

Dear participants,

Welcome to the 6th ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Program!



As an important platform for South-South Cooperation in the field of poverty reduction, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) is always committed to holding brand knowledge sharing events to promote the global poverty reduction, through knowledge exchanges with other developing countries. On the 7th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication and the 3rd ASEAN+3 Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, Malaysia had a proposal 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 principles and purposes, so that the **ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Program** was born at the right moment. Differing from another brand event of IPRCC, ASEAN-China Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction, that focuses on senior officials and policies exchanges, the Program places emphasis on the grassroots level and practical operation. As a result, the Program held for the first time was highly appraised by all parties, and advocated by H.E. Li Keqiang, Premier of the Chinese State Council, when he attended the ASEAN+3 Summit in 2013. According to the Premier, the ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Program shall be an on-going program. The Program cannot be sustained or become a brand event without your valuable inputs. Therefore, we hope you could share your brilliant practices and ideas without any reservation, and gain China's lessons and experiences and return with fruitful results.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Zuo Changsheng' in Chinese characters.

ZUO Changsheng

Director-General of IPRCC

各位代表：

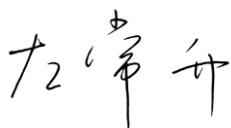
欢迎参加“第六届东盟+3 村官交流项目”！



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, 4 March, 2018	
Whole day	Participants arrival in Jinghong City, Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province
Day 2: Monday, 5 March, 2018	
09:00-09:30	Opening Ceremony Moderator: Ms. LI Linyi, Deputy Director, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) Opening Remarks: 1. Dr. TAN Weiping, Acting Director General, IPRCC 2. Mr. Ferdinand Hombrebueno, Director, Basic Sector Coordinating and Advocacy Services, National Anti-Poverty Commission, Republic of the Philippines 3. Mr. TANG Jiahua, Deputy Director General, Poverty Alleviation Office of Yunnan Province 4. Mr. LIU Junjie, Vice Governor, The Government of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province
09:30-10:00	Group Photo & Coffee/tea Break
10:00-10:30	Introduction to the program activities and participants' self-introduction Moderator: Dr. DONG Qiang, Associate Professor of China Agricultural University and Coordinator of VLEP
10:30-11:30	Introduction to Chinese Poverty Reduction Achievements and Experiences Dr. TAN Weiping, Acting Director General, IPRCC
11:30-12:30	Introduction to Poverty Reduction in Yunnan Province Ms. YAO Qian, Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction and Development Center of Yunnan Province
12:30-13:30	Lunch (Café Vista All Day Dining Restaurant, 1 st Floor, Wanda Vista)
14:00-15:30	Poverty Reduction Approaches in ASEAN Countries (1) Moderator: Dr. WU Jin, Professor of China Agricultural University - Brunei - Cambodia - Indonesia
15:30-15:50	Coffee/tea Break
15:50-17:50	Poverty Reduction Approaches in ASEAN Countries (2) Moderator: Dr. DONG Qiang, Associate Professor of China

	Agricultural University and Coordinator of VLEP - Laos - Myanmar - Malaysia - Singapore
18:30-19:30	Welcome Dinner by The Government of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province (Wanda Vista Resort)
19:30-21:30	Local cultural activity: Xishuangjing, Gaozhuang
Day 3: Tuesday, 6 March, 2018	
09:00-10:20	Poverty Reduction Approaches in ASEAN Countries (3) Moderator: Dr. WU Jin, Professor of China Agricultural University - Philippines - Thailand - Vietnam
10:20-10:40	Coffee/tea Break
10:40-11:30	Poverty Reduction Approaches in Plus 3 Countries (4) Moderator: Ms. ZHANG Xin, Knowledge Sharing Coordinator, ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative - China - Korea
12:00-13:00	Lunch (JI Cafe, 1 st Floor, Crowne Plaza Resort)
13:30-16:30	Travel to Mengla Township of Mengla County
16:30-17:30	Field visit at Huilong Village Group, Bubang Village, Mengla Township
17:30-19:00	Travel to Hebian Village, Mengban Township, Mengla County
19:00-20:00	Dinner
20:00-20:30	Introduction to field tour and homestay arrangements
Day 4: Wednesday, 7 March, 2018	
08:00-09:00	Breakfast
09:00-10:20	Themed Report: Improving Development Capacity of Poor Villages: Theory and Practice Dr. LI Xiaoyun, Professor of China Agricultural University and Dean of China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA)

10:20-10:40	Coffee/tea Break
10:40-12:00	Themed Discussion: The Challenges Facing Hebians Village and Where Is Hebians Village Heading To? Dr. DONG Qiang, Associate Professor of China Agricultural University Q&A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prof. Dr. LI Xiaoyun, Dean of China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA) ● Dr. Ing. Dieter Albrecht, Independent Consultant
12:30-13:30	Lunch
12:30-14:30	Lunch Break
14:30-17:30	Culture Experience: Beautiful Yao (16:00-16:20, Coffee/Tea Break) Coordinators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ms. SONG Haiyan, Lecturer of China Agricultural University ● Ms. ZHANG Ping, Deputy Director, Action Against Poverty
18:30-19:30	Dinner
Day 5: Thursday, 8 March, 2018	
08:00-09:00	Breakfast
09:00-10:30	Roundtable Discussions: 1. The role of government in rural development 2. The role of NGOs in rural development 3. Pro-poor Tourism Development for Poverty Reduction 4. Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Value Chains Coordinators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dr. LI Xiaoyun, Professor of China Agricultural University ● Dr. DONG Qiang, Associate Professor of China Agricultural University ● Dr. Ing. Dieter Albrecht, Independent Consultant ● Dr. WU Jin, Professor of China Agricultural University
10:30-10:50	Coffee/tea Break
10:50-12:00	Presentation on Group Discussions Moderator: Dr. WU Jin, Professor of China Agricultural University
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break
14:30-16:40	Knowledge Sharing On Rural Development and Village Party (Inviting Dai Ethnic villagers) Moderator: Dr. DONG Qiang Commentators: Prof. LI Xiaoyun and Dr. Ing. Dieter Albrecht

	Coordinators: Ms. SONG Haiyan and Ms. ZHANG Ping
16:40-17:00	Coffee/tea Break
17:00-17:30	Wrap-up and Feedback <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall evaluation 2. Problems and suggestions 3. Discussions of follow-up programs <p>Moderators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ms. LI Linyi, Deputy Director, IPRCC ● Dr. DONG Qiang, Associate Professor of China Agricultural University
18:30-19:30	Dinner
Day 6: Friday, 9 March, 2018	
07:30-08:30	Breakfast
08:30-10:30	Travel to Menglun Township, Mengla County
10:30-12:30	Visit the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break
13:30-14:30	Travel back to Jinghong City and hotel check-in
Afternoon	Free time
19:30-21:00	Farewell Dinner (Crowne Plaza Resort)
Day 7: Saturday, 10 March, 2018	
Whole day	Departure of all participants

II. Participants List

ASEAN Countries				
	Country	Name	Agency	Designation
1.	Brunei	Mr. Mohamad Yassin Haji Ahmed	Brunei and Muara District Office, Ministry of Home Affairs Brunei Darussalam	Assistant District Officer
2.	Brunei	Mr. Haji Sadin Bin Haji Ibrahim	STKRJLSSV Village, Belait District Office, Ministry of Home Affairs Brunei Darussalam	Head
3.	Brunei	Mr. Said Bin Haji Tinggal	Lamunin Village, Tutong District Office, Ministry of Home Affairs Brunei Darussalam	Head
4.	Brunei	Mr. Yusof Bin HJ Maidin	Senukoh Village, Temburong District Office, Ministry of Home Affairs Brunei Darussalam	Head
5.	Cambodia	Mr. Sambath Ev	Department of Rural Health Care, Ministry of Rural Development	Deputy Director
6.	Cambodia	Mr. Moth Chey	Teuk Haut Commune Council, Rolea Bi`a District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Deputy Chief of Commune
7.	Cambodia	Mr. San Soar	Cheung Kreav Commune Council, Rolea Bi`a District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Deputy Chief of Commune
8.	Cambodia	Ms. Heang Heak	Svay Chrum Commune Council, Rolea Bi`a District, Kampong Chhnang Province	Deputy Chief of Commune
9.	Cambodia	Mr. Sary Aing	Rural Economic Office, Department of Rural Development, Kampong Chhnang Province	Deputy Chief
10.	Cambodia	Mr. Sovaan Prak	Department of Rural Development, Sihanouk Province	Director
11.	Indonesia	Mr. Hotman Sahat Gayus	Village Facility and Infrastructure Division, Ministry for Human Development and Culture	Head
12.	Indonesia	Ms. Dewi Yanthi Purba	Buluh Duri Village	Village Leader
13.	Indonesia	Ms. Siti Inayah Binti Sunarto	Independent Partnership Caucus for Prosperity Achievement	Technical Assistant
14.	Laos	Mr. Khamphouvong Khamvene	Department of Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Desk Officer

15.	Laos	Ms. Somphon Phoythady	Xienglom Women Village	President
16.	Laos	Mr. Thatsany Philavong	Thaxang Village	Head
17.	Laos	Mr. Thongbua Maikhamboun	Boyia Village	Head
18.	Laos	Mr. Khambon Phonchid Thavong	Kasangkang Village	Head
19.	Laos	Mr. Keo Panmany	Xor Village	Deputy Head
20.	Malaysia	Ms. Nurul Nasuha Binti Abdullah	Rural Community Division, Ministry of Rural and Regional Development	Principal Assistant Secretary
21.	Malaysia	Mr. Zubir Bin Jamal	Malaysian Village Chief Association	Vice President
22.	Malaysia	Mr. Jamalludin Bin Abdol Hamid	Village Development and Security Committee, Sri Gunung Pulai Village	Chairman
23.	Malaysia	Ms. Asmahan Binti Humaidi	Pulai Chondong Village	Village Representative
24.	Myanmar	Ms. Nay Chi Zar Wai	Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Staff Officer
25.	Myanmar	Ms. Zin Lin Htet	Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Sub-Assistant Engineer
26.	Myanmar	Mr. Aung Min Sein	Financial Management Committee, Evergreen Village Development Project	Member
27.	Myanmar	Mr. Khin Maung Win	Management Supporting Committee of Community Driven Development Project, Nantat Village Tract	Member
28.	Myanmar	Mr. Than Htut Hlaing	China-Aid Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation In Myanmar, Min Pyin Village	Village Representative
29.	Myanmar	Mr. Thein Naing	China-Aid Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation In Myanmar, Aye Chan Thar Village	Village Representative
30.	Philippines	Mr. Ferdinand Hombrebueno	Basic Sector Coordinating and Advocacy Services, National Anti-Poverty Commission	Director
31.	Philippines	Ms. Susanita Tesiorna	Alliance of Workers In The Informal Economy Sector	National President

32.	Philippines	Mr. Joseph Martin Borromeo	Ilagan City, Kilusang Pagbabago	City Chairman
33.	Philippines	Ms. Elizabeth Cuenca	Progress For A Dynamic And Democratic Livelihood In Bino	Auditor
34.	Singapore	Ms. Siew Boey Tan	Service Delivery and Coordination Division, Ministry of Social and Family Development	Assistant Director
35.	Singapore	Ms. Cheong Bek San Sophia	Service Delivery and Coordination Division, Ministry of Social and Family Development	Senior Executive
36.	Singapore	Ms. Qiao Min Goh	Service Delivery and Coordination Division, Ministry of Social and Family Development	Team Leader
37.	Thailand	Mr. Phatchara Pypichit	Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior	Plan and Policy Analyst
38.	Thailand	Ms. Waranya Homthoop	Community Enterprise	Manager
39.	Thailand	Ms. Nareruch Uthaisangsakul	OTOP Complex Saraburi	Manager Director
40.	Thailand	Mr. Kritt Palabunma	OTOP Trader Uttaradit	Director
41.	Viet Nam	Mr. Bui Hai Nam	International Cooperation and Project Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Head
42.	Viet Nam	Mr. Phan Văn Tấn	Department of Cooperatives and Rural development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Deputy Head
43.	Viet Nam	Mr. Vu Anh Tuan	Department of Cooperatives and Rural development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Head
International Organizations				
44.	China	Ms. ZHANG Xin	ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative	Knowledge Sharing Coordinator
45.	China	Mr. WANG Zhiquan	China-ASEAN Center	Trade and Investment Officer
46.	Germany	Dr. -Ing. Dieter Albrecht	/	Independent Consultant
PLUS Three Countries				
47.	Korea	Mr. Si Hyun Park	Agricultural & Rural Development Policy Research, Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)	Research Director
48.	Korea	Ms. Gug Sin Park	Geumsan Village Revitalization Project	Manager

49.	Korea	Ms. Seongyeong Bae	Haedanghwa Village	Village Leader
50.	Korea	Ms. Musun Hyeon	Gyul-Hyang Farming Association Corporation	Representative
51.	China	Ms. ZHANGTong	Asian Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cadre
52.	China	Mr. LI Kunxian	China International Center For Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)	Deputy Director
53.	China	Mr. FENG Hua	CICETE	Programme Officer
54.	China	Mr. TAN Weiping	International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)	Acting Director General
55.	China	Ms. LI Linyi	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	Deputy Director
56.	China	Mr. YU Hui	International Exchange Division, IPRCC Nanmeng Village, Langde Township, Leishan County, Guizhou Province	Programme Officer and Dispatched Village Leader in Guizhou Province
57.	China	Ms. LIU Shurun	General Affairs Division, IPRCC	Programme Officer
58.	China	Ms. LI Tiezheng	International Exchange Division, IPRCC	Programme Assistant
59.	China	Mr. TANG Jiahua	Poverty Alleviation Office of Yunnan Province	Deputy Director General
60.	China	Ms. YAO Qian	International Poverty Reduction and Development Center of Yunnan Province	Deputy Director General
61.	China	Ms. DONG Guoyan	International Poverty Reduction and Development Center of Yunnan Province	Programme Officer
62.	China	Mr. LI Maolin	Department of Development and Supervision, the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP)	Dispatched Village Leader in Bulu Village, Tianjiahe Township, Dingxi, Gansu Province
63.	China	Mr. LIU Junjie	The Government of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province	Vice Governor
64.	China	Mr. WANG Yan	The Government of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province	Vice Governor
65.	China	Mr. ZHAO Yu	Poverty Alleviation Office of Xishuangbanna Prefecture	Director General

66.	China	Mr. Ai Sanshu	Poverty Alleviation Office of Xishuangbanna Prefecture	Deputy Director General
67.	China	Ms. LUO Puqi	Mengban Township, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan	CPC Party Secretary
68.	China	Ms. MI Wangxiang	Naka Village, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan	Village Leader
69.	China	Mr. Hong Jianchun	Poverty Alleviation Office of Yongsheng County, Yunnan Province	Cadre
70.	China	Mr. GUAN Shi	Lijiang Village, Jiayi Yownship, Pingjiang County, Hunan Province	Deputy CPC Secretary
71.	China	Mr. LI Xiaoyun	China Agricultural University	Professor
72.	China	Ms. WU Jin	China Agricultural University	Professor
73.	China	Mr. DONG Qiang	China Agricultural University	Associate Professor and Coordinator of VLEP
74.	China	Ms. SONG Haiyan	China Agricultural University	Lecturer
75.	China	Mr. LI Feng	Vietnamese Service, The Southeast ASEAN Broadcasting Centre, China Radio International (CRI)	Reporter
76.	China	Ms. LIANG Liang	Malay Service, The Southeast ASEAN Broadcasting Centre, CRI	Reporter
77.	China	Ms. ZHANG Xiaoning	Burmese Service, The Southeast ASEAN Broadcasting Centre, CRI	Reporter
78.	China	Ms. XIANG Ting	China Development Gateway	Reporter
79.	China	Ms. ZHANG Ping	Action Against Poverty	Deputy Director
80.	China	Ms. WU Yifan	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
81.	China	Ms. CHEN Banglian	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
82.	China	Mr. YUAN Junjun	China Agricultural University	Ph.D. Candidate
83.	China	Mr. SONG Yichao	Institute of Development Studies, UK	Graduate
84.	China	Mr. SHI Yang	--	Simultaneous Interpreter
85.	China	Mr. GUO Jing	--	Simultaneous Interpreter

III. Logistic Information

● Meeting Arrangements

(1) Venue

During 5-6 March 2018, meetings will be held at Wanda Vista Resort Xishuangbanna (Address: No.99 Yingbin Road, Wanda International Tourism Resort, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, 666100 P. R. China; Tel: 0086-691-8937777). All sessions will be held in Function Rooms 1-4, located on the 2nd Floor of the Conference Center. Shuttle buses will be available at the entrance of the Crowne Plaza Resort at 8:45 and 13:45 for the morning and afternoon sessions respectively.

(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 program provides halal food for all participants. Participants shall present their participant badge and meal coupons, which will be provided upon registration, at the restaurant. Please refer to the agenda for the dining venues. The organizer will issue further notice on the meal time and place for the field visits.

(4) Accommodation

During the nights of 4-5 March and 9 March, 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 6-8 March, 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 for the nights during 4-9 March, 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 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.
- 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 March ranges from 13°C-36°C, average 33°C in day time. Participants are suggested to wear cool and comfortable suits.

Date	March 4	March 5	March 6	March 7	March 8	March 9	March 10
Weather Broadcast	Sunny	Sunny	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rainy	Cloudy	Sunny
Temperature	14-35°C	14-36°C	14-36°C	13-31°C	13-31°C	13-34°C	14-34°C

(2) Foreign currency exchange

Foreign currency exchange service is available at the airport and the banks. The exchange rate between USD and RMB is around 1:6.3.

(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. The participants need to pay the relevant fees when handling check-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 3000 square meters, 1000 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 Nanshawebian 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 March 9th, 2005 was held a grand land consecration ceremony and on May 9th 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 3th, 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 for each room. Hebian village has full coverage of WiFi. 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
Police	110
Fire	119
Ambulance	120
Traffic accident	122
Weather forecast	12121
Telephone inquiry	114

● Focal Points

Ms. LI Tiezheng

Tel: 0086-10-84419604

Mobile: 0086-18732432128

Email: litiezheng@iprcc.org.cn

Ms. LI Linyi

Tel: 0086-10-84419875

Mobile: 0086-13810004201

Email: lilinyi@iprcc.org.cn

● 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

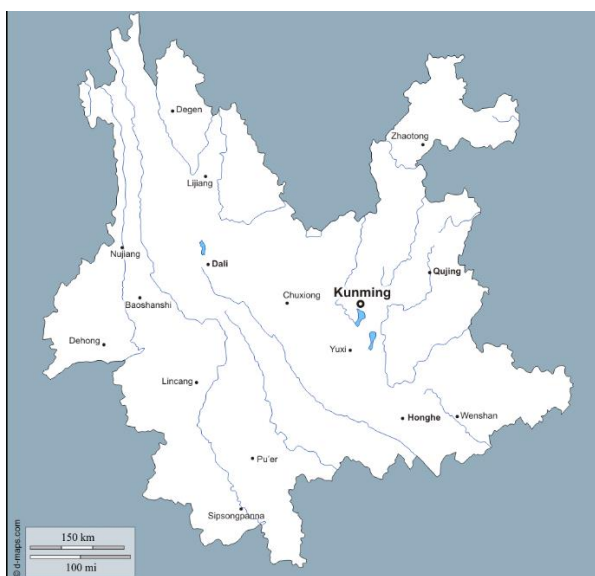
kilometers. There are a total of 7,600 islands in China, and the largest one is Taiwan Island with an area of 35,798 squares kilometers. China borders with 14 countries and is adjacent to 8 countries at sea. It has 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government, 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions 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 23rd, 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 Field 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 of 206 persons in the village (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 famers are from planting and breeding. The planting mainly includes rice, corn, sugar cane and fructus amomi, and the breeding is mainly consisted of white gourd pigs. The main income sources for farmer households are from 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. By March, 2018, relying on Yao Mama's guest rooms, the highest income of Hebian Villagers is more than 20,000 Yuan, and the lowest income also reaches several thousand Yuan.

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

第六届“东盟+3 村官交流项目”

2018 年 3 月 4 日（周日）	
全天	东盟、韩国及国内代表抵达云南省西双版纳自治州景洪市
2018 年 3 月 5 日（周一）	
09:00—09:30	开幕式 主持人：李琳一，中国国际扶贫中心交流处副处长 致辞人： 1. 谭卫平，中国国际扶贫中心副主任 2. 费迪南德·洪布力诺（Ferdinand Hombrebueno），菲律宾反贫困委员会事务协调与支持司处长 3. 唐家华，云南省政府扶贫开发办公室副主任 4. 刘俊杰，云南省西双版纳傣族自治州人民政府副州长
09:30—10:00	合影及茶歇（西双版纳万达文华度假酒店）
10:00—10:30	活动日程简介、与会人员自我介绍 协调人：董强，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授
10:30—11:30	中国扶贫和发展经验介绍 谭卫平，中国国际扶贫中心副主任
11:30—12:30	云南省扶贫开发情况介绍 姚倩，云南省国际扶贫与发展中心副主任
12:30—13:30	午餐（西双版纳万达文华度假酒店）
14:00—15:30	国别案例交流（一） 主持人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副院长、教授 1. 文莱

	2. 柬埔寨 3. 印度尼西亚
15:30—15:50	茶歇（西双版纳万达文华度假酒店）
15:50—17:50	国别案例交流（二） 主持人：董强，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授 4. 老挝 5. 缅甸 6. 马来西亚 7. 新加坡
18:30—19:30	西双版纳傣族自治州州委、州政府宴请 （西双版纳万达文华度假酒店）
19:30—21:30	文化考察：告庄西双景 协调：西双版纳傣族自治州扶贫办
2018 年 3 月 6 日（周二）	
09:00—10:20	国别案例交流（三） 主持人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授 8. 菲律宾 9. 泰国 10. 越南
10:20—10:40	茶歇（西双版纳万达文华度假酒店）
10:40—11:30	国别案例交流（四） 主持人：张鑫，中国-亚行区域知识共享中心（RKSI）知识分享分析师 11. 中国 12. 韩国
12:00—13:00	午餐（西双版纳万达皇冠假日度假酒店）
13:30—16:30	出发赴勐腊县
16:30—17:30	参观勐腊镇补蚌村会龙小组
17:30—19:00	出发前往勐伴镇河边村
19:00—20:00	晚餐（河边村）

20:00—20:30	驻村活动介绍，分配房间 负责人：宋海燕，中国农业大学人文与发展学院讲师
2018 年 3 月 7 日（周三）	
08:00—09:00	早餐（河边村）
09:00—10:20	专题报告：河边深度贫困综合治理的理论和实践 主讲人：李小云，中国南南农业合作学院、一带一路农业合作学院院长、教授
10:20—10:40	茶歇（河边村）
10:40—12:00	大会讨论：河边村建设的问题与未来 主讲人：董强，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副教授 互动与问答：李小云，Dieter Albrecht 博士
12:30—13:30	午餐（河边村）
13:30—14:30	午休（河边村）
14:30—17:30	瑶族文化体验（16:00-16:20，茶歇） 协调人： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 宋海燕，中国农业大学人文与发展学院讲师 ● 张萍，小云助贫中心执行总干事
18:30—19:30	晚餐（河边村）
2018 年 3 月 8 日（周四）	
08:00—09:00	早餐（河边村）
09:00—10:30	分组讨论 议题：1. 政府在乡村发展中的作用 2. 社会组织在乡村发展中的作用 3. 益贫农村旅游产业开发 4. 农产品价值链开发 召集人： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 李小云教授 ● 董强副教授 ● Dieter Albrecht 博士 ● 武晋教授

10:30—10:50	茶歇（河边村）
10:50—12:00	小组讨论结果展示 主持人：武晋，中国农业大学人文与发展学院副院长、教授
12:30—13:30	午餐（河边村）
13:30—14:30	午休（河边村）
14:30—16:40	乡村发展经验交流互动 （邀请傣族村寨代表参加） 主持人：董强副教授 点评人：李小云教授、Dieter Albrecht 博士 协调人：宋海燕、张萍
16:40—17:00	茶歇（河边村）
17:00—17:30	项目总结和评估 1. 总体评价与感受 2. 问题与建议 3. 讨论后续项目 主持人：李琳一、董强
18:30—19:30	晚餐（河边村）
2018 年 3 月 9 日（周五）	
07:30—08:30	早餐，退房（河边村）
08:30—10:30	出发赴勐腊县勐仑镇
10:30—12:30	参观中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园
12:30—13:30	午餐（中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园）
13:30—14:30	返回景洪，入住酒店 （西双版纳万达皇冠假日度假酒店）
下午	自由活动
19:30—21:00	告别晚餐（西双版纳万达皇冠假日度假酒店）
2018 年 3 月 10 日（周六）	
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 Yassin Haji Ahmed	文莱内政部文莱摩拉区办公室	区事务助理官员
2.	Mr. Haji Sadin Bin Haji Ibrahim	文莱马来奕区 STKRJLSSV 村	村长
3.	Mr. Said Bin Haji Tinggal	文莱摩拉区 Lamunin 村	村长
4.	Mr. Yusof Bin HJ Maidin	文莱布隆区 Senukoh 村	村长
5.	Mr. Sambath Ev	柬埔寨农村发展部农村健康处	副处长
6.	Mr. Moth Chey	柬埔寨磅清扬省 Rolea Bi`a District 区 Teuk Haut 乡镇委员会	副乡长
7.	Mr. San Soar	柬埔寨磅清扬省 Rolea Bi`a 区 Cheung Kreav 乡镇委员会	副乡长
8.	Ms. Heang Heak	柬埔寨磅清扬省 Rolea Bi`a 区 Svay Chrum 乡镇委员会	副乡长
9.	Mr. Sary Aing	柬埔寨磅清扬省农村发展处农村经济办公室	副乡长
10.	Mr. Sovann Prak	柬埔寨西哈努克省农村发展处	处长
11.	Mr. Hotman Sahat Gayus	印度尼西亚人力资源与文化部农村基础设施处	处长
12.	Ms. Dewi Yanthi Purba	印度尼西亚 Buluh Duri 村	村长
13.	Ms. Siti Inayah Binti Sunarto	印度尼西亚乡村振兴合作发展协会	技术助理
14.	Mr. Khamphouvong Khamvene	老挝农林部农村发展和合作司	科员
15.	Ms. Somphon Phoythady	老挝象龙村	妇女主任
16.	Mr. Thatsany Philavong	老挝 Thaxang 村	村长
17.	Mr. Thongbua Maikhamboun	老挝 Boyia 村	村长
18.	Mr. Khambon Phonchid Thavong	老挝 Kasangkang 村	村长
19.	Mr. Keo Panmany	老挝 Xor 村	副村长
20.	Ms. Nurul Nasuha Binti Abdullah	马来西亚农村和区域发展部农村社区处	首席助理秘书

21.	Mr. Zubir Bin Jamal	马来西亚乡村联盟	副主席
22.	Mr. Jamalludin Bin Abdol Hamid	马来西亚 Sri Gunung Pulai 村农村发展与 安全委员会	主席
23.	Ms. Asmahan Binti Humaidi	马来西亚 Pulai Chondong 村	村代表
24.	Ms. Nay Chi Zar Wai	缅甸农业畜牧与灌溉部农村发展司	科长
25.	Ms. Zin Lin Htet	缅甸莱韦镇农村发展司	助理工程师
26.	Mr. Aung Min Sein	缅甸常青村发展项目财务管理委员会	委员
27.	Mr. Khin Maung Win	缅甸南塔村社区主导发展项目村庄管理支持委员会	委员
28.	Mr. Than Htut Hlaing	缅甸敏彬村中缅减贫示范合作项目	村代表
29.	Mr. Thein Naing	缅甸和平村中缅减贫示范合作项目	村代表
30.	Mr. Ferdinand Hombrebueno	菲律宾反贫委员会事务协调与支持司	处长
31.	Ms. Susanita Tesiora	菲律宾非正式经济部门就业者联盟	主席
32.	Mr. Joseph Martin Borromeo	菲律宾 Ki Iusang Pagbabago 多党联盟伊利根市	主席
33.	Ms. Elizabeth Cuenca	菲律宾 BINO 多元民主进步组织	审计员
34.	Ms. Siew Boey Tan	新加坡社会及家庭发展部服务与协调司	副司长
35.	Ms. Cheong Bek San Sophia	新加坡社会及家庭发展部服务与协调司	高级执行官
36.	Ms. Qiao Min Goh	新加坡社会及家庭发展部服务与协调司社会救助处	处长
37.	Mr. Phatchara Pypichit	泰国内政部社区发展司	分析员
38.	Ms. Waranya Homthoop	泰国社区企业组织	经理
39.	Ms. Nareruch Uthaisangsakul	泰国“一村一品”（OTOP）沙拉武里府	经理
40.	Mr. Kritt Palabunma	泰国“一村一品”（OTOP）程逸府	贸易经理
41.	Mr. Bui Hai Nam	越南农业与农村发展部农村发展合作司	司长
42.	Mr. Phan Văn Tấn	越南农业与农村发展部农村发展合作司	副司长
43.	Mr. Vu Anh Tuan	越南农业与农村发展部农村发展合作司工程部	总监
国际机构代表			
44.	张 鑫	中国-亚行区域知识共享中心	知识分享分析师
45.	王志全	中国-东盟中心	贸易投资官员
46.	艾迪特	—	独立顾问
中国、韩国代表			
47.	Mr. Si Hyun Park	韩国农村经济研究院农业和农村发展政策研究所	研究主任
48.	Ms. Gug Sin Park	韩国 Geumsan 乡村振兴项目	项目经理
49.	Ms. Seongyeong	韩国 Haedanghwa 村	村官

	Bae		
50.	Ms. Musun Hyeon	韩国 Gyul-Hyang 农业协会有限公司	代表
51.	张 彤	外交部亚洲司	干部
52.	李铨先	商务部中国经济技术交流中心南南基金项目处	副处长
53.	丰 华	商务部中国经济技术交流中心	项目官员
54.	谭卫平	中国国际扶贫中心	副主任
55.	李琳一	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	副处长
56.	余 晖	中国国际扶贫中心交流处 贵州省黔东南苗族侗族自治州雷山县南猛村	项目官员 驻村第一书记
57.	刘淑润	中国国际扶贫中心综合处	项目官员
58.	李铁铮	中国国际扶贫中心交流处	项目助理
59.	唐家华	云南省政府扶贫开发办公室	副主任
60.	姚 倩	云南省国际扶贫与发展中心	副主任
61.	董国艳	云南省国际扶贫与发展中心对外合作处	项目官员
62.	李茂林	国务院扶贫办开发指导司 甘肃省定西市渭源县田家河乡香卜路村	挂职干部 驻村第一书记
63.	刘俊杰	西双版纳傣族自治州政府	副州长
64.	王 彦	西双版纳傣族自治州政府	副秘书长
65.	赵 昱	西双版纳傣族自治州扶贫开发办	主任
66.	岩三书	西双版纳傣族自治州扶贫开发办	副主任
67.	罗普琪	西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县勐伴镇党委	书记
68.	咪旺香	西双版纳傣族自治州勐腊县纳卡村	党支部书记
69.	洪建春	云南省永胜县扶贫办	主任科员
70.	管 师	湖南省平江县加义镇丽江村支部	副书记
71.	李小云	中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院、 一带一路农业合作学院	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.	董 强	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 峰	中国国际广播电台东南亚中心越南语部	记者
76.	梁 靓	中国国际广播电台东南亚中心马来语部	记者
77.	张晓宁	中国国际广播电台东南亚中心缅甸语部	记者
78.	向 婷	中国发展门户网	记者
79.	张 萍	勐腊小云助贫中心	副干事长
80.	吴一凡	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
81.	陈邦炼	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
82.	苑军军	中国农业大学人文与发展学院	博士研究生
83.	宋一超	英国国际发展研究院	国际发展研究生
84.	石 阳	—	同传翻译
85.	郭 敬	—	同传翻译

三、后勤信息

1. 项目安排

(1) 会议地点

3月5日-6日的研讨交流活动在景洪市举行，会场位于西双版纳万达文华度假酒店2层多功能厅（地址：云南省西双版纳州景洪万达国际度假区迎宾路99号；电话：0691-8937777）。请于5日8:45,13:45；6日8:45在皇冠假日度假酒店大堂入口处统一乘车前往。

(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详见日程。

(4) 住宿

3月4-5日、9日，代表将下榻西双版纳万达皇冠假日度假酒店（地址：云南省西双版纳州景洪万达国际度假区迎宾路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。3月6-8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。
- ✧ 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，不得擅自离开。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 3 月的平均温度是 18℃-28℃，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	3 月 4 日	3 月 5 日	3 月 6 日	3 月 7 日	3 月 8 日	3 月 9 日	3 月 10 日
天气	晴	晴	多云	多云	雨	多云	晴
气温	14-35℃	14-36℃	14-36℃	13-31℃	13-31℃	13-34℃	14-34℃

(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: 6.3。

(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拨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

李琳一
电话：010-84419875
邮箱：lilinyi@iprcc.org.cn

李铁铮
电话：010-84419604
邮箱：litiezheng@iprcc.org.cn

6. 中国简介

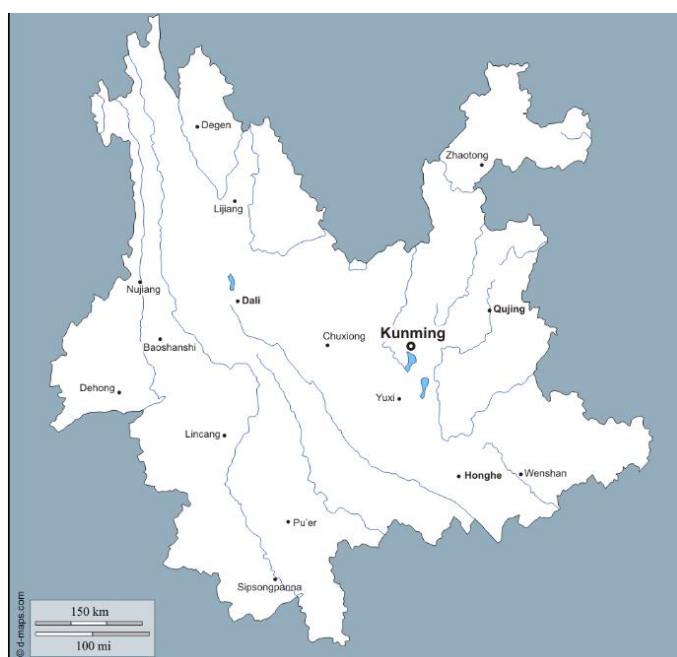
中国位于亚洲东部，太平洋西岸。陆地面积 960 万平方千米，东部和南部大陆海岸线 1.8 万多千米，内海和边海的水域面积约 470 多万平方千米。海域分布有大小岛屿 7600 个，其中台湾岛最大，面积 35798 平方千米。中国同 14 国接壤，与 8 国海上相邻。省级行政区划为 4 个直辖市，23 个省，5 个自治区，2 个特别行政区，首都北京。

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

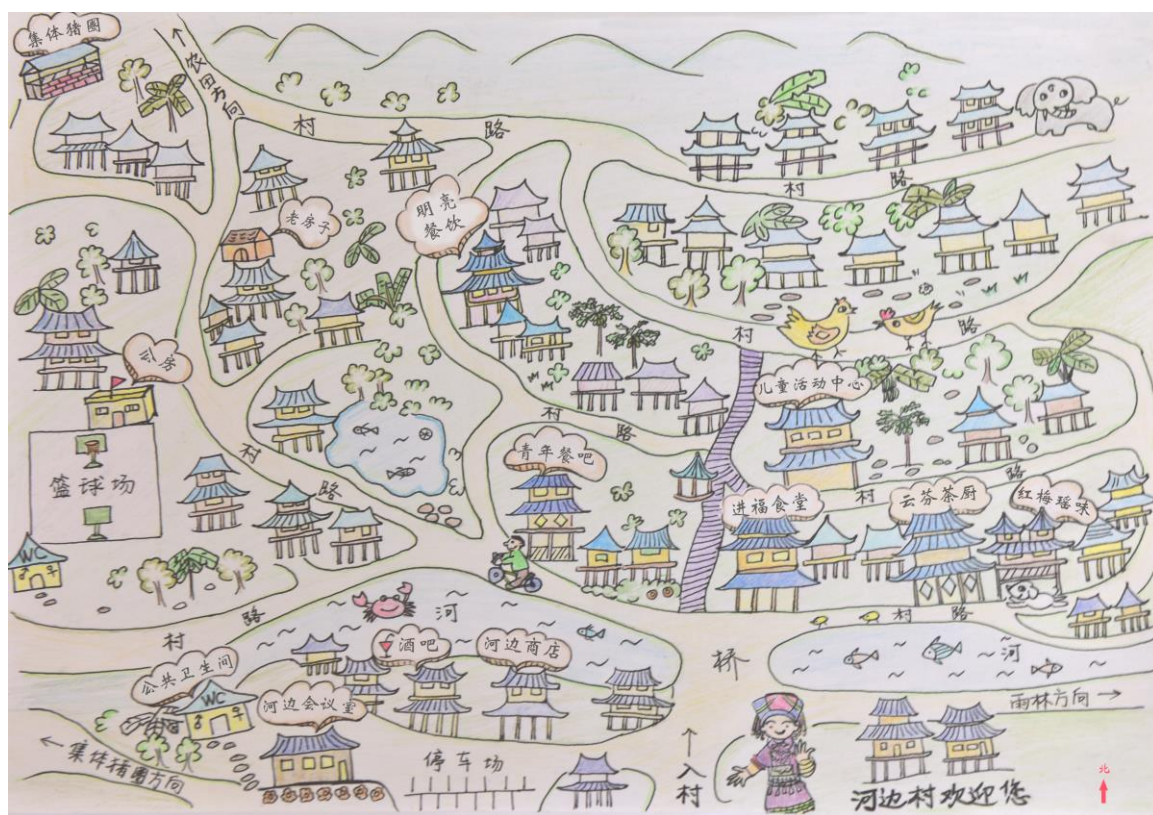
中国最高的望天树，亚洲最大的陆生动物亚洲象，世界上最小的偶蹄动物麂（xǐ）鹿等；是全国第二大天然橡胶生产基地和大叶种茶的原生地、普洱茶的故乡，有 8 万多亩上百年的古茶园。

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℃，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，大幅度地提高了村民的收入。截至 2018 年 3 月，河边村村民依靠瑶族妈妈的客房，最高的收入超过了 2 万元，最低的收入也有几千元。

● 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 $101^{\circ} 25' E$ ， $21^{\circ} 41' N$ ，海拔 570m，年平均气温 $21.4^{\circ}C$ 。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。版纳植物园占地面积约 1125hm^2 ，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^2 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师技术人员 38 人、副研究员及高级工程师技术人员 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