulcers recorded during the year in 7 locations, 21 of them were recovered during the period; that is 22.6% (21/93). There were 17 PALs with new ulcers recorded during the year, that is 5.07% (17/335), slightly higher than our target of 5%. Self-care rate of PALs increased from 44.4%(67/151) to 57% (191/335). That were 67 PALs out of 151 PALs from 3 of the villages that we started in 2017. And 191 PALs out of 335 PALs who

performed self-care from all 7 villages and home; we started to implement our POD work in all 7 villages and home form 2018.

- ◆ Our staff were accepted by the PALs in these newly adopted villages, we even got phone calls from their families to thank for the work we have done to their parents. The PALs told us that they even have more interaction between the families and even relatives, who have seldom or never visited them.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Since we are launching POD works for the PALs in entire Leibo County, and we need to visit them discretely as they live in public communities and there is still stigma towards them from the public. Since the PALs are scattered in many different villages within the county, it takes us much time visiting them. Because of being time consuming for the visits to Leibo, then both POD teams visited Leibo together and then split into two groups and divided the location into different areas in order to save time. We also invited and trained the family members of the PALs in Leibo to take care of the wounds and ulcers, as well as monitoring the self-care performance of PALs. Staff shall also contact the PALs and their family to collect information regularly, especially to the PALs with ulcers.
- ◆ Most of the PALs are weak and getting older, and that made them more difficult to look after themselves or to carry out self-care. We need to change the approach in health education in order to attract the PALs and to change their attitude towards daily life. We suggested to set up different groups of PALs in the community so that PALs can have more interaction with other group members, and PALs can encourage and monitor the self-care performance of each member. On the other hand, this can also let PALs enjoy a more active social life. Staff need to receive relevant training in social work in order to implement such program professionally. This is not only a PALs self-help group, but also a mutual help concept within the village. In Yanyuan, those single and elderly five-guaranteed PALs are being supported by their neighbours in the village, younger villagers help them do farming work in the fields, so that their lands will not be abandoned and the PALs are also guaranteed with food. The villagers will also help these PALs in their daily lives. The project shall observe the results of this self and mutual help concept, and we shall promote not only to other new villages if the results are successful, but also the old villages.
- ◆ There are still PALs in the communities who have never had contact with their families, we can feel that they have a sense of loneliness, especially those elderly ones. We can heal their wounds on the feet or hands, but it's difficult to heal the wounds in their hearts. Asides from healing physical wounds, we should also try to help them contact their families to fulfill their last wish for family reunion.

➤ Healthcare worker management and training

Implementations:

- ◆ 11 healthcare workers from 11 villages participated in the 4-day training, the training covered measurement in blood pressure and blood sugar (theory and operation), theory in the management of healthcare workers, theory and operation in physical rehabilitation exercise, theory in knowledge of leprosy, use of WeChat for sending data and pictures of ulcers of PALs, sterile operation and operation in POD works.
- ◆ We have updated the following regulations during the training.
 - i. All healthcare workers must learn how to use the smart phone, for taking and sending pictures to staff through WeChat to update the status of the ulcers of PALs.
 - ii. They should send information to staff every week.
 - iii. WeChat group of HCWs and staff was set up to share experience and ask for advice when they need supports.
- ◆ Performance assessment of healthcare workers were conducted half yearly, the assessment included operation on wound caring and dressing. POD data such as rate of new ulcers, number of ulcer cured also indicated the result of the work of the HCW.
- ◆ Due to special needs, we offered extra training to newly elected healthcare workers in Yuexi and Huidong. Since the old HCW of Yuexi quitted the job because of family issue, so that her mother in law took over the HCW job and Huidong was implemented at the second half of the year, both of them did not participated in the healthcare worker training, so that staff gave intensive training individually in the village to make sure they could at least handle basic POD wound treatment work to PALs, and staff shall also offer training during every visit until they are skillful in handling POD work individually.

Achievements and Impacts

- ◆ All the healthcare workers attending the HCW training learned how to use the sphygmomanometer and blood sugar meter, and they became more skillful in on-site operation of wound and ulcer treatment.
- ◆ The training also enhanced the communication and experience sharing between HCWs from different communities.
- ◆ POD team also set up a WeChat group of the healthcare workers, so that they can communicate with other healthcare workers and POD staff when they have any questions, and staff can also know the latest situation of some special cases through the pictures sent by the healthcare workers.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Healthcare workers in Yanbian, Xide and Jinyang are getting to old, and they could not learn how to use WeChat to send pictures and communicate with other healthcare workers in other communities. We need to pay extra attention in these villages and need to pay quarterly visits to monitor the condition of the ulcers of the PALs in these villages.

The HCW in Yanbian who also has two big chronic ulcers on his foot, who could not take care of his ulcers properly, we then discussed with the HCW from Huili to pay weekly visits to offer POD treatment to the HCW in Yanbian. The result of the service from the HCW in Huili to Dr. Yang in Yanbian has been satisfactory, his ulcers has been stable, no more yellowish debris on the surface of the ulcer.

- ◆ The new healthcare worker in Yuexi dared not to perform POD care to treat ulcers, she could only be responsible of dispatching POD supplies and tools to the PALs. Staff shall offer individual training to her during visits or pay specific visit to the village to train her and make her overcome the fear of wounds and blood.
- ◆ It was more difficult for the older healthcare workers to understand the training, as their hearing and eyesight have deteriorated. They are less educated so it was difficult for them to comprehend the theory of some training though they still feel easy to learn the operation of POD work on site.
- ◆ We should try to adjust the training with more demonstration to make the training easier to understand.

➤ Amputation, production of prostheses and orthopedic devices

Implementations:

- ◆ We asked each PAL during each visit whether they have enough POD supplies and following up accordingly.
- ◆ The PAL in Mianning who was diagnosed with Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin because his ulcer on the foot was not properly treated, and there was metastasis after the biopsy done by the hospital. Hospital then suggested palliative treatment instead of amputation. The PAL also received chemo and radiotherapy in the hospital and his status has been stable after discharged from the hospital.
- ◆ We found another PAL in Xide and found out that there was very bad hyperplasia on his ulcer, and he was diagnosed with squamous cell cancer at the hospital in Xichang. He refused to have amputation, he was offered palliative treatment with 2 courses of radiotherapy instead. We are still monitoring the case closely.
- ◆ A prosthesis was produced for the PAL in Xide, the result of her prosthesis was good.
- ◆ A kneepad was made for the PAL in Xide.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ We could always fulfill the needs for POD tools and equipment on time, which made their daily lives more convenient and to improve their standard of life. Take the PAL Qiu as example, she told us that after using the clutches we offered, she could even do some household chores and with the help from the HCW to clean and treat the ulcers, the pain was much relieved. Some PALs told staff that the sunglasses help them to keep away from the dust, especially to those PALs who have lagophthalmos.

- ◆ The PAL who had the new prosthesis could walk freely and even shepherd the cattle in the mountain.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ We have been short of smaller sizes of the protective shoes, and we have work together with Handa in Guangzhou to place order for the shoes. Due to the quantity and difficulties in production such shoes, it has been difficult to find manufacturer to produce the shoes. Our manufacturer still could not confirm our orders till now. We shall try to seek some other providers or some small workshops if they can produce such shoes.
- ◆ We found that there suspected cases of skin cancer transformed from ulcers due to the ulcers where not properly taken care in the past, when we saw the cases, it was already a bit late, amputation did not help anymore. In view of this, we shall try to persuade the PALs with similar cases to have examinations in the hospital and to receive proper treatment such as amputation before it becomes cancer.

➤ Eye Surgery

Implementations:

- ◆ 6 PALs from Xide, Huidong, Leibo and Mianning received cataract and trichiasis surgery in Mid-June 2018.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ PALs who received the eye surgery told us that they could see much clearer than before, as they said they were almost blind before the surgery. The PAL who received trichiasis surgery told our staff that he no longer suffers the pain in his left eye.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ A PAL lost his way in Xichang when he came for eye surgery. Staff and the one accompanies the PALs should pay extra attention to avoid this from happening again as they were new to the environment.

➤ Data collection and individual files of PALs health information

Implementations:

- ◆ We have come across with the issues that there are many elderly PALs who also have other health or medical issues. We have collected 16 cases in these villages during the year and coordinated with local doctors to visit the village to offer consultation to these cases, some of them were referred to local hospitals for relevant treatments.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ The special cases from Mianning who received chemo and radio therapy in the First Prefecture Hospital in Xichang, he has been in stable condition. We also offered silver ion spray for him to do wound care, and two small ulcers recovered and there was no infection on the major ulcer after the radiotherapy reported.
- ◆ With the implementation of the programmes, we have built up relationship with local medical systems and that made PALs easier to receive treatments needed in the hospitals and they are no longer afraid of going to the hospital because of the stigma against them.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Many PALs are still worried about the medical expenses so they are reluctant to go to the hospital. We shall arrange with the local CDC and our internal resources to cover the expenses that are not covered by insurance.
- ◆ We were able to arrange PALs to stay in ward for the public in the hospitals, that was a big step forward for the project and doctors and nurses could treat the PALs as normal persons, but there were still complaints from other patients in the ward, social education is still needed to eliminate stigma towards PALs.

7.2 Community Education Programme

- Teaching and environmental improvement of schools:

Implementations:

- ◆ After the preliminary surveys on the needs of school teaching facilities and equipment for the village schools, we donated 2 desktop computers, 1 4-in-1 printer, 1 projector and 3 bookshelves for the school in MEIGaN. 1 set each of desktop computer, 1 4-in-1 printer, 1 projector, 10 sets of desk and chairs, 3 big reading desks, 1 bookshelf and books cost RMB1999 for the school and school library of the school in Zhaojue. 1 set each of desktop computer, 4-in-1 printer and 1 projector for the school in Mianning. Solar heater and doors of the shower room was also installed for the school in Zhaojue.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Since there was no computer nor printer in these schools, and teachers needed prepare notes, teaching material by hand writing and the printed out in county towns. Take Zhaojue as an example, it takes more than 2 hours from the school to the county town by driving, needless to say by public transport. With the computers and printers for the teachers, they can easily prepare notes, exercise and other papers neatly with the computers.
- ◆ The school of the Zhaojue village is far from the village, though it is the school for the village. All the students have to stay in the school dormitory and go home once a week.

They could not take shower as there was no heater in the school, hygiene of the children was a big problem for the teachers. We then installed 4 sets of solar panels and installed doors for the shower room so that they can take hot showers every day. This benefited all 114 students of the school.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Number of teachers for the school in MEIGaN and Zhaojue is relatively higher because the village nurseries are also in these school. There has been much demand in using the electronic facilities, we shall do assessment in the use of these equipment in these schools and make plan for the pursuing year, to ensure all the teachers and students can assess to the teaching and learning facilities.

➤ Volunteer teaching and establishment of parent teacher association in schools:

Implementations:

- ◆ PTAs (Parent Teachers Association) have been set up for the school in Zhaojue and Yanyuan.
- ◆ PTA is not new in big cities, but parents in these remote mountain villages do not have any idea of what is that, it was quite difficult for us to implement at the beginning. We then arrange a sharing session with some educational organisations in Liangshan area and let the parents have a more concrete idea what is PTA all about. 2 Members of the PTA from Yanyuan (villager) and Mianning (PAL) also joined our training in Yunnan Handa together with members of community management teams in September 2018, there was a specific topic in management and approaches in bursaries to students in different levels.
- ◆ Since there was government poverty alleviation programmes implementing in MEIGaN, and the new school building is under construction; after discussion with the village heads and parents in the village, we agreed that we shall set up the PTA in this village once the programmes from the government have completed and we shall only focus on POD works in this village in order not to duplicate any programme with the government's programmes.
- ◆ Since parents from Mianning still have no clue about the PTA, and the HCW of the village also acts as the bridge between the parents and the project at the moment, and we shall have experience sharing sessions with the PTA from other villages so that they may have a deeper understanding before we set up the PTA in this village. At the moment, the HCW of the village shall be the bridge between parents and the school of the village.
- ◆ We have organized student volunteer activities during summer and other long holidays. We organized students from Yanyuan to set up backup teams in July for the water project in Yanyuan and took part in the entertaining event to the PALs within the village. 3 students from students from Huidong and Yanyuan participated in the City Day Tour of the PALs in August through volunteer programmes. Student from Mianning also

volunteered at the photography exhibition in Chengdu last August, to introduce life of PALs, villagers and students in leprosy rehab village, volunteer from Mianning also helped launched community health and hygiene education in MEIGaN and Mianning as well as the City Tour of PALs organized in December. Students from MEIGaN and Zhaojue could not join the event in December, because of the road block due to snow.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ After the reform and training in educational programmes, we had a clearer path in launching bursaries and education programmes, we made different plans in bursaries for university students and students from primary to senior high. There shall interest free loans to university or college students, and they can repay part of the loan by participating in volunteer activities; we also encourage them to take part in work-study programmes provided by the schools to earn extra income. And we shall still over bursaries to primary to senior high students, and assessment of family income and students' results are needed before approving the application; participation in volunteering and community activities shall also be part of the assessment of the application for the bursaries.
- ◆ We started launching education programmes based on the principles in "Participation", "Equality", "Empowerment", "Dedication" and "Development" in July once the reform of the education programme was confirmed. Students had a deeper understanding of their own communities and their own value. A student volunteer told us that he has been living in the village for very long time and it was the first time he could get to understand the correct knowledge about leprosy, he was grateful to have the opportunity in participating the event and get to know what is happening around him that he did not understand.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Since we targeted parents in the village as members of the PTA, and most of them were illiterate, it was difficult for them to understand the concept and operation of the PTA. It may take some time to set up and development of the PTA. We shall focus on the training of the members of the PTA and recruit university or college students to help in the management and operation of the PTA.
- ◆ The government has been getting strict in launching volunteer programmes, and the application must be submitted by the school and not by our project. It would also be difficult for us to coordinate and facilitate, since we are neither a professional educational organization nor the beneficiaries of the programme. What we can do at the moment is to train and launch experience sharing with other PTAs in towns so that they can operate and look for such activities by their own when they are capable to do so in the future.

- To organise volunteer teams for education programmes to participate in activities in all schools
Implementations:
 - ◆ 55 student volunteers have participated in 6 programme activities organized by the project since July; this was also one of the key criteria for the application of bursaries for 2019. We received 11 application of the bursaries in December, 2018. (please refer to previous session for the activities that the volunteers participated).

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Through the participation of programme activities, students had a better understanding of the project and its nature. They no longer took the bursaries as granted and became more appreciative in what they have benefited from the programmes. Students were also becoming more confident through the participation in some public publicity and sharing activities. They were able to speak in the public instead of sitting at the corner and keeping quite. These students can not only speak Yi, but also understand the basic information of their communities; so that it was much easier for the project to launch programmes, as we did not need any translator and their parents could also see the improvement of their own children that they were also capable.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Since students did not have much experience in organising programme implementations, they still needed to learn and practice. The project shall take more responsibilities for the development of these volunteers through specific guidance, training and support to the team.

- Bursaries and scholarship

Implementations:

- ◆ Scholarship was presented to 8 students with outstanding performance in the school of MEIGaN on June First Children Day.
- ◆ Application for bursaries were received in end of December 2018, bursaries shall be disbursed to qualified students in the first quarter of 2019.

7.3 Publicity and Social Awareness Programmes

- Public and Media Publicity

Implementations:

- ◆ Launched recruitment of volunteers twice through WeChat public account. The WeChat public account was established in 2016. The name of the WeChat Public account is 香港清风福康四川办事处
- ◆ Website of the project was updated.

- ◆ Articles and reports were uploaded to Weibo such as the report of the visits of Project Chairman and Medical to Health and Family Planning Commission and Administrative Office of Overseas NGOs, Sichuan Provincial Public Security Department.
- ◆ 551 fans recorded at the WeiBo account of the project with up to 2328 followers. And 167 friends from the WeChat friends circle, with 1176 viewers of the uploads of the project activities in WeChat.
- ◆ 5 stories of PALs were collected during the period.
- ◆ 2 photography books were produced.
- ◆ 8 electronic news letters were published during last twelve months.
- ◆ 59 new messages and articles uploaded on the WeChat public account.
- ◆ 1432 people participated in the Q & A activities about leprosy knowledge.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ There has been improvement in online publication through the guidance of new staff, all we have reached the target in in number of fans and views on different electronic platforms. Please refer to the table below.

Summary of changes in figure of WeChat Public Account.

	Person liking the page	No. of messages and article uploaded
Number recorded at the end of Dec 2017	62	18
Number recorded at the end of Dec 2018	167	59
Changes in number as of end of Dec 2018 Comparing to end of Dec 2017	105	41

Summary of changes in figure of Weibo Public Account.

	Fans of the page	Followers
Number recorded at the end of Dec 2017	196	982
Number recorded at the end of Dec 2018	551	2328
Changes in number as of end of Dec 2018 Comparing to end of Dec 2017	355	1346

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ There were time lags for the summary to be uploaded to the internet after each activity, the quality of pictures taken from the activity might not be good enough to post on the internet; so that we suggest the staff in charge must submit the report in time so that staff can have enough time to edit the newsletter, also we should improve the technique in taking pictures and we can ask volunteer photographers to teach us such techniques.

➤ Social Integration

Implementations:

- ◆ Entertainment activities were held in January and May of 2018. There were 25 PALs and 20 family members participated in the activity in January with the support of our volunteer team from Xichang. And the activity in May in Yanyuan was organized by villagers, and that was the first time that the villagers organized the activity and programmes on their own. 25 PALs, 20 villagers and PALs from five guaranteed households participated in the planning and implementation of the activity with the help and support from the project. The participant of the entertainment activities is not only restricted to PALs, also to all other villages. We sometimes invite villagers or children to perform for at the activities. The content was mostly singing, dancing, short comic plays (they called 小品 in China), we sometimes also showing films through the projector to villages.
- ◆ 21 students and 12 PALs in Yanyuan joined the entertaining activity in July. Students and PALs learned painting and color toning techniques and they also did paper folding handicrafts, so that also enriched the life of their summer holidays.
- ◆ We decided to change the activity of 311 event to be implemented in Chengdu instead of doing the similar programme year by year in Xichang. We organized a photography and film exhibition of the project in August in Chengdu. As most of the crowds attending the 311 events were basically the same, we want to expand the exposure of the event to publics outside of Liangshan, that's why we have a plan to hold a photography exhibition (for all of the programmes) in Chengdu, so that we could expand the exposure of the project outside of Liangshan. The exhibition was held from 20th August to 22nd September, 2 PALs participated in the event and introduced their lives in the rehab villages with the support of 5 student volunteers from the villages.
- ◆ 120 PALs, villagers and students participated in the village entertaining activity in Mianning last December. 1 PAL told his story to all of the audience on the stage, 4 PALs and 10 students participated in the Q & A competition, one of the committee member explained the plan of the development of their community. Totally 14 villagers and 29 students performed at the event.
- ◆ 6 PALs, 2 from Huidong and 4 from Yanyuan participated in the Xichang International Marathon in November, 2018. We have also presented prizes to the winners among the competitors from our PALs.
- ◆ A seminar in knowledge of leprosy was held in the health school of Liangshan in Xichang about 70 nursing students participated in the seminar, and online Q & A was implemented and 1432 valid questionnaires were collected.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Staff gained more experience in launching public activities within communities and villagers and PALs were also more keen on participate in such activities. They felt free to speak and even perform on the stage for their fellow villagers. PALs and villagers had a better understanding the vision of the project, which also tighten the bond between villagers and the project which help facilitate the implementation of projects in participatory approach, such as the water project in Yanyuan.
- ◆ Entertainment activities are the most popular activities in villages, PALs felt much more relaxed even in front of volunteers from the public. Some of PALs even sang in the activities in front of the volunteers, which helped increase their own self-esteem and became more confident when facing strangers. This is a step forward integration.
- ◆ There is experience from old villages that we shall share with the new villages, such as villagers and student performing team from the villages, they used to play a very important role in public events such as performing at the 311 events in Xichang. And PALs who knows Yi traditional arts such as Yi Chanting also performed to the public in our events, and we shall also seek suitable PAL performers to join the team. Almost each County in Liangshan has their own specific way in Art performing, such as Yi Chanting.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ As the villages we are working are all new to the project, and it mostly relied on project staff to plan and implement all the programmes; we hope that this situation could be improved after setting student volunteers team in the villages, so that they can help us implement project activities.
- ◆ Most of the PALs are elderly, they spent almost their entire life in the village without any contact with the public, not to mention any entertainment activity. We hope to use internal resources to bring entertainment and joy to the elderly PALs through the support of volunteers from the village.
- ◆ Due to budget limitation, we could only launch 1-day tour in Xichang City, the schedule was too tight for elderly PALs. We shall try to let the community bear some of the expenses so that we can let the PALs spend more time in the City.

➤ A play and real stories of PALs to be performed for the public:

Implementations:

- ◆ 2 volunteers went to our project villages to take photos and make films to be exhibited at the exhibition in Chengdu.
- ◆ 5 stories of PALs were collected; staff shall work on the stories and reported on the newsletter on internet through different social media platform.
- ◆ Volunteers were recruited for the photography exhibition in Chengdu, they visited most of the villages to collect images and stories of more than 30 PALs.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ A short film was made for the water project in Butuo which will be shown to the public after the subtitle of the film is completed. The main purpose of taking the film about the water project in Butuo is to demonstrate participatory approach, as we shall be implementing similar project in Yanyuan and MEIGaN (new villages), and it is important to show the villagers in new village the experience from the old villages. Villagers from Butuo shall also go to Yanyuan to demonstrate and teach villagers how to install the GRP water tanks, so that we don't have to pay expensive fees for the technicians to come to Liangshan all the way from Shandong.
- ◆ The exhibition in Chengdu attracted officials from the provincial health system and other government officials from Chengdu. We were also invited by the head of Xichang Library and Professor from the Yunnan College of Social Science, Mr. Wuga, to launch similar event in the public library of Xichang City and the College of Social Science in Yunnan.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ We have to be extra careful in collecting PAL's images, stories and the personal information, as these are related to privacy of PALs. We need to get their approval before we publish their images and stories to the public.
 - ◆ We experienced the difficulties in working with local volunteers from other cities, as they might not understand the nature and status of the project, it took extra time and effort in coordinating with these volunteers, though they were really keen on working with the project. We should seek to set up long term volunteer teams in different cities, such as in Chengdu or Kunming, so that they can help us in launching activities in these cities.
- Work with other volunteer organisations to assist PALs and villagers to improve their livelihood

Implementations:

- ◆ The project cooperated with the volunteers organized and sponsored by The Rotary Club of Chengdu to collect preliminary data of PALs living in Leibo County. Training was given to 7 volunteers from the universities in Chengdu. They visited totally 57 PALs all over different villages in the county, and data of these PALs were filed after the visit.
- ◆ We invited 3 volunteer teachers (in singing, dancing and painting) from Xichang Art Performing Group to teach 21 students in Yanyuan, so that they can be volunteer performers for the social publicity programmes in the future.
- ◆ 16 performers from Xichang Art Performing group performed at the entertaining activities at Mianning, also invited villages and the students who learned from them before to perform for the PALs.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ We recruited totally 31 volunteers last year (7 volunteers for data collection on Leibo, 2 volunteers to take images and videos for the photography exhibition, 1 volunteer for manning of the exhibition in Chengdu, 1 student volunteer to work in the office during summer holidays, 4 volunteers from entertaining event in Yanyuan and 16 for the entertaining event in Mianning). The results of the volunteer recruiting and management were satisfactory, as all the events were well-prepared and discussed between the project, staff and villagers.
- ◆ Since the distribution of PALs in Leibo County is dispersed, and this being our first time to launch programmes for the entire county instead of a natural village, we need more input to do data collection, and external support as well as support from local CDC is very important.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ As most of the volunteers were new to the project, especially towards leprosy. Staff need to spend more effort in training before launching the programmes. It is important that the volunteers can participate in a long-term basis, so that we could save resources in training them again for each activity. Constant communication and training with the volunteers is also important. Appraisal to the volunteers is also important to maintain their enthusiasm.

➤ Volunteer Team

Implementations:

- ◆ A volunteer guide book was produced for all volunteers.
- ◆ 7 volunteers from Chengdu participated in the data collection of PALs for the entire Leibo County.
- ◆ A volunteer photographer and film producer from Shenzhen prepared the photography and film exhibitions in Chengdu.
- ◆ 200 T shirts and Caps with project logo were produced for the volunteer activities.
- ◆ 1 volunteer from Nanjing University was recruited to work as volunteer for two months from July in the livelihood, POD and educational programmes.
- ◆ The public education programme planned to be held in Xichang College in June was postponed to September, as there were final examinations in the college in June. The event was held in the College of Health in Xichang, more than 70 nursing students attended the seminar.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Recruitment and participation of volunteers has improved with the staff for the programme now in place.

- ◆ We also received many feedbacks and ideas from volunteers so that we can improve in our programme implementation in the future.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ The qualification of volunteer is not stable, so t we need to spend much effort in training new volunteers. Our future objective is to recruit long-term volunteers, and recruit experienced volunteers as trainers to the new volunteers.

7.4 Livelihood

➤ Water Project

Implementations:

- ◆ Staff, volunteers and directors conducted 2 assessments in water project for Yanyuan, and the final plan was confirmed in April 2018.
- ◆ A general village meeting was held in Yanyuan to confirm the location of the water tanks, and the land for the water tanks was donated by villagers at no cost.
- ◆ Assessment for water project in MEIGaN was also conducted in April by volunteers and project Director Mr. John Bowden. Plans were also confirmed for the implementation in 2019.
- ◆ A general villagers meeting was also held in April to confirm that the water project shall be implemented in February 2019.
- ◆ After the mechanism of comparison of prices from several suppliers of water pipes and water tanks, the project confirmed 2 suppliers of water pipes for different size of the pipes and the water tank supplier from Shandong.
- ◆ All five GRP water tanks were ordered and delivered to the village in Yanyuan at the end of June. All the GRP tanks were installed and were checked by our Director in charge of the water project in November 2018 to confirm the quality. The tanks were installed with the technical support from the villagers from Butuo. Their water project was completed in 2016.
- ◆ Equipment, tools and security devices were purchased and brought to the village in June, all villagers were so excited that they could feel that their long awaited water project has begun.
- ◆ All water pipes and accessories were purchased and have been undergoing the installation of pipes from the source to the tanks, fields and households in the village.
- ◆ Our Project staff and office in HK shall be monitoring the implementation and the accounting of the project. Staff shall also go to the village to monitor frequently during the construction period to make sure all the works are completed correctly. There shall be a committee for the water system shall be elected for the maintenance of the entire water system, and the members of the committees form old villages with water project shall also share experience with them.

(please refer to the table below for the detail of material for the water project in Yanyuan).

No.	Description	Length/M	Remarks
1	Water pipes from source to village	9780	140mm PE Pipes
2	Water pipes from source within the village to tanks and fields	3130	110mm PE Pipes
3	Distribution pipes in the village	1700	63mm, 50mm and 40mm PE pipes
4	Irrigation pipes and household pipes	2700	32mm and 25mm PE pipes
5	GRP sectional water tanks	5	In different sizes

◆ (Details of GRP sectional tanks:

No.	Base Area	Concrete Platform	Spec of Tank	Distribution and Function
1	7*6=42 M ²	6.6*5.6=36.96 M ²	6*5*2=60 M ³	The main tank on top of the village for distribution of water to the village
2	7*6=42 M ²	6.6*5.6=36.96 M ²	6*5*2=60 M ³	For household and irrigation
3	5*4=20 M ²	4.6*3.6=16.56 M ²	4*3*2=24 M ³	Divisional tank above cluster 10 for household and irrigation
4	4*3=12 M ²	3.6*2.6=9.36 M ²	3*2*2=12 M ³	Divisional tank above cluster 11 for household and irrigation
5	4*3=12 M ²	3.6*2.6=9.36 M ²	3*2*2=12 M ³	Divisional tank households under cluster 10 and irrigation

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Through the implementation of the water project, the members of the village team had the chance to participate in the planning, designing and implementation of a programme benefiting the entire village. They had the chance to receive training in similar organisations in other province, discussing and sharing with the project regarding the project. After all these preparations for the implementation, all young villagers then input their labour for at least half of a year and complete the entire project step by step. PALs from five guaranteed households were also moved by the enthusiasm of the villagers; even though they were not able to input labour, they donated their chicken to the volunteer workers so that they had enough nutrition to compensate all those labour works in the mountain.
- ◆ With the water project, villagers planned to resume more than 50 Mu of paddy fields that was abandoned for more than 10 years, and each household shall cultivate a piece of land as their home vegetable garden for self-consumption to improve nutrition intake; so that they don't have to take hours to go to town to buy rice and vegetables. Villagers shall also plan orange trees and Sichuan green pepper corn trees as economic crops once the water system is installed. Villagers' target is to make the village covered with greens in three years, and nearly 1000 Mu of land (paddy fields, dry fields, and land for fruit trees) under the coverage of the irrigation system.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Implementation of the water project is just the first step for the development of the community. If they want to have a better development of the village, they need to plan ahead and work together closely. The water project can be the bridge between the village management team and the villagers moving towards the same goal. Water project should not be the end of the community development, this is the best chance to train and give opportunity for villagers and the members of the management team to reflect their own capability and value. It is important for the members to manage the village in fair and transparent way, so that training and practice is crucial for them to reflect such value.

➤ Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Training

Implementation:

- ◆ Village representatives from Yanyuan, Mianning and Zhaojue paid a visit to one of our old village in Luding for seeking of experienced villagers for training in grafting of walnut trees to be implemented in their villages in 2019, and learning the techniques in pig farming from the most successful pig farmer of the project Mr. Xiao Futang, who introduced the latest pig species to the visitors from Zhaojue and Yanyuan, he also agreed to sell the pig sows and boar to the villagers from our project villages at the lowest price, and also promised to provided technical support whenever needed.
- ◆ 8 representatives, PALs and villagers (next generation of PALs) from 3 villages paid a training visit to one of the village from Handa in Yunnan in September, 2018. Villagers learned modern beekeeping and management, planting of Chinese herbs. They also visited the demonstration point for eco-farming in the village; and they all reported to their own fellow villagers about the training and new ideas in community development and discussed what they could do and follow from what they have learned during the training.
- ◆ More than 1300 saplings of Leibo orange trees where purchased and distributed to Yanyuan, and other old villages. This will be part of their cash crops. The saplings of orange trees were distributed in March. 1000 saplings were sent to Yanyuan, and 300 were sent to Jinyang and Butuo. 11 households in Yanyuan who have land for fruit trees and have labour for planting fruit trees received the sapling of orange trees. These 11 households are the first lot of the villagers to the flagship trial of planting Leibo Orange trees. They are all families of PALs.
- ◆ 8400 saplings of Sichuan green pepper corn trees were planted in Zhaojue which benefited 84 households in the village.
- ◆ 4 boars were purchased from the pig farmer in Luding for the village in Yanyuan and Zhaojue, since the boars could not be delivered to these villages at the moment, due to African Swine Flu, as no pig nor pork is allowed to transport between towns to towns. Due to such reason, the supplier of the boar Mr. Xiao Futang from Luding castrated the

boars as he could also not sell the boars and he decided to castrate the boar and sell the meat to local market. He shall breed another lot of boar in the spring of 2019 and planned to deliver them to Yanyuan and Zhaojue in August. We shall deliver the boars, two each to Yanyuan and Zhaojue, after the influence of the African Swine Flu is over. After discussing with villagers that we purchased 2 goats instead of chicken sows, as that had higher economic value to have the goat for breeding in the village. Those 2 goats shall be delivered to Yanyuan in March 2019, the 2 families who are going to raise those 2 goats for breeding shall provide breeding services to the goats for the villagers in Yanyuan, that shall benefit 20 households, around 120 villagers, who raise goats in the villages.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Villagers from new villages agreed with the approach of learning grafting techniques from villagers in the old villages, they felt that they could pour everything out of their pocket (meaning that villagers from old villages could teach them everything they know), and villagers from old villages also felt that could reflect their value. Villagers from Leibo also agreed that they shall provide technical support in planting Leibo Orange in the future.
- ◆ Through the sharing of community resources, villagers can enjoy cheaper cost in breeding of pigs, the cost of pig breeding was about RMB170 per time, and they could not guarantee if it was successful or not in the past, also the villages locate in very remote area, most of the pig breeder did not want to go to the village. Now they have boars in their own village and can receive the breeding at RMB100, (not only per time, but until the breeding is successful.) The old species of the goat in Yanyuan was very small, could not sell at good price in the market, they have now introduced new species for breeding in the village, they size of the goat can be double the weight to the old species.
- ◆ 5 villager representatives were elected for the training to be held in early 2019. They are the villagers elected by the villagers, who know Sichuan dialect or Putonghua that they can communicate with the trainers. They were elected to attend the training and then they shall teach the villagers what they have learned. Why 5? As we need to select those who can speak Sichuanese or Putonghua, and it's also base on the proportion of all villagers and the availability of the budget.
- ◆ Villagers in Yanyuan were all pleased to try to grow orange trees as the location and climate is similar to the one in Leibo and good for growing orange trees.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Since the project is new to these villages and homes, villagers in these villages and home do not fully understand or know about the project, it has been difficult to invite them to join the trainings in other places or villages. Staff needed to explain many times before they could agree to join. To be more straight forward, they do not have

much confidence in us; this was what we faced in the old villages in the beginning. It took time for both parties to build up mutual trust. We shall share our experience in the old villages and projects that we have done in the past to the villagers in the new communities, for example, we shall organize a ceremony in Yanyuan to celebrate the completion of the water project, and shall invite representatives in the new communities to join the ceremony and see how the project improve the standard of living and the agriculture structure of the village through participatory approach; it is very important to focus on participatory approach, as we can only implement programmes through this approach. TLP could not do these programmes without the participation of the villagers and PALs, also our vision is very clear that we only help the people who help themselves.

- ◆ The goats were introduced at the end of the year, we can only assess the result later from the villagers; and the boars were not yet delivered, we shall also assess if the boars were delivered.
- ◆ The delivery of the saplings of the orange trees can be difficult, as the distance was too long; it is crucial to keep the freshness of the saplings during the delivery, and staff and villagers must learn how to protect the saplings in future. The saplings were distributed in March, and found that more than 60% of the saplings survived the in Yanyuan, the villagers told us that it was because that the weather was too dry, that was beyond their expectation. And 90% of the saplings survived in Jinyang as there was enough irrigation because of the water project completed in 2016. We shall summarise the experience and shall make better plans of the period which is suitable for specific fruit trees.

➤ Mini loan in Zhaojue

Implementation:

- ◆ Villagers requested in May that they would like to have the mini-loan operated as soon as possible. Staff then met with them in the village and members of the management team for the mini loan; 5 members were elected and responsibilities of each members was dedicated. Regulations and rules for the loan was also set, such as,
 - 1.) The procedure of the application of the loan,
 - 2.) Guarantee and procedure of the approval,
 - 3.) Transparency of the application and use of the funds,
 - 4.) Accounting of the loans,
 - 5.) Interest rate and the use of the interest income,
 - 6.) Assessment of the use of the loan from the borrower,
 - 7.) Terms in repayment of the loan, etc.
- ◆ The first lot of the fund of RMB20,000 was loaned to the villagers in August 2018, and the monthly interest rate was 0.3%, 11 households successfully applied for the loan. The loan period is 1 year for each loan. There was no agreement with the borrower of

the loan, but all of them need to fill in the application form, in which they had to state the purpose of the loan, the form itself is similar to the agreement. There was an interest income of RMB720 at the end of the year. The interest income is divided into 3 parts, 50% of the interest income shall be used for the charity use within the village, for example to support the transportation fee for the students who needed to study in other places. 25% of the interest income shall be used as the management expenses of the fund, and the rest 25% shall be put into the pull of the principle of the loans.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ Since the village in Zhaojue located on two sides of two very steep mountains, it is very difficult to find a small piece of flat land. It has been very difficult for villagers to develop farming, and animal husbandry was also scarce in the village. Villagers had very limited income in the past, so that they even had problem to let their children pursue further studies after the Primary school in the village. When they got the loan in August, so that they can pay the tuition fee for their children for the first term in September. 9 households used the loan for paying school fees and 2 other households used the loan for agricultural purpose.
- ◆ The interest generated from the loan shall be used in helping lower income families in the village, RMB300 of the RMB720 interest income used to help pay the transportation expenses for 6 children from low income families to study in towns.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ The demand for the loan was higher than the supplier for last year, we shall make better use of the funding for mini-loan for the second year and collect application as soon as possible.
- ◆ Villagers' idea in how to use the loan in better and efficient way was limited, they did not know what is the concept of financial management. We can offer trainings in basic knowledge in financial management, planning and use of the funds, so that the villagers can use the loan more efficiently.

➤ Training of community management team

Implementations:

- ◆ 8 representatives from 3 communities, namely Yanyuan, Meigu and Mianning paid a one-week training visit to Handa in Yunnan, they visited and received training in 3 project villages in Yunnan operated by Handa. They learned management in community hygiene and sanitation, improvement of school facilities, modern beekeeping and planting of Chinese herbs as economic crops. Seminar in concepts of management of community development was offered by the staff of Handa. And they paid a visit to the urban-rural cooperative market in Kunming about promoting the crops and produces from the villages.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ It was the first time that the project conduct training in Handa Yunnan, the participants were all inspired through the visit; they saw the difference between their village and the village they visited, as both of them were Yi and lived in leprosy rehab village, and why there was such difference in development of the village. That motivated them to think about their future and make better plans in development of their own family and village.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Most of the villagers did not leave their own county or Liangshan before, it was the first time they visit villages and city in Yunnan, even though Yunnan is just at the other side of the Golden Sand River. They dared not to speak or express their own feeling at the beginning. Luckily, there was a power failure during the meeting and sharing one night in the village, they then dared to speak and share with other people in the dark. After that night, they all opened their mind and dare to share and communicate with others, and also dare to express their own feelings and idea.

7.5 Hygiene and Sanitation

➤ Hygiene and Sanitation Education

Implementations:

- ◆ Hygiene and Sanitation Education is conducted during every visits, and the most efficient way is to launch such education to children and let them bring what they have learned to their families, and let them start from their families. The education includes the infectious diseases due to un-hygienic habits. How the excreta of animals and human being pollute the water system, and how can they prevent from polluting their water and environment and the consequences of the water pollution that may affect their health and their agriculture system, etc. We launch the hygiene education in all new villages and homes, even the individual households of PALs in Leibo county. The content shall be tailor made for each community to meet the actual condition and needs.
- ◆ The project organised 10 student volunteers from Meigu, Mianning and Yanyuan to launch hygiene and sanitation education in Mianning and Meigu. Nearly 80% of the villagers from these 2 communities participated in the activity. Volunteers and staff visited 20 households in these 2 villages randomly without prior notice to check the status of household hygiene. The activity mainly focused on how excreta of animals and the community, as well as the non-biodegradable refuse pollute their own environment and harm their health. Staff used posters and real cases in different communities as examples to share with the villagers. There was also a Q & A session regarding how excreta from animal and households should be properly treated and how

can this be used as composed fertilizer. And there was a community cleaning activity as the end of the event.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ With the participation of the students from the villages, that broke the barrier of communication between the project and the villagers; and it was also easier for villagers to comprehend the content of the education. They were shocked that the stools from their livestock might harm their health. The community cleaning activity gave instant result to the event; villagers felt the difference immediately. They promised they shall do the community cleaning and remove all the stools from livestock right away whenever they see there is any of that on the ground. There was stools from livestock everywhere in the community of MEIGaN, the community became totally brand new after the community.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ This is an on-going process and we know that we cannot change habits of the villagers in one day, we shall keep on doing the education and hope to change their habits step by step.
- ◆ The student volunteers are mostly from senior high school or lower level students, their ability in communicating was not as good as the volunteers from Xichang College. Since it was their first time participating in such event, and we shall offer as much support and training as possible and they must improve when they have more chance to participate in similar activities, this is also a process of building their confidence.

➤ Setting and management of community management team

Implementations:

- ◆ 5 villager representatives, who are PALs and villagers (family member of PALs), from in Yanyuan and Zhaojue spent a learning and assessment trip to Butuo (one of the old villages of the project) in March 2018. They visited the water project in Butuo, did interview with different households and the management team, and they did the assessment of the results of the water project and learned the concept of participatory approach.
- ◆ A general meeting with all villagers in Yanyuan was held in June, and members of the management team were also elected by all villagers. And division of works of the volunteer labor input for the water project to be implemented at the second half of the year was also confirmed.
- ◆ Members of the management team for the mini-loan in Zhaojue was elected, the head of the team is responsible for general coordination of the mini-loan, 1 accountant and 1 cashier were elected, and 2 other members are responsible for the monitoring the use of the mini-loans programme. The loan was successfully loaned to 11 households.

- ◆ In December 2018, 6 PALs and villager representatives from Zhaojue, Yanyuan and Mianning attended the village visits and experience sharing in one of the old villages in Luding and learned their successful experience in pig rearing and mushroom farming. The PALs then went to Xichang and joined members from other villages to meet in the office in Xichang to for the activity plans for 2019.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ During the visit in Butuo in March, one of the representatives from Yanyuan said that he only heard that what kind of programmes were implemented in Butuo, but he did not know the reasons behind and the results of the programmes. After the meeting in Butuo, they all understood the importance and benefit of participatory approach.
- ◆ After the summary and project planning meeting held in Xichang in December, the villagers had a deeper understanding of the vision and concept of implementation of project implementation of the project. Some of them worried about the distribution of funds, as they always felt that the distribution of funds was not fair for each village. They understood that there were different needs and priority in programme implementations for different villages. They also had a sense of ownership of the project through the participation in project planning and doing summary of the annual implementation of the project.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ During the inter-village visits, villagers might be able to dig out some details of programme implementations, but they did not understand the criteria of assessment thoroughly. They also needed to be more well-prepared before visiting the villages. Both the villagers and the project staff shall have better preparation before the inter-village visits.
- ◆ There was still difference in understanding of the concepts of project implementations between different management teams, since we implemented in some villages implemented earlier and take Huidong as example, we only implemented our works there only at the second half of the year. We are confident that all villagers from all these new villages and homes shall equally understand the concept and vision of the project when we work together closer in the future.

➤ Village Hygiene and Sanitation Infrastructure

Implementations:

- ◆ 6 and 4 refuse collection tanks were built in MEIGaN and Yanyuan respectively.
- ◆ In Yanyuan, the renovation of the health clinic was completed with the room provided by the village committee, 2 toilets and shower room with solar heaters were installed. The healthcare worker is responsible for the management of the clinic.

- ◆ Since the government is building a road to the village in Zhaojue, so that we could only deliver the material for building the clinic in December, 2018, and the building of the clinic shall be completed in the first quarter of 2019.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ With the refuse tanks built for the communities in MEIGaN and Yanyuan, the community hygiene was much improved and villagers no longer just dumped their garbage anywhere in the village. The community was much improved since then.
- ◆ With the clinic renovated, POD staff no longer have to operate POD works in open areas, especially much easier for staff and PALs during rainy and hot days.

Issues and Solutions:

- ◆ Even though the infrastructure was built, it is important to manage and the maintenance of the clinic and the refuse collection tanks. The healthcare worker in charge must take responsibility in maintaining the health clinic; a village hygiene management team shall also be set up to manage the dispose of the refuse collected in the tanks regularly.
- ◆ It still takes long time for the villagers to change their old habits in hygiene and sanitation, we need to implement hygiene education and programs continuously, and repeat the education repeatedly like brainwashing to make them change the habit step by step.

8. Staff Capacity Building

Implementations:

- ◆ Staff participated in various training organised by different government departments and NGOs focusing on capacity enhancement if individual staff, training included project planning, budgeting, finance management, time management etc. Staff also shared experience with participants from other organisations, especially in sharing our experience in water projects.
- ◆ Staff in community development and social awareness programmes also participated in the training offered by Handa in Yunnan. Staff visited 3 projects sites from Handa to share experiences in community development, education programmes as well as project management.
- ◆ Jisha participated in the training offered by Chengdu Shuguang Community Development Capacity-Building Centre, the training was tailored for Jisha in order to suit the target of our project implementations.

Achievements and Impacts:

- ◆ The ability of project staff was highly recognized during the training, and we had the chance to share our experience with other organisations through different training platforms. And staff were also able to find out their shortcomings and had the opportunity to improve.

- ◆ The training offered by Shuguang was a serial training, the training was targeted in the special needs of specific staff in implementing and project management, this also compensates for the shortcomings of the project staff's lack of execution ability.

Appendix 1: Demographic info of communities: Date collected at Q4 of 2018 (Oct to Dec).

No.	Community	No. of Households	No. of Villagers	No. of PALs	No. of Students
1	Butuo	52	261	34	93
2	Ganluo	33	122	11	24
3	Huili	22	47	25	1
4	Jinyang	32	180	24	78
5	Luding	16	56	17	5
6	Muli	33	137	16	0
7	Puge	144	641	43	206
8	Xide	136	389	78	97
9	Yanbia	9	12	12	0
Total of Old Villages		477	1845	260	504
10	Huidong	31	82	42	16
11	Leibo	50	60	60	
12	Meigu	95	338	48	112
13	Mianning	78	297	36	61
14	Yanyuan	66	168	48	61
15	Zhaojue	115	442	44	115
16	Yuexi	258	1164	57	--
Total of New Villages		693	2551	335	349
Total of All Villages		1170	4396	595	853

Remarks:

- *Only work on PALs in the entire Leibo County, so that total number of villagers is not available.*
- *Demographic data of Leibo, Yuexi and Huidong shall be collected and reported in 2018.*
- *Demographic data of new villages shall be revised since some of the villagers were not home during the visits, and we shall update the data once we have collected all data for new villages.*