

SOCIAL INCLUSION - OUT OF THE BOX

NGO INFORMATION

Organisation name: Evergreen Centre for Sustainable Development

Country: China

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Other links you would like to share

<http://weibo.com/evergreencenter>

Logo of organization



NGO Short description

Evergreen Centre for Sustainable Development is a public interest organization that actively practices and promotes sustainable development. Our areas of work include sustainable development education, research and international exchange.

First, in terms of sustainable development education, the 'Log Cabin' Children and Parents Outdoor Eco-Program and Evergreen's Eco-camp have been launched in 2012, and have since become very popular among participants. These programs have effectively improved children's healthy development and their ability to better adapt to society. We have published four innovative educational textbooks for children aged 4 to 12 which have received the Excellence Achievement Award by the National Extra Curriculum Program. The organization has taken great pride in programs designed to train teachers and volunteers as well as organize off-campus activities for children and families.

Evergreen has also been cooperating with international organizations such as the European Union's Youth in Action Development program. Our involvement includes the four-nation Euro Asia Youth Climate Forum as well as exchange programs regarding environmental protection. This year, we have sent two volunteers to participate in the EU's year-long green life volunteer training program, which involves the participation and training of volunteers from seven different countries. These experiences have strengthened our collaborations internationally and we look forward to continuing to pursue them as an important part of strengthening our core goals.

Furthermore, Evergreen has persistently been concerned with the condition and situation of migrant children in Beijing. The organization has already conducted in-depth studies of pre-school to middle school migrant children as well as collaborating closely with researchers from Beijing Normal University among others to study the overall health, well-being, and opportunities available for migrant children in Beijing. Our survey data and

academic research on migrant children will provide a solid theoretical and technical foundation for the implementation of our proposed project. All Evergreen members involved in this project have received higher level education diplomas from Normal Universities, which specialize in pedagogy and training future teachers. We work hard to insure that our work ethic and methodologies embody professionalism and care towards migrant children.

In 2013, Evergreen participated in the NGO financial standardization governance program, funded by the Asia Foundation. It also participated in Ford Motor's capacity building program for public interest organizations. Evergreen's standardized management ensures smooth implementation of programs as well as rational and transparent attribution of resources.

To better serve migrant children and their families, Evergreen maximize its assets by integrating resources and coordinating skills and knowledge across Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Moreover, we will fully draw on our past experience with the 'Log Cabin' program, applying skills acquired for team building, project application, resource integration, activity development, teacher training, organization, implementation, promotion of activities and educational research. These efforts will support migrant communities towards stronger engagement, and encourage governments, enterprises, and social entities toward deeper involvement.

To conclude, Evergreen's internal team is responsible, innovative, and efficient in implementing projects. Externally, we cultivate cooperation's with various NGOs, education experts, and governmental bodies. It's our responsibility to promote social progress.

Field of work (which are the main domains your organizations works on):

- Environment education
- Providing support for migrant people, Nurturing Beijing's New Citizens
- Research of sustainable development
- International exchange program

How do you work with youth? (methodology used and examples of activities)

For our target group: We organize migrant parents class、 children-parent activities (indoor & outdoor) etc.

For our volunteers: We organize team building activities regularly、 training classes for volunteers、 International exchange program etc.

Structure of organization:

<pre> graph TD Council[Council] --- Director[Director] Council --- Supervisor[Supervisor] Director --- Experts[Experts & Volunteers] Director --- Accounting[Accounting & Service] Director --- Brand[Brand management] Director --- Program[Program team] Program --- Ecological[Ecological Education] Program --- Migrant[Migrant People] Program --- Sustainable[Sustainable development research] Program --- International[International Communication] </pre>	
Number of workers in organization:	
22	
Number of volunteers in organization:	
40	

Social Inclusion - OUT OF THE BOX

What is the project Social Inclusion - OUT OF THE BOX for your organization? (in one sentence)
We organize a series of activities to build one bridge between the young migrant mothers and the community, and another bridge between different kinds of social power and our project.
What you/your organisation expect to learn/gain in this project?
Understanding Different inclusion ways in different countries; Learning new tools and try to find a way to use them in our projects; Learning the skill of dissemination with new medias.

Current situation regarding Inclusion in your country

a) which is the understanding/definition of Inclusion in your environment (social and political)?

A inevitable result by the urbanization is **Inclusion**. It's a social problem that everyone faces. In China, every cities have the inclusion problem, especially in huge cities like Beijing 、 Shanghai、 Guangzhou.

The inclusion makes it sure that the excluded social groups can obtain the necessary opportunities and resources. Via these opportunities and resources, they can participate fully in the economic, social and cultural life and enjoy a normal life and the society where they live in.

The social inclusion ensure that everyone has the most chance to participate in the decision about their life and enjoy their basic rights.

b) who are in your country included and excluded youth?

Almost all kinds of Marginal groups, like LGBT、 prostitutes、 Hepatitis b carriers 、 both mental and physical disabled people、 migrant people、 unemployed people、 People with criminal record, etc.

c) which are the social groups that have a stronger need for Inclusion in your area? Why are them in this situation?

Migrant people, especially migrant children

According to China's 6th National Census conducted in 2010, more than 30% of Beijing's population is migrants. This includes over 3 million migrant workers, the largest migrant population cluster in the country. Migrant populations increasingly start their families in the cities in which they work. In 2010, the migrant population delivered 60.2% of newborn babies in Beijing. As the second generation of migrant workers becomes adults, they will reside in Beijing and become new Beijing citizens, with or without Beijing residence registration. However, unlike Shanghai, where about 65% of migrant children have access to public schools, only 15% of Beijing's migrant children can access these institutions. This is because Beijing's municipal government is reluctant to provide public education for migrant children as this could incentivize migrant families to stay in the city. In effect, the new citizens and future builders of the city are excluded from the mainstream education system. Furthermore, our survey on migrant children has indicated the following:

First, most parents of migrant children have an educational level at or below middle school and are largely employed in manual, low skill jobs (e.g., waste recycling, vegetable selling, security, etc.). While they work long hours, their incomes are, largely, within the lowest 10% bracket.

Second, most migrant families live in the rural-urban fringes, in basements, or in shabby bungalows around the city centre. Their housing situation is often unsafe and they lack access to efficient transportation or decent sanitary facilities.

Third, most migrant children lack access to public education facilities and have to study in temporary schools for children of migrant workers. Often, these schools have poor infrastructure and are located in very noisy places. Teachers are poorly paid, and students come or leave the school frequently. Because there is no government fund to support their

compulsory education, the children are excluded from the public education system, let alone off-campus education and social activities.

Based on these indicators, it is clear that the status quo regulating the lives of migrant children is extremely worrying. Lack of resources combined with weak institutional support lead to poor social adaptability. As a result, migrant children risk following their parents' footsteps and become the "second generation of poor". Better tackling these issues would not only serve migrant children and their families, but would also improve cities' sustainable development as a whole. China's residence registration policy – which divides urban and rural residents – drags farmers into an uneven social security system and institutionalizes precarity both in terms of education and medical care. With China increasingly urbanizing, farmers swarm into cities like Beijing to improve their economic situation. To sum up, It will take a long time for Beijing to reform its residency registration policy and, in the meanwhile, migrant children will be increasingly excluded from the advantages of compulsory education. This adds to the fact that they do not receive supplementary assistance to adapt to urban society. Migrant children living in large cities like Beijing are twice disadvantaged: their rural residency status adds to poor social assistance.

d) What is done for social inclusion in your country?

Government: We have some policies of education、employment、accommodation and so on ,but half of them set limits to excluded groups, they still need improved.

Social group: There are many social groups trying to promote the inclusion through projects involved with excluded groups.

Self-help groups: Those included& excluded groups themselves organize internal activities to help themselves to include.