下分GOs 非政府组织与 可持续发展

赵黎青 著



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前 言

NGOs 是英文 Non-Governmental Organizations 的首字母缩 写词,中文可译作非政府组织。从全球范围看,非政府组织的活 动是自 80 年代起引起世人注目的, 而在中国, 只是近几年 NGOs 才成为为数不多的人们所谈论的话题。我最初听到 NGOs 是 1995 年在北京召开的第四届世界妇女大会之前, 当时只知在官方会议 的同期也要举行一个 NGOs 国际论坛。1995 年 7 月, 我去英国从 事有关发展问题的专题研究,在那里我了解到 NGOs 是社会经济 发展领域里的新兴力量,对发展中国家的发展将会具有越来越大 的影响。于是,我便将 NGOs 与可持续发展的关系作为我的一个 研究课题。我在英国期间的前半期,主要是在伦敦大学的亚非学 院从事研究工作,后半期则主要是在伦敦经济学院。亚非学院是 英国研究发展中国家问题的中心,伦敦经济学院则是研究经济、政 治问题的中心。这两个学院都对 NGOs 问题相当重视,专门设有 关于 NGOs 的课程, 经常组织一些有关 NGOs 的讨论会和研讨 会。我从这两个学院的科研与教学工作中受益匪浅。1996年6月, 我有幸能够去现场观察非政府组织的一次全球性聚会,即当联合 国在土耳其伊斯坦布尔召开的城市首脑会议或称为联合国第二次 人类居住大会的同期,非政府组织国际论坛也相伴举行。在伊斯 坦布尔, 我见到了来自世界各国的非政府组织的代表, 并对它们 在官方会议期间所采取的活动方式留有深刻印象。

我自 1996 年底回国后,尽管有其他许多事情,继续进行关于 非政府组织的研究,直至有了现在的这本书。回国后,我发现国

内虽然已有一些人对 NGOs 有所耳闻, 但所知也是有限的, 有人 且有先入之见乃至误解。非政府组织全球体系是庞杂的,透过纷 纭的现象,应该探究其深刻实质和对社会经济发展的意义。80年 代以来非政府组织在世界上的兴起,是伴随着人类社会发展进程 的深化而出现的。第二次世界大战结束后,人类发展的思想与战 略经历了一个不断综合化与深化的过程: 即从单纯经济增长,到 结构性经济发展;从片面的经济发展,到经济、社会的协调发展; 从外部推动的发展,到自主地参与式发展;从无视大自然的发展, 到以人为中心的经济、社会与环境相互协调的可持续发展。人类 发展任务的多重化,要求解决各种发展问题的社会工具的多样化。 国家机制与政府组织、市场机制与企业组织,是现代社会解决发 展问题的两套基本的社会工具。实践证明,这两套工具尽管都是 重要的,是人类社会经济发展不可或缺的,但是又都存在着很大 局限性,即存在所谓的政府失灵和市场失灵。更重要的是,迄今 还没有任何实例可以证明,单凭这两套工具的组合,就可以彼此 消除各自的失灵, 完善地解决各种社会经济发展问题。人类社会 在将要进入21世纪的时候,面对来自各个方面的挑战,需要有重 大的组织制度创新,非政府组织与其所籍以运作的社会机制就是 这样的组织制度创新。作为创新事物,从全球范围看目前非政府 组织体系是幼稚的、不成熟的,其对人类发展的影响力相对于政 府和企业来说还是相当有限的。但是,非政府组织所具有的潜力 是巨大的, 它为解决市场失灵和政府失灵提供了新的可能, 而社 会机制也将会成为市场机制和国家机制之外的又一基本社会工 具。

中国正在努力缩小同发达国家在发展水平上的差距,选择适当的社会工具运用于社会经济发展活动是至关重要的。中国社会经济发展领域里曾是由国家体制一统天下的。改革开放以来,运用现代企业制度和市场机制使中国经济获得了飞跃性的发展。但是,在这种政府一国家与企业一市场的二维体制下也形成了许多

难以解决的问题。在解决中国社会经济发展进程中出现的这些重大问题上,非政府组织和社会机制应该、也能够做出自己的贡献。

非政府组织是近十多年来全球范围出现的一项重大组织制度 创新,对大多数中国人来说尚还是一未知领域。本书的目的,在 于系统地、全面地和有分析地阐明非政府组织现象,探究其对中 国社会经济发展的意义。希望能有助于国人对非政府组织现象的 认识,有助于中国非政府组织的健康成长,从而促进中国的改革 开放与发展。

全书共分为五篇二十章。在第一篇里,阐述了全球范围可持续发展思想与战略的形成和非政府组织兴起的过程,指出非政府组织的兴起,是对以人为中心的可持续发展战略的响应。在第二篇里,着重从组织制度创新的角度,对非政府组织的性质、特征和活动方式作了说明,并且对非政府组织的组织建设以及它们与政府和与其资助者之间的关系进行了分析。第三篇,是关于非政府组织活动的绩效、影响以及同非政府组织相关的理论。在第四篇里,系统地阐述了非政府组织同联合国体系的关系,剖析了双方关系的起因、背景和联系机制,并叙述了非政府组织与联合国体系各机构之间的关系状况。在最后一篇中,对中国非政府组织的建设谈了初步看法,指出中国非政府组织有着广阔的发展前景并探讨了应努力的方向。这是一项充满着挑战、也充满着机会的事业,正是在这样的领域里,有志之士可以大有作为。

虽然这本书从选题到观点与主张都是我个人的,但它的研究写作与完成却得助于一些机构和许多人。在此,我深表谢意。我所在的工作单位中央党校为我进行此项研究提供了机会和条件,特别是支持我赴英国从事专题研究。英国文化委员会资助了我在英国的研究工作,并且承担了我参加国际会议与学术考察的费用。英国的非政府组织一无家可归者国际,为我参加伊斯坦布尔非政府组织国际论坛提供了便利。在这项研究中曾帮助我的人很多,其中有我的指导老师本·法恩教授,他从学术思想上和研究事项安

排上都给了我很大帮助;约翰·威克斯教授、丹尼兹·坎迪尤逖博士、诸怡博士以及拉辛·罗伊博士的学术见识,给予我不少启发。英国文化委员会的工作人员为资助我在英国的研究·做了认真细致的安排,其中直接负责的人有杰克琳·汤普森,艾迪诺·埃尔若什德,拉莉萨·奥波恩,蔡萍,斯提芬·法恩斯沃思。中国计生协的刘汉彬副会长和苗霞秘书长以及其他工作人员,在我对中国计生协进行调查过程中给予了热情和积极的支持。此外,华盛顿世界银行非政府组织处官员威诺纳·多施尔,世界银行驻中国代表处李莉女士,联合国开发计划署驻中国代表处刘光善先生,为我提供了关于这两个重要的国际组织的一些资料与情况。特别感谢北京明天幼稚集团的总院长郑家珍女士对本书的大力支持与帮助。经济科学出版社的张冬梅编辑为本书的出版,付出了辛勤努力。最后,我还要感谢我的家人,是他们的辛劳与支持,使我能够完成这本书的写作。

这本书的出版,仅仅是在中国关于非政府组织的研究的开端,中国非政府组织建设如何在理论上和实践中展开,将是有待于去完成的更为艰巨的任务。

赵黎青

1998年8月6日

Preface

Since 1980s, NGOs have been springing up in the world. Yet, until recently, few people in China, know much about them. It was the first time when I heard of the acronym NGOs before the opening of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. At that time, the only knowledge I had was that an International NGO Forum would be held during the same period of the official meeting. In August 1995, I went to Britain to do research work concerning development issues, where I learned that NGOs are newly emerging actors in the domain of social and economic development. For this reason, I took the relationship between NGOs and sustainable development as one of my chosen research subjects. During the first half of my stay in Britain, I did my research at the School of Oriental and African Studies, the University of London, the other half of my stay there, I did at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In those two famous Schools, there were some courses focusing on NGOs, and seminars and workshops concerning NGOs were often held. I benefited much from the activities of research and teaching in the two schools. In June 1996, I went to Istanbul, Turkey to observe the International NGO Forum on the spot, which was accompanying the Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), or known as the City Summit held by UN General Assembly. There, I saw many delegates of various NGOs from all over the world and was deeply impressed by

their activities.

Since I returned to China at the end of 1996, I have been keeping on my research on NGOs while I have to do a lot of other work. Now, I have finally accomplished this book. In China, I find out that although there are people already hearing something about NGOs, their knowledge of NGOs is limited, and some of them have prejudices and misunderstandings of NGOs. In the NGOs' world, it is diverse and colorful, one should penetrate the superficial phenomenon to explore its very nature and significance to social—economic development.

The emerging of NGOs since 1980s has been paralleling the deepening process of development of humankind in this globe. Since the end of World War Two, the ideas and strategies of development of humankind have been changing dramatically: from simplistically economic growth to structurally economic development, from narrowly economic development to coordinately social and economic development, from exogenous development to endogenous development, from development neglecting natural environment to people—centered sustainable development harmonizing development with environment. The multiplicity of developmental goals of humankind requires the multiplicity of social tools for dealing with various social - economic issues. The state mechanism and governments, the market mechanism and enterprises, are two sets of major social tools for resolving developmental problems in contemporary society. Although these two are essential for social and economic development of humankind, there are limitations of each of them, that is so-called state fail-

ure and market failure. Most importantly, hitherto, there is no evidence that simply by combining the state with the market, their failures could be completely eliminated with each other. When the human society is going into the 21st century, facing all kinds of challenges, it demands institutional and organizational innovation. NGOs with the social mechanism are just such innovation. From the perspective of the globe, although nowadays the NGOs' system is still in its immature stage, and its impact on human development is so limited compared with that of the governments' and the enterprises', it, with great potentiality, provides new possibility to resolve the problems resulting from the market failure and the state failure. The social mechanism is becoming another major social tool paralleling with the state mechanism and the market mechanism.

While China is striving to catch up with developed countries in the domain of social and economic development, It is very important to choose adequate social tools to apply in the practice of its development. In China, the fields of social and economic development used to be dominated almost totally by the state. During the reform and opening, introducing the modern enterprise system and the market mechanism into China enables its economy to develop rapidly. However, there are also many serious problems resulting from such social—economic system that comprises only the government—state and the enterprise—market. NGOs with the social mechanism should be seriously taken into account and introduced into the Chinese social—economic system to resolve the above—mentioned problems, for the sake of realizing sustainable development.

Because the NGOs' system is a major innovation coming forth not long ago in the world, it is an unknown phenomenon for most Chinese people. The leitmotiv of this book is to introduce the NGOs' to Chinese readers systematically, comprehensively, and analytically, and to explore its significance to the Chinese social—economic development. I hope that this book will help Chinese people understand NGOs, and help Chinese NGOs grow healthily, so as to promote the reform, opening, and development in China.

This book is composed of five parts and twenty chapters. In Part One, it depicts the formation of the ideas and strategy of sustainable development and the process of emerging of NGOs from the perspective of the globe, and points out that the emerging of NGOs is a positive response to the new ideas and strategy of people-centered sustainable development. Part Two treats NGOs as organizational and institutional innovation, explains the nature, characteristics, and behaviors of NGOs, and analyzes the organizational building of NGOs and their relationship with governments and their donors. Part Three is concerned with the performance and impacts of NGOs, several theories treating NGOs are also introduced here. In Part Four, it expatiates the relationship between NGOs and the United Nations systematically, expounds its background and causes, and specifies the situation of relationship between NGOs and individual organs of the UN system. In the last Part, the author expresses some ideas about the building up of Chinese NGOs, predicts the bright future of Chinese NGOs and the paths they should pursue.

Although all the themes, opinions, and propositions in this book are mine, there are some organizations and many people helping me do research and writing this book. I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude for their help. The Central Party School provided opportunity and conditions for my research, especially encouraged and supported me to go to Britain. The British Council sponsored my research in Britain and funded my tour for international conferences. The Homeless International, a non-governmental organization in Britain helped me take part in the International NGO Forum in Istanbul. Among those who helped me academically with my research, notably are professor Ben Fine who was my academic supervisor, Professor John Weeks, Dr. Deniz Kandiyoti, Dr. Zhu yi, and Dr. Rathin Roy. Officials of the British Council did excellent work with my arrangements in Britain, some of them are Aidinal Alrashid, Cai Ping, Stephen Farnsworth, Larissa O'Brien, and Jacqueline Thompson. Liu han-bin, vice president, Miao Xia, the secretary general, and other leading members of the China Family Planning Association, gave me warm and positive support when I investigated the CFPA. Winona R. Dorschel, official of the NGO Unit of the World Bank in Washington, Lili, official of the Resident Mission in China of the World Bank, and Liu Guang-Shan, official of the Resident Mission in China of the UN Development Program, provided me very useful information and materials concerning the relationship between NGOs and the two international organizations. Mrs Zheng Jiazhen, president of the Tomorrow Preschool Education Group, financially supported the publishing of the book. Ms Zhang Dong-Mei, editor of the Economic Science Press, has done much for publishing this book. Finally, I would like to thank the members of my family for their support and help.

In China, this book is only the beginning of studying NGOs. How to build up Chinese NGOs theoretically and practically, will be much more hard work to do in future.

Zhao Li—Qing August 1998

第一篇

可持续发展战略的形成和 非政府组织的兴起

80年代以来,可持续发展的思想与战略在全球发展领域里逐 步得到了普遍的认同。与此同时,全球社会政治经济生活中出现 的一个重要的新现象,是非政府组织(Non-Governmental Organizations,即 NGOs)的迅速发展以及它们作为政府、企业之外的 新角色广泛参与人类社会各领域的活动。80年代以来世界范围发 展领域里的最重大的组织制度创新之一,是非政府组织体系在全 球范围的形成。从世界范围看,非政府组织作为一种组织形式,虽 然早在19世纪就已存在,但只是在20世纪80年代其活动才引起 世人的关注。非政府组织作为一个组织体系在90年代有了飞跃性 的发展,不论是它们在全球社会经济发展中所起的作用还是它们 对全球事务的影响力,近些年来都上升到了新的水平。进入90年 代后,在发展领域里,非政府组织成为时兴的话题。在西方的大 学、研究机构、政府对外援助部门、以及各国际发展援助机构里, 人们越来越经常地提到非政府组织,在学术刊物里也有越来越多 的文献论述非政府组织问题。在一些场合,非政府组织已被列为 与企业—市场体系和政府—国家体系并列的第三体系,即非政府 组织体系。有人甚至这样说,"一场真正的社团革命现在似乎正在 全球范围展开,在20世纪末出现的这场革命所具有的社会和政治 的意义有可能会同 19 世纪民族国家的崛起相媲美。" (Lester Salamon, 1993, p1) 1997 年 9 月初, 联合国秘书长安南在向第 52

届联合国大会提交的工作报告中,阐述了影响当前全球发展的八大因素,其中的第五大因素即是:跨国性的民间社会组织的迅速发展,非政府组织的作用越来越大。在其之前的四大因素依次是:冷战结束后全球政治经济格局的重组;世界经济的全球化;信息技术革命;生态环境的保护。非政府组织被置于这四大因素之后,由此也可见非政府组织的兴起对当今和未来全球发展的重要意义。

发展是当代的主题,而实现可持续发展已成为整个人类社会所确认的共同目标。非政府组织的兴起,是第二次世界大战结束以来全球发展过程中形成的重要产物之一,是在从以增长为中心的广面发展向以人为中心的可持续发展转变过程中出现的,是对可持续发展的响应。非政府组织的各种活动大多都是同人类社会争取可持续发展努力密切联系在一起的,非政府组织是在企业一市场体制与政府一国家体制之外的一项新的可用于人类发展方面所会工具。鉴于非政府组织在促进人类社会实现可持续发展方面所表现出的巨大潜力,在中国开展对非政府组织问题的研究具有必要性和迫切性。

第一章 经济增长与全球性危机

第一节 经济增长的困境和 全球性危机的形成

第二次世界大战结束后,西方各资本主义国家普遍建立起了现代市场经济体制,东方的前苏联、中国等社会主义国家则相继建立起了计划经济体制,广大第三世界发展中民族主义国家在获得了民族解放和国家独立以后,也在摸索发展道路,程度不同地接受了市场经济,或计划经济,或两者的混合物。虽然当时这国家的经济制度、经济体制和经济发展水平存在着很大差异,但国家的经济制度、经济体制和经济增长等同于发展,把国民生产总值和国民收入的增加以及实现工业化当作发展的主要人。在 50 年代和 60 年代,这种单纯或片面追求经济增长的工业化战略的普遍实施,的确获得了一定的经济成就,但是也引发了一些严重的全球性问题。自 60 年代末以来,这些问题对人类社会的威胁性越来越大,迫使人们不得不正视它们。这些问题主要是:

一、资源耗竭

地球上的自然资源量是有限的,随着世界经济的增长,人类可以利用的自然资源在加速耗竭。地球的自然资源可分为再生性的和非再生性的两大类。再生性资源有水、土地、以及森林等,而矿产和金属等则属于非再生性资源。60年代末以来,几乎所有种类的资源都出现了短缺,特别是诸如水、土地和能源等人类生存所必需的资源短缺危机尤其严重。据统计,1975年世界人均耕地只有 0. 31 公顷,而预计到 2000年甚至将下降到 0. 15 公顷。世