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# Target Social Problem: 目标社会问题:

China's rural regions...

中国农村地区...

- Lack of vision care resources护眼资源的缺乏
- Lack of awareness and familiarity with vision health 视力健康意识的缺乏
- Cost burden on families to buy glasses is a hindrance 购买眼镜的花销负担

Therefore, students cannot get the necessary vision exams and glasses required. As a result, these students' academics will negatively suffer during their primary school years, which will have long-term consequences on their future life opportunities.

因此,学生不能得到必要的视力检查和所需的矫正视镜。在小学阶段,这些有视力问题的学生学习会受到负面影响,这对于他们的的未来发展都有长期的影响。

#### **Target Social Change:**

## 目标社会改变:

Primary school students (elementary and middle) will have the health support they need to ensure that high-prevalence vision problems never hinder them from receiving access to a full education.

中小学生得到必要的健康保障,来确保视力问题不会成为阻碍他们继续受教育发展的重要因素。

#### Vision:

#### 预想

All children with high-prevalence vision problems have access to the eye care they need to achieve their full educational, personal, and professional potential

所有饱受视力问题的学生获得所需的视力检查和视力保障,进而实现他们在学术发展和个人发展中的潜力。

#### Mission:

#### 使命

Help poor, rural Chinese children suffering from high prevalence eye conditions achieve their full academic potential and continue their education by delivering programs that:

通过开展以下项目来帮助中国贫困农村地区有视力问题的儿童充分发挥他们的学习潜能、继续他们的学业:

- Increase public hospitals' capacity to perform quality vision exams through equipment and training通过改善设备和开展培训,提升**公共医院的提供高质量的视力检查的能力**
- Perform screenings, professional eye exams, and eyeglasses delivery directly inside schools to every county elementary and middle school student 直接向每个县里的中小学生提供视力筛 查、专业视力检查和矫正眼镜
- Conduct awareness raising activities among all community stakeholders 在社区中开展提升视力保护意识的相关宣传活动
- Provide ongoing support to communities to ensure students' long-term needs are met持续向社 区提供支持,确保满足学生视力保障的长期需求

## **Overall Outcomes and Impact Goals:**

总体成果和影响 目标:

1. Every child in public school education receives periodic vision acuity testing, and...



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每个公立学校的学生定期获得视力检查。

2. Every child who needs glasses to correct a vision acuity problem can receive them for free or at low cost, and so therefore...

每个需要佩戴眼镜的学生可以免费或以极低的价格得到眼镜

3. School attendance and performance improves as visual acuity improves in the target school population.

在目标学校中,随着视力问题的改善,学生的出勤和学习表现得到提升

# Key Principles / 关键原则:

## 1. The Two Pillars 两大支柱

- Eye Care Services 护眼服务支柱: Local hospital capacity is identified and support given to ensure every public school elementary and middle school student in the county, regardless of their socioeconomic status, receives free eye examines and eyeglasses directly to them in their school setting. 当地医院: 有能力支持确保每名公立中小学校学生获得免费视力检查和需要的免费矫正眼镜
- 行为和知识支柱: All participating stakeholders (e.g. students, families, teachers, eye care providers, local government) are aware of, promote, support, and practice healthy eye care and sight correction behaviors to help ensure diagnosis and glasses adoption among students in the county remains consistent and high. 所有项目的参与者(学生、家长、老师、视力保健的提供者,当地政府)意识到、宣传、支持并提供视力保健和视力矫正,进而帮助有效确诊和持久提供光学眼镜。
- 2. **Education Bureaus and Public Schools:** County education bureaus connect us to public schools, which serve as our primary hub and channel for reaching our target student beneficiaries.

教委和公立学校: 县教委负责对接点亮眼睛团队和当地公立学校,这是作为点亮眼睛开展项目的主要出发点和重要渠道

• Target education bureaus are in poor counties that serve a minimum of 20,000 primary and middle school students to ensure the economies of our program

目标贫困县县教委负责管理20,000中小学生,确保项目的运行

• Every school principal must provide one to three volunteers to help coordinate in-school exams and education – ideally a school vice principle, school nurse, or active teacher

每个学校的校长须提供一到三个志愿者去帮助协调项目,理想条件下是一名学校副校长,一名校 医院护士和一名老师。

 Beneficiary schools must be willing to dedicate one to five days for eye exams. In middle schools, roughly one day per one hundred eye exams. In elementary schools, one day per sixty eye exams.

参与的学校须允许让眼科医生入校进行一到五天的视力检查。在中学,一天大概进行**100**次视力检查,在小学,大概是一天**60**次。

3. Health Bureaus and Local Public Hospitals: 卫生局和当地公立医院 Health bureaus connect us to county hospitals, which are partners providing eye care expertise and services directly in schools. 卫生局将我们的对接至县医院,县医院作为合作伙伴,为学校直接提供专业护眼服务。



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- Target hospitals are in poor counties, with higher priority given to hospitals that have little or none vision care capacity 目标医院位于贫困县,首要选择没有或眼科服务能力有限的医院
- County hospitals must have or be able to provide two members to receive optometrist training to perform exams 县医院必须有能力提供两名人员接受视光培训,入校进行视力检查。
- County hospitals must be willing to send three staff members to county schools for up to 40 days a semester to perform eye exams on students during the initial operations period 每学期,在初始执行阶段,县医院必须向学校配备3名医护人员进行为期40天的视力检测

#### 4. EIS serves as.... 点亮眼睛工作

- A leading role in partner and stakeholder I.D. (i.e. the participating public schools and hospitals), program start-up and funding of eye care education, exam services, and glasses, with the focus of this role occurring during the first two years of operation at a given locality. 在合作方和各利益相关方,(参与的公立学校和医院)项目创立,护眼教育资金,视力检查服务,和发放眼镜的过程中发挥领导作用,尤其是在前两年的项目执行阶段中。
- Coordinates all key stakeholders together to ensure students consistently benefit from program services 协调所有关键利益相关方,确保学生持续从项目中获益。
- Sources eyeglasses from corporates and manufacturers to donate to children in target counties the first semester local partners prepare glasses, after this we give them the option of working with corporates to prepare 从合作的供应商、生产商中收到眼镜并捐献给合作县的儿童。第一学期,视光中心会负责准备眼镜(如镜片的准备,安装镜片等),之后,他们可以选择合作商来负责眼镜的准备。
- Provides program training and awareness education training to county hospital partners and school teacher volunteers 为县医院、学校老师提供项目培训和视力健康意识的教育培训
- Oversight, supporting (diminishing over time) and guidance roles once the program is up and operationally mature at a given locality (i.e. from Year 3)

在项目步入正轨后,对项目进行监管、支持(逐渐弱化)、指导(比如从第三年开始)

# **EIS Programming Phases**

#### 点亮眼睛项目执行阶段

- I. Initial Operations (Years 0-2) 初始运营阶段
  - a. Length of 1.5 to 2.5 years total 预计总共为1.5至2年
  - b. This is EIS' key involvement phase and includes partner county ID, vision center establishment, optometrist training and certification, core program training, and eye exams and glasses delivery to all county schools

这是点亮眼睛的主要参与阶段,包括合作伙伴的县ID,视光中心的建立,视光师的培训和认证,核心项目的培训以及视力检查、捐赠眼镜的执行。

- II. Routine Operations (Years 3-6) 常规运营(执行)阶段
  - a. Length of 3 to 5 years total 3-5年
  - b. EIS steps back over this time, giving more responsibility to county hospital and school partners 在这个阶段中点亮眼睛负责"幕后工作",县医院和合作的学校负责主要的工作
  - c. Teachers and parents should be taking over the role of screenings and taking children to county vision centers for eye exams



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老师应该负责进行视力筛查,家长负责带孩子去县视光中心进行视力检查。

d. In this phase EIS checks in with partners several times over a semester to ensure that county vision centers are well-managed and selling low-cost or free glasses to needy students, that sight leaders are providing education at schools, and that banzhuren or sight leaders are performing screenings on students and notifying parents if there is a problem

在此阶段,点亮眼睛和合作伙伴定期沟通,确保县视光中心有效运作并提供免费或低价的眼镜给有需要的学生;爱眼大使和班主任在学校进行爱眼培训,视力筛查,并及时通知存在视力问题的学生家长。

- III. Sustainable Operations (Years 7+) 可持续阶段
  - a. Indefinite length continuing after EIS' routine operations are over 在点亮眼睛项目开展常规化结束后,无限期执行
  - b. Hopes that EIS' work and impact, combined with China's development, has yielded... 随着中国的发展,希望点亮眼睛的工作和社会影响能够帮助实现
    - i. Poverty alleviated sufficiently so that rural families have sufficient resources to afford eye exams and glasses 有效精准解决贫困问题,农村家庭可以负担视力检查和眼镜
    - ii. Chinese universal health insurance provisions in rural areas include eye exams and glasses to a sufficient degree that families can receive the eye exams and glasses they need 中国农村地区普通医疗保险可以包括视力检查和提供眼镜,农村家庭可以得到所需的视力检查和眼镜
    - iii. County hospitals will continue to provide low cost eye exams and glasses to rural families in need 县医院会持续向有需求的农村家庭提供低成本的视力检查和眼镜
    - iv. Rural public schools have the resources and training to routinely provide free eye exams to their students to identify those in need of corrective glasses 农村公立学校有资源,可以定期提供免费视力检查,发现视力存在问题的学生。

# Eye Care Services 视力保障服务

Outputs:输出

- # of vision centers built, including their continued participation YoY 视光中心建立
- # of eveglasses delivered 提供眼镜
- # of screenings given by teachers, and exams given by professionals 老师进行筛查, 眼科医生进行视力检查
- # of optometrists trained 经培训的验光师
- # of school partners, including their continued participation YoY 合作的学校
- # of "front-line" teachers trained 经培训的老师
- # of ongoing screenings and eye exams YoY 持续的筛查和视力检查
- Data collection and analysis on screenings, exams, and glasses provided/changed YoY and their relationship (e.g. how many students in need of glasses receive them, wear their glasses, continue to wear them over time, etc.) 视力筛查、检查和配戴、更换眼镜时的数据收集和分析,以及各个流程之间的衔接。



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## Outcomes: 成果

- Advancement rates (and repeat rates) among nearsighted students against established baseline 所有学生得到视力检查并收到眼镜后,近视学生的视力是否提升
- Academic scores among nearsighted students against established baseline 近视学生的学术表现
- Attendance rates among nearsighted students against established baseline 近视学生的出勤率

## Necessary conditions for Eye Care Services to be successful:有效护眼服务的必要条件

- Resolves an existing county-level service provision and capacity problem, re: eye care staffing, equipment, and supporting resources. High preference given to those who do not have any local capacity 解决现有的县级服务能力不足的问题:护眼服务人员,设备,支持性资源。倾向那些没有服务能力的地区。
- Operates a delivery solution directly inside and through targeted public schools and in technical partnership with local county hospitals/clinics 在目标公立学校中和合作的当地县医院或诊所,直接执行发放眼镜的方案
- Basic approach, partnership model, and resource allocations/support must be replicable from county to county 基本方法,合作模式,资源分配 / 支持必须都适用于每个县
- Partners share common goals of (i) identifying on an ongoing basis, those students with vision problems in need of glasses, (ii) providing glasses to these students (also on an ongoing basis), and (iii) supporting the creation of knowledge, social, and peer environment where these students will consistently wear and take care of their glasses

合作伙伴确立共同的目标: 1)有视力问题的学生需要眼镜 2)持续为有需要的学生提供眼镜 3) 支持视力健康知识教育,为学生能够持续佩戴眼镜创造环境。

- Gives opportunities for students to purchase low-cost or receive free new glasses in the future 让学 生能够购买低价的或收到免费眼镜
- Initial eye screenings are performed by trained teachers within partner schools, while eye exams are all performed by trained professionals.在合作的学校中,受过培训的老师进行初步筛查,受培训的专业验光人员进行视力检查。
- Local hospitals must be willing to allow staff to spend up to 40 days per semester to travel to schools to perform eye exams. 当地医院必须允许验光人员入校进行视力检查,每学期至少有 40天

## Eye Care Services Goals and Progress 视力保障目标和进展

Startup Phase Goals (Years 1-2): 初始阶段目标

- Establish common goals and milestones with government partners in health and education bureaus through county partnership agreements 通过与县级合作伙伴的合作协议,与当地卫生局、教委设立共同的目标
- Resolve existing county level service provision and capacity problems inside county hospitals, e.g. eye care staffing, equipment, and supporting services through vision center construction 解决县医院现存的医疗服务问题,比如专业视光人员的培训设备,视光中心建设中的支持性服务
- Identify current elementary and middle school students with untreated nearsightedness through teacher-performed screenings and optometrist-led vision exams inside schools 通过老师进行初步 筛查、视光人员入校检查,对有视力问题的中小学生进行确诊。



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- Create new eyeglasses wearers by delivering free eyeglasses to all county elementary and middle school students with remediable vision problems 通过给县里所有有视力问题的中小学生发放免 费眼镜,新的佩戴者
- Collect all key data points from schools and hospitals related to student health and academic outcomes 从学校和医院收集关于学生健康和学业表现的数据。

## Startup Phase Progress: 初始阶段进展

- 1. Contact local counties and scope for appropriate program conditions (Steps 1-3 take 6-8 months total)联系当地县政府,寻找开张项目的合适条件
  - a. Designated poor county 指定的贫困县
  - b. Student population of 25,000+25,000以上的学生总数
  - c. Little or no local capacity for performing vision exams in schools 没有能力开展视力检查的学校
  - d. Rural county or rural population students (e.g. migrant students in cities with no healthcare) 农村学生(包括在城市生活没有医保的打工子弟儿童)
- 2. In counties meeting EIS conditions, present to local government, health, and education bureaus on EIS cooperation and programming, 在满足需要点亮眼睛项目条件的县里,与当地政府、卫生局和教委合作开展项目。
  - a. Get verbal confirmation on cooperation before moving to next step 在进入下一步之前就合作达成口头协议
- 3. Perform county needs assessment (hospital vision care capacity, school populations, geographic conditions) and create agreements with county health and education bureaus for launching EIS joint-partnership project 评估需求条件(医院视光能力、学校学生人数、地理条件等),与县卫生局、教委达成协议,联合开展合作项目。
  - a. Agreements follow standard EIS template and include a 1-2 year start up phase and 3-5 year operations phase (4-7 years total) 协议遵循点亮眼睛的模式并包括一到两年的初始阶段和三到五年的运营阶段,总计四到七年。
- 4. Identify hospital staff suitable for receiving optometrist certification training, register them with vision care certification college, and send to receive training医院相关人员适合接受视光培训,去视光专业学校进修,
  - a. Local staff can be nurses or existing doctors 可以是护士或医生
- 5. Construct vision center inside county hospital 在县医院建立视光中心
  - a. Including key equipment 包括核心设备

电脑验光仪

全自动磨边机

综合验光仪

焦度计

裂隙灯

灯箱、镜片箱

其他配套小仪器



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- b. Awareness posters and materials 爱眼宣传海报和材料
- c. A selection of purchasable frames with several options at 100RMB all-inclusive 总价为 100元的镜框。
- 6. At beginning of the semester once Vision Center and optometrist training have been completed, perform county-wide Sight Leader training for all schools selected for that semester 在视光中心和视光人员培训结束后,开展县级爱眼大使入校宣传
  - a. Maximum number of schools per semester per county is 25-35 每个县最多参与25-35 所学校。
  - b. Every school selects 2 Sight Leaders for training, chosen by the school principal 每所学校由校长选择2名爱眼大使进行培训。
  - c. Sight Leaders receive eye care awareness training and program coordination training 爱眼大使接受爱眼护眼意识的培训和项目协调的培训
- 7. At training, Education In Sight collects baseline school data from all Sight Leaders, as asked of school principles to provide. 在培训中点亮眼睛通过爱眼大使或学校校长收集相关数据。
  - a. Current model: no school-level data is being collected from Sight Leaders or schools on a consistent basis 现状: 无通过爱眼大使或学校来持续收集校级数据。
  - b. Ideal model: A process is in place setting expectations for the time, place, and data to be collected during this step (baseline grade advancement rates, school attendance, and academic scores) 理想状况:在此阶段,时间、地点和收集数据(数据至少包括:成绩提升率,课堂出勤率,和学生成绩)
- 8. Working together with education bureau and health bureau, a semester schedule for optometrists to go to schools and perform eye exams is created 与卫生局和教委合作,制定医生入校开展视力检查的时间表。
- 9. Sight Leaders return to schools and train banzhuren in how to perform vision screenings on students. 爱眼大使入校,并为班主任提供视力筛查培训。
  - a. Current model: We send two eye charts back with every sight leader for them to use at their school and share among banzhuren 现状: 我们为每位爱眼大使配备了两个视力表并和班主任共用进行视力筛查。
  - b. Ideal model: We send eye charts back for every ban in a school, charts also include awareness education content 理想状态:为每个班配一个视力箱,包括提升爱眼意识的一些材料。
- 10. Banzhuren perform vision screenings, students who fail screening receive a permission slip that goes home to parents to notify them of their child's vision problem and give permission for an optometrist eye exam. 班主任进行视力筛查,给筛查出有视力问题的学生家长发通知单,眼科医生提供专业的视力检查
  - a. Current model: Permission slips are sent home, and banzhuren sometimes follow up with parents if the slip is not received back 现状: 学校视力筛查后,家长收到通知单,如果班主任没有收到家长的回执,班主任会与家长及时沟通。
  - b. Ideal model: Banzhuren are trained on a clear step by step process to make sure every student in their class who fails a screening has follow up on their permission slip 理想状



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态: 班主任接受有关项目步骤的培训,确保给每个筛查出有视力问题的学生发放通知单并收到家长回执。

- 11. Once permission slips are collected by banzhuren, data is recorded by Sight Leaders and provided to EIS and the county vision center. 当班主任收集回执单,爱眼大使记录数据并提供给点亮眼睛和县视光中心。
- 12. Vision center optometrists begin school visits to perform vision exams on students who have failed their initial screenings. 视力筛查后,视光中心的验光师入校为检查出有视力问题的学生进行视力检查
  - a. Students select their preference from several frame choices and results are recorded 学生从不同的眼镜款式中挑选喜欢的,(?)记录最终结果
  - b. Ideal Model: Students who have vision problems that cannot be remedied by glasses have their parents notified by their banzhuren 理想状态:有视力问题但无法通过配戴眼镜进行矫正的学生,需要由班主任通知他们的家长。
- 13. Collected student prescription data is recorded and sent to our east coast glasses company contacts 收集、记录学生验光视力数据,并发送给"东部沿海地区的"?合作眼镜公司
- 14. Corporate contacts begin production of frames based on the received prescription data合作眼镜公司在收到视力数据后,开始生产眼镜。
  - a. Includes glasses, a case, and a wipe cloth 包括眼镜,眼镜盒和眼镜布。
- 15. Completed glasses are sent to Sight Leaders at schools, who deliver glasses to students together during a designated school period with an accompanying glasses education session 学校的爱眼大使会收到全套的眼镜,之后提供给相应的学生,并进行佩戴眼镜的相关培训。
- 16. Sight Leaders have students sign document confirming they have received their glasses, then school zhengmings document to verify we have completed the project at their school. 爱眼大使负责让学生签字确认已经收到眼镜,然后学校开具证明确认项目已经完成。
- 17. Repeat process for remaining schools in county (expected 3-4 semesters total) 在剩余的县里的学校重复上述步骤(预计为3-4个学期)

Operational Phase Goals (Year 3+): 运营(执行)阶段目标(3年以上)

- Vision Centers are self-managed, self-sustaining, and independently operated outside Education In Sight support 视光中心独立于点亮眼睛的支持,自主运营、发展。
- Rural and impoverished children, as designated by county standards, are guaranteed free or low-cost eyeglasses in perpetuity 根据县政府制定的标准,永久保证农村贫困儿童有免费或低价的眼镜。
- Teachers in county schools continue performing vision screenings on students at minimum once per semester with students who fail their screening receiving a notice that goes home to parents detailing treatment next steps 县学校的老师继续进行视力筛查,至少一学期一次,通知筛查出视力有问题的学生家长,并告知下一步的具体治疗。
- Vision Center Staff visit minimum five (5) schools per semester to continue performing in-school eye exams for a minimum of five (5) years once the operational phase has begun
- 运营(执行)阶段开始后的至少五年中,视光中心工作人员每学期至少入校**5**次进行视力检查。



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• Education In Sight has access to and collects all key data points from schools and hospitals related to student health and academic outcomes 点亮眼睛从学校和医院获取收集有关学生健康和学业的成果数据。

Operations Phase Progress: 运营(执行)阶段进展

- 1. Once the above goals for the Start Up phase are complete, especially (1) Vision Center and staff training are complete, and (2) every school has completed Sight Leader training and eyeglasses have been delivered, EIS will transition to Operations Phase within its county-based programming. 当上述初始阶段的目标实现后,尤其是当视光中心建立、工作人员培训完成后,以及每个学校完成爱眼大使的培训和发放免费眼镜,点亮眼睛会转入到项目执行阶段。
- 2. Education In Sight reviews the terms of the contract signed with county education bureau and health bureau to confirm: 点亮眼睛与县卫生局和教委再次确认合同
  - a. Agreed to duration of "operations phase" contractual obligation, estimated 3-5 years 同意合同中规定的执行阶段预估3-5年。
  - b. # of schools county vision center has agreed to perform screenings in per semester during operations phase, minimum 5 schools 县视光中心同意在执行阶段每学期入校进行视力筛查,至少5所学校。
  - c. Confirmed price points for glasses sold to rural and poor students inside vision centers 确定卖给农村贫困学生的眼镜价格
  - d. Agreed upon # of free glasses donated by vision center and donated by Education In Sight per year 同意每年由视光中心和点亮眼睛捐助免费眼镜
  - e. Calendar for in-school banzhuren vision screenings and sight awareness days among school partners 合作的伙伴确认班主任进行视力筛查和爱眼护眼意识教育的时间
- 3. Education In Sight, 6 months after beginning operations phase (at least after one semester) visits county to perform audit over whether county is successfully meeting agreed upon conditions. 在执行阶段开始的6个月后(至少是一个学期后)点亮眼睛入县进行访问并评估每一个条款是否都成功执行。
  - a. Failure to meet conditions will necessitate Education In Sight....(whats a best practice here?) 没有执行合同条款,点亮眼睛会。。。
- b. Success will initiate another evaluation after another 6 months/one semester 评估成功,六个月后或下一个学期结束后,点亮眼睛会进行又一轮评估。
  - 4. At beginning of school year, Vision Center staff work with local education bureau to identify five schools to receive in-school vision exams 在学年开始,视光中心工作人员会和当地县委合作,确认进行入校视力检查的5所学校。
    - a. These schools send home vision exam permission slips to students 这些学校会给学生下发视力检查通知单。
  - 5. Once per semester, Sight Leaders notify banzhuren to perform vision screenings on students 每个学期,爱眼大使会通知班主任进行视力筛查。
    - a. For students that fail, banzhuren send home notices to parents, following procedure of start up phase 对于筛查出视力有问题的学生,班主任会下发通知单给学生家长,参照初始阶段的流程



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- b. Notices now either encourage parents to go to vision center for more advanced exams 通知家长带孩子去视光中心进行高级检查。
- 6. Education In Sight works with county vision center to ensure a database is maintained that captures all student vision exam and eyeglasses purchase data 点亮眼睛和县视光中心合作确保数据库完整记录学生视力检查和购买眼镜的数据。
- 7. After the completion of every school year, Education In Sight collects Vision Center data and schools' student academic performance and attendance data

在每个学年结束,点亮眼睛收集视光中心的数据和学生学业表现以及出勤相关的数据。

## Awareness Raising 意识提升

#### Outputs:

输出

- # of Sight Leaders trained to perform eye care trainings 培训爱眼大使进行爱眼护眼知识培训
- # of parents trained in eye care, treatment, and prevention为家长提供护眼、治眼和预防方面的培训
- # of students trained in eye care, treatment, and prevention 为学生提供护眼、治眼和预防方面的培训
- # of teachers trained in eye care, treatment, and prevention 为老师提供护眼、治眼和预防方面的培训
- # of nearsighted students trained in eyeglasses care and maintenance 为近视学生提供保护眼镜的培训
- Inclusion of basic eye care content in the schools health curriculum? 学校的健康课应包括基本的护眼知识
- Principals? Local government and medical administrative officials? 校长? 当地政府和卫生局?
  We need to be a shengji de yige xiangmu, tongguo zhengfu, 项目成为一个由政府支持的省级项目

#### Outcomes:

结果

- Rate of nearsighted students still wearing eyeglasses after one year including against established baseline 一年后近视学生佩戴眼镜率 can take pictures of classrooms to record this 可以通过拍照记录这个
- Rate of students going to vision center to receive eye exams after one year including against established baseline 一年后学生去视光中心做视力检查率
- Rate of teachers enforcing eyeglasses wearing after one year including against established baseline一年后老师执行佩戴眼镜 的比率??
- Rate of students, teachers, and parents who retain basic eye care knowledge after one year including against established baseline 一年后学生家长老师对于基本护眼知识掌握率
- Rate of new students to become nearsighted after one year including against established baseline 一年后新学生的近视率

Note - all of these should be measured vis-a-vis an established baseline

Note - Also, some of these outcomes can also be impacted by non-behavior related factors, i.e. if the glasses still help after one year (and if the students eyes are re-examined), if the glasses got unintentionally lost, broken, unwearable, etc.



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这些结果有可能受一些非行为性相关因素影响,例如:如果一年后眼镜仍然有用;如果学生进行视力复查;如果眼镜丢失、损坏、无法佩戴等待。

## Necessary conditions for Awareness Raising to be successful: 意识提升的必要条件

- Creates systems for adults and students to become aware of vision problems, their correction and prevention, and provides an accessible path for both timely discovery and treatment 为成人和学生 建立关于视力矫正、预防近视的意识提升机制,确保及时发现和治疗视力问题。
- Creates awareness around nearsightedness prevention among students/teachers/parents
- Curriculum content and pedagogy use differentiates among key stakeholders: school aged children/youth, parents/caregivers, school educators participating in and/or supporting the initiative in target partner schools, relevant government and public health officials/administrators 在关键利益方中,课堂内容和教学方法的运用要有所区分:学校学生,家长/监护人,学校老师或负责项目的领导,相关政府机构和卫生局工作人员
- Curriculum emphasizes and is primarily application-based (versus predominantly explanation/lecture based) 课程重点:主要是以运用为主
- Curriculum incentivizes "good behavior" among teachers and parents
- Education reaches the parents/caregivers of children, doesn't matter where 为家长或儿童监护人进行知识教育
- Educates nearsighted students in how to take care of their glasses and when to wear 为近视学生提供知识教育,教他们如何保护眼镜以及何时戴眼镜。

#### Awareness Raising Goals and Progress:

意识提升的目标和进展:

#### Startup Phase Goals (Years 1-2):

初创阶段目标:

充分调动各利益相关方的积极性,共同改变区域落后的视力健康意识水平,控制和减少近视的发生比例。 Fully mobilizes all stakeholders, works together to raise the awareness of vision health in the poor rural areas, and controls and reduces the nearsightedness.

- ·让区域政府合作伙伴加强对儿童视力健康问题的重视程度 Raises the regional government partners' awareness of children vision health problem;
  - a. 以合作协议及红头文件的形式确定合作事宜 Makes sure the cooperation through the agreement and red-head documents
  - b.教育局、卫计局、医院工作成立县级项目小组。Local education, health bureaus and hospital set up a county-level project team.
- ·促进学校对学生视力健康相关知识的教育; Promotes school's education about students' vision health knowledge
  - a.每所学校1-2名爱眼大使对接项目工作<u>1-2 sight leaders per school are responsible for</u> connecting to the program (not sure)

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b. 学校在初筛、复查及眼镜发放阶段集中开展视力健康知识宣传。 Schools promote vision health knowledge in the phase of screenings, eye exam and eye glasses delivering

- 使学生了解近视和佩戴眼镜的常识性问题; Helps students learn basic knowledge about nearsightedness and wearing glasses.
  - a. 正确的用眼习惯 good habits of eyes

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- b. 戴眼镜的好处 The advantages of wearing eye glasses
- c.需要定期复查 Necessary regular re-exam
- ·收集项目前后关于近视率、升学率、辍学率的相关信息 Collects relevant data about the rates of nearsightedness, enrollment and drop-out before and after the program.
- ·让所有的班级都有视力教材 Gives vision teaching material (book?) to all classes

#### Startup Phase Progress:

- 在项目县与教育局、卫生局共同成立项目小组,共同负责项目的执行 In the project counties, sets up a program team together with education and health bureaus and
- 教育局和卫生局联合启动项目,学校成立项目工作小组。Education and health bureaus work together to Launch the program and schools set up project team
- ·每所学校培养两名爱眼大使,负责在学校的宣传和初筛、复查对接工作 Train two sight leaders per school to connect promotion, screenings and re-examinations at schools.
- ·收集学生及家长在项目启动前的视力健康知识水平和相关数据

Before the program starts, collect parents and students vision health knowledge data.

EIS开发视力健康教材,并提供视力健康教材和相关宣传资料给学校。

EIS provides vision health teaching materials and promoting materials to the schools

a. 每位爱眼大使和班主任得到一本工作指导手册

Every sight leader and banzhuren receive one guide handbook

b.每班发放一张视力表

Every class receives one eye chart

c.每班两张视力健康宣传海报

Every class receives two vision health promotion poster.

d. 每班至少看到一次视力健康知识卡通片

Every class watch a cartoon about vision health at least once.



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• 爱眼大使和班主任配合筛查工作,在学校开展为期一周的爱眼护眼宣传

Sight leaders and Banzhuren help with the screenings and do a week-long eye care promotion

提供视力初筛结果告知书及相关宣传材料给家长并要求签字,引发家长的关注。

Sends home permission slips and related promoting materials to notify parents, asks for parents' signature to raise parents' attention.

a. 留守儿童的父母由班主任通过电话沟通

Parents of the left-behind children should be contacted by phone by Banzhuren

b. 不同意检查的父母由班主任和学校进行深度沟通

Parents who don't agree with the eye exams should have a deep conversation with the banzhuren and the school.

测试学生及家长在项目结束后的视力健康知识水平并收集相关数据

After the program is over, give students and parents a test about vision health knowledge and collect related data.

·本地电视媒体进行项目追踪报导,持续引发社区关注:项目启动仪式、眼镜发放仪式(任意一次)、全县免费眼镜结案及视光中心接力阶段启动、接力阶段的(任意一个)爱眼日。

Local media report the program progress, raising community's attention: Project Launching, Eye glasses delivering, Vision center and Sight Day

• ·项目阶段性结案时与教育局、卫生局、医院召开工作会议,总结经验,制定下一阶段的工作 计划。

Before moving to the next phase, health bureau, education bureau and hospital hold a meeting to summarize and make work plan for the next phase.

Operations Phase Goals (Year 3+):

充分调动各利益相关方的积极性,共同在该地区打造多部门(学校、教育局、卫生局、医院、公益机构)联合发展儿童视力健康问题工作体系,可持续的自我解决本区域内学生的视力健康问题。Fully mobolizes all stakeholdres, works together with different departments( schools, education bureaus, health bureaus, hospitals and charity organizations) to develop children vision health working system, and solve the regional students vision health problem sustainably

• ·与当地政府合作伙伴签订协议,确保能长期(3-5年)的持续开展爱眼意识的教育工作

Sign agreement contract with local government to make sure continuous long-term (3-5 years) education work of eye care awareness.

·规范的视力健康教材体系进校园,成为校园文化建设的重要组成部分

Makes the vision teaching material standardized and become an important part of campus culture construction.

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• ·每所学校都能成立学生近视防控工作小组,将本校学生的近视防控工作纳入学校管理工作, 提高学校老师的视力健康知识水平,增强对学生视力问题的关注和关怀;

Every school sets up a nearsightedness prevention team, makes nearsightedness prevention into school management work, enlarges teachers' vision health knowledge, and increase attention and care to students vision problem.

a.学校近视防控工作方案

School nearsightedness prevention plan.

b.方案报教育局备案并实施

Notifies the health bureaus about the plan and starts implementation.

引导屈光不正的学生正确的佩戴和使用眼镜

Helps students suffering from refraction problem wear eye glasses correctly.

建立村庄和社区的有效宣传渠道,让父母和社区居民掌握视力健康知识,提高家长对视力健康知识的掌握,促进近视的防护意识

Build effective channels for the promotion in village and community to impart vision health knowledge to parents and community residence, which helps raise the awareness of nearsightedness prevention.

倡导区域内全社会共同关注儿童视力健康问题

Calls on the society to pay attention to children vision health problem.

收集关于学生和家长及社区对视力健康知识掌握情况的相关对比和数据。

Compare students and parents' knowledge about vision health and collect the related data.

#### **Operations Phase Progress:**

由教育局、卫生局联合下发文件,视力筛查和视力健康知识培训作为校园常规活动,每学期定期开展。

Education bureaus and health bureaus enact that vision screenings and vision health knowledge training are performed as routine school activities on a regular basis.

a.学校每学期定期为学生监测视力情况,形成学生视力情况监测数据库。

Schools monitor students visual acuity on a regular basis per semester to build a database.

b.学校将视力检查结果通知书提供给家长,家长可根据学生的视力检查结果采取相应的行动——到学生视光中心就诊,或帮助学生继续保持视力健康。

Schools send home the result of eye exam and permission slips, and parents can take measures based on the results—- bringing students to the vision center for treatment or helping students keep vision healthy.



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c.每学期举行爱眼主题班会、爱眼日校园活动

Holds eye care class meetings and Sight Day school activities per semester

d.每学期就学生视力问题举行一次家长沟通会

Holds a meeting with parents about student vision problem per semester.

视光中心建立本校青少年屈光方案,定期回访屈光不正的儿童,推动家长带领孩子前去就医

Vision centers makes vision refraction plan for students, pays re-visit to the children suffering from refraction and pushes parents to bring their children to see a doctor.

• **EIS**为每个校园每个班级提供一套视力健康教材(书、卡通片、视力表),通过爱眼大使和班主任的培训,确保学生有正确的用眼意识和行为。

EIS provides every class with a set of vision health materials including books, cartoon, and eye charts), and makes sure students have correct vision awareness and behavior through Sight Leaders and Banzhurens' training.

• ·学校设立鼓励或监督制度,鼓励近视的学生遵医嘱佩戴眼镜(待商议)

Schools establish Drive mechanism and Supervision mechanism to encourage nearsighted students to follow the doctors' advice to wear glasses. (To be discussed)

每年爱眼日在学校和社区组织宣传活动

Organize promotion activities at schools and communities on Sight Day.

在乡镇卫生院、村卫生所,定期张贴视力健康宣传海报

Put up the vision health promotion posters at county and village hospitals / clinics

每年定期与教育局、卫生局、医院召开工作会议,总结当年工作情况,共同商讨下一年度工作计划,整合资源,发展项目。

Holds meetings with education bureaus, health bureaus and hospitals on a regular basis every year, summarize, discuss the work plan for the next year, and integrate resources to develop the program.