# OXFAM EXPRESS





COUNTLESS SMALLHOLDER FARMERS GROW THE FOOD WE EAT, THOUGH FEW OF US REMEMBER IT.



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Hong Kong

無窮世界 World Without Poverty

## SUPPORTING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS



## The term 'smallholder farmers' is thrown around a lot, but what exactly does it mean?

Smallholder farmers are those who own small plots of land on which they grow subsistence crops and one or two cash crops relying almost exclusively on family labour.

Smallholder farmers who produce food for us represent the majority of the poorest and hungriest people on earth. How did this happen?

Nearly 90 per cent of the world's 600 million farmers are smallholder farmers and most of them reside in the suburbs of developing countries. Because of the lack of resources and training, these farmers are only able to use simple farming tools. This often leads to low levels of productivity, making it difficult for poor farmers to escape poverty. At the same time, in order to accelerate economic development, many developing countries are actively attracting large enterprises to invest in them. Oftentimes though, smallholder farmers lose their land, access to water and other natural resources that they rely on for their livelihoods due to business practices and government policies, thus worsening the poverty they face. Farmers take a double blow with the impacts of climate change as abnormal and extreme weather conditions affect their livelihoods.

## Challenges smallholder farmers face:

- · Limited access to productive assets (land, water and capital) due to unfair allocation of resources, and unjust systems
- · Lack of efficient farming tools
- · Poor linkages to markets
- The absence of an enabling environment and supportive policies
- The impacts of climate change make smallholder farmers very vulnerable to crop failure



## Did you know?

- One-third of the world's 7.4 billion people are smallholder farmers and their families who produce nearly 70 per cent of all food consumed worldwide.
- Should women farmers have the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30 per cent, lifting 100-150 million people out of hunger.
- Sustainable smallholder farmers can be really productive!

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## How is Oxfam addressing this?

Supporting smallholder farmers to tackle hunger and achieve sustainable development is crucial to Oxfam's mission. For example, in Ethiopia – one of the world's poorest countries, which is also prone to climate change related drought and regular food shortages – we have been supporting community-driven integrated programmes over the years. These focus on building the capability of poor and vulnerable smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, to improve their yields and incomes.

## Adopting a holistic approach

1

## **INDIVIDUAL LEVEL**

We ensure that smallholder farmers - particularly women - get equal access to agricultural training, better seeds, and good tools to improve productivity; we also make microcredit widely available to female farmers.

2

## **COMMUNITY LEVEL**

We support smallholder farmers to set up cooperatives and small businesses to access markets and financing.

3

## NATIONAL LEVEL

We lobby and urge the government to implement pro-poor agricultural policies and provide smallholder farmers with more support; we also influence government policy on national disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

4

## INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Through campaigns and speaking out at international conferences, we call on leaders around the world, heads of institutions – such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and millions of ordinary people to take action to tackle extreme inequality so that smallholder farmers can gain equal access to opportunities for development.

## **Empowering women farmers**

Fatuma Marketo, 30, lives in a village in the Oromia region in Ethiopia. Vegetables are a traditional crop for women farmers in the area, as they can farm on small plots of land close to their homes. However, Fatuma and many women farmers cannot afford to buy high quality seeds and fertilisers. Gender inequality also hinders them from getting access to microcredit loans, training, and being able to make decisions. Although there is a high demand for vegetables, they have limited knowledge about the market.

Despite these challenges, Fatuma is determined to improve the lives of her family. She said, 'Our life depends on agriculture, I have four children. I want to give them a better life. Luckily, I joined the vegetable growing group supported by Oxfam. I can take loans from the group to buy seeds and fertiliser. Oxfam also supported to build irrigation system. We can grow vegetable even in dry seasons. Now, we can have two to three crops a year. I expect to earn up to 25,000 ETB (HK\$9,000) per harvest. I will spend the money to support family, further invest in farming and support my children's education.'

Since 2013, Oxfam has assisted  $6{,}000$  smallholder farmers in the Oromia region to increase their incomes.

Like every mother in the world, Fatuma wants her children to be free from poverty and hunger.

## Helping farmers cope with climate change

Smallholder farmers like Fatuma depend on land, air, nutrients, rainfall and sunlight to grow their crops. Prolonged droughts caused by climate change bring immeasurable suffering. Oxfam has thus been assisting poor and vulnerable smallholder farmers in Ethiopia to cope with droughts and climate change. Our work includes:

- Building wells, ponds; drilling boreholes; developing and repairing water systems.
- Carrying out cash-for-work programmes on rangeland rehabilitation, and providing grass seedlings to produce more fodder and improve soil conditions.
- Setting up water committees to manage natural resources.
- Providing villagers with disaster preparedness and early warning systems training.
- Working with communities, local authorities and governments to prepare and implement drought risk management plans.
- Studying the impact of chemical pesticides/fungicides on the environment and human health, and presenting the findings to regional organisations and authorities.



Fatuma received training in vegetable growing. She envisions a good harvest.



Oxfam supports Fatuma and other women farmers to set up self-help groups to develop their livelihoods and prepare for/prevent disasters.

# FIGHTING POVERTY IN LUQUAN, YUNNAN

Whether or not a community successfully develops depends on the amount of time and effort people put in. Our poverty alleviation strategy has always involved empowering people so that they can sustainably develop their own communities.

Oxfam has been working in poor and remote areas of mainland China since 1987, and has helped 12,940,000 people in the country achieve sustainable development since then. In this issue of our work report, let's look back at our work in Luquan County, Yunnan Province, over the years.

**Luquan County** 

Location

72 km away from Kunming

Population

472,400 (of which 380,000 are farmers)

Ethnic groups

24 (including the Han, Yi and Miao ethnic groups)

Oxfam's programmes

Livelihood development, basic infrastructure, community development funds (CDFs), disaster relief and rehabilitation, education, health and sanitation education, agricultural training, environmental protection, gender equality, community development, passing on ethnic minorities' cultures to the next generation



Luquan County is a poverty-stricken county where ethnic minorities live. In the past, basic infrastructure there was quite poor and villagers had few livelihood opportunities. Since 1994, Oxfam has been implementing programmes in 142 villages in Luquan's 11 towns, like Malu Tang, Tuan Jie, Tang Lang, Zhong Ping, Cui Hua, Yunlong, Maoshan, Pingshan, Chong De, Zhuan Long and Jiulong. Through these efforts, 4,680 households, or 17,784 people, have seen their livelihoods and lives improve.

## Development of Oxfam's Programmes in Luquan

194-1997

Implemented programmes using a need-based approach to meet the basic needs of the villagers

998-2004

Used a participatory approach to empower villagers' ability to develop their livelihoods Improved and developed ways to improve livelihoods by systematically analysing resources available to villagers (within and outside the village)

2010-2016

Emphasised quality of life as the programme's core perspective to enable villagers to improve their wellbeing

## CDF: Laying down the groundwork for development

For a long time, poor farmers in Luquan County had difficulty getting loans; this lack of capital to develop their livelihoods trapped these farmers in poverty. Early on during the development of the project, villagers already expressed their desire to establish a CDF and use microcredit loans to develop their livelihoods. Together with our local partner, we provided villagers with support to set up a CDF through low-interest loans.

## Long Xueguang and Long Zonghui's story of escaping poverty

Long Xueguang and Long Zonghui have two children; their family of four live in Wu Maode Village in Zhong Ping Town. In the village, which is located at an altitude of 2,200 metres, villagers are only able to grow corn, potatoes and wheat as their staple food. Long Zonghui told us, 'Life was more difficult in the past. We only had corn and wheat to eat most of the time, and rarely got to eat rice.'

Later on, the couple was able to obtain a loan from the CDF to develop their agricultural production capacities. Long Xueguang said, 'With the



Long Xueguang and Long Zonghui working hard because they see this as an opportunity to escape poverty.

microcredit we received, we were able to grow green beans and potatoes. We also received training, and learnt how to grow corn, potatoes and wheat using new technologies, as well as how to use organic fertilisers. What we learnt has been very useful and has helped us increase our income. In the past, we were only able to grow 800 kg of potatoes per crop, but now we can grow 3,000 kg! Take this year (2016) for example; we made ¥5,300 off of the green beans we grew and another ¥3,000 from potatoes.'



The big harvest puts a big smile on this couple's faces.

'We are now able to eat rice. We also have five pigs, four cows and many chickens, and hope to continue to develop our livelihoods so that our children have a good future.'

## How CDFs work

Villagers establish an agreement on how funds are used and elect members of the CDF committee



Farmers apply for a microcredit



Group leader selected by villagers processes the application



CDF committee reviews application



Oxfam programme office decides on approval of application

Villagers can borrow up to ¥2,000 at a time (three times a year at most); the community development committee and villagers involved follow the procedures according to the CDF management system during the borrowing and repayment process

## Long Junfa and Zhang Meizhen see a future full of hope

Long Junfa and Zhang Meizhen live in Da Wotang Village in Cuihua Town and have two young children. Several years ago, they were quite poor. Long Junfa said, 'We lived paycheque to paycheque. In a

year, we used to make about ¥10,000, and spend ¥2,000 on buying rice and a little over a thousand on our son's education; we didn't have money to pay for medical bills if any of us got sick.'

Thankfully, we were able to develop our livelihoods using the CDF. Through microcredit loans, we were able to buy a pig and a cow. We're now confident that we'll be able to improve our lives,' said Zhang Meizhen.



Through microcredit loans, Zhang Meizhen's family was able to buy a pig to increase their income.

## WORK REPORT

## Working together to develop the community

During the initial stages of the programme, we use a participatory approach to encourage discussion among farmers, analyse the problems the community is concerned about, organise visits for village representatives to other areas to learn about how things are done elsewhere, and raise their awareness about community development. We also provide assistance when villagers choose community and team leaders (a certain number of whom are women) to monitor and take part in things like road repair, the construction of community activity rooms, and the establishment of a CDF. Villagers are involved at all levels of each project, from the planning and implementation to evaluation, management and supervision. Through this process, we have clearly seen villagers' determination to escape poverty and prepare for future community development.





- ◆ Villagers actively participate in the development of the community. Oxfam has also empowered the village's women to participate in policy and management decisions. Zhang Xiuhua, a female villager from Wu Mao De Village in Zhongping Town (left), said: 'Our village established a community development committee and CDF; two members in the committee are women. We used to stay at home and never dared to speak to people outside the village, especially men, but now we've become more confident and proactive, and are very willing to welcome people from outside.'
- Road repair: Oxfam worked with villagers to select representatives and set up different groups to purchase materials, and implement and monitor projects.

## BEFORE AND AFTER

For many years, Oxfam has supported various basic infrastructure projects in Luquan to improve villagers' quality of life and their ability to develop their livelihoods. Initiatives include road repair, and repairing and constructing water supply systems for villagers and their livestock, irrigation pools, toilets, biogas digesters, pigsties, etc.



Farmers' simple pigsties were less than ideal – oftentimes, pigs had to sleep and eat on their own faeces, which made them sick or even led to death.



Oxfam provided villagers with support to build new pigsties that were bigger and more hygienic. Feeding them has also become much easier.



In the past, rainy weather used to make travelling very difficult. The muddy, and slippery road made travelling dangerous for elderly villagers as well as children.



After the repair of this road, travelling has not only become safer, transporting goods has also become much easier.



The desks at this primary school in Luquan were dilapidated and falling apart.



Oxfam provided students with new desks to improve their classroom environment.



Villagers used to cook with inefficient stoves like this that not only wasted firewood, but also emitted fumes that affected their health.



Oxfam worked with villagers to build stoves that use less firewood. Now, not only are villagers healthier because there are fewer fumes, they also spend less time going up the mountain looking for firewood.

Photos: Tetris Luk/0xfam



## 20 years of working alongside villagers

Partnership is key to ending poverty. Thanks to our partners who have worked tirelessly on the frontlines, the project in Luquan has been a success. Cao Xingfu (Xiao Cao) is one of the people in charge of the project who has worked with villagers for over 20 years.

Seeing how united the villagers are and their strong desire to develop their community, Xiao Cao and his team worked hard to give the villagers their full support. Having worked on projects in various villages for many years, Xiao Cao had developed a close relationship with the villagers. Every time difficulties arise in the village, Xiao Cao does his best to offer support. Every time he goes back, he feels like he's going home. Seeing how families in the village have escaped poverty one by one, he's overjoyed.

In 2006, Xiao Cao came to Hong Kong to take part in the Oxfam Trailwalker. Through this experience, he understood even more that each and every dollar raised comes from the public and that it is important to put all money to good use.

## Here are some of the key changes three villages have seen before and after they joined our programmes.

DA WO TANG VILLAGE, CUI HUA TOWN	2003 (BEFORE)	2016 (AFTER)
Source of income	Agriculture, livestock	Agriculture, livestock
Water	Lacked water	Each farmer household has two small water tanks
Housing	Huts	Tile-roofed houses
Food	90% of farmer households ate corn and potatoes year round	Rice
Food security	3-4 months of food shortage a year	No food shortage
Agricultural tools	No tractors or motorcycles	19 tractors, 15 motorcycles
Roads	Poor dirt roads	Oxfam supported road reparation work
Other basic infrastructure	Lacked basic infrastructure	Access to electricity, repaired water tanks
Knowledge and skills	Lacked knowledge about development	Improved management and development ability within community
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WU MAO DE VILLAGE, ZHONG PING TOWN	1994 (BEFORE)	2016 (AFTER)
Source of income	Agriculture livestock	Agriculture livestock

WU MAO DE VILLAGE, ZHONG PING TOWN	1994 (BEFORE)	2016 (AFTER)
Source of income	Agriculture, livestock	Agriculture, livestock
Water	Lacked water	Each farmer household has two small water tanks, access to clean tap water
Housing	Huts	Tile-roofed houses
Food	90% of farmer households ate corn and potatoes year round	Rice
Food security	3-4 months of food shortage a year	No food shortage
Agricultural tools	No tractors or motorcycles	19 tractors, 15 motorcycles
Education	Education was relatively unimportant; to graduate from junior high was already very good	Mindsets changed quite drastically; villagers attributed their poverty to the lack of education, so now they do what they can to let their children go to school
Roads	Poor dirt roads	Repaired roads
Other basic infrastructure	Lacked basic infrastructure	Electricity, activity room, rebuilt pigsties, energy saving stoves
Knowledge and skills	Lacked knowledge about development, women did not actively concern themselves with matters outside the household	Women are now empowered to participate in community affairs

MA YING HUA VILLAGE, TUAN JIE TOWN	1994 (BEFORE)	2016 (AFTER)
Source of income	Corn, potatoes, pigs and chickens	Mainly snow peas, Chinese medicinal herbs and other cash crops; raise cows and pigs
Average annual income	Around ¥500 per household	Around ¥19,555 per household
Water	No access to tap water	Each household has access to clean drinking water
Housing	Mostly huts	Either tile-roofed or brick houses
Food	Mainly grow maize and potatoes (300 kilograms per household on average)	Mainly grow cash crops, Chinese medicinal herbs, Kusnezoff monkshood root and snow peas
Food security	Two-thirds of village: 2-3 months of food shortage One-third of village: Up to 6 months of food shortage	Everyone eats rice and vegetables, no food shortage
Roads	No roads prior to project, only small paths	Dirt road built in 1996; concrete road built in 2015, 20 ton trucks can now access the village
Other basic infrastructure	No water, electricity or roads, only dirt roads within the community	Water, electricity, roads, a room for cultural activities, sports ground
Knowledge and skills	Lacked knowledge about development	Community's organisational skills clearly improved, a group of villagers were trained to operate simple machinery

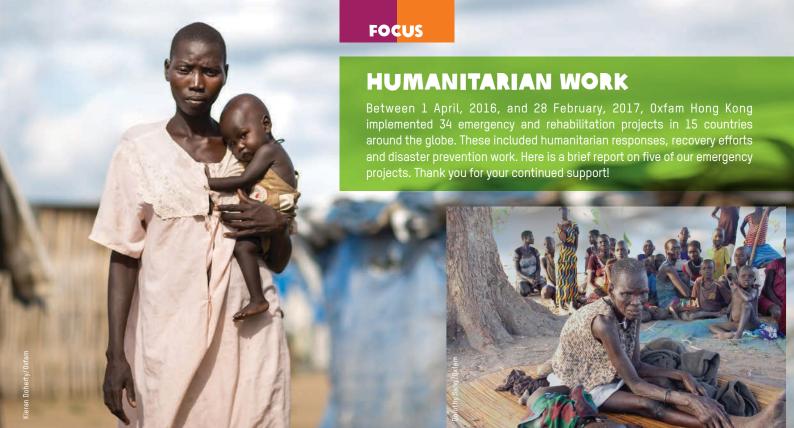
Our project in Luquan has developed over the past 22 years. During the initial stages, we focused on meeting the immediate needs of villagers and addressing the food insecurity they faced. Now, their lives have been greatly improving in terms of access to food, proper housing, water, electricity, roads, etc.

Throughout the project, villagers were encouraged to participate, take ownership of the project, work together and enjoy the fruits of their labour. Throughout this process, villagers improved their ability to develop their community. Their horizons were also broadened and they grew to become more united.

At the moment, the project aims to improve villagers' quality of life as they have moved beyond fulfilling their basic needs. They now actively promote community-based environmental protection; care for the elderly, women and children; ensure unity within the community; and, through various celebrations, promote cultural heritage.

VILLAGERS' SELF-CONFIDENCE AND SMILES INSPIRE AND MOTIVATE US!





## **SOUTH SUDAN FAMINE** (Feb 2017)

The United Nations declared a famine# in parts of South Sudan on 20 February. The situation in South Sudan is dire. With the country's prolonged conflict, which erupted in December 2013, coupled with crop failure and the rapid increase in food prices, 100,000 people are now facing starvation. Nearly 5 million people – or 40 per cent of the country's population - are also in urgent need of food and help, especially women and children. An estimated 1.5 million people from South Sudan have also fled to neighbouring countries like Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya to seek refuge from the conflict. Close to half of the population (5.5 million people) are expected to be affected by extreme hunger by July 2017.

Over the past year, we have provided food, water and other relief to more than 600,000 people in the country. Humanitarian relief workers are still working in South Sudan, including Unity State where a famine was declared. Our work includes:

- · Providing food assistance
- · Supplying clean water
- · Building latrines and sanitation facilities
- · Providing the tools and training for people to make a living
- Teaching good hygiene practices and training others to lead them
- · Setting up water supply systems, sanitation facilities, providing the daily necessities of life and promoting good hygiene practices in Nguenyyiel camp - the camp for refugees from South Sudan in Ethiopia, which is bordered by South Sudan

Because of extreme weather, Oxfam is also actively responding to the devastating drought which has caused a serious food crisis in Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and Nigeria. Many people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

- \*Three key conditions need to be met before a famine is declared:
- 1. At least 20 per cent of households need to be facing an extreme shortage in food and have limited ability to cope (i.e. at least one-fifth of the population does not have access to 2,100 calories a day).
- 2. More than two out of every 10,000 people die each day because of the lack of food.
- 3. Over 30 per cent of the population is seriously malnourished.



Oxfam staff measure out food for people in South Sudan at a distribution.





Oxfam staff distribute water treatment kits to the community in South Sudan.

## **HURRICANE MATTHEW IN HAITI**

## (Oct 2016)

Hurricane Matthew hit the Caribbean region, and most severely affected Haiti as it claimed over 1,000 lives; thousands have also lost their homes. We have supported more than 76,000 people. So far, we have:

- Distributed emergency food, hygiene kits and water purification tablets
- Provided construction materials to some of the most severely hit communities
- Restored hygiene and sanitation to prevent outbreaks of diarrhoea and cholera
- Repaired or installed clean water supplies and delivered resources to help the most vulnerable people rebuild their livelihoods



## DPR KOREA FLOODS (Sept 2016)

A devastating flood triggered by Typhoon Lionrock in the northeast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) in late August 2016 caused widespread damage and casualties across 15 counties and cities. Over 70,000 people lost their homes while more than 500 people have died or are missing. We have been supporting affected communities since October 2016. So far, we have:

- Distributed emergency food relief to 6,000 people, including wheat flour and cooking oil enough for two months
- Provided metal roofing for 920 households so that they can build shelter and protect themselves against harsh weather
- · Installed irrigation systems for agriculture
- Distributed two cotton duvets to each of the 2,254 households in Onsong County

To ensure that donations are used for the people affected by the floods, Oxfam staff have been involved in all relief operations, from sourcing and purchasing to quality checking and distributing relief supplies.



Oxfam distributed flour, cooking oil and hygiene kits to villagers in Luonan County of Shaanxi.

## CHINA FLOODS (Jun-Jul 2016)

In June 2016, torrential rain lashed China as floods and landslides, seriously affected Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Shaanxi and other provinces. It not only led to many deaths and injuries, but also left many missing. Countless houses, farmland and infrastructure were also seriously damaged. Oxfam has responded quickly:

**Guizhou Province:** Distributed rice, quilts and cash grants to affected villagers in Liping, Tongzi, Jinping and Rongjian counties, benefiting more than 20,000 survivors.

**Guangxi Province:** Provided rice, cooking oil and hygiene items to more than 1,000 villagers in Dahua county.

**Hunan Province:** Provided rice and quilts to more than 1,700 villagers in Jinzhou county.

Yunnun Province: Supported villagers with collapsed houses and those who have been seriously affected by the disaster in Zhonghe and Pu'er Township, Yanjin County; provided relief items to meet the needs of students at Longtai Primary School.

Shaanxi Province: Provided torches, hygiene kits, quilts, tarpaulins, flour and cooking oil to more than 5,200 villagers in Luonan County (Luoyuan Township and Xunjian Township).

## ECUADOR EARTHQUAKE (Apr 2016)

A devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck the northern coast of Ecuador on 16 April, 2016, causing 663 deaths and injuring more than 6,274 people. Around 750,000 people have been affected by the disaster.

Oxfam has reached more than 78,000 people with:

- Safe water and hygiene kits
- · Water tanks and water pipes
- Rehabilitated water systems and water points, including pumps and wells
- Health promotion activities to avoid the outbreak of infectious disease



# SOWING SEEDS TO HELP RURAL EDUCATION BEAR FRUIT

By Yu Huamei, Programme Officer - Basic Education, China Programme Unit

Many small-scale schools in remote mountainous regions of Ning County, Gansu, have seen their student populations shrink as birth rates continue to drop and families move to the cities with their children. These schools, on average, often have fewer than 100 students.

Since these schools are rather remote, many teachers are often those who are about to retire or those who are new. This presents two challenges: older teachers are generally more conservative in their thinking and teaching methods, while newer ones have not been professionally trained, and therefore lack teaching knowledge and skills.

For a long time, educational resources on the Mainland were given mostly to schools in county and town centres with the belief that this would make education more efficient. As a result, however, small schools in the mountainous regions lacked the resources they needed to train teachers. With inadequate access to training, many teachers were not passionate about teaching, and the quality of education could not be improved.



We worked with the education bureau in Ning County, Gansu, to tackle the urgent need for teachers in Jiu Xian and Jin Village to receive training, and implemented a two-year pilot programme.

Lei Xuexia is one of the young teachers who received training through the programme. When the programme first began, Lei Xuexia was new to teaching and did not have much experience. She also used to be rather impatient, and always wondered why students were unable to grasp even the simplest of things she taught. The relationship between her and her students was not the best – she would often criticise students, and have a very strict and solemn expression in class.

Oxfam provided her with capacity building activities like study visits, sitting in on outstanding teachers' lessons, receiving guidance from teaching experts and training. Through these, Lei Xuexia learnt a lot about learning theories, teaching methods, mental health education, and forming positive teacher-student relationships.

In Lei Xuexia's first grade class, she has a student called Yuan Li. She used to be rather introverted and did not do too well in school; teachers also often neglected her learning needs. At first, Lei Xuexia did not know how to handle Yuan Li, but through the training sessions, she realised that Yuan Li needed more encouragement and attention. So during class one day, she asked Yuan Li a question and patiently waited for her to answer. Once she answered, Lei Xuexia could not help but reach out to Yuan Li and give her a big hug; this not only helped them forge a greater bond, but also began to give Yuan Li confidence. Lei Xuexia has since continued to encourage Yuan Li and, as a result, Yuan Li has opened up a lot more and they even became friends.

Lei Xuexia told us, 'I used to think that being a teacher meant having to be really strict with my students, so classes were always very serious. The relationship I had with my students was quite poor too, but now, I really enjoy teaching. My students are more willing to interact with me; I gain much more satisfaction from my job now.'

Lei Xuexia has became one of the 'core' teachers at school as she now tends to important issues pertaining to the school. She went on to tell us, 'I'm now a completely different teacher thanks to the training Oxfam provided.'

After the programme was carried out, teachers, teaching methods and the school itself changed drastically. Their teaching became more animated, lively and interesting, and students could take greater initiative in learning. Teachers have also created a better and richer learning atmosphere for students.









## SMALLHOLDER FARMERS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Oxfam Hong Kong set up the Smallholder Farmers Development Fund this year to raise funds to give these farmers the resources they need to improve their lives and escape poverty. Besides mainland China, we have also been working with smallholder farmers in Cambodia, Vietnam, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia,

Tanzania, Kenya and other countries. We empower these farmers to gain greater market access, improve food production as well as their ability to prevent and handle disasters so that they can escape poverty in the long run.

## Show your support at the Oxfam Rice Event!













(Saturday & Sunday)







## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** (in alphabetical order)

## Smallholder Farmers Development Fund — Oxfam Rice Event

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0xfam Lai See Donation campaign has come to an end. Altogether, 83 kindergartens, primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong and Macau joined the event this year and raised near HKS1 million. Thank you for your participation.

Donation Awards (Kindergarten Group): Champion: Keen Mind Kindergarten & Nursery 1st Runner-up: Rosaryhill School (Kindergarten Section) 2nd Runner-up: Buddhist Kam Lai Kindergarten

### Donation Awards (Primary Group):

Champion: PLK Choi Kai Yau School 1st Runner-up: St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School 2nd Runner-up: St. Anthony's School

### Donation Awards (Secondary Group):

Champion: Ying Wa College
1st Runner-up: St. Rose of Lima's College
2nd Runner-up: Sha Tin Government Secondary School

Highest Participation Rate Awards: Kindergarten: Yuen Long Public Middle School Alumni Association Lau Leung Sheung Memorial Kindergarten Primary School: FDBWA Chow Chin Yau School

Secondary School: TWGHs Sun Hoi Directors' College

## Other Participating Schools: Aberdeen Baptist Church Pak Kwong Kindergarten AL & VS Education Fund Gordon Pei Kindergarten

Baptist Church Shining Grace Kindergarten Buddhist Wong Cheuk Um Primary School Catholic Ming Yuen Secondary School CCC Fong Yun Wah Secondary School Cheung Chuk Shan College Chi Lin Buddhist Secondary School Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School Christian Alliance S. C. Chan Memorial College Christian Little Angel Kindergarten (Kam Fung Court) Creativity [Park Vale] Kindergarten GCE Past Student's Association Whampoa Primary School Heung To Secondary School (TKO) Heung Io Secondary School (TKU)
HKUGA Primary School
Ho Shun Primary School
Hoyu College & Primary School (Sponsored By Sik Sik Yuen)
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Kowloon Rhenish School (Primary Section) Kowloon Rhenish School & Kindergarten Ling Liang Church Sau Tak Primary School Marymount Primary School Ng Yuk Secondary School NT Heung Yee Kuk Tai Po District Secondary School Pat Heung Central Primary School

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Procious Blood Secondary School
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S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church Tsang Shiu Tim Kindergarten
Salesian English School

Sheung Shui Government Secondary School Sheung Shui Pui Yau Kindergarten SKH Tak Tin Lee Shiu Keung Primary School

SKH Trinity Church Secondary School SKH Yuen Chen Maun Chen Jubilee Primary School St Joseph's Anglo-Chinese School

St Mark's Church Bradbury Kindergarten St. James Catholic Kindergarten St. Louis School (Primary School)

St. Mark's Primary School St. Monica Kindergarten St. Nicholas' English Kindergarten

St. Patrick's School

St. Paul's College Primary School

Taoist Ching Chung Primary School The Baptist Convention of Hong Kong Lee On Nursery The Baptist Convention of Hong Kong Po Tin Kindergarten Truth Baptist Church Kindergarten Tsuen Wan Government Primary School TWGHs Lee Ching Dea Memorial College TWGHs Sin Chu Wan Primary School

Wah Yan College Kowloon Yuen Long Public Middle School Yuk Yin School

Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow Manufactory Limited

## Acknowledgements

English Excel School Standard Chartered Bank Volunteer Team

## Participating Schools in Macau:

Corpo de Bombeiros de Macau Escola De Santa Teresa Escola Primária I uso-Chinesa da Flora Escola Primária Oficial Luso-Chinesa "Sir Robert Ho Tung" Escola Xin Hua Instituto Salesiano Pesquisa de dados das escolas Pui Ching Kindergarten Sacred Heart Canossian Kindergarten School of Music of Macao

Young Men's Christian Association of Macau

Tai Lei Pork Chop Bun

TOM N TOMS Coffee

PHC Wing Kwong College

Aces Music Center Farmácia Good Year Farmacia Kai Lin Alpha Care Farmácia Man Fai Basic Life Physio Center Brick's Burger Macau Farmacia Man Hong Farmácia Nova Cidade Casablanca Group Limited CIAOMI (Nam Van Branch) Farmácia Weng Fong Framácia Kam Fong Concept H Goobne Honey Granny DCH Food Mart armácia Alpha (The Macau Square) Farmácia Fernandes It's Skin

Prefect shape
Prairie Limited Macau
Pride Up International Trading and Investment Co.,Ltd. Puffin Café Sai Van On Kei San Follo Company Limited Sei Kee Café

Bank of China Macau Branch Macau Artistes Association Macau Pageant Alliance

## ibition area sponsorship ember 2016 to March 2017)

Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Lands Department

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Macau University of Science and Technology San Miu Supermarket Limited

Sun Star City TBG Mall

Fortune Kingswood Laguna Plaza

Hang Lung Properties Limited:

## Hong Kong Housing Authority and Housing Department:

Kwai Chung Shopping Centre Lung Poon Court Commercial Centre Yau Tong Estate

Link Asset Management Limited:

Cheung Fat Plaza Choi Yuen Plaza Fortune Shopping Centre Heng On Commercial Centre Homantin Plaza Kam Tai Shopping Centre

King Lam Shopping Centre Lai Kok Shopping Centre Ming Tak Shopping Centre Oi Man Plaza

Oi Tung Shopping Centre On Yam Shopping Centre Sheung Tak Plaza Siu Hei Commercial Centre

Tai Wo Plaza Tsz Wan Shan Shopping Centre

Wo Che Plaza Yat Tung Shopping Centre

Sino Group: Regentville Shopping Mall Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited:

## Companies/organisations that organised beneficiary events to

Bank of China Macau Branch Dimbuy.com eone timepieces Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow Manufactory Limited Pan Lloyds Eudcation Publishing Limited Serrdura Company Ltd. Tradelink Electronic Commerce Limited

## Oxfam Musical Marathon 2017

## Principal Sponsor

Tom Lee Music Co., Ltd. Venue Sponsors

## Cityplaza

Maritime Square Mikiki PopCorn

## Others

Stevenson, Wong & Co.



Oxfam has always been grateful for your commitment to support our poverty alleviation work in order to achieve a world without poverty. Leaving a legacy to Oxfam can help us enormously in our future planning for poor people, and make a real impact on their lives and many generations to come.

Regardless of the amount, legacy giving is a powerful way to support our important ongoing work, and it can be done in many ways:

- **PECUNIARY LEGACY:**
- Donate a fixed sum of money.
- **RESIDUAL LEGACY:** Donate all or part of the remainder or residue of your estate after all other gifts, taxes and debts have been paid out.
- **POLICY GIVING:** Name Oxfam Hong Kong as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy, and donate all or part of the sum assured.

The information below is provided for your reference should you decide to assign Oxfam Hong Kong as the beneficiary organisation in your will or life policy:

Beneficiary Organisation and Address: Oxfam Hong Kong (17/F, China United Centre, 28 Marble Road, North Point, Hong Kong)

Certificate of Incorporation Number: 215859

## Reply Form

I would like to include 0x	fam Hong	Kong in my w	∕ill,
giving	_(residue,	percentage	or
specific amount) to Oxfam Hong Kong.			

Remark: This reply form is only for our records and has no legal effect. Please note that Oxfam Hong Kong should not be appointed as an executor of your will or trustee of your estate due to our legal status. We suggest that you discuss the selection and appointment of executors with your legal advisor.

I would like to donate all	/ part of the insured		
amount of my life policy to	Oxfam Hong Kong. The		
percentage is	_% (equivalent to about		

Remark: This reply form is only for our records and has no legal effect. You can contact your own insurance agent or company for the 'Request for Change' Form. You will need to submit the required information upon request by the insurance company to join the Policy Donation Programme. The application will take effect upon the approval of the insurance company. Please visit www.lifecare.org.hk for more details.

## Personal Information

Name (Eng):		(BLOCK LETTERS) (Chi): _	
Donor no.:	( ) Year of birth	:	Sex:
Tel. (Day):	(Evening):	Fax:	
Address:			
Email:		Language: C	hi 🗌 Eng
The personal data collected will be handled confidentially and communications. To connect closely with you and to keep you information from the providers may use your contact information frame, telephone, em	ormed of Oxfam's work against poverty as wel	as advocacy, development and fundraisi	ng progress, Oxfam Hong Kong and its service

like to receive such materials or communications, please tick the box.

Should you have any enquiries, please contact Ms. Vicky Ng of Oxfam Hong Kong on (852) 3120 5258 or send email to vickyn@oxfam.org.hk.



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## DONOR ACTIVITIES

Thank you for supporting Oxfam! You are an important partner in this fight against poverty!

You are cordially invited to join our upcoming donor activities to learn more about Oxfam's mission and our way of working. This will also be a good opportunity to hear your thoughts!

## PARENT-CHILD EXPLORATION ACTIVITY: REFUGEE EXPERIENCE

Many people have been forced to live as refugees and even live in refugee camps. We invite you and your child to this parent-child workshop to experience life as a refugee. In this interesting and interactive workshop, we encourage children to think about the world in which they live as well as poverty through experiential activities and reading real stories.

Date: 24 June, 2017 (Saturday)

**Time** : 2:30 - 4:30 pm

**Venue**: Oxfam Hong Kong Interactive Education Centre,

9/F China United Centre, 28 Marble Road, North Point

Language: Cantonese

: HK\$100/person (we count a parent and child as one unit, so the total amount for each pair is HK\$200)

- For parents and their children (aged 5 9).
- Please arrive at 2:15 pm.
- Participants will be asked to sit on the floor. Please remove your shoes before entering the centre.
- The fee is non-refundable.





## OXFAM CORPORATE DONOR PROGRAMME

The Oxfam Corporate Donor Programme is a year-round integrated programme and is an opportunity for companies to make a difference in society. They are not only able to achieve their CSR goals, but can also become our partner to support our development and poverty alleviation work.



Oxfam Workshops for Companies - Experiencing Poverty

Are you looking for a staff engagement activity? By joining Oxfam's workshops, participants will better understand marginalised groups and the difficulties they face. Join our tailor-made workshops for corporate partners:

- Elderly Poverty | Sensitivity Training (An Experiential Journey)
- Ethnic Minorities | Cultural Sensitivity (A Community Tour)
- Food Re-distribution | Team Building (Community Service)
- Learning about Water and Poverty through Picture Books (A Parent-child Activity)

For more information about our Oxfam Corporate Donor Programme, please visit

www.oxfam.org.hk/en/corporatesupport.aspx

To enrol or obtain more information,

please contact Ms. Christine Ng on (852) 3120 5263.

## MEETING ORGANISATIONS IN HONG KONG: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENHANCEMENT FUND

Oxfam Hong Kong works with partners in 45 countries and regions around the world, including Hong Kong. We invite you to visit the Community Development Enhancement Fund (CDEF), one of the many local organisations we support.

The CDEF was founded in 2011 and is an approved charitable institution. To address poverty among women in Hong Kong, the CDEF developed an innovative project to make use of the times during the day when restaurant kitchens are idle. They garnered the support of six restaurants that were willing to share their kitchens with underprivileged female chefs. This 'kitchen-sharing' initiative maximises the use of kitchen space in the community and provides flexible job opportunities that are not available in the mainstream job market. This can help middle-aged and low-income women hone their skills.

Date: 12 August, 2017 (Saturday)

Time: 2:30 - 5:00 pm

Place to visit:

Tum Yum Thai Restaurant (Shop D, G/F-1/F, Wing Lung Building, 260-266 Castle Peak Road, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon)

**Fee:** HK\$50/person (the fee is non-refundable)

Meeting point: 2:15pm,

Cheung Sha Wan MTR Station Exit C1

Max no. of participants: 25

You and your friends are invited!



	Reply Form Fo	ng. Please write 'Donor Activities' or r enquiries, please contact us by ph	n the envelop none:	oe.	Centre, 28 Marble Road, North Point, Ho	ong
ı	Full Name:	Age: _	Occup	ation:	Donor No. (if any):	
	Telephone (Day):	(Night):		Email:		
- 1	Please tick Parent-child Exploration Activity (24 June, 2017)					
	Name of Participant:		Age:	Name of Participant:		Age:
	☐ Meeting Organisa	ations in Hong Kong (12 August, 20	17)			

No. of participants who would like to join: \_\_\_\_\_

