



年報

Annual Report

2009/10

助人自助 對抗貧窮
Working with people against poverty



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2009年7月雲南地震後，楚雄州葡萄村的兒童與家人一起，接受樂施會的食米援助。
Children accompany their families to receive rice from Oxfam in Putao village, Chuxiong county, following the Yunnan earthquake in July 2009.

前言 FOREWORD

消滅貧窮，是樂施會每項工作的終極目標。我們了解貧窮源於錯綜複雜的因素，所以樂施會從多方面進行減貧工作：緊急援助、長期經濟發展項目，以倡議扭轉現行政策和陳舊成規，並通過公眾教育加深全球對貧窮的認知，希望所有人都能夠成為負責任的世界公民。

這本年報，勾勒了樂施會過去一年來，對抗貧窮的主要工作。

在這一年裡(2009/10)，我們緊急回應了多次大型天災，包括海地地震、菲律賓兩次嚴重颱風，以及中國內地的地震、旱災和洪水。樂施會的工作重點在於拯救生命，協助災民重拾生計。工作每每需要長期策劃，不僅要恢復災區經濟發展，也要協助當地居民預早作防災準備，減輕未來的損害。

我們在中國內地的工作，是這種雙管齊下的綜合減貧方式的範例。我們的緊急救援與鄉村發展項目，贏得當地人民與政府的尊重和信任，讓我們可以參與扶貧政策方針的商議和制定，致力改善貧窮人的生活。我們與中央、省、縣各級政府的關係，在各方面都持續深化和擴大，彼此透過經年累月的實際減貧行動，建立起良好的溝通管道，成為互信互諒的合作夥伴。

在越南的工作也有相若的成效——我們獲得越南政府的邀請，參與少數民族扶貧政策規劃。

我們另外一項重要的減貧工作，是鼓勵有權有錢的政府和企業加入扶貧工作的行列。樂施會不斷在區域、國家與國際等層次組織倡議活動，研討氣候變化、企業社會責任等課題，以彰顯採取實際行動縮減貧富差距的需要。

每月固定捐款的夥伴是我們的骨幹支持者。我們衷心感謝他們風雨不改的支持。我們也十分感謝那些慷慨捐助緊急救援行動，和參與樂施會毅行者籌款活動的人士。

只有滿腔熱誠、經驗豐富的團隊，才能在不同的範疇與貧窮對抗，確保計劃的設計和執行，終能惠及最貧窮，最需要的社區。適時調度資金、掌控財政狀況，這種專業行政能力，同樣是樂施會執行減貧工作時，不可或缺的條件。我們對所有敬業的員工和合作夥伴，努力不懈維持高水準的表現致以感謝。

樂施會的年報，秉承透明度與問責性的原則，與各持分者分享年度工作的重要訊息。我們歡迎你的回應，協助我們改善工作品質，及增加各界對我們扶貧工作的了解。



盧子健 董事會主席
Lo Chi Kin, Council Chair



施日莊 總裁
John Sayer, Director General

At heart, all of Oxfam's work contributes to the eradication of poverty. We are aware that poverty is complex, rooted in a variety of causes. That is why Oxfam fights poverty on many fronts – with emergency relief aid, long-term economic development projects, advocacy work to change policies and practices, and public education to expand global awareness so that we can all play a responsible part in today's and tomorrow's world.

This Annual Report provides an overview of the variety of Oxfam Hong Kong's work against poverty over the past year.

In 2009-10, we responded to several major disasters: the Haiti earthquake, two damaging typhoons in the Philippines, earthquakes, drought and floods in China. Saving lives and helping restore people's means of living is one important focus for Oxfam. This work is frequently combined with longer-term work, not only to recover livelihoods, but to ensure communities are better prepared and less vulnerable to future natural disasters.

Our work in China is a good example of our integrated approach. Our emergency response and projects at the village level have earned us respect and trust and given us the access we need to discuss policy changes which we believe will help improve the lives of poor people. Relations with the Chinese government departments at county, provincial and national levels continue to grow in depth and breadth as day-to-day practical action on poverty helps build dialogue, trust and partnership.

The same is true in Vietnam, where we have been invited to advise the government on its national policy for poverty reduction among minority groups.

It is also important to encourage those with power and wealth – governments and corporations – to play an effective part in ending poverty. Oxfam's local, national and international campaigns on issues like climate change and corporate social responsibility continue to highlight the need for action to close the gap between rich and poor.

It is our monthly donors who provide the backbone of support so we can carry out our work, and we wish to sincerely thank them for their consistent backing. We are also grateful to all who are moved to offer one-time donations to help in times of emergency and to those who participate in Oxfam fundraising events such as Trailwalker.

Fighting poverty on many fronts requires a team of committed and experienced colleagues, who can ensure that programmes are planned and implemented so that they benefit the neediest and poorest people, and managed to ensure that funds are well handled and carefully monitored. This is the professional administration that Oxfam considers important in the fight against poverty. We would like to thank our dedicated staff and our partners for working hard to maintain these high standards.

Each year, Oxfam Hong Kong's Annual Report seeks to demonstrate the transparency and accountability of the organisation towards its full range of stakeholders. As part of this, we welcome your ideas on how we can continue to expand our accountability and communicate our work against poverty.

關於樂施會 WHO WE ARE

樂施會是獨立運作的國際發展與人道援助機構。

我們的願望，是消除世上的貧窮，讓男男女女都能享受幸福的生活，平等的權利。

「助人自助，對抗貧窮」是我們最重要的使命。我們了解貧窮的起源錯綜複雜，減貧工作也要從多方面著手。

我們是1995年成立的樂施會國際聯會14個成員之一。聯會成員分享共同的目標與理念，但是大致維持獨立運作，聯會成員旗下的附屬單位，遍及99個國家。

自2010年起，樂施會開始整合各聯會成員的工作項目，統一協調規劃，提高我們全球每年8.7億美元(約67.6億港元)經費的使用效率，攜手對抗世界貧窮問題。

Oxfam Hong Kong is an independent development and humanitarian organisation with an international scope. We envision a world free of poverty where women and men enjoy well-being and rights.

Our core mission is **working with people against poverty**. Recognising that the causes of poverty are many and complex, we use a multidimensional approach to tackle this problem.

Oxfam Hong Kong is one of 14 affiliates in the Oxfam international confederation that began in 1995. While allied in purpose and perspective, these organisations have functioned largely independently, with different affiliates working in a total of 99 countries.

Starting in 2010, Oxfam is working towards bringing the projects of all the affiliates together under a single strategy and management structure, in order to maximise the impact of the US\$870 million we spend altogether each year to help people fight poverty.

發展項目

我們在窮困的地區支援各種發展工作，尤其是在那些可以經由改善生計，顯著提昇人民生活水準的發展中地方。我們採取綜合的發展策略模式，與當地團體合作，特別重視由婦女主導的組織，協助她們積極改善社區生活。

Development Programmes

We implement development programmes in impoverished areas where our support can demonstrably improve people's well-being, especially by strengthening their livelihoods and increasing their resilience to disasters. We take an integrated approach, working with local organisations and groups, especially women, helping to empower them to work for positive change for their communities.

人道救援

無論是天災還是人禍，都帶給窮人和弱勢社群難以估計的苦難，他們不但無力處理災難所帶來的人身安全和生計的威脅，也沒有獲得外界足夠的援助。我們不但提供緊急救援，供應食物、食水和藥品，更進一步協助他們重建社區，重拾生計。

Humanitarian Response

Disasters, whether caused by natural events or conflict, create immeasurable suffering for poor and vulnerable communities that lack the ability to manage the impact of disasters on their lives and livelihoods, and often receive little aid. We provide emergency support, including food, shelter, water and hygiene kits, and follow up with rehabilitation assistance to help the poorest people rebuild and improve their lives.

倡議與發展教育

造成貧窮的原因之一，是許多不公平、不公義的政策與陋習，它們存在於政府、團體組織、企業、社會等不同層面裡。因此，樂施會舉辦公眾倡議運動，發展教育課程，提高公眾意識，關注貧窮議題，了解貧窮的成因及解決方法。我們倡導公平的政策，力圖改變陳舊的思維，糾正不公允的行為。

Advocacy and Development Education

Among the causes of poverty are unjust and unfair policies and practices at the level of governments and institutions, corporations, and society in general. Oxfam therefore conducts public campaigns and development education programmes to raise awareness about poverty, its causes and solutions; develop and propose fair policies; and change mindsets as well as behaviours.



樂施會國際聯會 International Confederation of Oxfam

樂施會香港為全球 14 個地方的樂施會組成的樂施會國際聯會其中一名成員
Oxfam Hong Kong is one of 14 affiliates in the international confederation of Oxfam. They include:

樂施會美國
樂施會澳洲
樂施會比利時
樂施會加拿大
樂施會法國
樂施會德國
樂施會英國

Oxfam America
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam-in-Belgium
Oxfam Canada
Oxfam France
Oxfam Germany
Oxfam Great Britain

樂施會香港
樂施會墨西哥 (自 2009 年 10 月起)
樂施會荷蘭
樂施會新西蘭
樂施會魁北克
樂施會西班牙
樂施會愛爾蘭

Oxfam Hong Kong
Oxfam Mexico (Starting October 2009)
Oxfam Novib (Netherlands)
Oxfam New Zealand
Oxfam Québec
Intermón Oxfam (Spain)
Oxfam Ireland

工作地區 WHERE WE WORK

在2009/10財政年度期間，樂施會在27個國家開展了1,388個項目，中國內地佔超過一半以上。我們在內地長期進行災難拯救與生計發展工作，在這個穩固的基礎上，持續擴大我們的工作領域，特別專注在全國最貧脊的西部和西南部省份。

我們長期在東南亞地區尤其是菲律賓和越南工作，在南亞和非洲南部，我們也累積多年的扶貧經驗。在這些地方，我們目睹長期投資於社區發展所帶來顯著的成果——當地社區團體更自立、更自信、更積極參與可持續的經濟活動，當地女性也賦予更多權利。

在這些地區，我們回應緊急救援，協助社區長期發展，合作夥伴包括樂施會國際聯會各地的成員、當地民間組織與政府機構。

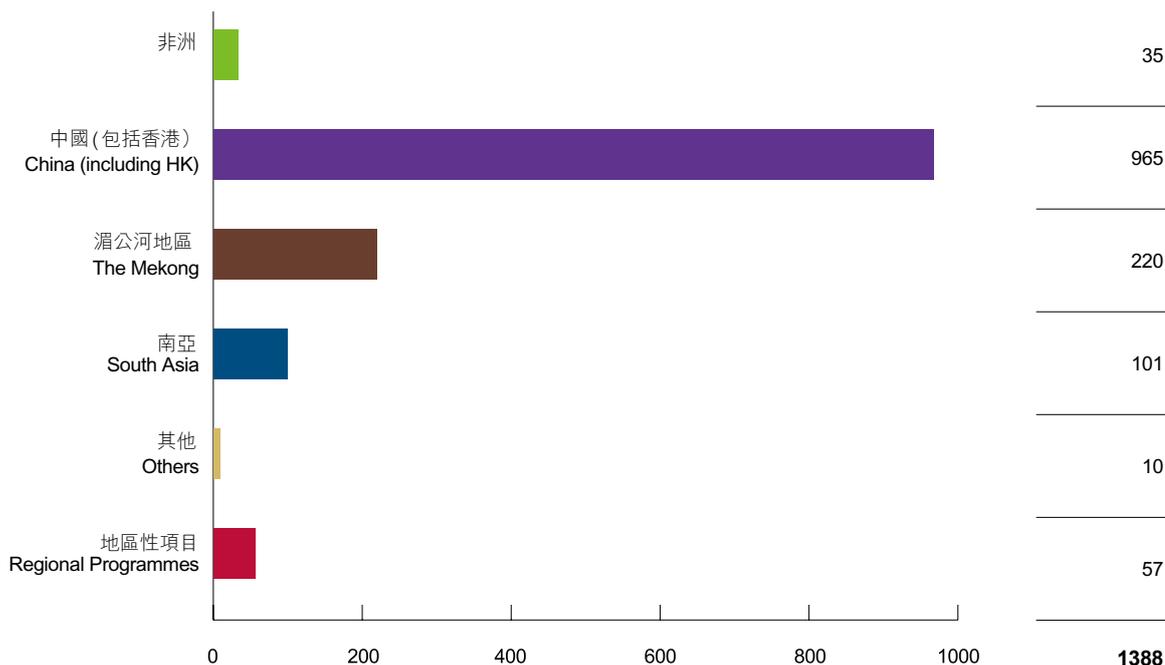
During the 2009-10 fiscal year, Oxfam Hong Kong conducted 1,388 projects in 27 countries. More than half of these were in China, where our long record of responsiveness to emergency and development needs has allowed us to steadily expand our work, particularly in the poorest western and southwestern provinces.

We have a long history of working in Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines and Vietnam, and also years of experience in South Asia and Southern Africa. Here we have seen the long-term and medium-term results of investment in development – communities and groups that have grown more self-reliant and self-confident, engaged in more sustainable economic activities, with women more empowered.

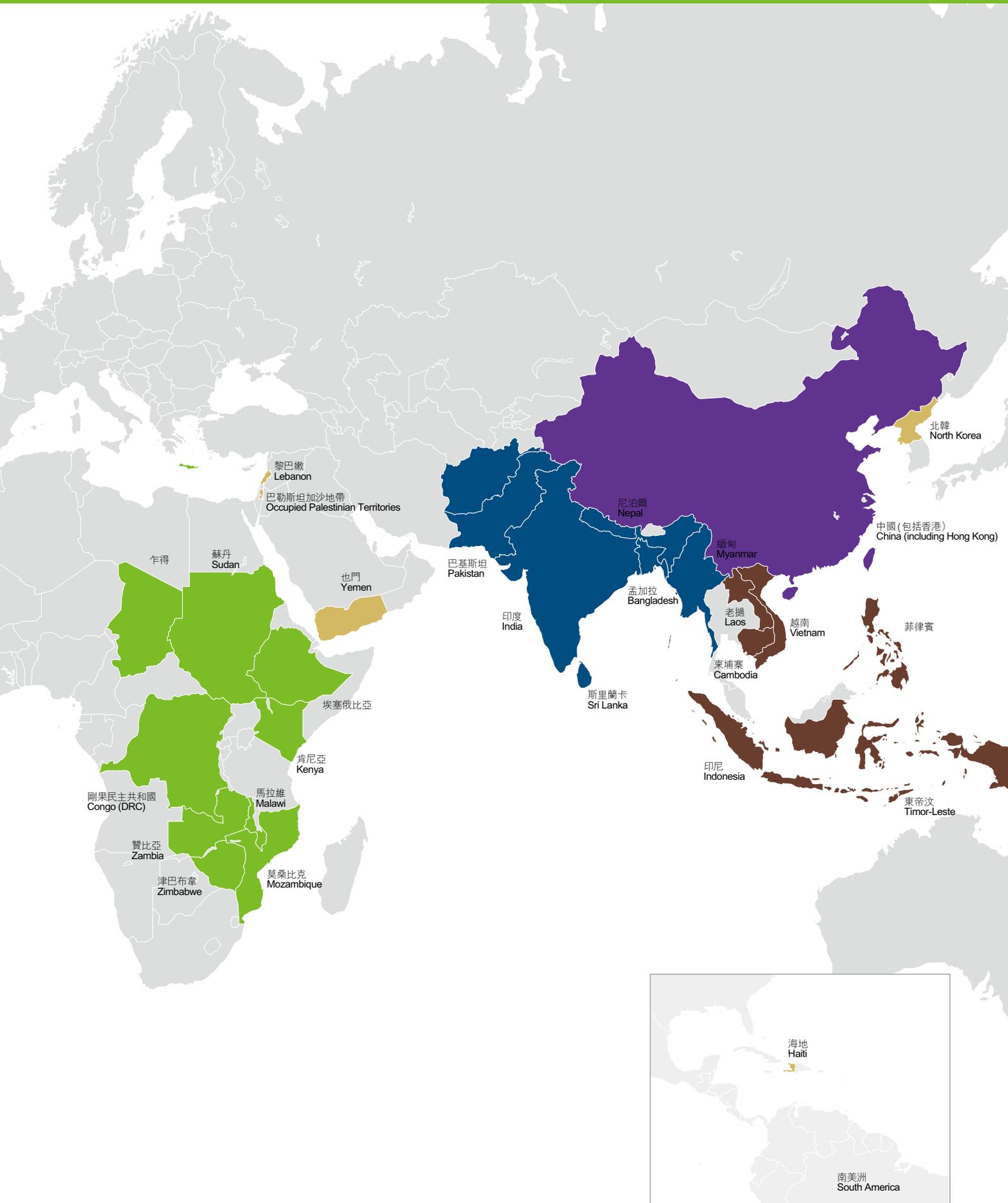
In these areas we have been responding to development needs and emergencies in cooperation with other Oxfam affiliates, local partner organisations and government bodies.

樂施會在全世界各地 Oxfam Hong Kong around the world

本年度內有 1,388 個項目在以下 27 個地區進行
1,388 projects this year in 27 countries



詳盡的項目表已上載於樂施會網頁，歡迎瀏覽。
The complete list of projects is available on our website.





Lu Van Mang 與家人住在義安省名叫Lau的農村，以養牛為生。他在2006年參加樂施會的養牛計劃，得到一頭牛並學習飼養技巧。現在已經擁有五頭牛，生活大為改善。(照片提供：黃嘉慶)

Lu Van Mang, a participant in an Oxfam Hong Kong cattle-raising project, with his family and cows in Lau village, Nghe An province, Vietnam. (Photo: Ricky Wong)

在越南未雨綢繆

Adjusting to climate change in Vietnam

越南海岸線綿長，數百萬人口居住在三角洲低窪地區，飽受氣候變化的威脅。近年來，越南雨量暴增，亦難以預測暴雨何時降臨，農民無法計劃播種時期，農作物收成下跌。颱風、洪水和山泥傾瀉，來勢越來越猛烈。

2009年9至10月，兩個巨型颱風吹襲越南，受災人數以百萬計，187人不幸喪生。樂施會迅速回應，運送乾淨食水、衛生設備、食物、雨衣、毛毯、紗籠（東南亞人的傳統服裝）和肥皂等救災物資。

緊急援助可以及時拯救災民，但是在高度危險的地區，更重要的是平時的防禦工作。為了減輕天災對居民的影響，在廣治省等地區，居民參與樂施會提供天災來襲的應變技巧訓練，學習如何疏散、進行基本急救、了解天氣預報系統，同時訓練婦女和小童學習游泳。

Vietnam, with its long coastline and millions of people living in delta regions, is very much at risk from the effects of climate change. Rains have become heavier and unpredictable, affecting farmers' planting schedules, and harvests have become smaller. There have been more high-intensity typhoons as well as floods and landslides.

In September and October 2009, two typhoons struck Vietnam, killing 187 people and affecting millions. Oxfam responded with water, sanitation and hygiene systems as well as food, tarpaulins, blankets, sarongs and soap.

For vulnerable communities, disaster preparedness is more important than emergency relief. In Quang Tri province, Oxfam is running training sessions in evacuation procedures, life-saving skills, basic first aid, and in early weather warning systems. Women and children are also taught how to swim.



務農的 Vi Thi Xuyen，餘暇會在義安省清章縣的家裡織布和製作手工藝品，幫補家計。(照片提供：柯慧玲)

Farmer Vi Thi Xuyen weaves and makes handicrafts for extra income, at her home in Thanh Chuong district, Nghe An province. (Photo: Elaine Or)

樂施會正在與越南政府磋商，把災害防治和氣候變化納入官方發展計劃中，這些計劃包括資源調配到農業、醫療和漁業等項目。

強化女性角色

一如世界很多受氣候變化影響的地區，廣治省裡的男性多半在城市工作，留下婦女在家耕田、餵養牲畜、打水、收集柴枝，照顧孩子。日間，婦女通常還得在外工作，幫忙補貼家用。

在災難時，女性常常在防災、救災和重建過程中鮮有發言權。樂施會特別配合婦女在緊急救災工作中的需要，例如把援救的現金直接交到她們手中，賦予她們財政決策權，讓她們決定如何花費。我們為女性提供能力培訓，並鼓勵她們參與社區團體活動。

2009年，樂施會和聯合國發展計劃(UNDP)、聯合國婦女發展基金會(UNIFEM)合作，進行一項嶄新的實地考察，成果匯集為一篇深度報告：“Responding to Climate Changes in Vietnam: Opportunities for improving gender equality”（簡譯為《越南氣候變化的回響：創造兩性平等的契機》）。這篇報告及後在越南一個全國性研討會上發表；是次研討會是當年12月在哥本哈根舉行的聯合國氣候變化大會(COP15)的一連串先行會議。樂施會在會議中引述這篇報告的內容，闡述性別平等的重要性。

Oxfam is working with the Vietnamese government to include disaster risk reduction and climate change considerations as part of the government's development activities. This includes budget allocations for capacity-building programmes among teams from the agriculture, health and fisheries sectors.

Strengthening women's roles

The trend in Quang Tri, as elsewhere around the world, is that men tend to migrate to the cities in search of jobs while women remain behind to farm the land, care for the livestock, collect water and firewood, raise the children, and often work as day labourers to earn cash.

Typically, women have relatively little voice or participation in disaster preparedness, relief and reconstruction. Oxfam has worked to involve women by making them direct recipients of cash distributions, giving them the right to make decisions in spending the cash for the family, and including them in capacity-building activities and community-based organisations.

In 2009, Oxfam Hong Kong cooperated with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Development Fund for Women on new field research contributing to the report “Responding to Climate Changes in Vietnam: Opportunities for improving gender equality.” A national workshop was held as part of the lead-up to the U.N. Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009, and Oxfam used this report to highlight gender issues at that conference.

有健康的牛，才有蓬勃的經濟

樂施會與社區充權與合作促進會(Advancement of Community Empowerment and Partnership)合作，在義安省的奇山縣和相陽縣，協助農民繁殖更多牛隻，提高牛隻品質。我們確保所有牛隻接受防疫注射和餵食營養飼料，然後選擇在最適合的時機把牠們出售，以賣得較高的價錢。這項工作的目標，在於確保這些社區內居民有可持續的生計，促進區內居民的健康、教育和整體生活水平。一番努力後，市場對奇山縣和相陽縣的牛隻趨之若鶩。我們希望這兩個縣的成功，可以樹立模範，吸引其他地區仿效。

Healthier cows for a healthier economy

Oxfam and its partner organisation, the Advancement of Community Empowerment and Partnership, are working with small-holder farmers in Ky Son and Tuong Duong districts to increase their herds and add value to their cattle. All animals are vaccinated and raised on healthy diets, then sold at optimum times in their life cycle to increase their market value. The goal is to ensure sustainable livelihoods for these communities, leading to improvements in health, education and overall well-being. As demand increases for high-quality animals, other communities may follow suit.



四川省理縣蒲溪鄉休溪村，樂施會員工李弘與羌族婦女一起進行工作檢討。

Oxfam Hong Kong staff Li Hong conducts a project evaluation with women from the Qiang ethnic minority in Xiuxi village, Puxi township of Lixian county, Sichuan.

汶川大地震：重建家園，強化社區 Rebuilding shattered communities in China

2008年5月的一場大地震，摧毀了中國西南部無數的房屋、學校和村莊，那裡的居民無法重過地震之前的生活。

樂施會和居民聯手，在偏遠貧窮的災區，推行5年重建計劃，不但計劃重建家園，更要提昇他們的生活品質。嶄新的道路、學校、供水系統，各項基礎建設相繼落成，改變了社區的面貌。更重要的是，當地居民親手參與建設工程，這些工作成果，帶給他們高度的歸屬感。

地震過後，樂施會總共協助了四川、甘肅和陝西三個省份約200個社區，扶持超過75萬名災民。基礎建設重建之外，我們也開辦培訓課程，訓練政府及民間組織的工作人員認知社區參與的規劃與技巧，包括財政管理、全面項目經營和兩性區別。

樂施會是第一個與中央政府合作的國際組織，我們與國務院扶貧開發領導小組在2009年1月簽署備忘錄，進行災後重建及修復工作。樂施會的合作夥伴，遍及各級政府、內地民間組織和

Rural residents in southwest China feared their lives would never be the same after a major earthquake destroyed their homes, schools and villages in May 2008. They were right.

Oxfam Hong Kong committed to a five-year plan to work with people in impoverished and remote areas affected by the earthquake, not only to rebuild their lives, but to improve them. New roads, schools, water systems and other infrastructure have changed the contours of their communities. Most importantly, the people have a sense of ownership because they did much of the work themselves.

Since the disaster struck, Oxfam has assisted more than 750,000 people in about 200 communities in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces. In addition to infrastructure, projects have included training workshops for government and NGO workers to build skills and capacity in the community-based participatory approach, financial management, overall project management and gender sensitivity.

Oxfam has been working in cooperation with the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development. Oxfam is the first international development organisation to form a partnership with the central government unit, with a Memorandum

教育團體。截至2010年5月12日，我們共參與了110個項目，投放超過6,200萬港元。

基礎建設尚待重建

我們對2009年的災後重建工作進行評估，發現小型基礎建設的修建仍然相當落後，經費預算必須調整。在四川省，基建工程預算，從省經費的50%，上調至70%。生計發展仍然是重點項目，佔省預算20%，5%撥用於社區及夥伴人才培訓，5%分配到中國備災中心。

2009年1月，樂施會在成都成立中國備災中心，儲備賑災物資。截至2010年3月，備災中心的庫存包括2,000幅搭建帳篷的防水彩條布、1,000張棉被。蘭州、昆明和貴陽三個城市，也設有物資儲備。

樂施會選定甘肅為重點地區，與數個當地組織合作。甘肅是中國最貧困的省份之一，但是從各界獲得的災後援助卻少於四川省，我們發現當地校舍重建和小型基礎建設仍然極度缺乏。因此，我們將甘肅的重建預算，撥款70%到此類型建設，25%分配到生計項目、5%分配到人才培訓建設。陝西的情況相仿，樂施會深入最貧困的重災區，進行重建工程，60%省預算規劃在小型基礎建設；35%生計復原；5%人才培訓。

of Understanding signed in January 2009. We have partnered with government poverty alleviation offices at the national, provincial or county level, with mainland NGOs and with educational institutions. As of 12 May 2010, two years after the earthquake, we have spent HK\$62,093,402 on 110 projects.

Infrastructure still greatest need

A review of rehabilitation work in 2009 showed there were still extensive and urgent needs for basic infrastructure repair. Therefore, Oxfam adjusted its budget for basic infrastructure, originally at 50 per cent, to 70 per cent in Sichuan. It will also continue to focus on livelihood projects, at 20 per cent of the budget; capacity building to develop skills with community groups at 5 per cent; and maintaining the China Disaster Preparedness Centre at 5 per cent.

In January 2009, Oxfam opened the China Disaster Preparedness Centre in Chengdu to stock relief supplies. In March 2010 the supplies in the warehouse included 2,000 sheets of waterproof fabric and 1,000 quilts. Supplies are also being stored in Lanzhou, Kunming and Guiyang.

Oxfam also opted to work with communities in Gansu, one of China's poorest provinces, that received less assistance from government and other aid agencies than those in Sichuan. Finding that funding for permanent schools and basic infrastructure is still needed, Oxfam is allocating 70 per cent of its funds for Gansu to this work, with 25 per cent for livelihood projects and 5 per cent for capacity building. The story in Shaanxi, where Oxfam is working in the worst-hit areas with high levels of poverty, is similar. Here, 60 per cent of funding is for basic infrastructure, 35 per cent for livelihood recovery and 5 per cent for capacity building.

在安穩的地方學習

在甘肅省，學童教育是樂施會的優先考量。其中一個例子在安定區的花峴子小學，校舍在地震中損毀嚴重，學校208名學童無法安全上課，樂施會投資將近43萬人民幣，蓋起一棟強固的建築。

一位學生說：「以前冬天，教室裡非常冷，冷風從土牆的隙縫吹進來，現在新教室暖和多了。」王宏校長續道：「新校舍非常安全，家長不用再擔心孩子的安全了。我們學校離村裡最近，家長都希望孩子在這裡唸書。」

A safe place to study

In Gansu province, education for children has been a priority for Oxfam. When the Huaxianzi Primary School in Anding district was so damaged that it was no longer safe for its 208 students, Oxfam allocated 429,898 yuan to rebuild the school to meet safety standards.

"Before, during the winter, it was freezing in the classroom," one student said. "The icy wind blew right through the crevices in the mud wall. Now, it's warmer in the brand-new classroom." Principal Wang Hong added, "The new school is very safe, so the parents no longer worry about the security of their children. And our school is near the village, so parents would rather their children be here than anywhere else."



甘肅省安定區，樂施會所建的花峴子小學的學生。
Students at the Huaxianzi Primary School built by Oxfam in Anding district, Gansu province, China

發展項目重點 Development programme highlights

菲律賓棉蘭老島：開闢一片新天地

棉蘭老島是菲律賓最貧困的地區，當地居民在貧窮及暴力兩股惡勢力的夾縫中生存。樂施會與當地的夥伴，企圖在紛擾的社會紛爭中，開闢出一片可以永續發展的生活樂土。我們傾力協助穆斯林，其他少數民族，和小商家，在棉蘭老島中部的卡拉加區和穆斯林自治區裡，為流離失所的婦女、成人與小童提供一個安全的庇護所。

為了使小農民可以進入主流銷售市場，樂施會與 Kasanyangan Rural Development Foundation Inc. (KRDFI) 合作，協助 100 名小農（其中 60 名女性）展開橡膠樹的種植計劃。我們提供幼苗給農夫培育，傳授種植橡膠樹的技巧。我們的計劃，所帶來可行性投資和減貧的成果，引起當地政府的重視，他們也開始發展同類型計劃，推廣當地橡膠業，提供種子及技術援助。

我們也鼓勵農民在種植橡膠樹之餘，開始耕種蔬菜作為輔助作物：我們培訓農民種植蔬菜，策劃市場行銷，包括尋求當地銷售渠道、資金週轉途徑，徵詢供應商回饋意見。農民參與計劃後，都發現原來蔬菜種植，具有高度潛在收益。

樂施會在棉蘭老島有 15 個當地組織合作夥伴，KRDFI 只是其中之一。Paglilingkod Batas Pangkapatiran Foundation (PBPF) 是樂施會另一個合作組織。我們協助農民發展社區共用耕地，家庭宗族之間，集體種植多樣農作物，不但增加收入，也保障糧食供應；農民使用天然泥土，結合各種節水措施，栽種稻米、香蕉和木薯，養殖內陸魚塘。

「社會企業」是其中一項實驗：有一個社區撥出了 50 公頃土地，由本地農民種植蕉麻和香蕉，然後集體銷售，一步一步建立起本土經濟。

Philippines: Strengthening local economy

The twin problems of poverty and violent conflict confront the people of Mindanao, the poorest region in the Philippines. In the midst of ongoing civil strife, Oxfam has been working with local partners to achieve sustainable livelihoods and greater protection for Muslims and other minorities, small asset holders and internally displaced men, women and children in Caraga, Central Mindanao and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

With the aim of getting small-holder farmers into mainstream markets, Oxfam is working with the Kasanyangan Rural Development Foundation Inc. (KRDFI) and 100 farmers, 60 of them women, on a rubber tree farming project. The farmers are provided with seedlings and taught rubber tree farming techniques. The local government, seeing the programme as a viable investment and strategy to reduce poverty, is designing a municipal rubber development plan and also helping provide seeds and technical assistance to farmers.

As a secondary crop, farmers are encouraged to grow vegetables in between the rubber trees, and attend training in vegetable production and marketing, including identifying local market outlets, credit facilities and equipment suppliers. Farmers involved in this project have discovered that, contrary to their expectations, they can earn high incomes from vegetable farming.

KRDFI is just one of Oxfam's 15 partner organisations in Mindanao. Another is the Paglilingkod Batas Pangkapatiran Foundation (PBPF), which is assisting farmers to develop communal fields where households and clans can grow crops to generate income and increase their food security. Using traditional soil and water conservation measures, farmers are planting rice, bananas and cassava and developing inland fish ponds.

One community has set aside 50 hectares as a "social enterprise," where local farmers decided to plant abaca and bananas and to market them collectively in an effort to build up the local economy.



菲律賓南蘇里高省的蕉麻農，使用片皮機抽取可出售的纖維。在樂施會的協助下，他們計劃增加蕉麻產量，鞏固行銷，與買家商討加價。
Abaca farmers in Surigao del Sur, Philippines, use a splitting machine to produce fibre for sale.



東爪哇省瑪琅市的婦女，在家編製出口用的羽毛球拍。每製成 12 隻球拍，她們便可賺取 2,000 至 2,500 盧比 (1.70 至 2.10 港元) 的收入，而每天的製作量約 60 隻。(照片提供: Rendra Almtsier)

Home-based women workers in Malang, East Java, Indonesia make badminton rackets for export. They are paid from 2,000 - 2,500 rupiahs (HK\$1.70 - \$2.10) per dozen, and can produce about five dozen per day. (Photo: Rendra Almtsier)

印尼的隱形在家女工：團結就是力量

很多貧困的印尼婦女是社會上的隱形女工，她們在家裡和家庭式小工場工作，編製衣物、手工藝品、草帽、毯子等產品。她們的收入非常微薄，工酬不是按小時計算，而是依據成品數量。工作環境缺乏安全設施，社會也漠視她們的存在。她們的個人安全健康以及工作都缺乏保障。

這些婦女的家庭變成一座座迷你工廠，損害家庭生活品質。雖然產品原料由僱主提供，但工人需要自資購買工具，自行支付電費、水費，這種例子屢見不鮮。

為了協助這群隱形女工，爭取法律社會保障，樂施會與東爪哇省的 Association of Women Homeworkers of Indonesia (印尼在家女工協會，簡稱 HWPRI) 合作，樂施會提供訓練和簡易財務等策略資源，協助這個基層的本土協會，完善組織結構，穩健財政。

HWPRI 的任務是協助在家女工，共同成立獨立的合作社，自行負責生產，宣傳，出售貨品，不用以低價出售貨品，讓公司謀取暴利。她們也積極提倡性別平等，為在家工作的工人爭取權益。不久之前，印尼當局仍然無視這些女工的處境，但是當地政府已經漸漸承認，這些女工也是勞動階層的重要成員，應該享有同樣的法律權益。

HWPRI 會員人數已經突破 2,000 大關，未來預期會繼續增加。樂施會將努力協助 HWPRI 成為獨立的機構，在東爪哇省建立穩固的網絡，為婦女工作者爭取權益，為印尼豎立勞工組織的典範。

Indonesia: Uniting home-based workers

Many impoverished women in Indonesia work out of their homes or in neighbourhood workshops, making clothes, handicrafts, straw hats and shuttlecocks, for example. Their low wages are based on output rather than working hours. They work in precarious and insecure conditions, unprotected by labour law and without regard for safety and health standards.

These women's homes become mini-factories, undermining their families' living conditions. Raw materials are provided by companies that contract their work, but the workers often must pay for their own tools and the use of electricity and water.

To assist these women workers in gaining legal and social protection, Oxfam has partnered with the Association of Women Homeworkers of Indonesia (HWPRI) in East Java. Through training and micro-finance initiatives, Oxfam is helping this grassroots organisation become organisationally and financially sustainable.

HWPRI is helping home-based women workers create cooperatives so they can produce, promote and market their own products, rather than merely churning out piece work for companies who pay them little then sell the goods for much higher prices. It is also campaigning for gender equality and advocating for the protection of home-based workers' rights. Until recently, these women workers were virtually invisible to policymakers, but gradually local governments are coming to recognise that they should have legal rights as productive members of the workforce.

HWPRI currently has over 2,000 members, and this number is expected to increase. Oxfam is helping HWPRI become an independent and sustainable organisation of women workers with a strong network in East Java, as a model for similar groups throughout the country.



東爪哇省瑪琅市 Maduran 村的婦女，為將要出口的鞋子加上橡膠鞋底。(照片提供: Rendra Almtsier)
A woman attaches rubber soles to shoes for export in Maduran village, Malang, East Java. (Photo: Rendra Almtsier)



贊比亞首都盧薩卡東南面 170 公里，Chiawa 居民頭頂水桶。

Local villagers carry water in buckets in the Chiawa area, 170 km southeast of Lusaka, in the Zambezi Valley, Zambia.

非洲南部：從救援走向復健之路

2009年3月到5月之間，大型洪水侵襲非洲南部，贊比亞是災情最嚴重的國家之一。這裡，糧食早已普遍匱乏，現在天災更將高達203,000的居民逼迫到饑荒邊緣，道路橋樑都遭破壞。贊比亞政府向國際組織求援，協助食水、衛生、健康、教育、基礎設施等重建工程，樂施會立即回應，從我們的緊急援助基金中撥款。

非洲對自然災害的反應，一向比較被動，以救災為主，非常依賴外界援助。樂施會主張揚棄這種被動的思維與舊政策，把重心轉向積極主動的災害防治，災後重建，進一步處理背後更深層的社會問題：長期貧困和環境破壞，包括砍伐林木、週期性旱災，饑荒和土地沙漠化。

樂施會去年在莫桑比克和贊比亞兩國，正式展開天災風險防禦計劃，由當地本土組織主導，強化社區抵抗天災和災後重建的能力，計劃重點在培養居民的反應能力，包括提昇婦女的角色。在莫桑比克，居民開始從無線電通訊網路，即時接收相關氣候資訊，在天災前夕，充份事先防範，防止災難擴大。

在紓緩天災方面，樂施會引進革新的農耕方法，幫助農民多元化謀生，引入耐旱農作物，改善雨水收集的效率，推動各種環保措施。

Southern Africa: Beyond relief to resilience

From March to May 2009, massive floods hit southern Africa. In Zambia, one of the worst-hit countries, the disaster depleted already scarce supplies of food and more than 203,000 people required food aid. Roads and bridges were destroyed. The Zambian government requested assistance from international agencies for water, sanitation, health, education and infrastructure repair, and Oxfam responded with emergency funds.

Although such emergency response is vital when disaster strikes, Oxfam is encouraging communities and governments in Africa to change their thinking and policy to focus on disaster prevention, preparedness and recovery. This includes addressing underlying issues of chronic poverty and environmental degradation, including deforestation, recurrent droughts and famine, and desertification.

Therefore Oxfam last year initiated two disaster risk reduction projects, one in Mozambique and one in Zambia. Implemented by locally based organisations, the initiatives will strengthen communities' resources to withstand, respond and recover from disasters. The focus is on building residents' capacity to act, including strengthening women's roles. In Mozambique, for instance, radio communicators are being used as a way to inform and prepare people to cope with likely disasters.

To help mitigate the effects of disaster, Oxfam is introducing innovative agricultural practices and strategies to help diversify people's livelihoods, creative approaches for effective rainwater harvesting, drought-tolerant crops, and various environmental protection measures.



雲南省祿勸縣，農民正在修剪桃樹。桃樹是農民參加社區發展計劃時所種植的。
A farmer prunes peach trees planted as part of a community development project in Luquan county, Yunnan province.

中國西南：一分耕耘，一分收穫

樂施會一向提倡接受援助的貧困民眾，應該積極參與我們的減貧工作，這個方法也應用在中國西南邊陲省份。我們長期的努力，最近取得重大的進展。2006年5月，中國政府與世界銀行開始合作，選取60個最貧困的農村，試行社區導向的發展模式，計劃相當成功，顯示我們倡導的這種基層帶動的減貧模式，開始獲得廣泛的認同。

2009年10月，樂施會正式與國務院扶貧辦合作，在廣西、雲南兩個西南省份，14個偏遠農村，試行一項社區導向發展計劃，展開為期兩年的工作。

此發展計劃的成果令人鼓舞。在雲南南華縣前場村，當地的彝族婦女，因為不識字和不懂說漢語，長期扮演被動卑微的角色，在我們的減貧工作中，她們開始參與決策過程，協助制定工作預算。

在苗族和彝族居住的板橋村，村民經商議後，確定減貧工作的首要任務，是開闢一條長達11.42公里的山區公路，方便把農作物運到城市銷售，也可確保日常必需品的安全運送。村民接受樂施會的建議，決定貢獻勞力，參與興建公路工程，省下近24%的整體預算經費。村民也引進高透明度的簿記制度，紀錄詳細收支和村民的工作量。

一切還處於起步階段。隨著村民得到更多支援，有力自主發展，我們相信中國西南將會經歷更重大的改變。

China: Bringing change in villages

Oxfam Hong Kong has been engaging impoverished people in the task of eradicating poverty in rural China since 1987. Our efforts received a boost when the Chinese government kick-started a pilot scheme in May 2006 to try a community-based development model in 60 of the country's poorest villages. The success of this scheme has brought widespread recognition for the bottom-up approach.

In October 2009, Oxfam Hong Kong began a pilot scheme for community-based development, together with the Provincial Offices of Poverty Alleviation and Development of Yunnan and Guangxi, provinces where we have been engaged for many years. We initiated two-year projects in 14 remote villages in seven counties.

The results are encouraging. In the village of Qianchang in Yunnan's Nanhua county, women are taking part in the decision-making process and helping administer the use of project funds – a sharp departure from the traditional role of women in their Yi minority community. Women here have long been subordinate to men, due in part to their high rate of illiteracy and poor command of Mandarin.

In Banqiao village, whose residents belong to the Yi and Miao minorities, villagers decided their top priority was to build an 11,420-metre road to transport farm produce to the city and ensure safe delivery of daily necessities. At Oxfam's request, the villagers agreed to take the construction work into their own hands, trimming nearly 24 per cent in labour costs from the budget. They also set up a transparent bookkeeping system to record the management of funds and local labour input.

This is only the beginning. We expect to see many more changes as villagers are given the support they need to take charge of their own development.



尼泊爾 Gorkha 區 Thulo Dipling 村，Mina Maya Rana (左) 協助 Muga Gurung (右) 把羊隻牽住。樂施會向該村 30 個貧窮家庭每戶贈送兩隻羊；待羊隻生育後代，便把牠們交給其他貧困家庭。

Mina Maya Rana (left) helps Muga Gurung (right) hold her goats in Thulo Dipling village, Gorkha district, Nepal. Oxfam gave two goats to each of 30 poor families in the village; when they have offspring the families pass goats on to other poor families.

尼泊爾農村的故事：提高農村收入，增加地方回饋

尼泊爾 Udaypur 區的村民，多是自給自足的農民。在豐收的年份，糧食剛好足夠一年食用；萬一遇上歉收，收成只能支撐四個月。加上暴雨、洪水和山泥傾瀉經常突襲，不管是住在丘陵間，還是平原上的農民，都生活在不確定的危險邊緣。

五年來，樂施會與 Social Workers Group (社會工人團體，簡稱 SWOG) 合作，加強當地的天然災害防治，同時努力提昇鄉村低下階層的收入。過去一年，我們的綜合社區發展計劃，直接惠及來自 1,595 個家庭的 8,800 居民。

我們把村民組織成幾個自助小組，在水勢容易高漲的地區懸掛警告牌，儲備糧食、急救用品及衛生用品，制定緊急救生方案。在樂施會的支援下，這些自助小組也協助改善村民生計，鼓勵儲蓄。SWOG 方面，則舉辦領袖與管理的培訓課程，幫助農民組隊到政府部門登記，以取得官方援助。

在 2009 年，我們成立了三個農民服務中心，推行 30 個鄉村的發展計劃。這些中心提供全面性一站式服務，供應耕作用具、肥料、種子、農藥、牲畜藥物、醫療服務，傳授耕種與牲畜飼養的技術，設立周轉基金，滿足小農借貸需求等等。這些服務中心很快成為當地熱鬧的社區中心，自助小組、婦女小組和青少年團體都經常在此聚會。

我們的夥伴 SWOG，特別關注青少年發展。SWOG 不但組織青少年團體，經常舉辦足球、排球競賽，又徵召青少年，協助推廣公共衛生和兒童教育，參與耕種實驗，栽種香蕉及檸檬樹。

Nepal: Raising village incomes

The villagers of Udaypur district in Nepal are mostly subsistence farmers. In good years they have enough food for 12 months; in bad years, for as little as four. Some live in mountainous areas and some on the plains, but all are vulnerable to rains, floods or landslides that can descend upon them like lightning and ravage their lives.

Oxfam Hong Kong has been working with the Social Workers Group (SWOG) for five years to enhance disaster preparedness and raise incomes in the rural community. More than 8,800 people in 1,595 households benefited from our integrated community development programme in 2009-10.

The program organises villagers into self-help groups; they hang warning signs in areas susceptible to flooding, store emergency food, first aid kits and hygiene supplies, and make emergency rescue plans. Self-help groups also work, with support from Oxfam, to raise villagers' incomes and accumulate monthly savings. SWOG conducts management and leadership training, supports farmers in organising farmers' groups, and helps them register with government departments for further assistance.

In 2009, to support the work in 30 villages, three Farmers' Service Centres were set up with one-time support for agricultural equipment, fertiliser, seeds, pesticide, livestock medicine, health services, and education in agricultural and animal husbandry techniques. A revolving fund provided access to credit. These centres quickly became popular gathering points for self-help groups, women's groups and youth groups.

SWOG pays special attention to youth, involving them in campaigns for public sanitation and children's school enrolment, and in experimental farming initiatives such as raising banana and lemon trees. It also arranges football and volleyball games.

Aaitimaya 的故事

Aaitimaya 是來自 Setwani 村莊的自助小組成員。她過去辛勤耕種一塊山上的農田，但是不懂得灌溉技巧，總是種不出農作物。以往，她害羞得不敢向陌生人抬頭，現在她成為自助小組的重要成員，在討論和決策過程，都積極參與。最近，她也學會挖掘垃圾坑，製作吊鍋架，改良家裡的煮食爐灶，建造蹲廁，還向小組基金貸款，開始養豬。現在的 Aaitimaya 不但養家活口，還勇於發表意見！

Aaitimaya's story

Aaitimaya is a member of a self-help group in Setwani village. She is industrious, but lack of irrigation makes farming tough on her hilly plot. Once too shy to raise her head to strangers, she has become a key participant in the group's discussions and decision-making. She has learned how to make a garbage pit and pot rack, has improved her cooking stove, built a pit latrine and started pig farming with a small loan from the group's revolving fund. Aaitimaya can now meet her household's expenses – and she can freely express her opinions.



比哈爾邦省北部Madhurganj於2008年8月受洪水侵襲，村民被迫撤離家園。颱風帶來的暴雨，令省內戈西河決堤。河道改變導致洪水。(照片提供：歐洲新聞社)
Villagers evacuate their homes in Madhurganj, north Bihar, India after heavy rains caused the Kosi River to overflow its banks. (Photo: European Press Agency)

印度比哈爾邦省：與洪水搏鬥

洪水是印度東部比哈爾邦省每年的常客，有時特別兇猛，造成無法估計的生命與財物損失。在2007年，洪水肆虐全省，泛濫的潮水捲走居民與動物，破壞無數家園和基礎建設。當地居民發現近年來天氣出現急遽變化：夏天越來越長，熱浪逼人，雨量不定，洪水和旱災難以預測；冬天變得越來越冷，濃霧籠罩大地的時間，也越來越長。

2009年，樂施會印度完成一項研究報告，分析氣候變化對比哈爾邦北部的影響；並在我們的支持下，與民間組織Integrated Development Foundation (簡譯為聯合發展基金) 合作，展開協助當地社區適應氣候變化的工作。

我們協助村民組織委員會，提高行事效率；村務委員會，負責整體發展策略，在水災來臨時與政府及居民代表進行協調合作；婦女委員會，協助一般家庭防災，負責管理村內穀物銀行和急救系統。再加上救災委員會、青少年團體及農民會社等組織，鞏固整個社區的應變結構。

我們也協助設立穀物銀行，防止災難時發生飢荒；事先規劃像學校等建築物，撥作緊急避難所，提供內部所需設備；教導村民急救及衛生常識，例如如何淨化飲用水。所有設施都逐步移交村民自行管理，使居民更有信心，在水災中也能保衛家園。

為了增加農產量，我們亦幫助農民選擇種植高抗水性的農作物，又提供種子、技術支援及周轉資金。



India: Bracing for floods in Bihar

Floods occur every year in India's eastern state of Bihar, but some years they are devastating, like the one in 2007 that swept away lives, animals, homes and infrastructure. Local residents say summer lasts longer, with intense heat waves, rain is erratic, and floods and droughts are unpredictable. Winter brings intense cold and fog for longer periods.

In 2009, Oxfam India did a study on the impacts of climate change in north Bihar and implemented a community-level climate change adaptation programme together with the Integrated Development Foundation, with the support of Oxfam Hong Kong.

The project organises villagers into groups that can work together effectively. Village committees are set up, responsible for overall development and for working with government and people's representatives during floods. Women's committees work towards preparedness on the household level, and manage village grain banks and first aid systems. Rescue committees, youth groups and farmers' groups are also set up to form a solid community structure.

Practical measures include setting up grain banks to stave off hunger during floods, designating and equipping buildings such as schools to serve as emergency shelters, and educating about hygiene, such as how to purify drinking water, and first aid. As villagers take ownership over such measures, they gain the confidence to protect themselves and their important assets during times of flood.

Other projects to promote livelihoods include the selection of crop varieties that can withstand monsoons and floods, and the provision of seeds, technical information and revolving funds to help farmers improve their productivity.

印度比哈爾邦的鄉村進行防災訓練，村民示範如何穿上救生衣。
(照片提供：Felix Fong)
A villager demonstrates how to put on a lifejacket as part of disaster-preparedness training in a village in Bihar, India. (Photo: Felix Fong)

重建未來 **BUILDING RESILIENCE**



雲南省楚雄州旱情嚴重，持續數月，牧人幾經辛苦才能找到讓動物解渴的水源。
Herders struggle to find water for their cattle in Chuxiong, Yunnan, China, in the midst of a severe, months-long drought.

中國旱災：乾渴的大地，及時的甘霖 **Providing water to China's parched southwest**

從2009年9月至次年4月長達七個月之久，中國西南部爆發罕見旱災，估計約2,000萬人口完全沒有食水飲用，6,000萬人面臨食水短缺。當地雨量暴跌至正常水平一半以下，農作物枯萎，牲畜疲弱。民眾必須輪流實施食水配給。

災情最為嚴重的是廣西、貴州、雲南三個貧困省份。樂施會動用750萬港元，與當地政府和扶貧中心緊密合作，在這三省提供水源，總共派發15,000個水桶和超過1,000噸大米，直接受惠逾13萬民眾。我們還提供輸水管、塑膠軟管等建築物料，建造輸水儲水系統，協助農民開掘地下水源。

雲南省的災情特別嚴重，約有780萬人、500萬頭牲畜沒有足夠的食水，很多農民沒有農田灌溉水，不是農作物歉收，就是一無所獲。

Severe drought caused acute water shortages in southwest China between September 2009 and April 2010, affecting up to 60 million people. As less than half the normal rainfall fell in the region, crops began to wither, animals to droop and people were forced to ration even their drinking water.

Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan, three of China's most impoverished provinces, were hardest hit. Oxfam Hong Kong allocated HK\$7.5 million to provide water to these three provinces, as well as 15,000 water buckets and over 1,000 tonnes of rice, working with local governments and poverty alleviation offices to assist more than 130,000 people. We also provided pipelines, hoses and other materials to construct water delivery and storage systems, and assisted farmers in tapping underground water resources.

In Yunnan, about 7.8 million people and nearly 5 million farm animals had inadequate water, and many farmers faced no harvest at all or

樂施會在雲南派發米、食水、淨水藥丸，建造供水設備，尤其關注最需要援助的族群：貧農、殘疾人士和少數民族。

我們在貴州省進行同樣的援助項目。2009年7月旱災開始侵襲該地，是有史以來最嚴重的一次，約有500萬人和200萬牲畜缺乏食水，嚴重影響農作物收成，有些地區，去年剛剛採用我們減貧計劃的新式耕作技術，本來預期小麥和油菜的產量會增加，但因為旱災的影響，這些農田現在可能只出產少量農作物，甚至完全沒有收成。

窮鄉僻壤的貴州省辣子樹村，也是樂施會援助項目的受惠社區之一。辣子樹村位處高地，缺乏基礎建設，天然資源不足，土地貧瘠多石，與許多國內貧困農村一樣，居民多為老幼婦孺，大部份青年人都選擇前往城市謀生。村裡已經開始一項羊隻畜牧計劃，增加收入，但是年老的村民，無力長途跋涉打水；加上馬鈴薯和玉米歉收，糧食短缺。樂施會協助運送大米和食水到村內，建立一套共用供水系統，減輕年老村民的負擔。

在廣西省，超過210萬居民食水短缺。樂施會自1995年在巴馬縣展開援助計劃的，旱災期間，我們連續一個月供應6,150位居民食水；在凌雲縣的3個少數民族村莊，我們提供2,865位居民儲水器皿，用水運送服務。在廣西全省，我們派發緊急使用的大米和食水，受惠人數達27,225。

本世紀最嚴峻的旱災

住在雲南祿勸一個偏遠鄉村的馬花婆婆，說這次旱災是她有生以來最嚴重的一次：「我活了90年，從來沒見過像這樣的旱災。」馬婆婆的全副家當就是一頭牛、三隻豬和十五隻雞，現在缺水餵養這些動物，只得賣掉唯一的那頭牛。

2010年3月，樂施會在馬婆婆的村落展開緊急抗旱工作，提供建造供水設施的膠喉等物料，和家用儲水的水桶。馬婆婆說明她的節源之道：「一桶的水，足夠一天用。首先用來浸米、洗菜，再用來洗臉，最後拿去餵豬喝。這樣我省下很多水。」

Worst drought in a century

Ma Hua, who lives alone in a remote village in Luquan County, said the situation was the worst in her lifetime. "I'm 90 years old this year, and never in my entire life have I seen such a drought," she said. Ma's only assets were one cow, three pigs and 15 chickens, but she couldn't provide water for her livestock and was forced to sell her cow.

Oxfam brought in plastic hoses and other materials for a water supply system for the village, and provided jugs so residents could store water in their homes. "One jug of water is good for a day," Ma explained. "I first use the water to soak rice and to wash vegetables, then to clean my face, and then to feed the pigs. That way I can save water."

greatly reduced yields. Oxfam provided rice, drinking water, water purification tablets and other water supply equipment to people in most severe need in Yunnan, including impoverished farmers, people with disabilities and ethnic minority communities.

Similar assistance was provided to poor and vulnerable communities in Guizhou, where the drought began in July 2009 and was the worst on record. About 5 million people and more than 2 million farm animals were in need of water, and crop yields were expected to be severely reduced. In some areas new farming techniques had been implemented just the year before as part of a poverty reduction programme. But fields that were expected to increase wheat and canola harvests would now yield little or nothing.

Seeking out neglected people

Among our beneficiaries were the residents of Lazishu, a small, high-altitude community with little infrastructure, few resources and very rocky if not barren soil. As in many impoverished villages across China, its residents are mainly elderly people, women and children.

Most of the young adults have gone to live and work in the city. The village had implemented a programme to increase income through raising goats, but the elderly people had difficulty walking long distances to get water for their livestock. Also, with the failure of their potato and corn crops, they were short of food. Oxfam supported deliveries of water and rice to the village, and helped set up a collective water supply system to ease the burden of elderly villagers.

In Guangxi, over 2.1 million people suffered from a shortage of water. In Bama County, where Oxfam has been working since 1995, we delivered drinking water to 6,150 residents for one month and in Lingyun County, we provided water equipment and water deliveries for 2,865 residents of three ethnic minority villages. Altogether Oxfam aided 27,225 people in the province through deliveries of much-needed water and rice.



雲南縣楚雄州一群男學生提著水桶。當地三份一人口為少數民族。
School boys carry buckets of water in Chuxiong prefecture, Yunnan, China, where one-third of the residents belong to ethnic minorities.



本格爾省 Mankayan 自治區 Colalo 村的居民，齊心協力修補被颱風破壞的灌溉系統。(照片提供：CorDis)
The community works to repair a damaged irrigation system in Colalo, Mankayan, Benguet. (Photo: CorDis)

菲律賓颱風賑災 Responding to Typhoons Ketsana and Parma

2009年9月到10月，兩個強烈颱風，凱薩娜和芭瑪，連續襲擊菲律賓，在呂宋島各地，不論是中、南、北部，都沉浸在大量洪水和山泥傾瀉底下。受災人數高達1,100萬，影響逾200萬個家庭，其中961人不幸喪生。

洪水捲走無數房屋、稻田、菜園，損毀接駁農村和農產品市場的道路，更多的人無法繼續正常維生。菲律賓全國蒙受高達43.8億美元損失，幾乎佔該國經濟產值GDP的3%。

樂施會與當地四個團體合作，緊急援助呂宋島北部12,241個家庭。這四個團體為災害防治中心(CDP)、緊急救災與災後重建中心(CONCERN)、科迪勒拉災害應變及發展服務公司(CorDIS RDS)和邦板牙災害應變網絡(PDRN)。香港政府也從賑災基金撥款支援。

颱風與洪水過後，災民大部分的財產均喪失在狂風暴雨之中，不少家庭沒錢購買食物。樂施會的援助包括提供食物、食水和庇護所，分發煮鍋、廚具、盛水器皿等用品、派發浴皂和洗衣皂，來保障個人衛生。我們提供災民的睡蓆，設有蚊帳，防止登革熱爆發。我們提供居民工具，清理瓦礫廢物，打掃社區。

In late September and October 2009, two devastating typhoons lashed the Philippines, one after the other. Typhoons Ketsana and Parma caused massive flooding and landslides in central, southern and northern Luzon. More than 2 million families, around 10 million people, were affected.

At least 961 people lost their lives. Many more lost their livelihoods, their homes washed away along with their rice and vegetable farms and the roads by which they take their produce to market. Damage throughout the country was estimated at US\$4.38 billion, equivalent to almost three per cent of the country's gross domestic product.

Oxfam Hong Kong worked with four partners in the Philippines to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to 12,241 families in northern Luzon. The partners were the Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP), Center for Emergency Aid and Rehabilitation (CONCERN), Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services, Inc. (CorDIS RDS), and Pampanga Disaster Response Network (PDRN). In addition to Oxfam's emergency appeal, the Hong Kong government provided support from its Disaster Relief Fund for the emergency response.

劫後重生

兩場颱風已經遠去，但災民還是在它們的陰影下掙扎，難以維持生計。菲律賓北部的阿帕里，Bisagu村莊的居民，一向捕魚維生，魚穫量卻在颱風後大減。居民缺乏乾淨水源，需要往市鎮買水。大部份家庭只能支付孩子的學費到小學畢業，只有少數人得以上中學。

2010年1月，樂施會結束了對菲律賓風災的緊急救援，開始展開為期五個月的災後復原工作：協助呂宋北部的小農民、漁夫和礦工重拾生計，加強他們抵禦天災的能力。復原工作的目標，預計可以協助卡加延、邦阿西楠、高山及本格特等省份共2,531個家庭。

在這個階段，我們提供農民稻苗、玉米種子、肥料、蔬菜和農耕用具。漁夫和礦工分別獲得捕魚和小型採礦需要的用具。我們提供灌溉和建造苗圃所需的水泵和軟管，向呂宋的家庭提供週轉貸款或資金，開設小型企業，例如小攤檔和手工藝店。分配豬隻、山羊給當地家庭，多數由婦女飼養。

部份農民向我們借貸5,600披索(120美元)，購買肥料，耕種出滿意的收成，歸還貸款後，家人在未來2至5個月都不用受飢餓之苦。農田復耕也讓農場工人，每天可獲得工資250披索(5.4美元)。如果沒有樂施會提供這筆資金，呂宋很多家庭，必須承受每月大概10%的高貸款利息，才可能購買食物、替代損失的家常用品，重新耕作。有了樂施會的援助，呂宋人得以更安穩和安全地生活，應付未來的挑戰。

瞬間一無所有

住在呂宋達古板市(Bacayao Norte)的Corazon女士，現年62歲。她是村中的護理人員，丈夫Agosto是垃圾收集工。颱風捲走他們所有的財產，房子也沒了。Corazon說，全靠樂施會和當地合作夥伴CDP所派送來的物資，他們才能安然渡過那段黑暗的日子。「那時，我們沒有工作，不知道哪裡可以拿到食物，沒錢買日用品。糧食、煮鍋這些救援物資，是我們的救星。分到的白米，足夠我們食用一個月，我安心多了。」

Suddenly everything was gone

Corazon Villanueva, 62, lives in Bacayao Norte, Dagupan City. She works as a village health worker while her husband, Agosto Villanueva is a garbage collector. They lost everything in the typhoon, including their house. Corazon said the assistance she received from Oxfam allowed her to make it through the early days after the storm. "We did not have work, we did not know where to get food and all the money needed to buy basic household items. The food and pots, water container, and other non-food items have been a big help to us. The rice they gave us lasted for a month."

Following the storms, many families had lost most of their belongings and had no income to buy food. In addition to food, water and emergency shelter, Oxfam provided cooking pots, kitchen utensils and water containers, bathing and laundry soap for personal hygiene, and sleeping mats with mosquito nets to help prevent mosquito bites that cause dengue fever. We also provided tools so people could begin clearing away the debris and cleaning up their communities.

From relief to recovery

Long after the winds and waters withdrew, those affected by the two typhoons continued to struggle to make ends meet. In the northern town of Bisagu, Aparri, people had always relied on fishing for their living, but found there were less fish to catch. Residents had no clean water to drink and had to buy it from town.

In January, Oxfam's assistance switched from emergency response to a five-month early recovery program aimed at helping the small farmers, fishers and small-scale miners of northern Luzon restore their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to future disasters. The recovery program aimed to benefit 2,531 families in the provinces of Cagayan, Pangasinan, Mt. Province and Benguet.

Farmers were given rice and corn seeds, fertilisers, vegetables, farming tools and implements, while fishing and small-scale mining tools and implements were provided to fishers and miners. Water pumps and hoses were provided for irrigation and the construction of plant nurseries. Also, families were provided credit or capital for micro-enterprises such as vending and handicraft production, and pigs and goats were distributed to households, mostly to be raised by women.

One group of farmers borrowed 5,600 pesos (US\$120) to purchase fertiliser, allowing them to produce a good harvest, repay their loan, and guarantee food for their families for two to five months. The resumption of farming also helped secure incomes for farm workers who are paid 250 pesos (US\$5.40) per day. Had this assistance not been given, many families would have been compelled to borrow money at interest rates of around 10 per cent per month, to buy food, replace lost household items and replant their crops. Instead, they are more stable, secure and prepared to manage their futures.



這婦人被颱風巴馬摧毀一切時已懷有七個月身孕，她的孩子於12月4日出生；食物援助包括米、魚乾及蒙古大豆於第二天已運到。

This woman was seven months pregnant when Typhoon Parma swept away all her belongings. Her baby was born on 4 December; food aid including rice, dried fish and mongo beans arrived the next day.

人道救援重點 Humanitarian highlights

在巴基斯坦尋找一片庇護的屋簷

2009年5月，一股難民潮席捲巴基斯坦北部，這是近十年來，全球規模最浩大，最急遽的難民遷徙行動。短短幾星期內，估計約有300萬巴基斯坦人流離失所，為了躲避巴基斯坦政府向游擊武裝份子宣戰所引發的猛烈軍事衝突，在雙方無情的炮火下，他們被迫離棄家園。巴基斯坦國內與國際組織立即動員，進行援助。

開戰初期，非戰區的居民主動幫助受戰火牽連的同胞，提供食物、容身之所和日常所需，一棟房子常常容納50人之多。巴基斯坦政府與聯合國旗下組織，紛紛搭設臨時帳篷，最後收容了將近30萬名流離失所的難民，但是大部分難民仍然寄宿在帳篷區外的收容家庭和公眾建築裡，環境擁擠，衛生條件惡劣。

樂施會的工作重點，集中在為36萬名寄宿在帳篷內和外面公共場所的難民，提供乾淨的食水，清潔與衛生設備(WASH)，推廣公共衛生，防止疾病傳播。我們設置新的供水系統，幫忙維修帳篷、學校和其他公共建築內的原有設施，搭建兩性分開的洗手間澡堂，提供洗衣設備。我們從難民群中招募男女義工，讓他們負責傳授基本衛生常識，組織區內清潔運動，處理廢物。這些措施，成功防範大型疫症的爆發。

樂施會同時提供緊急糧食和生活物資供應：將近32,000戶家庭獲得我們分配的家務和藥物萬用箱。箱裡除了備有日常廚具用品，還有女用頭巾、塑膠地蓆和祈禱地毯等宗教必須品。樂施會和夥伴機構合作，協助寄宿在營外的難民，支援他們的收容宿主。

Protecting Pakistan's displaced people

In May 2009, northwest Pakistan experienced the world's biggest and fastest human displacement in over a decade. Within a few weeks, an estimated 3 million Pakistanis fled their homes to escape their army's military offensive against armed insurgents, triggering a major national and international humanitarian response.

Emergency assistance was provided by local families who spontaneously offered shelter, food, and other support to people fleeing the conflict areas. It was not uncommon for one house to hold 50 people. The government and UN agencies set up camps that eventually housed around 300,000 internally displaced persons, but the majority of people remained in host homes or public buildings, in cramped, unhygienic conditions.

Providing essentials

Oxfam focused on providing water, sanitation and hygiene systems, and promoting public health to prevent outbreaks of disease among 360,000 people inside official camps and in host communities. We built water systems and repaired existing ones in camps, schools and other buildings. We built separate latrines and bathing facilities for men and women, and laundry facilities. We recruited men and women volunteers among the displaced persons to instruct people in essential hygiene, organise cleaning campaigns and arrange waste disposal. As a result, no major disease outbreaks were reported during the project period.

Oxfam also provided emergency food, and nearly 32,000 families received our household and hygiene kits. As well as kitchen essentials, the kits included important personal items such as shawls for women, plastic mats and prayer rugs. In addition to working within the camps, Oxfam worked with partner organisations to locate displaced people who were being housed in the community, and assist them and their host families.



退休糖廠工人Hamidulla(後排右)與五個家庭的一些成員站在自己的家門外。這些家庭逃離斯瓦特山谷的戰爭區域，抵達Hamidulla居住的村落，獲他收留暫住家中。Hamidulla (back right), a retired sugar mill worker, stands outside his home with a few members of the five families he has been sheltering since they arrived in his village after fleeing the war zone in Swat Valley.

關懷災民，雪中送炭至中國災區

這一年，住在中國貧瘠的西南地區居民，飽受天災之苦。水災過後、接著是大旱、地震、然後又是水災。

在2009年夏天6月到7月份的那一場水災最嚴重，受災人數超過4,000萬人，洪水淹漫貴州、湖南、江西、廣東四個省份和重慶市區，官方估計經濟損失達147億港元。這一波水患還沒退潮，在7月9日，鄰近的雲南省又發生強烈地震，受影響人數高達200萬人，其中有25萬人被迫移遷家園。

樂施會緊急援助超過28,000名水災災民，在廣西、貴州和湖南發放466多噸米、16,772升食油和25噸肥料。在雲南的地震災區，樂施會迅速行動，供應大米和食油給超過4,000名災民，受惠者有不少是少數民族彝族人。樂施會多年來在這裡打下的基礎讓我們可以立即伸出援手，我們自2000年開始在此推行多項生計、社區發展及重建計劃，尤其是這次地震的重災區：楚雄州。

我們不但提供災後緊急救援，也繼續與當地農民合作，幫助復耕，紓緩食米短缺，讓居民不會長期缺糧。

海地在廢墟中站起來

2010年1月12日中午，一場毀滅性的地震，擊垮了世界上最貧窮的國家之一：海地。樂施會緊急動員，在數天之內，供應生還者乾淨的食水飲用，接下來數星期內，我們提供40萬人歇息的避難所和清潔衛生服務；用現金回饋的方式，招募生還者，開始清理瓦礫、建造公廁，進行重建工程。

地震過後的幾個月，樂施會持續為棲身於臨時帳篷的災民，提供日常所需，包括食物、庇護所、飲用水和廁所。我們的工作人員，在營區內為小朋友舉辦教育活動，傳授公共衛生常識，教導他們廢物利用，製造玩具，還在營地周圍栽種樹木。

在遍地廢墟的首都太子港，我們開設了56間飲食供應站，為弱勢社群服務。在樂施會的幫助下，這些供應站由當地婦女負責經營，每站不但為80人提供膳食，還為這些婦女帶來收入。地震六個月後，139間新的供應站陸續營業，取代舊的臨時供應站。

樂施會獲得各方慷慨解囊，支持我們在海地進行為期三年的重建工程。未來六個月，樂施會的任務是確保食水供應安全，穩定公共衛生情況，防止災後疾病傳播，協助居民從臨時帳篷營區搬回重建的家園。現金回饋計劃將繼續推行，並擴大範圍至幫助海地居民創業，資助小生意店主重新開業，預計在月內可讓3萬戶家庭受惠，遍及15萬人。樂施會也會支援當地社區組織，提供海地居民職業培訓。



Bringing relief to China's hard-hit provinces

Those who live in China's impoverished regions suffered one disaster after another in 2009-10, hit by floods, drought, an earthquake and more floods.

The flooding in June and July 2009 was especially damaging, affecting over 40 million people in the four provinces of Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangdong, and the administrative region of Chongqing. Official estimates put economic losses at HK\$14.7 billion. In the midst of all this, a severe earthquake hit nearby Yunnan province on 9 July, affecting 2 million people and forcing the relocation of about 250,000.

Oxfam provided emergency assistance to more than 28,000 people affected by the floods, dispatching over 466 tonnes of rice, 16,772 litres of cooking oil and 25 tonnes of fertilizer to Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan. In the earthquake zone of Yunnan, Oxfam moved quickly to supply rice and cooking oil to more than 4,000 people, mostly of the Yi minority, building on the foundation of our engagement since 2000 in livelihood, community development and rehabilitation projects in Chuxiong, one of the worst-hit counties.

Beyond immediate relief, we continued to work with local farmers to resume farming activities and relieve the rice shortage that otherwise would affect the region for an extended period.

Helping Haiti's earthquake survivors

On 12 January, 2010 Haiti, one of the poorest countries in the world, was hit by a devastating earthquake. Within days, Oxfam provided water to survivors and within weeks had assisted 400,000 people with emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene services. We also introduced a cash-for-work program in which survivors helped clear away debris, build latrines, and perform other work toward rebuilding their own communities.

In the months following the earthquake Oxfam provided basic services including food, shelter, water and latrines to people living in temporary resettlement camps. Oxfam staff conducted educational activities about public hygiene for children in the camps, and organised projects for them like making toys out of waste materials and planting trees around the camps.

We also opened 56 canteens for vulnerable communities in the badly damaged capital city of Port au Prince. With support from Oxfam, local women ran the canteens, providing food for 80 people each, and made a small profit for themselves. Six months after the disaster, the initial canteens had closed and an additional 139 had opened.

Thanks to the generous response of our donors to this disaster, Oxfam will continue to support recovery work in Haiti for three years. For the next six months Oxfam will focus on making sure people have access to water and sanitation, helping them earn an income, and assisting people to move back into their communities. We will expand our cash grant program to help people start or rebuild shops or small businesses, assisting 30,000 families in the coming months, or roughly 150,000 people. We are also supporting community organisations to do vocational training.

樂施會的現金回饋工作計劃，僱用最貧困人士清理太陽城淤塞渠道的瓦礫和垃圾，給予他們賺取收入的機會。(照片提供:Jane Beesley)
The cash-for-work program offers some of the poorest people an opportunity to earn money for clearing debris and rubbish from blocked drainage channels in City Soleil. (Photo: Jane Beesley)

願景塑造 BUILDING MOMENTUM



雖然長時間工作，香港工人的薪金卻不足以應付家庭開支。(照片提供：戴毅龍)
Despite working long hours, many Hong Kong workers are not paid enough to support their families. (Photo: Tai Ngai Lung)

在香港爭取最低工資 Battling for a minimum wage in Hong Kong

根據聯合國開發計劃署2009年的研究報告，在發達經濟體中，香港的貧富懸殊，是全世界最嚴重的。過去十年來，樂施會致力推動最低工資立法，以保障本港低收入工人的基本生活，應付不斷高漲的物價。最低工資的立法，也是香港邁向公平社會的一步。

立法會終於在2010年7月通過最低工資法案，但是工資的水平還未有定案。樂施會一直密切關注立法過程，當草案在2009年7月正式提交立法會後，我們積極與主要決策者溝通，包括與立法會議員、官員和臨時最低工資委員會的成員開會，我們進行多項專門議題的研究報告及民意調查，傾力支持民間爭取最低工資聯盟，向政府施壓，要求採取負責任的行動。

我們要求最低工資應能惠及全港40萬低收入勞工及其家屬，並符合國際勞工組織的國際標準，也就是我們的最低工資應該足夠支付工人和最少一名家庭成員的生活所需。這是根據2009年港府官方統計所估計出來，香港每戶平均有1.5個勞動力，居住2.9人，意味著一份工資平均養活家中兩口。

七大政黨支持共同聯署，向政府提出三項法案重要修訂：最低工資應足以供養僱員本身及一名家屬的生活費；每年檢討最低工資水平，以準確反映當時物價及經濟狀況的變化；釐定最低工資時，應考慮「家庭的基本生活需要」及「貧富收入差距」兩個因素。

最低工資適宜訂立在甚麼水平？我們自2006年起，進行了三次民意調查，最後一次為2010年，委託香港大學進行「最低工資及標準工時意見調查」。調查結果顯示，超過六成受訪者，認為最低時薪至少應達30港元以上。

生活在社會邊緣的工人，其薪酬受全球經濟前景持續不明朗所牽制。2009年，全港共有超過36萬名勞動者月薪不足5,250港元，大部分為女性，從事家庭傭工，或於清潔、飲食、零售、貿易、酒店、保安、建築等行業工作。

For ten years, Oxfam Hong Kong has advocated the legislating of a minimum wage to guarantee the basic livelihood of low-income workers in Hong Kong amid the rising cost of living. This would also be a step toward a more equitable society; among advanced economies Hong Kong has the world's widest wealth gap between rich and poor according to a 2009 report by the United Nations Development Programme.

Hong Kong's Legislative Council finally passed a bill in July 2010 establishing that the government must set a minimum wage, but the rate remains to be set. Oxfam closely monitored the progress of the bill, which was formally tabled in July, 2009. We have engaged key decision makers, including members of the Legislative Council, the government and the Provisional Minimum Wage Commission, and conducted various research and public surveys on the subject. We actively support the Hong Kong People's Alliance for Minimum Wage, which pressures the government to act responsibly on this issue.

We have pushed for a minimum wage that would benefit Hong Kong's 400,000 low-wage workers and their families and meet the standards set by the International Labour Organisation, which require it to factor in the average worker's financial burden of supporting two people – the worker and at least one family member. This is based on the official census for 2009, which shows that an average Hong Kong household has 2.9 members and 1.5 people in the workforce.

Seven political parties endorsed our appeal to the government for three critical amendments to the bill: that it recognise the worker's burden of supporting two people; that the minimum wage be reviewed annually to reflect inflation and changes in economic conditions; and that it recognise the need for a basic standard of living for a family and the income gap between rich and poor people.

In 2010, we commissioned the University of Hong Kong to conduct a "Survey on Minimum Wage and Standard Working Hours," our third such survey since 2006. The results showed that over 60 per cent of respondents believed the hourly rate should be set at HK\$30 or above.

In 2009, more than 360,400 workers were earning less than HK\$5,250 a month, most of them women working in the cleaning, catering, retailing, trading, hotel, security and construction industries, or as domestic workers.



最低工資可惠及約400,000名香港低薪工人。(照片提供：戴毅龍)
A minimum wage will benefit around 400,000 workers in poorly paid jobs in Hong Kong. (Photo: Tai Ngai Lung)



樂施會政策倡議經理蘇培健，與香港投訴合唱團和立法會議員余若薇、陳克勤，一同在立法會大樓外唱好氣候，表達對氣候變化的關注。揚聲器上寫著：少碳減貧，唱好氣候。

Stanley So, manager of Oxfam Hong Kong's Economic Justice Campaign, and the Complaints Choir of Hong Kong are joined by legislators Audrey Yuet-mee Eu and Gary Hak-kan Chan in singing to oppose climate change in front of the Legislative Council. The message on the loudspeaker reads: Less CO₂ Less Poverty; Sing out against climate change!

攜手對抗氣候變化 Calling for action on climate change

全球暖化的衝擊，首當其衝的是貧窮的社區。每年，超過兩億人受氣候變化相關的災難衝擊，當中逾九成居住在貧窮國家或貧困社區。

樂施會一直致力提高公眾意識，一起面對急迫的氣候問題，我們主張富裕國家必須負起應有的責任，減輕窮人的苦難。我們的訊息非常明確：富裕國家須撥款最少1,500億美元，協助窮國對抗氣候變化，在2020年前，溫室氣體排放量比較1990年的水平，最少應減緩40%。如果再不行動，那些已經在社會邊緣掙扎的貧窮人口，生存將面臨危機。

2009年是我們對抗全球氣候變化的里程碑，以12月哥本哈根氣候會議最具代表性。樂施會香港與世界各地的樂施會聯手，在哥本哈根協力爭取維護窮人利益的協議。我們從內地及香港選派青年大使遠赴丹麥，解說氣候變化在他們的家園所帶來的衝擊；我們游說各國代表團，向媒體、會議成員和觀察員舉辦分析簡報會。我們一位菲律賓籍員工，受政府邀請，列席菲律賓代表團成員，直接在會議廳內，反映我們的訴求。

在哥本哈根會議之前，樂施會在內地和香港分別舉辦各項活動，傳遞有關氣候變化的訊息。在內地，我們是第一團體，首先提出氣候變化與當地貧窮問題，有密不可分關聯。在6月份，樂施會、綠色和平和中國農業科學院共同發表一份廣受推崇的研究報告：《氣候變化與貧窮——中國案例研究》，指出中國不只是溫室氣體的主要排放國，也是當中的受害者。

我們也是第一個在內地以倡議運動的方式，試辦各種活動，提高大眾對氣候變化與貧窮議題的認知。2009年6月，我們展開規模龐大——I DO(愛度)行動。在六個月內，我們的訊息傳達三千萬人，吸引超過一萬人直接出席我們的活動，包括主題音樂節、互動研討會、派發校園宣傳小冊子，帶領內地主要傳媒，前往甘肅採訪，認識樂施會在這個中國最窮省份之一的地區工作。

在香港，樂施會的訊息，深入不同年齡階層，擴大參與對抗氣候變化的陣容。我們的訊息，透過不同場合，傳遍全港。無論是公眾場地、互聯網、巴士廣告、音樂、校園工作坊，你都能找到我們的身影。

我們邀請創作歌手黃貫中，在7月份的少碳減貧大行動，擔任活動大使；過去一年，我們兩度與香港投訴合唱團合作，包括在12月立法會辯論氣候政策的時候，一起在立法會門外獻唱；我們的互動教育中心，推出創意工作坊，讓學童體驗低地島嶼人民的生活，了解海水高漲所帶來的危險。11月份，一年一度的樂施會毅行者，以「毅行萬里，為貧窮人對抗氣候變化」為主題，讓公眾了解氣候變化與貧窮問題的關聯。

The impacts of a warming planet are hitting the world's poor populace the hardest. Each year, over 200 million people suffer from climate-related disasters, more than 90 per cent in impoverished countries and communities.

Oxfam has been raising awareness on the urgency of tackling climate change, insisting that by 2020, rich countries need to reduce their emissions by at least 40 per cent compared to 1990 and provide at least US\$150 billion to help poor countries deal with climate change. Failure to act will jeopardise the livelihoods of those already struggling on the fringes of society.

The year 2009 marked a milestone in our global fight against climate change, culminating in the Copenhagen climate talks in December. Oxfam Hong Kong worked with other Oxfam affiliates around the world to fight for a pro-poor climate deal in Copenhagen. Our youth ambassadors from Mainland China and Hong Kong attended and shared their stories of the impacts of climate change. We lobbied delegations, gave briefings and provided our analysis of the issues to media and other participants and observers. One of our staff served as an advisor to the Philippine delegation, giving us a voice inside the conference as well.

Alerting the public

Ahead of that event, Oxfam Hong Kong led a plethora of campaign activities. In Mainland China, we were the first to pinpoint the link between climate change and poverty and explore the idea that China is itself a victim of global warming, not just a contributor to it as so often perceived. Our report, compiled jointly with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Greenpeace, was released in June and was well received.

We were also the first to campaign to alert the Chinese public to the adverse effects of climate change on poverty. In June we launched our "I Do Action" campaign; by December we had reached an audience of 30 million and attracted over 10,000 participants to events including a themed music festival, interactive discussion forums, pamphlet distributions on campuses, and a media tour to Oxfam's programme sites in Gansu province, one of the poorest regions in China.

In Hong Kong, Oxfam Hong Kong spread our message in public venues, on the Internet, in posters on buses, in music, and in lively workshops for schoolchildren. We worked with songwriter and singer Paul Wong Koon-chung in our "Less CO₂ Less Poverty" campaign in July, and performed twice with the Complaints Choir of Hong Kong, once in front of the Legislative Council on the day in December when legislators were debating the city's climate policy. Our Interactive Education Centre introduced a new workshop to let students experience the risks of life on a low-lying island vulnerable to rising sea-levels. In November, our annual Oxfam Trailwalker event focused on the theme of climate change and poverty to increase public awareness of this link.

建立聯盟

樂施會在香港與28個民間團體，成立香港第一個對抗氣候變化的聯盟，促請香港政府在2020年前，把溫室氣體排放量從1990年的水平，減低最少25%。在12月12日的「全球行動日」，聯盟成員在尖沙咀星光大道舉行「留住冬天減碳行」，在這個深具意義的日子，以二人三足的行動，表達減緩氣候變化的迫切性。

Building an alliance

Oxfam and 28 other non-governmental organisations joined to launch the Combat Climate Change Coalition to urge the Hong Kong government to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25 per cent by 2020 from 1990 levels. On the "Global Day of Action" on 12 December the coalition organised the first "Walk for Our Winter" three-legged walk at the Avenue of the Stars in Tsim Sha Tsui.

倡議與發展教育 Advocacy and development education highlights



樂施會政策倡議經理曾迦慧向傳媒解釋企業社會責任調查的結果和影響。
Kalina Tsang, CSR Advocacy Manager of Oxfam Hong Kong, explains the results and impact of the CSR survey to the media.

良心企業，社會責任

推動企業社會責任，是樂施會的重點倡議運動之一。當企業壓低員工薪金，容許惡劣工作環境，忽略僱員權益，將令貧窮問題加劇。當企業履行社會責任，支持公平的勞工和貿易政策，將有助減減貧窮。樂施會的目標，是提昇商界對企業社會責任的認知，鼓勵更多公司採納符合企業社會責任的政策。

2009年7月，樂施會出版全港首份為成衣行業而設的企業社會責任指引。這份專刊《靚衫良心做：成衣公司社會責任指引》，介紹成衣公司如何在生產過程中，履行其企業社會責任的各種方法。我們與成衣業主要團體合作，包括時裝企業持續發展聯盟、製衣業訓練局、全球報告倡議組織，共同開辦企業社會責任匯報工作坊。

提昇公眾、公司及政府的認知

樂施會在2009年進行第二次「恆生指數成份股公司企業社會責任調查」，為42家恆生指數成份股公司的企業社會責任表現作出評分。我們的調查發現，香港上市公司在與持有者聯繫方面取得理想成績，企業社會責任的策略及匯報也有所進步，而需要改進的方面，包括在供應鏈中實行企業社會責任政策及監管制度，採納具體目標，減低對環境造成負面的影響，除了捐款之外，進行長期的社區投資。

這份調查，引起媒體、公眾及商界熱烈回應，在恆指成份股公司中，高達74%願意參與此次調查，比2008年上升一倍。我們經過這次調查，開始與多家本港及內地公司展開對話。

此外，樂施會正在游說香港交易所及政府，制訂更嚴謹的企業監管，建議措施包括：要求公司按照全球報告倡議組織的標準，加強披露非財務的企業數據，以及強制公司須作企業社會責任匯報。

Promoting corporate social responsibility

Advocating corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one of Oxfam Hong Kong's core campaigns. Businesses that pay low wages, allow substandard working conditions and neglect employees' rights help perpetuate poverty. On the other hand, companies that practice CSR through fair labour and trade practices can help eliminate poverty. Oxfam aims to raise CSR awareness within the business sector and encourages companies to put CSR principles into practice.

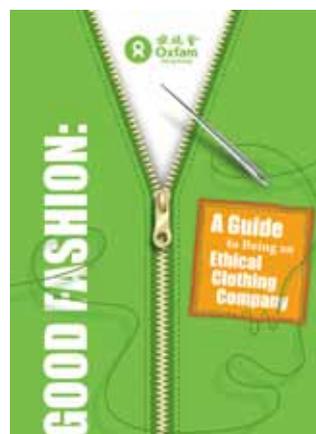
In July 2009, we launched our first CSR guidebook, targeting Hong Kong's garment sector. "Good Fashion: A Guide to Being an Ethical Clothing Company" contains practical tips for implementing CSR throughout the production process. We worked with key players in the garment industry, including the Sustainable Fashion Business Consortium, the Clothing Training Industry Authority and the Global Reporting Initiative, to organise a CSR reporting workshop.

Raising public, corporate and government awareness

Oxfam also launched the "Corporate Social Responsibility Survey of Hang Seng Index Constituent Companies 2009," our second such report, which ranks 42 Hang Seng Index companies according to their CSR performance. Hong Kong's listed companies scored high marks on engaging stakeholders and showed improvement in CSR strategy and reporting, but were weak in incorporating CSR policies and monitoring into their supply chains, adopting targets to reduce negative environmental impact, and planning for long-term community investment, beyond charity donations.

Oxfam's CSR report drew an overwhelming response from the media, the public and companies. We had a 74 per cent response rate from our targeted companies, almost double that from our first survey in 2008. Through this project we opened dialogues with many Hong Kong and Mainland China companies.

In addition, Oxfam is lobbying the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong SAR Government for stronger regulations on Chinese companies. We are calling on regulators to strengthen the disclosure of non-financial corporate data based on the Global Reporting Initiative standards and to make CSR reporting mandatory.



為推廣企業社會責任，樂施會印製71頁的《靚衫良心做：成衣公司社會責任指引》，幫助成衣公司擬定及落實政策，履行企業社會責任。
Oxfam's guidebook for the garment industry includes suggestions and resources for implementing policies to fulfill corporate social responsibility.



立法會議員陳淑莊及跨媒體文化創作人歐陽應霽，運用越南的公平貿易腰果大展廚藝。腰果來自樂施會公平貿易虎年禮品包，此禮品包由雲南婦女繡上精美圖案。Legislator Tanya Chan and renowned gastronome Craig Au-Yeung showcase their culinary arts through a dish made with Fair Trade Lunar New Year cashew nuts. The nuts were packed in a gift bag embroidered by women in Yunnan for Oxfam's Lunar New Year gift set.

全力支持公平貿易

公平貿易有助消滅貿易過程中對農民不利的障礙，讓農民和工人可以順暢地晉升到較高的層次。他們取得公平的酬勞、過著更好的生活，消費者也得到環境與食物安全的保障，一舉兩得。

樂施會自2006年起開始推廣公平貿易，來消滅貧窮。2009年，我們與香港公平貿易聯盟第二度合作，在五月份舉辦本年度首個公平貿易推廣活動：公平貿易週，一共有93個團體，超過四萬多名市民參與。

2009年8月，我們在香港貿易發展局舉辦的美食博覽，向港人推介五種產品，全是公平貿易的有機美食：Palestinian Fair Trade Producers Company (簡譯為「巴勒斯坦公平貿易生產公司」)的橄欖油、越南Betterday公司的茶葉和合桃、菲律賓Panay Fair Trade Centre (「班乃島公平貿易中心」)的有機薑茶和薑糖、斯里蘭卡Ceylon Organic Spice Exports (「錫蘭有機香料出口公司」)的香料，還有泰國Green Net Cooperative (「綠色網絡合作社」)的香米。

2010年3月29日，我們繼續聯同香港公平貿易聯盟，舉辦全年最大型的活動「公平貿易雙週」。雙週次研討會開幕，世界各地在公平貿易運動中享有領導地位的公司，分享他們的經驗和看法，分析貿易與全球貧窮的關係。英國最大公平貿易飲料公司Caf direct，還有把公平貿易引入內地的江西大嶂山綠色食品有限公司，均派代表出席。

研討會後，雙週全力支持將軍澳新都城中心，舉行為期六日的公平貿易嘉年華，是全港首個在商場裡舉行的同類活動，超過10萬市民參加，吸引更多香港消費者，加入公平貿易的行列。

Backing fair trade practices

Fair trade is the most direct way to cut down trade barriers that constrain farmers and labourers from upward mobility, by guaranteeing them a fair wage and a better livelihood while safeguarding environmental and food safety standards, all to the benefit of consumers.

Oxfam Hong Kong has been advocating fair trade to alleviate poverty since 2006. We began our activities for 2009 with Fair Trade Week in May, in partnership with Fair Trade Hong Kong, for the second year. More than 93 corporations and institutions participated, as well as more than 40,000 individuals.

In August, we introduced five fair trade brands at the annual Food Expo held by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. They included olive oil from the Palestinian Fair Trade Producers Company, tea and walnuts from Vietnam's Betterday, organic ginger tea and sugar from the Panay Fair Trade Centre of the Philippines, spices from Sri Lanka's Ceylon Organic Spice Exports, and jasmine rice from Thailand's Green Net Cooperative.

Our biggest annual event, Fair Trade Fortnight, opened on 27 March, jointly organised with Fair Trade Hong Kong. Representatives from pioneering companies of the fair trade movement shared their experiences and perspectives on trade and its connection to global poverty. These included Cafédirect, the United Kingdom's largest fair trade beverage company, and Jiangxi Dazhangshan Organic Food, which introduced fair trade practices into Mainland China.

This was followed by a Fair Trade Fair at Metro City Plaza in Tseung Kwan O, the first such event ever held in a Hong Kong shopping mall. The six-day fair attracted over 100,000 people, reaching out to new customers and raising the profile of fair trade in the city.



斯里蘭卡的香料農民Disomenica Basanayake展示她種植的肉豆蔻。她把肉豆蔻交給Ceylon Organic Spice Export (簡譯為「錫蘭有機香料出口公司」)轉售；該公司於2009年經樂施會介紹，與另外四個公平貿易生產商一起參加香港美食博覽。(照片提供：歐錫雄)

Disomenica Basanayake, a Sri Lankan spice farmer, displays her nutmeg, which she sells through Ceylon Organic Spice Export, one of five Fair Trade groups Oxfam brought to Hong Kong's Food Expo 2009. (Photo: Au Sik Hung)



像許伯那樣勞碌大半生，到晚年卻要倚賴綜援過活，反映香港的退休保障並不完善。

Mr. Hui is a victim of Hong Kong's inadequate social security system; despite working hard for half his life, he must rely on CSSA to make ends meet.

打破社會的歧見

樂施會發現，大部份香港市民對週遭的貧窮人士普遍存有歧視。2009年，我們調查港人對領取綜援者的觀感，結果顯示，過半受訪者誤認為綜援受助者多為新移民及失業人士，近60%更認為綜援嚴重濫用。

實際上，只有5.8%領取綜援者是新移民，失業人士只佔綜援個案的11.3%，大部份綜援受助者是長者、殘疾人士或單親父母。濫用的情況只佔總個案數的0.3%。我們委託香港理工大學社會政策研究中心進行這項調查，一共訪問1,195位本港市民。

傳達正確的訊息

樂施會擔心，有需要的貧窮人士因為害怕社會負面的看法，而拒絕申請綜援。事實上，將近30%受訪者表示，即使有經濟需要，也不願申請綜援。

社會福利署得悉我們的調查結果後，邀請樂施會，共商如何消除公眾對領取綜援者的歧見。社會福利署支持我們設計一份教材套，《一樣的雨水：從綜援看貧窮、歧視與生活保障》，引導學生了解社會福利是市民的權益，是不可或缺的減貧方法。我們也為中學教師提供這方面的培訓。

2010年2月，樂施會發表另一項調查報告，發現近80%受訪者認為上網是學童的基本需要，超過70%更認為政府應提供貧窮學童上網津貼。報告迅速獲得政府回應，在2010/11年財政預算中，為每個有需要家庭提供1,300港元資助，應付中、小學生的上網需要。

樂施會促請政府在各種公共宣傳中，傳達正確的訊息，鼓勵符合資格的低收入人士，確保他們的權利，主動申請綜援。

Setting facts straight on social welfare

A majority of people in Hong Kong harbour misconceptions about the poor people who live among them, Oxfam Hong Kong has discovered. In 2009 we conducted a survey on attitudes towards recipients of the government's Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA). More than half the respondents in our "CSSA Perception Survey" believed that recipients of government support were primarily newcomers from Mainland China, and primarily unemployed. Almost 60 per cent believed there was serious abuse of the system.

In reality, only 5.8 per cent of CSSA recipients are new arrivals from Mainland China, and only 11.3 per cent are unemployed. The elderly, people with disabilities, and single parents with families form the bulk of CSSA recipients. Abuses are reported in only 0.3 per cent of cases. The survey, commissioned by Oxfam and conducted by the Centre for Social Policy Studies of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, interviewed 1,195 Hong Kong residents.

Sending a positive message

Oxfam's concern is that poor people in need of support may not apply for CSSA for fear of being negatively labelled. In fact, nearly 30 per cent of respondents said they would not apply for welfare even if they needed it.

The Social Welfare Department responded to the study by inviting Oxfam to discuss how to reduce discrimination towards CSSA recipients. With the department's support, Oxfam produced an education kit: "The same rain: Viewing poverty, discrimination and livelihood protection through CSSA." It encourages students to view social welfare as a right and a necessary tool for poverty reduction. Oxfam also conducted training for secondary school teachers.

In February 2010, we released "Public opinions on students' needs to access the Internet," based on a survey in which almost 80 per cent of respondents said access to the Internet is a basic need for students, and over 70 per cent thought the government should provide Internet subsidies for disadvantaged students. The government responded by including in its 2010-11 budget a subsidy of HK\$1,300 to cover Internet charges for families in need with children in primary and secondary schools.

Oxfam urges the government to ensure that public service announcements about CSSA convey that low-income people are eligible to, entitled to, and encouraged to apply for government assistance.



樂施會得香港社會福利署支持，為學生製作有關社會福利的教材《一樣的雨水：從綜援看貧窮、歧視與生活保障》。With support from Hong Kong's Social Welfare Department, Oxfam produced an education kit "The same rain: Viewing poverty, discrimination and livelihood protection through CSSA" on social welfare for students.

北京：為家政工爭取權益

中國內地約有2,500萬名「家政工」(即香港的家務助理)，北京一地，就有30萬名。家政工並非正式勞工，不受中國勞工法例保護，缺乏醫療保險、工傷賠償、退休計劃等社會保障；工時極長，沒有小休，沒有假期，可能遭受肉體或心理虐待，甚至性侵犯；住宿環境不衛生、不安全。

今年是樂施會支持北京打工妹之家的第三個年度。打工妹之家由家政工聯合組成，旨在確保行業服務水準，爭取工權保障；樂施會協助打工妹之家成員草擬法案條文和僱傭合約，建立互助機制。我們的工作也包括：為家政工舉辦聚會、成立熱線、出版會員專訊和組織家政工權益推廣活動。

2009年10月，家政工合作社在北京成立，是全國第一個完全由家政工組成，自己管理的團體，由樂施會提供部份資金。

樂施會也經由舉辦會議，進行研究報告，來提倡家政工的勞工權利。2009年12月，樂施會與國際勞工組織的北京辦公室和北京農家女文化發展中心合作，共同召開家政工體面勞動與促進就業國際研討會。出席的單位，包括中華全國總工會、中華全國婦女聯合會、勞工法學者、各個家政公會與相關民間團體、各大傳媒以及家政工亦有出席。

香港：推廣世界公民教育

2009年，樂施會的互動教育中心，取得一項特別的殊榮，獲香港藝術發展局頒發藝術教育獎(非學校組)金獎，評審形容我們的工作「別具特色和意義」，「擴闊參加者的視野，提高他們的世界公民意識」。

中心的設計猶如一個小型劇場，利用背景道具，實際模擬工廠宿舍、難民營等場景。導師透過互動遊戲活動，配合視聽媒體，讓學生代入窮人的處境，實際體驗貧窮的生活，例如其中的一場互動劇場，《五·拾·米》，劇情以本港窮家女孩為主角，使學生瞭解低收入家庭與弱勢勞工的困境。

在2009/10這一學年，互動教育中心舉辦了12個專題活動，主題包括貧富差距、環境與天然災害、資源分配與飢荒問題、戰爭與衝突、國際貿易與貧窮問題等議題，活動的設計配合學校課程，提供中學通識科、綜合人文科、地理科和小學常識科的輔助教育。本年度，我們為中小學、青年中心等團體舉辦了289個工作坊。我們也培訓有心的在職老師和社工，讓他們把世界公民教育融入學校的教育工作。



Beijing: Supporting domestic workers

There are roughly 20 million domestic workers on the Chinese mainland; in Beijing alone they number 300,000. Domestic work is considered informal employment, which means that these workers are usually not protected by labour laws and have no access to social security benefits such as health insurance, worker's compensation for injuries on the job, or retirement plans. They often face long working hours with no rest and no vacation; physical, psychological and sexual abuse; and unsanitary and unsafe accommodations.

For the third year, Oxfam Hong Kong lent our support to the Migrant Women's Club in Beijing, a network of domestic workers seeking to promote standards and protection in the industry. We assisted club members in drafting legal codes and employment contracts and building up a mutual-help system. We engaged domestic workers in group activities and helped them set up a hotline, create newsletters and organise advocacy events.

In October 2009, a domestic workers' cooperative was set up in Beijing, the first such group in China fully managed by workers themselves. Oxfam provided partial funding.

Oxfam also advocates domestic workers' labour rights by organising conferences and conducting studies. In December 2009, in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation's Beijing office and the Beijing Cultural Development Centre for Rural Women, we convened the International Seminar on Decent Work and Employment Promotion for Domestic Workers, which was attended by officers from the All China Federation of Trade Unions and the All China Federation of Women, labour law scholars, domestic work associations and enterprises, the media and domestic workers themselves.

Hong Kong: Promoting global citizenship

Oxfam Hong Kong is delighted that the work of our Interactive Education Centre (IEC) has been recognised by the Hong Kong Arts Development Council, which awarded the IEC its Gold Award for Arts Education (Non-school Division) in 2009. The awards committee described the centre's work as "unique and meaningful," saying it "broadens participants' vision and raises their awareness as global citizens."

The IEC is designed as a small theatre, with sets that simulate the living quarters of a factory and a refugee camp, among others. Using interactive games, activities and audio-visual aids, our educators encourage students to put themselves in the position of poor people and reflect on what their lives are like. For example, in "Fifty Square Feet" – an interactive drama about a girl from a poor family in Hong Kong – students learn about the plight of low-income families and disadvantaged working people.

In 2009-10, the IEC conducted programmes on 12 themes such as the gap between rich and poor, the environment and natural disasters, the allocation of resources and hunger, war and conflict, and international trade and poverty. The programmes are designed to complement secondary school curricula in the areas of liberal studies, integrated humanities, geography and primary general studies. During the school year, the centre ran 289 workshops for secondary and primary schools, youth centres and other organisations. We also offered training to teachers and social workers who wish to incorporate global citizenship education into their work.

互動教育中心以生動、富創意的戲劇及工作坊，使參加者更深入了解貧窮、飢餓、戰爭等主題，獲香港藝術發展局頒發藝術教育獎(非學校組)金獎。
Our Interactive Education Centre received the Gold Award for Arts Education 2009 (Non-school Division) from the Hong Kong Arts Development Council.

資源儲備 BUILDING SUPPORT



2009年「樂施毅行者」中，隊員在100公里山路上顯得鬥志激昂。

Close camaraderie between team members kept spirits high on the 100-km trail across the Hong Kong countryside during Oxfam Trailwalker 2009.

漫長的路途，不變的承諾 Committing to a long haul

減貧的路途，漫長而艱辛。每年11月，本港有數以千計堅毅仁慈的人士，參加樂施會一年一度的遠足籌款活動，身體力行地行走樂施會毅行者長達100公里的路程，以示對改善貧者生活的支持。2009年，毅行者加入一個新的主題：「毅行百里，為貧窮人對抗氣候變化」，彰顯全球氣候變化是使窮人困境惡化的原因之一。

參與的1,011支隊伍共籌得逾3,000多萬港元，款項將用於樂施會在非洲及亞洲(包括香港及內地)各項減貧及緊急救災項目。

本次活動總共有3,420位毅行者在48小時內完成一百公里的行程，總共動員超過10,000人，當中包括步行者、支援小組、職員及義工。

今年也是首次本港所有紀律部隊皆有派出義工協助活動，參予部門包括：醫療輔助隊、民隊安全服務隊、懲教署、海關、消防處、政府飛行服務隊、警務處、入境事務處及廉政公署。

減少碳足跡

樂施會特別致力減低活動過程中，所衍生的碳排放量。為了保護環境，我們在大部份中途站均設置飲水機，代替瓶裝水；聯絡及捐款活動皆於網上進行，節省用紙；公開宣布在路上亂拋垃圾的隊伍編號，以示警惕作用。

Eliminating poverty is a long and arduous journey. Every year in November, thousands of Hong Kong's hardy and kind-hearted souls take part in Oxfam's annual fundraising hiking event, setting out to trek 100 kilometres for the benefit of people who live in poverty. In 2009, Oxfam Trailwalker adopted an additional theme: "Trekking 100 km Against Poverty and Climate Change," identifying global climate change as one of the factors that intensifies the plight of the poor.

Altogether, 1,011 teams raised over HK\$30 million (US\$ 3.85million) to support Oxfam's various poverty alleviation and emergency relief projects in Africa and Asia, including Hong Kong and Mainland China.

A total of 3,420 people completed the 100-km trail within 48 hours; more than 10,000 people participated, including walkers, support team members, staff and volunteers.

Also for the first time volunteers from all disciplinary groups in Hong Kong assisted the event: the Auxiliary Medical Services, Civil Aid Services, Correctional Services Department, Customs and Excise Department, Fire Services, Government Flying Services, Hong Kong Police Force, Immigration Department and Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Limiting our carbon footprint

Oxfam took special care to limit the carbon emissions generated by the event. To protect the environment, drinking water was provided in water dispensers instead of bottled water at most check points; communications and donations were conducted online to save paper; and a "name and shame" penalty was imposed on teams that littered the trail.



今屆毅行者冠、亞軍，均由中國人民解放軍駐香港部隊兩支隊伍奪得，他們分別以12小時17分鐘及12小時35分鐘完成路程。解放軍駐香港部隊今年首次參與毅行者遠足籌款。

A team from the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Team finished first, in 12 hours 17 minutes, with a second PLA team not far behind at 12 hours 35 minutes. This was the first time for the PLA to participate in Oxfam Trailwalker.

籌款活動重點 Fundraising activity highlights



樂施會捐款者到訪孟加拉Sunamgani縣Haor地區，與參與項目的女性見面。

Donors meet with Oxfam project participants during a visit to a women's cooperative project in Sunamgani district, Haor region, Bangladesh.



樂施大使楊暉，到訪樂施會在印度新德里的項目點，欣賞項目參與者Ferida的刺繡。

During a visit to a programme site in New Delhi, India, Oxfam Ambassador Vanessa Yeung examines the embroidery of Ferida, a programme participant.



樂施會大使森美及胡杏兒，到樂施會在中國西南部的項目點視察，並探訪雲南家庭。

Oxfam Ambassadors Sammy Leung and Myolie Wu visit a local family in Yunnan during a visit to Oxfam project sites in southwest China.



樂施會支持者於越南義安省基立村與當地的項目參與者一起用膳。

(照片提供：黃嘉慶)
Oxfam donors share a meal with project participants in Khe Nap village, Nghe An province, Vietnam. (Photo: Ricky Wong)

支持者令一切成真 Donors' commitment makes it all happen

過去一年，天災橫行，樂施會遂迅速行動救災。東南亞風災、海地地震，還有中國內地的旱災、地震與水災，都需要額外資金援助。

我們特別感謝各界慷慨捐輸，旱災等長期而持續的天災，所得捐款通常比地震等急遽而猛烈的災難為低，但前者的長期影響並不比後者輕微。以中國西南部旱災為例，雖然我們從政府及民間籌得超過400萬港元，這筆款項仍不足以維持必須的援助。幸而，我們可以從中國發展基金抽調資源，填補欠缺的款項。

2009年4月，我們成立小小樂施之友，邀請12歲或以下兒童成為我們的合作夥伴，讓家長以孩子的名義每月捐款，與孩子分享助人的喜悅。截至2010年7月31日，樂施會已有904名兒童捐輸人。

籌募款項 提高市民意識

2009年5月，我們舉行一年一度的樂施米義賣大行動，數百名義工與樂施會員工在全港各地售賣樂施米。活動目的，是彰顯市民的捐款能為有需要人士提供生活所需。今年，我們為中國內地的救災及發展項目籌得約300萬港元。

我們擴大「樂施有禮」的規模，推出一系列企業禮品。每逢節日，企業客戶不會只是收到一般的禮品包，而是一張說明卡片：一份禮物可能是兩隻羊、捕漁工具甚至是教師培訓課程，已經以他的名義送到有需要的社區。樂施有禮亦歡迎任何人隨時捐贈禮物。

2009年，我們新增網上捐款途徑，各界如欲慷慨解囊，又多一個選擇。大家可以登上<http://www.oxfam.org.hk/tc/projectsdonation.aspx>，選擇支持長期發展項目。如欲作緊急救援捐款，則可到<http://www.oxfam.org.hk/tc/emergenciesappeals.aspx>。無論是長期、不定期或者參予單項扶貧活動的支持者，我們都致以無限感謝。你們的支持，是我們繼續工作的動力。



「樂施有禮」為需要送禮的企業在節日推出新系列產品。
Oxfam Unwrapped is promoting corporate gift-giving especially during holiday seasons.

2010年5月，香港交易及結算所有限公司首次派出義工，在交易所與樂施會員工一起參加「樂施米義賣大行動」。
For the first time, volunteers from the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited joined Oxfam staff to conduct our rice sale inside the exchange in May 2010.

In a year when a series of major disasters required quick action, we are especially grateful for the generous response to our appeals. The typhoons in Southeast Asia, the earthquake in Haiti, and the droughts, earthquake and floods in Mainland China all required special funding.

Chronic disasters that develop over time, like droughts, generally receive less funding than acute disasters, which occur suddenly and dramatically, such as earthquakes. But their long-term effects are not less severe. In fact, although our appeal for the drought in southwest China brought in a little over HK\$4 million in government and public support, it was not enough for the required sustained assistance. In this case, we were able to draw upon our China Development Fund to make up the additional funds needed.

In April 2009, with the launch of Oxfam Kids, we extended the age range of our Oxfam Partners to include children aged 12 and under. Parents can now share with their children the rewards of helping others by making monthly donations in their children's names. As of 31 July 2010, we had 904 Oxfam kids.

Raising funds and awareness

In May 2009 we held our annual Oxfam Rice Sale, with hundreds of volunteers joining Oxfam staff to sell packets of rice all around Hong Kong. The event reminds the public that their donations are providing the essentials of life for people in need. This year we raised HK\$2,964,250 for emergency relief and development programmes in Mainland China.

We also expanded Oxfam Unwrapped to include new offers for corporate gifts. Instead of a holiday hamper, a company's client will receive a card stating that a gift – a pair of goats, fishing equipment, or a training course for teachers, for example – has been given to a needy community in his or her name. Of course individuals can give Oxfam Unwrapped gifts any time as well.

Finally, in 2009 we added a new option for donors to contribute directly to projects of their choice through our website. By visiting www.oxfam.org.hk/en/projectsdonation.aspx, you can select the community you wish to support for a long-term development project. This is in addition to the emergency relief option found at www.oxfam.org.hk/en/emergenciesappeals.aspx.

We are thankful for all our long-term and new regular supporters, and all those who are moved to give their one-time support to people who need their help.



財務報告 FINANCIAL REPORT

摘要 At a glance

香港公眾每月定期捐款由1.23億港元增加至1.29億港元，升幅達4.9%。樂施會毅行者共籌得3,050萬港元，較去年增加了460萬港元，升幅達18%。

樂施會現正進行1,388個項目，比去年的1,350個多出2.8%。其中341為2009/10年執行的新項目。

本年度項目活動開支為1.916億港元。

行政管理開支佔總開支2.7%。

我們每花費1港元於籌款活動，便能籌得9.3港元捐款。

Monthly donations from the Hong Kong public grew 4.9% from \$123 million to \$129 million. Income from Oxfam Trailwalker increased by \$4.6 million or 18% to \$30.5 million.

Oxfam Hong Kong supported 1,388 projects, a 2.8% increase from 1,350 projects, and began 341 new projects in 2009-10.

Programme expenditure for the year was \$191.6 million.

Management and administrative costs stand at 2.7%.

For each dollar spent on fundraising, we earned \$9.3.

這一年度(2009/10)充滿各種挑戰，但樂施會仍然達到籌款目標，落實年度工作計劃的各個項目，包括長期社區發展、緊急救援、政策倡議。有賴捐款者的長期支持，我們得以善用捐款的一分一毫。

公眾支持與日俱增

本年度重要的發展，是樂施會獲得香港公眾越來越廣泛的支持。香港社會大眾的捐款，佔樂施會全年收入的93.1%。

每月固定捐款由2008/09年度的1.23億港元增加至1.29億港元，升幅達4.7%。以2010年3月31日為準，每月捐款人數達110,989，高於去年同期的109,492。樂施會通過公眾教育、個人募捐、大型活動、雜誌、書籍、電視紀錄片、互聯網等渠道招募支持者，並與他們建立緊密聯繫。

「樂施會毅行者2009」活動非常成功，共籌得3,050萬港元，較去年上升460萬港元，增幅18%。

我們的捐款者也熱心回應，支持今年度的緊急救災募款。我們為海地地震災民籌得1,030萬港元，為受颱風凱薩娜及芭瑪影響的災民籌得250萬港元，為四川大地震的生還者籌得400萬港元。我們其他公開募款的項目包括：巴基斯坦內戰的難民潮、印尼的地震、中國一連串的地震、水災與旱災，共籌得280萬港元。

這一年，我們每花費1港元於籌款活動，便籌得9.3港元捐款。

工作項目持續成長

樂施會本年度項目活動的總開支，達1.916億港元，主要用於扶貧、人道救援及其他項目。我們一共資助了1,388個項目，比2008/09年的1,350個項目，增加了2.8%。我們亦於本年展開了341個新項目。

樂施會在全球27個地區，進行我們的項目活動。2008年四川大地震災區的重建，開支為3,020萬港元。其他主要緊急救災項目開支中，860萬港元用於菲律賓颱風凱薩娜及芭瑪吹襲的受災區，390萬港元用於海地地震，250萬港元用於巴基斯坦內戰流離失所的難民，200萬港元用於中國水災，190萬港元

2009/10 was a challenging year for Oxfam Hong Kong. Yet fundraising targets were achieved and we were able to meet the needs for long-term development, emergency response, advocacy and campaigns as per our year plan. With the continued support from our donors, we were able to channel every dollar of our donations in an effective manner.

Continued growth in public support

One of the highlights of the year was the continued increase in support from the Hong Kong public. The Hong Kong community contributed 93.1 per cent of Oxfam's income this year.

Monthly donations increased 4.7 per cent from \$123 million in 2008-09 to \$129 million. The total number of monthly donors for the financial year increased from 109,492 last year to 110,989 as of 31 March 2010. Oxfam recruits and communicates with supporters through public education, face-to-face fundraising, flagship events, magazines, books, short television documentaries, Internet outreach and more.

The 2009 Oxfam Trailwalker was extremely successful. Income from the event reached \$30.5 million, an increase of \$4.6 million or 18 per cent over the previous year.

Strong donor support was also evidenced in the income raised for disasters that occurred during the year. We raised \$10.3 million for those affected by the Haiti earthquake, a further \$4 million for survivors of the Sichuan earthquake and \$2.5 million for those hit by typhoons Ketsana and Parma. Other public appeals were made for displaced people in Pakistan and for those affected by the earthquake and flooding in China, the earthquake in Indonesia and the drought in China. In total, we raised \$2.8 million.

This year, for every \$1 spent on fundraising we were able to raise \$9.3 in donations.

Continued growth in programmes

The total expenditure on poverty alleviation, humanitarian work and other programmes was \$191.6 million. During the year, we supported 1,388 projects, a 2.8 per cent increase from 1,350 projects in 2008-09. We began 341 new projects in 2009-10.

Our programmes were carried out in 27 countries this year. We spent \$30.2 million on rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in areas

用於印尼地震，另有190萬港元用於埃塞俄比亞旱災，160萬港元用於救助也門內戰難民，150萬港元用於中國旱災，140萬港元用於北韓水災。

項目活動開支佔全年總開支84.9%。

儲備、盈餘、營運支出

截至2010年3月31日，樂施會因投資儲備之重估，結餘從去年的負1,470萬港元增加至200萬港元。歷年的財政儲備累積至3.09億港元。因此，樂施會今年雖然錄得550萬港元虧蝕，但仍能維持財政穩健。

樂施會的儲備政策規定，財政儲備金必須足夠應付相等於三個月營運開支的水平，以防萬一。此措施讓我們在收入急降時，仍有足夠的儲備資金，可以確保項目繼續如期進行。

我們的目標，是盡速將儲備金要求以外的盈餘，施用於人道援助和長期發展項目，維持這些項目在設計、監察及評估等方面的高水準表現。

管理行政開支、公開問責、透明度

我們持續適當地控制管理與行政開支，使其僅佔全年總開支的2.7%。對於一個在世界各地推展專業扶貧、緊急援助項目的機構來說，這個行政開支比例數字，相當合理。這些支出確保項目規劃完善、嚴謹財政管理、駐外地職員在公平安全的環境下工作，資訊科技系統準確可靠，幫助我們保存、分享、汲取過往的工作經驗，作為日後改善。

樂施會進行人道救援公眾籌款時，所有行政開支皆來自我們的中央常務基金，確保公眾捐出的一分一毫，都直接用於賑災與重建項目。每個救援項目，皆設立獨立操作戶口。

稽核、財務監管規範體系

本年度的機構財務報告，由安永會計師事務所進行獨立外部稽核。樂施會的內部監管稽核系統，由資深的財務監管人員負責，遵循一套清晰明確的財務政策執程序，確定符合樂施會國際的開支分類制度、風險紀錄冊、管理監控和覆檢制度；我們與其他樂施會成員機構進行財務對比覆檢，定期向管理層與管治機構匯報。

我們在本年度成立一個財政審計委員會，由董事會榮譽司庫擔任主席。委員會定期召開會議，商討覆核樂施會的財政審計議題。

樂施會除了遵循樂施會國際財務準則之外，也奉行香港財務報告準則，以及國際非政府組織問責約章。

財務總監
姚家麗

affected by the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. Major emergency relief spending included \$8.6 million for areas of the Philippines affected by typhoons Ketsana and Parma, \$3.9 million for Haiti following the earthquake, \$2.5 million for Pakistan's displaced people, \$2 million for China's flooded areas, \$1.9 million for Indonesia's earthquake-hit population, \$1.9 million for drought-afflicted Ethiopia, \$1.6 million for those suffering from conflict in Yemen, \$1.5 million for China's drought-hit areas and \$1.4 million for flood-afflicted North Korea.

Programme expenditures accounted for 84.9 per cent of total annual expenditures.

Reserves, surplus and operating expenditures

Despite a recorded deficit of \$5.5 million in this year, we were able to maintain our financial sustainability. We had \$309 million in accumulated reserves, thanks to the revaluation of our investment reserves from a negative balance of \$14.7 million last year to a positive balance of \$2 million as of 31 March 2010.

Our Reserve Policy requires us to hold reserves equal to three months' operating expenses, as leeway for any significant and unexpected downturn in revenues, to ensure that programmes can continue as planned. We aim to apply any surplus funds beyond reserve requirements as quickly as possible to humanitarian relief and long-term development programmes, without compromising high standards in the design, monitoring and evaluation of these programmes.

Management and administrative costs, accountability, transparency

Management and administrative costs continued to remain well under control, representing 2.7 per cent of total expenditure this year. This is a realistic figure for an agency delivering professional poverty and emergency relief programmes around the world. It assures quality programme design and careful financial management, fair and safe conditions for staff working overseas, and information technology systems which capture and share learning from our projects to improve future performance.

When Oxfam makes an appeal for a specific humanitarian disaster, we cover core operational costs from central funds, thereby ensuring that every dollar donated by the public goes to relief and rehabilitation projects. A separate account is established for each of these emergencies.

Auditing, internal control and compliance

An independent external audit of the annual Financial Statement is conducted by Ernst & Young. Our internal control and compliance system, administered by experienced compliance personnel, consists of well-defined financial control policies and procedures, adherence to the Oxfam International cost classification system, maintenance of a risk register, management control and review, peer reviews among Oxfam affiliates, and regular reporting to management and governance bodies.

During the year, we set up a Finance and Audit Committee, chaired by our honorary treasurer of the board. The committee meets regularly to review and discuss all financial and auditing issues related to the agency.

In addition to the Oxfam International Financial Standards, Oxfam Hong Kong complies with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and the International Non-Governmental Organisations Accountability Charter.

Finance Director
Carrie Yiu

財務摘要 Financial highlights

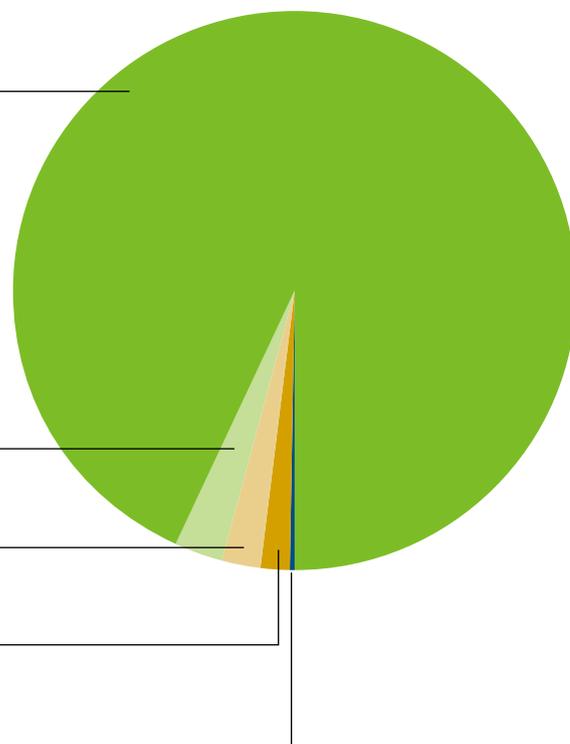
以下摘要顯示樂施會截至 2010 年 3 月 31 日的賬戶財務狀況。審計報告由安永公司撰寫，完整報告見於樂施會網頁 www.oxfam.org.hk。所有金額皆以港元為單位。

These financial highlights are based on Oxfam Hong Kong's financial accounts for the year ended 31 March 2010. The full audited financial statements by Ernst & Young are available on our website, www.oxfam.org.hk. All figures in Hong Kong dollars.

收支 Income and Expenditure

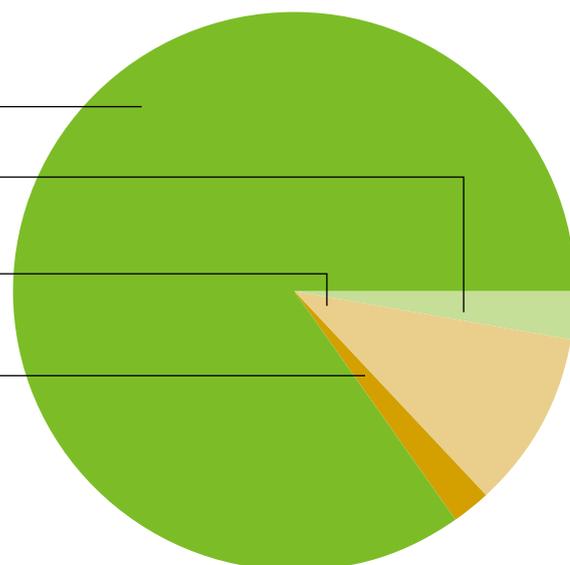
收入 Income

	港幣千元 HK\$'000	%
香港公眾 樂施之友，樂施中國之友，樂施教育之友，樂施非洲之友 樂施毅行者 樂施米義賣其他籌款活動 樂施商店 其他捐款收入	204,848	93.1%
其他樂施會的撥款 Oxfam Affiliates	5,981	2.7%
香港特別行政區賑災基金 HKSAR Government Disaster Relief Fund	5,117	2.4%
利息及投資 Interest and Investments	3,786	1.7%
其他收入 Other Income	313	0.1%
總收入 Total Income	220,045	100%



支出 Expenditure

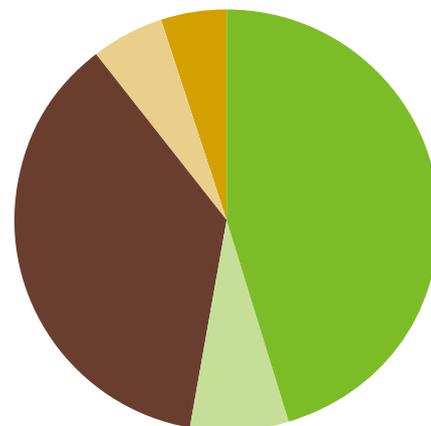
	港幣千元 HK\$'000	%
項目 Programmes	191,614	84.9%
行政 Management and Administration	6,061	2.7%
籌款 Fundraising and Marketing	23,016	10.2%
其他支出 Other Expenses	4,881	2.2%
總支出 Total Expenditure	225,572	100%



虧損 (Deficit) for the year (5,527)

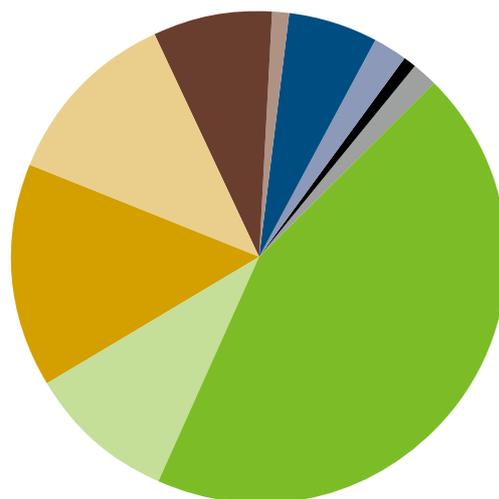
按目標劃分的項目開支 Programme Cost by Aim

	港幣千元 HK\$'000	%
可持續生計的權利 The right to a sustainable livelihood	87,435	45.6%
獲取基本社會服務的權利 The right to basic social services	14,091	7.3%
保障生命安全的權利 The right to life and security	70,435	36.8%
意見受到重視的權利 The right to be heard – social and political citizenship	10,143	5.3%
平等及多元共存的權利 The right to an identity – gender and diversity	9,510	5.0%
總計 Total	191,614	



按地區劃分的項目開支 Programme Cost by Region

	港幣千元 HK\$'000	%
中國內地 Mainland China	84,574	44.2%
香港 Hong Kong	19,053	9.9%
湄公河地區 The Mekong	27,905	14.6%
東南亞地區 Archipelagic Southeast Asia	22,867	12.0%
南亞 South Asia	15,103	7.9%
東亞 East Asia	2,166	1.1%
非洲 Africa	10,775	5.6%
中美洲·墨西哥及加勒比海岸 Central America, Mexico & the Caribbean	4,460	2.3%
馬格里布及中東 Maghreb & Middle East	1,616	0.8%
全球性 Global	3,095	1.6%
總計 Total	191,614	



財務狀況 Financial Position

	港幣千元 HK\$'000
物業、廠房及設備 Property, Plant & Equipment	60,815
投資 Investments	53,454
流動資產 Current Assets	204,123
存貨 Inventories	1,231
應收賬 Receivables	3,962
定期存款 Time Deposits	155,142
現金及銀行存款 Cash and Bank Balances	43,788
流動負債 Current Liabilities	9,296
應付賬 Accounts Payable	8,733
應付賬目撥款 Grants Payable	563
資產淨值 Net Assets	309,096

	港幣千元 HK\$'000
儲備 RESERVES	
指定用途基金 Restricted Funds	
樂施會非洲發展基金 Oxfam Africa Development Fund	-
樂施會中國發展基金 Oxfam China Development Fund	17,763
樂施會教育基金 Oxfam Education Fund	38,566
樂施會5.12地震基金 Sichuan Earthquake Fund	99,315
	155,644
營運儲備 Operation Reserve	151,340
投資重估儲備 Investment Revaluation Reserve	2,112
基金總額 Total Funds	309,096

夥伴 OUR PARTNERS

中國內地 Mainland China

NGO 發展交流網 - 昆明草根文化傳播有限公司
上海樂宜商務諮詢有限公司
女工關懷
中山大學人類學系公民與社會發展研究中心
中央民族大學中國少數民族研究中心
中央教育科學研究所
中國人民大學社會學研究所
中國人民大學新聞與社會發展研究中心
中國人民政治協商會議長順縣委員會
中國世貿網
中國共產主義青年團普安縣委員會
中國政法大學民商經濟法學院
中國國際扶貧中心
中國農業大學
午夜藍
反對性別暴力 16 日行動協調小組
手牽手企業管理信息諮詢部
木棉花開志願者行動網絡
北京大學法學院勞動法與社會保障法研究所
北京大學社會學人類學研究所
北京工友之家文化發展中心
北京天下溪教育諮詢中心
北京木蘭花開文化發展中心
北京同行工作組
北京地球村
北京思銳紀元社會經濟諮詢有限公司
北京晏陽初農村教育發展中心
北京浸霖培力文化發展中心
北京商道縱橫信息科技有限責任公司
北京義聯勞動法援助與研究中心
四川省千佛山自然保護區安縣管理處
四川省中江縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省巴中市南江縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省安縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省雅安市寶興縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省綿陽市三台縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省綿陽市梓潼縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省綿陽市游仙區扶貧辦
四川省廣元市元壩區扶貧開發辦公室
四川省廣元市利州區扶貧開發辦公室
四川省廣元市朝天區扶貧開發辦公室
四川省德陽市羅江縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省閬中市扶貧開發辦公室
四川省蘆山縣扶貧開發辦公室
四川省鹽亭縣扶貧開發辦公室
平行工作組
平涼市民族事務委員會
打工詩人編委會
甘肅怡欣心理諮詢中心
甘肅雨田農村社區發展研究與服務中心
甘肅省人口和計劃生育委員會
甘肅省天水市秦州區教育局
甘肅省文縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省成縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省西和縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省兩當縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省定西市安定區教育體育局
甘肅省康縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省靖遠縣科學技術協會
甘肅省慶陽市鎮原縣教育局
甘肅省聯合國教科文組織協會
甘肅省隴南市扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省隴南市武都區人口和計劃生育委員會
甘肅省隴南市武都區扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅省隴南市徽縣扶貧開發辦公室
企業社會責任亞洲
全球消除貧困聯盟
共青團廣元市利州區委員會
西南民族大學西南民族研究院
西南政法大學勞動社會保障法制研究中心
西部鄉土發展中心
性別平等政策宣導小組
昆明市救助站

河北省遷西縣婦女法律服務中心
河南省人口和計劃生育委員會
河南省漯河市婦女聯合會
社會性別與發展在中國網絡
青島小陳熱線服務社
青島膠州市愛心健康諮詢中心
南京大學法學院
城邊村外來工網站項目組
重慶市自強殘疾人服務站
益行工作組
陝西省婦女理論婚姻家庭研究會
陝西省農村婦女科技服務中心
陝西省寶雞市陳倉區扶貧辦
陝西婦源匯性別發展培訓中心
陝西媽媽環保志願者協會
陝西省略陽縣扶貧開發辦公室
陝西省寧強縣扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
國家人口和計劃生育委員會
國務院扶貧辦貧困村災後恢復重建工作辦公室
婦女傳媒監測網絡
婦女網路及培訓中心
清華大學社會學系
勞工教育及服務網絡
勞動保護支援網絡
湖南省慈利縣慈善會
華中師範大學社會學學院
貴州大學人文學院
貴州大學管理學院能力建設與可持續發展研究所
貴州社區建設與鄉村治理促進會
貴州社區建設與鄉村治理促進會·匯能減災支持中心
貴州社區建設與鄉村治理促進會和仁鄉村發展研究所
貴州指北針文化發展有限公司
貴州省扶貧辦外資項目管理中心
貴州省婦女能力建設與發展促進會
貴州省現場統計研究會
貴州省雷山縣衛生局
貴州省錦屏縣民政局
貴州財經學院公共管理學院
貴州意氣風發紅十字會
雲南民間備災小組
雲南社會性別與發展小組
雲南省大姚縣人民政府
雲南省大理彝族自治州扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
雲南省大眾流域管理研究及推廣中心
雲南省外資扶貧項目管理中心
雲南省永德縣人民政府
雲南省昌寧縣人民政府
雲南省保山市隆陽區人民政府
雲南省南華縣人民政府
雲南省建水縣人民政府
雲南省尋甸縣人民政府
雲南省楚雄市人民政府
雲南省楚雄彝族自治州扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
雲南省祿勸彝族自治州自治縣人民政府
雲南省劍川縣人民政府
雲南省騰冲縣婦幼保健院
雲南省鶴慶縣人民政府
雲南連心社區照顧服務中心
瑞麗市婦女兒童發展中心
農家女文化發展中心
農業部農村經濟研究中心
對外經濟貿易大學國際經濟研究院
綠色和平
廣州市天河區天平南華法經濟諮詢服務部
廣西外資扶貧項目管理中心
廣西壯族自治區三江侗族自治縣扶貧辦
廣西壯族自治區巴馬縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區平果縣扶貧辦
廣西壯族自治區平樂縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區平樂縣扶貧辦
廣西壯族自治區民族事務委員會
廣西壯族自治區全州縣扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
廣西壯族自治區扶貧開發辦公室
廣西壯族自治區東蘭縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區武宣縣扶貧辦

廣西壯族自治區河池市民族事務委員會
廣西壯族自治區南寧市民族事務委員會
廣西壯族自治區桂林市民族事務委員會
廣西壯族自治區桂林市扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
廣西壯族自治區馬山縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區凌雲縣扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
廣西壯族自治區資源縣扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
廣西壯族自治區鳳山縣扶貧開發領導小組辦公室
廣西壯族自治區橫縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區融水苗族自治縣民族局
廣西壯族自治區龍勝縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區龍勝縣扶貧辦
廣西壯族自治區羅城仫佬族自治縣民族事務局
廣西壯族自治區靈川縣民族事務局
廣西省賀州市八步區衛生局
廣東漢達康福協會
潤土互助工作組(雲南省青少年發展基金會周邊組織)
蘇州工友企業管理信息諮詢有限公司
蘭州大學資源環境學院
蘭州東部阿語學校
涼山彝族婦女兒童發展中心

香港 Hong Kong

Humanity in Focus

綠色和平
生命酵母
全球化監察
李劍明
社區發展陣線
南昌關社聯會
科普策略顧問有限公司
香港大學民意研究計劃
香港永續農業協會
香港明愛社區發展服務
香港基督徒學會
香港婦女勞工協會
香港教育學院
香港理工大學中國商業中心
香港理工大學科技及顧問有限公司
香港聖公麥理浩夫人中心
香港獨立短片及錄像比賽
香港融樂會有限公司
香港對抗氣候變化聯盟
爭取全民退休保障聯盟
清潔服務業職工會
街坊工友服務處
關注綜援檢討聯盟

海外 Overseas

孟加拉 Bangladesh

Center for Natural Resource Studies
Institute of Development Affairs
Oxfam Great Britain
People's Oriented Programme Implementation
Reliant Women Development Organization

柬埔寨 Cambodia

3S Rivers Protection Network
Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
Community Legal Education Centre
Indigenous Community Support Organisation
My Village
Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme
Non-Timber Forest Products
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Great Britain
Star Kampuchea
The NGO Forum on Cambodia

埃塞俄比亞 Ethiopia

Oxfam Canada

海地 Haiti

Intermon Oxfam (Spain)

印度 India

Oxfam India



來自中國陝西紫陽縣的王太芳和孫女正在過橋。樂施會資助了興建橋樑的一半成本，另一半則由村民及當地政府籌集所得。(攝影：林志軒)
Wang Taifang and her granddaughter cross a bridge in Ziyang county, Shaanxi province, China, built to improve local transport. Oxfam Hong Kong funded half the construction of the bridge; 70 village households and the local government raised the rest of the necessary funds. (Photo: Hugo Lam)

印尼 **Indonesia**

DIAMI Forum / IDE Indonesian Institute for Democracy Education
Himpunan Wanita Pekerja Rumahan Indonesia / Association of Women Homeworkers of Indonesia
Jaringan Advokasi Tambang / Mining Advocacy Network
KEMALA Foundation
Lembaga Informasi Perburuhan Sedane / Sedane Labour Information Centre
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Great Britain
Oxfam Novib (Netherlands)
Perkumpulan PIKUL

北韓 **North Korea**

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade

老撾 **Laos**

Comite de Cooperation Avec Le Laos
Huaphan Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam-in-Belgium

馬拉維 **Malawi**

Oxfam Great Britain

緬甸 **Myanmar**

Capacity Building Initiative
Metta Development Foundation
Paung Ku
Shalom Foundation

尼泊爾 **Nepal**

Oxfam Great Britain
Sahamati
Social Workers Group
Tulasi Meher Unesco Club

巴基斯坦 **Pakistan**

Oxfam Great Britain

菲律賓 **Philippines**

Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation, Inc.
Center for Emergency Aid and Rehabilitation, Inc.
Community Organizers Multiversity
Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services, Inc.
International Collective in Support of Fisherworkers
Kitanglad Integrated NGO Inc
NGOs for Fisheries Reform
Oxfam Great Britain
Pampanga Disaster Response Network
Sentro Para Sa Ikaunlad Ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya / Center for Growth of Indigenous Science and Technology

東帝汶 **Timor-Leste**

Oxfam Australia

越南 **Vietnam**

Action Aid Vietnam
Advancement of Community Empowerment and Partnership
Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control
Dakrong Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Dakrong District People's Committee
Department of Foreign Affairs of Nghe An Province
Department of Foreign Affairs of Quang Tri Province
Disaster Management Centre (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
Hai Lang Project Management Team
International Development Enterprises
Ky Son Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ky Son District People's Committee

Nghe An Department for Planning and Investment
NGO Climate Change Working Group
NGO Ethnic Minority Working Group
Oxfam Great Britain
Quang Tri Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
Quang Tri Department of Planning & Investment
Thanh Chuong District People's Committee
Tuong Duong Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Tuong Duong District People's Committee
Vietnam Women's Union

也門 **Yemen**

Oxfam Great Britain

贊比亞 **Zambia**

HODI
Oxfam Great Britain

地區性——東南亞島國

Regional - Archipelagic Southeast Asia
Jubilee South
NGO Forum on ADB Inc.
Southeast Asia Committee for Advocacy
Third World Network

地區性——湄公 **Regional - Mekong**

Focus on the Global South
Oxfam Quebec
Prosperity Initiative CIC

地區性——南亞 **Regional - South Asia**

Oxfam Great Britain

地區性——非洲南部

Regional - Southern Africa

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Great Britain

鳴謝 THANK YOU

我們衷心感謝過去一年來不斷支持我們工作的團體，及以不同方式作無私貢獻的人士。芳名太多，未能盡錄，謹此致謝。

We would like to acknowledge and thank the many groups that supported our work during the year. Thank you also to the thousands of individuals who contributed in various ways, though they are too many to list here.

社區團體 / 協會

Community Groups / Associations

08 03 Mar 媽會

BCT 義工隊

Chi Tao Charitable Foundation Ltd

Crossroads International

Fair Trade Hong Kong

Fairtrade Labeling Organisation

HKUST Alumni Association

Hong Kong for Haiti

Mui Nation

PMIHK Engineers' Club

Project C: Change

The Church of United Brethren in Christ Whampoa

Integrated Children and Youth Service Centre

YOH0 義工隊

九巴之友

人仔倉

大老山隧道義工隊

大埔居民權益會

工聯會九龍城地區服務處

工聯會大埔地區服務處

工聯會屯門地區服務處

工聯會將軍澳地區服務處

工聯會港島東地區服務處

工聯會觀塘地區服務處

中原義工隊

中華中醫藥香港推拿專業學會

中華基督教會合一堂青年中心

中華廠商聯合會

公務員事務局義工隊

天水圍之友社

天恒居民服務社

太古地產愛心大使

孔昭華議員辦事處

王秋北區議員辦事處

王桂雲議員辦事處

古漢強議員辦事處、屯門第四區民生協進會及新峰原動力

民主黨大埔工作隊、鄭家富議員辦事處、關永業議員辦事處、任啟邦議員辦事處、區鎮樺社區服務處、任萬全社區服務處、曾健社區服務處、黎卓賢社區服務處

民建聯、簡志豪區議員、鳳德居民聯會

民建聯西貢將軍澳支部

民建聯南區支部

白田浸信會老人休憩中心

石硤尾邨居民協會、譚國僑議員辦事處

百職社會服務團

西貢區社區中心

西灣村

何杏梅議員辦事處

何俊仁議員辦事處、屯門區關注民生協會

何賢輝議員辦事處

吳雪山議員辦事處、寶盈花園業主立案法團

吳尊國際後援會

吳劍昇議員辦事處

坊眾社會服務中心

李子榮沙田區議員辦事處

李均頤議員辦事處

良田之友社

周永勤區議員辦事處

周轉香、王舜義聯合辦事處、香港離島婦女聯會

聚賢社、離島區青年聯會

旺角區居民協會、羅永祥區議員辦事處、黃舒明區議員辦事處

明愛荃青綜合支援中心

明愛陳震夏展能中心及宿舍

東九龍居民委員會、李達仁、史立德議員辦事處
東九龍居民委員會、李德康議員辦事處、東頭邨居民

聯會

東九龍居民委員會、東九龍青年社

東九龍居民委員會、橫樂居民聯會、黎榮浩議員

辦事處

東九龍居民委員會、琺富區居民促進會

林家輝議員辦事處

林頌強議員辦事處、兆置區居民協會

欣榮花園業主立案法團

油麻地居民權益關注會、楊子熙議員辦事處

芝蘭基金會

金巴斯集團義工隊

青領社

保良局北潭涌渡假營

保良局賽馬會大棠渡假村

屋宇署義工隊

恆豐義工隊

柯創盛議員辦事處

皇家香港軍團(義勇軍)協會

紀恩基金會有限公司

胡杏兒國際歌影迷會

香港人壽保險從業員協會

香港小童群益會

香港工程師協會

香港工業總會

香港中華廠商聯合會保險代理有限公司

香港少年領袖團

香港西北航運快線有限公司

香港足病診療師協會

香港物理治療學會

香港物理治療學會(運動物理治療專研組)

香港社會服務聯會

香港投訴合唱團

香港南區各界聯會

香港朗廷酒店

香港消防處義工隊

香港珠寶玉石廠商會

香港航空青年團

香港財務會計協會有限公司

香港馬主協會有限公司

香港基督教服務處深中樂 TEEN 會

香港教育專業人員協會

香港童軍總會

香港業餘電台聯會

香港電台愛心服務團

香港管理專業學會香港分會暨工程分部

香港體檢及醫學診斷控股有限公司

徐百弟議員辦事處暨彩牛居民力量

悅湖山莊業主委員會

時代生活關懷社區團隊

海鷗社有限公司

特許公認會計師公會(香港分會)

馬鞍山業主居民互助協會

國際漫遊協會

基層力量、吳觀鴻議員辦事處及吳蕙蘭社區服務處

張錫容議員辦事處

彩鳳鳴曲藝會

梁兆新、陳啟遠議員辦事處

梁有方、官世克議員辦事處

梁志成議員辦事處

梅梅舍

莫健榮議員辦事處

郭偉強議員辦事處

郭富城國際歌影迷會

陳文偉議員辦事處、富泰居民協會

陳文華議員辦事處、屯門區居民服務社

陳壯良區議員辦事處

陳揚福和基金有限公司

陳慧慧基金有限公司

陳樹英議員辦事處

勞資關係協進會

富康花園業主立案法團

森美 Fans Club

港九勞工社團聯會

程志紅議員辦事處

開心義工組

馮煒光議員辦事處

黃大仙下邨居民協會、郭秀英議員辦事處

黃戊娣議員辦事處

黃宗澤國際影迷會

黃俊煒議員辦事處

黃偉賢議員、鄭俊宇議員辦事處

黃麗嫦議員辦事處

匯景花園業主委員會

奧的斯義工隊

廉政公署職員康樂會

愛心天使組

新生精神康復會

萬國宣道浸信會荔景浸信會白普理長者中心

萬家國際度假會(香港)私人有限公司

葉國謙、鍾蔭祥、陳學鋒、盧懿行議員辦事處、香港

中西區婦女會、香港觀龍樓居民協會、李偉強、王

宏康、蕭嘉怡、楊學明地區服務處

路政署義工服務隊

鄧秉恬民選議員辦事處

廖成利議員辦事處

榮的聯盟

翠豐臺

趙子芯、趙子瑜及義工

慶雲道社及葉菴祥

樂施會義工隊

樂施毅行者之友

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潘志文議員辦事處

潘忠賢議員辦事處

潘國華議員辦事處

蝴蝶灣居民協會、何俊仁議員辦事處

衛生署義工隊

鄭家富議員辦事處、大圍美林居民協會、大圍美林楊

家太極會、梁永雄議員辦事處

擇善基金

蕭浪鳴議員辦事處

龍瑞卿議員辦事處

聯校義工協會

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鄺國威議員辦事處

簡銘東議員辦事處

職業訓練局技能訓練中心(屯門)

關秀玲議員辦事處

警察義工服務隊

聽濤雅苑會所

學校

Schools

Hong Kong Institute of Education

International College Hong Kong

九龍工業中學

中華基督教會馮梁結紀念中學

天主教郭得勝中學

天主教鳴遠中學

佛教覺光法師中學公益少年團

油麻地街坊會學校

玫瑰崗學校

金文泰中學

長沙灣天主教英文中學

保良局李城璧中學

英皇書院同學會小學
迦密聖道中學
香港中文大學
香港紅卍字會大埔卍慈中學
香港專業教育學院 (沙田)
香港專業教育學院 (青衣分校) 多媒體及互聯網科技系
油麻地街坊會學校
海怡寶血小學
荃灣公立何傳耀紀念中學
梁文燕紀念中學 (沙田) 公益少年團
匯基書院 (東九龍)
聖母無玷聖心書院
聖保羅書院
路德會呂明才中學
嘉諾撒培德書院
瑪利曼小學
德信中學
德雅中學
樂善堂梁植偉紀念中學
賽馬會官立中學
鮮魚行小學 217 旅童軍
職業訓練局
耀中國際學校

公司

Companies

4M International Development Limited
Alfax Media
Ammado
Asia Miles
AT&T Asia Pacific Group Ltd.
Baby Kingdom
Bank Consortium Trust Company Limited
Bloomsbury Books Ltd.
BOC Group Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
BOC International
Bubblewrap – Juicyning
C C Wu International Co. Ltd.
Cafédirect
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (HK) Ltd.
Centaline Property Agency Limited
Centanet
Chelsea FC Soccer School
Cheung Kong Property Development Limited
China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited
China Unicom
Chinese Estates Group
Chinese Estates Holdings Limited
Chinese Estates (Windsor House) Ltd.
Chinese Spoon
Chong Hing Bank
Chopsticks Food Company Ltd.
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Company Limited
Chung & Tang Communication Consultants
Cinda International Holdings Limited
Circle Kids Design Academy
City Garden Hotel
CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
CNI Bullion Ltd.
Columbia Sportswear Company (HK) Ltd.
Credit Suisse Group Foundation
Crystal Group
Cuckoo Arts Ltd.
Cup Magazine Publishing Limited
Dah Chong Hong Holdings Ltd.
Dah Chong Hong Ltd.
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Dream House
Easy Groups Limited
El Corte Ingles HK Ltd.
ESD Life
Fair Taste
Fair and Healthy
Fong Yin Cheung & Co.
Fortis Insurance Company (Asia) Ltd.
Fullness Christian Social Enterprise Limited
G.O.D. Limited
Gitone Fine Arts Ltd.
Global Retail Inc.
Goodwell Property Management Ltd.
Guardian Property Management Ltd.
Hang Lung Real Estate Agency Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Hang Yick Properties Management Limited
Health Check Charity Funds
Health Gate
Henderson Land Development Co Ltd.

Henderson Sunlight Property Management Ltd.
HKTDC
Home of Swallows Ltd.
Hong Kong Broadband Network Ltd.
Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
Hong Kong Health Check & Medical Diagnostic Group Limited
Hong Kong Fair Trade Power
Hong Kong Jewellery & Jade Manufacturers Association
Hong Kong School of Motoring Ltd.
Hong Kong Tramways Limited
Hong Leong Insurance (Asia) Limited
Hopewell Real Estate Agency Limited
Hysan Development Company Limited
J&J Events
J. Music
Jet Airways (India) Limited
Jetric Electronic Ltd.
Kai Shing Management Services Limited
Kelly International Corporate Ltd.
King & Ming Trophy Limited
Korea Garden Restaurant
Kowloon City Plaza
KPMG
La Fontaine
Lands Department
LCN (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Les Nouritures
Levi Strauss & Co.
LKW Prince Café & Bakery
Lo & Lo Solicitors & Notaries Public
Long Fai Bus Ltd.
Lovells
MACitizen Ltd.
Man Hing Hong Land Investment Co. Limited
Marie Claire Magazine
Marks & Spencer (Asia Pacific) Ltd.
Marriott Vacation Club Asia Pacific
MassMutual Asia Ltd.
Milk Magazine
Ming Pao Monthly Magazine
Mobile Radio Hong Kong
MRRM Publishing Ltd.
MTR Corporation Limited - Maritime Square
MTR Corporation Limited - Paradise Mall
MTR Corporation Limited - Telford Plaza
MTR Corporation Limited - The Edge
MTR Corporation Ltd.
MTR Property Management
Nature's Village
Ng Fung Hong Ltd.
One Community Worldwide Limited
Open Radio Hong Kong
Organic Plus
Organic Twinkle
Paperhouse Creations Ltd.
PARKnSHOP
PCCW Limited
Philip Morris Asia Ltd. - Employee Volunteer Program
Phillips-Van Heusen Far East Ltd.
Physio Control - A Division of Medtronic
Prince Jewellery & Watch Co.
Protrek
Ricacorp Properties Limited
RoadShow
Rockreef Investment Ltd.
Sa Sa Cosmetic Company Limited
Sau Tao
Savills Property Management Limited
Seiko - Thong Sia Watch Co., Ltd.
Sense Fine & Organic
Serco Group (HK) Limited
She.com
Shun Hing Group
Simply Organic
Sims Trading Company Ltd.
Sing Tao News Corporation Limited
Sino Estates Management Limited
Sino Group
State Street Corporation
Store Friendly Self Storage Group
Sullivan & Cromwell Foundation
Sun Hung Kai Real Estate Agency Limited

Sunshine Laundry Convenience Store Co., Ltd.
Tai Shing Group (Holdings) Co. Ltd.
Taifook Securities Group Limited
talkonly.net
The "Star" Ferry Company, Limited
The Bank of East Asia, Limited
The Correspondent
The Foreign Correspondents' Club, Hong Kong
The Great Eagle Company Limited
The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited
The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
The Hong Kong Land Property Company Ltd.
The Kowloon Motor Bus Co. (1933) Ltd.
The Link Management Limited
The Luxe Manor
The Nielsen Company Hong Kong Limited
The Spaghetti House
The "Star" Ferry Co. Ltd.
The Wall Street Journal Asia
Three Dogs Studio Limited
Time Out Hong Kong Magazine
ThreeSixty
Times Square Limited
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Ltd.
Tom Lee Music
Toni & Guy
Towngas
U Magazine
UBS AG
United Italian Corp. (HK) Ltd.
Urban Group
Vaude
Vcast, Inc.
Vennic Limited
Viet's Choice
Vitasoy International Holdings Limited
Way's Creation
Waterfall Gym
Web Wednesday Ventures Limited
Whampoa Garden Management Limited
Wharf T&T Ltd.
Wing Hang Bank
Wing Lung Bank
Xen Coffee
Xpress Finance Limited
Yahoo! Hong Kong
芥菜子
新生精神康復會

政府 / 公營機構

Government / Public Bodies

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Auxiliary Medical Service
British Consulate General
Civil Aid Service
Civil Aviation Department
Correctional Services Department
Customs and Excise Department
Government Flying Service
Government Property Agency
Hong Kong Fire Services Department
Hong Kong Housing Authority
Hong Kong Housing Society
Hong Kong Observatory
Hong Kong Police Force
Immigration Department
Kowloon Central Cluster - Hospital Authority
Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Planning Department
Rating and Valuation Department
Sai Kung District Office
Sha Tin District Office
Transport Department
Water Supplies Department

資助團體

Funding Bodies

HKSAR Government Disaster Relief Fund
Intermon Oxfam (Spain)
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Belgium
Oxfam Great Britain
Oxfam Novib
Wai Sheung Charitable Fund
Yiu Keong Education Memorial Fund

樂施會職員 PEOPLE

管治架構

Governance Bodies

樂施會由董事會專責管治，董事會現有成員14名，每兩個月召開會議一次。董事會成員由樂施會會員於每年九月至十二月期間舉行的週年會員大會上投票選出。董事會主席、副主席及司庫組成的執行委員會，於董事會會議以外的其餘月份召開會議，處理樂施會的法律、道德、策略、財政、行政、危機管理和內部審計等事務。董事會成員及樂施會會員均以義務身份參與樂施會的事務。

Oxfam Hong Kong is governed by a Council, which currently consists of 14 members who meet bi-monthly. The Council members are elected from among Association members at the Annual General Meeting, held between September and December each year. The Chair, Vice-Chairs and Treasurer of the Council form the Executive Committee, which meets between Council meetings on matters of legal, ethical, strategic, financial and administrative governance, as well as risk management and internal auditing. All members serve on a voluntary basis.

董事會成員 Council Members

(截至10/8/2010止 Until 10/8/2010)

盧子健 (主席)*	Lo Chi-kin (Chair)*
陳智思 (副主席)*	Bernard Chan (Vice-Chair)*
何信 (副主席)*	David Hodson (Vice-Chair)*
羅文鈺 (副主席)*	Japhet Law (Vice-Chair)*
陳秀梅 (司庫)*	May Tan (Treasurer)*
陳家樂 (自28/11/2009起)	Walter Chan (since 28/11/2009)
周思藝	Jeffrey Chau
何芝君	Ho Chi-kwan
熊景明	Jean Hung
梁愛詩	Elsie Leung
李倩琦	Abbie Li
麥黃小珍	Sandra Mak
蘇淑敏 (至23/7/2009止)	Tina So (until 23/7/2009)
謝錦強	Tse Kam-keung
溫小雯 (自15/5/2010起)	Monisa Wan (since 15/5/2010)

* 執行委員會當然成員 Ex-officio member of Executive Committee

財務及審計委員會成員

Finance and Audit Committee Members

陳秀梅 (主席)	May Tan (Chair)
何信	David Hodson
麥黃小珍	Sandra Mak
謝錦強	Tse Kam-keung

本會會員 Association Members

安德信	Ian Anderson
陳和順	Alex Chan
陳智思	Bernard Chan
陳祖雄	Chan Cho-hung
陳家樂 (自28/11/2009起)	Walter Chan (since 28/11/2009)
周思藝	Jeffrey Chau
祈福德	Mark Clifford
傅赫庭	St John Flaherty
何芝君	Ho Chi-kwan
何信	David Hodson
熊景明	Jean Hung

郭文傑	Gavin Kwok
黎廣德	Albert Lai
劉洪文燕	Linda Lau
羅文鈺	Japhet Law
梁愛詩	Elsie Leung
梁寶霖	Apo Leung
李倩琦	Abbie Li
李月華	Daisy Li
盧子健	Lo Chi-kin
勞永樂	Lo Wing-lok
陸秀英	Regina Luk
馬鎮梅	Muriel Ma
麥黃小珍	Sandra Mak
蘇淑敏	Tina So
陳秀梅	May Tan
杜偉廉	William To
謝錦強	Tse Kam-keung
溫芷琪	Wan Chi-kie
溫小雯 (自15/5/2010起)	Monisa Wan (since 15/5/2010)
Antony Wood	Antony Wood

顧問

Advisors

以下人士義務為樂施會的工作提供意見。

The following advisors have rendered invaluable service to Oxfam Hong Kong by providing pro-bono professional advice.

樂施會毅行者籌委會成員

Oxfam Trailwalker Advisory Committee Members

陳智思 (主席)	Bernard Chan (Chair)
顏仁樂	John Arnold
祈福德	Mark Clifford
傅赫庭	St John Flaherty
勞永樂	Lo Wing-lok
文禮信	Alasdair Morrison
Antony Wood	Antony Wood
楊慧	Ella Yeung

總裁顧問 Advisor to Director

莊陳有	Chong Chan-yau
-----	----------------

法律顧問 Legal Advisors

陳家樂	Walter Chan
李志華	Wilfred Lee
西盟斯律師行	Simmons & Simmons
Wragge & Co.	Wragge & Co.

顧問 Advisors

陳健民	Chan Kin-man
莊陳有	Chong Chan-yau
何啟德	Eric Ho
李幹	Bernard Li
勞湛長	Raymond Lo
馬耀華	Anthony Ma
莫妙英	Mok Miui-ying
鄧燕娥	Elizabeth Tang
杜之克	Felix To
潘建東	Tony Poon

樂施大使 Oxfam Ambassadors

方力申先生	Alex Fong
趙雅芝小姐	Chiu Ngar Chi, Angie at17
何韻詩小姐	Ho Wan See, Denise
彭浩翔先生	Pang Ho Cheung
張繼聰先生	Louis Cheung
胡杏兒小姐	Wu Hang Yee, Myolie
羅乃新女士	Nancy Loo
羅寶文小姐	Poman Lo
森美先生	Sammy Leung
楊靜小姐	Vanessa Leung
李樂詩博士	Rebecca Lee
林家琪小姐	Claire Lam

樂施會職員

Oxfam Hong Kong Staff

於2010年3月31日，樂施會在香港總部、各內地及海外辦事處共聘用246名常、合約及臨時制職員。其中32人服務樂施會十年或以上。

As of 31 March, 2010, Oxfam Hong Kong employs 246 people, including all permanent, contract and temporary staff in our Hong Kong headquarters and in all of our Mainland China and overseas offices. Among these, 32 have worked for the agency for 10 years or more.

高層管理人員 Senior Management Team

施日莊·總裁	John Sayer, Director General
廖洪濤·中國部總監	Howard Liu, China Unit Director
何渭枝·香港部總監 (至31/8/2010)	Ho Wai Chi, Hong Kong Unit Director (until 31/8/2010)
韋嘉峰·國際項目發展總監	Roger Ricafort, International Programme Unit Director
費樂歌·政策、倡議及傳訊總監	Lot Felizco, Director of Policy, Campaigns and Communications
姚家麗·財務總監	Carrie Yiu, Finance Director
葉文輝·人力資源及機構行政總監	Felix Yip, Director of Human Resources and Corporate Administration

樂施會高層管理團隊七名成員的年薪：600,001港元至700,000港元(兩位)；700,001港元至800,000港元(三位)；800,001港元至900,000港元(一位)；900,001港元或以上(一位)。

The annual salary packages for the seven members of the senior management team range from HK\$600,001 to HK\$700,000 (two); HK\$700,001 to HK\$800,000 (three); HK\$800,001 to HK\$900,000 (one); and HK\$900,001 or above (one).

義工及實習同學

Volunteers and Interns

2009-10 財政年度內，樂施會的7,626名義工及實習同學貢獻66,600小時協助我們的工作。

During the 2009-10 fiscal year, 7,626 volunteers and interns worked 66,600 hours with the agency.

聯絡樂施會 CONTACT US

中國香港 Hong Kong

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311 Gloucester Road,
Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
電話 Tel: (852) 2522 1765
(營業至 2010年11月30日 Until 30/11/2010)

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Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China
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Fax: (880) 2-8817402
Email: zinata@oxfam.org.hk

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c/o Oxfam Australia
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Fax: (855) 23 214 749
E-mail: tobiasj@oxfam.org.hk

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印尼 Indonesia

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Jakarta 12790, Indonesia
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老撾 Laos

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南非 South Africa

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樂施會在中國內地設立的網站
Agency website in Mainland China
www.oxfam.org.cn

樂施會毅行者網站
Oxfam Trailwalker's website
www.oxfamtrailwalker.org.hk

為教師及學生提供教學資源的「無窮校園」網站
Cyberschool – providing education resources for
students and teachers
www.cyberschool.oxfam.org.hk

《樂施電子報》雙月刊
O.N.E. - Bi-monthly e-magazine
www.oxfam.org.hk/one

Social networking sites:

樂施會在 Facebook 的群組
Agency's Facebook group
www.facebook.com

樂施會在 Twitter 發放短訊
Agency's microblog on Twitter
www.twitter.com/oxfamhongkong

樂施會在 YouTube 發放錄像
Agency's videos on YouTube
www.youtube.com/oxfamhongkong

樂施會在 Flickr 發放照片
Agency's photos on Flickr
www.flickr.com/oxfamhongkong

樂施會在新浪網發佈短訊
Agency's miniblog on Sina
http://t.sina.com.cn/oxfam

樂施會在搜狐網發佈信息
Agency's blog on Sohu
http://oxfamvip.blog.sohu.com

後記 EPILOGUE



小孩的家園在內地青海地震後一切盡毀，只能在樂施會提供的棉被相聚。
Children huddle in a tent under a quilt provided by Oxfam Hong Kong after their homes were destroyed during the earthquake in Qinghai province, China.

青海：回應緊急需要

就在我們2009/10財政年度剛完結的兩星期後，4月14日當天，中國西北的青海省發生大地震。樂施會緊急調撥130萬港元賑災，提供棉被、帳篷，及適合當地居民食用的西藏食物。我們建造流動廁所，提供急需的衛生清潔用品，向災民教授公共衛生健康常識，預防疫症爆發。我們計劃的災後重建工作，將在日後陸續實施。

Qinghai: Meeting emergency needs

Two weeks after the 2009-10 fiscal year ended, on 14 April, a major earthquake hit China's northwest province of Qinghai. Oxfam Hong Kong allocated HK\$1.3 million for relief projects, supplying quilts, tents and Tibetan food suitable for the local people. We built portable toilets and provided much-needed items for sanitation and hygiene. We also initiated public education on health and hygiene to prevent disease. Further rehabilitation efforts were planned for implementation at a later stage.

樂施會對抗貧窮不遺餘力，我們推行多項減貧計劃和行動，從多方面著手，和那些被主流社會摒棄於外的貧窮人和邊緣人肩並肩，對抗貧窮。

發生災難，處身於貧困及偏遠災區的一群輕易便受到忽略。我們的人道援助不僅著眼於救災，更注重確立災區日後得以持續發展的生計。我們倡議打擊強化貧窮的政策，創造有助改變貧窮人生活的機會。我們需要你的支持，讓我們得以繼續擴展，於扶貧及追求公義的領域走得更遠。

Oxfam Hong Kong fights poverty on many fronts. In our development projects we work with poor and marginalised communities that fall outside the mainstream economy. In our humanitarian response to disasters we aim to help those in poor and remote areas who may otherwise be overlooked, not only with relief but also with livelihood recovery. In our advocacy work we oppose policies that serve to entrench poverty and propose policies that will provide opportunities for poor people to change their lives. To advance and expand our work to eliminate poverty and related injustice, we need your continued support.



Teuman 與丈夫 Tream Blang 住在柬埔寨蒙多基里省 O'Reang 一地，兩人一起耕種一片木薯田。在這個 310 戶家庭的小村落裡，缺糧是家常便飯。村民經常到森林採摘野果，從樹幹收集天然樹脂出售，賺取微薄的現金維生。

Teuman 一家在 2009 年 3 月開始參加樂施會的發展項目，分配到一些木薯枝、蔬菜籽和五隻雞。現在，他們可以吃到較有營養的食物，可以出售木薯、蔬菜、雞蛋，賺取四名子女上學唸書的費用。雞隻越養越多，農地也豐收後，他們必須歸還樂施會兩隻雞和兩根木薯枝，由樂施會轉贈有需要的家庭。

Tream Blang 說：「我們很高興有這些轉變。現在生活有了保障，我還想為家人蓋一棟更好的房子，希望孩子最少能夠唸完高中。」十歲的兒子 Vannith 希望畢業後，加入志願團體的工作行列。

像 Teuman 一家人的故事多不勝數，帶給樂施會的員工、我們的夥伴和支持者欣慰的鼓舞。窮人的生活得以改寫，受助的人伸手再去幫助周圍的其他人，新生的一代在希望中成長，對未來充滿信心。

Teuman and her husband Tream Blang together take care of their cassava field in O'Reang district, Monduliri province, Cambodia. In their village of 310 families, food shortages were common; villagers lived on wild fruit from the forest and collected resin from trees to sell to traders for a little cash.

The family joined an Oxfam Hong Kong project in March 2009 and was given cassava branches, vegetable seeds and five chickens. Their nutrition has improved and they have cassava, vegetables, eggs and chickens to sell to pay for their four children's education. When their chickens multiply and crops are harvested, the family must return to Oxfam two chickens and two cassava branches, which will be given to another family.

"We are happy for the changes, life is more secure now," said Tream Blang. "In future, I want to build a better house for my family and I want my children to at least finish high school." His 10-year-old son Vannith said he wants to finish school and work with an organisation that helps people.

It is countless stories like this that inspire Oxfam staff, partners and supporters in our work. Lives are being changed, those who receive assistance are passing it on to others, and a new generation is growing up with hope and confidence in the future.



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Oxfam
Hong Kong

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