



社区伙伴 2006-2010

Partnerships for Community Development



主席序言

从2005至2008年，社区伙伴的工作扩展了，更能在多方面照顾基层人民的需要，整体所提倡的重点在于永续生活，保护和恢复多样多式的文化。而当中牵引我们所有项目的“线”，是我们对人民深深的爱，以及对他们克服困难那份坚毅的敬重。

这些项目，若非我们的合作伙伴和职员上下一心，群策群力，绝不能顺利推行。对于你们有志于挑战主流社会经济发展，并坚持保护和尝试另类模式，我打从心底里认同而感到振奋。你们就是为社区播送希望的一群，我在这里向你们致以最深厚的谢意。

麦哥利
社区伙伴
管理委员会主席



Foreword

In the years 2005-2008, PCD's work has expanded to meet the needs of grassroots people in many new ways. The overall focus is the promotion of sustainable living and the protection of cultural diversity – and the thread which binds all our programmes together is a deep love and respect for people and their ability to resolve their problems.

These programmes would not be possible without the strength and spirit of PCD's staff and partners. I am continually inspired by your willingness to challenge the mainstream socio-economic vision and your courageous efforts to protect and develop alternative structures – and with so much smiling and laughter! People like you are what give hope to humanity and I offer you my deepest gratitude.

Andrew McAulay
Chairperson
Management Committee
Partnerships for Community Development

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前言

“社区伙伴”是一个社区发展组织，于2001年5月由『嘉道理基金会』创办及资助。『嘉道理基金会』成立于1970年，创办人贺礼士嘉道理勋爵一直秉持“助人自助”的信念。

社区伙伴相信，每个人不管物质如何匮乏，都有权利和能力与别人、大自然以至整个世界和谐共存，生活有尊严并可持续。要维持一个和谐而永续的社区，人的身心健康至为关键。社区伙伴相信，社区要团结起来，反思社区与大自然的关系，重寻传统文化的根。

过去十年，中国贫富和城乡之间出现了很大鸿沟，并因为全球商业化主义和消费主义而不断加深。这叫人心忧虑的情况，深深反映在农村弱势社群的生活中，尤其是那些物质匮乏而位处社会和文化边缘的社群，往往遭受歧视和排斥。

社区伙伴深深意识到这发展趋势的危机。过去数年，我们项目所采用的手法以人为本，著重保育生态环境，尊重传统和乡土文化，针对主流发展模式的问题，设法从根本和永续的方向去改变。

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。

Introduction

Established in Hong Kong in May 2001, Partnerships for Community Development (PCD) is a community development NGO 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 believes that everyone, however deprived in material terms, has the right and the ability to lead a dignified and sustainable life in harmony with others, with nature, and with the world at large. Individual well-being is crucial in maintaining a harmonious and sustainable community. PCD believes that the community has to work together to reflect on its relationship with nature and on its cultural traditions.

During the past decade, China has experienced an ever widening rich-poor and urban-rural divide. This gap is exacerbated by the power of globalised commercialisation and consumerism. All over the world this alarming reality is unmistakably illustrated in the everyday life of vulnerable and disadvantaged rural populations; in particular, those who suffer not only from material deprivation, but also from discrimination and marginalisation in their society and culture.

PCD has been very much aware of this development trend. Over the past years, our programme has adopted a strategic approach that is people-centred, environmentally conscious and respectful of local cultures, and which reflects critically on values and practices enshrined in the mainstream development model.

KADOORIE FOUNDATION

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

我们的愿景

“人与人、人与大自然能和谐共处”

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，使他们得以自立自主。」

社区伙伴在中国西南部的基层农村，与当地社区结成长久的伙伴，致力增强弱势社区自立的能力。社区伙伴坚信，这过程中，人是改变的主要动力。我们通过各种交流、培训及网络搭建，培养当地协作者，提高社区对社会性别、多元文化、公平，及生活与大自然生态环境等课题的关注，从而为社会带来真正的改变。社区伙伴提供资金和信息，以建立永续文化的原则开展项目，加强社区间、社区与大自然间互助、互重的精神。

我们的原则

社区伙伴持守以下原则：公平、多元文化、人与社区自立、尊重生态、善治、互助、正能量。

基本项目手法

培育社区协作者『社区伙伴』项目的基本手法。而『社区伙伴』项目概念中的社区协作者，包括了城乡的个人、公民团体，以及社区为本的团体。社区伙伴的手法是鼓励文化反思，推广永续生活、提高对主流发展模式问题的觉醒，以及重建人与大自然的和谐关系。

社区伙伴致力培育社区协作者，并不限于项目管理技巧和知识的层面，还鼓励他们在社区内推动集体力量，发挥自立、互助精神，尊重大自然。我们预想，这些协作者能为培养基层社区的能力以及本土实践作出贡献，带来改变。

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

"PCD aims to work in partnership with disadvantaged communities and marginalised groups 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 for lasting social change in disadvantaged rural communities in Southern and Western China. PCD believes people are the key agents in this process. Through training, exchanges and network-building, PCD helps nurture local facilitators to enhance people's sensitivity on gender, cultural and equity issues, and the inter-connection between our lives and the natural environment. By providing funding and support, such as access to information PCD programmes strive to build a sustainable culture which emphasises self-worth, mutual-support, and respect among communities, and towards nature.

Our Principles

PCD is committed to the following principles: equity, diversity, self-reliance, ecological integrity, good governance, mutual support and positive energy.

Primary Approach

PCD's primary approach is to nurture the development of community facilitators. These are individuals, civic groups and community-based organisations in urban and rural areas. PCD's approach is to encourage cultural reflection; we promote reflection on sustainable living, awareness of problems brought about by mainstream development models, and reconnection of our culture with nature.

PCD's capacity building programme for community facilitators goes beyond skill and knowledge training. The programme encourages community participation so as to generate collective action that promotes self-reliance, mutual help and respect for nature.

政府机构
Government
Institutions

民间组织
NGOs



董事局
Trustees

管理委员会
Management
Committee

机构队工：
总干事、核心团队、香港
及大陆的项目与行政职员
Staff Team:
the Director,
the Programme Team
and the Adminstrative Team
in Hong Kong
and in the field

当地社区团体
Local community
groups and
communities

社区协作者
Community
facilitators

志愿者
Volunteer
groups

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社区发展工作者，曾经在中国大陆、香港及邻近地区从事社区发展工作，各有专长和丰富的前线经验。

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。团队共同商议和决定项目的目标和计划、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，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查研究、信息搜集、培训、协作和资料记录等工作。

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。

社区伙伴以互信和尊重的精神，与其他社区团体结为伙伴，持守相同的理念和采用相似的手法，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，把理想付诸实行，共同面对考验，承担责任。

Who We Are

The PCD team is composed of a Director, Programme Coordinators, Programme Managers, Project Officers and administrative staff. The team members bring together diverse working experiences in Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and the region, with frontline and first person experience of various development issues.

To tap into and respect the diverse experience of staff, the PCD team aspires to the principle of consensus in which every person has an equal chance to influence decisions, and to have his or her opinion heard and discussed. The Core Team decides as a group on programme direction and planning, organisational development, policies and delegating responsibilities.

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

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 supports consensus building.

PCD works in partnership with communities, groups and individuals who adopt similar approaches to respond to identified challenges and responsibilities to see our shared vision being put into action. We work with a wide network of development NGOs, government institutions, researchers and facilitators in Hong Kong SAR and Mainland China.

我们的历史

2001年

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。社区伙伴藉此明晰机构在中国社区发展中的角色，策划未来，同时加强了中国大陆和香港前线发展工作人员的联系。

2002年

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，奠定了2002至2005策略规划的基础。规划制定了社区伙伴三年内的策略重点以及项目省区，在2002年6月正式通过及落实。发展项目省区为中国西南的云南、广西、四川、贵州和广东。而全国及地区的项目，则主要在北京、上海、和广州等城市地区推行。

2003年

社区伙伴开始支持更广泛的项目，如为农民工提供离乡前后的支援，举办认识传统作业和价值的工作坊，作为有效的生计策略；举办“社区支持农业”的培训，作为永续生活的反思平台。

2004年

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、广州等省市开展了共50个发展项目。项目内容广泛，包括增强参与及调查研究的技能、学习本土文化知识、农村的善治管理、生态农业、社区支持农业、志愿工作推广、民间组织及社区小组的能力建设等。7月，社区伙伴在四川成立了首个省项目办公室。

2005年

2005年初，社区伙伴采用了新的策略规划，为期三年，著重文化反思、生态健康及永续生活等概念，并强调这些概念间的跨项目学习，探索出一套有效而适切的项目手法。同时，社区伙伴继续把农村工作的重点放在云南、贵州、四川、广西、广东五个省区。10月，社区伙伴在广西召开了“文化反思和农村建设”的研讨会，有近100人参与。其后社区伙伴整理研讨会中所分享的社区文化反思和恢复行动的经验，出版了文集《土地在沈思》。

2006年

招募更多国内的项目官员，并在贵州的贵阳市设立项目办公室，加强统筹及管理省内扩展的项目。

2007年

城乡流动项目在年底结束，并把人口外流这个议题归并于现存的农村项目。社区伙伴对项目作了一次全面检讨，并重新作了一次规划。2005-2008的策略规划将延伸两年至2010年，加强文化反思的视角，作为社区伙伴项目的基调。

2008年

到9月为止，社区伙伴已推行的项目有200个，分布在农村和城市，回应不同的议题，加强融合适切的传统文化价值观及作业方式，建立永续生活。培训协作者依然是我们最著重的手法，一面增加专门负责生态农业的人员，一面取经于其他国家富有经验人士，加强机构的能力。在云南的昆明设立省项目办公室。5月，四川发生8级地震，社区伙伴回应受灾社区的需要，支持生产生活及文化的重建。





Our History

2001

PCD's first project was organised in the summer of 2001. Co-organised with the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the project enabled PCD to define its strategy and role in China's development community.

2002

PCD mapped out the focus of its strategic programme and defined its geographical priorities in its first 2002-2005 Strategic Plan, which was formulated and approved in June 2002 after a series of consultations with a wide spectrum of stakeholders in Hong Kong and China.

PCD decided to prioritise working in the provinces of Yunnan, Guangxi, Sichuan and Guizhou in Southwest China, and Guangdong. National and regional initiatives were developed in major municipalities including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

2003

PCD embarked on programmes that included providing support to rural-to-urban migrant workers before and after their migration; training workshops on appropriate traditional practices and values for rural communities and effective livelihood strategies as well as learning on community supported agriculture for urban-based groups and individuals as a platform to reflect on sustainable living.

2004

As of March, a total of 50 initiatives had been developed, addressing themes such as training in participatory techniques and action research, learning indigenous knowledge and culture, rural governance, sustainable agriculture, community supported agriculture, promotion of volunteerism and capacity building of NGOs and small community groups. In July, the first PCD provincial programme office was set up in Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

2005

In early 2005, PCD launched a new 3-year strategic planning process. PCD's 2005-2008 programme focused on the themes of cultural reflection, eco-health and sustainable living. Emphasis was placed on inter-programme learning to create suitable, informed and effective programme approaches. PCD decided to prioritise work in five provinces in South and Southwest China: Yunnan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and Guangdong. In October, PCD organised a conference in Guangxi to reflect on the relationship between traditional culture & rural construction. The conference was well attended by about 100 people, and the views and experiences shared formed the basis of our Chinese publication: *The Earth in Deep Thoughts*.

2006

Another provincial programme office was set up in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, to coordinate and manage PCD's gradually-expanding programmes.

2007

The phasing out of the Rural Urban Migration Programme was completed by the end of the year. It was decided that migration as a programme focus should be integrated into existing rural programmes.

A programme review and long term planning exercise was conducted. As a result, the 2005-2008 Strategic Plan was extended for another two years until 2010, taking on a more focused approach with cultural reflection as one of PCD's primary themes.

2008

As of September, a total of 200 projects have been implemented. These initiatives, in both rural and urban settings, work in the context of enhancing the integration of traditional cultural values and practices to build sustainable ways of living. While nurturing community facilitators remains a priority, PCD's capacity in sustainable agriculture has been strengthened with a new posting and closer collaboration with resource people from other countries. A provincial programme office was set up in Kunming, Yunnan Province. In May, a devastating earthquake of 8 on the Richter's scale hit Sichuan. Consequently, PCD committed a 3-year rehabilitation programme to respond to the sufferings and needs of the affected communities.

项目理念

永续生活

我们与社区共同追求永续生活的理想。说社区的永续生活，是人对现在或将来的身心灵状态感到满意和健康。这背后，是人们的生计得以永续，生态环境良好，配合负担得来和符合当地文化的社会服务，还有一个互相支持的社区，人们怀有相同的价值观。

过去数十年，全球市场化和经济导向的发展模式成为了主流，加深了不管是发展或发展中国家贫富的鸿沟。中国并没有幸免，经济增长的代价往往是自然环境的恶化，多元文化的破坏，社会两极化的日趋严重。

社会一部分人的进步富裕，却没有像预期般惠及弱势和边缘的社区，事实上，这些社区面对比从前更严峻的考验、更艰辛的生活。在中国许多农村，年轻力壮的人才不断涌向城市谋生，只偶然在农忙或春节回家团聚。农民生计所凭藉的不再是农田的产出，自然环境急剧耗损与破坏的同时，传统农村文化中的互助精神以及人与人、人与大自然间的和谐关系也渐渐失落。

近年，政府采用不同方法如豁免农业税来改善农村社区的生活，可惜经济主导的发展模式只能带来短暂的改变。幸福生活的定义其实不光是经济繁荣，还有其他更多的层面。从社区伙伴的项目经验看来，理想的生活涵盖许多不同的领域。以贵州一些农民为例，他们在2004年转向生态耕种，最初农活变得更辛苦，收成也减少了。但是他们现在却尝到更大的快乐，因为种出来的食物更可口、更健康，自然环境也改善了。在云南省参加传统苗族草药班的农民，愈来愈积极，他们享受在社区

内探索有关健康的课题，也享受当中的共同学习。他们在这方面的合作，加强了社区的团结和自豪感。

社区伙伴相信，贫穷和不公义的问题要通过永续生活的志向和实践来解决——社区中人与人、人与大自然和谐共处，认同互助、包容和公平的价值，对自己的文化和身分感到自豪，也能自力更生。

过去多年，社区伙伴致力协助社区以整全的观念思考农业、生计、人与人和人与大自然间的联系。我们与当地团体和社区一起努力，反思结合行动，把大家的共同理念在日常生活中付诸实践。例如在城市社区推广社区支持农业，以更关注环境和农民，也作为思考和实践永续生活的平台。我们也尝试协助成立农民合作社，农民在开发本地市场时能发挥互助精神，提高自我管理的能力。社区为本的健康项目，帮助提高人们对生态健康和垃圾管理的意识和关注。

好些社区经历了互动和参与式的实践和思考过程，回到他们丰厚多姿的文化传统。我们相信，项目的手法应该是综合的、整全的，能顾全生活各层面，为社区提供可持续发展的选择。





Programme Perspectives

Sustainable Living

The concept of sustainable living embodies PCD's overall direction and goal. Communities are sustainable only when people feel happy and positive about the present and future of their physical and spiritual situation. This happens when people have secured access to sustainable livelihoods, the environment is ecologically balanced, affordable and culturally appropriate social services are available and a community is supportive and shares common values and outlook.

During the past few decades, globalised commercialisation and macro-economically oriented development models have dominated, creating an ever-deepening rich-poor divide in developing and developed worlds alike. China is no exception. Often, economic growth has come at the cost of a deteriorating environment, erosion of cultural diversity, and antagonising social polarisation. Progress in one part of the society has failed to benefit disadvantaged and marginalised communities as anticipated. On the contrary, these communities face new problems that are more challenging than ever before.

In many villages in China, young healthy people have continuously been migrating out of the village in search of better cash income. These young people return only briefly during the busy farming seasons or at Lunar New Year for family reunions. Rural livelihoods are now more and more dependent on non-farm employment. The natural environment has been quickly depleted and is subject to degeneration. Traditional rural culture, rooted in strong mutual support, and harmonious co-existence of people and nature is rapidly disappearing.

Well-being is more complex than economic wealth. Our programme experiences have demonstrated the many different aspects of a fulfilling and sustainable way of life. For example, in 2004 some villagers in Guizhou turned to ecological farming. Since then farm work has become more laborious. However the farmers are happier because the food is healthier and tastes better and the environment has improved. Participants in a traditional Miao medicinal herbs class in Yunnan Province have become very motivated and enthusiastic. They enjoy the processes of exploring and learning about the community's health-related issues together; cooperating in this effort has improved their solidarity and community pride.

PCD believes that issues of poverty and injustice should be addressed by encouraging sustainable living, whereby communities are self-reliant and live in harmony with each other and with nature, sharing values of mutual support, inclusiveness and equity, and taking pride in their culture and identity. Over the past few years, PCD has facilitated reflection on a more holistic view of agriculture, livelihoods and the interconnectedness between people and nature. We work with local groups and communities through action-and-reflection processes to translate shared principles into daily practices. One platform that has been created to reflect on sustainable living is the community supported agriculture network, which has been promoted in urban areas to support better care of the environment and farmers. We have also pioneered the formation of self managed farmers' cooperatives which encourage mutual assistance in developing local markets. Our community-based health interventions have helped raise awareness of and interest in eco-health and ecological waste management. Some communities having undergone an interactive and participatory issue-identifying process, return to their resourceful and rich cultural traditions. We believe in an integrated approach which takes into consideration the diverse aspects of holistic living to provide more sustainable options for communities.

基本项目手法

文化反思

不同的社区展现独特的文化智慧，这些智慧衍生于当地独特的背景，并在人与人之间、人与大自然的互动间，指引著人们如何选择生活，如何实践生活。可是，我们目睹了本地智慧在势如破竹的现代化过程中被挤到边缘的位置，也被个人主义、商业化主义、消费主义等统一的主流价值全盘替代。无论在城市或农村地区，因著多样化文化的迅速失落，人们的生活变得愈来愈脆弱，也难以持续。

社区伙伴相信，要重建另类和永续生活，就要对深植于我们传统文化和农耕生活中的价值和实践，予以认识、反思和欣赏。我们盼望能与当地社区合作，走过这么一段思考的旅程，支持人们在选择永续生活的方式时，坚持自己的原则和价值。

社区伙伴运用不同的平台鼓励文化反思，包括社区学习活动、参与式调查、论坛、工作坊等。这些项目一方面加强人们对主流发展模式议题的醒觉，例如消费主义、城乡两极化、过度使用化肥的大规模农业生产等，另一方面，不同社区间的信任和关怀也随之增加。参加项目的农民、年轻人、社区工作者也认为，重新认识传统文化、民间智慧，在大自然中学习，很能启发人心。我们从过去数年的实践中发现，项目不应拘于一格，而是要切合当地的社会文化背景和习惯。

培训协作者

社区伙伴相信，人是一切改变的关键。任何社区的改变要能生根发芽，就依靠当地社区的协作者的播种。协作者包括了农民、医疗骨干、妇女主任、妇女事务官员、教师、年轻人和志愿者，他们是活于社区，干于社区的

当地人。协作者同时可以是城市和农村地区的公民团体以及社区为本组织，他们积极投身推动社区的个人和集体发展。理想的协作者能帮助培养社区氛围，关注发展模式中有社会文化和公正议题。

社区伙伴通过日常及项目的培训、工作坊、经验交流、辅导等，帮助协作者认识和思考不同的发展议题和概念，如生态农业、农民合作社、善治及社区为本的健康等。除了当地协作者外，社区伙伴也发展社区以外的支持网络，例如城市为本和县为本的志愿者网络。

过去多年，我们因应不同的目标和结果，尝试过不同的培训手法。因应不同社区协作者的背景和兴趣，举办过的工作坊有关于协作的概念和方法、传统医药、生态健康、城乡互动和文化反思等。自2005年以来，我们伙伴团体中许多社区成员、社区工作者都参加了这些工作坊。

社区伙伴与志同道合的伙伴和协作者合作，以整全的视角推动城乡间的互动与结连，让这些团体可以连合，并成为改变消费模式、教育和永续生活选择的催化剂。

2004年，我们开展了一个崭新的实习生项目，结合实践与反思，培育新一代人才，他们都是对中国农村发展有热诚、有知识，并敢于承担的年轻人。过往种种活动的经验和思考，会发展为一套实用的社区协作者培训课程。我们除了更有系统的支援外，也要探索更进取的手法，加强协作者从社会文化及生态角度去看待发展。





Primary approach

Reflecting on Culture

Different communities live out their unique cultural wisdom. This cultural wisdom, formed as a response to the peculiarities of their local context, serves to guide people's choices and behaviour in their interaction with one another and with nature. We have however witnessed local wisdom being sidelined in the sweeping trend of modernisation, uniformly replaced by the monolithic value of individualism, commercialisation and consumerism. Lives in both urban and rural areas have become more vulnerable and unsustainable as cultural diversity rapidly disappears.

To be able to rebuild an alternative and sustainable way of living, PCD believes that we have to understand, reflect on and appreciate values and practices deeply rooted in traditional cultures of rural community life. We aspire to go through such a reflective journey in partnership with local communities. We support people in upholding their principles and values and applying them in a way that enables sustainable living.

Different platforms are used to encourage reflection on the roots and basis of culture including community learning activities, participatory research, forums and workshops. These initiatives have raised awareness on issues related to the mainstream development model such as consumerism, polarising urban-rural relationships and chemical-intensive industrial farming, and have enhanced trust and compassion between different communities. Groups and individuals who participate in the process, including farmers, young people and community workers, have found that reflecting on culture, especially traditional cultural practices, is inspiring in fostering harmony among people, and between people and nature. We have learnt from our work during the past few years that there is no one model that fits each situation. All initiatives need to be designed to be socially and culturally appropriate to local contexts and practices.

Nurturing Facilitators

PCD believes that people are the key agents of change. Community facilitators at the local level are important in planting seeds for the desired changes to take root. They include individuals such as villagers, health practitioners, women's affairs officials, teachers,

young people and volunteers, who live and work within their own communities. Facilitators can also be civic groups and community-based organisations in urban and rural areas. They actively participate in building the capacity of their fellow community members. Good community facilitators cultivate an empowering environment where people are aware of socio-cultural and equity issues related to different development models and participate in and take responsibility for individual and collective development.

Through the training, exposure visits, workshops, exchanges and coaching, PCD enhances the capacity of facilitators on a wide range of issues such as ecological agriculture, farmers' co-operatives, good governance, and community-based health. In addition to supporting facilitators from the local communities, PCD also strives to develop supportive networks formed by volunteers outside the communities.

Over the past few years, different training approaches have been implemented with varying objectives and results. Workshop themes have included facilitation concepts and methodologies, thematic issues like traditional medicine, the concept of eco-health, and cultural reflection.

Working together with like-minded partners and facilitators, PCD strives to foster a more holistic view of rural and urban interconnectedness, encouraging motivated groups and individuals to network and act as catalysts for change in areas such as consumption, education and choices for more sustainable living in general. A novel action- and reflection- oriented internship programme has been underway since 2004 to nurture a new generation of youth who have passion, knowledge and commitment on issues concerning rural development in China. Initial experiences and reflection on these activities will contribute to the development of a training curriculum for community facilitators. More systematic follow-up for coaching community facilitators is needed. More rigorous approaches need to be explored to enhance the ability of facilitators to envision development solutions from socio-cultural and ecological perspectives.

项目焦点

Programme Foci

社区伙伴持续在5个省份工作，就是云南、贵州、四川、广西和广东，也在北京、上海、广州、深圳城市推行全国及区域项目。2007年城乡流动项目结束后，广东项目的余下部分由全国及地区项目负责。

PCD runs long term programmes in five provinces: Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Yunnan and has national and regional programmes based in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. Following the phasing out of the Rural Urban Migration Programme in 2007, the remaining part of the Guangdong Programme is covered by the national and regional office.

社区为本的 天然资源管理

community-based natural resource management

加强当地社区的能力，以能享用天然和经济资源。同时加强持续管理资源的能力，以切合基本需要。

To strengthen the capacity of local communities to give them greater access to natural and economic resources and to enable their sustainable management to ensure basic needs are met.

互助

mutual help

支持社区合作，实践包容的精神。

To support cooperative and inclusive practices at community level.

本土经济

local economy

发展当地多样化的经济，推动永续生活。

To promote sustainable living through diversified local economies.

生态耕种

ecological farming

支持生态耕种，生产具素质及安全的食物。

To support ecological farming that helps achieve food security.

务工者重新融合社区

reintegration of migrants

协助务工者返乡，重新融入农村社区生活。

To promote the re-integration of migrants into rural communities.



社区为本的健康服务 community-based health services

促进社区获得能负担的社区为本
健康服务。

To enhance accessibility and
affordability of community-based
basic health services.

促进生态健康 promoting eco-health

提倡整全的健康概念，特别注重生态
和健康间的关系。

To promote a holistic understanding
of health, particularly the relationship
between health and ecology.

适切技术 appropriate technology

鼓励使用适切技术，例如建造符合
生态环境的房屋。

To encourage the use of appropriate technology,
e.g. promoting ecologically sound
housing models.

城乡结合 rural-urban linkage

推动反思主流发展模式
和城乡生活关系。

To promote reflection on mainstream
development models and the relationship
between urban and rural living.

学习永续生活 learning on sustainable living

创造机会和平台，学习永续生活。
To create opportunities and channels to
learn about sustainable living.

人与自然的相互依存 interconnectedness between people and nature

提倡人与大自然重新融合，
建立和谐的关系。

To foster the reconnection between
culture and nature.



云南

众所周知，云南高原地带文化丰厚多姿，有26个少数民族聚居，生物多样性极高，天然和传统养殖的物种样类繁多，但在主流经济发展模式的冲击下，农村社区生态环境遭受破坏，人的健康随之出现问题。另一方面，许多民族传统随著年轻一代离乡找生活而渐渐失落，文化和价值观的传承出现重大危机。社区伙伴希望藉不同项目推动社区生态健康，也尝试保留及发展不同民族的传统文化和生计模式。

探索健康与文化的根源

社区伙伴过去在云南石屏县一直致力协助推行社区为本的健康卫生教育。我们与当地的伙伴从生态角度，向社区推广健康与环境关系密切的概念，介绍生态农业的概念以及实践经验。

在嵩明、墨江、楚雄等县，社区伙伴主要是推动村民学习及使用民族医药，并加强改善社区生态环境。在元谋县我们跟昆明植物研究所合作，研究和确认生态状况和人类健康的关系。

在双版纳南部的勐海县，社区伙伴则与当地的年轻协作者一起探讨另类的谋生方法，减少外出打工，并举办活动，加强年轻人对本地社区的归属感。在腾冲和德钦县，社区伙伴支持栗栗文与藏文教育，民族歌舞和建筑学习等，培养社区对传统文化价值的欣赏和保育。在双江、巍山、宁洱，社区伙伴推动农村社区参与正规（以学校为本的课程改革）和非正规（社区文化欣赏）教育。在昆明，社区伙伴则与当地伙伴协作交流和反思生活的平台，向当地居民提倡简朴的生活型态。

展望未来两年，社区伙伴在云南地区的项目重点依然是文化反思以及整全的生态健康。社区经济方面，也会探索新方向，一是社区资源循环，减少破坏生态；一是恢复社区合作机制，加强社区的自立和互助精神。

Yunnan

The southwestern province of Yunnan is rich in biodiversity and is home to more than 26 different ethnic minorities. Under the market-oriented development model, the natural environment has deteriorated rapidly with serious effects on people's health. In the wake of the drain of both brains and physical labour force to the cities, the preservation and continuity of good traditional culture and values is being threatened. In Yunnan, PCD continues to promote community eco-health, and helps preserve and develop the culture heritage of different ethnic groups.

Exploring the roots of health and culture

Over the past years, PCD has been working in Shiping County to promote community-based health education. We work with local partners to introduce the concepts and practices of ecological farming and to promote the notion that health and the environment are linked. In the counties of Songming, Mojiang and Chuxiong, emphasis is placed on education and promotion of traditional medicine, and the improvement of the immediate ecological environment of the community. In Yuanmou County, PCD works with research institutes to identify and assess critical linkages between ecological well being and human health.

In Menghai County of the southern prefecture of Xishuangbanna, PCD works with young local facilitators to explore alternative livelihoods strategies. Activities have been organised to enhance the sense of belonging in the community. In Deqin and Tengchong, PCD supports the teaching of Tibetan and Lisu languages, traditional song and dance and architecture to cultivate the appreciation and preservation of traditional culture and to restore interconnectedness between culture and nature. In Shuangjiang, Weishan and Ni'er County, PCD promotes community participatory formal and non-formal education, with projects that focus on school-based curriculum reform as well as cultural appreciation. In Kunming, PCD works with local partners to facilitate platforms for exchanges and reflection to raise the awareness of local residents in simple living.

PCD will continue to work on holistic eco-health and cultural reflection programmes in Yunnan. Efforts will be made in exploring alternative economic strategies such as recycling community resources to minimise damage to the environment. Restoration of both community spirit and collaboration mechanisms which enhance mutual support and self-sustainability are other endeavours we plan to undertake in the coming years.





人与自然的
相互依存



适切技术

欣赏民族的传统文化——德钦

德钦是云南东北的一个藏族社区，保存了丰厚的藏文化。社区伙伴在2005年开始支持卡瓦格博文化社在红坡村和江坡村开办藏文班。除了藏文，还兼授藏族传统弦子歌舞。江坡村从2006年6月开办藏文班，内容除了藏文外，还有讲故事，讲经等。许多参加者对于能学习自己民族的语文，都感到无比兴奋。

妇女俄桑曲珠说：“……我每天都来，现在自己的名字会写了，看到藏文，也懂得很多道理”。村民扎西说：“我们的传统变得愈来愈弱，以前大家都在看电视，浪费时间……如今学习自己的传统，相互交流，全家人都很快乐。……恢复传统的责任是我们的，不是你们的，在这方面，我有了大觉悟”。对很多人来说，学藏文不是学几个字，而是和佛学教育相联。当地村民最想做的项目，就是学习藏文，好能记录弦子、酒歌的歌词，并传承下去。



弦子的智慧

卡瓦格博文化社一直致力推广藏文化中独特的弦子。文化社几个青年人担心传统消失，在县城办起弦子培训班，举办竞赛，推动传统歌舞。结果各村都踊跃报名，活动便普及开了。2007年4月，卡瓦格博文化社在德钦的红坡村举办了第一届弦子节，各村来的男女都穿了新装，漂漂亮亮的唱著跳著……

弦子比赛是目前德钦藏族做得最好的项目，因为是他们自发开展的，又得到各村的响应。弦子也是村民接触藏族历史、文化、道德、与大自然联系的入口。红坡、江坡和南佐的人提到藏文夜校，都说结合弦子歌词的学习。藏文教育和传统歌舞传授成了德钦自发保存、弘扬、发展藏文化的结合体。

除了藏文，藏族建筑也是藏文化的瑰宝。藏族的房子本身就是一个小宇宙，和神山联系在一起，从村子对面的雪山，到屋顶的经幡，再到屋内的中柱、灶神和火塘，构成一个和谐世界。但随著发展的各种因素，这种与大自然融和的传统设计却渐渐失落了。

社区伙伴自2006年5月开始，在嘉碧和明永两个村子开展传统民居项目。

项目的初衷，是要建立本村的民族建筑队，让村民考察藏区民居，深入了解藏族建筑文化，保护和改进传统民居结构，维护社区文化。但困难在于很容易落入技术、投资和施工等方面的考虑，而且一旦牵扯到旅游开发和社区的人际关系，就更复杂。因此，社区项目的新方向是培训本土建筑师热爱传统建筑，认识和开发符合生态环境的建筑。

Appreciating traditional culture – Deqin

Deqin is a Tibetan community in northwestern Yunnan known for its Tibetan language education. In 2005, PCD began supporting the Kawagebo Cultural Society in organising a Tibetan literacy class for villagers in Hongpo and Jiangpo villages. In addition to Tibetan literacy, Tibetan traditional folktales, songs and classic scripts are also taught. Many feel inspired and enlightened now that they are able to master their own language.

"I come every day. I know how to write my own name in Tibetan now. And I understand the world more when I read Tibetan," said Ersong Quzhu. Her fellow villager Zaxi echoed, "Our tradition is getting weaker and weaker. Before we only watched the television. Now we study our tradition. We talk and everyone in the family is very happy." Many said that they were awakened when they studied the teachings of Buddhism written in Tibetan. Participants appreciated the Tibetan class because it enabled them to document words of the Xianzi, the traditional chants and lyrics of folksongs for future generations.

Wisdom from the Xianzi

The Kawagebo Cultural Society has been very active in promoting traditional Xianzi culture. Through the Xianzi, people connect to Tibetan history, culture and ethics, and particularly the value of respecting nature. For fear that this traditional genre will disappear, some young members of the Kawagebo Cultural Society organised Xianzi training workshops and competitions among villages in Deqin County. The activities were very well received by Tibetan communities in all the villages. It is now one of the best and the most popular activities in Deqin. In 2007, the first Xianzi festival was held in Hongpo Village. People came in their beautiful new costumes from different villages to dance and chant Xianzi.



interconnectedness
between people
and nature



appropriate
technology



Aside from the Tibetan language and Xianzi, Tibetan architecture is another treasure of traditional Tibetan culture. Each Tibetan house is a small world that co-exists in harmony with the snow-capped holy Kawagebo Mountain. But in the wake of economic development, many houses in Deqin have departed from the traditional design and principles that are in harmony with nature. In 2006, PCD supported the training of construction carpenters from Mingyong and Jiabi villages in modern as well as traditional architecture. We also supported their initiatives to put ideas into action, to enhance appreciation of Tibetan architectural traditions and community culture. Results have been mixed as issues of investment, techniques and economic impacts were considered. The plan for the next endeavour is to concentrate efforts on nurturing the capacity of local architects in traditional and ecologically friendly construction.





“做项目不在于大小，而在于深入而实用；不在于多少，而在于互助而启发。”

木梭，云南德钦卡瓦格文化社成员



促进生态健康



适切技术

永续的社区健康——嵩明

嵩明县龙嘴石村是苗族寨子，社区内的草药漫山遍野，都是老祖宗留传下来的智慧，是社区宝贵的资源，不但对预防和治疗常见疾病有很大帮助，同时也减轻村民在支付主流医药方面的负担。在社区伙伴的支持下，龙嘴石村与墨江县哈尼族的勐里村，成立学习小组，在社区内互相学习传统苗医药的知识。

承接小组学习的精神，2006年10月，社区伙伴组织了一个工作坊，让不同民族与生活经验的参加者，按性别或年龄分组，彼此交流民间草药的知识，分享在社区内推动传统医药学习小组的经验。小组在同意保存和发展传统医疗文化同时，也开展广阔的视角，反思主流发展模式，如城市化生活的问题；从草药的生存和种植，看到水源污染和农药、化肥对土地的遗害；也就从人类所采用的医药引伸到社区生态环境和人的健康。

社区漫步

在工作坊中，龙嘴石村开展了第一次的“社区健康漫步”，参加者还有哈尼族、西双版纳布朗族、傣仂族，和迪庆州藏族的村民。作为东道主的龙嘴石村民，热情的领著访客走遍社区里的山林、耕地和生活区，提出对污水和垃圾处理、减少使用农药等议题的见解。参加者在草药生长的环境里具体交流知识，观察和讨论围绕社区健康方面。

各民族的参加者一致认为，健康不仅是指人类的健康，而是整个生态系统的安康状态，包括健康的生态环境，如空气、土壤、水、森林等；健康的生产环境和社区环境，如社区公共卫生环境和社区家庭氛围等。比方说，苗族人认为，有一个好的社区领导（传统的头人或者行政领导）带领社区团结一致，抵御外来市场或者其它压力，社区里的个人和家庭和睦相处，人才会健康。这就是人类与生态系统结合的整全观念。

经过多次学习交流，村民对苗医药的认识无疑是加深了，但因为使用上存在一定的风险，大家还是有所保留。又正如许多民族村子一样，大批外出打工的年轻人很容易转向城市文化和价值观，削弱了传统文化的传承。这些阻碍项目发展的因素，都不容忽视。





promoting
eco-health



appropriate
technology

Sustaining community health – Songming

Longzuishi of Songming County is a Miao village. It is rich in medicinal plants that have been used over generations for both preventive and curative purposes. Thanks to these traditional treatments, health care costs have been greatly reduced. In October 2006, PCD supported a workshop on traditional Miao medicine for villagers from Longzuishi, Dadong and Mengli; the latter two are Hani villages in Mojiang County. It aimed to enhance the understanding of ecological well-being and community health.

Participants came with their unique experience and knowledge of traditional medicines. They were divided into learning groups according to their age and sex to learn from each other through enriching interactions and exchanges of experiences. Joined by other minority groups from the province, the Bulangs and Ainis from Xishuangbanna and Tibetans from Diqing Prefecture, they shared their knowledge of folk medicine and medicinal herbs, and how traditional medicines were promoted in their own communities.

Community health walk

Among other activities, a "community health walk" was organised in Longzuishi Village. Led by local villagers, participants walked as a group via different routes, observed local resources and conversed about matters related to community health. They went through forests, fields and villages, and pondered the impacts of exploitative development practices on the environment and people's health. On sites where medicinal plants were grown, participants discussed how sewage and refuse should be managed, and how to reduce the application of chemical fertilizers to solve the problem of water pollution.

Participants appreciated the group approach as it facilitates deeper, more thorough and effective mutual learning. They shared the view that health is not only about the well-being of individuals, but also concerns the environment, production systems and the community as a whole. There is a Miao saying that people will be healthy if



the community lives in harmony, with a capable leader who brings solidarity against external threats and pressures.

While participants were very positive about these activities, they noted that villagers are still quite suspicious of the effectiveness of traditional medicine as western medicine brings quicker and more obvious results. Another obstacle is the continuous out-migration of young people who readily pick up urban culture and values, and forget, if not dismiss, their cultural traditions.

"It is not the scale but the applicability and depth of cultural programmes in the community that matter. Nor whether we are doing many of these projects but whether they are inspiring and are able to cultivate the spirit of mutual-help that is important."

Muso, a member of the Kawagebo Cultural Society in Deqin, Yunnan Province





贵州

根据《联合国中国人类发展报告》，贵州在全国人类发展综合指数属次低。该省85%的人口务农为生，约40%的人口属少数民族，主流发展模式如规模生产、市场化和天然资源私有化等大大威胁著许多传统作物种类的生存。愈来愈多小农种植经济作物，也就受制于市场价格的波动，生活朝不保夕。

在很多贫困农村，年轻一代多涌到或远或近的城市求学、谋生，村里的劳动力也就不断下降。同时，大家都著眼于经济发展或如何致富，很少关注保存自己丰富多样的民族文化，这样，农村社区难以整体发展。

这些社区生计若要持续，必得发展另类生计策略或收入来源。发展以社区网络为基础的本地经济是其中可行之法。过去多年，社区伙伴在贵州的项目主要是帮助推动社区发展生态农业，成立农民学习网络，举办交流学习活动，联系他们文化和生态的根。同时藉改善生计的项目，加强他们能力，帮助社区享用和管理生态经济资源。社区伙伴会继续丰富生态农业和生计的概念，探索如何达成永续生活的理想；提供不同机会和平台，尤其在社区的层面。我们也支持贵州东南少数民族社区以具体行动自力更生，保存文化的根，在生产生活中体现生态原则，发挥社区精神。



GUIZHOU

According to the *China Human Development Report*, Guizhou's human development index ranks second lowest in China. About 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture and some 40% belongs to ethnic minority groups. The dominant drive towards large scale production, commercialisation and privatisation of natural resources has threatened the survival of many traditional crop varieties. Small farmers have become more vulnerable as they engage increasingly in the growing of cash crops and are thus subjected to the fluctuation of market prices. As in many other places, cohesion of poor rural communities is in rapid decline due to the continuous out-migration of young and able workers for better education and livelihood opportunities in cities nearby and far away. Meanwhile, the economically driven development trend threatens the survival of Guizhou's rich and diversified ethnic cultures.

Ecology, culture and livelihoods

For these communities to live sustainably, alternative livelihood strategies and income sources are needed. One way to meet this need is by using community networks to develop the local economies. PCD's programmes in Guizhou have helped to boost the motivation and capacity of communities to take on ecological agriculture, to form farmer's networks to foster exchanges and learning, and to reconnect to their cultural and ecological heritage. Efforts have been made to improve communities' access to and management of ecological and economic resources through livelihood improvements and capacity building initiatives.

PCD continuously strives to promote ecological agriculture and improve opportunities for rural livelihoods to foster sustainable living. We will continue to provide and support training opportunities and platforms for information exchanges to encourage reflection on culture and development, especially at the community level. We support local communities in the ethnically diverse region of Southeast Guizhou to take action to re-affirm and preserve their cultural roots and embrace ecological principles and community spirit.



“与 PCD 合作过程，我认为以项目的形式来确定行动方向与目标是一个较好方法。在这方面PCD基金会做得很好，立项前让我们认真地做好调研，调研过程与村民一起商讨形成共识，立项时认真地组织我们多次会商讨论取得共识,项目活动期间组织互访参观评估。”

曾令祥，贵州省现代农业发展研究所

“我很赞赏 PCD 与贫困、弱势社区一起工作，尊重当地的文化及自然环境，致力于减少不公正，增强社区自我发展能力的项目宗旨；非常认可 PCD 倡导的善治、人与自然和谐等理念。在与PCD员工一起工作过程中，也感觉得到PCD确实是在朝这些方向和目标努力，我也受益匪浅。”

向华，贵州望谟项目



生态耕种



本土经济

生态农业

2005年2007年期间，社区伙伴在贵州四个区域支持了四个合作单位，加强生态农业和实践方面的培训。每个项目因应不同的情况，强调和关注的也有所不同，在黎平县的流芳村，项目是实行综合生态农业。在贵阳周边的瓦窑村，项目重点则是恢复自然环境生态，保留生物多样性。在湄潭县，贵州农科院植物保护所运用生物多样性理论，例如套种和生态平衡等方式，通过参与式行动研究，探索如何有效控制稻瘟病。在贵阳市的百宜乡，贵州省农业科学院的现代农业发展研究中心与本地社区合作，探索如何发展不同的生态农耕方法，包括农场循环经济模式。

在流芳村，人们主要种植稻米，玉米、红薯，收成通常足够一年食用。但农户的现金收入主要依靠外地打工的汇款。农民面对的困难是常规农耕方法造成的弊病，例如环境和泥土的素质下降、农药污染和低生产。

有见及此，社区伙伴与黎平县农业局合作，在黎平贫困的少数民族社区推广生态农业，安排培训学习有关农耕方法，引进诱虫灯、骨醋溶液，有机肥和一些新品种。项目鼓励农民沿用传统农耕中合乎生态原则的作业方式，例如稻田养鸭。同时成立农民组织，统筹有机稻米的销售。这更是贵州省首次获得认证的有机米。

两年来，黎平投入有机种植的农户和耕作面积都大幅增加。2005年，23农户实践有机稻米耕种，到了2007年，已经增至160户。而有机耕种的面积也从30亩增至600亩。因为领导投入，农户对生态种植的反应普遍良好，对传统农耕方式的好处更是津津乐道。而随著当地侗族舞蹈、方言的恢复，社区中的合作精神也大大提升了。下一步是把项目扩展至附近的高寅村。



尽管农民组织对销售有机农产很积极，但参与的能力却很有限，而且很被动。要取得帮助销售的有机认证，对个别小农来说是沉重的负担。农民需要持续的技术支援，更需要本地市场对产品的认同。

过去，瓦窑村因为施用化肥和不断的增产，环境遭受严重破坏。社区伙伴与贵州农业科学院的生物技术研究合作，一方面恢复自然生态环境，一方面开展生态农业，更为此成立了“兴趣小组”。经历2008年春的一场雪灾，效果立竿见影，采用生态种植的覆盖技术救护了韭葱和中国生菜；而以一般主流方法种植的作物却无一幸免。还有的是，别村许多村民无奈地在黑暗中枯等政府工作队来修复倒塌的电线杆，但瓦窑村却因为使用沼气能源而得到照明，村民更群策群力，把横倒在地上的电力柱再次竖立起来。





ecological
farming



local
economy

Tiling Sustainability

Between 2005 and 2007, PCD has supported four partners to promote ecological agriculture in four localities in Guizhou. Each project had a different emphasis depending on the concerns and situations of each community. In Liufang Village of Liping County, integrated ecological farming practices were implemented. Project activities in Wayao Village in the vicinity of Guiyang put more efforts into environmental restoration and on retaining local breeds to preserve biodiversity. In Meitan County, the Guizhou Institute of Plant Protection drew on theories of biodiversity such as intercropping and ecological balance to conduct Participatory Action Research on the control of rice-blast disease. In Baiyi Township of Guiyang Municipality, the Integrated Rural Development Centre of Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences worked with local communities to explore and develop different ecological farming methods including circular farm economy models.

In Liufang, cultivation of rice, corn and sweet potatoes are the major agricultural activities. Harvests usually enable year-round consumption. However household cash income is largely dependent on remittances from migrant labourers. Farmers suffer from problems caused by conventional farming, such as environmental and soil degradation, food contamination by pesticides, and low productivity.

Traditional knowledge and new skills

In 2006 and 2007, a project to promote ecological agriculture among Liufang's poor ethnic minority communities was initiated by PCD in partnership with the Agriculture Bureau of Liping County. Trainings in ecological farming and new agricultural technologies were organised. Light traps, bone meal solution, commercial organic fertilizers and new crop varieties were introduced. Farmers were also encouraged to retain ecologically sound local wisdom in agricultural practices such as the rice-fish-duck farming system. A farmers' group was formed to facilitate and coordinate the marketing of the first certified organic rice produced in Guizhou.

Over a two-year period the number of households participating in organic cultivation in Liping has significantly increased as has the total land area being farmed in this way. Twenty-three households adopted organic rice cultivation methods in 2005. In 2007 this increased to one hundred and sixty. During the same period, the areas under organic cultivation increased from thirty to six hundred mu. Farmers in general are quite receptive to ecological farming because of a committed leadership, and many still have clear memories of the benefits of traditional farming practices. Meanwhile, communal cooperation has improved with the revival of the local Dong minority dialect and dances. It is now planned for the project to expand to nearby Gaoyin Village.

While the farmer group is up and active in marketing the organic produce, participation has been limited and passive. The cost of organic certification that helps marketing is too high for individual small farmers to afford. Continuous and accessible technical support and the identification of a local market with a demand for products is very much needed.

The environment in Wayao has been severely degraded through intensive application of chemical fertilizers and increased agricultural production. PCD works with the Institute of Biotechnology Science of the Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences to promote recovery of the natural environment and to promote ecological agriculture. An interest group was set up in this regard. During the spring snow disaster in 2008, mulching saved rows of leeks and Chinese lettuce in Wayao, while those grown with conventional farming methods all perished. While many villages struggled in the dark waiting for government work teams to repair electricity lines which had collapsed under the weight of heavy snow, Wayao was lighted with biogas introduced by the project, and villagers worked together to put up fallen power posts themselves.



"I like the participatory approach. Villagers are involved in the process of baseline research and project design. And in the process of implementation, we have visits to exchange and learn from each other. And finally we all participate in the evaluation."

Zeng Lingxiang, Guizhou Integrated Rural Development Centre

"I share the mission of PCD to work with marginalised communities with a lot of respect to the local culture and natural environment, to reduce injustice and to help enhance people's capacity. I myself have benefited a lot in the process."

Xiang Hua, Guizhou Wangmo Project



“整个过程，社区伙伴并不表达‘这么办’或‘那么办’，只与希望合作的伙伴不停沟通、交流‘怎么办’及‘为什么’，……这些启示对后来的项目组织实施和跟进起到很好作用：学会在项目过程加强倾听；在反思中注意学习；要善于调动参与。做到这些，距离项目的目标就会更近一步。”

石声德，贵州

“为了这片土地，他们愿意投入自己的一切……通过‘二传手’的带动，可以有效迅速地传播适用农业技术。……通过参与式技术推广试验的实施，充分的锻炼了‘二传手’的组织、协调能力，促进了村民的交流与互动，有力地推进了整个项目的实施。”

丁映，贵州生物技术研究



学习永续生活



互助

与芦笙共舞——凯里

芦笙，一把8至24管的竹子，是苗族传统的乐器，每逢过节或红白喜事，都会吹芦笙、跳芦笙舞，芦笙也是青年男女表达爱意和村民交际的桥梁。在苗族生活里，芦笙文化是重要的元素。不仅如此，芦笙更负有改善生计的任务。

过去400多年，位于贵州凯里市的新光村，名字就与制作优质芦笙、表演芦笙连在一起。在全盛时期，光是卖竹芦笙，新光村就能赚得10万多元人民币。新光村是周边地区唯一还找得著芦笙工匠的苗族村寨，但是系著传统文化和生计于一身的芦笙却逐渐消亡。成立于1987年的芦笙表演队名义上虽存在，但已留不住年轻的优秀人才，较之于在城市赚取的金钱，表演队的收入真是微不足道。更糟的是，用以制作芦笙的竹子，生存也是危在旦夕。芦笙竹林在集体化时代遭大肆破坏，很长的一段时间，这种特别的竹子几乎绝迹，而残存下来的，也因商业开发而遭大量砍伐。

新光村民一直希望能恢复种植芦笙竹，他们太怀念芦笙歌舞了！2004年，社区伙伴在新光村开展了恢复这种独特文化传统的项目，藉此加强社区的团结和永续发展。村民都是自愿参与的。社区伙伴和村民、政府官员等成立了一个社区为本的组织“芦笙文化协会”。项目小组首先带动示范生态种植芦笙竹，总结种植后，向后来共同种植芦笙竹的村民提供种竹和芦笙制作技术培训。参加者逐渐认识芦笙的不同部分、音质，需要怎样的物料。当然，在学习之余，就是动人的芦笙歌舞表演了。

2006年，协会的会长潘贵生宁愿放弃月入过千的优薪回乡去，全力传承和发扬芦笙文化。他说：“我妻子还留在上海。这些年很多人都到城市打工了，我怕芦笙文化有一天会失传了。我一心就是为了这个项目回来。我还梦想有一天，我们的村子里能有一个芦笙博物馆！”

协会成立了两年，成员已增至80人，他们加入了不同的兴趣小组，有种竹的，制作芦笙的、表演芦笙的，为芦笙表演服刺绣的。很多村民做这事情，并不是因为生计，只单纯的希望这传统文化能为生活增添色彩。他们乐得有这个平台交流，而种植芦笙竹的农户多是村里生活较困顿的，在社区内卖竹，对种植的村民和芦笙工匠都有好处。协会就负起统筹制作和销售。协会的主要成员更期望把芦笙销售的利润投进社区，成立基金，作为改善公共设施如修路、水利灌溉之用。





Dancing with Lushen – Kaili

Lusheng, made from bamboo, is a traditional musical wind instrument of the Guizhou Miao ethnic minority. A gem of Miao culture, lusheng is performed in all festive occasions throughout the year, and plays an important role in social, cultural and economic life.

For more than 400 years, Xinguang Village in Kaili municipality has been the centre of high quality lusheng production and lusheng cultural performances for Miao communities. Through the sale of lusheng alone, Xinguang has earned over 100,000 yuan per year in good times. It is the only village where the craftsmanship exists within the vicinity. But lusheng, as a source of livelihood and as a unique cultural tradition, is disappearing. The village level performance troupe established in 1987 still survives. But it has become more difficult to keep young and enthusiastic talent, because of a lower return on effort when compared to employment in the cities. Worse still, income from lusheng production has been severely affected as a result of the virtual extinction of the bamboo used to make lusheng. The planting of this special species of bamboo in the village ceased during the collectivisation period. The remainder is further dwindling due to extensive commercial exploitation in recent decades.

Lusheng as a way of living

The people in Xinguang have been wanting to grow lusheng bamboo again. They miss the music, the songs and the dances. PCD was introduced to Xinguang in 2004 and a project to revive this unique cultural tradition was initiated to foster community coherence and sustainable development. Villagers participated on a voluntary basis. A community-based organisation, the Lusheng Culture Development Association (LCDA), was formed with villagers and village officials. The group adopted ecological bamboo growing techniques and evaluated and promoted the experience. Training workshops on lusheng production were organised to popularise and

improve relevant skills. Participants studied the different materials needed to create the musical instrument to ensure acoustic quality and aesthetic appearance. Often they would have colourful lusheng performances after these exchanges.

In 2006, the Chairperson of LCDA, Pan Guisheng gave up a 1,000 yuan a month job to return home, and take up the task of preserving and promoting lusheng culture. "My wife has stayed in Shanghai. Many people have left for employment in the cities. I am afraid lusheng culture will die one day. I came back for this project. I dream that one day we will have a lusheng museum in the village..." Pan said.

Two years after the formation of the Lusheng Association, its membership has grown to 80 villagers. Members join different interest groups including bamboo planting, lusheng production lusheng performances, and traditional embroidery for the costumes of performers. A number of villagers have joined not because of livelihood considerations, but simply because they want to learn this tradition to brighten up their lives. They say that they are happy to have this platform to exchange skills and knowledge. Moreover, households that grow the bamboo are usually economically less advantaged. The sale of bamboo within the community will hence benefit both the growers and the craftsmen. The LCDA takes the role of coordinating production and sales of lusheng. Key members of the association expect that the profit generated will form a community fund for improving public facilities, such as village roads and irrigation channels.

"In partnership with PCD, I felt strongly that if we could learn to listen, to reflect on what we do and to be more participatory, we will be getting closer to what we want to achieve."

Shi Shengde, Guizhou

"Through local facilitators, farming techniques could be readily promoted and adopted with more effectiveness. Farmers are willing to put every effort for the good of the land."

Ding Ying, Institute of Biotechnology
Science, Guizhou





四川

四川是一个天然资源丰厚的省份，人口众多，在中国以人口密度计算名列第四。可是，当中270万多人没机会享用基本健康服务和教育。社区伙伴秉持“社区为本”的概念手法，希望改善农村地区基本服务的素质。比方说，培训农村健康骨干，同时加强健康服务和使用者之间的沟通。

2005年开始，社区伙伴致力于探索生态健康和社区为本健康的议题，从最根本的健康问题和整全的健康概念著手，在人们的日常生活中融入整全的健康概念。在通江、珙和屏山各县，社区伙伴回应当地人的需要，鼓励当地人和民间组织团体从污染的问题切入，参与健康和环境教育。我们会根据过去的项目经验，延续生态健康的理念和实践。

生产者与消费者携手合作

四川近年的有机农场愈见增加，但对个人技术和网络的支援却非常有限。社区伙伴正支援更多当地开放民间团体，建立平台，协作生态农业方面的培训和实践。比方说，过往多年，攀枝花已建立了多个合作社，社区伙伴锐意加强这些经济组织中农民间的互助，并完善管理。

在郫县，社区伙伴和成都河流研究会合作，提高农民的意识，帮助他们理解常规农业耕种方式对人和生态造成的损害。另外，我们也组成支援网络，提高消费者对健康农产品的关注，帮助生产者与消费者建立关系，加深城乡的互相了解。

另一重要的工作，是加强村民了解人与生态间互相依存的关系。我们与小金县的社区一同探索保育森林的手法，发展适切技术，减少人类种植生产活动破坏自然环境。

Sichuan

A province rich in natural resources, and the fourth most populous in China, Sichuan is home to over 2.7 million people who have little access to quality and affordable basic health and education services. PCD has adopted a "community-based" approach to improve access to these basic services for people in rural areas. A programme promoting village-level health volunteers has been established, and there have been attempts to bridge the communication gap between health service providers and their clients.

In 2005, PCD embarked on an exploration of eco-health and community-based health issues. Attempts were made to root health issues in a more comprehensive and holistic manner in people's everyday lives. In Tongjiang, Gong and Pingshan Counties, local people and civic groups are encouraged to participate in health and environment-related education and activities to address local needs. Pollution is often taken as an entry point. PCD will consolidate related experiences and continue to pilot initiatives to promote eco-health.

Producers and consumers joining hands

In recent years, there has been an increasing number of organic farms operating in Sichuan. However technical support, in terms of individual expertise and networks in place is still very limited. PCD has strived to identify and support more open-minded local civic groups and platforms to facilitate and build up the learning and practice of ecological agriculture. During the past few years, cooperatives have been formed in Panzihua to promote mutual help among farmers and good governance in their organisations. In Pi County, PCD works with the Chengdu Urban Rivers Association to raise farmers' awareness of risks to people's health and to the ecology posed by conventional farming.

Meanwhile, a supportive network of conscious consumers aware of the benefits of organic agricultural products has also been formed. It has helped enhance producer-consumer relationship and rural-urban understanding.

Attempts have been made to increase villagers' awareness of the interdependence between people and the environment. We work in Xiaojin County with local communities to find ways to conserve forests and explore appropriate technology to minimise the negative environmental impacts of human settlement.





“社区居民既是医院服务的受益者，也是改善医院服务的推动者，我们希望在社区居民和医院之间，搭建一个医患沟通的平台，推动建立和谐的医患关系。”

周仲香，四川孝儿镇中心
卫生院前院长

“垃圾分类项目改善了社区的卫生环境和场镇秩序，带来了环境保护和社区参与的理念，也让社区居民认识到个人与社区、个人与环境之间相互依存的关系。”

谭友昌，四川宁泰社区支部书记



社区为本的
健康服务



促进生态健康

健康的社区——珙县

珙县的孝儿镇是四川一个典型迅速发展的城镇。显示出现代城市人购买消费品的数量增加，而环境却愈见污染，大自然和人们的健康都受到威胁。过去十年，当地政府面对著公众的诉求，要对废物管理及日见严重的环境破坏，寻求长治之法。

回应社区这紧急的诉求，社区伙伴、当地政府和社区联手于2007开展垃圾分类处理计划。除了基本的设备和措施方面的改善，例如垃圾填埋场和堆肥设计外，也强调环境保育，希望带来行为上的改变。我们动员当地志愿者以行动回应健康方面的共同关注，如儿童健康、妇女健康以及环境的改善。2008年，约有120名环境志愿者，包括孝儿镇三所学校的学生，承诺保护环境。

镇上的宁泰社区经过公共教育活动后，对环境卫生的意识渐渐提高了，推行垃圾分类的项目点效果令人满意。市中心清洁多了，人们不再把废物倒进南



广河了。不过这些行动能否持之以恒，还有待验证，当地政府的意愿和承担是决定因素，非要投放资源，推行政策不可。为了防止垃圾污染填埋场周边环境，项目尝试了一些简单的技术，例如以湿地设计作污水处理。

邻近的双田和油榨村，及宁泰社区的志愿者，形成了一个强而有力的平台，让当地人表达需求。很明显，村民需要优良的公共健康服务，但却没有足够动力监察提供服务者的表现，就是在镇卫生院也同样缺乏动力。2007年，我们邀请了一些社会性别和公共卫生方面的研究者，作了有关医院服务的调查，访问了大约300位使用医院服务的人士。以此为基础，负责任的医院员工、健康骨干和本地政府官员共同努力，计划改善医院服务，朝向使用者主导的方向，更能照顾使用者的需要。



community-based
health services



promoting
eco-health

A healthy community – Gong

Xiao Er of Gong County is a typical fast developing township in Sichuan. It shows how modern urban dwellers consume increasing amounts of manufactured commodities and pollute the environment to the extent that both nature and people's health are damaged. Over the past decade, the local government has been facing increasing demands from the public to seek a long-term solution for the acute problem of waste management and deteriorating environmental hygiene in the township.

In response to urgent appeals from the community, a waste segregation project was initiated jointly by PCD, the local government and the local community in 2007. Apart from basic infrastructure improvements such as landfill and compost site designs, the initiative emphasises environmental education, aiming to bring about behavioural changes among local residents. Local volunteers were mobilised to act on common health-related concerns such as children's health, women's health and the environment in general. In early 2008, around 120 environmental volunteers including students from three schools in Xiao Er Township made pledges to protect the environment.

People's awareness of environmental hygiene in Ningtai Community has been improved as a consequence of public education activities. Waste segregation work piloted in selected sites was found to be satisfactory. The township centre is cleaner. People do not dump garbage into the Nanguang River any more. The sustainability of these initiatives is yet to be tested. Political will and commitment by the local government is needed to put policies and resources in place. To mitigate possible pollution from landfill sites, some simple eco-friendly approaches, such as a simple wetland design, have also been tried out.

Good governance in health services

Volunteers from the neighbouring villages of Shuangtian and Youza, and the Ningtai Community work as a strong local platform in identifying health needs of local people. It was evident from the outset that villagers have great needs for good public health services, but they were not motivated enough to take action in monitoring the performance of service providers. The township hospital does not have the incentive to do this either. In 2007, resource persons with expertise on gender issues and public health were invited to conduct surveys on hospital services. Around 300 hospital clients were interviewed. A plan to make hospital services more client-oriented was drawn up through the joint efforts of responsible hospital staff, health volunteers and local government officials, drawing on the data collected.

"The project to segregate garbage has improved sanitation and order in the community. It also has introduced the concept of community participation and environmental protection. We understand better the interdependency between people and community, and people and environment."

Tan Youchang, Ningtai Community
in Sichuan

"We hope to create a communication platform between the community and the hospital so that a harmonious relationship could be built."

Zhou Zhongxiang, Xiao Er Township Centre
Hospital, Sichuan





“通过创建合作社，我自身能力提高许多，性格改变了，更学会了如何为人处事，合作社就像我的事业一样；同时合作社使村民团结在一起，有了凝聚力，我们不再孤单了。”

程元兴，四川攀枝花市和爱乡烂坝蔬菜专业合作社社长



本土经济

合作实践生态农业——攀枝花

四川攀枝花和爱乡蔬菜协进会转变为和爱乡烂坝蔬菜专业合作社，是村民为著共同利益而同心实践的一个活生生例证。2005年，社区伙伴透过四川社会科学院与省农业厅接触到和爱乡蔬菜协进会。社区伙伴根据国际和本地的经验，以及农民田野学校的生态农业实践，支持该会成员参加合作社价值和理论方面的培训。

经过多月的培训，蔬菜协进会成员已经渐渐熟悉技术和大型农场的课题，乘著新颁布的农民专业合作社法案之利，决心把协进会转型为合作社，于2007年9月正式成立，并由农民自己筹得8万元人民币作为启动资本。合作社拟定农产计划后，当地政府和社区伙伴支持成立滚动基金，藉以加强社区内的生态农耕。社区伙伴继续在背后支持他们建立组织的能力，实践生态农业，并加强社区的互助精神。

合作社的成员按才干分工，主要投入生产方面，也有些负责发展销售市场。他们认定销售是合作社的主要目的，但同时，自由和志愿组织精神、民主实践、经济参与等都渐渐提高了。

合作社成员参加了一连串的学习活动后，便开始实践套种，循环使用农场资源，建造生态鸡舍以及其他生态农业的方法，成效令人满意。成员也跟攀枝花附近的社区建立了消费与生产者的关系，让大家更能体会和欣赏生态农业对永续生活的重要。



地震灾区重建

2008年5月汶川的毁灭性地震后，社区伙伴得到董事会的支持，并和其它姐妹机构协调，协助灾区重建。为回应灾区的需要，社区伙伴已拟定一套为期三年的计划。我们把重建支援扩展至原有项目点小金以外的绵竹、彭州、汉源、广元、都江堰市等。我们一方面加强在灾区的互助实践，一方面支持重建社区基建和生产活动。社区伙伴提供种子基金予小公民团体，使其尽快回应灾后社区健康文化服务的需要，恢复促进人们互助的社区网络。社区伙伴也会以实践生态文化为原则，支持社区为本的生计和重建工作，例如设计配合生态的房屋。我们也会密切留意在重建区内弱势群体，如受伤至残者、妇女、儿童等的特别需要。



Cooperating to sustain – Panzhihua



The transformation of Panzhihua He-Ai Vegetable Growing Association (HAVGFA) to Lanba Vegetable Growing Cooperative (LVGC) is a living testimony to the way villagers put their hearts and actions into advancing their common interests. PCD was introduced to the HAVGFA in 2005 by the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences and the Agricultural Department of the provincial government. PCD supported HAVGFA members with trainings on values and principles of cooperatives based on international and local experiences, as well as on ecological agricultural practices through farmers' field schools.

After several months of trainings, HAVGFA members, who became used to focus more on resolving technical and business farm issues, decided to organise themselves as a cooperative, taking advantage of the newly promulgated legislation on farmers' cooperatives. In September 2007, LVGC was officially registered and around RMB 80,000 was raised by farmers themselves as initial capital.

An agricultural production plan was drafted introducing a revolving loan scheme supported jointly by the local government and PCD, to promote ecological farming in the community. PCD continues to stand behind this new endeavour supporting organisational capacity building, the practice of ecological agriculture, and enhancing the spirit of mutual-help and support.

In LVGC, tasks are divided among members according to their specific strengths. Many focus on production, while some venture into marketing their produce. They have identified sales of farm produce as the main objective of the cooperative. Alongside these efforts the spirit of free and voluntary organisation, democratic practice and economic participation has gradually been strengthened.

After attending a series of learning activities, members of LVGC have started practising intercropping, recycling of farm resources, construction of chicken coops, and other methods of ecological farming, all with satisfying results. LVGC has also built up a close consumer-producer relationship with a nearby community in Panzhihua Municipality. This enables a better understanding and appreciation of the benefits of ecological farming for sustainable living.

"After joining the cooperative, my capacity has been enhanced significantly. I have changed a lot. I am now better in relating with people. Cooperative is my career. We work together. There is now more cohesion among villagers and I do not feel lonely any more."

Cheng Yuanxing, the Aixiang Lanba Vegetable Growing Cooperative in Panzhihua, Sichuan

Rehabilitating earthquake struck communities

In the aftermath of the devastating Wenchuan Earthquake in May 2008, PCD has been supporting rehabilitation of community infrastructure and livelihood capacity through strengthening mutual support practice in Xiaojin County. With the support of the Board of Trustees, and in collaboration with other sister organisations, PCD drew up an action plan to respond to emerging needs after the disaster, initially for three years, from 2008 to 2011. We have expanded our rehabilitation support beyond our initial project site to Mianzhu, Pengzhou, Hanyuan, Guangyuan, Dujiangyan, etc. PCD provides seed money for small civic groups to take swift action to meet immediate needs of community health services and to restore the social fabric for mutual help. PCD also seeks to support community-based rehabilitation work that adopts eco-cultural principles, such as eco-designed housing. Special attention is paid to the specific needs of vulnerable groups (such as the handicapped, women and children) in areas of social rehabilitation.





广西

广西省西南部跟一些少数民族聚居的地区一样，有著丰厚的传统文化，可惜没有得到传承。跟许多其他经济条件较差的地区一样，广西许多地区的村民都流到城市工作，城市的主流生活文化渐渐带到农村，农村许多宝贵的文化传统反而湮没于经济发展。而能够保存下来的，也都向著商业化的路上走。

社区伙伴过往在广西的项目重点在于推广参与式手法，支持可持续生计以及强调文化视角。过程中与当地伙伴建立了良好的网络，共同探索新的发展概念和可能。也有愈来愈多地区的人意识到主流发展模式的弊病，对一些新概念和策略渐感兴趣，例如持续生计、环境生态保育、多元文化及生物多样性。然而，伙伴对真正协作社区参与和实践永续生活概念还需一段很长的摸索。

在已有的基础上，社区伙伴在广西的项目将集中于协作社区互助合作的能力、推动生计和社会改变的文化反思，复修人与自然环境间的和谐关系，加强和协助社区寻找深植于他们传统文化的根。主要项目包括凌云、凤山县改善生态环境，加强社区互助精神的项目；横县的参与式农业技术推广项目，协助农民转为有机耕种及加强城乡网络；在南丹金秀县，则是推动重视本土耕种知识，重建社区的传统文化和组织等。



Guangxi

The southwestern province of Guangxi is a karst area rich in ethnic minority cultures. Like in most of the less economically prosperous areas in China, many people from rural Guangxi have been moving to cities to improve their material living standards. In this rapidly changing era, communities face increasing challenges in their daily struggle for survival, including threats to their livelihoods and cultural identity. The traditional cultures of many ethnic minority groups are either slowly drowning, or are simply being commercialised by the vigorous drive for financial gains.

PCD programmes in Guangxi have put strong emphasis on promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory approaches with a cultural perspective. In the process, a network of PCD partners is being formed to introduce an alternative perspective to the mainstream development model. More people are becoming aware and interested in the issues of sustainable livelihoods, ecological harmony, and cultural and bio-diversity. Nonetheless, there is still a long way to go before local facilitators will be able to take the lead in creating a participatory development model rooted in the community.

In Guangxi, PCD supports platforms that facilitate capacity building for community cooperation, cultural reflection for livelihoods and social change and the positive and harmonious reconnection of human activities and the environment. The organisation helps small communities to strengthen and renew understanding and recognition of their cultural traditions. We have been working in the counties of Lingyun and Fengshan to help rebuild sustainable livelihoods in deforested karst areas. In Heng County we have worked to strengthen farmers' awareness of, commitment to and capacity to use sustainable agricultural methods with a beneficial interaction between rural and urban communities. In the counties of Nandan and Jinxiu, PCD supports communities in recapturing their local knowledge and reviving traditional social organisations.

廣西





社区为本的
天然资源管理



互助

社区为本的参与式管理—— 凌云与凤山县

凤山县与凌云县地处广西壮族自治区西北部，毗邻而立。两县位于云贵高原南部边缘地带，项目覆盖的社区均为石漠化山区，天然资源缺乏，水土流失严重。人口增长、采矿及大量使用化肥等人为因素，进一步破坏社区的自然环境，与主流经济发展形成恶性循环。

两县社区人民的生计渐渐寄托于城市，许多人离乡别井，到城市打工，村民原有的文化身分随之失落，本地社会组织面临瓦解，自然环境与村民生计的关系变得更脆弱。

2004年，社区伙伴与广西大学农学院合作开展项目，复修自然环境，推广生态农业，以改善农民生计。针对过度砍伐林木带来的祸害，我们尝试发展另类能源，一方面植树造林，一方面发展生态农业，改善水土情况。同时，也加强当地人和文化的资源，成立互助合作、肯定文化身分的平台。过程中，社区在种植、培训和管理各层面都有参与。

尊重社区公约

参加植林项目的社区都成立了管理小组。小组成员由社区群众选举产生，对社区群众负责，执行管理、监督、惩处。以封山育林为例，管理小组让社区群众反复讨论，最后建立了一套规章制度，把山封起来，禁止放牛放马，《社区生态管理保护公约》就这样出来了。话说有一次，凤山县陇打坪社区老张的马把老栗的树苗践踏了，按规定要赔偿30元，老栗说，大家都是亲戚，就算了吧。老张却坚持要执行所订下的条约，心甘情愿给钱，还说换作对方，照样按规章办事。这件事在当地一直成为美谈。



社区公约接下来一定会遇到新的挑战，但社区对资源管理已运用了新的合作模式，朝向公平、公正、公开的原则。经过多次在社区的培训、交流及田野实验，农户对社区管理和生态农业有了进一步的能力和信心。是的，项目要真正持续发展，社区就得坚持，坚持自主学习、参与、管理。社区资源最终应是还诸社区。



Participating in community-based management – Lingyun and Fengshan

Situated in the northwestern karst area of Guangxi Province, the counties of Lingyun and Fengshan have been suffering from serious environmental degradation, resulting from historically unrestrained deforestation, pressure from population growth on natural resources, mining activities and extensive use of chemical fertilisers.

The livelihoods of people in the area are not easily ensured. As their basic needs can barely be met in the area, many people leave home in search of better opportunities. Cultural identity among villagers is thus becoming weaker, and local social organisations are losing their significance. This in turn further weakens the vulnerable link between the environment and people's livelihoods.

In 2004, PCD and the Institute of Agriculture of Guangxi University worked together on a project to revive the natural environment, to promote ecological agriculture and to improve household income. We have tried new methods of energy substitution to reduce the pressure put on the forest caused by firewood collection. We have also tried to rebuild and enrich communities' natural and other resources by planting trees and grass, practising ecological agriculture and composting to improve soil condition, as well as strengthening human and cultural resources by forming platforms for mutual cooperation and affirmation of ethnic identity. Participation has been one of the major objectives and communities are actively involved in every stage of project implementation, training and management.

Honouring the community convention

In the reforestation plan, villagers agreed, after thorough discussion, that a set of rules be drafted to close off the mountain from stray horses and cows. There was a case in which villager Zhang Mingbi's horse trampled on the tree seedlings of fellow villager Li Zhoucan. According to the convention, Zhang was liable to pay a fine of 30 yuan to Li as compensation. Li had wanted to waive the penalty as the two were relatives. However Zhang insisted that the rules be honoured. It has become an exemplary case in the village.

The mandate and practice of the community convention will continue to face different challenges. However a new common understanding and cooperative management model based on shared resources has been built through this process. Through a series of training, exchanges and field experiments, the confidence and capacity of villagers in community management and ecological agriculture has been strengthened. In the end the community's sustainability depends on their persistence and capacity to learn, to participate in and to manage their own communal life.



“开始做生态恢复项目时，与村民共同分析生态被破坏的原因，结果是：山羊的破坏性位居榜首；不再养羊，看似能够部分的解决生态保护的问题，但对于每年都还缺粮2—3个月，又没有其他更好的收入来源的村民来说，意味着什么呢？！于是，在项目的设计中，有了小额贷款、种养技术培训、能源替代、牧草种植、混农林业……处理一件事情，表面上可以很简单；但敏锐的洞察其背后的复杂原因和更多的从村民的角度考虑，才是项目工作人员解决问题的根本。”

方圆，广西凌云凤山项目负责人



学习永续生活



互助

刻在石头上的印记——金秀

尽管历经岁月风霜的石牌文字很多已无法辨认，但是，那一段“村民为选举民族领袖般的石牌头人而投上庄严一票、为制定神圣的石牌律而彻夜难眠、为立石碑全体村民畅饮血酒……的动人历史”，已深刻印在瑶族世代代人心；石牌律，成为金秀瑶族在服饰、医药、手工艺以外特有的民族印记。

金秀的石牌早在明朝中叶开始存在，石牌上刻的“法律”，是全体居民共同遵守的村规民约。与石牌律并生的石牌组织，多年来维护著瑶族人的社会治安秩序。过去每到瑶族重要节日，石牌头人就会组织大家一起过。石牌头人是瑶族心目中的自然领袖，当选上头人是一生的荣耀。

金秀的石牌制度在1950年由政府取缔后，政府基层组织就代替了石牌组织。但是，村民都很愿意恢复石牌制度，金秀县六架屯于1990年在乡政府的协助下，恢复了石牌制度，但石牌制运作一段时间后，却没法实施下去，一是石牌律的内容很多已经过时，与当今社会的法律精神和经济发展明显脱节，二是当中并没有订明管理村寨的内容，石牌组织难以按原有石牌律管理村寨各种事务。

社区组织的再生

社区伙伴支持金秀县六架屯恢复石牌制度，并通过全体村民会议选举产生了新的石牌组织。新的石牌组织由五人构成，当中必须有妇女参与。头人只是一个组织者，决策前必须经过村民大会讨论，归纳共同的意见，五人小组再行讨论。

新的石牌组织成立以后，经常召开村民大会商量项目和村屯里的事情，参加开会的人是村屯的老人、没有出去打工的年轻人、妇女等。经常坐在前排位置的庞文星老人说：“现在我们明白开会的内容，在会议上每个人都可以发表意见……还可以学到很多知识，比如，养猪防病治病的常识、种植中药的知识等等。妇女也可以在会议上发言，这是过去从来没有的事情。”

石牌头人陈飞说：“村民的精神面貌比过去好多了，他们更关心村屯的事情……项目以外的事情，如家庭纠纷、邻里矛盾、山地纠纷等也来找我们处理……。”

石牌作为瑶族特有的身分、文化共同体，很实在的反映了瑶族的思维方式、生活方式和价值观念，承载了文化的内在元素。诚如石牌头人陈飞说：“传统的东西不能丢，石牌就是瑶族传统的文化，是刻在石头上的民族灵魂，上面有我们民族的印记，我们不能丢！”石牌文化的恢复就是瑶族传统文化传承发展的印证。

传统文化可以在原有的基础上革新，让传统文化的内涵与现代社会文化和生活接轨，成为历久常青的文化生命。



Stones that speak – Jinxiu

History records the episode when villagers cast their vote to elect the Chief of the Stone Tablet, and moments when they spent sleepless nights deliberating details of the sacred rules engraved on the tablet. These rules are like the birthmark of the Yao minority people. It is part of their identity, similar to their traditional costumes, medicine and handicrafts.

First established during the mid-Ming dynasty, Jinxiu's stone tablet bore the rules by which all people in the village should abide. A Stone Tablet Organisation was formed to maintain law and order. The Chief of the Organisation, considered to be an honoured and natural leader of the Yao people, would lead in organising activities in festive times.



The Stone Tablet system in Liujia Village in Jinxiu County was banned in 1950 and villagers have always wanted to revive the system. It was restored in 1990 with the assistance of the local village government, but fell into disuse after a while as the rules were no longer attuned to economic development and modern legal values and principles. There were no other clear provisions for village management.

The rebirth of traditional community organisation

PCD supported the villagers' initiative to revive the Stone Tablet system. In a village meeting Liujia's villagers decided to form a new Stone Tablet organisation. The new organisation has five members, one of whom has to be a woman. Decisions are made by consensus in a meeting of villagers and through discussion among the five members. The Chief is only an organiser and facilitator.

Villagers are often called on to discuss community affairs. They are mostly the elderly, women and young people who have not left for wage work in the city. Pang Wenxing usually occupies the front row in these meetings. "I understand what we discuss in the meeting. All of us can say what is in our mind... and we can learn a lot, like pig rearing, preventive health care and use of herbal plants. Moreover, women can now speak in the meetings. This did not happen before."

Chen Fei, chief of the organisation, said villagers had a better spirit than before. "They care about things that happen in the village. People come to us even for issues outside the jurisdiction of the Stone Tablet system, such as family disputes, conflicts within the neighbourhood, and disputes related to land etc...". The Stone Tablet system is a manifestation of the worldview, lifestyle and value system of the Yao people. As such, it is a revival of the Yao culture and identity. "It is the soul of our ethnicity engraved in stone. We cannot do without it!" said Chen.



"When the project on ecological restoration first started, goat rearing was identified as the number one culprit. But to solve the problem, we need to go beyond goat rearing and take into consideration livelihood related issues such as scarcity of resources. Not only do we have to be very sensitive and observant, it is more important that we see from the vantage point of the community in order to understand the complexity of the problem."

Fang Yuan, Lingyun Fengshan Project



全国与地区

城乡结合

今天的世界是一个互联体了。许多时候，农村的问题纵然不是由城市制造出来，也因为城市发展而加剧。倒过来，农村的发展却又不能缺少城市的支持。过去多年，社区伙伴支持了一些志同道合的公民团体，反思城市生活方式、城乡互动与主流发展模式关系。我们也探索生态房屋、环保消费者平台、城市耕种以及一些另类发展模式。社区支持农业（CSA）项目在中国来说是崭新的尝试，在互相信任及尊重环境的基础上，渐渐加深了生产者与消费者的互动关系。还有的是探索助长发展另类市场的选择，例如公平贸易、消费者运动等，朝向本地生产、本地消费经济模式。在农村我们致力加强青年人对社区的归属感，支持务工者重融社区，在家乡建设永续的将来。

协作者及青年志愿者实习计划

社区伙伴的城市项目，重点是发展青年协作者以及培育公民团体的另类网络。社区伙伴在这些方面提供信息、担任协作者及改变的催化劑。2004年末，我们开展了青年实习生项目，提供机会予城市里热诚的年轻人与农村社区合作。同时也培养了青年协作者及团体的网络，帮助他们与农村社区发展互助、互补的关系。

为了鼓励重新思考主流的市场化及消费主义观念，我们也为不同知识背景的协作者举办多项培训及交流活动，为促进反思的课程也应运而生。课程著重思考及分析消费主义、商业化等主流观念。虽然进展缓慢，但很实在，而且因此聚合了当地一些怀著相同信念的培训员。我们把这些项目经验记录下来，让更多人可以分享和改良。

前瞻

近年，在香港、中国和邻近地区，消费者与环保运动、城市耕作、公平贸易、社会企业、发展教育和另类教育等观念，愈来愈受重视。在北京教授中国经典或是成都的华德福学校，都是学习传统文化、本土智慧和大自然的另类教育。过去数年，不少省级的民间团体平台冒出了，因此加强了基层民间团体间的联系。不过，未来这几年，我们所面对的困难，还是在于缺乏有经验和视野的协作者，在不同平台上协助大家思考发展的出路。

社区伙伴的城市项目会继续加强城乡间的互相了解和支持，并藉著青年实习、另类教育等模式，为儿童和青年提供平台，让他们实实在在接触农村社区的真实生活，发展永续的生活方式，与食物生产者、土地、大自然重新建立联系。“社区支持农业”项目会继续探索永续城市生活及另类学习平台。

National and Regional

Urban-rural links

Our world is interconnected. Often, if not always, problems in rural areas originate in or are aggravated by activities in cities. As such, rural development cannot be sustained without supportive actions in urban areas. Over the past few years, PCD has supported like-minded urban civic groups to reflect on urban lifestyles and the interconnectedness of rural-urban issues vis-à-vis the mainstream development model. Eco-housing, environmentally friendly consumer platforms and urban farming are some of the alternative practices explored. The Community Supported Agriculture Programme, a relatively new venture in China, has been developed to forge producer-consumer relationships based on trust and respect for the environment. Issues that are conducive to the development of alternative markets such as fair trade and a consumer movement heading toward a locally-producing and locally-consuming economy have also been explored. Back in the rural areas, we continue to strengthen young people's sense of belonging to their homeland, and support migrant workers to reintegrate into their home communities.

Internship and facilitation opportunities for youth

PCD's urban programmes have included efforts to develop youth facilitators and nurture an alternative network of civic groups. PCD serves as an information provider, facilitator and catalyst for change in this regard. In late 2004, a youth internship programme was launched, providing urban young people with a passion for change with opportunities to work with rural communities. A network of youth facilitators and groups has been nurtured and a supportive and complementary relationship has been developed between them and rural communities. Trainings and interactions have been organised for facilitators with different specialisations, and a reflection-based curriculum has been developed to cultivate critical and analytical

sensitivity towards mainstream ideologies of commercialisation and consumerism. Progress has been slow but solid. A team of like-minded local trainers has been formed and its membership is expanding. Documentation of programme experiences for dissemination among relevant stakeholders and the wider public will be improved.

Today and beyond

In Hong Kong, Mainland China and the surrounding region, consumer and environmental movements, urban farming, fair trade, social enterprises, development education and alternative education have all been gaining momentum in recent years. The teaching of classical Chinese literature in Beijing, and the growth of Waldorf Education in Chengdu are examples of efforts that promote alternative education by learning from traditional culture, local wisdom and nature. A number of provincial level NGO platforms have emerged over the last few years enabling increasing networking among grassroots NGOs and civic groups. However, the shortage of experienced facilitators critical of the mainstream development model is expected to persist at least for some years to come.

PCD's urban programme will continue to enhance urban-rural understanding and mutual support. More efforts will be devoted to provide platforms for children and young people to look at ways to develop sustainable lifestyles and to reconnect with food producers, the land and nature. This will be achieved by providing solid exposure to the real life of rural communities through youth internships, and alternative education activities that build links with nature and our rich cultural traditions. The CSA programme in particular will continue to explore sustainable urban living and alternative learning platforms.



“在人才计划的学习和健康农业实习期间，……让自己慢慢找到久违的快乐，让自己重新找回那个人生根基的文化主体意识吧。记得小山老师、子林老师带领我们用无污染的自然原料，如牛粪、骨头、草、秸秆等制作堆肥，用野生菌种、丢弃的苹果、红糖、动物体制作植物生长的营养液，还试验免耕种植蔬菜……这些都让我大开眼界，打破以往的偏见，原来自然健康的农业并不是落后的，农村生活并不就是沦为愚昧。”

何志雄，梁漱溟乡村文化发展中心



城乡结合

健康农业志愿者

社区伙伴自2003年引进“社区支持农业”的概念，作为一个平台，向城市的一些群体或个人推广反思城乡的关系、城市生活方式、环境和消费模式，以及在现代化和全球市场化下社区如何永续的发展。

愈来愈多团体和个人在这方面表示关注，并付诸行动。社区伙伴在2006年开展了健康农业志愿者实习项目，鼓励青年志愿者实践梦想。在活动中，他们能一面学习，一面反思；而主办机构和相关的社区，也能培育协作者和团队成员。

社区伙伴提供青年实习生小额资助，支持他们举办与健康农业相关的活动，最终触及城乡关系的议题，如城乡互动、生态破坏、农村生计等。而加强健康农业网络更是项目的重点，那是实习生和主办机构互动和交流经验的平台，两者都能从中学习。

2005年，社区伙伴与嘉道理农场暨植物园合作，为健康农业网络提供技术支援，随后两年，于广西、柳州和北京举办生态农业培训，其中柳州的爱农会、河北的晏阳初乡村建设学院、梁漱溟乡村建设中心，和成都的华德福学校对此项目热心支持。爱农会于2005年底成立，现有两位职员，一直热衷于推广种植本地传统品种的农作物，鼓励城市消费者和农民交流，成为城乡互助互信的桥梁，也促进农民与大自然间和谐关系。

成都华德福学校的课程核心包括了人与大自然的关系。除了社区为本的农业外，华德福学校致力建立生产者与消费者之间互信互助的关系。这里的实习生在图书馆辟了健康农业角，鼓励健康生活方式和合乎生态的消费。

实习生把他们学习和实践的成果记录下来，向公众发表，我们看了，感到很大的鼓舞。这些文章刊载在各参与机构出版的刊物，包括华德福学校的三周年特刊、及梁漱溟乡建中心的《新农村建设通讯》和《比邻泥土香》等。





Healthy agriculture volunteers

Since 2003, PCD has been promoting the concept of community supported agriculture as a platform for urban based groups or individuals to reflect on the relationship between rural and urban life, urban lifestyles, the environment and consumer models and sustainable community development in an era of modernisation and globalised commercialisation.

As there are more groups and individuals showing interest and taking action in this direction, PCD initiated the Healthy Agriculture Volunteers Internship Programme in 2006 to encourage young volunteers with the courage to realise their dreams. Not only will these young people learn and reflect on practising innovative activities, it is also an opportunity for hosting organisations and concerned communities to nurture facilitators and team members. These initiatives take place in Beijing, Guangdong, Guangxi and Sichuan.

PCD provides small grants to these young interns to work on activities related to the concept of healthy agriculture, which in the end touches the issues of urban-rural interaction, ecological degradation, and rural livelihoods. Significant efforts have been put into the building and promotion of the Healthy Agriculture Network, a platform where participating interns and organisations share their experiences. Learning opportunities are organised for these young interns and their hosts. Since 2005, PCD has been cooperating with the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden to provide technical support to members of the network. In 2006 and 2007, trainings on sustainable agriculture were held in Liuzhou, Guangxi Province and Beijing. Ainong Hui in Liuzhou, the Ecological Agriculture Workshop, the Rural Reconstruction Centre of Renmin University in Beijing and the Waldorf School in Chengdu, among others have been very supportive of this internship programme.

Nature- and farmer-friendly consumption

Established at the end of 2005, Ainong Hui has been enthusiastic in promoting organic farming and exchanges between urban consumers and rural farmers. This organisation, operating with two staff, serves to build trust and develop a mutually supportive urban-rural relationship, and to foster a harmonious relationship between farmers and nature.

The Waldorf School puts the relationship between people and nature at the heart of its education curriculum. Aside from community-based agriculture, the Waldorf School is very active in forging trust and supporting producer-consumer linkages. Among other activities, the interns assigned to Waldorf have helped build a Healthy Agriculture corner in the school library dedicated to healthy lifestyles and ecological consumption.

It has been encouraging to read experiences and reflections of interns, documented in publications that go out to a wider public. Examples of published testimonials can be found in the *Third Anniversary Publication* of Waldorf School, and the *New Rural Construction Newsletter* from Liang Shuming Rural Reconstruction Centre.



"In the training sessions and in the field where I learn to grow vegetable with no-dig method, prepare nutrient solutions from apple, molasses, wild mushrooms etc I am introduced to a new world, that smashes my biases. Now I realise that healthy agriculture is not something of the past nor rural lifestyle something ignorant. I find happiness that I have missed for so long, and also the sense of cultural subjectivity that is the root of life."

He Zhixiong, intern and staff of Liang Shuming Rural Reconstruction Centre



学习永续生活

青年实习生

社区伙伴的实习生计划始自2004年末，从三个不同的平台着手，让青年人藉著在公民团体和社区为本组织的工作体验，反思主流的发展模式，城乡关系、人与大自然关系等。三个平台分别在不同地域，由不同伙伴，以不同手法实践。2008年初，三组实习学生分别派往不同省、县十多个主办组织，作为期10至12个月的实习。

社区伙伴与四川十来个非政府组织合作，一起规划和推行四川省青年实习生计划，并建立了一套运作模式，从招募到在主办机构实习、交流、培训，到辅导，各归其位。参与项目发展的个人和组织成立了管理委员会，引导项目的方向。项目前期由蜀光社区发展咨询中心负责操作。

反思与成长

马睿是四川大学环境科学毕业生，她在2006年参加实习生计划，派往成都城市河流研究会实习，这是该会第二次接待实习生。她经过为期10个月的实习，参与了农村生态厕所建设项目后领悟到：“现在我对农村生活多些了解，也更渴望知道更多和更深，对我来说，保护环境再不是口号，而是身体力行，保护家园。”

直到2008年初，计划共招募了100位实习生，大多是刚毕业的大学生。在实习机构里，他们的理念、世界观甚至日常生活都受到考验。从实习结束两年后的评估所见，他们在个人成长、推动本地公民团体动力与网络建立的实践方面都有莫大进步。很多完成计划的实习生都变得更能干，更成熟。其中一位说，因为没有好好的计划，许多时候都觉得很迷惘，但她很欣赏在项目过程中能反思自己怎样过生活。

社区伙伴也跟北京恩玖信息咨询中心合作，支持实习项目。方法是向实习生提供小额资助，在云南、贵州、广西、广东多省的实习机构开展农村社区发展和环境保育计划，这让志愿者和公民团体能更灵活和主动地实践计划。第三个平台是跟北京梁漱溟乡村乡村建设中心合作的实习生项目，一方面为青年人提供农村发展的培训，一方面支持大学生扎根在农村作长远的发展计划。

项目计划能否达到预期的目标，现在言之尚早。过去项目致力培养当地培训者、发展及整理当地教材，并回应大多数实习机构的需要，他们觉得现阶段最需要解决的是加强专业培训，而不是培养年轻人对发展的思考。无论如何，实习机构、实习生最欣赏的，无疑是青年人有机会投身社会发展，这在非政府组织中愈来愈得到肯定。从项目计划中，我们看到青年人其实能够在他们服务的社区中成长，贡献所长。

“一个刚刚出生的 NGO，得到伙伴的支持和认可，真是莫大的鼓励，……既对公民社会的发展有鲜明的理念和责任感，又有能力倾听到自己内心的声音，同时给予合作伙伴成长和反思的空间……。”

天下溪，北京

“PCD 不但是资助方，更应该成为参与者。”

瀚海沙，北京



Young interns

First launched in late 2004, PCD's internship project embarked on three different platforms through which young people would be able to reflect on the mainstream development model, rural-urban and people-nature relationships, through extended work experience in civic groups and community based organisations. The three platforms, operated and managed by different partners, adopt different approaches and cover different geographical areas. As of early 2008, three batches of interns had been sent to dozen of hosting organisations for some 10 to 12 months in different provinces around the country.

In collaboration with the NGO community, PCD participated from the formulation to the implementation stages of the Sichuan Youth Internship Programme right from the start. A comprehensive system that takes care of the full cycle of internships from recruitment to servicing in hosting organisations, intern exchanges, trainings and counselling has been put in place. Organisations and individuals dedicated to the development of internships have formed a project management committee that steers the direction of the project. The initial phase of the project was operated by the Sichuan Community Capacity Building Centre.

Reflection and growth

Ma Chu is an environmental science graduate of Sichuan University. She was one of the interns recruited in late 2006, and was placed with the Chengdu Urban Rivers Association (CURA). It was the second time the institute had taken on interns. "Now I understand better what life is like in the villages. I have the desire and passion to know more. To me, environmental protection is no longer a slogan, but the initiative to take action to protect your home," Ma said after her 10-month internship working on an eco-toilet project in a village.

As of early 2008, some 100 interns had been recruited. They are mostly fresh graduates from university. The ideologies, worldview and even the ordinary daily routines of these city-based young

people are challenged in their host organisations. Assessment after the first two years of implementation has been positive in the areas of personal growth of interns, incentives of local civic groups, and network building. Many interns have become more capable and mature persons upon completing their terms. One said that she was at lost most of the time as there was no good work plan. However she appreciates the experience as she has been able to reflect more on what kind of living she desires most.

Flexibility, localisation and negotiation

Meanwhile, PCD supports another window for internships with the China Non-Profit Organisations (NPO) Network. Small grants are provided to support motivated young people to run their own projects in rural community development or environmental conservation under the auspice of hosting organisations in Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong provinces. It allows more flexibility and initiative for participating volunteers and civic groups. The third platform is a collaboration of PCD and the Liang Shuming Rural Reconstruction Centre. The programme provides young people with practice-based training on rural development, and supports university students to develop long-term work commitments in rural areas.

It is still too early to conclude whether the designated project objectives have been met. Much has to be done in particular in localising trainers and training materials, and in addressing the different emphases of hosting organisations, who often value professional capability more than fostering critical awareness on development among their young colleagues. What participants treasure most, be they interns or organisations, is that young people now have an opportunity to engage in social development. This movement is gaining momentum within the NGO community. There are many ways young people can grow and make a positive contribution to the area in which they serve.

"We need partners that could listen with their hearts, and give space to grow and reflect, have clear values and conviction for the development of civil society."

Brooks, Beijing

"PCD is not only a funder, but also a participant, who listens and makes suggestions to try work out our shared vision."

Hanhaisha, Beijing





人与自然的
相互依存

大自然在我们心中

对大自然的爱和尊重是不能教授得来的知识，而是从生命经验中体悟出来，发现人类生命与大自然间相互依存的关系。但这体验的旅程在现代城市化生活中却备受忽略。社区伙伴与我们的伙伴因著自然教育的概念启发，找寻路径和方法，重建人类和大自然的和谐关系。

自然教育源自东西方哲学，提倡从自然中学习。我们的伙伴以不同名目实践和试验自然教育，丰富了自然教育在当地实境中的意义。

2002年于北京创立的瀚海沙，是由一群关心保护生态环境的志愿者组成，他们看到环境和社区中人们身心灵的问题，他们试从东方和中国传统文化哲学中汲取养分和智慧，开展“人文教育”，解决现代世界中的种种问题。他们在2007年开始探索在学童间推行“人文教育”，教授儒家和老子学说、城市耕种及自然教育。例如其中一项尝试以“蚂蚁”为学习主题，透过照片、绘画、故事、唱歌和户外活动，让孩子认识蚂蚁的生活，学习欣赏蚂蚁的合作，应用在日常生活中。



北京农民之子文化发展中心是另一个推行自然教育的机构，对象是北京周边农村和民工社区的儿童。他们想要创造一个学习环境，让孩子在当中得以自我成长，与大自然融合，个人和社会其他个体和谐共处。他们举办假期营和社区为本的教育活动，为西湾子村和东小口镇的儿童组织周末游学。这些活动都强调从日常生活和本地社区环境中学习，例如亲身体验生态耕种，调查访问社区的历史、传说故事、服饰，或制作地图从而了解环境中不同元素的关系。

我们和伙伴刚踏上这探索自然教育的旅程，还要继续实验，整理经验和方法，学习和反思，更要继续护育这片土壤，因此培育协作者将是我们向前迈进的重要一步。





Nature in our hearts

Love and respect for nature is not a skill that can be taught. It is the consciousness developed through life experience that brings understanding of the interconnectedness between human beings and nature. This kind realisation, however, has largely been obscured in modern urban life. Inspired by the pedagogical concept of nature education, PCD has joined our partners in search of paths and methodologies that can help rebuild the connection.

Nature education has its roots in both Eastern and Western philosophies which advocate learning from the nature. PCD's partners, assigning different names to nature education, have been experimenting with its practice and are thus trying to enrich understanding of it within different local contexts.

Established as an organisation of environmentally-concerned volunteers in 2002, Beijing-based Hanhaisha sees that problems in the environment and within communities mirror those within people's bodies and minds. They have taken up humanity education, which puts emphasis on learning from oriental and Chinese traditional culture and philosophy, from which they try to derive insights for contemplating problems facing humanity in the modern world. The group started to explore humanity education with school-aged children in 2007. The curriculum includes classics and the teachings of Laozi and Confucius, urban farming, and learning from nature. In one of these attempts ants were used as the theme for learning. Through photographs, drawings, story-telling, singing and outdoor games, children learned about the life of ants and related this to appreciating the merits of cooperation in daily life.

The Peasants' Children's Culture Centre (PCCC), an NGO based in Beijing, has adopted nature education as their major approach in working with children from rural areas and migrant workers' communities in the vicinity of the capital. They envision the creation of an environment that enables children to learn for the benefit of their own personal growth, being connected to nature, and finding peace within themselves and with others in society. PCCC organises vacation camps, community-based education activities and weekend visits for children from Xiwanzi Village and Dongxiaokou Community. The idea is to base learning firmly on everyday life activities and within the local community context. Children learn from their own labour in ecological farming, conducting community surveys on local history, stories and costumes, and map-making to explore the relationships between different components of the environment.

PCD and our partners have just begun to embark on this inspiring journey. It is essential to continue experimenting, learning and reflecting on methodologies and approaches in nature education. It is also necessary to nurture the soil in which nature education can flourish. In this light, the nurturing of facilitators is also vital.





务工者重新
融合社区

留守家乡

过去十年，中国农村人口大量迁移到城市找工作，找生活，务工者在城市适应新生活固然困难重重，但是，留守社区家园的妇女、长者和儿童同样遭遇新问题。社区伙伴一直寻求解决办法，回应农村人口外流所引发的问题。看到人口流动的源头始于农村，影响亦波及农村，我们就决定在农村着手。

社区伙伴支持务工者探索重回家乡开展新生活的可能。在广州，我们支持在工业意外中受伤的工友成立自助康复小组，小组成员可以互相支持，照顾自己的日常生活，并作回乡的准备，重新与社区融合。这些互助小组能减轻受伤工友对回乡各方面的焦虑和压力，尤其是要重新适应家庭关系，找生计，重新适应农村生活等。我们特别尝试为女工友提供培训，让她们回乡后可以重拾生计。

我们相信选择和解决方法往往是源自故乡。在贵州方家乡，社区伙伴支持香港滋根基金会在当地的团队，组织当地妇女解决大量劳动力外出打工所衍生的问题。那些妇女自行成立小组，与当地学生一起作社区调查，研究人口外流对社区的影响。根据调查所得的结果，与社区众人讨论，发现所面对的共同问题，如农务繁重、家中老幼没有人照顾，然后一起寻求解决方法。他们发现重要的方案是，团结社区中的妇女，在年轻一代中培养爱家爱乡的观念，鼓励长者参与社区活动。



在云南，社区伙伴与云南社会科学院合作开办项目，解决农村社区人才流失的问题，培育西双版纳曼皮与西满社区的协作者。活动专为三个组别的参加者而设计，分别是年轻人、妇女和家庭的主事。每一组别都有专题活动，例如青年务工者间的信息交流、生态建筑等。并透过青年人和家中主事的交流，学习传统文化。这项目特别是希望恢复曼皮布朗族和西满傣族的文化传统，加强青年人对自己社区的归属感，启发他们在自己的家园找寻永续的将来。

不管是留守家乡或是离乡谋生，人们追求生活的选择权利都应受到尊重。社区伙伴支持本地社区在现实中作出明智的选择，而真正的选择，要透过在农村社区中找寻永续生活方式才得以实现。



reintegration
of migrants

Staying home

The last decade has seen rural-urban migration grow on an unprecedented scale in China. Large numbers of migrant workers struggle to overcome tremendous obstacles in building new lives in the cities, while at the same time, new problems arise back in their home communities for those who stay behind: mainly women, the elderly and children. PCD has been searching for the best way to respond to issues related to labour migration, and eventually chose to base its actions in the rural sector, which is the originating point for migration, and ultimately bears the brunt of its impact.

PCD supports initiatives to make home return a viable option for migrant workers. We supported the formation and capacity building of self-help rehabilitation groups in Guangzhou, for migrant workers injured in occupational accidents. Members of the groups support each other in regaining their ability to look after themselves in daily life, and in preparing for reintegration into their own home communities. These mutual help efforts contribute to easing injured workers' anxieties about returning home, particularly in regards to family relations, livelihood options and re-adaptation to rural life. A pilot project has also provided training to migrant women workers planning for livelihood activities back in their home communities.

Possibilities and solutions often come from home. In Fangxiang Township in Guizhou, PCD supports initiatives by the local team of the Hong Kong Zigen Fund to organise women taking action in addressing problems faced by communities due to the outward migration of a large number of productive labour-age people to the cities. The women form small groups and work with local students to conduct their own surveys to enhance understanding of the impact of migration on their communities. They discuss the findings with fellow community members, and consider what actions can be taken to respond to their common problems, such as heavy farm workloads, lack of support in supervising children and taking care of

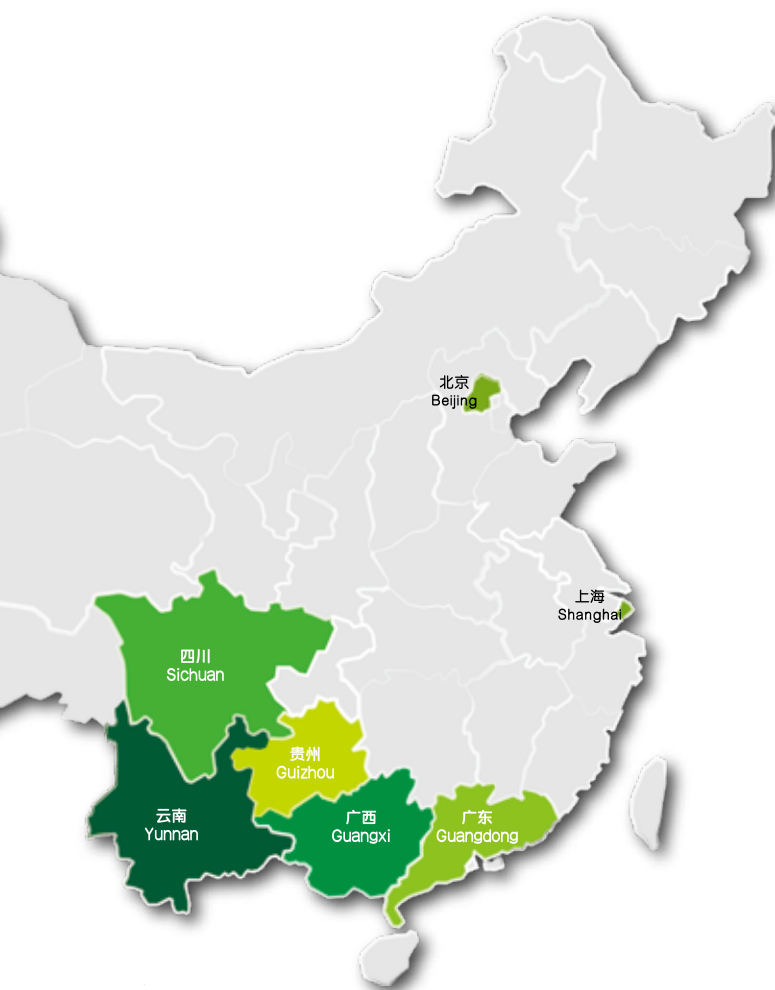
the elderly. Through the project the villagers learn that it is important to build up solidarity among women in the communities; nurture a sense of love of home among young people, and seek participation of the elderly in community activities.

In Yunnan, PCD and the Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences supported an initiative to address the "brain drain" and to nurture local facilitators in Manpi and Ximan communities in Xishuangbana Prefecture. Activities were tailored for three groups of participants. They were young people, women and heads of families. Each group had their own programme activities, such as exchanging information among young migrant workers, eco-house building, and learning of traditional cultures through the interaction of young people and heads of families. The project also contributed to the revival of the traditional culture of two ethnic groups: the Bulang in Manpi and the Aini in Ximan. The purpose of the project was to strengthen young people's sense of identify and belonging to their communities, and to inspire them to seek a sustainable future in their home.

Whether staying at home or leaving for employment elsewhere, people's agency in making their life choice needs to be respected. PCD supports local communities' efforts to make informed choices. This is enshrined in the overall efforts to achieve sustainable ways of living in rural communities.



项目一览 Programme List and Location



云南	Yunnan
石屏县龙朋镇健教骨干和当地领导的社区发展能力建设	Building up Capacity of Health Volunteers and Local Leaders for Community Development in Longpeng, Shiping
石屏和武定县社区协作者社会性别及参与式手法能力建设	Capacity Building for Community Facilitators on Gender and Participatory Approaches in Shiping & Wuding Counties
石屏县新城乡生态及人类健康推动项目	Community Development Programme for Improving Ecological and Human Health in Xincheng, Shiping
云南传统医药结合新型农村合作医疗试点项目	Pilot Project for Integrating Traditional Medicine into the Government-supported Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme in Chuxiong County
嵩明、墨江县恢复农村传统医药知识的试点项目	Pilot Project for Revitalising the Uses of Indigenous Medicine in Rural Communities in Songming and Mojiang counties
嵩明及墨江县农民生态健康知识交流及学习工作坊	Farmers' Exchange and Learning Workshop on Eco-health Knowledge and Practice in Songming and Mojiang County of Yunnan
促进嵩明县生态健康项目	Promoting Eco-health and Community-based Action in Songming County
勐海、德钦县参与式生态健康培训	Participatory Training Workshop on Eco-health and Community Well-being in Menghai and Deqin County
探讨和推动生态健康理念，翻译及出版《人类健康的一个生态系统途径》中文版	Promoting Understanding of Eco-health through Translation and Publication of the Book, <i>Health: An Ecosystem Approach</i>
探索以生态健康途径回应元谋县农业转型的问题	Exploring Eco-health Approach in Addressing Issues Related to Agrarian Transformation in Yuanmou County
双江、宁洱、巍山县社区参与非正规教育和校本课程开发	Promoting Community Participation in Informal and School-Based Education in Shuangjiang, Ni'er and Weishan counties
西双版纳推动妇女与青年参与社区可持续生计活动	Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods with Focus of Women's and Youth's Participation in Xishuangbanna Prefecture
腾冲县高黎贡山国家级自然保护区傣族社区恢复文化和自然联系项目	Restoring the Cultural Linkage with the Nature in a Lisu Village in Gaoli Gongshan National Nature Reserve Area in Tengchong County
德钦县江坡村藏族传统文化的恢复	Restoring Traditional Tibetan Culture in Jiangpo Village, Deqin County
德钦县红坡村藏族传统文化的恢复	Restoring Traditional Tibetan Culture in Hongpo Village, Deqin County
推动德钦县青年人恢复藏族传统文化	Restoring Traditional Tibetan Culture among Youth in Deqin County
德钦县民族建筑文化、社会生态价值的社区主导研究	Community-led Research on Cultural, Social and Ecological Values and Impacts of Ethnic-housing in Diqing Prefecture
永续生活论坛	Sustainable Living Forum for Project Partners and Communities
昆明嵩明城乡志愿者交流活动	Exchange and Reflection Platform for Urban-dwellers and Rural-villagers between Kunming & Songming County on Understanding of Sustainable Living
社区为本影像调查——“我看变化中的昆明”	"Kunming in Transition" Community-based Research and Photo Exhibitions
社区经济与互助精神的参与式调查	Participatory Research on Community Economy and Mutual Help Practices in Various Communities

贵州	Guizhou
推动威宁县可持续生计及环境健康	Promote Sustainable Livelihoods and Environmental Well-being in Weining County
望谟县社区能力建设·健康、水利及农耕培训	Capacity Building for Participation in Community Development, Health, Water and Agricultural Training in Wangmo County
息烽县改善社区为本健康服务行动研究	Action Research on Improving Community-based Health Service in Xifeng County
织金县大寨村社区健康教育	Community Health Education in Dazhai Village, Zhijin County
雷山、台江县苗族生态文化及天然资源保育的参与式行动研究	Participatory Action Research on Miao Ecological Culture and Natural Resources Conservation in Leishan and Taijiang counties
雷山县新桥苗寨运用本土技术知识改良稻田土壤	Application of Indigenous Knowledge in Paddy Field Soil Improvement in Xinqiao Miao Village, Leishan County
凯里市新光村苗族社区文化传承与芦笙文化发展	Revival, Community Inheritance and Development of Lusheng Culture in Xingguang Village, Kaili Municipality
项目伙伴在社区层面协作文化反思的技巧交流	Exchange and Learning on Facilitation Skills for Cultural Reflection at Community Level in Various Counties
贞丰县水资源管理与永续生计行动研究	Action Research on Water Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods in Zhenfeng County
贵州山区生态农业国际会议	International Conference on Ecological Agriculture in Mountainous Areas in Guizhou
贵州项目参加者交流与学习生态农业概念、知识及实践	Learning and Exchange of Concepts, Knowledge and Practices on Ecological Agriculture among Programme Participants in Guizhou
毕节地区农村经济协会交流生态农业知识及实践	Exchange of Ecological Agricultural Knowledge and Practices for Rural Economic Associations in Bijie Prefecture
在贵阳市瓦窑村推广生态农业的理念、原则及实践	Promotion of Concept, Principles and Practices of Ecological Agriculture in Wayao Village, Guiyang Municipality
在贵阳市百宜村推广生态农业的理念、原则及实践	Promotion of Concept, Principles and Practices of Ecological Agriculture in Baiyi Village, Guiyang Municipality
湄潭县运用生物多样性方法防治稻田虫害的参与式行动研究	Participatory Action Research on Application of Biodiversity Measure for Pest Control of Paddy Fields in Meitan County
黎平县侗族传统永续农耕文化，并培训农民转型有机耕种	Conservation of Traditional Dong Sustainable Farming Culture and to Equip Farmers for Organic Conversion in Liping County
小额资助研究旅游业、离乡务工以及新技术对传统社区文化的影响	Small Grants to Research on Impact of Tourism, Migration and New Technology on Traditional Community Cultures
方乡乡增强社区团结以回应外出务工问题的社区主导调查	Community-led Survey for Building up Community Cohesion to Address Problems Associated with Outward Labour Migration in Fangxiang Township

四川	Sichuan
小金县农村发展项目：节省能源、社区植林、学校为本课程发展、恢复传统嘉绒藏族文化	Rural Development Programme in Xiaojin County: Energy Saving, Community Forestry, Development of School-based Curriculum and Restoration of Traditional Jiarong Culture
加强珙县社区为本健康及发展生计的管理能力	Strengthening Community-based Management Capacity in Health and Livelihoods Initiatives in Gong County
珙县生态与人类健康的参与式社区健康教育、社区监察医疗服务及垃圾管理	Participatory Community Health Education, Community Monitoring on Health Services, and Waste Recycling for Ecological and Human Health in Gong County
宜宾地区学习以社区为本手法实践初级卫生保健	Learning of Community-based Approach to Primary Health Care in Yibin Prefecture
加强宜宾地区本土协作者对生态健康议题的敏感度与能力	Enhance Sensitivities and Capacity of Local Facilitators to Act on Eco-health Issues in Yibin Prefecture
四川华西公共卫生学院推行参与式农村社区为本健康先导课程	Pilot on the Curriculum Development on Participatory Rural Community-based Health at Sichuan Public Health School
四川在农村发展及关注生态的非政府组织青年实习生项目	Sichuan Youth Internship in NGOs of Rural Development and Ecological Concerns
支持成都插旗山村学生志愿者筹办加强社区互助精神的活动	Support Student Volunteers to Organise Activities to Help Enhance Community Mutual-help Spirit in Chaqi Shan Village, Chengdu Municipality
培训协作者发展农民合作社	Training of Facilitators for Farmers Cooperatives Development
促进盐边县和爱乡蔬菜协进会能力建设	Capacity Building for He-ai Vegetables Growing Farmers Association in Yanbian County
通江县供水及妇女健康项目	Water Supply and Women's Health Programme in Tongjiang County
通江县水灾后重建：社区参与修复饮用水系统，促进本土居民对生态脆弱性的觉醒	Flood Rehabilitation in Tongjiang County: Community Participation in Repairing Drinking Water System, and Enhance Awareness on Vulnerability of Ecosystem
与民间组织合办本土协作者农村环境教育培训	Joint Organisation Training of Local Facilitators for Rural Environmental Education
以“生活与水”为题，为郫县及珙县教师作环境教育培训	"Living and Water": Teachers Training on Environmental Education in Pi and Gong County
支持学生志愿者学习有机耕种，促进永续生活的反思	Support Learning of Organic Farming among Students Volunteers and Promote Reflection for Sustainable Living
广西	Guangxi
广西项目伙伴参与式发展项目管理培训	Training to Guangxi Partners on Participatory Development Programme Management
小额资助促进农村发展项目社区参与	Small Grants for Promotion of Community Participation in Rural Development Projects
广西项目伙伴学习论坛	Guangxi Partners Learning Forum
广西项目伙伴文化反思学习活动	Learning Activities for Cultural Reflection for Various Partners in Guangxi

广西地区民间公益组织能力建设及网路发展	Facilitators and NGOs Development in Guangxi
凌云、凤山县促进环境保护及生态农业	Environmental Protection and Promotion of Ecological Agriculture in Lingyun and Fengshan County
加强不同县的基层技术推广人员及社区协作者能力建设，改良传统玉米品种	Capacity Building of Grassroots Technical Extensionists and Community Facilitators in Various Counties to Improve Traditional Maize Variety
横县促进有机种植参与式科技发展，并在附近城镇建立消费者网路	Participatory Technology Development for Promotion of Organic Farming in Heng County and Formation of Consumers Network in Nearby Towns
南丹县白裤瑶社区传统文化教育、生态农业及畜牧、社区参与式管理	Community Education on Baiku Yao Traditional Culture, Ecological Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Participatory Management of Community Affairs in Nandan County
金秀县瑶族恢复传统社区组织	Restoration of Traditional Model of Community Organising among Yao Group in Jinxiu County for Sustainable Livelihoods
广西隆安县务工妇女回乡的加强生计项目	Livelihoods Enhancement Programme for Women Migrant Workers Returnees in Longan County
广东	Guangdong
广州受伤职工的职业复康、促进参与式职业安全培训及社区支援网路	Occupational Rehabilitation, Promotion of Participatory Occupational Safety Health Training and Community Support Network for Injured Workers in Guangzhou
支持广州复康职工自助小组重新融入社区	Support to Self-help Group for Rehabilitated Workers in Guangzhou to Prepare for Community Reintegration
支持广东务工者出版刊物，促进城乡互动的讨论	Publication by Migrants Workers in Guangdong to Promote Discussion on Rural-urban Interaction
全国及地区	National and Regional
社区支持农业与城市农耕	Community Supported Agriculture & Urban Farming
支援北京发展城市农耕网路的网页建立、协作者培训与消费者教育	Webpage Construction, Training of Facilitators, Consumer Education on the Development of an Urban Farming Network in Beijing
实习计划和小额资助社区支持农业及城市农耕	Internship and Small Grants for Community Supported Agriculture and Urban Farming Initiatives
以记录、出版及媒体工作，分享社区支持农业项目参加者的经验	Documentation, Publications and Media Work on Experience by Members of PCD Initiated CSA Network
青年实习生和志愿者发展	Youth Internship & Volunteers Development
出版全国志愿者刊物《志愿服务论坛》	Publication of the <i>National Volunteers Service Journal</i>
支持休学和毕业大学生长期参与农村发展项目	University Student Internship Project to Support Farmers Organisations in Rural Communities
小额资助青年实习生参与非政府组织推行农村发展及生态项目	Small Grants for Youth Internship in NGOs of Rural Development and Ecological Concern

社区协作者能力建设	Capacity Building for Community Facilitators
出版《民间》杂志，支持基层协作者与民间团体的健康发展	Publication of <i>Minjian</i> Magazine to support the Healthy Development of Grassroots Facilitators and Civic Groups
长江三角洲地区的社区协作者发展	Development of Community Facilitators in the Yangtze Delta Region
支援南中国社区协作者的能力建设及基层民间组织网路	Support to the Development of Community Facilitators and Grassroots NGOs Network within Southern China
中国西南农村社区协作者的协作及分析技巧工作坊	Training Workshops for Rural Community Workers in Southwest China on Facilitation and Analytical Skills
各省社区协作者交流工作坊	Exchange Workshop of Community Facilitators from Various Provinces
“农村青年参与社区发展”协作者工作坊	Community Facilitators Workshop on Enhancing Youth's Participation in Community Development
工作坊、讲座、考察活动，培养以文化角度看农村发展	Workshops, Seminar and Exposure Visit for Cultivating Cultural Perspective in Rural Development
发展教育，自然教育，乡土教材	Development Education, Nature Education & Rural Curriculum
支持天下溪教育中心举办的“天下讲坛”，促进对社会发展议题的讨论	Support "Forum for All" organised by Brooks Education Centre to Raise Interest and Facilitate Discussion on Social Development Related Issues
翻译和出版东方文学，推行有关永续生活的发展教育	Translation, Publication of Oriental Literature, and Development Education for Promotion of Sustainable Living
北京农村社区及离乡务工者孩子的自然教育	Nature Education with Rural Communities and Children of Migrant Workers in Beijing
透过志愿教师的支持，在四川及青海乡村学校编制藏族文化教材及课程	Development of Tibetan Culture Education Materials and Curriculum in Sichuan and Qinghai Village Schools through Volunteers-teaching Support
农民培训和交流	Farmers Training and Exchange
参与生态农业项目农民间的交流学习	Farmers to Farmers Cross-learning on Ecological Agriculture
支持培训农民与志愿者参与生态种植、生态建筑与合作社实践	Support Training of Farmers and Volunteers on Ecological Farming, Eco-architecture and Cooperative Practice
出版和研究	Publication and Research
《中国发展简报》的中文版及网页	Chinese Publication and Website Development of <i>China Development Brief</i>
整理及出版中国实践社区为本手法的基础健康服务个案	Compilation and Publication of Cases of Basic Health Intervention with Community-based Approach in China
支持“和平妇女”在环境保护、可持续生计、重建社区文化的网路建设及交流活动	Preliminary Networking and Exchange Activities on the Experiences of Peace Women's Work on Environmental Protection, Sustainable Livelihoods and the Rebuilding of Community Cultures in China

我们的伙伴

Project Partners

云南 Yunnan

救助儿童会	Save the Children
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昆明具像文化传播	Kunming Embodiment Cultural Media

贵州 Guizhou

望谟县人民政府	Wangmo County Xintun Township People's Government
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大洞复新支教志愿团队	Dadong Fuxin Supporting Education Team
贵州高地发展研究所	Guizhou Institute of Highland Development
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四川大学华西公共卫生学院	The Public Health School, Sichuan University
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四川省小金县教育局	Xiaojin County Education Bureau
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成都华德福学校	Chengdu Waldorf School
四川王朗国家级自然保护区管理局	Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve

广西 Guangxi

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广西社科院文史研究所	Institute of Literature and History, Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences
柳州市家长支援中心	Liuzhou Genearch Supporting Centre
“爱在绿城”志愿者服务队	"Love in Green City" Volunteer Service Team
柳州爱农会	Liuzhou Ainong Association
广西安典公益文化交流中心	Guangxi Andian Community Culture Centre
安琪之家康复教育活动中心	Angel House Rehabilitation & Education Activity Centre
广西绿荫妇女谘询中心	Guangxi Lvyin Women Information Centre
广西绿色联盟	Guangxi Green Union
广西妇女干部学校	Guangxi Women Cadre School

广东

Guangdong

广东省汉达康复协会	Guangdong Handa Rehabilitation Association
南岭会	Nan Ling Hui
沃土工坊	Nutureland Workshop
广州社会劳动康复中心	Guangzhou Industrial Rehabilitation Centre

全国及地区

National & Regional

香港工人健康中心	HK Workers' Health Centre Ltd
北京天下溪教育谘询中心	Beijing Brooks Education Centre
绿色网路联盟	Green Web
晏阳初乡村建设学院	James Yen Rural Reconstruction Institute
梁漱溟乡村文化发展中心	Beijing Liang Shu Ming Rural Reconstruction Centre
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北京德润屋生态环境科技中心	Beijing De Run Wu Ecological Science Ltd.
瀚海沙——关注中国荒漠化志愿者网路	Han Hai Sha - Volunteer Network Concerning China's Desertification
北京农民之子文化发展中心	Peasants' Children's Culture Centre
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北京恩玖信息谘询中心	China NPO Network
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香港滋根基金会	Hong Kong Zigen Fund
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封面左图：贵州黎平县
Front cover left: Liping County, Guizhou.

封面右图：贵州新光村苗族妇女
Front cover right: Miao Women from
Xinguang Village of Guizhou

封底图：成都华德福学校园艺活动
Back cover: Chengdu Waldorf School
vegetable gardening activity



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