



互满爱人与人中国

Humana People to People China



中国 5 年 发展 历程

5 years in China



目 录

Table of Contents

介绍 Introduction	4
农民俱乐部：中国可持续农业和农村扶贫 Sustainable Farming and Poverty Alleviation in Rural China: "Farmers' Clubs"	6
社区发展项目——农村地区的能力建设 Capacity Building in Rural Communities – HPP's Community Development Projects	10
未来希望学前班（POF）项目：防止贫困幼儿成为贫困成人 Preventing poor children from becoming poor adults: "Preschools of the Future"	14
传染病全面控制（TCE）项目：只有人们自己才能把自己从艾滋病中解放出来 Only people can liberate themselves from HIV/AIDS: "Total Control of the Epidemic"	18
疟疾全面控制：消除云南省的疟疾 Eradicating Malaria in Yunnan: "Total Malaria Control"	22
互满爱结核病控制项目：结核病的预防与控制 Tuberculosis Prevention and Control: HPP's TB Control Project	24
儿童援助与青少年行动：务工人员及其子女 Migrant workers and their children: "Child Aid and Youth Action"	27
社区发展：扩展金融服务至农村地区 Community Development through Expanding Financial Services to Rural China	30
云南发展培训学院发展指导者项目：志愿者能力建设和领导力培训 Capacity building of volunteers and leadership training: "The Development Instructor Program at YID"	32
我们的合作伙伴2009-2010 Our partners 2009-2010	34
互满爱人与人国际运动联合会简介 About Humana People to People Globally	37

介绍

Introduction

2010年是互满爱人与人云南项目合作办公室（HPP CPO）的5周年。在此，我们很高兴地向您通报工作进展。

2007年，我们启动了第一个合作项目，在临沧市临翔区开展的艾滋病预防与控制项目。该项目由亚洲开发银行资助，并得到了云南省外资扶贫项目管理中心的有力支持。自此，HPP CPO已经成长为一个拥有85名全职员工、235名非全职员工的团队，开展6个项目，包括健康教育、疟疾、艾滋病、肺结核预防、农民增收、社区发展、学前班等，覆盖到了云南省2百万弱势人口。

除了云南项目合作办公室之外，互满爱也授权其他组织开展互满爱的相关项目：

“互满爱人与人国际运动联合会（瑞士）云南办公室”（HPP YO）是互满爱的代表处，2010年7月由云南省民政厅批准成立。

“昆明互满爱咨询有限公司”（KHCC）是一个扶贫咨询公司，由香港互满爱人与人有限公司全资拥有，旨在为互满爱中国项目提供技术支持。

“云南发展培训学院”（YID），是我们在云南玉溪市的合作伙伴，和互满爱自2001年合作至今。

（因此，以下“互满爱中国”指的是互满爱人与人在中国开展和支持的所有项目，包括通过上述组织开展和支持的项目）

目前，互满爱中国在3个省份（云南、四川、广东）开展了12个项目，涵盖三农、健康、教育、城市发展、志愿者和领导力培训等领域。从2007年起，项目覆盖的人口已经超过2百万。

云南：

1. 镇康农民俱乐部项目
2. 元阳农民俱乐部项目
3. 社区发展：扩展金融服务至农村地区
4. 镇康社区能力发展项目
5. 玉溪儿童援助项目
6. 临翔区传染病全面控制项目(已结束)
7. 昆明“希望”HOPE项目
8. 临翔区“希望”HOPE项目(已结束)

9. 云南疟疾全面控制项目

10. 云南结核控制项目

11. POF - 未来希望学前班项目

12. 发展指导者项目

四川：

13. 布拖传染病全面控制

广东：

14. 东莞“儿童援助与青年行动”项目

报告里，我们将向您说明我们开展什么方面的工作，为什么我们要做这些工作，以及如何具体开展。希望通过阅读，您能够理解互满爱中国希望达致的愿景。我们将通过项目实例向您进行说明。

互满爱中国的工作人员主要是外展人员——农业指导员、疟疾控制员、区域负责人、TCE实地官员。他们多是由项目在当地招募的年轻人，负责拜访村民、和村民讨论项目、组织村民互助、对村民进行培训，和村民一道努力改善他们的生活。正是这些艰苦而谦卑的工作改善了人们的生活。他们帮助村民发展自己的潜能，向他们提供工具和相应的机会，让他们承担起自己的发展工作，践行了一种团结的人道主义精神。



The year 2010 marks the 5th anniversary of the Humana People to People Cooperation Project Office of Yunnan Province (HPP CPO) and we are happy to present the progress of our work.

We started our first joint project in 2007 – the Asian Development Bank supported HIV/AIDS prevention and control project in Linxiang District. Thanks to the continued support of our partner the Foreign Capital Poverty Alleviation Project Management Center of Yunnan Province and our donors – the HPP CPO has grown. We now have a dedicated staff of 85 fulltime and 235 part time employees, running 6 projects which already have served more than 2 million disadvantaged people in Yunnan. These people have been reached with health education, malaria, HIV and TB prevention, income generation, community development and preschool education.

In addition to HPP CPO, Humana People to People China supported projects are entrusted to or implemented by other entities:

- **“The Federation for Associations connected to the International HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE Movement (Switzerland) Yunnan Office”** (HPP YO) is HPP’s independent representative office in Yunnan that has recently (July 2010) been approved by the Yunnan Civil Affairs Bureau.
- **“Kunming Humana Consultancy Company Limited”** (KHCC) is a poverty alleviation consultancy company, wholly owned by Humana People to People Hong Kong Limited, that provides technical assistance to entrusted HPP projects.
- **“Yunnan Institute of Development”** (YID) is our local partner in Yuxi, Yunnan Province, which Humana People to People has cooperated with since 2001.

(Hereunder, the reader is to understand that “HPP China” refers to all the programs supported by Humana People to People in China, which may be implemented or supported by one of the above entities.)

HPP China is currently working with 12 projects in 3 provinces of China (Yunnan, Sichuan and Guangdong) within the sectors

of *San Nong* (Sustainable Rural Livelihoods), Health, Education, Urban Communities, and Volunteer and Leadership Training. We have reached over 2 million people since we started projects in 2007.

Yunnan:

1. Farmers' Clubs Zhenkang
2. Farmers' Clubs Yuanyang
3. Community Development through Expanding Financial Services to Rural China
4. Community Ability Development Zhenkang
5. Child Aid Yuxi
6. TCE Linxiang (concluded)
7. HOPE Humana Kunming
8. HOPE Humana Linxiang (concluded)
9. Total Malaria Control, Yunnan
10. TB Control Yunnan
11. POF - Preschools of the Future
12. Development Instructor Program

Sichuan:

13. TCE Butuo

Guangdong:

14. Child Aid and Youth Action Dongguan

In this report, we explain the issues that we work with, why we work with them, and how we work with them. We want the reader to understand what HPP China is striving for – and we attempt to do so by providing examples of our work.

The main force within Humana People to People China is the outreach worker - the Farming Instructor, the Malaria Control Worker, the Area Leader, and the TCE Field Officer. These are the young women and men, recruited from the local communities in which our projects operate, who day after day meet with people, discuss issues with them, organize them, train them, and become a part of their struggle for creating a better life. It is the hard work, the humble work, of those who work shoulder-to-shoulder with the people that make a difference. They help others to realize their full potential, give them the tools and opportunities to take control of their own development, and create a culture of Solidary Humanism.

农民俱乐部：中国可持续农业和农村扶贫

Sustainable Farming and Poverty Alleviation in Rural China: "Farmers' Clubs"

根据世界银行制定的1.25美元/天的贫困线标准，中国仍有1.5亿人口生活在贫困线以下，其中大部分是居住在乡村的农民。尽管中国的城镇化在快速进行，中国仍有7亿人口生活在农村地区。农村人的生活条件与城市的大不一样，他们的生活更为艰难和贫穷。其中西部地区的自然条件更加恶劣，更加远离市场，农业生产力更低。这意味着和最早开始经济改革和最早接受外资的沿海发达地区相比，西部农村人口面临更高的贫困风险。东西部发展不平衡日渐加剧，城乡差距不断拉大，是中国面临的一大问题。

为了让中国农业生产保持持续增长，为了实现粮食保障、减少乡村贫困，农民需要掌握更多的信息，需要更及时地学习农业新技术、需要更快地加入市场。

There are still 150 million Chinese people living below the World Bank defined poverty line of USD 1.25 per day, and the majority of these people are farmers, living in rural areas. Even with the rapid urbanization of the country, more than 700 million Chinese people still live in the countryside. The life of rural communities is very different and often both harder and poorer than that of their urban counterparts. The natural conditions in western China are harsher, the distance to markets is longer, and the agricultural productivity is lower than in the eastern provinces. This means that rural farmers living in the western provinces face higher poverty risks than those living in the more developed eastern region where economic reforms first took off and where most foreign investments have taken place. Income ine-





农民俱乐部

农民俱乐部项目旨在协助农民找到摆脱贫困的方法。项目在自然村里成立非正式的农民俱乐部，每个俱乐部30至50名成员。通过俱乐部的运作，村民自我组织，在购买农资、农资运输和农产品交易方面争取降低成本，增加收益。

项目不仅帮助农民降低成本，拓宽农产品销售渠道，为农民提供现代农业技术培训，增加农产品产量和提高质量，同时也向他们介绍可持续农业技术，缓解现有农耕方式给环境带来的压力。农业技术培训因地制宜，一些重在引进新的农作物品种和改良土壤，一些重在畜牧业，一些重在灌溉和水果种植。相关技术培训由当地农业专家和农业指导员负责。每个农业指导员负责5个俱乐部，定期对农户进行实地拜访，指导如何应用新的农业技术。

通过俱乐部的平台，项目也针对扶贫工作的其他方面，如健康、营养、卫生、教育和妇女参与决策等。

项目

镇康农民俱乐部（2008年6月-至今）

镇康农民俱乐部项目位于云南省镇康县，邻近中缅边境。镇康县属于偏远山区，居住着许多少数民族。项目2008年启动时，该县一半农业人口人均年收入低于1700元（250美

qualities between eastern and western China have risen, and the income gap between rural and urban residents has widened considerably.

To sustainably increase China's agricultural production, thereby maintaining food security and reducing rural poverty, farmers need to be better equipped with knowledge of modern agriculture. They also need better access to information, better access to new technology, and better access to new markets.

The Farmers' Clubs

The aim of the Farmers' Clubs project is to assist farmers to fight their way free of poverty. In the natural villages, informal Farmers' Clubs are established, typically with 30 to 50 farmers in each club. Through the clubs, farmers organize purchase of agricultural inputs, common transportation, and common marketing to be able reduce costs and increase profits for their produce.

Reducing costs and improving access to markets is only part of what the Farmers' Clubs accomplish. They also serve to train farmers in modern farming practices to increase yields and crop quality, while at the

元)。许多农户依靠昂贵的化肥、农药增加农产品产量，导致生产成本直线上升，虫害增加，土壤肥力下降。同时，只有少数农户家里有养殖业。

项目在该地区引进了新的农作物品种，支持农户搞起了养猪业，帮助农户改良土壤，使用有机肥和免耕技术等。

元阳农民俱乐部项目（实地工作自2010年11月开始）

元阳县农民俱乐部项目在沙拉托乡开展。沙拉托是云南最贫困的地区之一，62%的人口生活在国家贫困线（人均年收入1196元）以下。它属于偏远山区，交通不便，96%的人口是哈尼族或彝族。许多村子要么不通公路，要么只是泥路。仅凭农业当地人很难谋生，因为人均耕地只有1亩，并且三分之一的地方3-6月份缺水。营养卫生状况糟糕，几乎60%的成年人没有受过正式教育。

项目将在3年内使2500户农户受益，帮助农户实现增产增收，改善当地的营养卫生状况，开展学前班教育。

same time introducing sustainable farming techniques that reduce the stress of agricultural production on the natural environment. The agriculture training of the farmers depends on the local conditions: some concentrate on introducing new crop varieties and soil improvements, others on animal husbandry, others on irrigation or fruit production. Training is conducted by Farming Instructors, with one instructor working with 5 Farmers' Clubs, and by local experts. In addition to the training, each farmer in the program receives periodic visits to their own fields from the Farming Instructors to receive guidance in how to apply the new agricultural techniques.

Using the platform of the clubs, the project also addresses other issues related to rural poverty, such as health, nutrition, sanitation, education, and involvement of women in the decision-making process.

农民俱乐部项目成效

Achievements of Farmers' Clubs in China*

招募6名当地项目工作人员
覆盖3个行政村
培训1500位农民
216位农民开始冬季马铃薯种植
220位农民开始使用有机肥
300位农民改良了土壤质量
189位农民开始种植改良优质玉米共900亩

6 project staff
3 villages covered
1500 FC members trained or in training
216 farmers have started winter potato cultivation
220 farmers have started organic manure production
300 farmers have made soil improvements on 1500 mu
900 mu of improved quality corn introduced for 189 farmers

*由于元阳的项目11月份刚刚启动，这些数据（除农业指导员）仅来自镇康农民俱乐部项目。 *These results are only from the Farmers' Club project in Zhenkang, as the Farmers' Club project in Yuanyang has just started in November.*

Projects

Farmers' Club Zhenkang (June 2008 - present)

HPP China operates one Farmers' Club project in Zhenkang County of Yunnan Province, along the border with Myanmar. Zhenkang County is remote, mountainous, and home to many ethnic minorities. When the project began in 2008, nearly half of the farmers had a per capita income of less than RMB 1,700 (USD 250) per year. Many families relied on the expensive use of fertilizers and pesticides to increase agricultural output and the costs were steadily increasing, diseases were becoming worse, and the fertility of the soil was declining. At the time of the baseline, animal husbandry was used by only a few households to supplement their income.

Since the Farmers' Club project was established, new crop varieties, pig husbandry, soil improvements, organic manure, and non-tilling techniques have been introduced to the local farmers.

Farmers' Club Yuanyang (field work to start Nov 2010 with baseline)

The Farmers' Club project in Yuanyang County will take place in Shalatuo Township, one of the poorest townships in Yunnan Province, where 62% of the people live under the Chinese poverty line (RMB 1,196 per person annually). Shalatuo is a very remote and isolated area, with 96% of the population belonging to either the Hani or the Yi minority groups. Many villages have no road access - and where there are roads, they are earth roads lacking drainage. It is difficult for local farmers to earn a living based on agriculture, as there is only 1 mu (667 m²) of land on average per person and more than one third lack water from March to June. Nutrition and sanitation is poor, with nearly 60% of adults having never received formal education.

The Farmers' Club project will benefit 2500 farmer households over 3 years, and work to improve agricultural production, raise household income, improve nutrition and sanitation, and introduce preschool education.



社区发展项目——农村地区的能力建设

Capacity Building in Rural Communities – HPP's Community Development Projects



贫穷的农村社区面临多重问题，需要多方面的能力去改善自己的生活。增产增收，改善健康，充足干净的用水，更好的教育，人与环境的和谐相处，更好的基础设施等，都是改善他们生存状况的必要的元素。

在云南西部少数民族农村地区，村民平均只接受4年的小学教育。学校用普通话上课，而不是当地民族语言。据世界银行2005年统计，少数民族儿童小学入学率比全国水平低20%-30%，毕业率仅有全国平均水平的一半。

约一半贫困或接近贫困的家庭的儿童处于中度营养不良状态。世界银行的报告显示，缺铁、缺维生素A和其它微量元素在贫困人口中仍是一个严重的问题。与东部地区相比，西部地区的儿童发病率高出3倍。包括肺结核和碘缺乏病在内的传染病和地方病主要发生在偏远的贫困地区。

Poor rural communities face a multitude of issues – and need a multitude of capacities for the people to develop their lives. Increased production, higher incomes, better health, cleaner and sufficient water, better education, better environment, and better infrastructure are all on the list of necessary ingredients for the betterment of the human conditions in poor villages.

In West Yunnan's ethnic areas, the poor have an average of 4 years primary school education, and they are taught in Mandarin, which is a foreign language for many of them. According to the World Bank in 2005, ethnic minority children's primary school enrolment was 20-30% below the national average, and their completion rate is up to 50% below the national average.

Roughly, half of the children in poverty (or close to living in poverty) are at least mildly

社区能力发展项目10条主线

The 10 lines of Community Ability Development

- 增强家庭经济
 - 健康，包括 HIV/艾滋病宣传
 - 学前班
 - 动员社区儿童和青少年成为积极分子
 - 特殊儿童
 - 教育
 - 村寨发展
 - 环境
 - 由社区自行决定的当地议题
 - 由社区自行决定的当地议题
- Strengthening the economy of the families
 - Health including HIV/AIDS
 - Pre-schools
 - Children and Young people as active in the society
 - Children in especially difficult circumstances
 - Education
 - Village Development
 - Environment
 - Local issues decided by the community
 - Local issues decided by the community

世上没有单一的问题，没有单一的能力提升，所以也没有单一的解决办法可以帮助人们摆脱贫困。更何况，每个社区都有自己独特的情况，他们必须找到适合自己的办法来解决最紧迫的问题。我们采取的一个重要行动策略是，协助社区，让他们自己推动自己的发展。这意味着吸收健康，教育和性别平等议题加入到扶贫行动中，包括为当地青年和妇女进行能力建设，以及成立正式非正式的社区组织。

社区发展项目

互满爱中国开展的社区发展项目旨在采取整合的方式，以10条主线的活动为基础，覆盖到生活的各个方面，来促进乡村社区的发展。

社区发展项目紧随国家和云南的各种发展规划。旨在和当地人一起努力摆脱贫困，发展个人，家庭和社区的潜能。我们通过各种各样的方法提高当地人的生活水平，比如增产增收，有效地管理自然资源，改善健康和教育等。项目组织社区里的人们共同实现粮食保障，饮用水安全，改善医疗卫生，解决儿童照顾的问题，资助可持续农耕技术等。所有这些技能都能促进当地人采取行动来改善自己的社区。

项目

玉溪儿童援助项目（2003 - 至今）

玉溪儿童援助项目2003年启动，由云南发展培训学院开展。项目地位于云南省峨山县和新平县，为偏远的少数民族山区，交通不便。当地村民说他们自己民族的语言，小孩

malnourished. The World Bank reports that iron, vitamin A and other micronutrient deficiencies remain a severe problem among the poor. Child morbidity is 3 times higher in western provinces than in east China. Incidences of infectious and endemic diseases, including tuberculosis and iodine deficiency disorders, are concentrated in poor and remote areas.

As there is no single issue to face, no single capacity to raise, there is also no single solution or tool to solve the problems that arise out of poverty. Every community is faced with its own unique circumstances, and therefore must find their own solutions to the most pressing issues. Assisting the local communities to become their “own development drivers” is an important strategic action to take in China. This includes mainstreaming health, education and gender issues into poverty alleviation actions. It includes capacity building for local disadvantaged youth and women. It includes the establishment of informal and formal community groups.

Community Development Projects

Humana People to People China implements Community Development Projects, which aim at an integrated approach to rural development acting through 10 lines of activities as the foundation, covering all



在小学之前都不会上学，没机会接受学前教育。由于语言障碍和经济条件，他们往往容易辍学。该项目开展10条主线的工作，包括创收活动和小额信贷、向家长培训儿童发展和营养的知识、艾滋病宣传教育、社区卫生工作者培训、建立学前班、儿童俱乐部、为青少年而行动、修建生态旱厕、垃圾处理系统、环保教育、少数民族文化推广、文化活动等。

镇康社区能力发展（2008年6月 - 至今）

镇康是国家级贫困县，邻近中缅边境。居住着23个少数民族，占县总人口的32%。农民人均年收入低于1700元。项目动员农户加入，成为俱乐部成员。项目为期5年，项目活动以10条主线为框架，包括创收、健康、教育、水和卫生、幼儿早期发展、环境等。农户自发成立村民行动小组，接受培训，筹划在家里村子里的活动，并监控进展情况。

aspects of life to strengthen the communities.

Community Development Projects ally with different government schemes at the national and provincial level. The idea of the projects is to work together with people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the poor, in order to reduce poverty and build capacities in individuals, families and communities. Increasing the quality of life for people in remote areas is accomplished by increasing income and production, managing natural resources efficiently, and improving health and education. The projects organize communities to collectively perform the tasks of securing food, securing drinking water, improving health and hy-

giene, solving problems of childcare, and supporting sustainable farming methods. All these skills are related to people taking action to improve their own communities.

Projects

Child Aid Yuxi (2003 – present)

The Child Aid Project in Yuxi was started in 2003 by Yunnan Institute of Development. The project has been operating in Eshan and Xinping counties in Yunnan Province. The project areas where Child Aid operates are remote mountain minority villages, which are geographically isolated and difficult to reach. Minorities speak their own languages, and children don't go to preschool before they attend primary school, many students dropped out because of language barrier and family economy. Child Aid Yuxi works through the 10 lines as a framework by carrying out income generating activities and micro credit, child development and nutrition for parents, HIV/AIDS education, training on community health

workers, starting up preschools, kids clubs, actions for children and youths, constructing Eco-San toilets, garbage system, training on environment issues, ethnic culture promoting and arranging cultural activities.

Community Ability Development Zhenkang (June 2008 – present)

Zhenkang is a national poverty county at the border to Myanmar. It has 23 minorities that account for 32% of the total population. The average rural income is less than 1,700 RMB per year. The project mobilizes families to become members of the project and commit themselves to take part in the 5-year program with activities with the 10 lines as the framework, including income generation, health, education, water and sanitation, early childhood development and environment. The families organize themselves in Village Action Groups, where they receive training and plan and monitor their steps of progress implemented at household level and on natural village level.

社区发展项目2009-2010年项目成效

Achievements of Community Development Projects in China (2009-2010)

招募了12名当地项目工作人员
覆盖了1261个家庭
770人次接受健康卫生培训（包括 HIV/艾滋病宣传教育）
成立了19个青少年俱乐部856名成员
8所学校参与项目，覆盖1119名学生
820名学生接受环保培训
建造了184个生态厕所及30个普通厕所
改善了2个行政村的供水系统，覆盖1,500人口
234名学前班儿童受益于营养健康项目

12 project staff
1261 families involved
770 people have received training about health and hygiene (including HIV/AIDS)
19 clubs opened for children and youth with 856 members.
8 schools participated in programs with 1,119 students
820 students trained on environment issues
184 eco-san toilets and 30 ordinary toilets constructed
2 administrative villages water systems improved reaching 1500 people
234 preschool children benefited from nutrition program

未来希望学前班（POF）项目： 防止贫困幼儿成为贫困成人

Preventing poor children from becoming poor adults:
“Preschools of the Future”



幼儿早期发展奠定了一个人一生的基础，是他大脑发育的关键时刻。早在正式教育开始前的婴儿期，人的学习活动就开始了，并且会持续终生。学前教育是儿童发展的关键时期，对一个人的行为、性格、品性产生终生影响。

学前教育让幼儿可以在一个更有秩序的环境下更有效地参与活动，学习和别人相处，发展自我意识，学习成为社会群体的一分子。学前教育还可以培养一个人自我发展的根本动力，如懂得同情、怜悯、关怀、尊重、诚信。学前教育需要家长较多的参与。接受过学前教育的小孩，上小学之后，年级越高就越显示出社交技能，就越能集中精力。而且，接受过学前教育的小孩，更能顺利完成小学中学的学业，更可能接受高等教育，更

The early years of human development establish the basic architecture and function of the brain. Learning starts in infancy, long before formal education begins, and continues throughout life. Preschool education is a critical period in a child's development. It often has a life-long influence on the development of a child's behavior, character and personality.

Preschool education enables a child to participate effectively in a more structured educational environment, get along with others, develop a sense of self and an ap-



能融入人群，不容易参加非法活动，收入也更高。

但贫困使得家长没办法让小孩去接受良好的教育。当家长自己缺乏教育，他们就不会很关心小孩的教育。在这种家庭环境下长大的孩子，对自己的未来没有期望，当他们长大了很可能重复上一代的贫困。

不幸的是，偏远山区的孩子接受学前教育的机会非常有限。中国中央政府制订了2010年55%幼儿接受学前教育，2020年普及学前教育的目标。然而，中国的大多数幼儿园都在城市。在北京、上海等大城市学前教育入学率达80%，而农村地区只有35%，云南贫困山区4至6岁的小孩更几乎没有学前教育。（在

preciation of being in a social group. It also works on developing the underlying motivators for positive self-development such as empathy, compassion, consideration, respect, and trustworthiness. Preschool education is often accompanied by greater parental involvement in their child's education, higher grades in later schooling, better social skills, and greater ability to focus. Furthermore, children who have received preschool education are more likely to graduate, more likely to attend higher education, more socially integrated as adults, less likely to commit illegal acts in the future, and tend to earn more money.

云南，学前教育入学率为52%，但大部分在城市。)

未来希望学前班 (POF)

互满爱中国的目标是为偏远贫困山区的孩子提供优质学前教育。学前教育让中国山区的弱势儿童获得一个发展机会，打破贫困的循环，让他们有一个更光明的未来。所以，互满爱中国项目成立的社区学前班被称作未来希望学前班。

社区学前班是在自然村寨成立的。每个学前班都有自己的家长委员会，推选一位村民在受训后担任学前班老师。项目负责老师的培训，制订课程、设计学校活动，为家长委员会提供培训，包括幼儿早期发展、营养、卫生、健康等内容。我们努力让学前班不仅为孩子提供一个优良的教育环境，而且要确保孩子在最健康的环境下得到照顾得到成长。

项目

镇康未来希望学前班 (2008年6月 - 至今)

目前，互满爱中国正在云南省镇康县开展一个学前班POF项目。镇康是国家级贫困县，邻近缅甸边境。在项目村，村民受教育程度很低，只有19%的人受过小学以上程度教育，只有18个人受过高中以上程度教育。因此，在这些村子成立社区学前班就显得很重要，能给孩子以更多的未来发展可能。在项目开展之前，由于从家里到学校路途过于遥远，社区里77%的幼儿没有机会接受学前教育。现在，项目支持9个学前班的运作，200多名学生就读，133名学生已经毕业进入小学。

Poverty challenges parents to give their children adequate resources in early childhood. When the parents themselves have very poor education, they often do not pay much attention to their children's need for education. Children who are raised in poverty often have few expectations for their own future, and are likely to remain in poverty when they become adults.

Unfortunately, the opportunities for children living in remote mountain areas to go to preschools are limited. The central government of China has a goal of realizing preschool education for 55% of the country by the end of 2010, then further expanding it to universal preschool education by 2020. However, most of the preschools in China exist in urban areas. The enrollment rate in cities such as Beijing and Shanghai is as high as 80 percent, but in rural areas the average is only 35 percent and in poverty rural areas in Yunnan there are basically no preschool services available for children between the ages of 4 and 6 years old. (52% of all children in Yunnan have access to preschools – but that is mostly in urban communities.)

未来希望学前班项目成效

Achievements of Preschools of the Future in China

招募了15名当地项目工作人员，包括13名学前班老师
支持9所学前班的运作
308名学生就读
270名学生毕业进入小学

15 project staff, including 13 preschool teachers
13 preschools in operation
308 children currently in preschools
270 children have already entered into primary school

同时，互满爱中国的玉溪儿童援助项目支持运作了4个社区学前班，并且计划在元阳县的农民俱乐部项目支持运作新的10个社区学前班。HPP also supports 4 community preschool classes as part of the Child Aid Yuxi project and 10 classes will be established as part of the Farmers Clubs Yuanyang project.



Preschools of the Future

It is the goal of HPP China to provide high-quality preschool education in remote poverty-stricken areas where access to preschools is non-existent or limited. Providing access to preschools creates an opportunity for some of the most vulnerable children in China today to be able to break free of the cycle of poverty, creating a brighter future for these children. The community preschool classes thus established by HPP China are called Preschools of the Future.

HPP China establishes its Preschools of the Future in the natural villages. Each preschool has a Parents' Committee, which selects a local villager to be trained as the preschool's teacher. HPP China trains the teacher, creates curriculums and designs activities for the running of the schools, and guides the Parents' Committees through training in early childhood development, nutrition, sanitation, and health. Preschools of the Future aim at not only providing a high quality educational environment for the children, but also to secure that the

children are being raised in the most optimal environment to nurture their growth.

Projects

Preschools of the Future Zhenkang (June 2008 - Present)

HPP China is currently operating one POF project in Zhenkang County of Yunnan Province, a nationally designated poverty county along the border with Myanmar. The educational level in the project villages is low, with only 19% of all people having attended higher level of school than primary and only 18 persons have high school or higher level. It is therefore very important to establish preschools in these communities, to give the children more future possibilities. Without the Preschools of the Future, 77% of the children in the area would not have access to preschool education, as the distance to the nearest school is too far from home. Currently, this project is operating 9 preschools with over 200 children as students. Already, 133 children have graduated from these preschools and entered into primary school.

传染病全面控制 (TCE) 项目： 只有人们自己才能把自己从艾滋病中解放出来 Only people can liberate themselves from HIV/AIDS: “Total Control of the Epidemic”

中国现在是艾滋病低发国家。据国家卫生部
和联合国艾滋病规划署统计，2009年底，中
国有740,000名艾滋病病毒感染者，105,000
名艾滋病患者。估计当年有41,000至55,000
人新感染上艾滋病病毒。

专家警告，中国有5千万人口属于艾滋病高危
人群，包括性工作者、进城务工者、男性同
性恋等。由于近年来逐渐转成以性传播为主
要传播途径，艾滋病病毒有从高危人群向普
通人群蔓延的趋势。

尽管中央领导层有抗击艾滋病的巨大决心，
但基层执行时仍有很多具体困难。抗击艾滋
病需要得到更多的重视，工作需要覆盖到性
活跃的大量边缘人群，后者往往没有这方面
的意识，也缺乏自我保护。

为了减缓艾滋病日趋严重的传播，我们需
要创新工作方法，有系统地覆盖到贫困人口、
少数民族地区、偏远山区、进城务工人员
等，向他们宣传艾滋病预防知识，引导行为
改变。

TCE – 传染病全面控制

“只有人们自己才能把自己从艾滋病中解放
出来！”

在这一理念的指引下，TCE项目动员广大群众
中每个个体，提高警惕，规范行为，进行旷
日持久的抗艾滋病战役。在目前的抗艾情势
下，仅靠医疗卫生系统不能完全阻遏艾滋病
的蔓延趋势——尽管他们发挥了重大作用。
TCE项目向人群宣传艾滋病预防知识，使得他
们能够运用足够常识，规范行为，以防止艾
滋病的蔓延。

一个TCE项目区覆盖10万人口，进行为期三
年的艾滋病防治。项目支持行为改变，面向
目标地区所有人口进行教育。它采用系统的
社区性动员策略，为人们提供信息、教育、
咨询服务，动员人们起来参与防止艾滋病的
蔓延。

China is a low HIV prevalence country. Ac-
cording to the Ministry of Health and UN-
AIDS, there were an estimated 740,000
people infected by HIV and 105,000 AIDS
patients by the end of 2009, and another
41,000 to 55,000 people would have con-
tracted the virus that year.

Experts have warned that 50 million in the
country are at high risk of the disease, in-
cluding sex workers, migrant laborers, and
men having sex with men. As the major
mode of transmission for HIV/AIDS has
shifted to sexual transmission in recent years,
there is an increased risk of HIV spreading
from high-risk populations to the general
population.

Despite a strong anti-AIDS commitment
from the top leadership, problems exist in
carrying out national policies, especially at
the local level. The fight against HIV needs
to go mainstream and reach the broad
masses of sexually active populations who
are left out from awareness and prevention
campaigns.

There is a huge need to develop innovative
ways to systematically reach the poor, the
minorities, the remote rural and the migrants
with prevention knowledge and behavior
change in order to reduce the growing sex-
ual spread of the epidemic.

TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic

“Only the people can liberate themselves
from AIDS – the epidemic”

This simple statement is the foundation of
Total Control of the Epidemic: “TCE”. TCE is
the approach and the practice with which



实地官员带上地图、家庭登记册、个人评估工具，在他负责的区域（5000人）亲自登门拜户，走访各家各户和工作单位。“积极分子”，即本地志愿者也加入实地官员的行列，在项目结束之后继续采取行动抗击艾滋病。这确保了项目的长期效应。

项目

传染病全面控制——TCE临翔（2007年1月至2009年6月）

TCE临翔是互满爱云南项目合作办公室开展的第一个项目，覆盖了285,000人口，开展一对一的宣传教育，对卫生工作者和当地政府进行能力建设活动。项目由60名实地官员具体执行，另有10名工作人员提供支持，和人们相谈、倾听、回答疑问，鼓励安全性行为，动员人们成为志愿者，培训同伴教育者，转介人们到卫生部门进行检测。

传染病全面控制——TCE布拖（2010年2月至今）

互满爱与四川省布拖县妇联进行合作，在15个乡镇开展TCE项目。妇联负责提供实地官员的人选，他们将进行登门拜访、信息宣传和社区人群动员。

Humana People to People has systematically waged war against the virus of HIV and the disease of AIDS following in its wake. The health system alone is no match for the challenge of the HIV virus, despite multiple efforts to meet them. The people themselves, when knowledgeable and mobilized, are capable of making the greatest impact in stopping the spread of the disease.

A geographical area of 100,000 people is defined as a TCE Area. The program is organized in a three-year campaign so that each and every person systematically gets knowledge and readiness to take control of the epidemic. It is a systematic approach to behavior change, with the aim of covering the area with information, education, counseling and mobilization to take control of HIV/ AIDS.



Equipped with a map, a household register, an individual assessment tool, and communication and counseling skills, the Field Officer walks through his field of 5,000 people day after day, knocking on doors, visiting schools and workplaces. 'Passionates' - volunteers from the areas - join the TCE Field Officers in their activities and continue fighting AIDS in their communities after the TCE program has been completed. They are crucial for the long term effect of the program.

Projects

Total Control of the Epidemic – TCE Linxiang (Jan 2007 – June 2009)

TCE Lincang was HPP CPO's first project in Yunnan Province, covering 285,000 people with one-on-one interventions as well as

capacity building of health workers and local government. The project was implemented by 60 Field Officers and 10 support staff – talking, listening, answering questions, facilitating decisions about safe sexual behavior, mobilizing people to become volunteers, training peer educators, and referring people to services.

Total Control of the Epidemic – TCE Butuo (February 2010 – present)

HPP cooperates with the Women's Federation in Butuo County, Sichuan to implement an HIV/AIDS program using the face-to-face methods of TCE in a total of 15 townships. The Women's Federation provides the Field Officers who do door-to-door education, information sharing, and mobilization of people in their communities.

TCE项目在中国的成效

Achievements of Total Control of the Epidemic in China

276,222人接受首次拜访和登记
566,856人次拜访量
2,363人接受动员进行HIV检测（其中833人接受快速预检测）
3,409人成为TCE积极分子
133,134人成为TCE参与者
169,937只避孕套得以分发

276,222 people visited and registered the first time
566,856 total numbers of visits
2,363 people mobilized for HIV testing (thereof 833 through rapid test pre-testing)
3,409 people as TCE passionate
133,134 people became TCE compliant
169,937 condoms distributed

项目HOPE（希望）

HOPE HUMANA Projects

除了以区域全面覆盖和一对一的健康教育为特征的TCE模式外，HPP还通过成本更低的独立项目HOPE（希望）来进行HIV的预防工作。

昆明的HOPE项目开展于2008年7月，由云南发展培训学院主持，主要工作内容如下：

- 向高危人群宣传HIV知识，提供预防工具，包括商业性行为女性、务工人员、吸毒者和他们的性伴侣。
- 向项目区内的教师和学生宣传HIV病毒/艾滋病知识，指导他们如何遏制艾滋传播，增强他们防范病毒的能力。
- 减少对艾滋病人的歧视。
- 建立志愿者和同伴指导者的网络进行知识宣传和推广工作，组织公开活动。
- 组建一个HOPE中心，为自愿前来的人提供咨询，平等对待他们，提供援助并为其保密，或进行其他个人帮助，并设立一个面向各种群体的培训中心。
- 动员高危群体参与艾滋自愿咨询检测，推广使用安全套
- 动员社区官员和地区重要人物积极参与遏制艾滋。

Besides the full area cover and face-to-face health education of the TCE model, HPP also does HIV prevention work through less costly stand alone projects – the 'HOPE HUMANA Projects'.

HOPE HUMANA Kunming – implemented by YID since July 2008 – works on the following:

- Equip high-risk groups such as Commercial Sex Workers (CSW's), migrant workers, Intravenous Drug Users (IDU's) and their sexual partners with the knowledge skills and tools to prevent HIV infection;
- Build capacity among the youth to avoid HIV infection by reaching teachers and students in the project area with information on HIV/AIDS and how to prevent the spread of the virus;
- Reduce the stigma and discrimination attached to HIV/AIDS;
- Build a network of volunteers and peer educators to take part in information and promotion work and organizing events and activities in public places;
- Establish a HOPE Centre with a welcoming, supportive and confidential atmosphere for people who want counseling or other personal support and a center that will function as training place for many groups;
- Mobilize people in high-risk groups for voluntary counseling and testing and promote condom use;
- Mobilize community leaders and influential persons to be active in the fight against HIV/AIDS



疟疾全面控制：消除云南省的疟疾

Eradicating Malaria in Yunnan: "Total Malaria Control"

根据世界卫生组织统计，世界半数人口面临疟疾的威胁，2008年全球发生了243,000,000个病例，导致863,000人死亡。这让疟疾成为当今发展中国家最大的死亡原因之一。

中国有自己的抗击疟疾的历史。1949年全国爆发了3千万疟疾病例，一年内死亡30万人。尽管上世纪50-60年代取得了成效，直至70年代全国每年仍有24,000,000个病例。90年代以来，中国政府加大了控制疟疾的努力。

过去十年间，在全球基金第一轮、第五轮和第六轮抗御艾滋、疟疾和结核病项目的资助下，中国已经成功地控制了疟疾的蔓延。2009年，全国只有15,000例病例（30年前24,000,000例）和38例死亡。因此，2010年7月，中国政府将战略从控制转向5年内彻底消除。

尽管疟疾在中国已经得到了基本控制，但仍有一些重点地区有高发病率。云南就是其中的高发省份之一，尤其是边境地区。每年都有80万人来往中缅边境口岸，其中约10%回国时发现染上了疟疾。然而，只有16%-44%项目区的村民知道疟疾的病症和如何治疗。因此，在疟疾高发县进行宣传教育就显得尤为重要，这可以让当地人懂得如何预防和控制疟疾。

TMC – 疟疾全面控制项目

互满爱中国开展的TMC项目覆盖了云南省12个县和当地80万户家庭3百万人。此项目每6个月为一阶段，每个阶段覆盖88,000户家庭。项目目标是6个月结束之后，当地80%的人能正确回答5个疟疾相关问题中的3个。

在每个阶段启动之前，项目在覆盖到的220个村子里每个村子招募一名疟控员。由一名小组长负责培训、领导和协调10个疟控员的工作。每天他们走进村子一家一户地拜访，面对面地宣传疟疾知识，告诉人们什么是疟疾，如何保护自己不染上疟疾，如果发现有疟疾的症状该如何处理，等等。疟控员也拜访当地学校，分发印有疟疾知识的年历、小册子等，在公众场合粘贴宣传海报和标语。

According to the World Health Organization, half of the World's population is at risk of malaria and an estimated 243 million cases led to nearly 863,000 deaths in 2008. This makes Malaria among the biggest killers in developing countries worldwide.

China has had its own history of struggle against malaria. In 1949, there were 30 million cases of malaria and an annual death toll of 300,000 people. Although there were efforts to control the spread of the disease in the 1950's and 1960's, the number of cases by the 1970's was still as high as 24 million per year. Since the 1990's, China has renewed its efforts in controlling malaria.

In the last decade, with support from the first round of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis – and with further support in rounds 5 and 6 – China has become very successful in controlling the spread of the disease. In 2009 there were only 15,000 annual cases (down from 24 million just 30 years ago) and only 38 deaths nationwide. Due to this success, in July 2010 the Chinese government has changed its strategy from controlling malaria to eradicating the disease within the next 5 years.

Although malaria has generally come under control in China, there are still some hot spots with high prevalence rates. Yunnan is the province with the highest number of cases, primarily in border areas. An estimated 800,000 Chinese people cross the border annually into Myanmar, and approximately 10% return to their villages in Yunnan with malaria. However, only 16% - 44% of villagers in the target areas are aware of the symptoms of malaria and its treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance to educate people in malaria-hit counties so they are empowered to prevent and control the disease.



TMC – Total Malaria Control

HPP China's Total Malaria Control (TMC) project reaches out to these 800,000 people and their families –3 million people in total – covering 12 counties in Yunnan province. The project works in phases of 6 months, during each phase covering 88,000 households. The goal of this program is that 80% of these households can correctly answer 3 of 5 essential questions about malaria by the end of the 6-month period.

At the beginning of each 6-month phase, the project recruits one Malaria Control

Worker in each of the 220 villages it covers. A Team Leader trains, leads, and coordinates the work of 10 Malaria Control Workers. Every day, they go out to visit families face-to-face to spread information about what malaria is, how people can protect themselves from it, and what they should do if they discover symptoms of malaria. The Malaria Control Workers also make school visits, distribute calendars and leaflets with malaria information, and put up posters and slogans on Malaria knowledge in public places.

TMC项目在中国的成效

Achievements of Total Malaria Control in China

383,667 户家庭接受了一对一疟疾知识宣传教育

项目地80% 的人能正确回答5个疟疾相关问题的其中3个（项目之前仅有16.42%的居民达到这一标准）

组织812次集中疟疾知识教育覆盖43,581 人口

覆盖705个中小学143,226 名学生

组建5,489 个村庄疟疾控制委员会

383,667 households reached with face-to-face malaria education

80% of people in the target area correctly answer 3 of 5 questions on malaria (up from a baseline of 16.42%)

43,581 villagers reached through 812 village meetings with malaria education

143,226 students reached in 705 primary and secondary schools

5,489 Village Malaria Control Committees established

互满爱结核病控制项目：结核病的预防与控制

Tuberculosis Prevention and Control: HPP's TB Control Project

结核病，简称TB，是世界主要疾病杀手之一。全球三分之一人口感染结核杆菌，但只有5%-10%的人会发展成结核病。

就像许多其他疾病一样，结核病同样是贫困病。免疫力越低，就越容易得结核病。生活在贫困下的人们，由于缺乏清洁饮用水、卫生条件不佳、得不到好的医疗服务，其身体免疫力更低。较差的生活条件，加上缺乏健康卫生医疗知识，让他们容易受到疾病的侵袭。每多生病一回，感染结核的可能性就增加一分。

如果发现得早，大多数结核病是可以医治的。但许多穷人要么不知道自己已经感染了，要么没条件接受治疗。由于医疗费昂贵，加上治疗时间长，许多结核病人没有按照要求服药足够长时间。这导致结核杆菌产生耐药性。耐多药结核病要比普通的结核病花更高的费用，更难治疗。

Tuberculosis – TB – is one of the world's major killer diseases. One third of the world's population is infected with the bacterium that causes TB, but only 5-10 % will develop the disease.

As with many other diseases, TB is linked to poverty. People who have a weakened immune system have an increased risk of developing the disease. It is often the poor who have weakened immune systems due to their surroundings: poor access to clean water, poor access to sanitation, poor access to health services. The living conditions of the poor, together with lack of knowledge related to health, hygiene, and sanitation, contribute to their susceptibility to a





中国是感染结核杆菌人数第二多的国家。其中很大一部分是来自农村，许多人会到城市里务工。中国有230,000,000流动人口，是结核病的高危人群。他们在地区之间城乡之间流动，这使得国家实施结核控制措施变得越来越有难度。中国是世界上防控结核病负担最重的国家之一。

结核控制项目

互满爱中国在云南省开展的结核控制项目，这么大规模的健康教育项目，对于NGO来说还是第一次。

结核控制项目为期5年，在昆明的两个城区开展，覆盖52万流动人口。此项目向每个人宣传什么是结核病，如何治疗，如何预防传染给别人，以及为什么要完成治疗全过程，等等。治疗中断，是导致耐多药结核病的最主要原因。

项目外展人员尽其所能接近进城务工者：街道上，火车站，住宅区，工地……，与他们面对面交谈，告诉他们结核病的知识，以及如何获得更多帮助。当和他们互动时，外展人员通过先前准备好的8个问题，提供比较全面的结核防控信息。赶集日或其他大型的集会上，外展人员通过表演情景剧、展览海报来进行宣传。

wide range of infections and diseases. With each infection of the body, the immune system is weakened, providing an opportunity for TB to develop.

Most TB cases can be treated and cured if discovered early, but many poor people are either unaware that they have TB or lack access to treatment. Due to high costs of treatment or the length of time a treatment must be carried out, many TB patients fail to use the medication for the required length of time. This has caused some strains of TB to become resistant to certain treatments. These drug resistant strains of MDR-TB (multiple drug resistant tuberculosis) are much more expensive and difficult to treat than a normal TB infection.

China has the world's second largest population of people living with TB. A high percentage of the country's TB patients live in rural areas, and many people from these rural areas seek employment in cities. About 230 million people make up the mi-

grant population in China, which is a large group of people at higher risk of becoming infected. With such a large high-risk group migrating to throughout the country, TB control measures have becoming increasingly complex. To further complicate the situation, China has one of the largest MDR-TB burdens in the world.

TB Control Project

HPP China's TB Control project in Yunnan province is the first large scale use of an independent NGO in TB health education programs in China .

TB Control Project currently works in two districts of Kunming, covering a migrant population of 520,000 people over 5 years. The project reaches each of these people with information about the disease, how to get

treatment, how to prevent it from spreading to others and the importance of completing the full course of the treatment, since discontinued treatment is the most common reason for the development of MDR-TB.

The project's outreach workers approach migrant workers anywhere they can be found: on the street, in the train station, in residential areas, and in work places. They talk to people face-to-face, informing them about TB and how they can get further support. When interacting with the migrant workers, the outreach workers use 8 predefined questions about TB covering the most relevant information. Performances and exhibitions are done on market days and other big public gatherings.

结核控制项目在中国的成效

Achievements of TB Control Project in China

83,180名进城务工者接受宣传教育

216 场工地宣传活动

动员了111个同伴教育者和积极分子（当地志愿者）

177个小规模工地经理签署了预防结核病及平等对待结核病人规划

83,180 migrant workers reached with TB information

216 workplace programs have been carried out with 8,617 migrant workers participating

111 peer educators and passionates (local volunteers) mobilized to support the project

177 small sized workplace managers have signed a plan for TB prevention and non-discrimination



儿童援助与青少年行动：务工人员及其子女

Migrant workers and their children:
“Child Aid and Youth Action”



自从上世纪80年代改革开放之后，中国的经济发展取得了举世瞩目的成就。但是存在城乡差距，东西部发展不平衡等问题。结果许多人从农村跑到城市寻找工作。2009年底，中国的进城务工者达230,000,000之多。

尽管他们为中国的经济高速发展和工业化进程做出了重大贡献，他们自己却面临很困难的处境。他们很多人想在城市里找到工作，供养留在农村的家人。然而许多人缺乏工作技能，受教育程度低，不懂得怎样保护自己的合法权益。

由于缺钱、缺技能、缺维权意识，他们经常在非正式经济部门或“血汗工厂”工作，薪酬低下。每天工作12个小时每月只有2天休假的情况，对于他们来说很普遍。他们一般住在便宜破旧的宿舍，舍不得把钱用在自己身上，这样他们每年才能寄3500块钱回家（2005年平均数）。

儿童援助与青少年行动

互满爱中国的“儿童援助与青少年行动”项目位于广东省东莞市。那里外来人口超过了本地人口。此项目在东莞市茶山镇开展，那里外来人口已达30万，本地居民仅4万。项目针对的人群是务工者社区的两个群体：外来

Since the 1980's, China has had remarkable economic growth and development. However, the development has often been quite unbalanced – urban areas earning more money than the rural areas, eastern provinces earning more money than western provinces. As a result, millions of people from China's rural villages have migrated to the cities in search of work. By the end of 2009 there were 230 million migrant workers in China.

Although the work done by China's migrant population has been a major contributor to the rapid economic and industrial development of the country, even today they often face difficult situations and circumstances. Many of the migrant workers are searching for jobs where they can earn enough money to support their families who are still living in the villages. Yet many are also unskilled laborers, have lower education than their urban counterparts, and are unaware of their labor rights.

务工者4-6岁的子女以及18岁及以上的青少年。

“儿童援助”方面旨在协助外来务工者送他们的子女到当地幼儿园接受学前教育，享受与当地居民一样的教育机会。当大人在外面长时间工作时，孩子们可以在幼儿园里得到照顾，学习和发展自我。项目开展前，小孩普遍没有机会到当地幼儿园接受教育。幼儿园老师每月接受培训，按现代教学方法教学。家长的教育也是项目的一部分，通过老师家访、家长会、儿童健康和心理培训来完成。

“青少年活动”方面旨在调剂务工青年艰苦单调的生活，增加他们生活的乐趣和意义。项目成立了一个青少年活动中心，在城市社区中开展公共活动，如播放教育影片、举办篮球锦标赛、组织节假日里不能回家的青年人开展文化活动等。活动中心成了青年人的交谊联络点。

As a result of the need for money, the lack of skills, and the lack of awareness of their rights, many migrants end up working in the informal sector or in industries that pay low wages. It is common for migrant workers to work up to 12 hours per day with only 2 days off per month, live in cheap, rundown accommodations, and use little of their wages for improving their own lives – all so they can send RMB 3,500 (the 2005 national average) home to their families each year.

Child Aid and Youth Action

HPP China's Child Aid and Youth Action project in Dongguan, Guangdong province is one of the places where the migrant population has outnumbered the local population. In Chashan Township, where

东莞“儿童援助与青少年行动”项目成效 **Achievements of Child Aid and Youth Action in Dongguan**

75人进入幼儿园
拜访幼儿园幼儿家长210人次
1,975人次参与青少年中心的休闲或社会活动
8,606人次参与活动中心的开放活动
招募7名项目工作人员
15次幼儿班家长培训

75 students enrolled in kindergartens since the project started.
210 visits to the preschool children's parents
1,975 migrant worker visits to the youth center for leisure and social activity
8,606 times youth have participated in open arrangements by the youth centre
7 project staff
15 trainings for preschool children's parents



the project operates, there are 300,000 migrants compared with 40,000 local residents. The project works with two groups in the migrant community: children of migrant workers between the ages of 4 and 6, and youth aged 18 and older.

The “Child Aid” aspect of the program assists migrant workers to enroll their children in local kindergartens so they can receive the same education possibilities as local children. The kindergartens allow the children to learn and develop, while at the same time offering care while the parents are working long hours. The migrant children who are assisted through this project would not normally have access to preschool education. The teachers are trained

monthly and have developed many modern teaching methods. Parents’ education is an integrated part of the project with home visits, frequent parents meetings, and training on child health and psychology.

The “Youth Action” aspect of the program offers activities to bring meaningful and enjoyable relief to the monotony in their hard and simple life. The project has established a youth center, which arranges common activities in the urban community such as educational films, basketball tournaments, and cultural activities during holidays for those who cannot afford to go home. Furthermore, the youth center provides a possibility for counseling and a social networking.



社区发展：扩展金融服务至农村地区

Community Development through Expanding Financial Services to Rural China

中国大多数进城务工者来自农村，许多人在沿海省份的生产部门和服务部门打短工。这种短期流动的模式催生了从城市到农村的巨额现金流。2005年，估计有2000-3000亿元从城市汇回农村。

这减少了农村的贫困，改善了农民的生活状况。这部分钱汇回家，用于家庭基本支出、孩子的教育、家庭医疗费用等。目前，这部分钱75%是通过正式金融机构汇款的，25%是以现金方式随身携带回家或通过其他渠道。

在中国，改善汇款服务，降低汇款成本，也有助于人们摆脱贫困。

在中国西部贫困山区，汇款的主要障碍是提取款项的过程。尽管在中国的汇款手续费不算高，但是提取的过程需要路费、时间成本、安全风险等。平均来说，农村家庭离最近的金融机构也有20公里远，来回需要1天时间。在云南省，一个行政村包括8-15个自然村，每个自然村之间相隔3-5公里山路。偏僻的村子不通公路。金融机构的服务无法覆盖到这些村子。

农村汇款项目

2010年11月，互满爱中国将启动一个新的为期2年的汇款项目，由云南发展培训学院负责执行，旨在让农户得到更便捷的正规金融汇款服务，节约时间成本，提高安全性。此项目将在外出务工者行动小组和正规的汇款金融机构之间建立合作渠道。

农村汇款项目将为农户提供金融知识和创收培训。当他们的汇款到账时，及时得到通知，便捷地提取汇款。此项目将重在满足农户的需求，提升正规金融服务到达农村的便捷性。

Most migrant workers in China are agricultural laborers from villages that work in the manufacturing and service sectors in the coastal provinces, mainly on a temporary basis. This pattern of temporary migration has helped to create a huge flow of money to the countryside. In 2005, migrant workers sent an estimated RMB 200-300 billion home to their families.

This money has improved the income and welfare of farmers and contributed to poverty reduction. The income from migrant workers is crucial for these families to pay for their children's education, family medical expenses, and to cover other basic expenses. Currently, 75% of this money is sent through the formal financial institutions, while 25% is carried home in cash or through other channels.

Improved service and reduced costs of remittance (money transfer) services are an important factor in poverty alleviation in China.

The main barrier for migrant worker remittances in poverty-stricken mountainous West China is the process of receiving the funds. Although remittance fees are not high in China, recipients incur other costs such as transportation, time, and safety. The average rural farmer household is about 20 km from the nearest financial institution and requires one full day to go there and return home. In Yunnan province, a formal 'ad-



ministrative village' is composed of about 8-15 small informal 'natural villages', which have a walking distance averaging 3-5 km of mountain path between them. There are no roads to natural villages. The formal financial institutes cannot expand to reach remote villages.

Rural Remittance Project

In November 2010, a new 2-year pilot project implemented by Yunnan Institute of Development and supported by HPP China will create methods to link farmers to formal remittance services, reducing the time

taken for farmers to receive their money and increase security. This project will enable Migrant Action Groups (MAG) in rural villages to cooperate with formal remittance providers.

The Rural Remittance Project will provide training in financial literacy and income generation, notify the farmers when their money arrives and assist them in getting money to their homes. The project will focus special attention on the needs of rural farmers and improve their access to formal financial services.



云南发展培训学院发展指导者项目： 志愿者能力建设和领导力培训

Capacity building of volunteers and leadership training:
“The Development Instructor Program at YID”



1970年代，第一个民族旅游高中（DRH）在丹麦成立。学校以“处处皆课堂，人人皆我师”为理念，在10年内遍访了135个国家。学校课程让年轻的欧洲青年通过私人化的交流结识世界各地的人，看看其他国家的人是如何生活的，他们回到学校互相分享所见所闻，继而影响他们的价值观。在这个时期，成千上万的年轻人就读民族旅游高中，周游世界，了解不同地方的人们的各种各样的生活。

1977年，在看到那些贫困的生活后，民族旅游高中成立了“发展援助人与人”组织的第一个项目。随后“发展援助人与人”更名为“互满爱人与人”。这么多年过去了，民族旅游高中的课程在互满爱的指导下进一步发展成了今天的发展指导者培训课程。

在中国，云南发展培训学院和互满爱人与人合作，开展发展指导者培训课程。

该培训课程是一种为期11个月的实践教育，让参与培训者掌握在中国和外国从事社区发展工作的技能。培训是一种现代的，以结果为导向的教育，包括为期5个月的学校理论学习和短期实践，为期5个月的项目地专业实践和最后1个月的总结评估。毕业之后，学员有机会选择到非洲继续从事半年的发展援助工作。

自从2001年开始发展指导者培训课程，从云南发展培训学院毕业的学员有45%留在NGO部门从事社会发展工作。

In 1970, the first *Den Rejsende Højskole* or “Traveling Folk Highschool” (DRH) was established in Denmark. The school used “the world as its classroom and all the people as its teachers” - traveling to 135 countries during the first 10 years. The program was designed to offer young European people the life-changing experience of getting to know the people of the world by meeting them in person, seeing how they live, and sharing what they have learned with others once they returned from traveling. During this time, thousands of young people enrolled in the DRH schools to travel to all parts of the world and meet with people from all walks of life.

In 1977, as a natural consequence of meeting fellow human beings living under poor conditions, veterans of the DRH schools established “Development Aid from People to People”, later renamed “Humana People to People”. Over the years, the content of the program at the DRH schools was further developed by HPP into what it is today: the Development Instructor program.

In China, Yunnan Institute of Development (YID) offers the Development Instructor program in cooperation with Humana People to People.

The Development Instructor program is an 11-month practical education, giving participants the skills needed to take part in the development of communities in China and abroad. The program consists of a modern, result-oriented education comprised of three periods: 5 months of courses, studies,

and experiences at YID; 5 months of practical actions at HPP's projects in China; and 1 month of conclusion and future outlook. Upon graduation, participants may have the opportunity to take up positions as Development Instructors at HPP projects in Africa.

Since YID began providing the Development Instructor program in 2001, 45% of all graduates have continued to work in the NGO sector after graduation.



我们的合作伙伴 2009-2010


Our partners 2009-2010

1	在华美国商会	镇康社区学前班项目
2	亚洲开发银行	临翔传染病全面控制项目
3	中国疾控中心/全球基金第六轮疟疾项目	云南疟疾全面控制项目
4	中国疾控中心/全球基金第八轮结核项目	昆明结核健康教育项目
5	中国-默沙东艾滋病合作项目	布拖传染病全面控制项目
6	澄宇能源集团公司	镇康社区能力发展项目
7	欧盟委员会	元阳农民俱乐部项目
8	福特基金会	临翔HOPE“希望”项目
9	互满爱人与人波罗的海	云南疟疾全面控制项目 镇康社区能力发展项目 玉溪儿童援助项目
10	互满爱人与人西班牙	元阳农民俱乐部项目 镇康社区能力发展项目 玉溪儿童援助项目
11	新西兰国际发展署	布拖传染病全面控制项目
12	诺维信（中国）投资有限公司	镇康社区能力发展项目
13	地球援助（Planet Aid Inc）	镇康农民俱乐部项目 镇康社区能力发展项目 玉溪儿童援助项目 云南疟疾全面控制项目 临翔传染病全面控制项目 布拖传染病全面控制项目 昆明HOPE“希望”项目 临翔HOPE“希望”项目
14	喜威（中国）投资有限公司	东莞儿童援助与青少年行动项目
15	腾讯公益慈善基金会	云南迪庆农村生计研究项目
16	挪威UFF	镇康农民俱乐部项目 云南疟疾全面控制项目 临翔传染病全面控制项目 布拖传染病全面控制项目 昆明HOPE“希望”项目 临翔HOPE“希望”项目
17	北京京西学校	镇康社区学前班项目
18	西联汇款基金会	东莞儿童援助与青少年行动项目
19	世界卫生组织	临翔HOPE“希望”项目
20	云南省政府	镇康社区能力发展项目 镇康农民俱乐部项目

1	American Chamber of Commerce in the People's Republic of China	Community Preschool classes Zhenkang
2	Asian Development Bank	TCE Linxiang
3	China Centres for Disease Control/ Global Fund Round 6 Malaria	Total Malaria Control Yunnan
4	China Centres for Disease Control/ Global Fund Round 8 TB	TB Health Education Kunming
5	China-Merck AIDS Partnership	TCE Butuo
6	ClearWorld Energy Co. Ltd.	Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang
7	European Commission	Farmers Clubs Yuanyang
8	Ford Foundation	HOPE Linxiang
9	Humana People to People Baltics	Total Malaria Control Yunnan Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang Child Aid Yuxi
10	Humana Spain	Farmers Clubs Yuanyang Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang Child Aid Yuxi
11	New Zealand Agency for International Development	TCE Butuo
12	Novozymes (China) Investment Co. Ltd	Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang
13	Planet Aid Inc	Farmers Clubs Zhenkang Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang Child Aid Yuxi Total Malaria Control Yunnan TCE Linxiang TCE Butuo HOPE Kunming HOPE Linxiang
14	SHV (China) Investment Co. Ltd.	Child aid and youth action Dongguan
15	Tencent Foundation	Rural livelihoods research Diqing
16	UFF Norway	Farmers Clubs Zhenkang Total Malaria Control Yunnan TCE Linxiang TCE Butuo HOPE Kunming HOPE Linxiang
17	Western Academy of Beijing	Community Preschool classes Zhenkang
18	Western Union Foundation	Child aid and youth action Dongguan
19	World Health Organization	HOPE Linxiang
20	Yunnan Province Government	Community Ability Development Project Zhenkang Farmers Clubs Zhenkang

互满爱人与人国际运动联合会简介

About Humana People to People Globally



“The Federation for Associations connected to the International HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE Movement” (HPP) is an international membership organization, which at present is comprised of 35 national associations working in 43 countries on five continents. The members are all non-profit organizations, working in the field of international development cooperation. They maintain Solidary Humanism as a basis for their international efforts. They are presently running more than 330 development projects reaching out to 11.5 million people on a yearly basis within the areas of basic health, HIV & AIDS, education, agriculture, environment, relief aid and community development in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Today, projects include, but are not limited to:

- 24 Teacher Training Colleges, which annually graduate more than 2,200 qualified and compassionate teachers for the rural areas of Angola, Mozambique and Malawi
- 65 Community Development Programs called “Child Aid” operated in 15 Southern

African countries, India, China and Latin America.

- 50 HIV & AIDS Programs known as “Total Control of the Epidemic” are implemented in Southern Africa, India and China reaching over 10 million beneficiaries.
- 27 Farmers' Clubs Projects with more than 74,000 members train small scale farmers in Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and China.

Furthermore, 12 Vocational Schools, 31 HOPE projects, and 3 Children's Towns in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe for AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children, are operated on a daily basis.



互满爱人与人国际运动联合会是一个由5大洲35个国家协会组成的非盈利会员组织，会员均为非营利性组织，在全球5大洲43个国家从事国际发展领域的合作。互满爱人与人把团结的人道主义精神视为国际发展努力的基础，为全球特别是亚非拉美地区的发展做出努力。目前成员组织在不同的社会发展领域开展了包括基础健康、艾滋病防治、教育、农业、环境、救济援助、社区发展等超过330个项目。

互满爱开展的项目包括但不限于：

- 24所教师培训学院，每年毕业生超过2200人，为安哥拉、莫桑比克、马拉维等国家的乡村地区培养了众多合格教师

- 65个“儿童援助”社区发展项目，遍布南部非洲15个国家、印度、中国、拉美等
- 50个传染病全面控制（TCE）项目（艾滋病防治），遍布南部非洲、印度、中国等国家，超过1千万人受益
- 27个农民俱乐部项目，74,000多名俱乐部成员，为安哥拉、几内亚比绍、莫桑比克、马拉维、津巴布韦、中国等国家的农户提供培训

另外，还有12所职业学校、31个HOPE希望项目、3个为艾滋病孤儿和弱势儿童修建的儿童村（分别位于莫桑比克、赞比亚、津巴布韦）在进行日常运作。

四川 Sichuan:
布拖传染病全面控制
TCE Butuo

云南镇康县
Zhenkang County, Yunnan:
镇康农民俱乐部项目
Farmers Clubs Zhenkang
镇康社区能力发展项目
Community Ability Development
Zhenkang
镇康社区学前班项目
Community Preschools Classes
Zhenkang

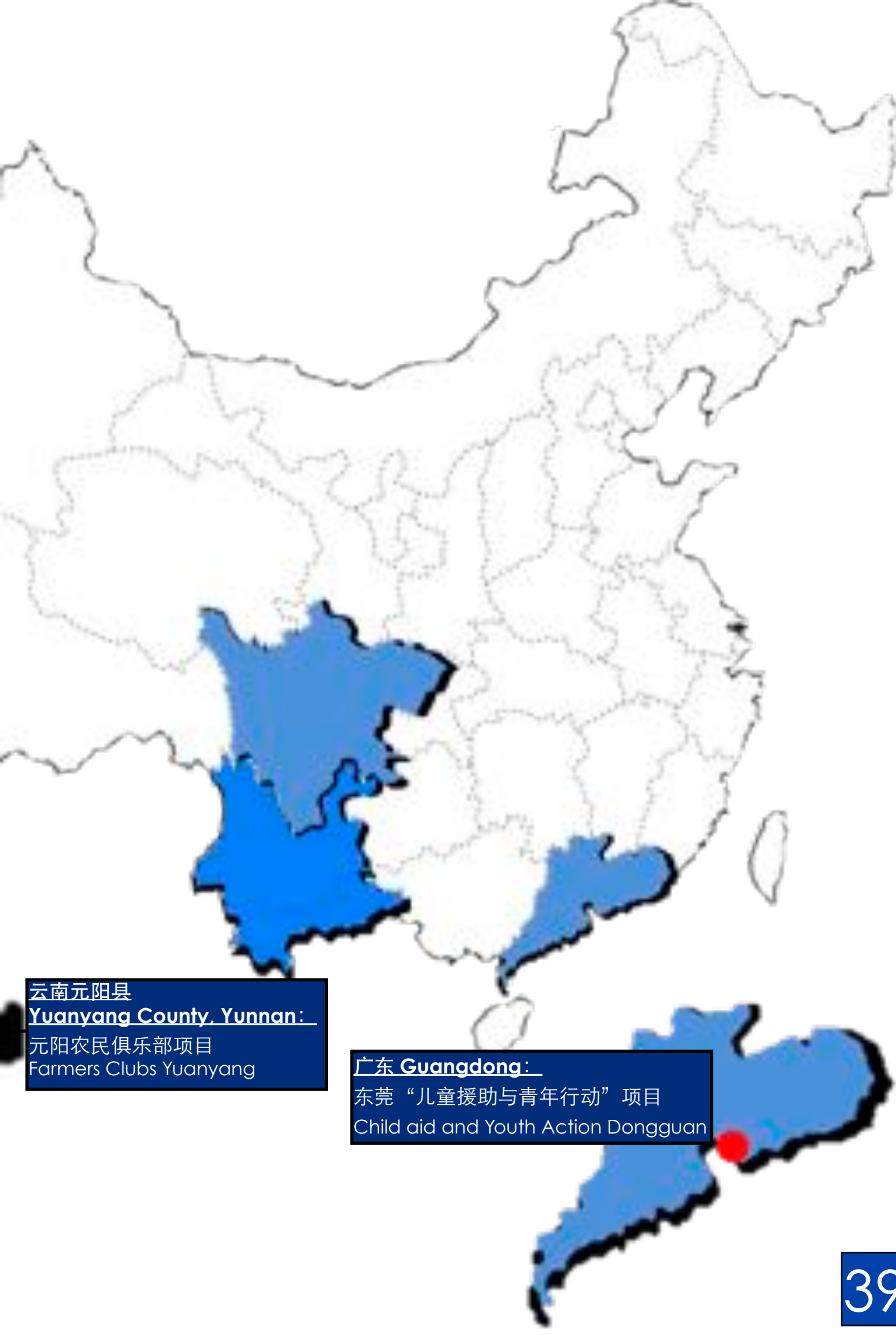
云南峨山县
Eshan County, Yunnan:
通过汇款扩展对农村地区的金融服务项目
Expanding Financial Services to
Rural China through Remittances
玉溪儿童援助项目
Child Aid Yuxi

云南昆明市 (官渡区, 西山区)
**Kunming (Guandu and Xishan
Districts), Yunnan:**
昆明“希望”HOPE项目
HOPE Humana Kunming
昆明结核病健康教育项目
TB Health Education Kunming

云南玉溪
Yuxi, Yunnan:
发展指导者项目
Development Instructor
Program

云南临翔区
Linxiang District, Yunnan:
临翔区传染病全面控制项目(已结束)
TCE Linxiang (concluded)
临翔区“希望”HOPE项目(已结束)
HOPE Humana Linxiang (concluded)

疟疾全面控制项目
Total Malaria Control
在地图上所有的绿色点
All green points on the
map



云南元阳县
Yuanyang County, Yunnan:
元阳农民俱乐部项目
Farmers Clubs Yuanyang

广东 Guangdong:
东莞“儿童援助与青年行动”项目
Child aid and Youth Action Dongguan



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