

社区伙伴深感于以上种种价值和意义，相信反思主流发展模式实为当务之急。代之而发展的模式，以社区为基，顾及环境生态，以人为本，重视人的全面发展。

社区伙伴  
Partnerships for  
Community Development  
2002-2005



## 主席序言 Foreword

现今社会的主流文化追求在扩张的全球市场中，不断增加生产和消费，这样既不持续，亦不公正。社会环境日渐恶化，自然生态濒临崩溃，我们实在迫切需要更新既有的价值观和生活方式。

社区伙伴致力为将来的持续发展出一分力，播下小小的种子，以改善社群的生活条件，使农村社区更能自立，城市社群能关注自然环境。

我们理想的世界，是生活简朴而能互相合作，能持续地切合各人所需，让人心满意足的社区。

麦哥利  
社区伙伴  
管理委员会主席

Our mainstream culture characterised by increasing production and consumption in an expanding global market is neither sustainable nor equitable. With deteriorating social conditions and an environment on the verge of collapse, we badly need new values and ways of living.

Partnerships for Community Development (PCD) is attempting to sow seeds for a sustainable future by promoting the conditions in which rural communities can be more self-reliant and urban communities more aware of their impact on the environment.

We hope to help create a world in which simple cooperative living enables everyone to meet their needs sustainably and in contentment.

Andrew McAulay  
Chairperson  
Management Committee  
Partnerships for Community Development

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**「无论是对社会或个人来说，通过提供谋生工具或能力培训以改善生活，其影响远比单纯的救济来得深远。」**

贺礼士嘉道理爵士

社区伙伴在2001年5月，由香港嘉道理基金会创办。嘉道理基金会建基香港，在1970年成立，创办人贺礼士嘉道理爵士一直抱持「助人自助」的座右铭。

社区伙伴认为救济往往会造成依赖，每个人不管物质如何匮乏，都有权与别人、大自然以至整个世界和谐共存，过著有尊严而可持续的生活。

过去十年，无论是在城市和农村，或是在发展中国家与发达国家，由于社会、经济和政治制度方面的结构性不平等，都出现了贫者愈贫，富者愈富的现象。贫穷人不但物质匮乏，更遭受歧视和排斥。全球消费主义支配著人们的生活，他们不仅丧失了自我价值，就连曾深深植根于他们文化、社群、大自然的身分也给剥夺了。

中国是世界上人口最多的国家。过去二十多年，尽管在灭贫方面已见成效，但仍然有为数不少的人生生活苦困，而且很多曾经脱贫的人，因不同原因又再度陷落穷网。刻下，中国面对的另一问题，就是在经济增长的同时，自然生态环境经常遭受破坏，贫富及城乡的两极差距不断扩大。种种迹象显示，随著中国在2002年加入「世界贸易组织」，偏远地区的农民和城市的弱势社群，将会在新的全球化市场体系中，更趋脆弱。

面对以上种种值得关注的问题，社区伙伴深信，反思主流发展模式实在是刻不容缓。理想的可持续社区发展模式，应该要以人为本，以社区为基，顾及环境生态，并尊重地方文化。



### 嘉道理基金会

嘉道理基金会是一个慈善组织，于1970年在香港注册。嘉道理基金会全资推展嘉道理农场暨植物园(KFBG)及社区伙伴(PCD)。KFBG主要在香港、中国及邻近地区推行自然保育及生态环境的教育，而社区伙伴则与中国大陆的弱势社区及边缘社群合作发展项目。

「我理想的社区是人与人可和谐相处，是合作的关系，而不是竞争关系。村民有参与社区建设的权利，有发言的机会。村务要公开，不是上级来做决定。」

四川「绿色骆驼」韩吉哲



***“To provide a man with tools and training to improve his own condition, is a far greater service to man and to society than acts of simple charity.”***

**Sir Horace Kadoorie**

Established in Hong Kong in May 2001, Partnerships for Community Development (PCD) is a development organisation set up and funded by the Kadoorie Foundation, a Hong Kong-based trust founded in 1970 by the late Sir Horace Kadoorie, who believed in the motto: “help people to help themselves”.

PCD understands that charity can often create dependence and that everyone, however deprived in material terms, has the right to lead a dignified and sustainable life in harmony with each other, with nature, and with the world at large.

In the last decade, the rich has grown richer and the poor poorer, both in urban and rural settings, and in developing as well as in developed countries. This alarming reality is a marked indication of structural inequalities inherent in our social, economic and political systems, with poor people suffering material deprivation as well as discrimination and marginalisation in their specific social and cultural contexts. The dominance of globalised consumerism is stripping people of their sense of self-worth and their once deep-rooted identification with their local culture, with their community and with nature.

Despite China’s achievements in reducing poverty over the past few decades, the number of people living in poverty remains high, and a significant proportion of people who had worked their way out of poverty have since fallen back into impoverishment. Another problem facing the world’s most populated country is that, in the name of economic growth, the natural environment is constantly being exploited -- a situation exacerbated by widening rich-poor and rural-urban polarities. With China entering the World Trade Organization in 2002, there are growing signs that farmers in remote areas and disadvantaged groups in urban areas are more vulnerable in the new globalising market.

Being aware of all of these concerns, PCD believes that, now more than ever, critical rethinking of the mainstream development approach is much needed. We need to foster an approach that is people-centred, environmentally conscious and respectful of local culture.



### **Kadoorie Foundation**

Registered in Hong Kong in 1970, the Kadoorie Foundation (KF) is a charitable organisation. Besides PCD, KF also fully supports Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG). The Farm focuses on nature conservation and environmental education in Hong Kong, China and the region. PCD works with disadvantaged and marginalised communities in Mainland China.

“My ideal community would be one in which people live in harmony with each other. It is built on cooperation and not on competition. People enjoy the right to participate in community development and the right to be heard. The decision-making process should be participatory.”

**Han Jijie, Green Camel, Sichuan**

## 我们的使命

「社区伙伴旨在与中国的贫困、弱势社区及边缘社群一起工作，尊重当地的文化及自然环境，减少不公正，增强社区自我发展的能力，使他们得以自力自主。」

社区伙伴在中国西南部的基层农村，致力以赋权及建立长久的伙伴关系，增强弱势社区自立的能力。

社区伙伴希望培育社区内的协作者，提高人们对社会性别、文化及公正等课题的觉醒，从而产生深远的社会影响。

社区伙伴除拨款资助社区项目外，也以培训、交流资讯、建立网络等手法，回应公义、公正、可持续发展及多元文化等议题。社区伙伴在社区内及社区间，致力推展整全和可持续发展的文化，加强社区自重、参与和合作精神。

了解贵州剑河县一个自然保护区的生物多样性  
Assessing the bio-diversity in a nature reserve in Jianhe County, Guizhou

「理想的社区应该有自己的文化，经济与外界有联系但不完全依赖。生产活动有利于生态环境的良性循环，社员之间关系和睦，共同利益可通过社区组织来实现。」

广西外资扶贫项目管理中心 莫秀根



## Our Mission

*“PCD aims to work in partnership with disadvantaged communities and marginalised groups in China on capacity building for community-based development in a way that fosters self-reliance, reduces inequality, and respects local cultures and the environment.”*

Working beyond acts of charity, PCD works to build self-reliance by empowering disadvantaged rural communities in Southern and Western China. PCD trains local villagers as community facilitators in order to enhance people's sensitivity on gender, cultural and equity issues in such a way that would effect lasting social changes.

By providing funding as well as in-kind support such as training, information sharing and network-building, PCD's programmes address issues of justice, equity, sustainability and cultural diversity. It works towards building a holistic and sustainable culture of self-worth, participation and cooperation within and among communities.



“My ideal community would be one that has a unique culture. Its economy is connected with, but not totally dependent on, the external economy. Productive activities should be ecologically friendly. Members of the community should live in harmony, and the public interest could be realized through community organisations.”

Mo Xiugen, Guangxi Foreign Capital Poverty Reduction  
Project Management Center



### 2001年7月夏季交流会

社区伙伴首个项目，是与「中国社会科学院社会学研究所」合办的夏季交流会，成绩令人鼓舞。社区伙伴藉此得以策划及清晰界定机构在中国社区发展中的角色，也加强了中国大陆和香港前线发展工作人员的联系。会中，来自墨西哥、印度、日本、菲律宾、中国大陆及香港的资深发展工作人员，积极讨论包括社区参与、城乡关系、多元文化和另类发展等社区伙伴关注的议题，交流既丰富且深刻。

### 2002-2005策略规划

自2001年末到2002年初，社区伙伴广泛咨询利益相关伙伴的意见，奠下2002-2005策略规划的基础，该规划制定了社区伙伴三年内三个策略重点，以及六个项目省区，在2002年6月正式通过及落实推展。三个项目策略重点的目标为：

- (1) 提高社区可持续生计的能力；
- (2) 发展以人为本、社区为基的基本服务；
- (3) 推动社会公正及多元发展

六个发展项目省区为中国西南的云南、广西、四川、贵州，南部的江西和广东。社区伙伴也支持宏观国家层面与微观地区层面的政策和实践方面的结连，促进彼此学习交流。



来自印度的文诺先生在夏季交流会中发言  
Vinod Raina from India gave presentation during the Summer Retreat

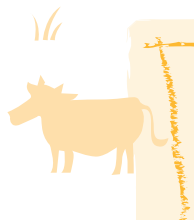
### 50个发展项目

至2004年3月，社区伙伴已在云南、贵州、四川、广西、广东及上海、北京、广州等省市开展共50个发展项目。所有项目均依据以上三个策略目标，涉及的内容广泛，例如传统医药、增强参与及调研的技能、学习本土文化知识、农村的善治管理、可持续农业、社区支持农业、农民田野学校、志愿工作推广、民间组织及社区小组的能力建设等。



「我希望见到村民关心社区，人人参与、个个知情，人人都善于使用自己的权利，并积极参与社区内的大小事情。」

四川珙县 廖显刚





## Our History

### July 2001, Summer Retreat

The Summer Retreat, PCD's first programme activity, was co-organised with the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The programme was invaluable as it enabled PCD to strategise and define its role in China's development community. It also strengthened our network with frontline development practitioners in Mainland China and Hong Kong. The contributions of experienced resource persons from Mexico, India, Japan, the Philippines, Mainland China and Hong Kong facilitated a rich exchange, especially on issues central to PCD, such as community participation, rural-urban relationships, cultural diversity and alternative development.

### 2002-2005 Strategic Plan

In order to formulate its 2002-2005 Strategic Plan, PCD conducted a series of consultations with a wide spectrum of stakeholders from the end of 2001 to early 2002. The Plan was finalised and approved in June 2002,

The Plan mapped out PCD's 3-pronged programme focus and 6-province geographic prioritisation for its first three formative years of operation. The three strategic programme aims are :

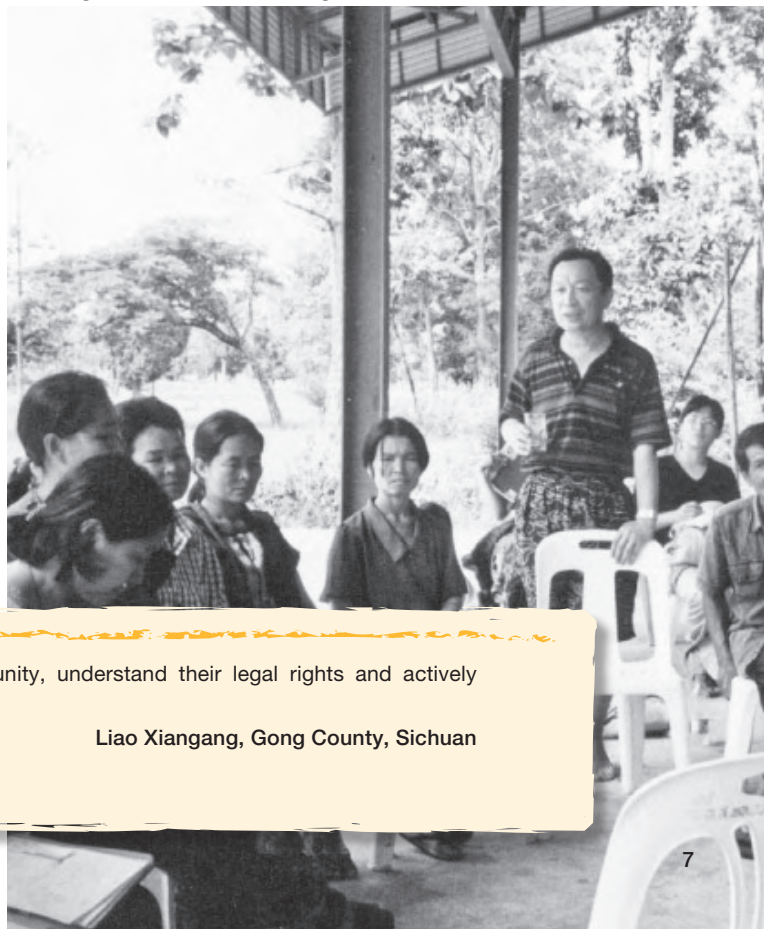
- (1) *to enhance local capacity to achieve sustainable livelihoods;*
- (2) *to increase access to people-centred, community-based basic social services, and*
- (3) *to promote equity awareness.*

The six prioritised programme provinces are Yunnan, Guangxi, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces in Southwest China, and the southern provinces of Jiangxi and Guangdong. National and regional initiatives are also developed in major municipalities including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

### Programme In Action

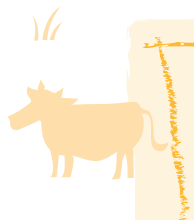
As of March of 2004, a total of 50 development initiatives were endorsed. All these initiatives address the three strategic aims and cover a wide range of themes and activities, including indigenous medicine, training in participatory techniques and action research, the learning of indigenous knowledge and culture, rural governance, sustainable agriculture, community supported agriculture, farmers field schools, promotion of volunteerism and capacity building of NGOs and small community groups.

夏季交流会的其中一个活动是泰国农村学习团  
Exchange visit to Thailand during the Summer Retreat



"I would like to see people care about their community, understand their legal rights and actively participate in community affairs, big or small."

Liao Xiangang, Gong County, Sichuan



### 1.基本项目手法：培育社区协作者

人是改变的关键。社区伙伴相信，来自当地的社区协作者是在改变过程中最重要的种子。社区伙伴致力培育社区的协作者，提高他们对社会性别、文化及社会公正等议题的关注及意识，从而增强社区群体参与决策的能力。

社区协作者包括农民、医疗骨干、民工、妇女主任、教师、志愿者等。他们在自己的社区生活和工作，积极推动社区成员参与个人和集体的发展。

社区协作者以工作坊、工作经验及资讯交流等方式学习如何组织社群。他们不仅学习技术，更会有能力融会贯通不同层面的相关议题。



云南石屏县的社区医疗协作者培训  
Training for the women health volunteers in Shiping, Yunnan

#### 云南石屏县的社区医疗协作者

2002年底，社区伙伴和云南龙朋镇医院在云南石屏县十个村成立了社区发展基金。妇女医疗志愿者经过参与式技巧及公众健康的培训后，现都当上医疗骨干，为她们的乡镇服务。社区伙伴成立社区发展基金，加强当地人自治的能力，并配合他们的需要。

#### 四川珙县的社区医疗组织

2003年，社区伙伴在四川珙县四个农村开展多个项目，特别是向当地协作者提供不同的培训机会以加强当地人管理项目的的能力。社区协作者包括妇女医疗志愿者、村镇的医疗专干、县项目办公室的职员。他们参加的培训内容包括：建立健康生活、医疗卫生服务技术和参与式项目管理，并与多个省份的工作员交流。

#### 广州志愿者培训

建基于广州的「绿色希望义工网络」是一个新成立的义工网络，成员有在职青年、大学生和当地居民等，都关心城市生态环境及发展。社区伙伴支持网络的二十位热心志愿者在广州接受协作者培训，帮助他们建立推动长远发展，特别是在社会分析和组织技巧方面的能力。培训提高对志愿工作的理解和情操，以改变社会，令发展更切合生态的平衡与和谐。

## 1. Primary Approach: Community Facilitators

People are always the key agents of change. PCD sees community facilitators at the local level as important change agents in planting seeds for the desired change to take root. PCD actively cultivates an environment that nurtures the development of these facilitators with a view to: (a) promote a greater sensitivity in gender, culture and equity issues and (b) encourage community participation in decision-making.

These facilitators may include villagers, health practitioners, migrant workers, women's affairs officials, teachers and volunteers. They live and work within their own communities. They actively participate in building the capacity of their fellow community members to cultivate an empowering environment in which people can participate in and take responsibility for individual as well as collective development.

The facilitators enhance their community organising skills through training workshops, exchanges, information sharing, and other various means. Not only do they come to master different facilitation techniques, they are also enabled to articulate issues of concern at different levels and areas of relevance.

### Women Health Volunteers in Yunnan

Building on the strength of a network of community-based women health volunteers, PCD and the Longpeng Township Hospital in Yunnan's Shiping County set up a Community Development Fund (CDF) in 10 targeted villages by late 2002. Women health volunteers, trained in participatory skills and basic health care, now serve as health facilitators in their home villages. Through the establishment of CDF, PCD succeeded in strengthening the capacity of local people to manage their village affairs and to address their needs.

### Community Organising for Health Care in Sichuan

In four administrative villages in Gong County of Sichuan Province, PCD initiated a series of training activities with community facilitators in 2003. These facilitators included women health volunteers, village and township health practitioners, and staff of the County Project Office. They attended training sessions in awareness building on healthy living, technical skills in medical and health services and participatory project management. They also participated in exchanges with health workers from other provinces.

### Training Green Volunteers in Guangzhou

Guangzhou-based Green Hope Volunteers Network is a new group of working youth, university students and local residents who are concerned about environmental and development issues in their urban settings. To help build the capacity and long term development of these enthusiastic volunteers, and in particular to enhance their skills in social analysis and organisational skills, PCD supported a training for 20 facilitators in Guangzhou. The training promoted volunteerism and activism in bringing about social change for a more ecologically sustainable development.





### 2. 政策实践的结合

自立的社区并不是独处的围城，也不可以与地区、国家及国际的改变和政策绝缘。协助人们了解影响他们生活的政策，鼓励社区寻求群体、公正和健全的生活，是社区伙伴致力扮演的策略角色。社区中许多人都能够打破传统，提出创新的发展项目，这些建议纵然规模较小，却都以社区为本，贯彻社区伙伴的发展理念。我们很乐意提供小额资助，推动不同社区互相交流学习，建立网络。



约50人参加「中国民间组织与公共卫生研讨会」  
About 50 people attended the Conference on  
NGOs & Public Health

#### 检讨公共医疗及民间组织的角色

2003年初，非典型肺炎爆发，中国政府的公共医疗遇上危机。国家有关部门紧急应变，以防止及打击疫症蔓延，而非政府组织亦动用资源加以协助。疫后一年，社区伙伴支持一个全国性的研讨会，检讨以人为本的公共医疗政策。研讨会由「陕西省妇女理论与婚姻家庭研究会」举办，于2004年3月在西安举行，五十多位参加者当中，有农村妇女卫生员、与社区密切合作的非政府组织、公共医疗研究员等。研讨会为期三天，主题包括人民参与的公共医疗政策、民间组织的角色、社会性别与公共医疗政策等。

「我希望见到村民的能力有所提高，涉及大众利益的事情要公开与透明，村民自己拿主意，自己想办法解决问题，逐渐形成一套良好的管理机制，培养出一批村级发展与管理的人才。」

贵州威宁项目办 陈卫洪

## 2. Micro-macro Linkages

A self-reliant community is not an isolated entity. It can not be insulated from changes and policies effected at the regional, national and international level. PCD's strategic role is to facilitate a better understanding of the policies that affect the well-being of the people we work with, as well as to foster the communities to make appropriate responses in their quest for equity, justice and a holistic way of life. Meanwhile, many innovative and unconventional efforts, though often small in scale, present PCD with new horizons of possible community-based engagement and development. We support such initiatives through small grants, and encourage exchanges to foster learning of good practices and network building.

### Post-SARS Reflection on Public Health and the Roles of NGO in China

In Spring 2003, the Chinese Government encountered a crisis in public health with the outbreak of SARS. Sweeping measures were taken by all national departments to prevent and combat the contagious disease. At the same time, the NGO community also mobilised its resources to fight the disease at the community level. To generate reflection and discussion for more people-centred public health policies, PCD supported a national conference in March 2004, organised by the Shaanxi Research Association for Women and Family. Around 50 people attended. They include rural women health workers, NGOs that work closely with the affected communities, and public health researchers. The themes of the 3-day conference included grassroots' participation in public health reform, the roles of NGOs, and gender and public health policies.



社区伙伴与「行动援助在中国」合作,在2003年底开展一个为期两年的农村基层善治能力培训项目,其中一个目的是推动基层的社区,可以更有效地参与社区事务的自我管理。图为贵州剑河县老寨村的村民一起讨论附近一个自然保护区的管理方法。

In late 2003, PCD started a 2-year joint programme with ActionAid International China on capacity building for good governance in rural China. One objective is to enhance the capacity of the people at the grassroots level in managing the community affairs. In the photo, villagers in Laozhai Village, Jianhe County, Guizhou, are discussing the management methods of a nature reserve in their village.

"I hope to see changes in villagers' capacity. They should be empowered to discuss community affairs openly and encouraged to develop solutions for their problems. Subsequently, a good management system can be developed and a pool of skilled villagers can be trained up."

Chen Weihong, Weining Project Office, Guizhou

### 3. 城乡结合

现时城乡的发展，互相依存。城乡结合的策略方法，有助加强农村社区的持续发展。关心农村发展的城市居民，是个中的策略伙伴，社区伙伴会协助非政府组织及志愿者投入这方面的发展。



在广西凤山县对有可能外出务工的村民进行培训  
Pre-departure training for potential migrant workers  
in Fengshan County, Guangxi

#### 城乡流动的可行性研究

城乡人口流动对农村的人力资源及可持续发展有深远的影响，社区伙伴在2003年中开展了一个可行性研究，推动民工外出务工前的培训及民工重新融入农村社区活动。社区伙伴明白民工进退于城乡的疑难，希望为打算外出务工的民工提供城乡两地的资讯和分析，以便他/她们不论计划外出务工或回乡生活，都能有充分的准备。社区伙伴与香港两个民间团体合作，研究广东、广西和贵州的民工外出务工前或重返农村的发展项目。社区伙伴同时会参考东南亚国家的相关经验。

#### 大学生关注农村生态

2003年暑假，北京十五位学生志愿者出发到青海玉树州曲麻莱县曲麻河乡考察当地的生态环境。考察由北京志愿者团体「草原部落」和青藏环保团体「三江源生态保护协会」合办。是次考察希望联系青藏社区和城市的大学生，学生藉此机会得以反省社会发展的路向，并认识青藏社区的文化和生态环境；同时也就当地社区和学生共同确定的问题寻找解决办法。



在泰国学习团期间参观一个农民自我管理的另类市场  
Visited an alternative market in Thailand during the  
CSA exposure trip

#### 社区支持农业

2003年12月，北京的关注荒漠化团体「瀚海沙」与社区伙伴合作开展一次对「社区支持农业」这个概念的学习活动，以推广农村地区生态保育及以人为本的耕作。「社区支持农业」联系城乡社区，结成经济伙伴，一方面彼此共同分担农业生产的风险、分享成果，另一方面则推行有机农业促进生态保育；城市人不再只是消费者，也是农业生产的伙伴。学习活动包括两个工作坊，以了解「社区支持农业」的理念，以及泰国、香港和北美的实践经验。2004年2月，社区伙伴组织泰国学习团，让有兴趣的合作伙伴和农民可以直接了解在泰国的另类市场和「社区支持农业」的经验。社区伙伴相信这样的城乡结合，对农村小社区和城市的持续发展都有裨益。

「我希望年青人回归传统文化氛围，社区传统文化得到复兴。」

北京 瀚海沙



### 3. Rural-urban Linkages

Now that urban and rural developments are closely intertwined, building supportive rural-urban linkages is a strategic dimension to foster sustainable rural community development. Urban residents who are aware of rural concerns are also strategic partners, hence, PCD facilitates the development of NGOs and volunteers in this sphere.



#### Feasibility Studies on Rural-Urban Mobility

In mid-2003, PCD embarked on programmes to provide support to rural-to-urban migrant workers before and after their migration. While recognising the push and pull forces in rural-to-urban mobility, PCD believes that it is in the best interests of stakeholder communities to provide prospective migrant workers with information and analysis on viable options in both cities and their home villages. In collaboration with two Hong Kong-based NGOs, PCD conducted feasibility studies on the potential and operational modalities for the development of pre-departure and reintegration programmes for migrant workers in Guangdong, Guangxi and Guizhou provinces. Related experiences in other South East Asia countries are also being reviewed.

#### The Rural and Urban Ecological Link

PCD supported 15 student volunteers from Beijing to conduct an ecological survey in Qumalai County in Qinghai during the students' summer holidays in 2003. It was the second such initiative organised by the Beijing-based volunteer group, Altiplano Tribe, and the Qinghai-Tibetan environmental group, Snowland Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association. The programme aims to build a network between Tibetan communities and city-based university students. This provided an opportunity for students to reflect on development perspectives, and the culture and ecology of Qinghai-Tibetan communities. It was also an opportunity to propose solutions to problems identified by the local community and the students.



在泰国学习团期间参观一个有机农场  
Visited an organic farm during the CSA exposure trip

#### Community Supported Agriculture

In December 2003, the Beijing-based environmental group Han Hai Sha and PCD embarked on a learning programme on Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). CSA supports ecologically sound and people-centred agricultural practices in rural areas. It brings urban communities into direct economic partnership with farming communities in such a way where risks and benefits of production are shared and that farms can be more ecologically sustainable. Under the CSA operation, urban dwellers are no longer mere consumers, but also partners in agricultural production. The learning programme included two workshops on the philosophies and experiences of CSA in Thailand, Hong Kong and North America. In February 2004, PCD also organised an exposure trip for partners and farmers who are interested in learning about alternative markets and CSA operation in Thailand. PCD believes that such rural-urban links can contribute to the sustainable development of small rural communities as well as of cities.

"I hope young people can develop a kind of connection and affinity to traditional community culture."

Han Hai Sha, Beijing

### 策略目标1：可持续生计

许多弱势群体的贫穷根源，都在于缺乏和掌握不到自然和经济资源。近年，面对庞大的全球化市场，这些弱势群体更陷入了束手无策的困局。在许多地区，肆意损耗生态的发展手法不但严重破坏耕地的土质，令农民再不能光靠耕作维生；而且还造成自然灾害，叫贫穷人的生活更形窘迫。

社区伙伴帮助社区获得信贷、饮用水、土地及适切的科技，以确保他们得到粮食及基本需要。我们也很重视运用人民的传统及乡土知识，维持生态平衡及生物多样性，让发展得以持续。

要达致这些目标，一个以人民为本、参与式、对社会文化敏锐的政策环境是首要条件，社区伙伴协助讨论宏观政策如何影响农村社区的生计，我们也探索非主流和新的方法，以鼓励人民互相合作，自力自主，例如支持本地和地区市场，减轻全球化市场投机和波动对小社区的威胁。社区伙伴也推动配合文化和社区为本的自然资源管理法。



#### 生态重建及自然资源管理

在广西的凌云和凤山县，社区伙伴与广西大学农学院合作，在2004年2月开展了一个为期三年的可持续生计项目。这项目希望透过参与性手法协助项目社区生态恢复、推动有机农业的发展和培养项目社区的人才。项目主要采取三种策略：（1）重建社区的资源基础；（2）有系统地培训村民；（3）增强社区组织的能力。项目活动包括改善土壤和肥料质量、砌墙保土和地改田、建设水利设施和蓄水池、植树和建立农民培训学校与及小资金项目。



在贵州威宁县可持续生计项目中的水池建造  
Water tank construction in Weining Sustainable Livelihood Programme, Guizhou

#### 贵州的参与式社区发展

社区伙伴在望谟县与贵州农科院的「现代农村发展研究中心」合作发展项目，增强村民特别是妇女和贫农的能力，以改善他们的生计。项目重点是培训本地协作者在参与方面的概念和技巧，让社区中的利益相关小组一同参与设计、推行及管理项目。计划于2003年6月开始，为期三年，由社区自行提出生活上的各种问题，例如饮用水短缺、发展资源匮乏、医疗设备不足、医疗卫生条件差强人意等，然后设计合适的项目。

在贵州威宁县，社区伙伴与贵州大学的「区域经济研究中心」合作，开展了一个为期三年以生态重建及可持续生计为主题的社区发展项目。该项目强调社区小组的能力建设，如环境保护小组、水资源管理小组及卫生健康小组等，亦希望透过这项目的经验，把参与性农村发展的手法推广到地方政府。而为了鼓励社区有更多低成本、切合当地文化及符合生态环境的生计项目，项目亦提供小额资金予农民申请。

#### 乡土知识与可持续生计

中国一些偏远农村社区的乡土知识及文化，其实有助生计的持续发展。主流发展模式往往只著重市场竞争及大型经济，许多时候，传统的手法及价值对维持农村社区的生计却是更为适切、更有效益。2003年11月，社区伙伴在南宁举行了一次培训，把这个观点引进现时的发展讨论；并组成六个小组，开展参与式行动研究，进一步延伸这个概念。参与这项计划的包括广西及贵州社会科学院、贵州农科院及广西民族研究所等。

## Strategic Aim 1: A Sustainable Livelihoods

The lack of access to and control over natural and economic resources is the root cause of poverty for many small marginalised communities. Recently, in the face of global market mechanisms, such communities have become even more vulnerable. In many areas, the indiscriminate application of ecologically unsound development practices has seriously depleted the viability of arable land to such an extent that farming is no longer a sufficient means of livelihood. It also results in more natural disasters, in which poor people are hit hardest.

To achieve food security and address basic needs, PCD works with communities to acquire adequate water, land, credit and appropriate technology. Traditional and indigenous knowledge that conserves the ecosystem were also re-introduced as viable approaches to attain sustainability.

PCD understands the importance of a people-centred, participatory and culturally sensitive policy environment for such efforts to thrive. Therefore, we facilitate discussions on the impact of macro policies on the livelihoods of rural communities and explore alternative approaches that encourage mutual support and self-reliance, such as local and regional markets that help mitigate the threats of globalised market fluctuations on small communities. We also support the promotion of culturally appropriate and community-based natural resource management methods.

### Environmental Restoration and Natural Resource Management

In Lingyun and Fengshan County of Guangxi, PCD supports a Sustainable Livelihoods Programme with the College of Agriculture in Guangxi University. This 3-year programme aims to help environmental restoration, promote organic farming and strengthen villagers' capacity through trainings on participatory methodologies. Three main strategies are: (1) rebuilding the resource base; (2) systematic training for villagers and (3) building up community organisations. Programme activities include improvement of soil and fertiliser, building protective walls for the farmland and paddy fields, construction of irrigation facilities and water tanks, tree planting, establishment of Farmers' Training School and small grants.

### Participatory Community Development in Guizhou

In Wangmo County, PCD works in partnership with the Integrated Rural Development Centre of the Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences to enhance the capacity of villagers, especially women and poor farmers, to improve their livelihoods. Emphasis is put on training local facilitators, particularly in participatory concepts and skills, and for stakeholder groups in the community to participate in project design, implementation and management. The three-year programme, which commenced in September 2003, works around issues identified by the communities themselves, such as water shortage, the lack of resources for development, inadequate medical facilities, and unsatisfactory health and sanitation conditions.

In Weining County, PCD is working with the Regional Economic Research Centre of Guizhou University to develop a 3-year community development programme on ecological restoration and sustainable livelihoods. The programme puts strong emphasis on capacity building for community groups in environment, water and health. It also aims to advocate the participatory rural development approach to the government. To encourage local initiatives that are environmentally friendly, low cost and culturally appropriate, small grants for sustainable livelihoods are provided to villagers.

### Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Livelihoods

Indigenous knowledge and culture in some remote communities in rural China have been contributing to the achievement of sustainable livelihoods. Diverging from mainstream development approaches which often focus on market competition and economies of scale, traditional practices and values often present appropriate and effective livelihood strategies for rural communities. In November 2003, PCD supported a training workshop in Nanning to introduce this perspective. Six groups of development workers and researchers are being formed to further elaborate the concept through participatory action research and pilot projects. The Guangxi and Guizhou Academy of Social Sciences, Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Guangxi Ethnological Research Institute have worked in partnership with PCD in this endeavor.



### 策略目标2：以人为本、社区为基的社会服务

中国西南部的弱势社区及边缘社群，大都难以享受基础教育及医疗卫生服务，不少农村根本得不到社区医疗照顾，有些则没有社区为本的医疗骨干；高昂的医药费使问题更形严重。农户一旦染病，就很容易跌落贫病的恶性循环里。

另一方面，虽然政府实施免费基础教育，但农村社区还得负担子女入学的大部分费用。入学后，又发现课程偏重城市，有社会性别偏见，也不能配合当地的社会文化。而最大的问题可能是，没有机会接受基础教育的，十居其九都是女孩子。

面对以上问题，若要长远及有效推行基础教育和医疗服务，很明显是必须适当配合所服务社区的社会文化及经济实情。社区伙伴一方面倡议另类手法，减轻农村社区在基本教育及医疗的经济负担；同时支持及推动以社区为本、具有社会性别意识而又配合当地文化的项目。培训社区的医疗协作者是重要开端，而复兴传统医疗文化则是一个重要环节。社区伙伴还会考虑成立社区基金，支持医疗及教育项目，推动社区参与及创新的计划。



云南学童营养改善项目的其中一所小学  
One of the primary schools in the nutrition project in Yunnan

#### 改善云南学童的营养

2002年底，社区伙伴支持云南三个县开展以学校为本的营养项目，为期两年。项目是与昆明云南省教育厅民族教育处及英国救助儿童会组成的「云南少数民族基础教育项目」合作，这营养项目是一个五年计划的一部分。首项活动是培训教师和医疗工作人员的参与意识以及关于食物营养的认识。参加者先确定问题，然后运用本地资源构想解决的方案，并展开学生的营养调查，向家长、老师及其他利益相关者报告结果。此外，社区伙伴也发展小型种养植项目，以改善学生的食物营养问题。

#### 推广传统医药

在2004年3月，社区伙伴支持了「云南生育健康研究会」开展两个以恢复传统医药为宗旨的先导项目。其中一个以社区为本的手法，协助村民和医疗人员更深了解传统医药的理念和方法，并建立一个村民网络以便持续维护传统医药文化及资源。另一个项目以政策倡导为目标，探索把传统医药与政府推动的新型农村合作医疗相结合的可能性。社区伙伴相信传统医药是探索另类医疗系统的可行方向，因为这系统不单利用本地的资源和尊重传统的多样性，更可减轻农民的医疗开支。

「社区伙伴的工作方法比较灵活、不僵化，在项目执行过程中能顾及实际层面的需要。」

北京 瀚海沙

## Strategic Aim 2: People-centred and Community-based Basic Social Services

Disadvantaged and marginalised communities in Southern and Western China suffer from serious shortfalls in quality basic education and health care services. Most villages are not covered by any community health care service at all; others have no community-based medical practitioners. The high costs of medication and treatment exacerbate the problem: a rural household is very likely to fall into a vicious cycle of poverty in the event of illness.

Despite the existence of the government's compulsory basic education scheme, rural communities are still paying a substantial amount of money out of their own pockets to send the children to school. The curriculum of these schools is often urban-centred, gender-biased, and culturally inappropriate. Two out of three children who are deprived of a basic education are girls.

With these challenges, it has become even more evident that basic education and health services need to be well grounded in the specific social, cultural and economic contexts of the communities involved. While advocating alternatives to alleviate the rural communities' burdens to finance basic health and education services, PCD supports and promotes community-based, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate initiatives. Training people to be health facilitators right in their own community is the key approach in reviving appropriate traditional practices on health. Community Funds for health and education initiatives will also be explored to promote community participation and innovation.



建造沼气池及种植素菜是改善学童营养的其中一个策略  
Bio-tank construction and vegetable growing is one of the strategies in improving the nutrition of school children.

### Improving the Nutrition of School Children

PCD supported a two-year school-based nutrition project in three counties in minorities areas, Yunnan Province in late 2002. The initiative is part of a five-year collaboration between the Yunnan Provincial Education Commission and Save the Children (UK) in Kunming. The first activity was a training workshop on nutrition issues in which teachers and health workers were encouraged to identify problems and to make use of local resources to improve the situation. Nutrition surveys were then conducted and findings were shared with parents, fellow teachers and other stakeholders such as school canteen workers. In the end, small-scale agricultural projects were developed to address the identified nutrition issues.

### Indigenous Medicines

In March 2004, PCD supported two pilot projects initiated by the Yunnan Reproductive Health Research Association to revive the uses of traditional medicines. One initiative adopts a community-based approach to strengthen the knowledge of villagers and practitioners in ethnic therapies and supports them to build a village-based network on continual preservation. Another initiative adopts a policy-based approach to explore the possibilities and feasibility of integrating traditional medicines into the government-supported Rural Medical Cooperative Schemes. PCD sees the promotion of traditional medicine as a possible way of developing alternative health care systems that rely on local resources, respect indigenous diversity, and reduce the financial burdens on health care.

"The work approach of PCD is flexible and dynamic. It is considerate and adaptive to the practical needs at the programme level."

Han Hai Sha, Beijing.

### 策略目标3：提高社会公正意识

社会及文化排斥是贫穷和不公正的另一个面向。弱势社区及边缘群体往往因为经济地位、种族、宗教、性别及性取向而遭受歧视。他们不能享有就业、社会服务、政治参与的平等权利；边缘社群如妇女、少数民族、农村民工等的社会地位和尊严仍然得不到重视。他们不仅个人发展处处受限制，甚至整个社区也无从培育和谐、持续及公正的发展环境。

过去十年，从农村到城市的民工急剧增加，这些民工现在成为中国城市中最受排斥、最卑微的一群。社区伙伴与这些民工合作，减轻他们的困难，例如向他们提供资讯，支持他们探讨返回农村社区，开展可持续生计的可能。社区伙伴也因应民工迁移前后的处境而开展适当的项目，包括职业健康及安全培训，并协助他们回乡后重新融入社区。

妇女不管在城市或农村，常常都因为一些偏差的社会性别政策和做法成为受害者。社区伙伴推动社会性别意识敏锐的社区发展，以增强伙伴机构的能力，培育社会性别公正的社会环境。在全球化市场消费主义的主导下，许多民族社区的传统文化和乡土知识都受到严重侵害。因此，增强社区能力，鼓励他们欣赏本土文化，并重新肯定旧有的知识技能，会有助增强对社区的归属感，也能鼓励交流，有助团结。

另一方面，要带来长远改变，倡议政策和支持自助组织以及那些为弱势社群争取公正发展的民间组织和公共机构，都是十分重要。在中国城乡联系愈益紧密的同时，东西部的差异却愈发扩大，渐多的城市人开始关注这些发展的课题。社区伙伴致力的一个策略项目，就是要建立自力的小社区，推动城市人参与建设一个社会、文化和经济公正的社会环境；要推动北京、上海等大都会的市民，关注中国中西部人民

的自然环境及社会发展。社区伙伴致力增强基层非政府组织在公正、社会性别及可持续发展方面的意识，为与投身弱势社区及边缘社群的志愿工作者合作，改变社会及经济不公正的环境。



26个上海民间团体成员参加这次参与式能力建设培训  
26 members of NGOs and volunteer groups in Shanghai joined a participatory training workshop

#### 上海民间组织能力培训

过去十年，在北京、上海、广州等大都会，小规模民间组织日渐增多，其中很多都关注贫穷和弱势社区，与他们并肩前行。2003年初一份调查显示，上海多个民间组织非常希望得到组织管理和技巧的培训。有见及此，社区伙伴支持了上海一个基层民间组织「绿根力量」筹组的培训项目。「绿根力量」跟北京的「NPO信息咨询中心」合作，于2003年7月为上海26个民间组织和一些志愿者团体成员，办了一个参与式手法培训工作坊，内容包括公民社会的概念、如何调动资源、本地民间组织和参与式项目手法的行动。参加者认为参与式手法和实际工具都很管用，同时可藉此增强上海的民间组织的联系和相互之间的了解。同年9月，合办机构举办跟进培训，深入探讨志愿者的发展，和中国民间组织的运作及发展的法律。



## Strategic Aim 3: Equity Awareness

Social and cultural exclusion is another face of poverty and injustice. Members of marginalised and disadvantaged communities frequently suffer from discrimination because of their economic status, ethnicity, religion, sex or sexual orientation. They do not enjoy equal opportunities in accessing employment, social services and political participation. The social status and self-esteem of marginalised groups such as women, ethnic minorities, and rural migrant workers remain low. Not only is the personal development of individuals hampered, but also the fostering of a harmonious, sustainable and equitable environment for the benefit of the whole community.

In the past decades, the number of rural-to-urban migrant workers has increased rapidly. By providing information and support on both pre- and post-migration issues such as occupational health and safety, and re-integration into home village, PCD works with this most discriminated against and underprivileged group to help them mitigate the risks they are facing and to explore the possibility of rebuilding sustainable livelihoods in rural communities.

In rural and urban settings alike, women fall victim to gender-biased policies and practices. PCD promotes a gender-sensitive community development process to enhance the capacity of partners to foster a gender-equitable environment. In many small ethnic communities, traditional culture and indigenous knowledge have been seriously eroded in the face of dominant globalised market consumerism. Enhancing the ability of communities to appreciate local culture and reconnect to lost knowledge and skills will help to strengthen the sense of community identity and encourage sharing and unity.

To effect lasting change, policy advocacy and institutional support for self-help groups, NGOs and public institutions that work for disadvantaged groups are very much needed. The awareness of rural-urban/East-West disparities in China is fostering an urban population to participate in bringing about social, cultural and economic equity and justice. This becomes a strategic component in the quest for self-reliant small communities. People in major municipalities such as Beijing and Shanghai need to be made aware of the environmental

and development concerns of people in central and western China. PCD plays an active role in enhancing the awareness of grassroots NGOs on the issues of equity, gender and sustainable development. Volunteers committed to redressing social and economic inequalities in disadvantaged and marginalised communities are PCD's major partners in this regard.



培训工作坊的内容包括公民社会的概念、如何调动资源和参与式项目手法等

The training workshop covered the concept of civil society, resource mobilisation and participatory programme approach.

### NGO Capacity Training in Shanghai

In the past decade, there has been a significant growth of small NGOs in municipalities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Many have demonstrated compassion and concern for poor and disadvantaged communities. In a survey conducted in early 2003, NGO groups in Shanghai expressed a strong desire for organisational management and skills training. Based on these findings, PCD supported a capacity building programme for grassroots NGOs in Shanghai, proposed by the Shanghai-based Greenroots Power and Beijing-based China NPO Network. In July 2003, 26 members of NGOs and volunteer groups in Shanghai joined a participatory training workshop that covered concepts of civil society, resource mobilisation, action for local NGOs and participatory programme approaches. Participants found the participatory approaches and practical tools in community analysis very useful. The workshop also provided an opportunity for networking and NGO community building in Shanghai. A follow-up training was organised in September that further examined the development of volunteers, and the legal framework which affects the operation and development of NGOs in China.

## 策略目标



六位关心四川西北部沙漠化问题的年轻志愿者  
Six young volunteers who are concerned about desertification problem in Sichuan

### 四川的绿色志愿者及抗沙漠化

2002年底，一群关心自然环境的志愿者「绿色骆驼」，到四川西北部的若尔盖县，希望为当地因为沙漠化而濒临消失的草原尽一分力。他们相信，如果村民能对这问题能提高警觉，还来得及阻止沙漠化的蔓延。这群志愿者与社区伙伴合作推行为期一年的项目，很快他们便与当地社区建立了友好关系。2003年中，镇上的中学批核了一个项目，让「绿色骆驼」在四个西藏班里推行环保课及活动，为未来一些活动，包括抗沙漠化行动、经验交流和制作教育资讯材料等，奠下了良好基础。「绿色骆驼」与关注荒漠化的北京团体「瀚海沙」在项目中紧密合作。

### 广州的职业健康社区支持网络

在广州，过半的劳动人口是来自广东或其他省份农村的民工。据报，每年职业伤病的个案有四千多宗，其中很多并没有得到适当及足够的康复服务。2003年中，社区伙伴支持「香港工人健康中心」和「广州社会劳动康复中心」开展一个为期三年的项目，在广州为工伤职工成立一个社区支援网络，在工作场地推广职业健康及安全，并为工伤职工提供更全面的支持，包括适当的康复服务，让工伤职工重新融入家乡的社区或复职。这个职业康复模式对政策的倡议工作尤为重要。



### 参与式发展手法的推广

2002年底，社区伙伴与「四川社会科学院」的研究员合作，在四川西部国家贫困县小金县开展一个社区发展项目。为确保项目能切合当地社区的真正的需要，社区伙伴于2003年2月安排了五天的培训，参加者来自五个乡镇的地方官员和村民代表。他们在工作坊中，了解到社区参与和社会性别平等对可持续发展的重要。工作坊更成为一次交流的平台，让大家讨论社区的需要及如何解决提出来的问题。之后，社区开展了四个小额资金项目。

在广西，为了推广参与性的理念和方法，社区伙伴与「广西外资扶贫项目管理中心」在2003年2月合作举办了一次「参与式农村评估」(PRA)的培训班，约30位来自十多个科研单位及政府部门的年轻工作人员参加了这次培训，他们大都有农村工作经验，但较少使用参与式的手法。培训班结束后，学员组成了六个小组，在四个县的不同社区中开展小额资金项目，尝试把社区参与的理念化作具体行动。而在项目实施过程中，学员亦经常走在一起互相交流项目的经验。



「我理想的社区中，所有人有同等的公民权，边缘的农民也受平等的待遇和机会。政府的管理政策能服务人民，生态环境得到改变，不会因『发展』而受破坏。」

贵州农科院 孙秋



几位绿色志愿者正在了解四川西北部沙漠化的问题  
Understanding the problem of desertification in Northwestern Sichuan

## Green Volunteer Group and Anti-desertification in Sichuan

In late 2002, Green Camel, a group of environmentally concerned volunteers, went to Ruogai County in Northwestern Sichuan after learning that grasslands there were about to disappear due to desertification. The volunteer group believed that if villagers have a higher level of awareness and concern about the problem, they could stop the advance of desertification.

Working initially on a one-year programme with PCD, the volunteer group soon built up a good rapport with the community. In mid 2003, the township secondary school endorsed a proposal to organise environmental protection classes and activities in four Tibetan classes. This created a good foundation for future activities, including anti-desertification projects, sharing of experience, and production of education information packs. Green Camel works in partnership with the Beijing-based environmental group Han Hai Sha.

## Promotion of Participatory Development Approach

In late 2002, PCD, in partnership with the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, committed to a community development programme in Xiaojin, a nationally designated “poor county” in Sichuan Province. To ensure that initiatives were built on the needs of the local community, a five-day training workshop for local officials and village representatives from five townships was held in February 2003. This workshop on Participatory Development Approach enabled participants to reflect on the importance of community participation and gender equity. It also served as a platform for the participants to discuss their needs and interventions. Four small grant initiatives were developed by the communities after the workshop.

To promote the participatory approach in Guangxi, PCD co-organised a PRA training workshop with the Guangxi Foreign Capital Poverty Reduction Project Management Center in February 2003. About 30 researchers and practitioners from more than 10 institutes and county bureaus attended the workshop. Six small grant initiatives on community participation were developed after the workshop. The participants also exchange their programme experience through regular forums.

## Community Support Network on Occupational Health in Guangzhou

Almost half of the working population in Guangzhou is migrant workers from rural Guangdong and other provinces. Every year, there are more than 4,000 reported cases of occupational injuries and diseases, of which many do not receive adequate rehabilitation services. In mid 2003, PCD supported a three-year programme launched by the Hong Kong Workers' Health Centre and the Guangzhou Industrial Rehabilitation Centre to set up a community support network in Guangzhou for injured workers. It aims to promote occupational health and safety in the workplace and to provide more comprehensive support to injured workers, such as rehabilitation to re-integrate into their home community or to return to work. This occupational rehabilitation model will be important for effecting policy changes.

“In my ideal community, everyone enjoys equal civil rights; the marginalised farmers enjoy the same opportunities and civil rights as people living in the cities; a government that serves the needs of the people. The ecological environment should also be improved, not destroyed in the name of development.”

Sun Qiu, Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Guizhou.





## 我们的组织

社区伙伴的团队由总干事、项目统筹、项目经理、项目官员和行政职员组成。团队成员都是热诚的发展工作者，曾经在中国大陆、香港及邻近地区从事不同的发展工作，各有专长及经验。有些曾派驻偏远农村好一段时间，有些则对邻近地区和国际发展议题，如社会性别、劳工、农村社区发展、志愿者发展等，富有前线工作经验。

为发挥及尊重各同事的经验，社区伙伴团队采用共同决策模式，每个人都有同等机会参与决策，各人的意见都会得到考虑和讨论。团队共同商议和决策项目的目标和计划、机构发展、政策及分担的责任。

项目团队与项目社区的社群合作，共同发展及执行项目，有需要的时候，会以合约方式邀请协作者承担部分调研、资讯提供、培训、协作和资料纪录等的工作。

社区伙伴的总干事代表整个团队，透过管理委员会向嘉道理基金会的董事局负责。管理委员会的主席监察机构的政策、策略、活动，并参与共同决策。

社区伙伴以互相信任和尊重的精神，与其他社区团体结为合作伙伴。他们与社区伙伴有相类似的理念，采用相类似的手法，并与中港两地的民间发展组织、政府机构、研究员、和协作者联成广大网络。他们要把理想付诸实行，共同面对考验，并承担责任。



## Who We Are

The PCD team is composed of the Director, Programme Coordinators, Programme Managers, Project Officers and administrative staff. The team members are committed development workers who bring together very diverse working experiences in Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR, and the region. Some staff has worked on-site in remote villages for good periods of time, and others have frontline experience in regional and international development issues, including gender, labour, rural community development and volunteer development.

To tap into and respect the diverse experience of staff, the PCD team works with a consensus decision-making model in which every person has an equal chance to influence decisions, and to have his or her opinion heard and discussed. The team decides as a group on programme direction and planning, organisational development, policies and delegation of responsibilities.

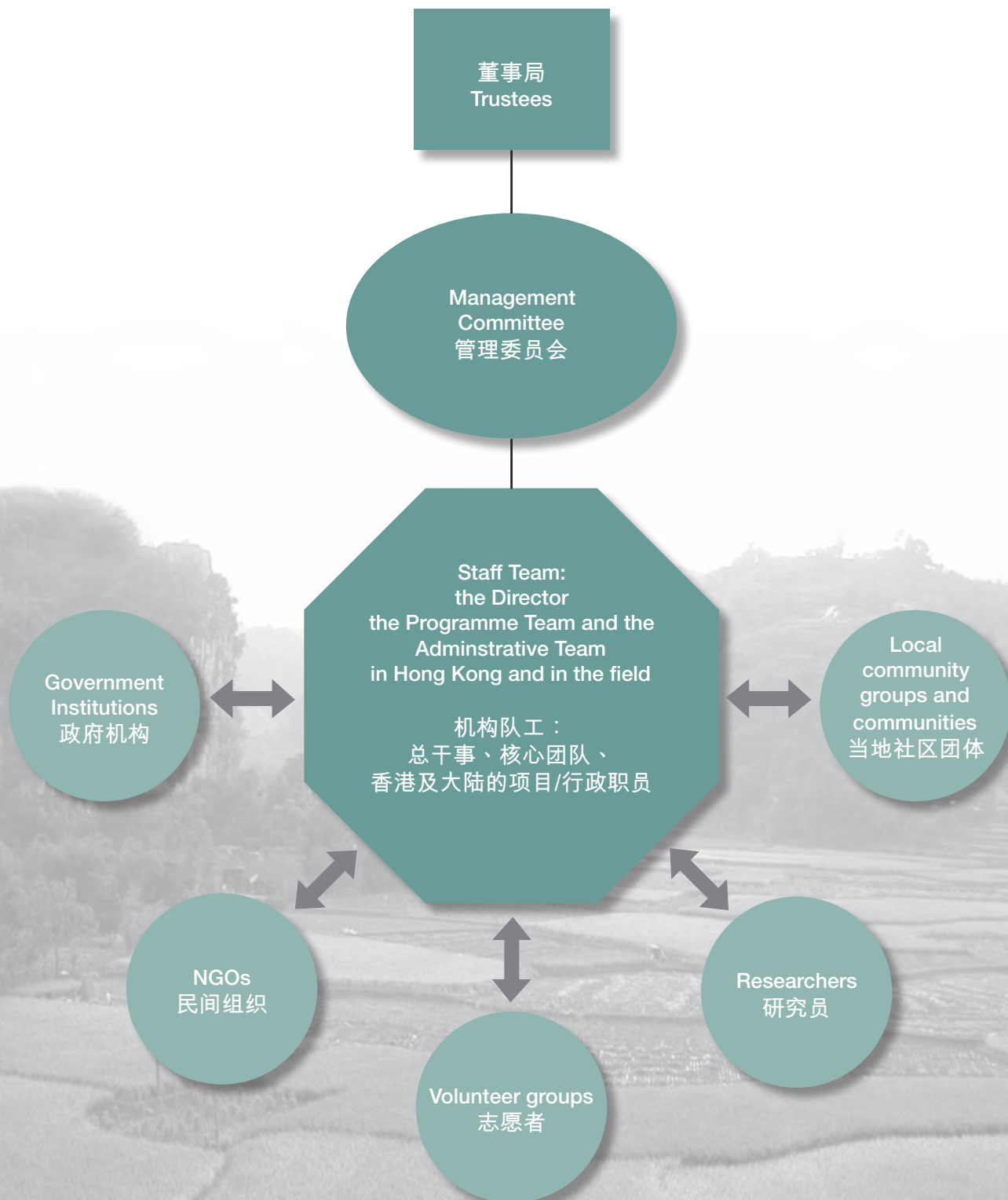
The programme team coordinates the development and implementation of programmes in partnership with stakeholder communities. Facilitators might be contracted to provide additional research, information, facilitation, training and documentation support.

The Director, on behalf of the staff team, reports to the Kadoorie Foundation Trustees through the Management Committee of PCD. The Chair, on behalf of the Management Committee, oversees PCD's policy, strategy and activities, and participates in consensus building.

Based on trust and mutual respect, PCD forms partnerships with communities and other groups who employ similar approaches in achieving identified objectives and works with a wide network of development NGOs, government institutions, researchers and facilitators in Hong Kong SAR and Mainland China. They take on collective challenges and responsibility for seeing the shared vision is put into action.



## 我们的组织 Who We Are





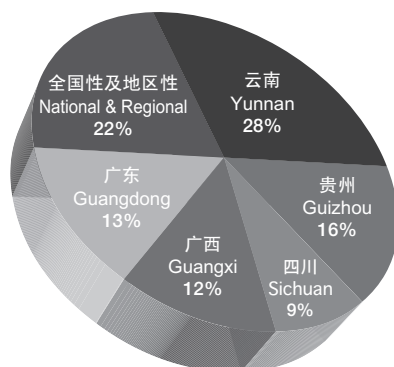
## 项目名称及项目点 Programme List and Location



### 云南 YUNNAN

- 石屏县社区协作者能力建设 ①  
Strengthening Community-Based Facilitators in Shiping
- 学校为本的营养改善（临沧、普洱、巍山） ③ ④ ⑤  
School-Based Nutrition Project in Lincang, Puer & Weishan
- 石屏巴窝小学与社区培训中心 ①  
Bawo Primary School for Community Learning
- 推动社区参与基础教育 ③ ④ ⑤  
Promoting Community Participation in Education
- 农村协作者社会性别及参与式方法能力建设 ① ⑦  
Capacity Building for Community Facilitators on Gender and Participatory Approaches
- 石屏县社区健康项目及其在新型农村合作医疗的应用研究 ①  
Research on Community-Based Health Programme and its application on Rural Cooperative Health Care System in Shiping
- 西双版纳州另类生计及传统文化推广项目 ②  
Promoting Alternative Livelihoods and Indigenous Culture in Xishuangbanna
- 农村民族医药的恢复 ⑥  
Revitalizing the uses of Indigenous Medicine in Rural Community
- 传统医药与新型农村合作医疗的结合 ② ⑦  
Integrating Traditional Medicine into Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme

### 项目资金比例 Proportion of Programme Fund



### 贵州 GUIZHOU

- 参加北京的农村妇女发展和政策研讨会  
Exposure to "Conference on the Development and Policy of Rural Women" in Beijing
- 威宁县的能力建设和可持续生计项目 ①  
Capacity Building and Sustainable Livelihoods in Weining
- 望谟县参与式农村社区发展项目 ③  
Participatory Community Development, Health, Water & Agricultural Training in Wangmo
- 支持合作伙伴参加云南生态农业与农村发展研讨会  
Exposure to "Seminar on Yunnan Eco-agriculture and Rural Development"
- 贵州协作者培训:可视性手法与参与式项目 ④  
Training on Visualisation in Participatory Programmes for Facilitators in Guizhou
- 剑河县社区自然资源管理的行动研究 ②  
Action Research on Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Jianhe
- 贵州生态有机农业的启动活动 ④  
Start-up Activities on Eco-Agriculture in Guizhou
- 传统知识与生育健康的参与式行动研究  
Participatory Action Research on Indigenous Knowledge and Reproductive Health

## 项目名称及项目点 Programme List and Location



### 四川 SICHUAN

#### 小金县参与式培训和社区发展小资金项目 ①

Training on Participatory Approach & Seed Funds for Community Development, Xiaojin County

#### 珙县健康及生计项目的社区管理能力提高 ②

Strengthening Community-Based Management Capability on Health and Livelihoods Projects, Gong County

#### 学习如何强化农民组织的互助能力

Exposure to Ways in Enhancing Farmer Organisations' Mutual Support capacity.

增强小金县合作伙伴对参与性手法，社区组织和社区为本的医疗服务了解。 ①

Deepening Understanding on Participatory Approach in Community Organising & Community-Based Health Services, Xiaojin County

#### 探讨以农民组织推广互助及可持续农业的机遇 ④

Assessment of Farmers Associations in Promoting Mutual Help and Sustainable Agriculture

#### 宜宾地区培育社区为本的初级卫生保健项目 ③

Cultivating Community-Based Approach to Primary Health Care in Yibin

#### “乡村社区建设”先导项目的前期评估与行动计划 ④

Assessment and Action Planning for a “Rural Community Development Pilot Initiative”

四川小金县的村卫生室和女村医  
Village clinic and woman doctor in Xiaojin, Sichuan



### 广西 GUANGXI

#### 参与式手法的培训及社区发展小资金项目 ②

PRA Training and Small Grant for Community Development

#### 传统知识与文化的行动研究

Action Research on Indigenous Knowledge and Culture

#### 凌云县生态恢复,有机种植及农民田野学校项目 ①

Environmental Restoration, Organic Farming, Farmers Training School In Lingyun

#### 凤山县生态恢复,有机种植及农民田野学校项目 ①

Environmental Restoration, Organic Farming, Farmers Training School In Fengshan

#### 以农民为中心的农业技术推广先导项目 ③

Pilot Initiative on Farmers-led Agriculture Extension System



### 广东 GUANGDONG

为广州受伤职工提供职业安全,康复及社区支援网络  
Occupational Safety, Rehabilitation and Community Support Network for Injured Workers in Guangzhou

为广州生态环保关注组织提供社会分析培训  
Social Analysis for Ecological and Environmental Concerned Groups in Guangzhou

广东志愿者交流培训及需求评估  
Needs Assessment and Forum on Volunteers Training in Guangdong

支援民工出发前或重返农村的可行性研究  
Feasibility Studies on Pre-departure and Reintegration for Migrant Workers Programme

## 全国性及地区性项目 National & Regional

### 政策与实践的结合 Micro-Macro Linkage

与“行动援助在中国”合作推动基层善治能力培训  
Collaboration with ActionAid International China on Capacity Building for Good Governance in Rural China

研讨会:后沙士的反思-公共健康政策和民间组织的角色  
Post-SARS Reflections - On Public Health Policy and the Roles of NGOs in China

中国西南部可持续农业的能力建设及网络建立  
Capacity Building and Networking for Sustainable Agriculture in SW China

传统知识及可持续生计的行动研究 (广西/贵州)  
Action Research on Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Livelihoods in Guangxi and Guizhou

广西凌云县可持续生计项目中的社区需求评估  
Community needs assessment in the Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Lingyun County, Guangxi

### 民间组织及志愿者的发展 NGO & Volunteer Development

城市志愿者为基层组织提供电脑培训  
Computer Training by City Volunteers for Grassroot Organisations

志愿者组织往四川若尔盖进行环境保护教育  
Capacity Building for Volunteers Organisation in Providing Environment Education in Ruorgai, Sichuan

支持出版全国志愿者服务刊物  
Support Publications of National Volunteers Service Journal

上海民间组织培训:机构发展,实习及交流  
Training on Organisation Development, Internships and Exchange for Shanghai NGOs

北京大学生参与环境保护工作  
Beijing University Students Working on Ecological Protection Work

为一群关注农村发展的大学生进行培训  
Capacity Building and University Students Facilitators Training for a Rural Development Concerned NGO

上海民间组织发展及能力培训项目(第二期)  
NGO Development and Capacity Building in Shanghai Phase 2

有关〔社区支持农业〕的学习活动  
Learning Programme on Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)

支持在北京的另类发展论坛  
Support Alternative Development Forum in Beijing

翻译甘地及其他亚洲学者有关社会发展的文章  
Translation of Oriental Literatures on Development

支持上海的民间组织财务管理顾问服务  
NGO Financial Capacity Building and Management Consultancy Services in Shanghai

志愿者精神的反思及推动年青人参与社会及农村发展  
Learning and Reflection on Volunteerism that Fosters Youth's Participation in Social and Rural Development





你认为自己会变得幸福吗  
在你与邻居的攀比中  
你会变得富有吗，由她  
代你买单，或者以其他社区  
和生态作代价？

你知道一个人可以有多快乐吗？  
当他活得简单，有尊严  
为自己，为他人  
为自然

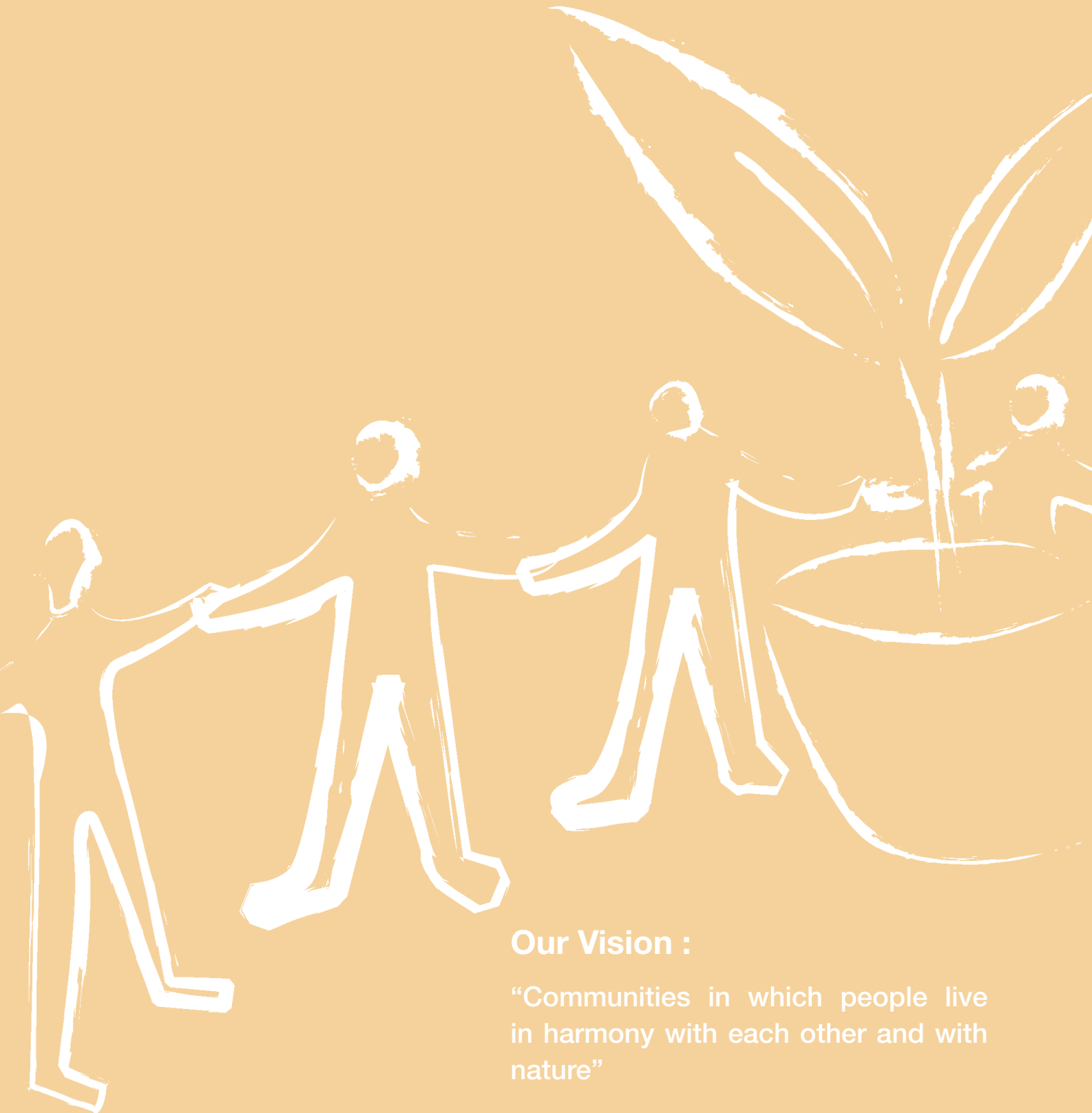
（翻译：单衣）

Do you think you will become happy  
By competing with your neighbour  
By becoming rich at her expense  
Or at the expense of other  
communities  
And the environment?

Do you know how much happiness  
Is possible for a human being  
Who lives simply, with respect  
For himself, for others  
And for nature?

我们的愿景：

「人与人、人与大自然  
能和谐共处。」



**Our Vision :**

“Communities in which people live  
in harmony with each other and with  
nature”

社区伙伴是香港注册的非营利组织，它没有任何宗教或政治背景，是香港嘉道理基金会属下一个独立的发展机构。

Partnerships for Community Development is a Hong Kong-based non-profit organisation without any religious or political affiliation. It is an independent development organisation established and funded by the Kadoorie Foundation.



社區伙伴  
Partnerships for  
Community  
Development

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