



# The 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Programme 第八届东盟+3村官交流项目

5–11 May 2019 Yunnan · China 2019年5月5–11日 中国·云南

Hosted by: International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)  
Co-Organized by: China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA)  
Supported by: ASEAN Secretariat ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

主办单位: 中国国际扶贫中心 | 协办单位: 中国南南农业合作学院 | 支持单位: 东盟秘书处 中国-亚行区域知识共享中心

## Participants Manual 培训手册



Dear participants,

Welcome to the 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Programme.



As an important platform poverty reduction under the South-South Cooperation framework, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) is always committed to holding flagship knowledge sharing events to promote the global poverty reduction, through knowledge exchanges with other developing countries. At the 7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication and the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN+3 Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, Malaysia proposed on behalf of ASEAN countries that they would like to come to China to exchange experiences and good practices of poverty reduction at grassroots level. Consequently, through enhancing the capacity of village leaders in ASEAN countries, the rural development in the region could be accelerated. The proposal was consistent with IPRCC's mandates and purposes, so the **ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Programme** was convened just in time. Different from another flagship event of IPRCC, namely, the ASEAN-China Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction which focuses on senior officials and policies exchanges, this Programme attaches emphasis on poverty reduction at grassroots level and pragmatic practices. Given its focus, when held for the first time, the Programme was then highly appraised by all parties and advocated by H.E. Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of P.R.C., when he attended the ASEAN+3 Summit in 2013. According to Premier Li, the **ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Programme** shall be an on-going event. The Programme cannot be sustained or stand out as a flagship event without your invaluable efforts. Therefore, we hope you could share your brilliant practices and ideas without reservation, learn China's lessons and experiences, and bring back fruitful results.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters, likely 'Zuo Changsheng'.

ZUO Changsheng

Director-General of IPRCC



各位代表：

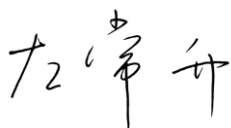
欢迎参加“第八届东盟+3 村官交流项目”！



作为减贫领域南南交流合作的重要平台，中国国际扶贫中心始终致力于通过中国与其他发展中国家减贫经验的双向交流，打造切实推动全球减贫事业发展的知识共享品牌活动。在第七届东盟农村发展与减贫高官会暨第三届东盟+3 农村发展与减贫高官会上，由马来西亚代表东盟国家提议，希望来华交流中国的基层减贫经验，增强东盟地区的村官能力建设，从而推动本区域农村地区发展。这与中心宗旨不谋而合，东盟+3 村官交流项目应运而生；与中心另一品牌活动“中国-东盟社会发展与减贫论坛”面向高层关注政策的定位不同，本项目亲基层重实操，首届活动便获多方好评，并被纳入 2013 年李克强总理出席东盟+3 领导人会议倡议——“中方将继续举办东盟+3 村官交流项目”。项目的可持续性和品牌化离不开各位代表的积极参与，希望你们能毫无保留地分享各自好的经验、做法，也能借鉴中国经验，满载而归。

此致

敬礼



左常升

中国国际扶贫中心主任

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## I. Agenda

Day 1: Sunday, 5 May, 2019	
Whole Day	Arrival of representatives from ASEAN member countries, ROK and China at Jinghong City, Xishuangbanna Prefecture of Yunnan Province, P. R. China
Day 2: Monday, 6 May, 2019	
09:00-12:30	Leave Jinghong City for Hebian Village of Mengla County
12:30-14:00	Village Homestay Check-in and Lunch Break  Facilitator: Mr. Zhou Zhixue, Managing Director of Xishuangbanna Yaojia Rainforest Tourism Cooperative (XYRTC)
14:00-14:30	<b><i>Opening Ceremony</i></b>  Moderator: Mr. Wang Dajun, Director of International Exchange Division, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)  Welcome Speeches by: 1. Ms. Zhang Guangping, Deputy Director General of IPRCC 2. Mr. Mr. Elias C. Labro, Jr., Head Executive Assistant/ Chief of Staff, National Anti-Poverty Commission, the Philippines 3. Mr. CUI Yunqing, County CPC Secretary, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Dai Prefecture, Yunnan Province 4. Ms. Ajeng Purnama Pratiwi, Poverty Eradication and Gender Officer, ASEAN Secretariat
14:30-15:00	<b><i>Programme Briefing &amp; Self-introduction of Participants</i></b>  Coordinator: Dr. Li Xiaoyun, Dean of China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), Distinguished Professor of China Agricultural University
15:00-15:30	Group Photo and Tea Break
15:30-16:30	<b><i>Theme I: Introduction to China's Experience in Poverty Alleviation and Development</i></b>  Moderator: Ms. Wu Jin, Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University  Speaker: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University

16:30-16:50	Tea Break
16:50-18:20	<p><b><i>Country Presentation I</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Wu Jin, Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brunei</li> <li>2. Cambodia</li> <li>3. Indonesia</li> </ol>
18:30-19:30	Dinner
<b>Day 3: Tuesday, 7 May, 2019</b>	
08:00-09:00	Breakfast
09:00-10:00	<p><b><i>Theme II: Rural Vitalization &amp; Targeted Poverty Alleviation</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <p>Speaker: Ms. Wu Jin, Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p>
10:00-10:30	Tea Break
10:30-12:30	<p><b><i>Country Presentation II</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Lao PDR</li> <li>5. Malaysia</li> <li>6. Myanmar</li> <li>7. The Philippines</li> </ol>
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:30	Noon Break
14:30-17:30	<p><b><i>Experiencing the Yao Culture</i></b> (Tea break during 16:00-16:20)</p> <p>Coordinators: Mr. Wang Anran, Programme Officer of Action Against Poverty (AAP) and Mr. Zhou Zhixue, Managing Director of Xishuangbanna Yaojia Rainforest Tourism Cooperative (XYRTC)</p>
18:30-19:30	Dinner
<b>Day 4: Wednesday, 8 May, 2019</b>	

08:00-09:00	Breakfast
09:00-10:00	<p><b><i>Theme III: Development Planning of Rural Community: Taking Hebian Integrated Governance for Poverty Reduction as an Example</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <p>Speaker: Mr. Li Xiaoyun, Dean of China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), Professor of China Agricultural University</p>
10:00-10:30	Tea break
10:30-12:00	<p><b><i>Country Presentation III</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <p>8. Singapore 9. Thailand 10. Vietnam</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:30	Noon Break
14:30-15:30	<p><b><i>Country Presentation IV</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Wu Jin, Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <p>11. China 12. Japan 13. Republic of Korea</p>
15:30-15:50	Tea Break
16:00-17:30	<p><b><i>Group Discussions and Presentation</i></b></p> <p>Topic: elements, challenges and coping strategy of rural vitalization</p> <p>Coordinators: Prof. Li Xiaoyun, Prof. Wu Jin, and Dr. Zhang Chuanhong</p>
18:30-19:30	Dinner
<b>Day 5: Thursday, 9 May, 2019</b>	
08:00-09:00	Breakfast

09:00-09:30	Leave Hebian Village for Manli Village
09:30-12:00	Visit Manli Village and Interact with Villagers
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	Return to Hebian Village and Noon Break
15:00-16:00	<p><b><i>Roundtable Discussion: Problems of and Solutions for Rural Development</i></b></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zhang Chuanhong, Associate Professor of College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University</p> <p>Lead Discussion, Q&amp;A: Prof. Li Xiaoyun and Ing. Dr. Dieter Albrecht</p>
16:00-16:30	Tea Break
16:30-17:00	<p><b><i>Wrap-up and Evaluation</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall evaluation</li> <li>2. Problems and suggestions</li> <li>3. Discussions of follow-up programmes</li> </ol> <p>Facilitators: International Exchange Division of the IPRCC and Dr. ZHANG Chuanhong</p>
18:30-19:30	Dinner
20:00-21:00	Social Event
<b>Day 6: Friday, 10 May, 2019</b>	
07:30-08:30	Breakfast and Check-out
08:30-10:30	Travel to Menglun Township of Mengla County
10:30-12:30	<p><b><i>Visit the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences</i></b></p> <p>Coordinator: Ms. JI Lanlan, Assistant Dean for Outreach &amp; Capacity, China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA)</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break
13:30-14:30	Return to Jinghong City and Hotel Check-in
Afternoon	Free time
18:30-19:30	Farewell Dinner
<b>Day 7: Saturday, 11 May, 2019</b>	
Whole Day	Departure of all representatives



## II. Participants List

ASEAN Countries				
	Country	Name	Agency	Designation
1.	Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Mohamad Khairul Shahrul Duahim	Ministry of Home Affairs	Assistant District Officer
2.	Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Haji Suhaili Haji Moktar	Ministry of Home Affairs	Village Head
3.	Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Haji Maidin Abd Wahid	Ministry of Home Affairs	Village Head
4.	Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Hujan Anak Mui	Ministry of Home Affairs	Village Head
5.	Cambodia	Mr. Sambath Ev	Ministry Of Rural Development	Deputy Director of Department
6.	Cambodia	Mr. Visalsok Moeng	Kdol Senchey Commune, Teuk Phos District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Chief of Commune
7.	Cambodia	Mrs. Peou Chum	Chreybak Commune, Rolea Bi'a District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Deputy Chief of Commune
8.	Cambodia	Mrs. Saophea Pen	Svay Chuk Commune, Samaki Meanchey District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Chief of Commune
9.	Cambodia	Mr. Rithy Nhem	District Office of Rural Development, Khsach Kandal District, Provincial Department of Rural Development, Kandal Province	Chief of Office
10.	Cambodia	Mr. Vignouchy Pen	Rural Economic Development, Ministry of Rural Development	Vice Chief of Office
11.	Indonesia	Mr. Eko Sri Haryanto	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged	Official
12.	Indonesia	Mr. Hardi Hardi	Directorate General of Rural Areas Development, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged	Head of Village
13.	Indonesia	Mr. Sumaryono Sumaryono	Directorate General of Rural Areas Development, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged	Head of Village
14.	Indonesia	Mr. Alimuddin Alimuddin	Directorate General of Rural Areas Development, Ministry of Village,	Head of Village

			Development of Disadvantaged	
15.	Laos	Ms. Maliny Ophetsane	Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Official
16.	Laos	Ms. Vilaiphone Kesanichanh	Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Official
17.	Laos	Mr. Phonepaseuth Ounlatsamy	Xor Village, Sengthong District, Vientiane Capital	Head of Village
18.	Laos	Mr. Phouvy Sengmeuang	Ou Neua Village, Yot Ou District, Phongsaly Province	Head of Village
19.	Laos	Mr. Chansamouth Keopaseuth		
20.	Laos	Mr. Ning Phonepaseuth	Hathxaikhow village, Xaysettha district, Attapeu province	Head of village
21.	Malaysia	Mr. Syed Ibrahim Byros Khan	Ministry of Rural Development	Assistant Secretary
22.	Malaysia	Mrs. Nirhana Abdul Aziz	Ministry of Rural Development	Village Leader
23.	Malaysia	Mrs. Nadia Abu Bakar	Ministry of Rural Development	Village Leader
24.	Malaysia	Mr. Aizat Mohamad Musa	Ministry of Rural Development	Village Leader
25.	Myanmar	Ms. Than Than Nyunt	Department of Rural Development	Deputy Staff Officer
26.	Myanmar	Mr. Mang Tui Thang		Village Leader
27.	Myanmar	Mr. Min Hlaing Oo		Village Leader
28.	Myanmar	Mr. Thaw Zin Latt		Village Leader
29.	Myanmar	Ms. Myint Myint San		Village Leader
30.	Myanmar	Ms. Nilar Win		Village Leader
31.	Myanmar	Ms. Ma Kin Myint	Kyaukpyu Township, Myanmar	Village Leader
32.	Myanmar	Mr. Aung Nyein Chan	Rakhine Office, NLD Education Network	Coordinator
33.	Philippines	Mr. Elias C. Labro, Jr.	National Anti-Poverty Commission	Head Executive Assistant/ Chief of Staff
34.	Philippines	Ms. Lyziel Iligan Ampo	Anas Farmers Association	President
35.	Philippines	Mrs. Wilma Corroz	Eco-Entrepreneurial Greens Communities, Inc.	Community Development Officer

36.	Philippines	Mrs. Yolanda Labro	Green Governance of The Philippines	Community Development Officer
37.	Singapore	Ms. Shan Hui Laura Koh	Ministry of Social and Family Development	Manager
38.	Singapore	Ms. Thirumangai d/o Supermenian	Ministry of Social and Family Development	Executive
39.	Singapore	Mr. Mohamad Jusri Bahrom	Ministry of Social and Family Development	Assistant General Manager (Regional Services)
40.	Thailand	Ms. Chittranut Kiatadisorn	Ministry of Interior	Community Development Specialist
41.	Thailand	Mr. Jate Jaito	OTOP Newetwiths Community	Committee Member of OTOP Newetwiths Community
42.	Thailand	Mrs. Patnaree Thanapimetha	Nakhonsewen Province	President of Women Fund Committee at Nakhonsewen Province
43.	Thailand	Mr. Krerkrit Sutham	Pa Hud Village at Nan Province	Community Right's Livelihood Group at Pa Hud Village at Nan Province
44.	Viet Nam	Mr. Van Hai Nguyen	Development of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Head of Division
45.	Viet Nam	Mr. Le Hieu Van	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Cabinet	Expert
46.	Viet Nam	Mr. Anh Tuan Tran	People's Committee of Cam Lo District, Quang Tri province	District Vice President
47.	Viet Nam	Mr. Kip No Huynh	People's Committee of Tra Vinh Province, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Deputy Director of Department
<b>International Organizations</b>				
48.	Indonesia	Ms. Ajeng Purnama Pratiwi	ASEAN Secretariat	Poverty Eradication and Gender Officer
49.	China	Ms. LI Yang	China-ASEAN Center	Press Officer
50.	Germany	Dr. -Ing. Dieter Albrecht	/	Independent Consultant

<b>PLUS Three Countries</b>				
51.	Korea	Dr. Moonsoo Jung	Korea Rural Economic Institute, Department of Agricultural & Rural Policy Research	Research Fellow
52.	Korea	Mr. Jang-gyun Kim	Naru Village (South Korea)	Director of Council of Naru Village
53.	Korea	Mr. Sin-chang Oh	Cheung-Gi Village	Director Of Cheung-Gi Village
54.	Korea	Mr. Young-sig Song		
55.	China	Mr. YAN Baosheng	Asian Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cadre
56.	China	Ms. ZHANG Guangping	International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)	Deputy Director General
57.	China	Mr. WANG Dajun	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	Director
58.	China	Ms. LI Linyi	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	Deputy Director
59.	China	Ms. MIAO Miao	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	Programme Assistant
60.	China	Mr. LI Shaoyang	International Affairs Division, IPRCC	Programme Assistant
61.	China	Ms. WU Chao	International Cooperation Division, IPRCC	Programme Assistant
62.	China	Ms. ZHANG Mengmeng	Project Management Division, IPRCC	Programme Officer
63.	China	Mr. ZHANG Xiang	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	IT Officer
64.	China	Mr. CUI Yunqing	Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Dai Prefecture, Yunnan	County CPC Secretary
65.	China	Mr. HE Yunhui	Hesilu Village, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province	Village CPC Secretary
66.	China	Mr. XIONG Zhiping	Organization Department of Shicheng County, Jiangxi Province	Dispatched Village Leader in Hukeng Village, Gaotian Township
67.	China	Mr. ZHANG Chengpeng	General Affairs Division of Finance Department, Gansu Province	Cadre
68.	China	Mr. CAO Haiping	Bulu Village, Tianjiahe Township, Dingxi, Gansu Province	Village Committee Director
69.	China	Mr. ZHANG Zirong	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Yongsheng County, Lijiang City, Yunnan Province	Cadre

70.	China	Mr. KONG Zhaoming	Dongbeijie Community, Changshou Township, Pingjiang County, Yueyang City, Hunan Province	College-graduate Village Leader
71.	China	Mr. LI Xiaoyun	China Agricultural University	Professor
72.	China	Ms. WU Jin	China Agricultural University	Professor
73.	China	Ms. ZHANG Chuanhong	China Agricultural University	Associate Professor
74.	China	Ms. SONG Haiyan	China Agricultural University	Lecturer
75.	China	Ms. JI Lanlan	China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA)	Assistant Dean for Outreach & Capacity
76.	China	Ms. ZHANG Yao	CISSCA	Programme Assistant
77.	China	Ms. LI Jiayu	CISSCA	Programme Assistant
78.	China	Ms. YANG Chengxue	CISSCA	Programme Assistant
79.	China	Ms. XIE Wenting	International News Section, Global Times	Director
80.	China	Ms. LIU Mengya	China Development Gateway	Editor
81.	China	Mr. YE Kai	China Development Gateway	Editor
82.	China	Ms. WU Yifan	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
83.	China	Ms. CHEN Banglian	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
84.	China	Mr. YUAN Junjun	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
85.	China	Ms. SHI Yiming	China Agricultural University	Postgraduate
86.	China	Mr. WANG Anran	Action Against Poverty	Project Officer
87.	China	Mr. LI Faxin	Action Against Poverty	Project Officer
88.	China	Mr. ZHOU Zhixue	Xishuangbanna Yaojia Rainforest Tourism Cooperative (XYRTC)	Managing Director



### III. Short Bio of Resource Persons



**Prof. Li Xiaoyun** is the Dean of China institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA) and distinguished professor in College of Humanities and Development Studies at China Agricultural University. He is Chair of the Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST), and China International Development Research Network. He used to be the Director of OECD-DAC China Group, visiting professor at London School of Economics and Political Science and Oslo University and visiting fellow at Germany Institute for Development. He is a senior advisor for the Chinese Government, *the World Bank (WB)*, *United Nations (UN)*, *German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)*, *The Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom*, *Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)* and many other international development organisations. He has founded or led several independently operated organizations including research institutions and nonprofit organizations. In 2017 he initiated the China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture, the first Chinese think tank in SSC agriculture; in 2015 he founded Action Against Poverty, a grass-root philanthropy organization whose anti-poverty project in a Yunnan village has become a national model; in 1998 he initiated the College of Humanities and Development Studies at China Agricultural University, China's first college for development education, and has been relentlessly advancing the mainstreaming of development studies in Chinese higher education system; from 1989 to 1994, he led the China-Germany Center for Integrated Agricultural Development, Germany's first aid project in China. Prof. Li's current research mainly focuses on international development, aid, agriculture, poverty reduction, gender and development, sustainable resource management. Email: xiaoyun@cau.edu.cn.



**Wu Jin** is Professor and Associate Dean of College of Humanities and Development Studies at CAU China Agricultural University. Dr. Wu Jin is a researcher on China's international development cooperation and a development practitioner in the field of China's agricultural aid program to Africa as well. She's been one of the initiators and project coordinator for the China's Village-based Poverty Reduction Project in Tanzania since 2009 and participated in more than 20 research projects on both China's domestic transformation and international engagements. Her main research interest is the development issues in China's overseas cooperation in development countries. She has training and research experiences in many countries including the UK, Netherlands, Nigeria, Laos, Indonesia and Vietnam. Email: wujin@cau.edu.cn.



**Dr. Chuanhong ZHANG** is associate professor at Department of Development Studies, College of Humanities and Development Studies/China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), China Agricultural University. Dr. Zhang also serves as the Secretary of China International Development Research Network (CIDRN). She was an academic visitor in the China Centre at University of Oxford from January 2011 to January 2012. She was also a visiting scholar at the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Davis, from September 2017 to August 2018. Her research interests cover both China's rural transformation and China international development cooperation, South-South Cooperation, etc, especially focusing on China's agricultural engagement in Southeast Africa, including Mozambique and Tanzania. Email : dianazhang@cau.edu.cn.

## **IV. Logistic Information**

### **● Training Arrangements**

#### **(1) Venue**

During 6-9 May 2019, sessions will be held in Hebian Village, Mengban Township, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province.

#### **(2) Participant Registration**

Pick-up service will be arranged at the Gasa Jinghong airport. Participants will check in and receive relevant documents and the participant badge at the lobby of Hotel. Passports or ID shall be presented for hotel check-in.

#### **(3) Meals**

The programme provides halal food for all participants. The organizer will issue further notice on the meal time and place for the field visits.

#### **(4) Accommodation**

On 5 May and 10 May, participants will be accommodated in Crowne Plaza Resort Xishuangbanna Parkview (Address: No.88 Yingbin Road, Wanda International Tourism Resort, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, 666100 P. R. China; Tel: 0086-691-8996000).

During 6-9 May, field visit and homestay will be accommodated in Hebian Village, Mengban Township, Mengla County of Xishuangbanna Prefecture.

The organizer will bear the costs of accommodation during 5-10 May, which does not include telephone fees, mini-bar costs, paid movies, laundry fees and other expenses except for room charges. Participants should pay additional costs by themselves when checking out.

#### **(5) Requirements**

- Participants are suggested to wear comfortable casual clothing. Dressing code is formal or national for the opening ceremony.
- To ensure the smooth progress of all activities of the program, participants are kindly suggested to wear the delegate badge all the time.
- Participants are requested to attend the program activities on time. Absence without notice is not recommended. The organizer will present certificates of participation to those who have attended all relevant events.
- During the indoor events, participants should switch off the cell phones or set cell phones to vibrant or silent mode.

## ● Traffic

The organizer will arrange airport transfer service. However, participants should bear the cost of transportation if they want to travel around Jinghong. Taxis in Jinghong do not charge by the meters. They charge a fixed price of 10 yuan within the city; 30 yuan from the city area to the airport or the Dafo Temple; 10 yuan from the city area to the Vat Bajay Monastery; 50 yuan from Wanda to the Dafo Temple, and 30 yuan from Wanda International Tourism Resort to the Vat Bajay Monastery.

## ● Insurance

Personal accident insurance will be purchased for all the participants during the program period. Participants are required to purchase other necessary insurance by themselves.

## ● Useful Information

### (1) Weather

The temperature of Xishuangbanna in early May ranges from 17°C-36°C, and the average is 24°C in day time. Participants are suggested to wear cool and comfortable suits.

Date	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 10	May 11
Weather Broadcast	Showers	Partly Cloudy	Partly Cloudy	Rain and drizzle	Rain and drizzle	Rain and drizzle	Rain and drizzle
Temperature	18~35°C	17~35°C	20~25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C

### (2) Foreign currency exchange

Foreign currency exchange service is available at the airport, banks. The exchange rate between USD and RMB is around 1:6.7.

### (3) Telephone

China's mobile phones have two modes: GSM and CDMA. If the countries or regions where the participants come from have already signed bilateral agreements with China, the participants' cell phones can be used in China. The hotel offers local and international direct dialing long-distance telephone services. For this service, please contact the reception at the hotel. Participants need to pay the relevant fees when checking out. It is not convenient to buy pre-paid SIM cards in China.

### (4) Religious Site

Jinghong Vat Bajay Monastery is located near the Manting Park in Jinghong City, the capital of Xishuangbanna Prefecture of Yunnan Province. As the worshipping center for Xishuangbanna Buddhists, the monastery is a rectangular courtyard, opened at the western end of its north side. It currently covers 3,000 square meters, 1,000 of which are building areas. The buildings include the Buddha hall "Wihan", Buddhist College teaching building, the "Bo Su" (literally translated as Lotus Pavilion) under construction and the

monk's dormitory (hongnuan).

The Grand Mengle Buddha Temple is a national AAAA level scenic area located in the suburbs of Jinghong City of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province. The temple is rebuilt upon the original site of the ancient Dai Dynasty Royal Temple "Jingpiao Buddhist Temple", which was dedicated to the deceased Princess Nanshaweibian by a Dai king named Bolong. The princess believed in Buddhism throughout her life, king Bolong would visit the temple during festivals and hold ceremonies to commemorate her and uphold Buddhism. According to historical records, the original Temple was built in the Ming Dynasty, becoming a landmark symbol of Buddhism in the South and an important venue for Banna Buddhist activities. The building was destroyed by war in the year 2883 of the Buddhist calendar (ie AD 1848, the reign of Emperor Xianfeng of the Qing Dynasty). Since then, 169 years had passed before the temple started reconstruction in 2005. On May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2005 was held a grand land consecration ceremony and on May 9<sup>th</sup> the foundation stone laying ceremony. During the construction of the main hall, a large number of silver coins, silver boxes and ritual items were excavated. Upon the completion of the temple (first stage) on November 3<sup>th</sup>, 2007, 108 Buddhist monks from home and abroad were invited to hold a grand opening ceremony, which was participated by 650,000 Buddhist followers of various nationalities. Covering an area of 400 mu, the temple was built by mountains with a height of 122.8 meters and shaped like a sitting Buddha, unique to both in China and abroad. The scenic area focuses upon the life of Buddha Sakyamuni and Buddhist activities, skillfully integrated into the landscape and architectural groups. The temple fully displays the history and traditional culture of southern Buddhism. Overlooking the city Jinghong from the Thousand-Buddha Tower Square, you can get a great panoramic view of tropical scenery.

#### **(5) Voltage**

Household voltage is 220 volts in China.

#### **(6) Internet**

Hotel provides free Internet service for the participants and offers free cable in each room. Hebian village has full coverage of WiFi, with the name of CMCC-\*\*\*\*. The password is 12345678.

#### **(6) Luggage**

Please check with the Airlines on the baggage weight standards before departure. The participants need to pay for excess baggage.

#### **(8) Important Telephone Numbers**

(China country code: 0086, Xishuangbanna area code: 691)



Item	Telephone numbers
Reception of the Hotel in Jinghong	0086-691-8996000
Police	110
Fire	119
Ambulance	120
Traffic accident	122
Weather forecast	12121
Telephone inquiry	114

### ● Focal Points

Mr. LI Shaoyang

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### ● Brief Introduction to China



Located in the east of Asia and on the western bank of the Pacific Ocean, China has a land area of 9,600,000 sq km, eastern and southern continental coastline of over 18,000

kilometers and inland waters and marginal sea area of about 470 million square kilometers. There are a total of 7,600 islands in China, and the largest one is Taiwan Island with an area of 35,798 square kilometers. China borders with 14 countries and is adjacent to 8 countries at sea. It has 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government, 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 2 Special Administrative Regions (SARs, Hong Kong and Macao). The capital is Beijing.

China is a united multi-ethnic nation of 56 ethnic groups and has the largest population in the world. By the end of 2010, China had a population of 1.37 billion (not including the people of HK, Macao and Taiwan), accounting for about 19% of the total population in the world.

China's terrain gradually descends from west to east. Mountains, plateaus and hills account for about 67% of the land area, basins and plains about 33%. Most of the mountains descend from east to west or from northeast to southwest, mainly including Altay, Tianshan, Kunlun Mountain, Karakoram, the Himalayas, Yin Mountain, Qinling Mountains, Nanling, Greater Hinggan Mountains, Changbai Mountain, Taihang Mountain, Wuyi Mountain, Taiwan Mountains and Hengduan Mountain. The world's highest Tibetan Plateau is located in the west of China with an average elevation of 4,000 meters, known as the "Roof of the World". Standing at 8844.43 meters, Mount Chomolungma is the highest peak in the world.

China is a multi-religious country. China's main religions are Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism and Christianity. Citizens of China may freely choose and express their religious beliefs and show their religious identity. According to incomplete statistics, there are now over one hundred million religious believers, 85,000 sites for religious activities, about 300,000 religious personnel and more than 3,000 religious organizations in China. Religious groups have established 74 religious colleges for training of clerical personnel.

## ● Brief Introduction to Yunnan



Yunnan (/jʊnˈnæn/, -/ˈnɑːn/) is a province of the People's Republic of China, located in the far southwest of the country. It spans approximately 394,000 square kilometers (152,000 sq. mi) and has a population of 45.96 million (2010). The capital of the province is Kunming, formerly also known as Yunnan. The province borders Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar.

Yunnan is situated in a mountainous area, with high elevations in the

northwest and low elevations in the southeast. Most of the population lives in the eastern part of the province. In the west, the altitude can vary from the mountain peaks to river valleys as much as 3,000 meters (9,800 ft.). Yunnan is rich in natural resources and has the largest diversity of plant life in China. Of the approximately 30,000 species of higher plants in China, Yunnan has perhaps 17,000 or more. Yunnan's reserves of aluminum, lead, zinc and tin are the largest in China, and there are also major reserves of copper and nickel.

## ● **Brief Introduction to Xishuangbanna Prefecture**

Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture was established on January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1953, as the first minority autonomous prefecture in Yunnan Province. The prefecture covers an area of 19,000 square kilometers and governs two counties, one city, 31 villages, 1 sub-district and 12 farms. There are 6 research and development agencies affiliated to the central or provincial governments. The permanent resident population of the prefecture is 1.172 million (with a registered population of 990,200, 77.7% of which are ethnic minorities).

## **I. Economic and Social Development**

In recent years, the party committee and government of Xishuangbanna Prefecture has actively adapted to the economic New Normal, focused on eight key tasks including building five infrastructure networks, protecting the ecological environment, developing ecological economy, building towns with special characteristics, expanding opening-up of border areas, promoting national unity, alleviating poverty and safeguarding border security, and strived to make breakthroughs, speed up development and achieve leapfrog development while serving and complying with provincial and national strategies. In 2016, the total GDP of the prefecture increased by 8.6%, to 36.6 billion yuan; the per-capita disposable income of permanent urban residents increased by 8.3%, to 25,233 yuan; the per-capita disposable income of permanent rural residents reached 11,049 yuan, an increase of 9.6%. In 2017, from January to October, the GDP of the prefecture is expected to reach 31.91 billion yuan, an increase of 8.4% compared to the same period last year. From January to September, the per-capita disposable incomes of permanent urban and rural residents reached 20,129 yuan and 8,741 yuan respectively, which marked a year-on-year increase of 7.8% and 9.2% respectively; the CPI rose by 1.4%.

## **II. Poverty alleviation work**

The party committee and government of Xishuangbanna Prefecture regard poverty alleviation as the greatest well-being project and political task. Since the filing work of targeted poverty alleviation was launched in 2014, 60,748 persons in poverty were identified and filed; 46 poverty-stricken villages and 6 poverty-stricken counties were

identified. Mengla County was identified as a national-level designated poverty-stricken county and a designated county for regional development and poverty alleviation of border areas in western Yunnan, and Menghai County was identified as a designated county for regional development and poverty alleviation of border areas in western Yunnan. After 3 years' efforts, the prefecture lifted 43,657 persons out of poverty, including 15,912 in 2014, 14,071 in 2015 and 13,674 in 2016.

### **III. Major advantages for economic and social development**

First, the prefecture is rich in natural resources. Xishuangbanna has the only existing tropical rainforests on the Tropic of Cancer, and it is a member of the UN Biodiversity Protection Circle, a national-level ecological demonstration zone and a national scenic area. It is regarded as the kingdom of animals and plants: the prefecture accounts for only 1/500 of the country, but it is home to over 2,000 animal species (a quarter of China's total) and 5,000 plant species (one sixth of China's total). The forest coverage rate is 80.79%, and the total value of forest ecosystem services reaches 140.69 billion yuan. Xishuangbanna has the tallest Wangtian Tree (*Parashorea chinensis* Wang Hsie) in China, the largest terrestrial animal in Asia, the Asian elephant, and the smallest artiodactyl in the world, the mouse-deer. Xishuangbanna is the second largest rubber production base in China, the native range of big leaf tea and birthplace of Pu'er tea. The prefecture also has over 80,000 *mu* of century-old tea gardens.

Second, Xishuangbanna has charming ethnic customs. 13 ethnic groups live in the prefecture, and ethnic minorities account for 77.6% of the total registered population. The Dai people are the major ethnic group of the prefecture and account for 33.6% of the registered population. The Jinuo people and the Bulang people mainly inhabit in Xishuangbanna. The Dai medicine is among the four ethnic medicines in China; the Water Splashing Festival is a famous ethnic festival; Theravada Buddhism is representative nationwide; Palm-Leaf Culture is the main ethnic minority's culture in Yunnan Province. 11 programs are subsumed within the National Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

Third, the prefecture enjoys a good geological location. Xishuangbanna is one of the main areas between China and the Indian Ocean. It borders on Laos and Myanmar and is a neighbor of Thailand and Vietnam. The prefecture has 966.3 kilometers of frontier line, about a quarter of Yunnan's total, and 4 first-class ports, about a third of Yunnan's total. The Kunman Road is a traffic artery connecting China and Southeast Asia, the Lancang-Mekong Fairway is the only waterway from China to Southeast Asia, and the middle range of the Trans-Asia Railway which is now under construction exits China in Xishuangbanna Prefecture. Now the prefecture is speeding the development of the key opening up demonstration pilot zone and the economic cooperation platform approved by the State Council, and it is playing an increasingly important role as the strategic pillar of the Belt and Road Initiative and a hub to Southeast Asia.

Fourth, the prefecture is abundant in tourist culture. Based on resource advantages, tourism developed rapidly in Xishuangbanna. The prefecture has developed tourist products featuring sightseeing, leisure, holiday activities and health preservation, and continuously improved the influence of its border trade and tourism fair and border culture and art festival. The tourist resorts of the prefecture have been upgraded into national-level resorts, and 80 scenic areas and spots have been subsumed within the first batch of national tourist demonstration zones, including 11 star-level scenic areas, 1 AAAAA-level scenic area and 8 AAAA-level scenic area. In 2016, the prefecture received 25.199 million visitors from China and abroad and gained 42.03 billion yuan in tourist revenue.

### ● **Actions Against Poverty**

Action Against Poverty (AAP) is a Chinese NGO founded by Mr. LI Xiaoyun, an internationally renowned expert in poverty reduction and development studies and Distinguished Professor at China Agricultural University. Based in Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province of China, AAP has its pilot village project to fight against chronic poverty in Hebian Village, a village featured by remoteness and physical inaccessibility but with beautiful environmental endowments. With a mission “to make everyone comfortably off”, Action Against Poverty is committed to introducing philanthropic resources to grassroots and improving the availability of quality philanthropic resources for those who are hard to reach yet most in need; cultivating new forms of grassroots philanthropy and facilitating the development of local NGOs; innovating small-scale poverty-alleviation models and creating poverty alleviation mechanism that targets the poor effectively; exploring holistic poverty alleviation models at village level for sustainable development; conducting sustainable small-scale poverty-alleviation projects which directly target and meet the needs of the poor; exploring poverty-alleviation models which are environmentally and culturally friendly and focus on comprehensive community management and improvement; incubating local NGOs at township and village level; and carrying out practice-based policy research.



## IV. Introduction to Programme Sites



The Hebian Villagers' Group (henceforth referred to as “**Hebian Village**”) locates in Mengban Township, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan Province, under administrative subordination of the villagers' committee of Mengban village in Mengban Township. Relocated from Gaoqiao in 1982, Hebian Village is situated in the Nanla River Basin of the Xishuangbanna Tropical Rainforest Nature Reserve with an average elevation of 800 meters and an average temperature of 19.2°C, and its average annual rainfall is between 1600 mm and 1780 mm. In 2014, there were 57 households with 138 labors and 206 residents in the village (permanent resident population). Two of them were live-in sons-in-law of Han and the rest were Yaos (Landian Yao). There are 782.3 *mu* of land in Hebian Village, including 145.7 *mu* of paddy field, 636.6 *mu* of dry land and around 2,800 *mu* of rubber plantation (half of which is in dispute with a rubber development company for rubber development). Its per capita paddy field is 0.67 *mu* and the per capita dry land is 2.95 *mu*. The main sources of livelihood for local farmers are from planting and breeding. The planting mainly includes rice, corn, sugar cane and fructus amomi, and the aquaculture mainly consists of raising white gourd pigs. The main income sources for farmer households are sugar cane, amomum and leaving home to seek jobs elsewhere. Since 2015, the non-profit organization Action Against Poverty (a locally registered NGO) has carried out a series of poverty alleviation activities with the support of Chinese Communist Party Committee and Government of Mengla

County and Mengban Township, which has improved the infrastructure and living environment of Hebian Village. As a result, this has formed a compound industrial structure, and the income of local villagers has increased dramatically.

**The Manli Village Group** is the first batch of pilot villages for new countryside construction in Mengban Town. In recent years, under the leadership of the Party committee and government of the higher level and the care, support and guidance of relevant departments, the village has been committed to the policy of new countryside construction featuring the development in production, an affluent life, appearance etiquette and civility, neatness and democratic management, and the goal of developing a moderately prosperous, culturally advanced, ecological and harmonious village. Thanks to the projects of “vitalizing border areas and enriching their people”, financial poverty alleviation, “one case, one discussion” financial award and subsidy, comprehensive renovation of rural environment and characteristic village construction, Manli Village, combined with its actual situation, has improved the infrastructure conditions, promoted the solid development of the new countryside construction, advanced the overall social undertakings, and continuously improved the people's living standards, enabling the substantial economic and social development of Manli Village.

Up to now, the Manli Village Group has realized water supply, electricity supply and television and telephone connections; completed the surfacing of the roads in the village, built cultural activity rooms, basketball courts, drainage ditches, suspension bridges and infrastructure such as public toilets, planted greening trees on both sides of the village road, and completed the construction of featured railing buildings with neatly arranged houses, which has played an exemplary and motivating role in the whole town.

The Manli villager group, affiliated to the village committee of Mengban Village, Mengban Township, is a Zhuang village with a history of 100 years, whose villagers are descendants of soldiers who fought with General Li Dingguo in the Ming Dynasty. The village is located in the southeast of Mengban Township, 7 kilometers away from the town government, which is a village in the dam area, with one Party branch member, 14 Party members and 6 League members. The village covers the total area of 2.88 square kilometers, with an average elevation of 709 meters, an average annual temperature of 19.2 ° C, and an average annual rainfall of 1,600 mm. There are a total of 52 households in the village with 278 villagers and 203 laborers. The cultivated area is 409 mu, including 402 mu of paddy fields. In 2014, the seeded area of peas was 422 mu, with a total output of 127,880 kg and the per capita share of grain of 460 kg. The rubber planting area is 2,080 mu, with 400 tapping acres. At the end of the year, there are 52 pigs of breeding stock and 38 pigs of fattened stock. The total economic income of the village is 2.42 million yuan, and the per capita net income of farmers is 8,727 yuan.

According to the goal of “developing the economy, promoting national cultural and local characteristics, and building an eco-tourism natural village”, the Manli Village Group

implemented infrastructure projects with ethnic characteristics in 2013 to intensify efforts in infrastructure construction, which has effectively improved the village infrastructure and appearance, and protected the traditional ethnic culture and architectural characteristics of Zhuang nationality and beautiful natural environment, thereby enhancing the development of characteristic industries and eco-tourism, and enabling Manli Village to achieve a simultaneous development in politics, economy, culture and ecological environment.

The total investment of the Manli ethnic characteristic village construction project is 8.638 million yuan, including 1 million yuan of subsidies from the Yunnan Provincial Civil Affairs Commission, 2.186 million yuan of funds integrated from departments and 5.452 million yuan self-raised by villagers. Through the construction of characteristic villages, the implementation of residential protection and reconstruction projects, characteristic industrial cultivation projects, national cultural heritage development projects, and people's livelihood improvement projects, we have achieved the coordination of economic and social development, ethnic cultural heritage and ecological protection, improved the living environment of villagers, increased farmers' income and their quality of life and living standards, promoted the sound and harmonious social development, created a humanistic landscape, and promoted the development of the tourism industry driven by simple, unsophisticated and distinctive folk culture styles so as to build a harmonious and livable modern Zhuang village with strong ethnic characteristics, and achieve the synchronous development in the village's economy, politics, culture and ecology.

**Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden (XTBG) of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)** was founded under the leadership of the late eminent botanist Cai Xitao in 1959. Geographically, it lies between 101°25'E, 21°41'N, with an elevation of 570 m above sea level. Its average annual temperature is 21.4°C. Following its separation from Kunming Institute of Botany and its combination with Kunming Institute of Ecology, the new Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden (XTBG) came into being in 1997. It is a comprehensive research institution engaged in scientific research, species preservation, science communication, science & technology development, and a well-known scenic spot as well.

With Yunnan Province as its focal working area, XTBG probes into the impact of human activities and climate change on ecosystem structures and services as well as endangerment mechanism of species. Effective conservation, sustainable development and the utilization of biological resources are primary goals of XTBG. Its scientific research focuses on forest ecosystem ecology, conservation biology and resource plant development, with 27 research groups related to those research fields aforementioned.

XTBG's 1125-hectare area includes a 250-hectare patch of well-preserved primary tropical rainforest. XTBG's excellent preservation of over 13,000 species of plants in its

35 living collections has enhanced its reputation for being one of the most diverse botanical gardens for outdoor plants in the world.

Since 2001, over 600 important scientific research projects have been conducted by XTBG, among which 20 have been awarded ministerial or provincial prizes. In addition, 3,000 academic papers and 30 monographs have been published and 130 national patents have been granted for scientific innovations.

XTBG is home to CAS Key Laboratory of Tropical Forest Ecology, CAS Key Laboratory of Tropical Plant Resources and Sustainable Use, Center for Integrative Conservation, two national field research stations (Xishuangbanna Tropical Rainforest Ecosystem Station and Ailaoshan Station for Forest Ecosystem Studies), Yuanjiang Hot and Dry Valley Observation Station, Public Technology Service Center, Germplasm Bank for Rare and Endangered Plants, Tropical Plant Herbarium, Department of Gardening and Horticulture, Department of Tourism Management, Department of Science Communication and Training, and Jingdong Subtropical Botanical Garden, etc.

XTBG has a staff of about 400, including about 40 professional researchers. Of these, approximately 100 are research professors or associate professors. By 2020, XTBG hopes to become a first-class botanical garden in the world. It has long been a strategy to emphasize the combination of research and education and interdisciplinary cooperation.

XTBG offers Master's and Ph.D. programs in ecology and in plant sciences, as well as a professional master's degree program in biological engineering.

XTBG has developed substantial ties with international organizations and with botanical gardens, universities and academic research institutions in more than 50 countries/regions. Each year, more than 200 foreign scientists come to XTBG for international conferences, workshops and training courses or to conduct research or pursue academic degrees.

Since its official launch in June 2013, the Chinese Union of Botanical Gardens (CUBG) has based its Secretariat at XTBG. Prof. Chen Jin, director of XTBG, serves as its founding chairman.

The Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS-SEABRI) was officially established in 2015. It is an international scientific research and education institute, affiliated directly to CAS and managed by XTBG. XTBG Director Chen Jin concurrently serves as director of CAS-SEABRI. Its missions include (a) serving China's "the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road" initiative; (b) integrating efforts by CAS and international institutes to organize professional research groups and train researchers in Southeast Asian countries; and (c) providing support to all domestic and international partners. In 2016, XTBG was awarded the honor of Best Chinese Botanic Garden 2016 — "Fenghuai Award".

As a National 5A Tourist Attraction, the nation's highest level for scenic attractions, XTBG receives about 750,000 visitors each year. In addition, XTBG is a National Popular Science Education Base, a National Base for Environmental Protection and Popular Science, and a Patriotic Education Base.

XTBG was granted the plate of "China's best science-themed tourist destination" jointly by China National Tourism Administration and Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in 2017. It is on the list front of the first batch of China's Top 10 Science & Technology Tourism Base, second only to Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST) in Guizhou.



# 一、 日程

<b>2019年5月5日（周日）</b>	
全天	东盟、韩国及中国代表抵达云南省西双版纳自治州景洪市
<b>2019年5月6日（周一）</b>	
09:00-12:30	景洪出发赴勐腊县河边村
12:30-14:00	午餐、入住及午休 负责人：周志学，西双版纳瑶家雨林专业合作社总经理
14:00-14:30	<b>开幕式</b> 主持人：王大军，中国国际扶贫中心交流处处长  致辞人： 1. 张广平，中国国际扶贫中心副主任 2. 艾里亚斯·拉布罗（Elias C. Labro），菲律宾国家反贫困委员会首席行政助理 3. 崔云青，云南省西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县县委书记 4. 安杰·普拉提维（Ajeng Purnama Pratiwi），东盟秘书处减贫与性别平等处项目官员
14:30-15:00	<b>活动日程简介、与会人员自我介绍</b> 协调人：李小云，中国南南农业合作学院院长、中国农业大学教授
15:00-15:30	合影及茶歇
15:30-16:30	<b>专题一：中国扶贫和发展经验介绍</b>  主持人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授 主讲人：张传红，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授
16:30-16:50	茶歇
16:50-18:20	<b>国别案例交流（一）</b> 主持人及点评人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授  1. 文莱 2. 柬埔寨 3. 印度尼西亚
18:30-19:30	晚餐
<b>2019年5月7日（周二）</b>	
08:00-09:00	早餐
09:00-10:00	<b>专题二：乡村振兴与精准扶贫</b>  主持人：张传红，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授 主讲人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授

10:00-10:30	茶歇
10:30-12:30	<b>国别案例交流（二）</b> 主持人及点评人：张传红，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授  4. 老挝 5. 马来西亚 6. 缅甸 7. 菲律宾
12:30-13:30	午餐
13:30-14:30	午休
14:30-17:30	<b>瑶族文化体验（16:00-16:20，茶歇）</b> 协调人： ● 王安然，小云助贫中心项目助理 ● 周志学，西双版纳瑶家雨林专业合作社总经理
18:30-19:30	晚餐
<b>2019年5月8日（周三）</b>	
08:00-09:00	早餐
09:00-10:00	<b>专题报告：农村社区发展规划：以河边深度贫困综合治理为例</b> 主讲人：李小云，中国南南农业合作学院院长、中国农业大学教授
10:00-10:30	茶歇
10:30-12:00	<b>国别案例交流（三）</b> 主持人及点评人：张传红，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授  8. 新加坡 9. 泰国 10. 越南
12:30-13:30	午餐
13:30-14:30	午休
14:30-15:30	<b>国别案例交流（四）</b> 主持人及点评人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授  11. 中国 12. 日本 13. 韩国
15:30-16:00	茶歇
16:00-17:30	<b>分组讨论及结果展示</b> 讨论主题：乡村振兴的要素、挑战与应对 讨论召集人：李小云、武晋、张传红
18:30-19:30	晚餐
<b>2019年5月9日（周四）</b>	
08:00-09:00	早餐
09:00-09:30	河边村赴曼里村

09:30-12:00	考察曼里村并与村民互动
12:30-13:30	午餐
13:30-15:00	返回河边村及午休
15:00-16:00	<b>大会讨论：乡村发展的问題与展望</b> 召集人：张传红，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授 互动与问答：李小云教授，Dieter Albrecht 博士
16:00-16:30	茶歇
16:30-17:00	<b>项目总结和评估</b> 1. 总体评价与感受 2. 问题与建议 3. 讨论后续项目  召集人：中国国际扶贫中心交流处、张传红
18:30-19:30	晚餐
20:00-21:00	联欢
<b>2019 年 5 月 10 日（周五）</b>	
07:30-08:30	早餐及退房
08:30-10:30	出发赴勐腊县勐仑镇
10:30-12:30	<b>参观中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园</b> 协调人：季岚岚，中国南南农业合作学院助理院长
12:30-13:30	午餐
13:30-14:30	返回景洪，入住酒店
下午	自由活动
18:30-19:30	告别晚餐
<b>2019 年 5 月 11 日（周六）</b>	
全天	所有代表离境

## 二、参会代表名单

东盟国家代表			
序号	姓名	单位	职务
1.	Mr. Mohamad Khairul Shahrul Duahim	文莱家庭事务部	助理区域官员
2.	Mr. Haji Suhaili Haji Moktar	文莱家庭事务部	村长
3.	Mr. Haji Maidin Abd Wahid	文莱家庭事务部	村长
4.	Mr. Hujan Anak Mui	文莱家庭事务部	村长
5.	Mr. Sambath Ev	柬埔寨农村发展部	副司长
6.	Mr. Visalsok Moeng	柬埔寨 Kdol Senchey 公社	公社主任
7.	Mrs. Peou Chum	柬埔寨 Chreybak 公社	公社副主任
8.	Mrs. Saophea Pen	柬埔寨 Svay Chuk 公社	公社主任
9.	Mr. Rithy Nhem	柬埔寨农村发展部 Khsach Kandal 区域办公室	办公室主任
10.	Mr. Vignouchy Pen	柬埔寨农村发展部农村经济办公室	办公室副主任
11.	Mr. Eko Sri Haryanto	印尼农村、落后地区发展与移民部	官员
12.	Mr. Hardi Hardi	印尼农村、落后地区发展与移民部农村发展总局	村长
13.	Mr. Sumaryono Sumaryono	印尼农村、落后地区发展与移民部农村发展总局	村长
14.	Mr. Alimuddin Alimuddin	印尼农村、落后地区发展与移民部农村发展总局	村长
15.	Ms. Maliny Ophetsane	老挝农林部农村发展与合作司	官员
16.	Ms. Vilaiphone Kesanichanh	老挝农林部农村发展与合作司	官员
17.	Mr. Phonepaseuth Ounlatsamy	老挝 Xor 村	村长
18.	Mr. Phouvy Sengmeuang	老挝 Ou Neua 村	村长
19.	Mr. Chansamouth Keopaseuth	老挝	村长
20.	Mr. Ning Phonepaseuth	老挝 Hathxaikhow 村	村长
21.	Mr. Syed Ibrahim Byros Khan	马来西亚农村发展部	助理秘书
22.	Mrs. Nirhana Abdul	马来西亚农村发展部	村长

	Aziz		
23.	Mrs. Nadia Abu Bakar	马来西亚农村发展部	村长
24.	Mr. Aizat Mohamad Musa	马来西亚农村发展部	村长
25.	Ms. Than Than Nyunt	缅甸农村发展部	副参谋
26.	Mr. Mang Tui Thang		村长
27.	Mr. Min Hlaing Oo		村长
28.	Mr. Thaw Zin Latt		村长
29.	Ms. Myint Myint San		村长
30.	Ms. Nilar Win		村长
31.	Ms. Ma Kin Myint	缅甸皎漂镇	村长
32.	Mr. Aung Nyein Chan	缅甸若开邦 NLD 教育网络	协调员
33.	Mr. Elias C. Labro, Jr.	菲律宾国家反贫困委员会	首席行政助理
34.	Ms. Lyziel Iligan Ampo	Anas 农民协会	主席
35.	Mrs. Wilma Corroz	菲律宾生态创业绿色社群组织	社区开发官员
36.	Mrs. Yolanda Labro	菲律宾绿色政府组织	社区开发官员
37.	Ms. Shan Hui Laura Koh	新加坡社会及家庭发展部	经理
38.	Ms. Thirumangai d/o Supermenian	新加坡社会及家庭发展部	执行人员
39.	Mr. Mohamad Jusri Bahrom	新加坡社会及家庭发展部	区域事务助理总经理
40.	Ms. Chittranut Kiatadisorn	泰国内政部	社区发展专员
41.	Mr. Jate Jaito	泰国 OTOP Newetwiths 社区	社区委员会委员
42.	Mrs. Patnaree Thanapimetha	泰国 Nakhonsewen 省	省女性基金委员会主席
43.	Mr. Krerkrit Sutham	泰国 Pa Hud 村社区权利机构生计小组	组长
44.	Mr. Van Hai Nguyen	越南农业与农村发展部	司长
45.	Mr. Le Hieu Van	越南农业与农村发展部	专家
46.	Mr. Anh Tuan Tran	越南 Quang Tri 省 Cam Lo 区人民委员会	副主席
47.	Mr. Kip No Huynh	越南 Tra Vinh 省人民委员会	副处长
国际机构代表			
48.	Ms. Ajeng Purnama Pratiw	东盟秘书处	贫困消除与性别议题官员
49.	李 杨	中国-东盟中心	新闻官员
50.	艾迪特	—	独立顾问
中国、韩国代表			
51.	Dr. Moonsoo Jung	韩国农村经济研究院农业与乡村政策研究部	研究院

52.	Mr. Jang-gyun Kim	韩国 Naru 村	村议会主任
53.	Mr. Sin-chang Oh	韩国 Cheung-Gi 村	村议会主任
54.	Mr. Young-sig Song	韩国	
55.	闫宝生	外交部亚洲司	干部
56.	张广平	中国国际扶贫中心	副主任
57.	王大军	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	处长
58.	李琳一	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	副处长
59.	苗 苗	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	项目助理
60.	李劲旻	中国国际扶贫中心外事处	项目助理
61.	乌 超	中国国际扶贫中心合作处	项目助理
62.	张萌萌	中国国际扶贫中心项目管理处	项目官员
63.	张 祥	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	网络技术支持
64.	崔青青	云南省西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县	县委书记
65.	何允辉	浙江省义乌市城西街道何斯路村	书记
66.	熊志超	中共江西省石城县委组织部	驻高田镇湖坑村第一书记
67.	张程鹏	甘肃省财政厅综合处 甘肃省渭源县下寨村驻村帮扶工作队	主任科员 队长
68.	曹海平	甘肃省定西市渭源县田家河乡香卜路村	村委会主任
69.	张子荣	云南省丽江市永胜县农业农村局	股长
70.	孔赵明	湖南省岳阳市平江县长寿镇东北街社区	大学生村官
71.	李小云	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院	院长，教授
72.	武 晋	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	副院长，教授
73.	张传红	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	副教授
74.	宋海燕	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	讲师
75.	李岚岚	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院	助理院长
76.	张 瑶	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院	项目助理
77.	李嘉毓	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院	项目助理
78.	杨程雪	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院	项目助理
79.	谢文婷	环球时报	记者
80.	刘梦雅	中国发展门户网	编辑
81.	叶 开	中国发展门户网	编辑
82.	吴一凡	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
83.	陈邦炼	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
84.	苑军军	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
85.	施一鸣	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	硕士研究生
86.	王安然	勐腊小云助贫中心	项目官员
87.	李发新	勐腊小云助贫中心	项目官员
88.	周志学	西双版纳瑶家雨林专业合作社	总经理

### 三、中方专家简介



**李小云**

李小云教授 1982 年于宁夏农学院（现宁夏大学）获得农学学士学位，1984 和 1987 年在北京农业大学（现中国农业大学）先后获农学硕士和博士学位。1987-1989 在原中央书记处农村政策研究室（现国务院农村发展研究中心）从事农村政策研究。1989 年起任北京农业大学中德综合农业发展中心常务副主任，后任国际农村发展中心主任。1990 年赴德国及荷兰进修学习农业发展和农村社会学，1994 年起在荷兰 Nijmegen 天主教大学进行发展社会学的在职博士研究。1998 年，任中国农业大学农村发展学院院长。2002 年至 2015 年，任中国农业大学人文与发展学院院长。2017 年至今，担任中国农业大学一带一路农业合作学院/南南农业合作学院院长，同时兼任中国农经学会常务理事、中国农村社会学学会副理事长、中国妇女研究会副秘书长、全国妇联专家委员会委员、国务院扶贫领导小组专家委员会委员、教育部社科委委员、中国国际扶贫中心高级顾问、中国国际民间组织合作促进会顾问、英国经济社会理事会/英国国际发展部专家委员会委员、英国国际发展部新兴国家计划专家委员会委员、经济合作组织发展援助委员会（OECD-DAC）中国研究小组组长以及中国国际发展研究网络（CIDRN）主席等。曾担任英国伦敦政治经济学院、奥斯陆大学访问教授，德国发展研究院访问研究员。主要研究领域包括农村发展、扶贫，参与式研究与发展、性别与发展、可持续资源管理、国际发展援助、中非发展研究。先后担任世界银行、亚洲开发银行、联合国系统以及其他国际组织顾问，在中国和世界其他国家和地区从事发展研究工作与实践。邮箱地址：xiaoyun@cau.edu.cn。



### 武晋

中国农业大学人文与发展学院副院长，教授。主要研究领域为中国国际发展合作研究，参与多项中国对非洲的农业援助实践活动。2009 年以来，她担任坦桑尼亚中国农村扶贫项目的发起人和项目负责人之一。参与了 20 多个关于中国国内转型和国际合作的研究项目。她的主要研究兴趣是中国与发展中国家的海外合作问题，在许多国家参加过培训、实地考察、合作研究等工作，其中包括英国、荷兰、尼日利亚、老挝、印度尼西亚和越南等。邮箱地址：wujin@cau.edu.cn。



### 张传红

中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授，博士，曾于 2011 年到牛津大学中国中心、2018 年到加州大学戴维斯分校政治学系做访问学者。目前的研究方向主要为中国与国际发展，具体包括中非农业合作、南南合作框架下的中国对外援助、中西方对外援助比较等。邮箱地址：dianazhang@cau.edu.cn。



## 四、后勤信息

### 1. 项目安排

#### (1) 会议地点

5月6日-9日的研讨交流活动在云南省西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县勐伴镇河边村会议室举行。

#### (2) 代表注册

主办方将安排接送机服务。抵达皇冠假日度假酒店后，在大堂签到，登记入住并领取代表证和活动资料。请务必携带身份证件以顺利办理入住手续。

#### (3) 就餐

项目负担与会代表参会期间餐饮，均为清真餐。与会代表凭代表证、工作证用餐。代表证在注册时领取。活动期间就餐时间和地点会务组将另行通知。

#### (4) 住宿

5月5日、5月10日，代表将下榻西双版纳融创皇冠假日度假酒店（地址：云南省西双版纳州景洪融创国际度假区迎宾路88号；电话：0691-8996000）。主办方负担活动期间的食宿费用，但不包括电话费、迷你吧、付费电影、洗衣费等除房费以外的其它费用，如发生相关费用，请参会代表在退房时自行结清。5月6日至9日晚，代表入住勐腊县勐伴镇河边村。

#### (5) 参会要求

- ✧ 参会期间可着舒适的休闲服装，出席开幕式需着正装或民族服装。
- ✧ 为保证培训所有活动顺利进行，参会代表需全程佩戴代表证。
- ✧ 参会代表必须按时参加项目的所有活动，不能擅自离开。如自行外出，需提前告知主办方。主办方会在项目结束时向全程参加的代表颁发证书。
- ✧ 专题讲座和交流研讨期间，参会代表需关闭手机或将其调至振动或静音状态。

### 2. 交通

主办方负责参会代表的接送机服务。参会代表在培训期间自行外出交通费用自理。景洪的出租车不打表，城区10元，城区到机场30元，城区到大佛寺30元，城区到总佛寺10元，万达度假区到大佛寺车费约50元，到总佛寺约30元。

### 3. 保险

项目将为所有代表购买项目期间人身意外保险。如需购买其它保险，请自行办理。

### 4. 其他有用信息

#### (1) 天气

西双版纳5月的平均温度是17°C-36°C，户外建议穿单层棉麻面料的短套装、T恤衫、薄牛仔衫裤、休闲服、职业套装等舒适的衣服。

活动期间天气情况

日期	5月5日	5月6日	5月7日	5月8日	5月9日	5月10日	5月11日
天气	阵雨转多云	多云	多云	小雨	小雨	小雨	小雨
气温	18~35°C	17~35°C	20~25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C	20-25°C

#### (2) 外币兑换

机场以及酒店附近的银行都能办理换汇业务。万达文华度假酒店也可以兑换。美元兑换人民币基本汇率约为1: 6.7。

#### (3) 电话

中国移动电话有GSM和CDMA两种制式。如您所在国或地区已经与中国签订双边协议，手机就可在中国使用。酒店提供国内和国际长途电话直拨服务，如需此项服务，请与酒店前台联系。如产生相关费用，需在退房时自行结清。

#### (4) 宗教场所

景洪总佛寺位于云南省西双版纳自治州州府所在地景洪镇的曼听公园附近，是西双版纳佛教信徒拜佛的中心。佛寺所在地为一矩形大院，院门开于北边西端。目前的总佛寺占地面积3000平方米，建筑面积约1000平方米，由佛殿“维罕”、佛学院教学楼、在建的“波苏”（直译为莲花极顶亭）、僧房“哄暖”几个部分组成。

勐泐大佛寺位于云南省西双版纳傣族自治州州府景洪市城郊，按照国家AAAA级景区标准打造。勐泐大佛寺是在古代傣王朝的皇家寺院“景飘佛寺”的原址上恢复重建的，“景飘佛寺”是傣族历史上一位名叫拔龙的傣王为纪念病故的王妃南纱维扁而修建。王妃一生信奉佛法，所以每逢节日傣王就亲临寺院，举行大型法会，以纪念爱妃同时弘扬佛法。据史料记载：“景飘佛寺”始建于明代，是南传佛教象征十二版纳的标志性建筑之一，也是版纳佛教活动的重要场所。该建筑在佛历2883年（即公元1848年，清咸丰年间）战争中被毁，距今已有169年。佛寺于2005年开始重建，于同年3月9日举行了大型的土地开光仪式，于2005年5月9日举行

了盛大的大殿奠基开光仪式，在大殿施工时，挖掘出大量的银币、银盒、佛教法事用品等。佛寺于 2007 年 11 月 3 日一期工程竣工，竣工之时，邀请了海内外 108 位高僧为佛寺举行了盛大的开光大典，州内外参加开光大典的各民族佛教信众达 65 万人之多。占地面积 400 亩，佛寺依山而建，落差达 122.8 米，呈坐佛形，为国内外所独有。景区以佛祖释迦牟尼的生平及佛寺活动为主线，巧妙融入到景观及建筑群体中，充分展示南传佛教的历史与传统文化色彩。从万佛塔前广场俯视景洪市区，旖旎的热带风光尽收眼底。

(5) 电压

中国的日用电压是 220 伏特。

(6) 上网

参会代表入住假日酒店提供免费上网服务，房间配备网线，无线上网。河边村 Wi-Fi 全覆盖，就近搜索 CMCC-\*\*\*\*, 登陆密码为 12345678。

(7) 行李

代表在乘机前需与航空公司确认行李重量限额。如行李超重，代表需支付超重费。

(8) 重要电话号码

(中国区号 0086, 西双版纳区号 0691)

类别	号码
景洪酒店（前台）	0086-691-8996000
匪警	110
火警	119
救护车	120
交通警察	122
天气预报	12121
电话号码查询	114

5. 项目协调人员与联系方式

李劭旻

电话：010-84419625

邮箱：lishaoyang@iprcc.org.cn

苗苗

电话：010-84419870

邮箱：miaomiao@iprcc.org.cn

6. 中国简介

中国位于亚洲东部，太平洋西岸。陆地面积 960 万平方千米，东部和南部大陆

海岸线 1.8 万多千米，内海和边海的水域面积约 470 多万平方千米。海域分布有大小岛屿 7600 个，其中台湾岛最大，面积 35798 平方千米。中国同 14 国接壤，与 8 国海上相邻。省级行政区划为 4 个直辖市，23 个省，5 个自治区，2 个特别行政区，首都北京。

中国是一个统一的多民族国家，由 56 个民族组成。中国是世界上人口最多的国家。2010 年底，中国总人口为 137053.69 万人（未包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区和台湾省人口），约占世界人口的 19%。

中国地势西高东低，山地、高原和丘陵约占陆地面积的 67%，盆地和平原约占陆地面积的 33%。山脉多呈东西和东北-西南走向，主要有阿尔泰山、天山、昆仑山、喀喇昆仑山、喜马拉雅山、阴山、秦岭、南岭、大兴安岭、长白山、太行山、武夷山、台湾山脉和横断山等山脉。西部有世界上最高大的青藏高原，平均海拔 4000 米以上，素有“世界屋脊”之称，珠穆朗玛峰海拔 8844.43 米，为世界第一高峰。

中国是个多宗教的国家。中国宗教徒信奉的主要有佛教、道教、伊斯兰教、天主教和基督教。中国公民可以自由地选择、表达自己的信仰和表明宗教身份。据不完全统计，中国现有各种宗教信徒一亿多人，宗教活动场所 8.5 万余处，宗教教职人员约 30 万人，宗教团体 3000 多个。宗教团体还办有培养宗教教职人员的宗教院校 74 所。

## 7. 云南省简介



云南省地处中华人民共和国西南边陲，与越南、老挝、缅甸接壤，省会为昆明市。全省面积约 394000 平方千米，人口约 4596 万（2010）。

云南地处山区，地势西北高，东南低。其人口主要分布于云南省东部。云南省自然资源丰富，其植被多样性据全国首位。在矿产储量方面，云南省的铝、铅、锌、锡储量位居全国首位，铜、镍储量也较大。

云南省少数民族人口众多，约占全省人口的 34%。主要少数民族包括彝族、白族、哈尼族、壮族、傣族以及苗族。

由于地处朝南山区，云南省同时受到来自太平洋与印度洋的影响，因此云南省气候温和，四季如春。不过，虽然云南省气候适宜植被生长，但由于地势崎岖，耕

地面积却很少。根据柯本气候分类法，云南省主要为亚热带高原及副热带湿润气候，冬暖夏凉。全省年平均降水量为 600 到 2300 毫米，约一半的降水量都集中在六月及八月。云南省境内茶园众多，普洱茶是云南著名特产。普洱茶得名于历史悠久的茶叶贸易中心普洱。云南省风景优美，气候温和，文化多样，是中国主要的旅游区之一。

## 8. 西双版纳傣族自治州简介

西双版纳傣族自治州成立于 1953 年 1 月 23 日，是云南省首个少数民族自治州。全州国土面积 1.9 万平方公里，辖两县一市、31 个乡镇和 1 个街道、12 个农场，驻有 6 个中央、省属科研单位。目前全州常住人口 117.2 万人（其中户籍人口为 99.02 万人，少数民族人口占户籍人口的 77.7%）。

### 一、经济社会发展情况

近年来，西双版纳州委、州政府主动适应经济发展新常态，突出五大基础设施网络建设、保护生态环境、发展生态经济、建设特色城镇、扩大沿边开放、促进民族团结、决战脱贫攻坚、维护边境安宁八个重点，在服务和融入省和国家发展战略中寻求突破、提速发展、跨越赶超。2016 年，全州生产总值 366 亿元，增长 8.6%；城镇常住居民人均可支配收入 25233 元，增长 8.3%；农村常住居民人均可支配收入 11049 元，增长 9.6%。2017 年以来，1-10 月预计全州实现生产总值 319.1 亿元，同比增长 8.4%；1-9 月，农村和城镇常住居民人均可支配收入分别达 8741 元和 20129 元，同比分别增长 9.2%和 7.8%，居民消费价格总水平上涨 1.4 个百分点。

### 二、脱贫攻坚工作情况

西双版纳州委、州政府始终把脱贫攻坚作为最大的民生工程和政治任务，自 2014 年正式启动精准扶贫建档立卡工作，识别建档立卡贫困人口 60748 人，有 46 个贫困村、6 个贫困乡，勐腊县为国家级重点贫困县和滇西边境片区区域发展与扶贫攻坚县、勐海县为滇西边境片区区域发展与扶贫攻坚县。通过 3 年努力，全州实现减贫 43657 人，其中，2014 年减贫 15912 人，2015 年减贫 14071 人，2016 年减贫 13674 人。

### 三、经济社会发展的主要优势

一是自然资源禀赋。西双版纳拥有北回归线上仅存的热带雨林，是联合国世界生物多样性保护圈成员、国家级生态示范区和国家级风景名胜区；是动植物王国，在这片仅占全国 1/500 的国土上，有 2000 多种动物、占全国 1/4，5000 多种植物、占全国 1/6。森林覆盖率 80.79%，森林生态系统服务功能总价值 1406.9 亿元。有中国最高的望天树，亚洲最大的陆生动物亚洲象，世界上最小的偶蹄动物獐（xī）鹿等；是全国第二大天然橡胶生产基地和大叶种茶的原生地、普洱茶的故乡，有 8 万多亩上百年的古茶园。

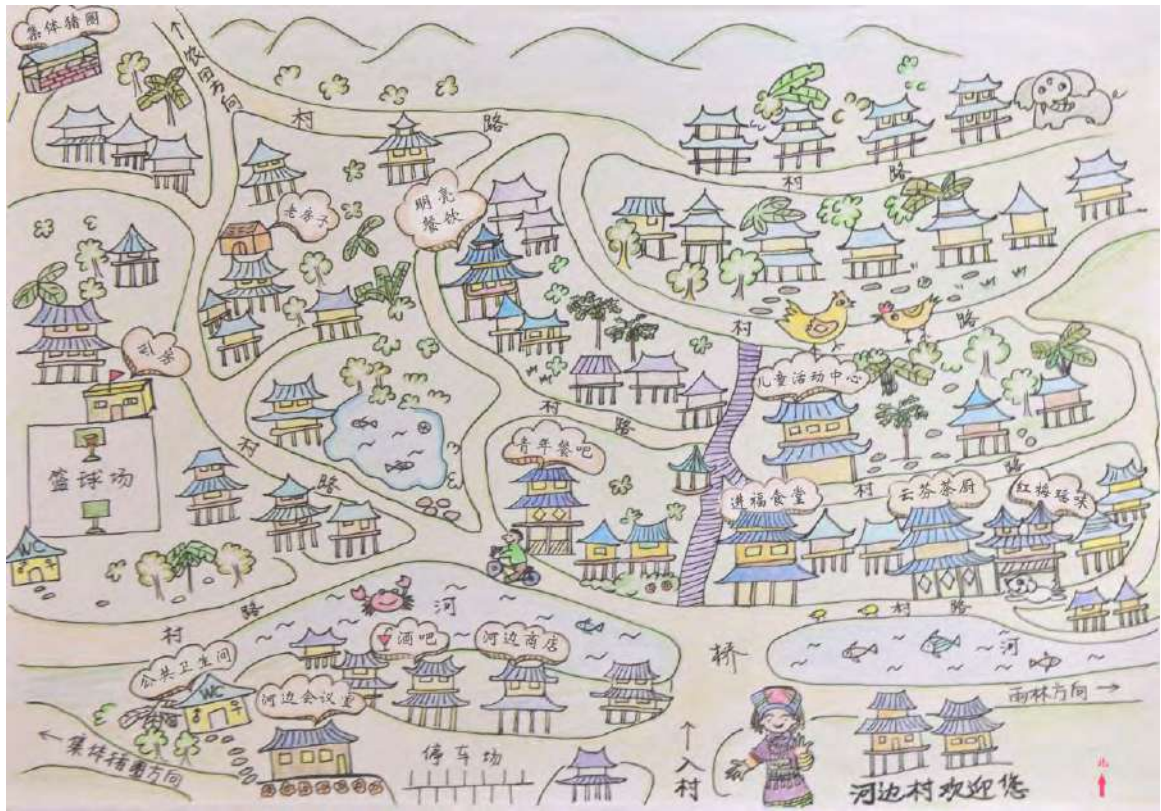
二是民族风情浓郁。世居着 13 种民族。少数民族人口占户籍人口的 77.6%，其中傣族是主体民族，占户籍人口的 33.6%，基诺族和布朗族两个人口较少民族基本聚居在我州。傣医药是全国四大民族医药之一，泼水节是全国著名的少数民族节庆，南传上座部佛教文化在全国最具代表性，傣族贝叶文化是云南省主要少数民族文化。全州有 11 个项目列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

三是区位条件优越。西双版纳是中国走向印度洋的前沿阵地之一。与老挝、缅甸接壤，毗邻泰国、越南，国境线长 966.3 公里，约占云南省边境线近四分之一；有 4 个国家一类口岸，约占云南省的三分之一。从我州出境的昆曼国际大通道是连接中国与东南亚的交通大动脉，澜沧江·湄公河航道是中国通往东南亚的唯一水路通道，正在建设的泛亚铁路中线从我州出境。国务院批准设立的重点开发开放试验区和经济合作区平台正在加紧建设，“一带一路”战略支点和面向东南亚重要枢纽的作用日益显现。

四是旅游文化富集。基于各种资源优势，旅游产业得到了长足发展，建成了一大批集观光、休闲、度假、养生为一体的旅游产品，边境贸易旅游交易会 and 边境地区文化艺术节影响力不断提升。旅游度假区升格为国家级旅游度假区，全州被列入首批国家全域旅游示范区，共有 80 余个景区景点，其中，星级景区景点 11 个，五 A 级景区 1 个，四 A 级景区 8 个。2016 年，接待国内外游客 2519.9 万人次，实现旅游综合收入 420.3 亿元。



## 四、考察点介绍



河边村民小组（以下简称“河边村”）位于云南省西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县勐伴镇，行政隶属为勐伴镇勐伴村民委员会的一个村民小组。河边村系 1982 年由高桥旧址搬迁而来，地处西双版纳热带雨林自然保护区南腊河流域，平均海拔为 800 米左右，平均气温  $19.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，年均降雨量在 1600-1780 毫米之间。2014 年，全村（常驻人口）共有 57 户，206 人，劳动力 138 人，2 人为汉族上门女婿，其余皆为瑶族（蓝靛瑶）。河边村现有土地 782.3 亩，其中水田 145.7 亩，旱地 636.6 亩，橡胶林地 2800 亩左右（其中半数与某橡胶开发公司存在橡胶开发争议）。人均水田地 0.67 亩，人均旱地 2.95 亩。农民生计的主要来源是种植业和养殖业，种植业中主要为水稻、玉米、甘蔗、砂仁，养殖业中主要是冬瓜猪。农民家庭的主要收入来源是甘蔗、砂仁及外出打工。2015 年以来，公益组织小云助贫中心在勐腊县委县政府、勐伴镇党委政府的支持下，共同开展了一系列的扶贫行动，改善了河边村的基础设施、人居环境，形成了复合型产业结构，大幅提高了村民的收入。

曼里村小组是我镇首批新农村建设试点村寨。近年来，在上级党委、政府的正确领导下，在有关部门的关心支持和帮助指导下，该村按照“生产发展、生活富裕、

乡风文明、村容整洁、管理民主”的新农村建设方针和“小康村、文明村、生态村、和谐村”的建设目标，在结合本村实际的基础上，通过实施勐伴镇曼里村“兴边富民”工程，财政扶贫工程，“一事一议”财政奖补项目、农村环境综合整治项目、特色村寨建设项目，改善了村内基础设施条件，使新农村建设扎实推进，社会事业整体推进，人民生活水平不断提高，让曼里村经济社会得到长足发展。

截止目前，曼里村小组已实现了通水、通电、通路、通电视、通电话；完成了村内道路硬化；修建了村文化活动室、篮球场、村内排水沟、吊桥、村道两旁绿化树种植、公厕等基础设施建设，已建成了房屋整齐的栏杆式特色建筑。在全镇起到了很好的示范和带动作用。

曼里村民小组隶属于勐伴镇勐伴村委会，是一个拥有百年历史的壮族村寨，村民是随李定国将军征战的军人后裔，位于勐伴镇东南面，属坝区村寨，设有党支部 1 个，党员 14 人，团员 6 人，距镇政府 7 公里，全村总面积 2.88 平方公里，平均海拔 709 米，年均气温 19.2℃，年均降雨量 1600 毫米。全村共有 52 户 278 人，劳动力 203 人，耕地面积 409 亩，其中水田面积 402 亩，2014 年梁豆播种面积 422 亩，总产 127880 公斤，人均占有粮 460 公斤，橡胶种植面积 2080 亩，开割 400 亩，年末生猪存栏 52 头，出栏 38 头。全村经济总收入 242 万元，农民人均纯收入 8727 元。

按照“发展经济、弘扬民族文化特色和地方特色、打造生态旅游自然村”的目标，曼里村小组 2013 年通过实施民族特色村寨建设项目，加大基础设施建设，有效改善村寨基础设施及村容村貌，保护壮族的传统民族文化建筑特色和优美的自然环境，从而提升特色产业和生态旅游业的发展，让曼里村实现政治、经济、文化、生态同步发展。

曼里民族特色村建设项目总投资 863.8 万元，其中，云南省民委补助 100 万元、各部门整合资金 218.6 万元、群众自筹 545.2 万元。通过特色村寨建设，实施民居保护改造工程、特色产业培育工程、民族文化遗产发展工程、民生改善工程项目，实现经济社会与民族文化遗产、生态保护相协调，改善了村民生活环境，增加农民收入，提高农民生活质量和水平，促进社会健康和谐发展，打造人文景观，以简洁、古朴并具有特色的民俗文化风格带动旅游产业的发展，建成一个和谐宜居、具有浓厚民族特色的现代化壮族村寨，实现全村经济、政治、文化、生态同步发展。

## ● 中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园

中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园（以下简称“版纳植物园”）系我国著名植物



学家蔡希陶教授领导下于 1959 年创建，位于 101° 25′ E，21° 41′ N，海拔 570m，年平均气温 21.4℃。在云南省省会昆明市设有分部。

1970 年 7 月经国务院批准更名为“云南省热带植物研究所”。1978 年 3 月经国务院批准更名为“中国科学院云南热带植物研究所”。1987 年 1 月“中国科学院云南热带植物研究所”的植物群落室与昆明分院生态室合并成立“中国科学院昆明生态研究所”，其余部分成为“中国科学院昆明植物研究所”所辖的西双版纳热带植物园。1996 年 9 月经中编办批准，昆明植物研究所所辖的西双版纳热带植物园与昆明生态研究所合并为中国科学院的独立研究机构——中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园，沿用现名。1998 年底首批成为中国科学院知识创新工程试点单位之一。2011 年 7 月荣膺国家 5A 级旅游景区。2013 年 6 月成为中国植物园联盟理事长单位。

版纳植物园是集科学研究、物种保存和科普教育为一体的综合性研究机构和国内外知名的风景名胜区。版纳植物园占地面积约 1125hm<sup>2</sup>，收集活植物 13000 多种，建有 38 个植物专类区，保存有一片面积约 250hm<sup>2</sup> 的原始热带雨林，是我国面积最大、收集物种最丰富、植物专类园区最多的植物园，也是世界上户外保存植物种数和向公众展示的植物类群数最多的植物园。

版纳植物园立足中国热带，面向我国西南地区和东南亚国家，开展以森林生态学、资源植物学和保护生物学为主要研究方向的科学研究、物种保存和科普教育，促进生物多样性保护和可持续发展。

截至 2016 年底，版纳植物园共有在职职工 382 人（含项目聘用人员 35 人）。其中专业技术人员 309 人，包括研究员及正高级工程技术人员 38 人、副研究员及高级工程技术人员 68 人、物种保存和科普教育人员 86 人。

版纳植物园现设有生态学专业一级学科博士、硕士研究生培养点，植物学专业二级学科博士、硕士研究生培养点，并设有生物学专业一级学科博士后流动站，共有在学研究生 266 人，其中博士生 95 人（含留学生 12 人）、硕士生 171 人（含留学生 13 人），在站博士后共计 15 人（含外籍 9 人），其中与工作站联合招收 1 人。

版纳植物园下设 2 个中国科学院重点实验室（中国科学院热带森林生态学重点实验室、中国科学院热带植物资源可持续利用重点实验室）、综合保护中心、公共技术服务中心、27 个研究组等研究部门；建有标本与种质保存中心、3 个野外台站（中国科学院西双版纳热带雨林生态系统研究站、中国科学院哀牢山森林生态系统研究站、西双版纳热带植物园元江干热河谷生态站）、园林园艺部、科普旅游部等支撑系统及业务部门。

版纳植物园五十余年的科学研究积淀，已完成科研项目 900 余项，取得国家级、省部级成果奖励 100 余项，发表学术论文 3000 余篇，申请专利 90 余项，授权专利

50 余项，主编出版专著近 40 部。

版纳植物园与 50 多个国家（地区、国际组织）有着广泛的交流与合作，其国际影响不断扩大。现已成为“国家知识创新基地”、“国家环保科普基地”、“全国科学普及教育基地”、“全国青少年科技教育基地”、全国“AAAAA 级旅游景区（点）”、“全国文明单位”、“中国十大科技旅游基地”、“云南省精品科普基地”。

版纳植物园经过 50 多年的艰苦创业和几代人的不懈努力，特别是国家知识创新工程的启动，版纳植物园已成为我国最重要的热带植物科学研究基地、热带植物种质资源保存库和科学知识传播中心。在热带植物资源的开发、利用和保护研究等方面取得了丰硕的科技成果，在国内外学术界有一席之地，培养和成长了一支高水平的科技队伍，为我国热区尤其是西双版纳的经济社会发展和生态平衡建设做出了积极的贡献。

## Notes 笔记



# The 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Programme 第八届东盟+3村官交流项目

