

會務回顧 2008-2009 總幹事工作報告

Matters of Administration in Retrospect 2008-2009 CEO's Report



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2008-2009 Chief Executive Officer's Report

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自去年512汶川大地震發生後，本會即發起「天崩地裂不放棄」募捐活動，呼籲各界市民捐款資助災區重建。災區教育受到嚴重破壞，香港學界感同身受。本會因此與香港教育評議會、學友社、教育學院畢業同學會等合辦「以校助校 川流不息」活動，使本港學界能在捐資助學的同時，讓香港學生進一步瞭解國情和生命的意義。眾多本地和跨國商業機構為本會慷慨解囊，以透過苗圃行動資助重建災區受破壞的學校。本會也獲贈由眾多社團就主動發起募捐，用以援助災區教育而籌得的善款；比如說，香港話劇團在港公演《德齡與慈禧》原先是為香港大學專業進修學院籌募經費。港大為了支持賑災，將籌得善款撥捐本會助學，然後再為專業進修學院另行籌募經費。香港出版總會與本會合作發起「一書燃希望」行動，獲出版商捐出的書籍由本會動員義工做義賣，將善款收入作為災區學校添置圖書之用。在地震後發出賑災呼籲，並獲全球華文讀者熱心回應的星島日報海外版，決定與本會合作在四川災區資助重建學校。海外華僑對中國的關心，可謂身在萬裡而血脈相連。此外，也有內地網友讚賞本會建校監察過程「靠譜」，在網站發起募捐，將籌得善款透過本會進行資助。概言之，大災難之後見大義，不分國界地域，惻隱之心啟動人性善心和志願奉獻精神。



Last year, immediately after the 512 earthquake in Wenchuan, Sowers Action organized the “512 Never Quit” Event to solicit donations from the Hong Kong public to finance school reconstruction in the disaster-stricken areas. Like the earthquake victims, Hong Kong’s academic circle was sad to see that education in those areas was severely disrupted. Together with Education Convergence, Hok Yau Clu, The Graduate Association of Colleges of Education, Sowers Action organized the “Schools-Helping-Schools” Program, with a view to raise funds from Hong Kong’s academic circle, while simultaneously giving Hong Kong students an opportunity to better understand China and the meaning of life. We have also received generous donations from local and multinational companies as well as social organizations for us to rebuild schools damaged in the earthquake. For instance, the original intent of the Hong Kong Repertory Theatre to publicly perform “Deling and Xuci” was to help HKU-SPACE in raising funds for administrative use. But to show its support for post-quake reconstruction, Hong Kong University decided to give to Sowers Action all monies raised from the performance, while funds for use by HKU-SPACE would separately be raised at a later date. And, the Hong Kong Publishing Federation) jointly organized the “One Book Ignites One Hope” Event with Sowers Action, in which our volunteers sold books donated by the publishers. All the proceeds were used to buy books for libraries of schools in the disaster-stricken areas. Furthermore, the Sing Tao Daily Overseas Edition, after receiving enthusiastic response to their donation appeals from Chinese-language readers all over the world, decided to work with Sowers Action on subsidizing the reconstruction of schools in quake-affected areas. This illustrates the concern of overseas Chinese for the welfare of their motherland; even though they are thousands of miles away from China, their hearts remain tied to their compatriots on the Mainland because of blood relation. Moreover, Mainland bloggers who praised Sowers Action for its quality-control ability in building schools had set up appeal websites for donations and subsidized the schools and students affected by the earthquake through us. In brief, disasters always bring out the best in human nature, irrespective of territorial boundaries and regions, because compassion leads to goodness and ignites the desire to give.

香港政府向立法會申請撥款成立援助四川災區重建基金，三次申請累計獲撥90億港元，目前援助四川災區122個重建項目。香港政府參與災區重建的原因是「政府牽頭全民參與」，旨在凝聚社會力量，讓香港民間團體和市民都有機會為重建工作作出貢獻^{1*}。政府撥出基金的一部份供香港非政府機構申請，參與四川災區重建工作。本會與四川省青少年發展基金會及香港工程師學會合作，成功獲得基金撥款，在德陽市中江縣資助重建兩間九年制（即小學一年級至初中三年級）學校，重建項目包括教學樓、學生宿舍、食堂等；2009年暑假是建設高峰期。

After applying with the LegCo for funds to establish the “Trust Fund in Support of Reconstruction in the Sichuan Earthquake Stricken Areas,” the Hong Kong Government obtained a total of HK\$9 billions with 3 applications. The sum is currently used to finance 122 reconstruction projects in Sichuan’s quake-affected areas. The reason for the Hong Kong Government to participate in post-quake reconstruction was to promote the concept of “Government-led, full community involvement, so that all social organizations and citizens of Hong Kong might contribute to the reconstruction. 1* The Hong Kong Government has, in fact, allocated a portion of the funds for Hong Kong NGOs that wish to participate in the Sichuan’s reconstruction. Collaborating with the Sichuan Youth Development Foundation and the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, Sowers Action has succeeded in obtaining ample funds to finance rebuilding two schools (providing 9 years of compulsory schooling - from Primary 1 to Form 3) in Deyang City, Zhongjiang County. This project includes the reconstruction of school buildings, student dormitories, canteen and etc., with the construction period peaking in 2009 summer.

1* 政務司司長唐英年2008年7月14日在立法會財務委員會簡報會上的發言稿節錄。

Extracted from the speech given by the Secretary of Home Affairs Henry Tang to Legco’s Financial Committee on 14 July 2008.



5.12 汶川大地震後，各地援助聚焦到四川作災後重建，忽略了地震破壞不分省界的情況，導致甘肅、陝西、雲南等同受地震破壞，同樣需要外界支援卻缺乏援助的地區。其後又發生了8.30攀枝花地震。本會因此在甘肅、四川、雲南三省開展災後救災助學工作。本會參與救災助學地區計有：四川省雅安市（蘆山、寶興）、德陽市（中江）、綿陽市（涪城區、三台）、涼山州（會理）；甘肅省隴南市（文縣、成縣、禮縣、徽縣、西和）、慶陽市（環縣、鎮原、慶城、寧縣、西峰區）、平涼市（崆峒區、崇信、莊浪、靜寧、靈台）、天水市（武山、秦安、清水、甘穀）、定西市（岷縣）、白銀市（會寧）；雲南省楚雄州（永仁）、昭通（永善）。當我2004-05年參加助學長征全程步行時，曾徒步經過雲南、四川、甘肅三省的多處地震區域，牽起許多回憶，不無感慨。

After the 512 earthquake in Wenchuan, relief materials and cash flowed into Sichuan from every corner of the world. Yet, forgetting that destruction caused by the tremor was oblivious to territorial boundaries, little attention was given to its neighbouring provinces such as Gansu, Shaanxi and Yunnan, which were also severely stricken and equally required external assistance. Shortly afterwards, Panzhihua was also hit by earthquake. In view of this, Sowers Action immediately carried out disaster-relief and provided education assistance to the localities of the following provinces: -

Sichuan Province: Ya’an City (Lushan, Baoxing), Deyang City (Zhongjiang), Mianyang City (Fucheng District, Santai), Liangshanzhou (Huili);

Gansu Province: Longnan City (Wenxian, Chengxian, Lixian, Huixian, Xihe), Qingyang City (Huanxian, Zhenyuan, Qingcheng, Ningxian, Xifeng District), Pingliang City (Kongdong District, Chongxin, Zhuangliang, Jingning, Lingtai), Tianshui City (Wushan, Qinan, Qingshui, Gangu), Xiding City (Quxian), Baiyin City (Huining);

Yunnan Province: Chuxiongzhou (Yongren), Zhaotong (Yongshan).

When I participated in the 2004-05 Long March for Education, I passed through many of these quake-affected areas in Yunnan, Sichuan and Gansu. Now remembering how these places once were, I can but sigh with grief.



在地震發生後，國家總理多次公開表示要將學校建成最安全的地方，以便災難來臨時作避難之用。國家的建設標準提高了，學校抗震標準現已提高至重點設防類（民用建築為最高級別），並計劃在三年內實施全國中小學校舍安全工程。回顧九十年，國家提出普及九年義務教育的目標是「校校無危房、班班有課室、學生人人有課桌」（簡稱「一無兩有」）；而其中一個學校考核指標是要有課室讓學生上課。由於許多校舍是在這樣的大環境下趕建出來，而當年的政策又是分級辦學，義務教育由鄉、村兩級基層政府承辦，鄉政府向農民徵收的教育費附加用來辦教育。為了建校，鄉村政府也會動員農民捐工捐料，因此這類由鄉村興建的學校是否達到現在國家定出的防震標準，確是疑問。展望未來三年，中國政府將加快重建農村中、小學校舍。而且，經過一二十年的人口變遷，各縣學校佈局需要調整。預期政府會加強集中資源辦學，因此將有許多小規模學校被撤銷，而學生則集中到大間的學校上課和寄宿。這樣的大環境也會影響到本會資助建校的政策，因此苗圃行動的政策亦需相應修改。

After the earthquake, China's Premier publicly reiterated that schools must be built to be the safest places, so that they could also be used as a refuge at times of disaster. Since China has raised its building construction standards, quake-resistant building standards for schools have also been raised to the key prevention category (the highest standard for civilian-use buildings). And China has planned to overhaul the safety of all primary school buildings within three years. In retrospect, when China decided to provide all children with 9 years of compulsory education in the 90's, its objectives were that "no school should be in a dangerous building, every class should have a classroom and every student should have a desk" (i.e. "1-no 2-haves"); while one of the school evaluation indices was whether classrooms were available for students to attend class in. Under those circumstances, many schools were built in great haste, and the policy in those days was that base-level governments of townships and villages were to provide compulsory education. These governments then levied an education surcharge from the peasants. In order to build schools, these governments also required their peasants to provide them with labor and building materials, therefore, it was highly questionable if those schools could meet the quake-resistant standards prescribed by the State.

It is anticipated that the Chinese Government will hasten the reconstruction of primary and secondary schools in rural areas in the next three years. After two decades of demographic change in the counties, adjustments must be made to the layout of schools in each county. It is expected that the Chinese Government will strengthen the centralization of education resources, i.e. small-sized schools will be closed and students will be arranged to board and study in large-sized schools. Under these circumstances, Sowers Action's school-construction assistance policy must also be adjusted accordingly.



本會也十分關注對發展教育軟件的資助：苗圃行動與中國青基會教師培訓中心合作舉辦師資培訓項目，由2008年至2010年為期三年，選定在南省昭通市兩縣、臨滄市兩縣及甘肅省白銀市作集中培訓；獲委託做培訓評估的北京大學社會學系副教授劉能博士，已於本年度完成兩份評估報告。此外，香港理工大學和北京大學合組的「中國社會工作研究中心」與本會合作，嘗試改善民工子女教育狀況，由今年度起合作三年，選定在北京二所民辦民工子弟學校進行資助，改善項目包括教師社會保險、薪津、教師培訓、駐校社工服務等。

Sowers Action is very concerned about financing the development of education software in China; therefore, together with China Youth Development Foundation's Teacher Training Centre, we have organized a Teacher Training Program running from 2008 to 2010. Two counties in each of Zhaotong City and Lincang City of Yunnan Province and Baiyin City of Gansu Province were selected to be the bases of centralized training. Entrusted with the task of assessing the effects of training, Dr. Liu Neng, Associate Professor of Beijing University's Faculty of Social Science, has already completed 2 assessment reports for the year ended 2009. Furthermore, the "China Social Work Research Centre", established jointly by Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Peking University, "has been collaborating with Sowers Action to improve education conditions for children of China's migrant workers. The collaboration, which will last for 3 years starting from 2009, consists of financing two civilian-run schools in Beijing for children of migrant workers; improvement objectives include providing social security, salary subsidy and teacher training for teachers and making available the service of social workers at schools and etc.

就苗圃行動於2008-09年度舉辦的三個大型步行籌款活動「挑戰12小時」、「助學長征 - 甘肅行」、「行路上廣州」而言，籌委向董事會建議撥出部份籌得善款用於災區助學。「行路上廣州」的籌委更邀請甘肅省的師生來港參加起步禮和步行全程。本港新聞媒體對此反應熱烈，並在年初三起步當天的電視和電台新聞現場直播。為呼籲社會各界持續關心恢復災區教育，本會與中國青少年發展基金會和甘肅省青少年發展基金會合辦「512助學行」，於2009年5月至2010年5月期間在甘肅省內舉辦8個分段式步行，每段為期7-8天。（詳情可瀏覽本會網頁）。參加者除籌款和步行外，還需會與當地學生交流。難能可貴的是活動參加者們都能夠諒解包容食住交通之不便，乃因災區條件所限。今年青年大使計劃已進行至第三屆，原來的活動設計是不需要青年大使在校內籌款的（參加以校助校的青使則需籌款），但許多青年大使卻自發為災區助學籌款。

The organizing committees of three of Sowers Action's large-scale fund-raising events between 2008 and 2009, "Challenging 12 Hours," "Long March for Education – Gansu Walk" and "Walk to Guangzhou", have advised Sowers Action's Board of Directors to allocate a portion of the funds raised from these events for education assistance in quake-stricken areas. Walk to Guangzhou's Organizing Committee even invited teachers and students from Gansu Province to Hong Kong to participate in the Walk's inauguration and join in the Walk. Hong Kong media responded to such an event with much enthusiasm; hence, various television and radio stations live broadcast the inauguration on the 3rd day of the Chinese New Year. To retain public concern and maintain public support for the necessity of schools in quake-hit areas to resume class, Sowers Action has co-hosted the event of "512 Walk for Education" with China Youth Development Foundation and Gansu Youth Development Foundation. The Walk, which kicked off in May 2009, is divided into 8 sections, all in Gansu Province. Each section requires 7-8 days to complete and the last section will finish in May 2010 (visit Sowers Action's website for details). Apart from raising funds and doing the Walk, participants are also required to meet with local students. All participants of the completed sections deserve commendation for their understanding and tolerance of the limited boarding and transportation facilities available after the earthquake. This year is the third consecutive year for Sowers Action's Young Ambassador Program. Our Young Ambassadors are not required to raise funds for any school (except Young Ambassadors of the Schools Helping Schools Program). Yet after the 512 Earthquake, many of these Young Ambassadors took the initiative to raise funds for education in the affected areas.

本年度國內服務部派出創紀錄的百多個工作組到甘肅和四川災區考察受地震破壞的學校，以便按實際需求確定資助項目。實在地說，苗圃行動開展的資助工作並非一帆風順。為加快跟進過程，本會除邀請香港工程師學會的工程師參與工作組實地考察外，還在成都開設臨時項目辦公室，以便聯絡四川各災區的學校跟進在建進度。為加強監察在建工程的質量，本會國內服務部修訂了資助流程，要求協議執行方（通常是縣教育局）定期提供工程進度報告和照片。施工質量檢驗工作，雖仍由縣級或以上的質檢部門檢驗，但本會在協議加上補充條文，聲明苗圃行動有權聘請合資格的獨立監理單位檢查驗收，並以監理報告作為驗收參照基準。

In order to identify projects of assistance pursuant to the actual needs, the number of working groups dispatched by our China Services Department between 2008 and 2009 to Gansu and Sichuan to inspect schools damaged in the earthquake has reached a record high, over 100. In fact, Sowers Action's path of education assistance is not always smooth. To hasten the follow-up process, besides inviting engineers from the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers to join our work groups to conduct on-locality investigation in the quake-affected areas, Sowers Action has also set up a Temporary Project Office in Chengdu to liaise with and follow up on schools located in Sichuan's quake-affected areas. To strengthen control over the quality of works under construction, our China Services Department has amended the assistance flowchart. As a result, the Contract Executors (usually County Education Bureaus) have to provide us regularly with progress reports and photos. Even though the Quality Inspection Departments of the County level or above remain in charge of quality inspection, Sowers Action has nevertheless amended the Contract by adding the clause: Sowers Action reserves the right to engage qualified independent quality control units to perform works inspection and acceptance in accordance with the requirements set out in the inspection/control report.

回顧剛過去的一年（2008年7月至09年6月），本人感慨良多。要記載的事太多了，一旦靜下來腦海便浮現出一幕幕今年所發生的事，使我思潮湧湧。再次重溫『苗圃問答』一節激勵人心的話語：「人莫不需要理想去激揚生命？知難行更難：對於改善中國教育，雖然我們不能在一、二十年完成，我們仍堅信必有有心人，一燈燃亮萬燈，將這個信念延續下去。這樣『苗圃行動』就代表一種生命，一種敢於面對困難的生命。」苗圃的組織文化點滴積累下來，向下一代傳承本會的核心價值。先看一本財經月刊，見國際四大會計師行遠東區主席在EMBA論壇講出的見解：「策略很簡單，用不著複雜。執行才是複雜的一環，而且足以決定我們的成敗...執行的方法才是高下立見之處。」對於以義工主導的苗圃行動而言，這話同樣適用。

Looking back at the year past (July 2008 to Jun 2009), I was overcome with regret; much has to be put down in record. As I pondered over what had happened in the last year when I was alone, my mind would be inundated with scenes from various incidents, and I would be overwhelmed by thoughts. Again, came to my mind, some encouraging words from the Sowers Action's Q&A: "Don't we humans need to have ideals to live an inspiring life? We know that the road of education improvement in China is neither smooth nor can it be completed in one or two decades. Yet we strongly believe that the day on which we made our first stride, our journey on this road would be carried on generation after generation by like-minded individuals until the final destination is reached." "Sowers Action" represents a kind of being, one that dares to face up to difficulties." Our organizational culture has been created over time. Our core values will be passed on from generation to generation. From a financial monthly that I was reading earlier, I came across the speech given in an EMBA seminar by the Far East Chairman of one of the four most reputable international accounting firms: "Simple strategies will do. Execution is what is difficult. This is what determines our success and failure ... Methods of execution are what make or break you." These words are equally applicable to our volunteer-led Sowers Action!

由2009年2月2日起，我由義務總幹事轉為受薪總幹事。多謝各位給予本人信任和機會。古語說：天行健，君子以自強不息。珠玉在前，本人謹以赤誠之心、及自強不息之志，和各位苗圃人攜手迎難而上，繼續擴大和開拓苗圃這片助學平台。

My status changed from that of a volunteer-CEO to that of a salaried CEO since 02 February 2009. Thank you for giving me this opportunity and vesting your trust in me. I shall relentlessly strive to improve myself and fulfill Sowers Action's mission with all my heart and energy. Together with Sowers Action's staff, volunteers and members, I shall continue to forge ahead and seek to further expand and develop Sowers Action's education assistance platform.



會務回顧 籌款及助學活動
Matters of Administration in Retrospect
Fund Raising Activities and Education Assistance





行路上廣州 — 體驗 Walk to Guangzhou - Experience

「何不把車費捐出來幫助貧苦學生？」一個坐在火車上看著學生步行上學的商人把一個想法化為一個行動。從1994年開始，「行路上廣州」已成為本會一年一度的大型宣傳籌款活動之一。本活動秉承苗圃行動踏實處事作風，透過以身體力行，一步一步從香港步行到廣州。過去16年，吸引了超過3,800人次共同走過千百里路，總籌款額超過港幣6,800萬元。

Sitting in a train, a businessman watching some students walking to school asked himself, “Why don’t I simply donate the money of the train ticket and help children from impoverished regions ...?” In 1994, this man turned his thoughts into action and launched the event of “Walk to Guangzhou.” Today, “Walk to Guangzhou” has become one of Sowers Action’s large-scale annual fund-raising events. Upholding principles of pragmatism, Sowers Action practised what it preached: participants of the event must walk all their way from Hong Kong to Guangzhou. In the past 16 years, the event attracted over 3,800 participants who had walked thousands of miles together and raised the total amount of over HK\$68 millions.





挑戰12小時 — 挑戰 Challenging 12 Hours (Challenge)

深受學生每天風雨不改、徒步上學的求學精神所感動，苗圃行動的義工於2000年發起「挑戰12小時」慈善越野馬拉松籌款活動。以12小時為限走畢42公里，一方面挑戰自己的體能，一方面體驗山區學生為求學問，不怕艱辛的精神；「苗圃挑戰12小時」在過去的十屆中，共有15,825人次參加，籌款總額超過港幣2,100萬元。

The students' determination to learn, even though they had to cover miles and miles on foot in rain and in shine before reaching school, had moved Sowers Action's volunteers. As a result, the fund-raising event of "Challenging 12 Hours," a cross-country marathon where participants must complete 42 km. within 12 hours, was launched in 2000. Through participation in the event, participants wish to test their physical endurance level as well as to experience the undefeatable spirit of children from impoverished mountainous regions who would overcome all obstacles in order to learn. In the past 10 years, this event had a total of 15,825 participants, and a total of HK\$21 millions were raised.





512助學行 — 援助 512 Rebuilding walk (Assistance)

那一場大地震，震驚全球。「苗圃512助學行」於2009年5月12日汶川大地震一周年紀念日展開為期一年、共8次的步行籌款，以籌集香港及海外市民的捐款，資助甘肅省地震災區及貧困地區重建危校或添置教育設施。以行動協助災區學童盡快重獲理想的安全學習環境，也讓更多人了解災區所需，繼續展開關懷。

China's May-12 earthquake had shocked the whole world. "512 Rebuilding walk" was inaugurated on 12th May 2009 to commemorate the first anniversary of the Wenchuan earthquake. Lasting for one year from its date of inauguration, aiming to solicit donations from Hong Kong and overseas, the Walk is divided into 8 sections, where all funds raised will be used to assist quake-hit areas in Gansu Province in rebuilding destroyed schools or purchasing education facilities. Besides allowing its participants to actually take part in the assistance process so that children in the quake-hit areas may quickly resume schooling in a safe environment, this event also aims to maintain public concern for the quake-hit areas by explaining to more people about the needs of those areas.



助學長征 — 遊學

Long March for Education (Learning Tour)



為紀念苗圃行動十週歲，2002年發起籌辦「助學長征」大型步行籌款活動，籌備過程逾兩年。首屆「助學長征」由苗圃行動及中國青少年發展基金會合辦，沿著當年紅軍長征的路線，由2004年10月從江西瑞金出發至2005年8月到達陝西吳旗，風光明媚。全程8,038 公里，步行305天，經過10 省/區 101 縣/市，籌得善款3,000萬。

為延續「助學長征」精神，苗圃行動在2006年舉辦了「助學長征2006 - 四川段」，2007年舉辦了「助學長征2007 - 貴州行」，2008年舉辦「助學長征2008 - 甘肅行」，2009年舉辦「苗圃助學長征2009 - 雲南行」。

In 2002, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Sowers Action's establishment, the large-scale fund-raising event of "Long March for Education" was launched. With a preparation time of 2 years, Sowers Action had collaborated with China Youth development Foundation in organizing the first of such events. Following the scenic route adopted by China's Red Army in the historic long march, the March started in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province, in October 2004 and ended in Wuqi, Shaanxi Province, in August 2005. Having a total distance of 8,038 kilometers, participants had to walk 305 days, passing through 10 provinces/districts and 101 counties/cities. This event had raised the total amount of HK\$30 million.

To continue the spirit of the "Long March for Education," Sowers Action again organized: in 2006, the "Long March for Education 2006 – Sichuan Section;" in 2007, the "Long March for Education 2007 – Guizhou Section;" in 2008, the "Long March for Education 2008 - Gansu Section;" and in 2009, the "Long March for Education 2009 – Yunnan Section."



青年大使 — 成長 Young Ambassador (Growth)

「凝聚青年力量，承傳苗圃薪火」，「青年大使」是苗圃一股新力量。此計劃由一群熱心教育的義工帶領中學生踏出實踐公益事務的第一步。他們透過多元化的義務工作實習推廣校內活動，學習如何策劃、推展及檢討不同類型的活動。計劃更為青年大使安排「山區體驗旅程」，讓他們擴闊視野、培養創意以及提高組織及溝通能力，充分貫徹全方位學習。

“Uniting youthful strength to carry on Sowers Action’s mission,” the Young Ambassador Program creates a new force in Sowers Action. Led by a group of volunteers who have a passion for matters on education, Hong Kong’s secondary students will participate for the first time in matters of public interest. Through voluntary work of various kinds, besides learning to market in-school activities, Hong Kong’s secondary students will also learn to plan, promote and expand, and look into activities of various nature. To broaden the young people’s vision, the Program will also arrange its young ambassadors to visit the impoverished mountainous regions. It is hoped that from such experiences, the young people may nurture their creativity, heighten their organization and communication ability, and thoroughly realize multi-aspect learning.

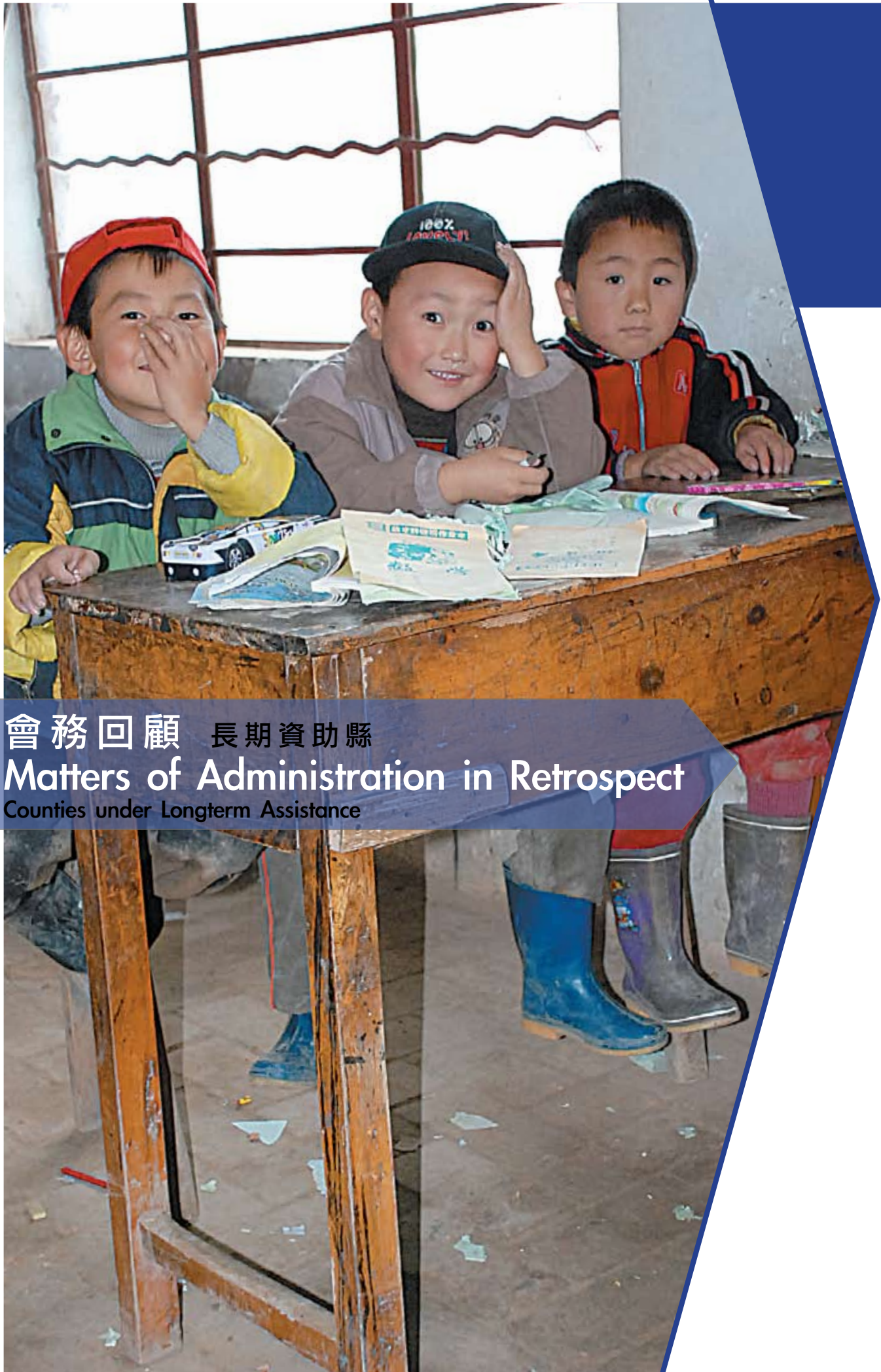


探訪團 — 交流 Friendly Visit (Interacts)



親善探訪團是一個不定期的苗圃行動活動，由資深義工帶領參加者到山區探訪受「苗圃行動」資助或待重建的中學、職業中學和小學，並參觀教學及宿舍設施，了解學生學習及住宿的環境，與校長、老師、學生交流面談及學生家訪等，親身了解國內教育制度及學生學習的情況。

Friendly visit belonged in Sowers Action’s irregular events. Led by experienced volunteers, participants would visit secondary schools, vocational-secondary schools and primary schools in mountainous regions awaiting re-building by or receiving assistance from Sowers Action. Participants would also visit classes in session, boarding facilities so as to understand the environment in which the children lived and studied. They would also meet and converse with the principals, teachers and students of the schools concerned, as well as visiting students homes. So as to acquire first-hand experience about Mainland China’s education system and student-learning situation.



會務回顧 長期資助縣

Matters of Administration in Retrospect

Counties under Longterm Assistance

四川省涼山彝族自治州布拖縣： Butuo County, Liangshan Yi Minority (Autonomous) Prefecture, Sichuan Province



地方特色 (自然景觀)

布拖縣位於四川省涼山彝族自治州的東南部，與雲南僅隔著一條金沙江。布拖建縣於1955年3月，是一個彝族聚居的高寒山區半農半牧縣，有人口14.4萬人，其中彝族人口佔94%，其他民族有漢、苗、回等十幾個民族，縣總人口中農業人口佔93%。

布拖縣的彝族文化很濃厚，彝族熱情好客，有漂亮的民族服飾，有火把節狂歡等，都很有特色。

布拖縣為國家級貧困縣，2000年的農民人均收入只有人民幣410元。布拖努力發展馬鈴薯、中藥材、青花椒等等的種植及加工業和水電站，農民人均收入逐年增加，至2008年已經達到人民幣2000元。

苗圃資助(傾情資助)

苗圃自2001年底開始走進布拖縣，從最初縣內幾乎全部是泥石路，大部份村鎮地區也沒有交通工具，只能依靠步行進去。由於彝族人民的重男輕女觀念濃厚，當時女孩的入學率只有42%，全縣有四千名適齡女童未能入學接受教育，而當地學生生活艱苦，相當數量的學生更是赤足上學。學校方面大部份都是早年建成的泥木或磚木結構校舍，而且大多數已經殘破不堪，這些危校亦因為縣政府財政非常困難而一直無法改善。至今苗圃已經在布拖開展資助工作接近9個年頭，由於當地經濟發展讓縣收入提高，加上苗圃投放資源建校及資助學生，也資助部份老師和校長去上海及北京接受培訓，令當地的教育有顯著改善。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Butuo County, situated in the south-eastern part of Liangshan Yi Minority (Autonomous) Prefecture, Sichuan Province, is separated from Yunnan Province only by the Jinshajiang (Golden Sand River). Established in March 1955, Butuo County is located in a high and cold mountainous region where Yi minorities live in compact communities. With a population of 144 thousand, encompassing more than ten ethnic groups, including Han, Miao, Hui and etc., Yi minorities account for 94%. As a semi-agricultural County where animal husbandry is also practised, 93% of the County's total population continues to make their living by tilling the land.

Deeply entrenched in the Yi culture, Yi minorities of Butuo County are warm and welcoming to visitors. Besides having good-looking national costumes, County inhabitants also revel in the Torch Fire Carnival which is particular to Yi minorities.

Listed as an impoverished county of the state level, the per-capita income for peasants of Butuo County in 2000 was merely RMB410. Striving to develop industries to cultivate and process potatoes, Chinese medicinal herbs and green peppers, in addition to operating hydro-electricity stations, the per-capita income for peasants of Butuo County has gradually increased. As at 2008, the per-capita income for peasants of Butuo County reached RMB2,000.

Assistance from Sowers Action (Substantial Assistance)

Sowers Action entered into Butuo County for the first time in 2001. At the beginning, the road leading to the County was paved by stones on mud. As no transport vehicle could be found in most of the towns and hamlets along the route, we walked our way to the County. Since Yi minorities fervently believed that men were superior to women, the school attendance rate for girls in the County then was just 42%; and 4,000 girls having attained school age were unable to attend school. As children in the locality lived a poor life, a considerable number of them actually went to school bare-foot. Most schools in the County were built years ago with mud-wood or brick-wood structures. Even though most of these schools were old and broken, the County government was unable to improve the situation because of tight finance. To this date, Sowers Action has already been providing education assistance to Butuo County for 9 years. With the County's increase in per-capita income as a result of economic development, coupled with the assistance provided by Sowers Action for building schools, sponsoring students, subsidizing teachers and principals to receive training in Shanghai and Beijing, the education situation of the locality has obviously improved by folds.



四川省涼山彝族自治州雷波縣： Leibo County, Liangshan Yi Minority (Autonomous) Prefecture, Sichuan Province

地方特色 (自然景觀)

雷波縣位於四川省西南邊沿位置，屬於涼山彝族自治州內，以金沙江與雲南省永善縣為鄰。雷波縣地勢西高東低，由西向東緩慢傾斜，屬8級地震帶。

全縣轄47個鄉、17個民族包括羌、納西、傈僳、彝族等等，以彝、漢兩族為主體。全縣人口22.6萬人，少數民族人口10.8萬人，佔總人口47.3%。

苗圃資助(傾情資助)

2000年9月18日，苗圃派出一個5人工作組到雷波縣進行第一次考察。雖然當時雷波縣已經進行普六驗收，但全縣待重建的小學多達100所，而縣內沒有一所希望小學，受希望工程資助的學生也只有4名。時至今天，苗圃在雷波已經的資助已經超過1,000萬元人民幣，主要的學生資助方面，由最初的小學及初中學生資助轉至今天的高中生獎學金，用以鼓勵學生更加努力學習。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Leipo County, situated on the south-western edge of Sichuan Province, lies inside Liangshan Yi Minority (Autonomous) Prefecture. Owing to Jinshajiang (Golden Sand River), it is adjacent to Yongshan County of Yunnan Province. The topography of Leipo County, which is high on the west and low on the east, gradually slanting downward from west to east, lies within the magnitude-8 seismic zone. The County administers 47 hamlets and 17 races, including Jiang, Naxi, Lili, Yi and etc.; but peoples of the Yi and Han races make up the main body of the population. The County has a total population of 226 thousand, of which 108 thousand or 47.3% are ethnic minorities.

Assistance from Sowers Action (Substantial Assistance)

On 18 September 2000, Sowers Action dispatched its first 5-person work group to Leipo County to conduct its first on-the-spot investigation. Even though the acceptance of all primary schools in the County was already underway, we discovered that this County had only one School of Hope and just 4 students receiving assistance from Project Hope. To this date, the amount of assistance provided by Sowers Action to Leipo County has exceeded RMB10 millions. As for student assistance, Sowers Action provided assistance only to primary and lower-secondary students at the beginning. But today, with a view to encourage students to study hard, Sowers Action also provides scholarships to higher-secondary students.

貴州省三都水族自治縣 Sandou Shui Minority Autonomous County, Guizhou Province



地方特色 (自然景觀)

三都水族自治縣是全國唯一的水族自治縣，位於貴州省西南部。縣境處於雲貴高原的東南斜坡，地勢自西北向東南傾斜，境內有山嶺、溪流、起伏的丘陵和平壩，有“九山半水半分田”之稱。三都縣有人口32.3萬，其中水族人口佔64%，縣農每人均收入有2100多元。

苗圃資助(傾情資助)

苗圃行動於2002年開始在三都縣開展工作，開始建設苗圃希望小學、設施捐贈，於2004年開始資助學生，及相繼開展了老師培訓、英語交流等工作。

活動(大愛無疆)

2009年7月28日 香港苗圃青年大使交流團一行共55人在三都縣與當地學生進行交流。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Sandou Shui Minority Autonomous County, the only Shui Minority autonomous county in the People's Republic of China, is situated in south-western Guizhou. The County, sitting on the south-eastern slope of Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, has a terrain that slants downward from the north-west to the south-east. Complete with mountain ridges, streams, rolling hills and level land, this place is known to have a “varied topography.” Sandou County has a population of 323 thousand, of which Shui minorities account for 64%. The per-capita income of the County's peasants is around RMB2,100.

Assistance from Sowers Action (Substantial Assistance)

Sowers Action started its work in Sandou County in 2002, including the construction of Sowers Action Schools of Hope, financing of education facilities. In 2004, Sowers Action started to provide financial assistance to the students, which followed shortly by launching teacher training programs, English language exchange programs and etc.

Activity (Love without Boundaries)

On 28 July 2009, 55 persons forming Hong Kong Sowers Action's Young Ambassador Exchange Group arrived in Sandou County and met with students from the localities.

苗圃行動在甘肅 Sowers Action in Gansu



地方特色 (自然景觀)

甘肅地處黃河上游，於中國中部偏西北。東接陝西，東北與寧夏毗鄰，南鄰四川，西連青海、新疆，北靠內蒙，並與蒙古人民共和國接壤，總面積45.4萬平方公里。

全省設14個地區、市、州，分別為：蘭州、金昌、白銀、天水、嘉峪關，定西、平涼、慶陽、隴南、武威、張掖、酒泉地區和甘南藏族自治州、臨夏回族自治州。省會蘭州。

甘肅以漢族為主，並有回、藏、東鄉、土、滿、裕固、保安、蒙古、撒拉、哈薩克等10個少數民族。

甘肅地貌複雜多樣，山地、高原、平川、河谷、沙漠、戈壁，類型齊全，交錯分佈，地勢自西南向東北傾斜。地形呈狹長狀，山地和高原佔全省土地總面積的百分之七十以上，西北部的大片戈壁和沙漠，約佔14.99%。複雜的地貌形態可分為各具特色的六大地形區域：隴南山地、隴中黃土高原、甘南高原、河西走廊、祁連山地、北山山地。

甘肅以古甘州（今張掖）、肅州（今酒泉）兩地首字而得名，簡稱甘。

苗圃資助

2002年，苗圃董事局批准了國內服務部的建議，將甘肅隴南市的文縣定為苗圃的長期資助縣，文縣資助點的設立，為苗圃在甘肅的資助工作拉開了序幕。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Situated in the upper course of Yellow River, Gansu Province lies in the People's Republic of China's extreme north-west. Gansu, having a total area of 454 thousand sq. km., is joined to Shaanxi Province in the east, adjacent to Ningxia in the north-east and Sichuan in the south; also connected to Qinghai and Xinjiang in the west, the Province shares a common boundary with Inner Mongolia and the People's Republic of Mongolia in the north.

Gansu Province is divided into 14 districts, cities and prefectures, including Lanzhou, Jinchang, Baiyin, Tianshui, Jiayuguan (Jianyu Pass), Dingxi, Pingliang, Qingyang, Longnan, Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan district and Gannan Zang Minority Autonomous Prefecture, Linxia Hui Minority Autonomous Prefecture; with Lanzhou as the provincial capital.

With the Han race making up the main body of the population, Gansu Province is also home to minorities from 10 different races: Hui, Zang, Dongxiang, Tu, Manchu, Yugu, Baoan, Mongol, Sala and Kazhak.

Gansu Province has a complex and varied topography, dispersed with and crisscrossed by hilly terrain, highlands, plains, river valleys, deserts and gobi, its landmass slants downward from the south-west to the north-east. Long and narrow in shape, hilly terrain and highlands account for over 70% of Gansu's total land area. In Gansu's north-western part, there lies a vast expanse of gobi and desert that occupies 14.99% of the Province's land area. With such a varied topography, the Province can hence be divided into 6 regions pursuant to its terrain: Longnan hilly region, Longzhong loess plateau, Gannan highland, Hexi Corridor, Qilian Mountains and Beishan Mountains.

The name of Gansu, briefly called "Gan," came from taking the first character from the name of Ancient Ganzhou (today's Zhangye) and the name of Suzhou (today's Jiuquan) and joining them together.

Assistance from Sowers Action

In 2002, Sowers Action's Board of Directors accepted the proposals of the China Service Department and designated Wen County in Longnan City of Gansu Province to be the recipient of long-term assistance from Sowers Action. With the establishment in Wen County of the point of assistance, Sowers Action started its work in Gansu.



苗圃資助

2003年底，為保證苗圃行動和中國青少年發展基金會共同舉辦的大型步行籌款活動“助學長征”的順利進行，苗圃工作組再次進入甘肅，在步行隊伍即將經過的沿途各縣嚴格甄選考察了系列待建危校。由甘南藏族自治州一路向東，穿越隴南、天水、定西、會寧、平涼直到慶陽……數十間助學長征苗圃希望小學在工作組離開後數年內拔地而起，這批學校的誕生，開闢了苗圃在甘肅資助建校的新領域。

2008年3月，隨著苗圃長期資助地區條件的逐步改善，苗圃董事局將資助目標全方位地轉向了更加需要且急待援助的大西北貧困省份甘肅。

同年3月，以探索資助模式為主要目的苗圃工作組再次踏上了甘肅的土地。工作組帶回的不但是當地令人震驚的貧困，更帶回了應全力扶植甘肅貧困山區教育的呼喚和建議。

在緊跟著的4月，第二個工作組再次出征，先後考察了除定西外的平涼和慶陽地區。12間待建危校推薦表瞬間上報了國部審批小組，苗圃董事局在接獲審批通過意向後，也以最快速度批准立項，苗圃在甘肅全面鋪開的局面隨即展開。

2008年5月12日，一場特大地震不但給四川造成了不可估量的巨大損失，更同時將臨近的甘肅拖進了深淵。在全世界焦點都集中到了四川這個特重災區的時候，苗圃董事局及時將目標鎖定在了災情同樣嚴重卻乏人問津的甘肅災區。

Assistance from Sowers Action

At the end of 2003, to ensure the smooth running of the large-scale charity walk “ Long March for Education, ” which was a joint venture between Sowers Action and China Youth Development Foundation, Sowers Action again dispatched its work groups to Gansu to carefully select and then conduct investigations on a chain of dangerous schools awaiting reconstruction in each county that was lying on the route of the walk. A couple of years after Sowers Action ’ s work groups had left, dozens of Sowers Action Schools of Hope started to sprout in localities eastward on the road leading from Gannan Zang Autonomous Prefecture, passing through Longnan, Tianshui, Dingxi, Huining, Pingliang until arriving at Qingyang The birth of these schools opened up Sowers Action ’ s new territory in Gansu for financing the construction of schools.

In March 2008, following the gradual improvement of the living standard of regions receiving long-term assistance from Sowers Action, Sowers Action ’ s Board of Directors decided to re-direct the deployment of its resources, such that impoverished provinces urgently needing assistance in north-western China , such as Gansu, could receive support.

Again in March 2008, aiming to explore the mode of assistance most suited to the locality, Sowers Action again dispatched a work group to Gansu Province. Since the extent of impoverishment, as revealed by the information brought back by the work group, had shocked everybody in the Board room, the decision to offer full support to Gansu ’ s impoverished mountainous areas was rightly made.

In April 2008, a second work group left for Gansu Province and had conducted investigations in the Pingliang and Qingyang areas, excluding Dingxi. Names of 12 dangerous schools awaiting reconstruction were recommended to the examination and approval body of the China Services Department. After receiving and granting approval to these recommendations, files for the schools were promptly opened, Sowers Action started to provide education assistance to all regions in Gansu.

On 12 May 2008, the catastrophic earthquake had not only caused unfathomable damage to Sichuan, it had also wreaked havoc in its neighboring Gansu. As Sichuan, source and centre of the apocalypse, became the focal point of the world, Sowers Acton’s Board of Directors quickly locked its target on quake-hit areas in Gansu which had sustained the same degree of destruction but been overlooked by the whole world.



苗圃行動在甘肅 Sowers Action in Gansu

苗圃資助

2008年6月，也就是在地震發生後的一個月，苗圃派出的數十個工作組開始奔走於國務院公佈的甘肅省內多個市、州、縣的重災區和次災區中。

一年後，在苗圃國內服務部的記錄本上，清楚地記下了苗圃人在抗震一年來為災區作出的點點滴滴！

籌款活動

由2003年至今，苗圃在甘肅省內舉辦的籌款活動，讓甘肅知道了苗圃，也讓苗圃人瞭解了甘肅：

2005年7月，助學長征步行團，經過了9個月的征戰，由隴南市迭步進入了甘肅。該活動為甘肅地區興建了15間助學長征苗圃希望小學。

2008年9月，苗圃行動舉行了助學長征敦煌段步行籌款活動，籌得的款項除部份資助了步行沿途經過的學校外，其他的全部撥與受災學校。

2008年12月聖誕期間，「512助學行」在甘肅文縣拉開了步行籌款活動的序幕。

2009年5月12日到2010年5月12日，「512助學行」組織的8個分段將在甘肅省7個受災地區展開步行籌款活動。該活動預計籌款目標為港幣1500萬。

Assistance from Sowers Action

In June 2008, one month after the occurrence of the earthquake, dozens of works groups dispatched by Sowers Action started to visit and check out the most severely inflicted and severely inflicted areas in the many cities, prefectures and counties of Gansu Province the names of which had been published by the State Council.

One year after the earthquake, all that the staff, volunteers and members of Sowers Action has done for and in the disaster-stricken areas is recorded in the ledger of Sowers Action's China Service Department.

Fund-raising Activity

From 2003 to this date, while enabling peoples of Gansu to know Sowers Action, fund-raising events organized by Sowers Action in Gansu Province have also enabled Sowers Action's staff, volunteers and members to better understand the situation of Gansu:

July 2005: after 9 months on the road, one after the other, participants of the Long March for Education entered into Gansu Province from Longnan City. Funds raised from the event had financed the construction of 15 Long March for Education Sowers Action Schools of Hope in various areas of Gansu.

September 2008: Sowers Action hosted the Long March for Education Dunhuang Section fund-raising event. With the exception of a small amount which was used in providing assistance to schools lying on the route, funds raised from the event were all used in providing assistance to schools damaged by the earthquake.

December 2008: inauguration for the "512 Rebuilding walk" fund-raising event in Wenxuan, Gansu Province.

12 May 2009–12 May 2010: fund-raising events for 8 sub-sections of the "512 Rebuilding walk" started in 7 disaster-stricken areas of Gansu Province. The event aimed to raise HK\$15 millions.



雲南省臨滄市(臨滄地區)

Lincang City, Yunnan Province (Lincang Region)

地方特色 (自然景觀)

地理位置：臨滄，因瀕臨瀾滄江而得名臨滄，地處雲南省西南部，東與普洱市相連，北與保山市、大理白族自治州接壤，西南與緬甸交界，國境線長290.79公里。總面積24,469平方公里。

四季如春：臨滄市屬亞熱帶低緯山地季風氣候，冬無嚴寒、夏無酷暑、雨量豐沛、光照充足，四季如春，有亞洲恒溫城之美稱，年平均氣溫17.2。

行政區劃：臨滄市轄1區7縣：臨翔、鳳慶、雲縣、雙江、永德、鎮康、耿馬、滄源縣。

民族聚居：總人口約236.6萬人，農業人口197.12萬人，其中以佤族為代表的23種少數民族人口共82.42萬人，佔總人口的38.6%。

佤文化薈萃：全區現有佤族人口35萬人，佔全國佤族總人口的三分之二。滄源佤族自治縣是佤族最集中的地區。有保留較完整的從奴隸社會直接跨入現代文明的佤族原始群居村落，有豐富的佤族民間文學藝術和獨特的飲食文化。

陸上捷徑：臨滄是昆明通往緬甸仰光的陸上捷徑；全市有滄源、耿馬、鎮康三個縣與緬甸接壤，國境線長290.8公里。昆明經臨滄出境至緬甸仰光公路里程僅1,893公里，臨滄被譽為“南方絲綢之路”，西南絲茶古道。

苗圃資助

資助內容：重建學校、資助學生、培訓老師、英語交流活動。

資助地點：2004年開始在耿馬、臨翔、鳳慶、雲縣、雙江、鎮康、滄源、永德縣資助。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Geographic Position: Situated in the south-western part of Yunnan Province on the bank of Lancang River, Lincang got its name from the River. Joined to Pu'er City in the east, sharing the same boundary with Baoshan City and Dali Bai Minority Autonomous Prefecture in the north, Lincang crosses boundary with Myanmar in the south-west. Having a national boundary of 290.79 sq.km. long, Lincang has a total area of 24,469 sq.meters.

Spring-like Four Seasons: Located on low-latitude hilly terrain of the sub-tropic, subject to influence by seasonal monsoons, Lincang City has no severe winter or seething summer. Having ample rainfall and sunlight, the City enjoys spring-like seasons all year around. With an annual average temperature of 17.2°C, Lincang is reputed to be the Asian city with constant temperatures.

Administration: Lincang City administers one district and seven counties, they are Linxiang District, Fengqing, Yunxian, Shuangjiang, Yongde, Zhengkang, Dima and Cangyuan Counties.

Population: Of a total population of 2.366 million, 1.9712 million are peasants. There are 824.2 thousands of ethnic minorities from 23 different races living in Lincang, accounting for 38.6% of the total population, represented by the Wa race – most numerous of all minority races.

Centre of Wa Culture: There are 350 thousand persons of the Wa race living in Lincang, representing 2/3 of the Wa population in the People's Republic of China. Cangyuan Wa Minority Autonomous County is the place where Wa minorities live in compact communities. Rich with folk literature and arts, having a unique dietary culture, well-preserved ancient communal villages of the Wa people depicts how a slave society has entered into modern civilization.

Shortcut on Land: Lincang is the shortcut from Kunming to Yangon, Myanmar, on land. The three counties of Cangyuan, Dima and Zhenkang share a 290.8 km-long common national border with Myanmar. The distance from Kunming to Yangon, Myanmar, by road is only 1,893 kms. Therefore, Lincang is reputed to be the “Silk Road of the South” and “Ancient Silk-Tea Route in the South-west.”

Assistance from Sowers Action

Contents of Assistance: school reconstruction, student sponsorship, teacher training, English language exchange activities.

Localities receiving assistance: In 2004, Sowers Action started to provide assistance to Dima, Linxiang, Fengqing, Yunxian, Shuangjiang, Zhengkang, Cangyuan and Yongde.

雲南省昭通市(昭通地區)

Zhaotong City,

Yunnan Province (Zhaotong Region)



地方特色 (自然景觀)

地形複雜：昭通位於雲南省東北部，居於雲嶺高原與四川盆地的結合部，屬典型的山地構造地形，與貴州、四川兩省接壤，地勢南高北低，最低海拔267米，最高海拔4,040米，總面積23,021平方公里。

氣候多樣：氣候屬亞熱帶、暖溫帶共存的高原季風立體氣候，年平均氣溫12.6℃，年平均日照1900小時，年平均降雨量760毫米。

行政區劃：昭通地區轄1區10縣

民族聚居：人口545.97萬人，其中農業人口500.85萬人。全國56個民族中，昭通有31個，有彝、苗、回、白、壯、布依族等少數民族54萬，苗族是昭通人口最多的少數民族，彝族是昭通的土著民族，歷史較為悠久。

地震災害：昭通屬於地震多發地帶。

苗圃資助(傾情資助)

資助內容：重建學校，資助學生，培訓老師，英語交流活動。

資助地點：

2000年開始資助永善縣、彝良縣、

2001年開始資助大關縣、巧家縣

2004年開始資助魯甸縣、鹽津縣、綏江縣、水富縣、鎮雄縣、威信縣及昭陽區。

籌款活動(大愛無疆)

助學長征：2004年的步行籌款活動，途經10省100縣，其中經過威信縣。

Local Characteristics (Natural Landscape)

Complex Topography: Situated in the north-western part of Yunnan Province, Zhaotong lies on a terrain formed by a merger of Yunling Plateau and Sichuan Basin. Having a typical mountainous topography, Zhaotong shares a common border with Sichuan Province and Guizhou Province. High in the south and low in the north, the terrain has its lowest and highest points respectively at 267 meters and 4,040 meters above sea level. Zhaotong has a total area of 23,021 sq. kilometers.

Diversified Climate: three-dimensional highland-monsoonal climate carrying subtropical and temperate characteristics; with the average annual temperature of 12.6°C, average annual sunlight of 1,900 hours and average annual rainfall of 760 mls.

Administration: Zhaotong administers 1 district and 10 counties.

Population: With a total population of 5.4597 million, 5.0085 million people continue to make their living by tilling the land. Of the 56 ethnic races in the People's Republic of China, 31 can be found in Zhaotong, including Yi, Miao, Hui, Bai, Zhuang, Buyi and etc. Of the 54-thousand ethnic minorities living in Zhaotong, people of the Miao race account for the majority. The Yi race, which is indigenous to Zhaotong, has a relatively longer history.

Earthquake: Zhaotong is located inside the seismic zone with frequent occurrences of earthquake.

Assistance from Sowers Action (Substantial Assistance)

Contents of Assistance: School re-construction, student sponsorship, teacher training, English exchange activities.

Localities Receiving Assistance:

In 2000, Sowers Action started to provide assistance to Yongshan County, Yiliang County.

In 2001, Sowers Action started to provide assistance to Dagan County, Qiaojia County.

In 2004, Sowers Action started to provide assistance to Ludian County, Yanjin County, Xujiang County, Shufu County, Zhenxiong County Weixin County and Zhaoyang District.

Fund-raising Event (Love without Frontier)

Long March for Education: the charity walk that took place in 2004 had passed through 10 provinces and 100 counties, where Weixin County was one.



會務回顧 2008-2009年度工作組總結

Matters of Administration in Retrospect

Summary of Working Group Visits 2008-2009

| 考察省份 Region Visited | 派出工作組數量 No. of Working Group | 參與工作組人次 No. of Working Group Members |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 北京 Beijing | 1 | 4 |
| 四川省 Sichuan Province | 26 | 107 |
| 甘肅省 Gansu Province | 24 | 68 |
| 江西省 Jiangxi Province | 1 | 1 |
| 湖南省 Hunan Province | 1 | 2 |
| 貴州省 Guizhou Province | 7 | 24 |
| 雲南省 Yunnan Province | 34 | 133 |
| 廣西壯族自治區 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region | 1 | 2 |
| 廣東省 Guangdong Province | 4 | 11 |
| 四川、甘肅省 Sichuan, Gansu Province | 1 | 3 |
| 四川、貴州省 Sichuan, Guizhou Province | 1 | 6 |
| 四川、雲南省 Sichuan, Yunnan Province | 4 | 10 |
| 雲南、貴州省 Yunnan, Guizhou Province | 1 | 2 |
| 寧夏、陝西、甘肅省 Ningxia, Shaanxi, Gansu Province | 1 | 8 |
| | 107 | 381 |