

Final report of Indonesia Work Camp in 2016

1. Leprosy Care Community

Leprosy Care Community have organized Work Camp at leprosy recovered colonies where people affected by leprosy and their family members live for decreasing discriminations against them. Work Camp is one of volunteer activity that 20-30 university students called camper stay at leprosy recovered colony for around 2 weeks, live together with people in the colony, and work for improving infrastructure such as paving road, building toilet, making drainage etc. This Work Camp bring another effect in addition to improving infrastructure. For people who live near leprosy recovered colony and who have negative image about the colony, campers coming into the colony give an opportunity to have interest about the people who affected by leprosy. More and more people who live near the colony have started to visit the colony after Work Camp. For campers who joined Work Camp built tight relationship with people affected by leprosy while live together, talk together and work hard together. Campers are very influenced by their way of life and moved to their strong mind. On the other hand, people affected by leprosy heighten their self-esteem. After Work Camp in leprosy recovered colonies, campers organize publication activity in their university or in street. Contents shared by the publication activity are not only information about leprosy but also personality or strong will of people affected by leprosy, which we learned while Work Camp. By sharing those experiences, people who come to publication activity get more attention to people affected by leprosy.

In 2016, we organized Work Camps in 2 leprosy recovered colonies; Nganget leprosy recovered colony in Tuban, East Java, and Donorojo leprosy recovered colony in Jepara, Central Java, and organized Publication activity at University of Indonesia and at Jakarta city.

2. Work Camp in Nganget leprosy recovered colony

Project period: 10th - 24th August 2016

Project site: Nganget, Kedung Jambe, Singgahan, Tuban, East Java, Indonesia

Participants: 29 volunteers from university in Indonesia and Japan

Work project: Installing drainage

In Nganget village, there is an area called Pucung. There are around 14 households, located around 1,5 kilometers away from other houses, separated by farm fields. This street is used by all villagers who will go to the farms or to Pucung. However, because there's no proper water drainage around the main street to Pucung, the water flows to the road or it become flood when rain comes. By needs assessment survey before Work Camp. we decided to build water drainage. By this project, we hope there will be no flood when the rain comes, so villagers who want to go to Pucung or farm field, especially when heavy rain comes, won't be endangered by the flood. With this project, we can facilitate at least 14 families who live in Pucung to safely passing the road to Pucung. We also can prevent the rain water overflowing at least 20 houses around the main street to Pucung.



First, we clean the places, where the drainage will be installed. We also digging the side road around 150 meters along the main street to Pucung. Villagers and campers worked together to clean the side road, removing the leaves, grass, and trashes, so it will easier to dig alongside the road.



After digging alongside the road, we put bricks in both side of the pit. We also hire 2 professional workers, to help and give the right instruction.

The third step is, applying cement and sand mixture on the bricks, to form the drainage wall.

As final step, we covering the drainage wall with smooth cement mixture for not to be eroded, and the drainage will be durable for many years ahead.



3. Work Camp in Donorojo leprosy recovered colony

Project period: 4th – 18th August 2016

Project site: Donorojo, Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia

Participants: 21 volunteers from university in Indonesia and Japan

Work project: Building embankment and water reservoir

The land around Liposos Paca is slightly slope, so when the rain comes, the water will flow to the villagers' houses, and when the rain heavily drops, land erosion can be happened and endanger the villagers. So, we think that we need to build an embankment for this year's work project. By this project, we can prevent the water to flow and also prevent the land erosion to at least 15 houses in Liposos Paca. And we hope that in the rainy season, the will be no more rain water flowing to villagers' houses.



The embankment we built is 60 meters along the villagers' yard. It needs 2 trucks of sands, 2 trucks of stones, 18 sack of cements, 2 roll of building thread, and 2 buckets. It takes 6 days to do this project, with the help of 2 professional workers that we hired. First, we digging 1 meter depth pit 60 meters long, to make base of foundation so the embankment will be strong enough to hold the water and land. Then, we put and arrange the big stones in the pit. Then put the mixtures of cement in the space between the arranged stones. The finishing step is covering the rough embankment with smooth cement mixtures to make it looks good and neat.



The water reservoir is needed so it will help the villagers in Liposos Paca to get more clean water. It takes 2 days to build the water reservoir, and we need materials such as 3 sacks of cements, 300 bricks, 1 truck



of sands, and tarpaulin to cover the water reservoir. First, campers with the help of villagers loaded all the materials into the water reservoir location. It takes 45 minutes – 1 hour to reach the location. Then we make the reservoir by arranging the bricks and cement to form wall, to hold the clean water.

4. Publication activity

Project period: 15th – 18th December 2016

Project site: University of Indonesia and Jakarta city

After doing workcamps, both Donorojo and Nganget Work Camp in August, we organized publication activity. With this publication activity, we hope more people aware about leprosy, knowing that leprosy is curable to reduce stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy.

In this exhibition, we showed some photos of our Work Camps activities, some posters about leprosy, health services from the government to cure leprosy, current condition about leprosy in Indonesia, and stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy. We also shared impression notes of some campers who joined Work Camp. That told about Work Camps activities, and their impression and memories about people affected by leprosy they met while Work Camp.

For getting more interest about leprosy, we asked some simple questions to people who came to exhibition. Questions are;

Question 1. Can leprosy be cured?

Question 2. Can medical treatment for leprosy in Indonesia easily accessed for free?

Question 3. Does leprosy easily infect to people, and people affected by leprosy get serious aftereffects on their body?

Question 4. Are people affected by leprosy in Indonesia and their family members still discriminated?



We asked to people who came to our exhibition booth answer those questions before seeing our exhibition and after explained about leprosy and health services from the government to cure leprosy, current condition about leprosy in Indonesia, and stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy. In publication activity in University of Indonesia on 15th – 17th December 2016, around 150 people visited our exhibition and we could collect answer to our questions from 73 persons.

For the 1st question, 66 from 73 answered Yes. It means almost of all already knew that leprosy can be cured. After we explained about what is leprosy, what kind of microbiology that causing leprosy, and how to cure leprosy, all 73

participants understand that leprosy can be cured by treatment called Multidrug Therapy (MDT). Leprosy can be cured. This is basic knowledge that everyone should know about leprosy, so they won't fear people affected by leprosy.

The 2nd question, is whether the participants know about medical treatment for leprosy that can easily accessed for free in every primary health care in Indonesia. Only 23 participants (31,5%) knew that medical treatment for leprosy that can easily accessed for free in every primary health care in Indonesia. But on the post question, all of participants (100%) answering Yes. This information is quite important, so more people will know about it, and new cases of leprosy can get early treatment. With early treatment, leprosy can be cured without having aftereffects.

3rd question “Is leprosy easily infect people, and people with leprosy will get serious aftereffects on their body?”. 79,5% participants answered Yes. They were still believing that leprosy can be easily infect people, and people affected by leprosy will have serious aftereffects on their body. Then we explained that leprosy is communicable disease, but its transmission of leprosy occurs during close contact with



those who are infected and it is not highly infectious, by getting treatment in early stage they won't have serious aftereffects on their body. After our explanation, 52 persons understood and got correct information about leprosy.

Last question, "Are people affected by leprosy in Indonesia and their family members still discriminated?". 83,6% of participants answered Yes. It means they knew that the discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia is still exist. We make this question to increase people's awareness about stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia. On the post test, we asking their opinion, "what should we do to reduce stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia?". They advised that "do more publication about leprosy and its discrimination in Indonesia, also do more interaction with people affected by leprosy", "Hope it will be a sustained activity and more people will get more information and impacts from LCC", or "There should be more publication, because only few people knowing and aware about this issue", etc.

In the last day, we did the publication activity at Jalan Sudirman, Central Jakarta. We choose the date and the place because it was Car Free Day and main street used by many runners or walkers. We started doing publication activity on Jakarta Car Free Day

around 7 a.m. We showed some posters and infographic about leprosy and stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia. Many people interested in our posters, so they stopped by and heard our explanation about leprosy and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia. We explained to around 120 people who came to see our posters briefly. And then,



we asked them to take photos for #StopLeprosyDiscrimination campaign and upload it to their social media, so more people will know about leprosy, via social media. The feedbacks were quite varied. Some people didn't know about leprosy at all, some of them said that they are still scared of appearance of people affected by leprosy, and worried that leprosy might infected them easily. But most of them understand the right information and knowledge and joined the campaign. Many people interested in our publication activity that held in University of Indonesia and Jakarta Car Free Day. Although just few of them that willing to answer the question, but we can share the information to more people. We think publication activity, where we showed photos, posters about leprosy, and campers' notes is so important,

to increase people's awareness about leprosy and its discrimination in Indonesia and to reduce stigma and discrimination towards people affected by leprosy in Indonesia.



This year we could finish all projects that are Work Camp in leprosy recovered colonies and Publication activity. We surely believe that we could reduce discrimination against people affected by leprosy this year through those projects. We would like to express our deepest appreciation for your help and support for the projects. In Indonesia, there are still many leprosy recovered colonies and people affected by leprosy who are in difficulties because of discrimination to them. We will continue our activities with our best effort for making the world without discriminations against leprosy and people affected by leprosy.