



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 socio-economic 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中小學生，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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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

### III. Sustainable Operations (Years 7+) 可持续阶段

- ## Eye Care Services 视力保障服务

- # of vision centers built, including their continued participation YoY 视光中心建立
- # of eyeglasses 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。

**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學生进行确诊。



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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，点亮眼睛会进行新一轮评估。
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

- 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.

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 1-2 sight leaders per school are responsible for connecting to the program (not sure)

- 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
  - 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.

- 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 mobilizes all stakeholders, 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.



- 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.

- 收集关于学生和家長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.

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.