



永續城鄉

滙豐永續鄉郊計劃的九年旅程 A Nine-year Journey of HSBC RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

香港大學公民社會與治理研究中心 編著
Compiled by Centre for Civil Society and Governance, The University of Hong Kong



公民社會與治理研究中心
CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

香港大學 THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

香港大學公民社會與治理研究中心於2002年12月成立，是香港首個致力研究公民社會本質、元素、動態和角色（特別是在治理上的貢獻）的研究中心。我們以建構永續社會為使命，以社群為本的創新方案，推動相關政策的討論和落實。

Established in December 2002, the Centre for Civil Society and Governance of The University of Hong Kong is the first research centre in Hong Kong dedicated to enhancing our knowledge of civil society—its nature, constituents, dynamics and roles (in particular its contribution toward governance). The Centre aims to contribute to the attainment of a sustainable society through forging community-based, innovative solutions to inform policy deliberation and collective action.

前言



香港社會經歷了數十年的急速都市化，近年來各界紛紛積極反思香港未來的發展，特別是永續發展的路向和相關議題。其中，鄉郊地區在永續發展中的角色，以及城鄉共融在都市發展過程中的定位，成為了討論重點。相關議題包括了農業發展、自然生態保育、歷史文化承傳等等。儘管推動永續鄉郊的願景漸漸得到社會的認同，但對於如何達到永續鄉郊的討論往往著眼於城市化和經濟發展對鄉郊帶來的壓力。鄉村和郊野的角色常常被視為城市的附庸，須配合城市發展，討論往往缺乏想象力。

在以荔枝窩為基地，歷時九年多的鄉郊活化旅程中，香港大學團隊注入新思維和活力，為「永續鄉郊」這一概念開闢了新的道路。通過調研、實踐和深化「跨界別協作模式」，團隊成功融合了生態、人文和在地經濟的維護和發展，並強化和拉動了各界社群的參與。這不僅為荔枝窩社區重新注入了生命力，也為發展「永續鄉郊」建立了一個可行的模式。這個模式可以作為鄉郊政策制定的基礎，並為亞太地區永續鄉郊合作提供論據。

這個活化旅程不僅開拓了城鄉共生的無限想象和可能，還為如何實現可持續發展提供了許多靈感和實際經驗。其中，不同界別的社群如何有效地參與生態和文化共享資源的管理尤為寶貴。項目團隊將繼續通過研究和實踐，進行更多試點項目，努力尋找最能糅合社會、經濟、環境的共生價值的方向。這將有助於推動更多鄉郊地區永續發展，並為全球永續發展作出貢獻。

香港大學公民社會與治理研究中心總監
林維峯教授

Preface

After decades of rapid urbanisation, Hong Kong society has, in recent years, reflected upon its path towards sustainable development with a particular focus on the role of rural areas and urban-rural integration as part of the city development agenda. Discourses on agricultural development, nature conservation, and cultural heritage preservation have been central to public discussion. Nevertheless, much of the attention has been on the development and conservation paradox, with a lack of imagination into the actual sustainable pathways that rural areas and communities should take.

In the over nine-year-long rural revitalisation journey at Lai Chi Wo, The University of Hong Kong team defined rural sustainability through studying, experimenting, and practising a community-based and collaborative revitalisation model. The model is an attempt to renew and reactivate the interconnectedness and interplay between the village's rural landscape, ecology, humanities and village-based economy. The Programme has engaged various communities of interest in the process, co-creating feasible strategies for sustainable rural development. These insights have offered evidence-based justifications for rural policies as well as collaborations in the Asia-Pacific region.

This revitalisation journey not only opens up infinite imagination and possibility for urban-rural symbiosis but also provides many inspirations and practical experiences for achieving sustainable development. Among them, how different sectors of the community can effectively participate in the management of shared ecological and cultural resources is particularly valuable. The programme team will continue to conduct more action projects through research and practice, striving to find the best way to blend social, economic, and environmental values. Ultimately, this will help advance the sustainable development of more rural areas and contribute to global sustainable development.

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源起

The beginning



從荔枝窩出發

Starting from Lai Chi Wo

荔溪抱川流笑送丁年奔異國

枝葉散花香呼還銀髮錦華堂



村口的對聯，恰如其分地描繪了荔枝窩的真實面貌。

荔枝窩是位於香港東北部的一條偏遠客家鄉村，已有四百年悠久歷史。可惜她逃不開上世紀鄉村沒落的命運，人口在五、六十年代開始流失，到九十年代末已經沒有長住居民。

直到千禧年，一些在荔枝窩出生，如今已達退休年紀，從海外回流返港的原居民看著荒無人煙的鄉村，想念起兒時家鄉的美好回憶和情誼，開始有了返鄉復村的念頭。村民的願望引起了多位學者的關注，經過多年的討論，在2013年終於誕生了荔枝窩的永續鄉郊活化項目。項目共分為兩階段推行，從荔枝窩開始，將鄉村活化的行動推廣出去，把城鄉共生的種子散播到香港更多角落。

Lai Chi Wo is a remote Hakka village in the northeastern part of Hong Kong with a history of over 400 years. Unable to avoid the fate of decline, its population began to drop in the 1950s and 1960s. By the late 1990s, there were no permanent residents left.

Then by the millennium, some Lai Chi Wo-born villagers who had reached the retirement age and returned to Hong Kong from abroad, were struck by the deserted state of their beloved home village, and the idea of returning to the village emerged. The villagers' wishes soon gained the attention of scholars, and after years of discussion, the Sustainable Lai Chi Wo revitalisation programme (The Programme) was finally launched in 2013. Starting from Lai Chi Wo, the Programme has been promoting local actions in rural revitalisation, spreading the seeds of urban-rural symbiosis to different parts of Hong Kong.



階段一 Phase 1
永續荔枝窩計劃
Sustainable Lai Chi Wo
programme
(2013 - 2017)



階段二 Phase 2
滙豐永續鄉郊計劃
HSBC Rural Sustainability
programme
(2017 - 2022)



鄉郊知多啲

Rural Hong Kong fact sheet

鄉郊 countryside

城市 urban



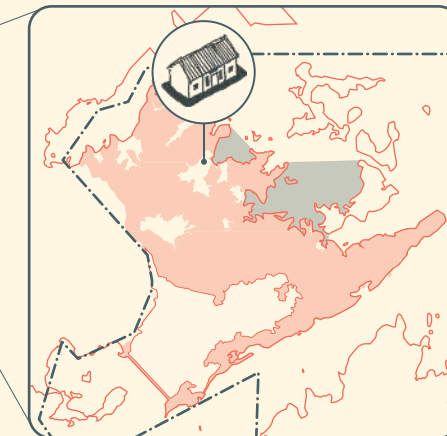
香港

HONG KONG

有三分之二土地面積屬於鄉郊
Two-thirds of the land area is countryside

有超過700條鄉村
With over 700 rural villages

荔枝窩位於新界東北角
Lai Chi Wo is situated in
Northeast New Territories

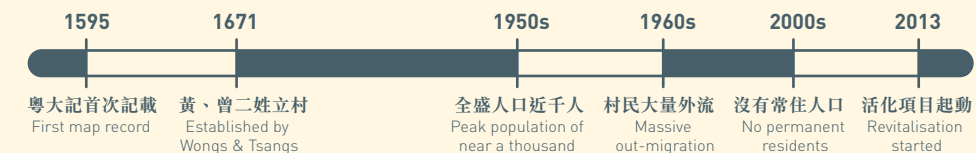


荔枝窩

LAI CHI WO

位於香港地質公園範圍內
被郊野公園及海岸公園包圍

Located within **HK Geopark**, while
surrounded by the **Country Park** and
Marine Park



四百年歷史的客家村落
A Hakka village
with 400 years of history

鄉郊活化的永續模式

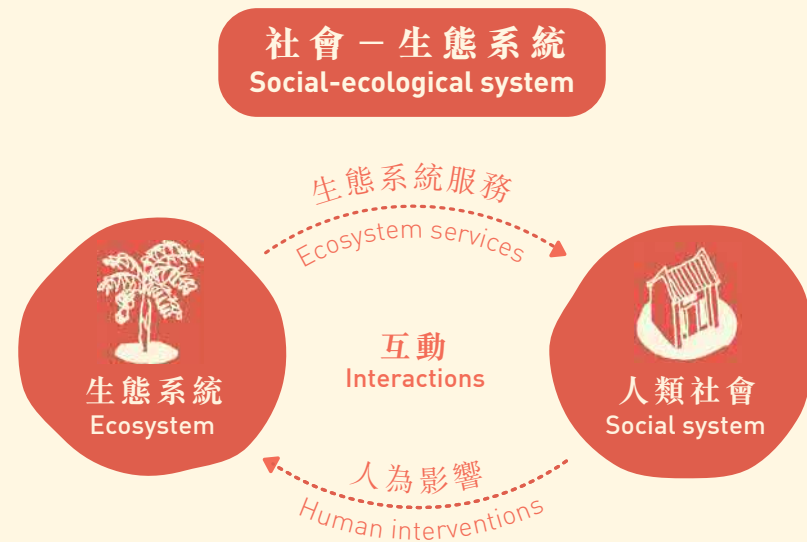
A sustainable model of rural revitalisation

荔枝窩是一條位於地質和生態敏感區域的客家古村。因為這個獨特之處，荔枝窩的活化十分著重紐結人文社會和自然生態，把人與大自然視為合一的「社會-生態系統」。

Lai Chi Wo is an ancient Hakka village located in a geologically and ecologically sensitive area. This unique context sets the scene for a revitalisation approach that emphasises the interconnection of human society and ecological environment as one integral "social-ecological system".

復興一條已荒廢了幾十年、與主流社會脫節的鄉村，是一項艱鉅任務。荔枝窩活化採用了「協同治理」的方式，由當地社區與項目團隊共同策劃、執行及管理項目。滙豐銀行慈善基金提供了前後共九年的營運資金，項目首階段由香港大學公民社會與治理研究中心牽頭，與長春社、香港鄉郊基金及綠田園基金組成項目團隊。首階段項目在2017年尾結束，部分活化工作分流至各單位繼續發展。項目的第二階段則加入了更多不同類型的組織和單位參與。項目一直以來都得到大量義工的支援，而香港特區政府則以政策背書，對整個活化項目作出了公共行政相關的聯絡和協調。

Reviving a village that has been deserted and disconnected from mainstream society for several decades is a challenging task. The revitalisation employs a "collaborative governance" approach, in which the local community and the programme team work together to plan, implement, and manage the Programme. The Hongkong Bank Foundation provided nine years of funding support for this endeavour. The Centre for Civil Society and Governance at The University of Hong Kong (CCSG-HKU) led the first phase of the Programme, partnering with the Conservancy Association, The Hong Kong Countryside Foundation, and the Produce Green Foundation. The first phase ended in late 2017, and the revitalisation tasks were diverged into different civil society partners. The second phase of the Programme involved more diverse participation from various organisations and communities of interest. The Programme has always been supported by a large number of volunteers, and the Hong Kong SAR Government has facilitated the Programme through public administration and policy support.





甚麼是「社會－生態系統」？ What is a “social-ecological system”?

「社會－生態系統」是一套把人類社會與自然生態視為一體的學術框架，用以理解人類和自然相互依存和共同進化的複雜互動關係，其中涉及了不同的價值觀、利益關係和知識範疇等等，需要以協作治理的方式來管理和解決問題。這個概念對於可持續發展、保育和保持城市韌性等都非常重要。

A “social-ecological system” is a framework that recognises the interdependence and co-evolution of human and natural systems, and the complex interactions between them. It involves multiple actors with different values, interests, and knowledge, and requires collaborative governance to manage and address challenges. The concept is important in sustainability, conservation, and resilience.



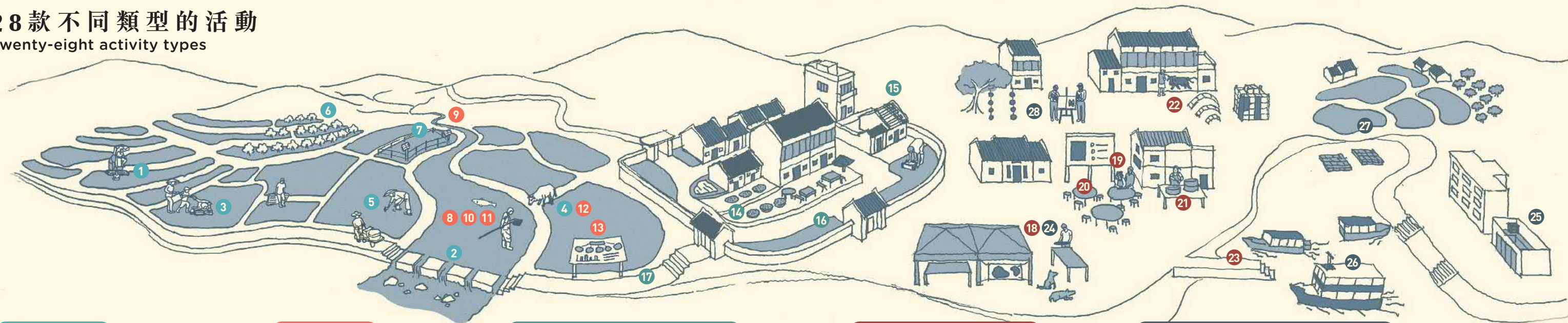
甚麼是「協同治理」？ What is “collaborative governance”?

「協同治理」是一種由眾多持分者互相協作以實現共同目標的決策模式。此模式需要建立信任、分享資源和信息，並進行持續的對話和協商以達成共識。這種方法體現出面對複雜的挑戰需要多樣化的觀點和專業知識，沒有任何一個實體可以獨自有效地應對這些挑戰。「協同治理」被視為一種更包容和民主的治理方法。

“Collaborative governance” is a decision-making model that involves multiple stakeholders working together to achieve shared goals. It requires building trust, sharing information, and engaging in ongoing dialogue and negotiation to reach consensus. This approach recognises that tackling complex challenges requires diverse perspectives and expertise, and that no single entity can effectively address them alone. It is seen as a more inclusive and democratic approach to governance.

28款不同類型的活動

Twenty-eight activity types



農業 | Agriculture

- 1 修復梯田
Farming terrace restoration
- 2 重建灌溉系統
Irrigation system reinstatement
- 3 社區農夫培育
Incubation of community farms
- 4 生態農耕實踐
Eco-farming practices
- 5 傳統水稻作復耕
Resumption of traditional rice farming
- 6 農林間作實驗
Agroforestry experiment
- 7 低碳農業技術
Low carbon farm technology

研究 | Research

- 8 生態基線調查
Ecological baseline survey
- 9 水文模型研究
Hydrological model research
- 10 生物多樣性監測
Biodiversity monitoring
- 11 米魚復育研究
Rice fish reintroduction research
- 12 生態農業研究
Eco-agriculture study
- 13 永續發展影響力評估
Sustainability impact assessment

景觀與建築 | Landscape & architecture

- 14 恢復村落空間多元用途
Mosaic use of village spaces restoration
- 15 村屋復修
Village house rehabilitation
- 16 村巷和水道定期清潔
Regular cleaning of alleys and waterways
- 17 景觀走廊開闢
Village visual corridors construction

社區建設 | Community building

- 18 重振村落人口
Village repopulation
- 19 口述歷史
Oral history interviews
- 20 村民和義工能力建設
Capacity building for villagers & volunteers
- 21 村落婦女賦權
Village women empowerment
- 22 共創鄉郊活動
Rural capitals co-creation
- 23 城鄉共學
Rural-urban co-learning

鄉郊經濟發展 | Rural economy development

- 24 農墟
Farmers' market
- 25 食農加工共享廚房
Shared agro-food processing kitchen
- 26 生態旅遊發展
Ecotourism development
- 27 鄉郊初創培育
Rural start-up incubation
- 28 村落節慶活動
Village festivals

活化旅程大事記 Revitalisation milestones

招募參與者、社區重建、生態及文化基線調查和農地復耕
Recruitment, rebuilding local community, ecological baseline survey and farmland revitalisation

建立原居民-新村民合作平台及舉辦社區能力培訓活動
Establishing a collaborative platform for Indigenous villagers and new settlers and organising capacity building activities

試驗和發展社區經濟創新
Experimenting and developing socio-economic innovations

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021-2022

認可及獎項
Recognition & awards



■ 啟動「永續荔枝窩」計劃
Commencement of Sustainable Lai Chi Wo Programme



■ 舉辦持分者導賞活動
Launch of stakeholder engagement



■ 計劃啟動禮及「荔枝窩文化館」開張
Official Launching Ceremony and opening of the "Lai Chi Wo Cultural Hub"



■ 香港特區政府多份政策援引荔枝窩活化案例
The HKSAR Government references the revitalisation of Lai Chi Wo in multiple policy documents



■ 啟動「滙豐永續鄉郊計劃」
Commencement of HSBC Rural Sustainability Programme



■ 「鄉郊可持續發展協同治理」國際研討會
International Symposium on Collaborative Governance for Rural Sustainability

■ 加入「里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡」
Joined the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

■ 「社區活化 城鄉對話」論壇
Urban-Rural Dialogue on Community Revitalisation



■ 入圍「食物體系遠見獎」準決賽
Selected as a Food System Vision Prize Semi-Finalist



■ 榮獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎
Awarded by UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation



■ 獲美國建築師學會（香港）授獎
Awarded by American Institute of Architects (Hong Kong Chapter)

■ 永續之道：聯合國教科文組織香港得獎文化遺產項目圓桌會議
Different Paths of Sustainability – A roundtable of UNESCO Award-winning Heritage Project from Hong Kong



■ 首辦清潔荔枝窩活動
First annual village cleaning activity



■ 原居民社區口述歷史訪問
Oral history interviews with the Indigenous community



■ 在荔枝窩復耕農地復育米魚
Rice fish reintroduced into Lai Chi Wo



■ 「荔枝窩」出版
"Vivifying Lai Chi Wo" published



■ 首辦「荔枝窩有農墟」
First "Lai Chi Wo Farmers' Market"

■ 出產首批社區加工薑黃產品
Launch of community-processed turmeric product



■ 開展「社區共創：重塑鄉郊」計劃
Launch of Co-creation of the Community Scheme



■ 成立「永續社區學院」
Establishment of Academy for Sustainable Communities



■ 出版第一期《永續鄉郊》通訊
First issue of "Rural Sustainability" newsletter published

■ 成立「永續農業實驗農場」
Establishment of the Experimental Farm for Sustainable Agriculture



■ 首屆「永續發展實驗坊」
The first Sustainability Hackathon



■ 荔枝窩！村樂節
Lai Chi Wo! Village Fest



■ 開展「鄉郊初創培育計劃」
Launch of Rural in Action Start-up Scheme

■ 在家村樂節
Stay-Home Village Fest



■ 推出荔枝窩林蔭咖啡
Lai Chi Wo shade-grown coffee product launch



■ 開辦永續咖啡價值鏈證書課程
Launch of Certificate in Sustainable Coffee Value Chain



■ 出版《Revitalising Rural Communities》
book launch



■ 推出「本地種植」品牌
LoCoFARMS brand launch

■ 第一期「本地農產品創新計劃」
The first Local Agro-food Challenge Scheme

■ 「本地種植」聯乘「田呀」推出「香港蘿蔔計劃」
LoCoFARMS X Tinyeah "HK Robert Go" project

農業及生產
Agriculture & production



■ 收成第一造稻米
First batch of rice harvested



■ 開展「三斗種」社區營造計劃
Commencement of "3 Dous" Community Building Scheme

項目影響

Programme impacts

項目不僅成功復興了荔枝窩，也將可持續發展的影響擴大至更廣泛的社會層面，它甚至在國際間得到了不少迴響，早期的認可包括荔枝窩於2016年獲《Lonely Planet》列為亞洲最佳旅遊景點之一，以及列入聯合國開發計劃署「赤道倡議」的永續發展方案數據庫。

The Programme not only successfully revived Lai Chi Wo but also expanded its impact to the wider society. It has received international recognition, including the honour of being featured as Lonely Planet's Top 10 Asian destinations in 2016 and being listed in the United Nations Development Programme's Equator Initiative database for sustainable development solutions.





社會-生態系統

Social-ecological impacts



振興傳統鄉村活力

透過社區營造和農地復耕的工作，項目一步一步恢復了荔枝窩的村落景觀、社區人口及與自然共生的農村生活方式，讓活化後的荔枝窩成為華南地區其中一個最完整的傳統鄉村文化景觀。

Lai Chi Wo had once lost all regular residents, and all farmlands had long been abandoned. After revitalisation:

活躍農戸
Active farms
11

復耕農地面積
Revitalised
farmland area
6ha

* 每星期超過一半時間在村中生活的人口
The population that lives in the village for more than half of the time each week.

住戶及單位
Households
18

常住人口*
Regular residents*
30

活躍社群人數^
Active community
members^
>70

^每月定時入村生活及工作的人數
The number of people who regularly enter the village to live and work every month.

1963年的荔枝窩

Lai Chi Wo in 1963



資料來源：香港特別行政區政府空間數據共享平台；此資料屬香港特別行政區政府的財物及知識財產。

2021年的荔枝窩

Lai Chi Wo in 2021



Data source: Common Spatial Data Infrastructure Portal, HKSAR Government; the Data is the intellectual property and asset of the HKSAR Government.

原居民返鄉——群英姐的故事

Indigenous homecoming – story of Susan Wong



Susan Wong is a native of Lai Chi Wo. At the age of 15, she emigrated to the UK with her father and lived there for nearly 50 years. In 2014, she returned to Hong Kong to visit her parents and was attracted by the new settlers who were farming in her home village. She has been supporting the revitalisation of her village since then.

黃群英，人稱群英姐，是荔枝窩土生土長的原居民。15歲隨父親移民英國生活了近50年，2014年回港探望父母，沒想到竟然被一群正在她家鄉復耕的「外來人」吸引，自此留在村中支持復村的工作。經歷了翻新祖屋、開農場、學做導師教做茶果，一起創業經營農村產品生意等等……群英姐在60歲之後開始了一個與眾不同的退休生活。在新冠疫情期間，群英姐和她的百歲父親搬回了村中定居；2023年她更當選成為荔枝窩第一位女村長。

Renovating her ancestral home, setting up a farm, learning to hold Hakka snacks workshops, and starting a homemade product business with new settlers, Susan began a unique retirement life after the age of 60. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Susan and her 100-year-old father moved back to the village. In 2023, she was elected as the first female village representative of Lai Chi Wo.

復耕重建生態——米魚復育研究

Restoring ecosystem by farmland revitalisation – rice fish reintroduction research

曾經，村落處處都是水稻田，孕育出一些與水稻共生的野生生物。然而，隨著村民搬離村落，農地荒廢，這些與水稻共生的生物也逐漸消失。其中，米魚（學名：弓背青鱗）是一種昔日常見於水稻田的本地原生淡水魚種，但在荔枝窩卻因環境改變而一度消失。

蘇英健博士在復耕初期開始在水田復育米魚，這項研究在2017年順利過渡到由政府資助及非營利組織運營的「荔枝窩自然管理協議項目」中。如今，荔枝窩的農地中已經很容易找到米魚的蹤跡。

In the past, paddy fields were everywhere in the village, giving rise to wildlife that coexisted with the paddy. However, as villagers moved out and farmlands were left abandoned, these wildlife gradually disappeared. Rice fish (*Oryzias curvinotus*) was a native freshwater fish species once commonly found in paddy fields and disappeared in Lai Chi Wo due to environmental changes.



Since the resumption of farming, Dr. So Ying-kin reintroduced rice fish into Lai Chi Wo's wet farmlands. The research was transitioned into the government-funded and non-profit organisation-operated "Management Agreement Scheme at Lai Chi Wo Enclave" in 2017. Today, it is easy to find traces of rice fish in the farmlands of Lai Chi Wo.

揉合保育和生產—荔枝窩林蔭咖啡

Integrating conservation and production - Lai Chi Wo's shade-grown coffee



Lai Chi Wo's farmland had been abandoned for decades, resulting in the gradual transformation of the area into a forest. Striking a balance between conservation and production became a major challenge. An ecological baseline survey was carried out prior to vegetation clearance and subsequently the large trees and valuable species on the farmlands are preserved. However, the forested environment was not ideal for the mainstream local farming model. The programme team experimented

荔枝窩的農地荒廢了幾十年，逐漸演變成樹林，平衡保育和生產成為一大挑戰。在農地開荒的前期工作中，生態基線調查成為了必要的一環，以保留農地上的大樹及珍貴樹種。但林蔭環境並不適合本地主流農作物的生產模式，項目團隊因此試驗了「農林間作」方法，在樹蔭下嘗試生產本地咖啡。時至今日，荔枝窩已種植了超過700棵咖啡樹，出產土生土長的「林蔭咖啡」。這種耕種方法也同時創造了新的農林生境，吸引了雀鳥、蝴蝶、蜜蜂等生物棲息和覓食。

with the "agroforestry" method and successfully produced local coffee under the shade of the preserved trees. Today, there are more than 700 coffee trees in Lai Chi Wo, producing shade-grown local coffee. This farming method created a new agroforest habitat that attracts birds, butterflies, bees, and other wildlife to inhabit and forage.





荔枝 Wo! 村樂節
LAN CHI VILLAGE FEST

社區及文化價值

Community & cultural impacts



傳承與創新

Heritage & innovation

項目積極賦權予原居民和新居民，幫助他們發揮自身的知識和技術，在客家和農村文化保育和推廣方面扮演更重要的角色。同時，項目致力連結鄉村社群及廣大社會，用共創方式延續鄉村社區精神及文化遺產，裨益大眾。

The Programme actively empowers both Indigenous and new settlers, helping them to leverage their own knowledge and skills to play a more prominent role in conserving and promoting Hakka and rural culture. At the same time, the Programme strives to connect rural communities and the wider society, so that they can collaborate to pass on the rural community spirit and heritage for the benefit of all.



社區共創—重塑鄉郊

Community co-creation – Reinventing rural capitals

項目共資助了七個「社區共創 — 重塑鄉郊」項目，分別由藝術家、建築師、生態旅遊專家、靜修導師及兒童發展機構組成不同團隊，在荔枝窩、梅子林、龍躍頭等村落重新發掘及利用鄉郊資源。

The Programme has provided funding for seven “Co-creation of the Community” projects, which involved different teams composing of artists, architects, ecotourism specialists, meditation instructors, and children development organisations, to reinvent rural capitals in Lai Chi Wo, Mui Tsz Lam, Lung Yeuk Tau, and other rural areas.

合共舉辦活動
Organised activities

209

參與人數
Participants

>2,500



「土磚絮語 - 鄉土連結 藝術參與」
聲音裝置藝術計劃
Murmur of the Brick – Rurally Engaged Art

全人藝動
Art for All



「尋田·探土」荔枝窩藝術計劃
On Earth - Lai Chi Wo art project

張焯詩、區瀨藍、李彥鏗、姚俊樺
Rachel Cheung, Suzanne Au, Dexter Lee, Yiu Chun Wa



「天、地、人」梅子林藝術活化計劃
Nature, Earth and Human -
Mui Tsz Lam art revitalisation project

沙頭角文化生態協會
Association for Sha Tau Kok Culture and Ecology



星Sing合唱鄉郊玩樂團
Star Countryside Singing Tour

自閉兒生命發展社
Autistic Child Life Building Development



「繼里畫坊」畫圖講故
The Common Map -
A mapping database of village stories

繼里畫坊
The Common Map



修靜體驗@荔枝窩
Xiu Jing Experience@Lai Chi Wo

阮詠春
Yuen Wing Chun



梅林屋下
Homey Mui Tsz Lam

繼里畫坊
The Common Map

- 客家文化
Hakka culture
- 藝術和教育
Art & education
- 天然工藝
Natural craft
- 身心靈健康
Wellness

共慶復興—村樂節

Celebrating the revival - The Village Fests

「村樂節」是一年一度舉辦的鄉村復興跨年慶祝活動，自2019-20年開始連續舉辦了三屆。第一屆「村樂節」以嘉年華的方式，讓城市人親臨鄉村體驗復興中的社區活力。

在新冠疫情期間，第二屆「在家村樂節」透過網上形式，讓荔枝窩和梅子林社群與城市聯繫。我們更將第三屆「村樂節」搬出市區，與深水埗四個單位合作舉辦「城／鄉 體驗祭 VillageSSPPOP!」，讓城市人和鄉村社群進一步探索城鄉合作的新可能。

“Village Fest” is an annual event to celebrate rural revitalisation. It has been held for three consecutive years since 2019-20. The first one, called “Lai Chi Wo! Village Fest”, was held as a large scale festive carnival that aimed to bring city dwellers to the countryside and experience the vibrant community life in rural areas. The second one, called “At Home Village Fest”, held during COVID-19 was an online edition using virtual means to connect Lai Chi Wo and Mui Tsz Lam with the city. We brought the third one, “Village Fest – Tomorrow Village Today”, to the urban areas and partnered with four organisations in Sham Shui Po to hold “VillageSSPPOP!” as an attempt to explore new possibilities for urban-rural cooperation.

回顧「村樂節」活動

Looking back at the “Village Fest” events



2019-2020
荔枝Wo!村樂節
Lai Chi Wo! Village Fest



2020-2021
在家村樂節
Stay-Home Village Fest



2021-2022
村樂節—明日村樂
Village Fest - Tomorrow Village Today

協力改造鄉村空間—荔枝窩文化館

Collaborative transformation of village space - Lai Chi Wo Cultural Hub



The front row of old houses next to the East Gate of Lai Chi Wo village were used for keeping livestock and later became ruins. We talked to the villagers and property owners in 2015 and transformed these old houses into the "Lai Chi Wo Cultural Hub" through a maintenance-for-use exchange agreement.

The adaptive re-use project used traditional Chinese building techniques and local materials such as sand, straw, and oyster shells, and followed

荔枝窩東門入口旁的一排舊屋曾經是村民養飼動物的地方，但由於長期失修，變成了廢墟。為了活化再利用村落建築，我們與村民和業主商討，在2015年以維修交換使用權的方式，將這些舊屋改造成了「荔枝窩文化館」。

改造工程運用了傳統中式建屋技術，並利用在地沙泥、禾稈和蠔殼等，參照村中原來的建屋方法進行復修及改造，村民、香港中文大學建築文化遺產研究中心的建築文物保護師、傳統建築師傅、來自市區的熱心義工和計劃團隊均參與其中。

「荔枝窩文化館」現正用作社區活動、培訓和展覽的空間。

the original building styles in the village for rehabilitation. Villagers, architectural conservationists from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, traditional craftsmen, volunteers from the city, and the programme team all participated in the rehabilitation process.

The "Lai Chi Wo Cultural Hub" is now a space for community events, training, and exhibitions.

村民策展—Tony Tsang 的村落回憶

Curated by villager - Tony Tsang and his village memory

建築師Tony Tsang是荔枝窩原居民，他小時候在荔枝窩生活，由祖母撫養長大。2019年，他應「全人藝動」藝術團隊的邀請，在村中的老房子策展。

Tony以他在荔枝窩的童年回憶為藍本，展出了他祖父的家庭合照和父親的結婚照片。他還在房子的角落擺放了一頭紙板黃牛，重現他小時候總是與黃牛一起睡在這老房子裡的生活片段，讓觀眾們能更深刻地了解荔枝窩昔日的農村生活文化。



Tony Tsang, an architect and native of Lai Chi Wo, grew up in the village with his grandmother. In 2019, he was invited by the "Art for All" team to curate an exhibition in one of the old village houses. Tony used his childhood memories of Lai Chi Wo as a blueprint and exhibited his

grandfather's family photos and his father's wedding photos. He also placed a cardboard cow in the corner of the house to present his childhood memories of sleeping with the cow in this old house. This exhibition gave the audience a glimpse into the rural lifestyle of Lai Chi Wo.

從項目到永續—現代化鄉村管理及架構

From project to sustainability - Rural management and institutional modernisation



Every project must come to an end, and ensuring that the community maintains its momentum and is prepared for further development after the project's completion is the ultimate goal of revitalisation projects. The programme team has been supporting the improvement of village management and the enhancement of its institutional structure. Through joint events and work commissions, such as annual village cleaning day and the Village Fests,

每一個項目總有終結之時，確保項目完結後社區仍能保持動力甚至有更蓬勃的發展，是永續項目的終極目標。項目團隊一直支援社區優化村中事務的管理方式和架構，以應對鄉村復興過程的各種挑戰。我們在年度清潔日和村樂節等活動中透過合辦及工作委託的方式，讓社區逐步學習及接手活化工作，裝備社區應對未來的挑戰。

2018年，荔枝窩社區邁出了重大一步，成立了社企「暖窩」，專注鄉村的永續發展。經過多年的試驗運作，「暖窩」現已開始獨立策劃和管理新的鄉村保育項目。

have gradually enabled the community to take over the revitalisation work and be ready for future challenges.

In 2018, the Lai Chi Wo community took a bold step by establishing a social enterprise called "HakkaHome-LCW" with the aim to facilitate the village's sustainable development. After years of trial operation, "HakkaHome-LCW" has begun to independently plan and manage new rural conservation projects.





科研和教育

Scientific & educational impacts



以自然和社區為本的科研和知識傳播

Nature- and community-based research and knowledge dissemination

隨著項目的推展，村落不再只是一個傳統的生活環境，而是一個發揮活力和啟發創意的知識場所，自然環境和社區文化成為了知識的泉源，吸引了社會科學、自然科學、建築、工程、藝術及人文等多個學科的專業人士前來協作。

項目更整合了活化過程所得的數據、在地知識和科學專業知識，轉化成不同的知識交流及傳播工具，培育更多的永續人材。

In the midst of the revitalisation process, villages have evolved from being mere traditional living environments to dynamic and creative knowledge hubs. The natural environment and local culture have become sources of knowledge, attracting professionals from diverse disciplines such as social sciences, natural sciences, architecture, engineering, art, and humanities to collaborate.

The Programme also integrates the data, local knowledge, and scientific expertise gained during the revitalisation process, and has successfully transformed and translated them into different learning experiences and tools for knowledge exchange and dissemination, nurturing more sustainable talents.

項目相關的學術文章及報告：

Programme-related academic journal articles and reports:

Living Water and Community Revitalisation - An Agricultural-led Action, Engagement and Incubation Programme at Lai Chi Wo: Biodiversity Baseline and Management Plan of Freshwater and Terrestrial Habitats of Lai Chi Wo

Hau, B. C. H., Lo, K. W. F., & So, K. Y. K. (2018). Hong Kong: Policy for Sustainability Lab, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong.

Advocacy coalitions in rural revitalisation: the roles of policy brokers and policy learning

Chu V.H.Y., Law W.W.Y., Williams J.M. (2022). Environmental Science and Policy, 136: 9-18

Managing peri-urban social ecological systems through commoning: the case of Lai Chi Wo

Williams, J.M., Chu, V.H.Y., Lam, W.F., Law W.W.Y. [in review]

Revitalising Rural Communities, Springer Briefs on Case Studies of Sustainable Development

Williams J.M., Chu V.H.Y., Lam W.F. and Law W.W.Y. (2021). Springer

Building robustness for rural revitalisation: A social-ecological systems perspective

Chu, V.H.Y., Lam, W.F. and Williams, J.M. (2023). Journal of Rural Studies. 101.

Exploration of severities of rainfall and runoff extremes in ungauged catchments: A case study of Lai Chi Wo in Hong Kong, China

Xu, Q., Chen, J., Peart, M.R., Ng, C., Hau, B.C.H. & Law, W.W.Y. (2018). Science of the Total Environment. 634, 640-649.

Spatiotemporal variations of river water turbidity in responding to rainstorm-streamflow processes and farming activities in a mountainous catchment, Lai Chi Wo, Hong Kong, China.

Lu, Y., Chen, J., Xu, Q., Han, Z., Peart, M., Ng, C. N., Lee, F. Y. S., Hau, B. C.H. and Law, W. W. Y. (2023). Science of the Total Environment. 863, 160759.

永續社區學院

Academy for Sustainable Communities

人才短缺是鄉郊活化的一大障礙，因此項目著力重建相關的知識系統，並推動知識傳播。2018年，我們在項目轄下成立了「永續社區學院」，作為全港首個以社區永續發展為主題的學院。我們透過舉辦研討會、工作坊和不同程度的課程等，為鄉村活化培訓人才，同時培育新一代的永續發展領袖，讓他們在未來能為社會和環境作出更多貢獻。



融合
Integration



環境
Environment



社群
Community



創新
Innovation

4大學習範疇

Four main learning areas

A shortage of skilled personnel is a key challenge in revitalising rural areas. To address this issue, one of the core missions of the Programme is to develop the relevant knowledge system and promote knowledge dissemination.

In 2018, we established the “Academy for Sustainable Communities” under the Programme, which became the first academic institute in Hong Kong with a focus on sustainable communities. By organising seminars, workshops, and courses at different levels, we built a pool of talented individuals to support the work of rural revitalisation and nurture a new generation of sustainable development leaders who can make a positive impact on the society and the environment.



2個證書課程

Two certificate courses

永續社區證書課程

Certificate in Sustainable Communities

永續咖啡價值鏈證書課程

Certificate in Sustainable Coffee Value Chain

7個短期課程

Seven short courses

認識文化景觀

Understanding Cultural Landscape

永續農業

Sustainable Agriculture

本地生態概覽

Introduction to Local Ecology

社區協作

Community Partnerships

永續發展與咖啡行政管理人員課程

Executive Training in Sustainability and Coffee

咖啡種植、採收及後製專業培訓

Professional Training in Coffee Cultivation, Harvesting and Processing

荔枝窩田野領袖訓練課程

Lai Chi Wo Field Leaders Training

到目前為止，學院合共舉辦教育活動：
Total number of educational activities held:

135

培訓總人數：
Total number of people trained:

>6,800

網上學習資源：
E-learning resources:



傳承鄉里文化，凝聚鄉郊熱情—旻諾與芷瑤的創變歷程

Preserving rural culture, building community spirit – The creative journey of Christopher and Tsz Yiu



Christopher and Tsz Yiu are graduates of the Academy for Sustainable Communities. They are young architects, who, like most in Hong Kong, grew up in the city, with little knowledge of the local countryside. However, in 2019, they enrolled in the "Certificate in Sustainable Communities" course, which involved rural field trips that inspired their creativity. They subsequently participated in the "Co-creation of the Community" Scheme, "Rural Sustainability Hackathon," and "

旻諾與芷瑤是永續社區學院的畢業生，他們原本的身份是年青建築師，與大部分市區長大的香港人一樣對本地鄉郊所知不多。但在2019年，他們報讀了「永續社區證書課程」，上課期間多次進行鄉郊考察。這些經驗啟發了他們的靈感，並先後參與了「社區共創計劃」、「永續發展實驗坊」及「鄉郊初創培育計劃」，推展「繼里畫坊—畫圖講故」、「梅林屋下」和「餘果香港」等多個項目活化鄉郊資源。

在2021年，旻諾與芷瑤辭去原有的全職工作，全身投入發展鄉郊文創事業，並繪畫更多鄉里故事。

Action Start-up Scheme", and launched projects such as "The Common Map – a mapping database of village stories," "Restored Village Complex," and "Fruitable Hong Kong".

In 2021, Christopher and Tsz Yiu quit their full-time jobs and devoted themselves to their start-up, The Common Map, to develop rural creative careers and depict more rural stories.

陳桂玲的城鄉斜槓族生活

The urban/rural life of Carol Chan



陳桂玲Carol原本是從愛爾蘭回流香港的半退休人士，偶然機會下參與了荔枝窩的活動，對這個地方產生了濃厚興趣。開始思考退休生活的她毅然參加了「荔枝窩學農實習計劃」。在一年的兼職實習期間Carol學習了有關農場基建、作物生產、農機使用、農產加工、銷售推廣等農業知識和技術。畢業後，在項目的支持下，Carol與另一位學農阿布和藝術家葉曉文在荔枝窩建立了「隱山農場」。現在，Carol每星期會在荔枝窩住上數天，不但打理農場，還參與地區工作，並在「本地廚房」進行農產加工，每星期城鄉兩邊走過著忙碌但滿足的斜槓生活。

Carol, a semi-retired individual returned from the UK, stumbled upon Lai Chi Wo's activities and became deeply interested in the place. As she began to contemplate her retirement life, she decided to join the "Lai Chi Wo Farm Apprentice Scheme" and began a year-long part-time apprenticeship in Lai Chi Wo. Carol learned various practical agricultural knowledge and techniques, such as infrastructure setup, crop production, machinery use, food processing, sales and promotion.

After completing the apprenticeship, Carol, along with another farm apprentice Ah Po and artist Ip Hiu-man, established "Farm In-situ" in Lai Chi Wo with the support of the Programme. Carol now spends several days a week living in Lai Chi Wo to take care of the farm, help with local community development work, and participate in food processing at LoCoKITCHEN. She leads a busy but fulfilling urban/rural life.

永續發展影響力評估

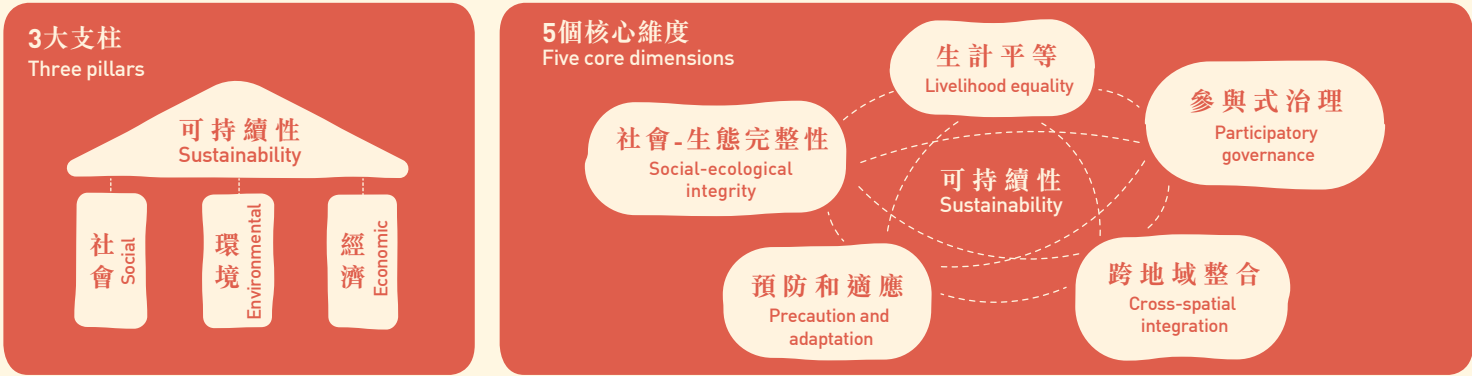
Sustainability impact assessment

研究報告
(只提供英文版本)
Study report
(English version only)



坊間大部分的「可持續性效益評估」工具都是以環境、社會和經濟系統三大支柱作為基礎，在各系統下分別定立指標。然而，這種評估方式往往未能充分反映系統之間的相互關聯性和依賴性。為此，項目的科研團隊設計了一套全新的「永續發展影響力評估」框架和方法，把「可持續性」重新劃分為五個核心維度：「社會-生態完整性」、「生計平等」、「參與式治理」、「預防和適應」以及「跨地域整合」，並提供一系列相關的評估指標，以便不同類型的永續發展項目可向持分者更全面地反映其效益和影響力。

Most of the sustainability assessment tools in use today use the three pillars of environmental, social, and economic systems as their basis and establish indicators for each system. However, these assessments often fall short in capturing the interdependence and interconnectivity among the systems. The Programme's research team has developed a new sustainability impact assessment framework that redefines "sustainability" into five core dimensions: "social-ecological integrity", "livelihood equality", "participatory governance", "precaution and adaptation" and "cross-spatial integration", and provides a series of relevant assessment indicators. This innovative framework helps different types of sustainability projects reflect their impacts comprehensively to stakeholders.



社會及經濟

Social & economic impacts





連結城鄉的社區經濟模式

Socio-economic models connecting urban and rural

項目催生了不同類型的鄉村社區經濟模式，包括社區互助合作、價值鏈持分者合作、社會創新培育和平台建設，為培育以自然為本的商業模式和城鄉共生開闢了新蹊徑。

The Programme has introduced various rural socio-economic models, including the co-operative model, value chain partnership approach, social enterprise incubation and platform building. These models hint at a new path for fostering nature-based businesses and rural-urban symbiosis.

社區互助合作— 「三斗種」社區農夫計劃及「荔枝窩有農墟」

Community mutual aid cooperation –
“3 Dous” Community Farmers’ Scheme and the Lai Chi Wo Farmers’ Market



傳統農業社區著重村民互助合作，荔枝窩活化刻意透過重建這種互助精神，重振鄉村社區經濟活力。

項目早期推出的「三斗種」社區農夫計劃協助荔枝窩原居民及有志參與復耕的人士在新開墾的社區農業區經營農場，進行生產、教育等活動。社區農夫除了打理自己的農場以外，也需要合作管理共用的農業資源，例如水利設施、行人道等等，維持農區的正常運作。

2017年開始的「荔枝窩有農墟」集合了各社區農夫及單位，於每月第一個星期六以墟市形式在荔枝窩推廣不同的自家土產。往後「荔枝窩有農墟」更經常以社區合作品牌形式，於網上及市區進行宣傳和推廣。



下載農墟小冊子
Download farmers'
market booklet

 荔枝窩有農墟
@LaiChiWoFarmersMarket

In traditional agricultural communities, there is a strong emphasis on mutual assistance and cooperation among members. The revitalisation of Lai Chi Wo deliberately rebuilds this kind of mutual aid relationship, especially in the restoration of the economic vitality of the rural community.

The “3 Dous” Community Farmers’ Scheme launched at the early stage of the Programme has been instrumental in the re-establishment of the farming community in Lai Chi Wo. The scheme offered a mutual support platform to the Lai Chi Wo Indigenous villagers and those who are willing to participate in farmland revitalisation to operate farms for production, education and other activities in the newly developed community farming area. In addition to taking care of their own farms, community farmers also need to cooperate in managing shared agricultural resources, such as water facilities and pathways to maintain the upkeep of the agricultural area.

The Lai Chi Wo Farmers’ Market, launched in 2017, gathers farmers and organisations on the first Saturday of each month to promote produce and products native to Lai Chi Wo. As the Programme develops, the Lai Chi Wo Farmers’ Market has become a community brand that promotes local produce online and in the city.

鄉郊初創培育

Rural in Action Start-up Scheme

「鄉郊初創培育計劃」是為「永續社區學人」成員提供初創培育機會的一項獎勵計劃。計劃合共批出了193萬元種子基金，協助十個單位於香港不同地點實踐城鄉永續發展的初創業務。

Rural in Action Start-up Scheme is an award scheme that provides start-up incubation opportunities to fellows of the Sustainable Communities Fellowship Scheme. A total seed fund of HK\$1.93 million was granted to 10 groups for implementing their urban-rural sustainability start-up businesses over Hong Kong.



升級再造香味計劃
Upcycled Scent Project

多區 | 天然產品及銀齡關懷
Various districts | Natural products and elderly caring
FB: aromaooffice



歐羅有機共同體
Au Law Organic Commons

大江埔 | 「共同銷售」平台及社區支持型農業
Tai Kong Po | Shared sales platform and community supported agriculture
www.aulaw.org



人耕智慧CSA
Bright Bird Biodynamic CSA

河背 | 社區支持型農業
Ho Pui | Community supported agriculture
FB: BrightBirdBiodynamic



餘果香港
Fruitable Hong Kong

多區 | 食農創新飲品
Various districts | Agro-food beverages
IG: fruitable.hk



「藍小屋」本地藍復育計劃
Hong Kong Indigo Re-cultivation Project

河背及JCCAC | 本地藍染
Ho Pui & JCCAC | Local blue dye
FB: indigothouse



回歸土層牆
Bring Back Earth Plaster Wall

南涌 | 自然建築物料開發
Nam Chung | Development of natural building materials
IG: mudmudwall



南涌廚房書房
Cook.Book in Nam Chung

南涌 | 親子食農教育
Nam Chung | Agrofood education for families
www.rollingbooks.hk



埔姜仔
Pu Giong Zii

荔枝窩、梅子林 | 傳統文化推廣及適切科技生產產品
Lai Chi Wo & Mui Tsz Lam | Traditional knowledge & appropriate production
IG: pu.giong.zii



漁珠如寶
A Pearl Treasure

三門仔 | 漁業文化推廣
Sam Mun Tsai | Fishery culture promotion
FB: APearlTreasure



市區菇菌種植場
Circular Urban Mushroom Farm

柴灣 | 都市農業
Chai Wan | Urban farming



客家智慧，適切利用——「埔姜仔」

Appropriate application of Hakka wisdom - Pu Giong Zii



「客家人自古靠山吃山，就地取材十分善用身邊每種資源。踏入荔枝窩，不難發現遍地埔姜，一番打聽下發現從前村民就有靈活運用此植物於生活之中。我們把這智慧延續，以這小草重新喚醒客家精神。」

—— 埔姜仔

「埔姜仔」是首屆「永續發展實驗坊」的冠軍隊伍，成員包括藝術家、建築師及測量師，他們在2018年獲得「鄉郊初創培育計劃」的種子基金資助，在荔枝窩建立了「埔姜仔」適切技術生產計劃，發展出多種埔姜產品，讓大眾連結鄉郊環境及客家文化，重建與土地互相依存的友善關係。

"Hakka people have traditionally made good use of local resources. It is not difficult to see 'Pu Giong' (a native shrub) in Lai Chi Wo. The indigenous villagers told us that they used this plant in many aspects of their living in the past. We continue this wisdom and reawaken the Hakka practice with this plant." – Pu Giong Zii

"Pu Giong Zii" is the champion team of the first Rural Sustainability Hackathon. Comprising artists, architect, and surveyor, they were awarded seed funding from the Rural in Action Start-up Scheme in 2018 and established the "Pu Giong Zii" project in Lai Chi Wo. The team developed a variety of Pu Giong products to connect the wider society with the rural and Hakka culture, which is based on the harmonious relationship between people and the land.



活化本地漁村魚排 ——「漁珠如寶」

Revitalising local fishing villages and mariculture rafts - A Pearl Treasure

漁業曾是香港一個興盛的產業，但如今步入黃昏，許多魚排閒置。「鄉郊初創培育計劃」支持的「漁珠如寶」項目便與本地漁民合作，結合創新科技及漁民傳統經驗，活化舊有海上閒置魚排，建立現代化可持續的養殖魚排及漁業生態文化推廣基地。

項目團隊透過舉辦漁村生態導賞及漁村文化工作坊等教育和體驗活動，不但帶動魚排收入，也讓市區大眾親身接觸不同種類的水產，感受漁民的日常生活，增加社會對本地漁業的認識。團隊更培訓退休漁民及有志人士成為生態及文化導賞員，推廣本地漁業。

Once a thriving industry in Hong Kong, fisheries have been on the decline for years with many mariculture rafts now abandoned. With the support of the Rural in Action Start-up Scheme, the "A Pearl Treasure" project collaborates with local fishermen to revitalise idle rafts for promoting the ecology and culture of fish farming. The project offers ecological education and cultural activities for urban



dwellers to learn about local aquatic products and experience the daily lives of fishermen. The team also trains retired fishermen and interested individuals to become ecological and cultural guides to promote the sustainable development of the fishery industry in Hong Kong.

價值鏈合作及創新培育平台—「本地廚房」、「本地種植」

Value chain collaboration & innovation platform - LoCoKITCHEN & LoCoFARMS



項目其中一個重要願景是透過食物及農業兩個核心主題，連結城鄉社群共同修築一個永續、健康、共融的在地食物系統。憑著這個願景，我們不但入圍了洛克菲勒基金會的「食物體系遠見獎」，還在2020年與社企「本地農舍」聯手成立「本地廚房」—從鄉村尋覓本土農作物，從市區發掘手工食品人材及有心商戶，「本地廚房」連結小農、手工生產者、商戶及各路有心人，推廣「本地種植」的品牌概念。

位於沙頭角的小型食品廠房，這兩年來已發展至每天產能超過百樽的規模。「本地廚房」亦推出本地食農品牌培育計劃，鼓勵更多對食物生產有興趣的單位及品牌以本地農產革新在地食物系統。



本地食材
Local ingredients

×



社區加工
Community production

×



品牌創新
Brand innovation

One of the objectives of the Programme is to build a sustainable, healthy, and inclusive local food system by connecting urban and rural areas through food and agriculture. Our vision has been shortlisted for the Rockefeller Foundation's Food System Vision Prize, and we have joined hands with the social enterprise FarmShare and established the LoCoKITCHEN in 2020 to put our vision into practice at the local level! LoCoKITCHEN sources local produce from villages and discovers talented artisans and merchants of handmade food in urban areas. It connects small farmers, artisan producers, merchants, and other like-minded individuals to promote the brand of LoCoFARMS.

The small food kitchen in Sha Tau Kok has reached a production capacity of over 100 bottles per day after two years of operation. In addition to small-scale food production, LoCoKITCHEN has launched an incubation scheme for local agro-food products, encouraging more groups and brands interested in food production to innovate the local food system using local produce.

 本地種植
locofarms.hk



跨代承傳的味道——「三代一心」品牌

The taste passed down through generations - The brand "三代一心"



Kith Tsang is an artist, educator, Buddhist, and farmer. His mother inherited her grandmother's exceptional cooking skills and used to sell homemade food at street stalls. Despite her old age, Mrs. Tsang still prepares traditional family recipes at home and shares them with family and friends. One day, she, with little literacy, gave him a recipe book written in her self-invented words. Kith was moved and determined to promote her recipes.

曾德平是一位藝術家、教育工作者，同時他學佛、耕種。他媽媽承傳了祖母的一身好廚藝，曾擺街檔售賣自家製食品。現雖年邁，但仍在家裡製作家傳食品，與家人朋友分享。識字不多的曾媽媽擔心手藝失傳，有天竟交予他一本以自創文字寫下的食譜。曾德平被媽媽感動，決心把她的心意發揚光大。

他與曾媽媽聯同四位年輕設計師參加了「本地食農產品創新計劃」，在計劃的支援下推出了「三代一心」品牌，並用本地農產品改良媽媽的食譜，研發出「港產陳檸」，在2021年的冬日美食節正式推出市場。「三代一心」已推出第二個產品—港產黑糖薑，繼續把曾媽媽的家傳食譜發揚光大，同時支持本地農夫。

Together with his mother and two young designers, Kith participated in the LoCo-AgroFood Challenge Scheme. With the scheme's support, they launched the brand "三代一心", which used local farm produce to improve his mother's recipes. They developed the "港產陳檸", which was officially launched at the 2021 Winter Food Festival. "三代一心" plans to release more products to promote Mrs. Tsang's traditional recipes and support local farmers.





社會及區域影響

Societal & regional impacts



從一條鄉村，到整體社會，至更廣的區域

From a single village, to the entire society, and beyond

項目開創了一套在大都會背景下兼顧社會經濟和環境福祉的鄉村復興及活態遺產保育模式，不僅帶動了鄰近村落及其他偏遠鄉村的活化，更將鄉郊活化與更多香港人的日常生活緊密聯繫。項目的成功經驗獲得了眾多本地和國際機構的認可和嘉許，成為香港和其他地區鄉郊活化工作的基準。

The Programme has developed a sustainable model for rural revitalisation and living heritage conservation in a metropolitan context, attaining socio-economic and environmental well-being. Not only has it led to the revitalisation of neighbouring villages and other remote villages, but it has also connected rural areas with the daily lives of the rest of Hong Kong society. The successful experience of the Programme has been widely recognised and commended by many local and international organisations. The model has become a benchmark for Hong Kong and beyond.

國際認可

International recognition

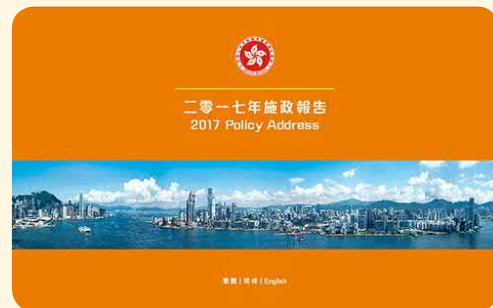
荔枝窩的活化榮獲2020聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎和2021亞洲都市景觀獎。其中聯合國教科文組織評審團讚揚項目在鄉郊永續發展的開創性：「將遺產保育的觀念從往常偏重物質性保護轉為兼顧活態遺產並展現於各種保育形式之中……項目證明了自然與文化遺產緊密互動聯繫的重要性，並為香港特別行政區乃至其他地區製定新的城鄉可持續發展議程。」

The revitalisation of Lai Chi Wo received the 2020 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation and the 2021 Asian Townscape Award. The UNESCO award jury applauded the Programme's pioneering approach to rural sustainability, which "transforms notions of heritage practice from its conventional focus on material conservation to encompass living heritage in all its manifestations... the project demonstrates the importance of interweaving nature and cultural heritage in setting a new urban-rural sustainability agenda for Hong Kong SAR and beyond."



推動鄉郊政策發展

Promoting rural policy development



2017年行政長官施政報告提及荔枝窩的經驗是鄉村活化的典範，並宣布撥款十億港元成立「鄉郊保育辦公室」，統籌跨部門的鄉郊保育工作。項目團隊在2021年獲「鄉郊保育辦公室」轄下的「鄉郊保育資助計劃」支持，在離荔枝窩約20分鐘路程的梅子林和蛤塘開展了「森林村落」計劃。

梅子林和蛤塘位於半山森林之中，計劃以森林中的鄉村為主題，透過一系列生態、文化保育、基建協作、藝術和社區參與行動，培養森林村落的守護者。



In the 2017 Policy Address, the Chief Executive highlighted Lai Chi Wo's success as a model for rural revitalisation and reserved a budget of HK\$1 billion to establish the Countryside Conservation Office to coordinate cross-departmental rural conservation work. The programme team received support from the HKSAR Government's Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme in 2021 to launch the "Forest Village Programme" in Mui Tsz Lam and Kop Tong, which are located about 20 minutes away from Lai Chi Wo.

This programme aims to foster stewardship for the Forest Villages through a range of actions such as ecological and cultural conservation, infrastructure co-creation, and community engagement.

計劃網頁
Programme website



延續荔枝窩活化項目的效應，我們在鄰近村落發展富當地特色的活化型態，並由荔枝窩作為起點，從路線、社區、文化、資源各方面把復興中的村落連結起來，以「鄉村群落發展」方式一步一步擴大鄉村永續發展的成果。

In order to continue the effects of the Lai Chi Wo revitalisation, revival models that are rich in local characteristics for neighbouring villages have been developed. Starting from Lai Chi Wo, the villages being revived are linked together in terms of routes, communities, culture, and resources, gradually expanding the achievements of sustainable rural development through a "village cluster" approach.



區域和全球的延伸影響

Extended regional and global impacts



Rural Sustainability Programme
APAC Initiative for Regional Impact
永續鄉郊－亞太區域合作計劃
香港大學 THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG



項目團隊獲滙豐銀行慈善基金的進一步支持，於2021年推出「永續鄉郊－亞太區域合作計劃」，與清華大學、政治大學和亞洲理工學院聯合建立亞太區域聯盟，促進城鄉永續發展相關的知識共創及交流。聯盟成員更推出學人計劃，為亞太區鄉郊永續發展培訓領袖人才。

The programme team has received additional support from The Hongkong Bank Foundation to launch the "Rural Sustainability Programme - APAC Initiative for Regional Impact" in 2021. This programme has established a regional consortium with Tsinghua University, Chengchi University, and Asian Institute of Technology to generate, disseminate and apply knowledge related to urban-rural sustainability. The institutional members also serve as intermediaries to implement a Fellowship Scheme, which incubates rural sustainability leaders across the Asia-Pacific region.

計劃網頁
Programme website



項目出版 Programme publications



《永續鄉郊》通訊
Rural Sustainability Newsletter



- ① 荔誌：「永續荔枝窩」四年回顧及展望
Vivifying Lai Chi Wo: Sustainable Lai Chi Wo Programme
Four Year Review and Outlook
- ② Sustainability Impact Assessment:
Framework and Report on HSBC Rural Sustainability
- ③ Revitalising Rural Communities
- ④ 永續城鄉 - 滙豐永續鄉郊計劃的九年旅程
A Nine-year Journey of HSBC Rural Sustainability

計劃網站
Programme website



鳴謝

Acknowledgement

社區活化，由社區實踐，為社區貢獻

Revitalisation Of the Community, By the Community, For the Community

這九年的鄉村復興之旅，展現了多元合作和社區守護的力量。這是一趟真正、實在的鄉村社區活化過程，體現了社群主導的方式，讓無數的參與者一同貢獻香港的永續發展。

在此，我們要向每一位參與者表示最衷心的感謝。透過大家的奉獻和熱情，讓過去被忽略的香港村落重新煥發生機，珍貴的鄉村生態和文化遺產得以保存。因為大家的共同努力和願景，成功讓項目和荔枝窩成為了鄉村復興典範，並奠定了城鄉共生的可持續發展方向。

最後，我們要向滙豐銀行慈善基金表達最誠摯的感謝。感謝他們對鄉村復興的持續支持，讓城鄉共生的種子在香港落地生根。

The nine-year journey towards rural revitalisation stands as a testimony to the power of collaboration among players from across sectors and it is indeed a process of gradual development of community stewardship. It is a revitalisation effort of the rural community, by the community of interest and for the wider society, exemplifying a genuine community-led revitalisation partnership. Countless individuals and organisations have contributed to this process, dedicating themselves to the betterment of Hong Kong as a whole.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to every participant who has played a part in breathing new life into the once-neglected villages in Hong Kong. Through their unwavering dedication, commitment, and passion, the rich cultural heritage and natural resources of our rural gems have been preserved and revitalised. As we celebrate the success of the Programme, we acknowledge that it is the collective effort and shared vision of all contributors that transformed the Programme and Lai Chi Wo into a living example of sustainable rural revitalisation, redefining urban-rural symbiosis for our city's sustainability.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to The Hongkong Bank Foundation. Its continuous support of the Programme enabled our rural-urban communities to thrive once again.





永續城鄉 - 滙豐永續鄉郊計劃的九年旅程
A Nine-year Journey of HSBC Rural Sustainability

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雖然香港有三分之二土地屬於鄉郊環境，但城鄉發展失衡嚴重，本地鄉村人口大量流失，農地荒廢，傳統農耕文化和生活方式也逐漸消失。

香港大學公民社會與治理研究中心致力以協作行動促進永續發展，有幸得到滙豐銀行慈善基金的全力支持，在2013至2022年期間推出了旗艦行動研究項目《永續荔枝窩計劃》及《滙豐永續鄉郊計劃》，透過城鄉協作活化本地鄉村，以推動城市的可持續發展。

這本書總結了項目過去九年的鄉郊活化歷程，同時也詳細記載了項目的概念、設計、成果和影響。我們期望這本書的記錄能夠啟發更多、更廣泛的社群行動，集結更多智慧及資源，共同創造更美好、更可持續的未來。

Despite two-thirds of Hong Kong's land area being rural, there is a severe imbalance between urban and rural development, resulting in a declining rural population, abandoned farmlands, and the gradual disappearance of traditional farming culture and lifestyle.

The Centre for Civil Society and Governance at The University of Hong Kong strives to promote sustainable development through collaborative action. With the support from The Hongkong Bank Foundation, our flagship action research projects, the "Sustainable Lai Chi Wo Programme" and "HSBC Rural Sustainability Programme" implemented in 2013 - 2022, have revitalised local rural villages by fostering urban-rural collaboration with a view to advance the overall sustainability of our city.

This book summarises the Programme's nine-year journey and offers a summary of the revitalisation initiative's concepts, designs, achievements, and overall impact. We hope this documentation inspires more community actions from a wider spectrum of the society, bringing together wisdom and resources to forge a brighter and more sustainable future.

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