



Be There and Be Heard Project

Annual Report

2009

1. General Introduction

The project, Be There and Be Heard, also named “Respect each other, and listen to each other” in Chinese, funded by UNDEF, has been implemented by the Peking University Non-Profit Organization Law Research Center, Beijing Normal University Social Public Interest Research Center, and Beijing Huizeren Consultancy Service Center for one year.

Through workshops, trainings, case studies and policy researches, the project aims to promote the development of China's non-governmental organization laws and regulations, and to improve its social and policy environment.

2. UNDAF Outcome

Outcome 1: Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based, human centred and sustainable.

Outcome 3: Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in Xiaokang priority issues supported.

Indicator 3.1: Relevant laws and regulations for registration, funding and participation in consultations revised.

Indicator 3.2: Increased participation of civil society in design and implementation of development policies/programmes.

3. Update on Outcomes and Outputs:

Output 1: Report of case studies with policy recommendations is submitted to national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders

Output 2: Four workshops are organized to facilitate dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues

Peking University Non-profit Organization Law Research Center, as one of the implementing parties, has been responsible for output 1 and 2 through case studies, national-scale seminars and policy research.

The project inception was launched in Peking University in June this year. Following to the inception, a small seminar was held to identify the current status of non-profit organizations' participation in public policy and challenges ahead in China. Main findings from the seminar are concluded as follows:

1. The design of the project activities to be carried out should ensure the achievement of the project outcomes;
2. Selection criteria should be given to the scope, scale and groups targeted on case study;
3. The themes of the four domestic workshop has been decided as: a) CSO registration management system; b) CSO financial management and self governance; c) consultation on CSO legislative reform and policy recommendation; d) capacity building on communication between the CSO and the Government.

After the project inception, research sites have been identified for the case study. The main purpose of the research is to prepare the first-hand information for non-profit organizations' legislative proposal report. The research site is tentatively scheduled in Beijing, Inner Mongolia and Guangxi. It mainly focused on the legislative requirements from CSOs. Two case studies have been conducted in this year. One is with the Yangai Special Children Club in Guangzhou and the other is with Hongde Education. The former is aimed to support the disabled children and their family and the later is focused on their earthquake programme in Sichuan. The preliminary findings through researches and interviews are the poor legal environment such as the lack of access to registration and lack of taxation incentives for grassroots CSOs, the low capacity of CSO its self in fund raising and talents-keeping; The final report will be integrated into the policy report with other four case studies.

One seminar entitled "The Reform and Innovation of the private non-enterprise units' management system " was held in November this year. The seminar aimed to

discuss the private non-enterprise units' registration filing system. Related leaders from the Government such as the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the State Council Legislative Affairs Office; officials from Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu Province, Shaanxi Province, Qingdao, Shenzhen and other areas' civil affairs department were invited, and also representatives from academia such as Peking University, Tsinghua University, China's Public Security University, Central University of Finance, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing HuanXia Economic and Social Development Research Center; Public Affairs Department in Li-chi, vocational and technical training school in Fengtai District participated the seminar; Beijing. Participants included the Director of Sha Li-wen Rehabilitation Center in Beijing Haidian District, the relevant leaders from Beijing Sun Village Children's Education Advisory Center, Beijing Huizeren Inquiry Service Center, Beijing Hongdeyuren Cultural Education Development Center, Daba Shan Ecology and Poverty Research Center, Shaanxi Women's Marriage and Family Theory Research Center, the Green Earth Volunteers Organization, and Guangzhou Yang Ai-club, parents of children with special needs; and also experts, scholars and representatives from the private non-enterprise units

The participating leaders, experts, scholars and representatives from non-enterprise units started their heated wide-range discussion. Each side showed in-depth and constructive discussion that provided a platform for the views and opinions exchange of reform and innovation of the private non-enterprise units registration filing system.

4、 Challenges and Countermeasures

4-1、 Project Internal Risk and Coping Mechanism

The project's risk mainly lies in the data collection which is not comprehensive enough and there're discrepancy between the fact and the reality;

To address these issues, the NPO Center of Peijing University has strengthened the direct cooperation with relevant experts, and CSO organizations to identify and sort out the ambiguous or suspicious data continuously. About the selection of case study, we try to select the representative location, on the basis of effective communication with each party. About the national-scale seminar, as the meeting sponsor, we identified the planning discussed content in advance, communicated with

each party effectively, and prepared the host program to ensure the meeting goes as planned.

4-2、 Coordination Mechanism

Coordination mechanism is needed to facilitate the interview and study carried out under the project with the relevant CSOs and communication is needed to ensure the activity implementation.

4. The Implementation Work Progress in 2009

Stage	Activities	Expected Target	Actual Output / Outcome	Complete Status
(1).Inception	1. Inquiry the related information, identify the current status of non-profit organizations' participation in public policy, and know where the problem locates.	Complete the non-profit organization's information collection work in order to carry out the next step target	1. Complete the collation and queries of relevant information, identify the current status of non-profit organizations' participation in public policy, as well as where the problem locates, and determine the direction of the study。 2. The project Inception meeting was held in Beijing.	1. the Center's researchers and research assistants finished the inquiry, collection and collation of the information, which pointed to the domestic non-profit organizations. 2. On June 6, 2009, the Center hosted the Project Inception meeting, invited the relevant government officials, experts, scholars and non-profit organizations representatives to attend the meeting. 3. Set up a strong experts team whose members includes: Jin-ping,Jin; Peifeng,Liu; JinLuo,Chen; Guo-qin,Shen; Zhi-Ping,Fang, Jun-kui,Han, Li Jing, Chun-Miao,Sun
	2. Convene a small seminar, listen to the proposals from relevant experts and scholars concerning the implementation of the project.	Collect the expert meeting minutes, including the specific direction for the project implementation, issues needing attention, and the establishment of expert teams		

<p>(2). Case study phase(Research for the non-profit organization's legislative proposals report)</p>	<p>1. Establish an expert team for case studies. 2. Identify the research object for expert study.</p>	<p>Complete two case-study research, and obtained the non-governmental organizations' legislative requirements through case studies</p>	<p>1.Related research reports is being written 2.Establish the expert team, and sign the relevant agreement</p>	<p>From May to Oct., in 2009, Peking University Non-profit Organization Law Research Center has set up six case-study groups; the basically decided six case-study fields are AIDS prevention, women's rights protection, disabled children protection, environmental protection, poverty alleviation and disaster relief. The center has also identified a specific candidate unit for each case-study field.</p>
<p>(3). Identify and convene a national-scale seminar</p>	<p>1. Identify the preparatory meeting for this project, and determine the relevant themes for convening the national-scale seminar for the non-governmental organization 2. Hold the project's first national seminar, namely, the seminar for the innovation and reform of the private non-enterprise units' management system</p>	<p>1. Identify the theme of the meeting 2. Through the form of national seminars, people attending the meeting discuss and study some information obtained from the research, and form them into the conference summarization.</p>	<p>1. Identified the theme of the meeting. 2. Held the seminar successfully.</p>	<p>1. In August 2009, through the group meetings, on the basis of the research, the project team identified the meeting themes: The first theme is the registration filing system for non-governmental organizations; The second theme is the property and governance legal issues for non-governmental organizations; and the third is the overall legal framework and its legislative proposals. 2. On November 17, 2009, our Center hosted the seminar entitled as the Innovation and Reform of the private non-enterprise units' management system. We invited the related leaders from Ministry of Civil Affairs, the State Council</p>

				<p>Legislative Affairs Office, Beijing civil affairs department, Tianjin civil affairs department, Civil affairs departments of Jiangsu province and Shaanxi Province, Qingdao City, civil affairs department, the Shenzhen Municipal Civil Affairs, Beijing University, Tsinghua University, Beijing Normal University, China's Public Security University, Central University of Finance, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing HuanXia Economic and Social Development Research Center in Fengtai District, the Public Affairs Department in Li-chi vocational and technical training school in Beijing. We invited the Director from Sha Li-wen Rehabilitation Center in Beijing Haidian District, and the relevant leaders from Beijing Sun Village Children's Education Advisory Center, Beijing Huizeren Inquiry Service Center, Beijing Hongdeyuren Cultural Education Development Center, Daba Shan Ecology and Poverty Research Center, Shaanxi Women's Marriage and Family theory research center, the Green Earth Volunteers Organization, and also relevant leader from Guangzhou Yang Ai-club, parents of children with special needs; experts, scholars and representatives from the private non-enterprise units</p> <p>3. This meeting provided the</p>
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Be There and Be Heard

				communication platform for the civil affairs departments, the private non-enterprise units, experts and scholars. From different perspectives, conferees demonstrated their comments and suggestions for the management of the private non-enterprise units
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Output 3: Four training workshops are organized to enhance CSO capacity of communicating with the public and conducting dialogue with the government

Beijing HuiZeRen Consultancy and Service Center

The capacity building component is undertaken by Beijing HuiZeRen Consultancy and Service Center. The output concentrates on capacity building of CSOs through training on communication and Partner Relationship. The objectives are to improve and strengthen the capacity of civil organizations to have dialogues with government, media and general public by four capacity building trainings, and to have more civil organizations' voices heard by government and general public.

Goals:

1. Need assessment for training in terms of communication with media and government, and complete Needs Assessment Report.
2. Documents review on civil organizations' communication with media and government in the past.
3. Develop and revise the training textbook series:
 - Training handbook for CSOs to communicate with media and government*
 - Training tutorial for CSOs to communicate with media and government*
 - Training coursewares (electronic version)*
4. Train 30 civil organizations' representatives to facilitate their sense and skills of communicating with media and government.
5. Case collection on CSO's communication with media and government according to training experience exchange.
6. Complete training assessment report.

The training team includes a working team and a training expert team. The main responsibilities are:

The working team is in charge of coordination, preparation, and implementation etc.;

The training experts team is in charge of course development, seminars and symposiums organization, and training lectures and discussions organization etc..

1. Needs Assessment

100 questionnaires were distributed and 59 effective questionnaires has been collected in all, the content of which reveals that the respondents universally hopes to participate by means of training and the lasting period should be about three days. The respondents comes from six service fields including disaster relief, environment protection, AIDS prevention, poverty relief, disabilities assistance, women protection, and covers northeast, northwest, southwest of china, and middle northern china. The means and range of investigation is in accordance with the standards made in the first expert seminar on May 20th in 2009. Therefore, the investigation questionnaires are valid.

Among the respondents, 90% have the experience of communicating or cooperating with government and media, and 30% have been listed as the major cooperation partners. The universal problems are that people know few about the civil organizations. Meanwhile, the differences in term of operation mechanism, work pattern and work ideology have weakened the unsmooth communication. Currently, the factors restricting the development of civil organizations are lack of financial support, restraints of policies and laws and deficiencies of human resources. The greatest restraint of the policies and laws is the imperfection of register system and tax collection. In addition, a great many civil organizations have expressed their hopes to join in the part of training experience exchange.

According to training needs investigation, HuiZeRen has completed the first draft of "training course framework of building civil organizations' outer communication capacity".

2. Recruitment and selection of trainees

HuiZeRen released the recruitment announcement of the first term training on three websites including NGO CN, China Development Brief and HuiZeRen volunteering service website (www.volunteering.org.cn), with the content of recruitment standards, training related information and training schedule. Because the number of signing up for training far exceeded our expectation, we divided the selection into two rounds. The first round selection was based on the recruitment standards in the recruitment announcement on the websites and the standards made in the first

experts seminar. 37 persons passed the first round. After the second round selection of gathering cases, 30 persons were picked up to attend the training. Considering the serious spread of infectious virus H1N1, the examination of each trainees' physical condition was necessary. As a result, 1 trainee revealed health problem and was unable to attend the training. Another trainee could not participate the training because of emergency. Finally, 28 persons were chosen to attend the training.

3. the First Training Session

28 civil organizations representatives from 11 provinces or municipalities of China attended the first term training organized by HuiZeRen. The training lasted for three days, and six famous experts and scholars in the fields of researching government, media and law were invited to the training. Besides, one government officer and three media workers were also invited. The training adopted the form of delivering lectures, participatory discussions and a small-sized media forum. From the perspectives of the current development situation of civil organizations, law and regulations, how to build good relationship and communicate with government, how to communicate with media, the training helped 28 participants improve their ability of communicating with government, media and general public and enhance their understanding on communication with government and media. Through the training, the participants got to know one another and the civil organizations had more opportunities to cooperate with one another and share common values, which will definitely promote the harmonious development of the civil society.

In the meantime, through the preparation and service work of the training, the capability of the working team was enhanced, the service sense and service level of volunteers was largely increased, and we harvested more knowledge of civil organizations' development in China and communication.

A 360-degrees assessment has been adopted to assess the training (see the diagram 1 below). Assessment opinions and suggestions from trainees, training workers, training experts, volunteers, partners and other stakeholders has been collected in the form of questionnaire, the focus team discussion, telephone interview and interview workshop etc.. Finally, on the basis of these, an assessment report has been completed, which will be the best ground for the development and adjustment of the latter three terms courses.

Through the statistical analysis of 25 participants' assessment forms, more than 80% show "high satisfaction" and "satisfaction"; except one showing "neutral" attitude towards the meeting workers' ideology, the other participants expressed "satisfaction" towards the whole meeting service. Meanwhile, participants, training experts and partners etc. put forward proposals and suggestions on the latter three terms training courses.

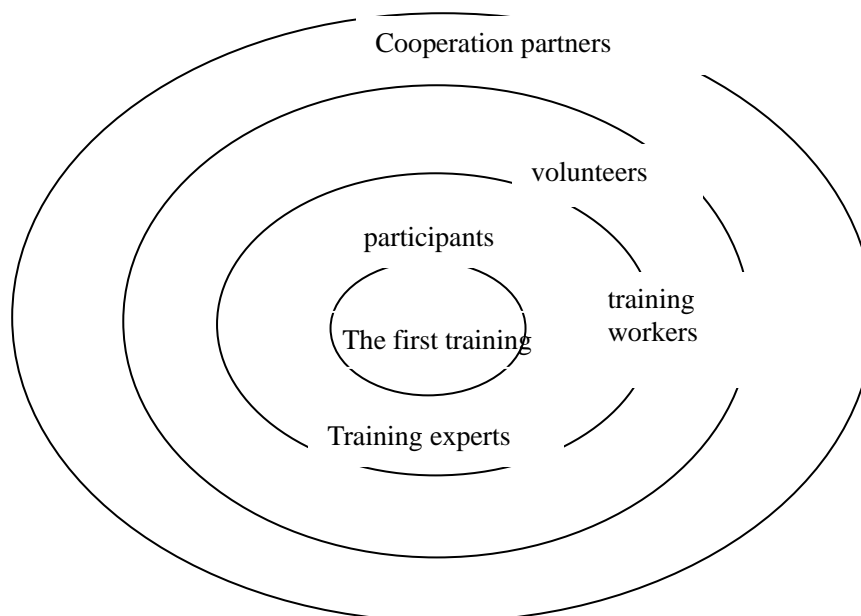


Diagram 1 stakeholders in the first training

Illustration: the closer the party locates to the center of the circle, the greater role he plays in the training. We consider the feedback of assessment opinions in accordance with their role they played and the influence they had in the training.

4. Challenges and responses

a) Recruitment and selection of trainees

The trainees of the first training were selected in accordance with the standard that the eligible trainees should be leaders of CSOs with at least 3 years' relevant experiences, and should pass both of the two rounds selection.

During the training, we found some trainees did not meet the standards. Therefore, in the latter three terms trainings, we will improve the selection standards as well as adjusting the course content so that the trainees can completely meet the

standards of the course and maximize their abilities to communicate with government and media.

b) Challenges in terms of training course development

Through the training sessions, we found experts would not rather give lectures. We consider that it would be more attractive and interactive to adopt the teaching method of combining lectures and participatory discussions.

The difficulty of the latter three terms courses lies in how to develop the content of the course as well as make it connected with the former course

Through deep communication with trainees and the feedback information of the assessment form we found out that the trainees have difficulties to understand theories because of lack of knowledge. We would improve the teaching method by increase more cases and real practice to the course to help the trainees' understanding in theories.

c) Case collection

At the beginning of the training recruitment, we once collected cases on how communicate between CSOS and government, media and general public. However, the course did not employ the cases fully. In the latter training session, we need to better use the case resources. For the latter three terms of trainings, we can gather related cases and questions, and put the selected cases to the courses so as to meet the trainees' demands.

In addition, the number of applicants reveals that the CSO's demand on how to effectively communicate, exchange and cooperate with government, media and general public is huge. However, the improvement of the capability is a long term process, and due to limited resources, the project is unable to further promote the trainings. Therefore, we hope the participants can exchange with, cooperate with and help others to improve their ability of communication so that the whole civil organizations' ability to communicate and cooperate can be integrally improved and enhanced, and the voices of more civil organizations can be heard by general public and government.

Stages	Activities	Expected goals	Actual performance	Final implementation results
(一) Training needs Assessment stage: Find out 100 civil organizations' training needs and make training goals	1. CSOs Focus Team interview	Carry out preliminary training investigation, and know about CSOs development situation and adverse condition	Interviewed 6 CSOs and find out their experience, adverse condition, questions and suggestions , which provided basis for the design of training needs questionnaires	From July in 2008 to May in 2009, the CSOs Focus Team carried out interviews and preliminary training investigation. Through the preliminary preparations of investigation, information gathering and study, we had basic concept of training course framework; through interviewing CSOs workers and experts, we were trying to select the most appropriate trainees.
	2. Investigate 100 CSOs' training needs o	Complete 100 CSOs' training needs questionnaires	Designed and improved the training needs questionnaires and wrote Needs Assessment Report according to the investigation result of 100 CSOs	From June 6th to June 15th in 2009, we designed and revised the questionnaire for several times. At last, we determined the final version. From June 15th to June 27th in 2009, we offered the questionnaires to 100 civil organizations through HuiZeRen website (www.volunteering.org.cn), China Development Brief website, "NGOCN" website, email, telephone interviews and on-the-spot investigation. Finally, we received response from 59 civil organizations. On the basis of the above, We completed training the Needs Assessment Report through statistical analysis.
	3. Invite training experts and recruit volunteers to build training team	Organize and build the training team	Successfully built a training team with 1 project manager and 2 full-time volunteers	From March to April in 2009, we carried out recruitment, selection, the job orientation and the fundamental training. We finally employed 1 project manager and 2 full-time volunteers, and made the team familiar and clear with the background, objectives and the project schedule. Meanwhile, we communicated with experts in related fields and sent invitation to help design the course.

Be There and Be Heard

	4. hold the first meeting of training experts and discuss to determine the recruitment standards and training objectives	Make clear the duties and tasks of cooperation partners so as to effectively carry out work; discuss to pass project training plan to match training with forum and research work; determine the standards of selecting trainees; and define the primary beneficiaries of the project.	Make clear the duties and tasks of partners through project training plan; decide the "standards of selecting trainees and case study objects", and define primary beneficiaries of the project.	On May 20th in 2009, the first training experts seminar was held. Nine experts attended the seminar, got the knowledge of the project training plan, and familiarized the project implementation schedule. Through discussion and on the basis of experts' suggestions, the standards of selecting trainees and training objects were made.
<p>(二) Course development stage</p> <p>Build training experts team and compiling and examination team to research and design training courses, compile training textbook series, and print training textbooks (the first edition)</p>	1. investigate training market, study and review related documents, interview experts and related persons, and designed the outline of training courses	Build capacity of training team and design the outline of training courses	Held 2 course development coaching meetings and 1 training symposium to get the knowledge of similar training experience home and abroad; built capacity of the training team; planned comprehensively the four terms trainings; and discussed to determine quarterly work plan	From July in 2008 to June in 2009, we gathered related materials and studied connected documents, especially cases in terms of cooperation between civil organization and government. On August 28th in 2008 and June 23rd in 2009, the training team and the train experts together held two course development coaching meetings and preliminarily laid down the framework of the four terms trainings; On June 15th, 2008, 1 training work symposium was held.
	2. Hold 1 training seminar to discuss the content and the methods of training courses and invite related experts, government officers, media and civil organizations' representatives to participate	Discuss and determine the content and the methods of training course	Held 1 training seminar during which training themes and the first term training course framework is revised; and built the team organizational capacity and define the work of each one.	The second seminar was held in HuiZeRen office on July 1st in 2009. Related experts, government officers, media and civil organizations' representatives were invited to participate and discuss the training themes. In the seminar, we reported the project operation situation, built good team communication system with them, and revised the training themes and the first term training course framework and define work of each worker.

	3. Organize training experts team and the training team, and build a workshop for courses design and training textbook series compiling	Design and develop the training course, compile the training handbook, and discuss the course content and tasks	Held a course compiling and examination meeting to research and discuss the course content and textbook compiling, to complete course plan, and to determine the final text of the textbook	From July to August in 2009, we organized course designing, interviewed training experts, sought opinions from experts, and on basis of these, the design and development of the first term training course were completed. Through interviewing the training team, we finally specified and determined the themes of the first term, determined the members of training implementation experts team, and divided the task and define the content and completion time. On August 21th, 2009, the compiling and examination team held a meeting to discuss and revise the submitted courseware and materials. After being revised twice, the course outline of the first term training finally came into being and the related courseware was completed. By the end of August in 2009, the compiling and examination work had been completed. Then, another meeting was held before the formal training to integrate the course content and confirm the arrangement of training and assessment and related work.
	4. Compile and print the textbooks	Compile and print the textbooks, and bind them up into volumes	50 participants handbooks were made	In the first ten-day period of September in 2009, we completed related compiling and designing work , and printed books and bound them up into volumes
(三) training implementation stage 30 civil organizations' representatives participate the first	1. Recruiting and selecting trainees	Recruit 30 trainees	Recruited 28 trainees	Early in August and September in 2009, recruitment and selection of trainees are carried out. August 21th was the closing date for entries. Then we went through the first round selection. On August 25th, we sent selection results to the candidates and gathered more supplement information about cases and necessary items. On September 1st in 2009, we carried out the second round selection according to case and supplement information. Then, after the final confirmation, we sent training instructions. Considering the serious spread of infectious virus of H1N1, the physical examination was needed.

Be There and Be Heard

<p>term training, through which their awareness, skills of and effects of communicating with government and media are greatly improved. The comprehensive capacity of project team has improved.</p>				<p>Therefore, one trainee could not attend the training because of health problem.</p>
	<p>2. Training team prepare course and go on studying for five times</p>	<p>Build the training team capacity</p>	<p>The training team prepared course and went on studying twice, recruited 10 training volunteers, and coached volunteers</p>	<p>In the first ten-day period of August and September in 2009, several course preview meetings were held to make the team clear about the training implementation schedule, the course content and related activities. On September 11th in 2009, the preparation meeting was held to define the duty of each team member and to prepare everything needed. In the afternoon on September 12th in 2009, the team arrived at the training site to make preparations and kept records of attendance.</p>
	<p>3. Implement the first term training (three days and 30 trainees)</p>	<p>the first term training implementation</p>	<p>Organized three-day training with 28 trainees involving</p>	<p>In the first ten-day period of August and September in 2009, the preparation work including preparing the training site, equipments and materials etc. before the training implementation was started. Through contrast and on-the-spot investigation, the training site was finally selected. Then we prepared and bought related goods and materials, designed and made propagation scroll, blackboards and other necessities for the training. The first term training lasted from September 12th to 15th in 2009. In the opening ceremony started in the evening on September 12th, UNDP officers and three project undertaker institution representatives delivered speeches, participants introduced themselves, and then we conveyed meeting instructions. The formal training lasted for three days and 28 participants from 11 provinces or municipalities covering six service fields including disaster relief, environment protection, AIDS prevention, poverty relief, disabilities assistance, women protection were involved in the meeting. The training integrally combined theory and practice by means of giving lectures, participating discussion and holding forum.</p>

Be There and Be Heard

	<p>4. The first term training is supervised and finally assessed by the compiling and examination team, the training experts, the trainees, the training team and the volunteers together.</p>	<p>Summarize the first term training</p>	<p>Summarized and assessed with a 360-degree assessment method, and wrote the assessment report</p>	<p>After the first training, the summary and assessment were started with a 360-degree assessment method. We collected assessment opinions and suggestions from the trainees, the training workers, the training experts, the volunteers, the partners and other stakeholders in the form of questionnaire, the focus team discussion, telephone interviews and interview workshop etc.. Two summary and assessment meetings involving training workers, volunteers and training experts were opened respectively on September 15th and September 27th in 2009. During the meeting, the participants put forward their opinions and suggestions.</p>
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Output 4: Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public

The policy recommendation on roles and contributions of CSOs in Sichuan earthquake has been undertaken by the School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University.

The main activities and results achieved are as follows:

- Investigation on the charity organizations raising disaster-relief fund

This work has started as early as May 18, 2008. Initially they were all volunteer work, and then got support from some programs. Entering 2009, this part of investigation began to serve the purpose of Program B-B. Thanks to the support of the program, it enabled us to continue the in-depth and worthwhile research, and finally achieved fruitful results (see below). In 2010, we should continue to utilize the previous interview data of the sixty foundations, and then summarize and analyze it. We need to figure out which parts require further investigation, and perfect it in the interview with the next twenty two charity organizations.

- Investigation on the social responsibility and public charity conducted by enterprises
Same as the above-mentioned, this investigation began earlier than Program B-B, benefited from the support of our program for further research, and finally caught the unique picture of emerging power of civil society and its mechanisms. The specific work includes re-using and further digging the materials from interviewing with twenty seven enterprises on corporate social responsibility in 2008, deepening and exploring new method, adding and amending the due information. So, in 2009, we continued to interview with dozens of enterprises on their disaster-relief actions in the process of investigations on enterprises in Zhejiang Province. At the mean time, we did research on about two hundred enterprises by means of surveys. And the questionnaires are being recovered.

- Investigation on other NGOs participating in the disaster-relief actions

The investigation can also be divided into two parts. In 2008, we did investigation on seventy NGOs that had participated in the disaster-relief actions (not including the charity fund-raising organizations aforesaid). These interviews in the Program B-B have been further excavated and utilized, and then proceed along two clues in 2009:

First, some organizations have been further interviewed. And the interviews have been improved compared to the previous year. The number of such organizations is about 15.

Second, a number of small-scale NGOs conferences are carried out on some specialized topics.

- In Program B-B of 2009, we focused on the status of civil society and local NGOs after the Wenchuan Earthquake, which included the status of the NGOs before and after the earthquake and the conditions of the public (or people in the disaster areas). This part was the focus of our work, which was carried out mainly in Sichuan. In order to concentrate investigations and make the results more convincing, the survey was focused on the situations of Mianzhu City in Sichuan Province.

In this part of work, we interviewed with twenty local volunteers, sixteen volunteers from outside, twelve local NGOs, thirteen NGOs from outside and forty five people in

the disaster areas. Besides all that, we also tracked three typical NGOs, in-depth found out their internal status and observed manners of their operation.

- Holding small-scale meeting in Mianzhu City: one of the disaster areas in Sichuan Meeting was divided into three "half-days". The first half-day mainly put the local NGOs and volunteers as the core topic (and protagonist); the second half-day focused on the people in disaster areas; and the third half-day had discussion on the NGOs which had entered the disaster areas six month before and was still keeping working in the disaster areas until November, 2009.

- Holding small-scale meeting in Beijing.

The topic will include all the cores of our discoveries. And all the NGOs that have participated in disaster-relief work will be invited. The meeting is scheduled to be convened in January, 2010.

- In March, 2010, we will convene a Release Conference of our research, which is also the summary meeting of the first phrase of research.

- Completion of research report in detail prior to the conference mentioned above.

1. Major findings in the research

It is said that the Wenchuan Earthquake has promoted the development of civil society in China. But that is not comprehensive. Actually the Wenchuan Earthquake also provides a chance to faithfully and in-depth show the whole social reality in China, especially the status of NGOs and civil society. It presents a deep cut from a specific perspective, from which we can see the path and law of the development of our civil society, as well as the issues on related public policies. The landscapes in our views play a very important cross-time role, which are of great significance. It provides us with the profile of the social reality in such a special historical period.

From a historical perspective, this is indeed a very special period in the process of social change in our country. As early as the establishment of market economy, the society had experienced a rapid transformation from the past to a new form. The society in the past can be summarized with two typical social traits: first, the local community with underdeveloped formal relationships; second, the "controlled" society with state authoritarian over social society. These two statuses are in opposition to the modern civil society, and it's impossible for them to constitute the foundation stone for the establishment of a modern civil society. So, one can image how much difficulties will be encountered by the civil society and civil organizations in their development. This problem is also reflected in public policies of the social realm. That's why we so value the opportunity to do such a research and provide helpful opinions to the public policy.

We already have a series of relevant findings. The following is a brief expression. Before the express conference, there will be an expression in detail.

1.1 Issues on socializing welfare

From donors to the fund-raising organizations, and then to the general social welfare organizations, they can be operated under different mechanisms, show two totally different characteristics and follow different patterns.

3.1.1 Transformation from governmental welfare to socializing welfare

This is a problem peculiar to the Chinese society. In the past, apart from a small number of civil forces from grass-roots level, it's rare to see the figure of folk society in

social welfare actions. It's not an exaggeration to say that in the period of planned economy, the government not only commanded the operation of economy, but also controlled the social welfare actions, at least at the systematic level.

Today, social organizations are participating into the social welfare actions and social forces are entering into the field of social welfare. We call this the socializing welfare, in which the social welfare actions are carried on by civil organizations.

As the market economy system has its own operating mechanism and force of selectivity, the socializing welfare also contains such a mechanism and force, which needs to be revealed.

- For socializing welfare, first of all it means social selection. And the social selection plays a role of social supervision and social promotion, which will urge the NGOs to improve their credibility and operational efficiency. Replacing the same function of governments with social selection and social supervision, we will see a completely different feature of social welfare. The most serious problem exposed in disaster-relief actions is the governments' attitude of "all or none", which means the governments either give up or absolutely control the society, letting the society losing its vitality. The root of the problem lies in the lack of an operational mechanism of the society itself.

- The socializing welfare contains the mechanism and strength leading to civil society. Public participation in social welfare has become an important concept. In the past, we more concerned about the participation of public affairs and thereby to reflect the civil rights. What we have discovered in the disaster-relief actions is that participation of social welfare is more fundamental than participation of public affairs. However, both of them are equivalently difficult to be met. As important as the achievements of social welfare, a desirable participation of social welfare has become one of the objectives pursued by the public.

More details as shown in the Annex.

3.1.2 Judgments on the status of socializing welfare and issues referring to the public policies

Based on the large number of interviews with enterprises on their social welfare actions, public and non-public offering foundations, we find that the current socializing welfare is only at the initial stage, while the governmental welfare still occupy the absolute mainstream.

- The demonstration of the pattern in the field of foundations

The expressers in public offering foundations all have a background of governmental welfare. The mechanism of social selection is far from well established. Only in some special funds, specific sectors and particular organizations of the foundations can we see some comparatively typical, small-scale manifestations of social selection mechanism.

In non-public offering foundations, there is a more obvious tendency towards social selection. However, since they are subjected to the restrictions of public policy, they have no public fund-raising rights. As publicly raising fund is the basic way to practice the social selection, it's difficult to have a large-scale development on this road ahead.

Some grass-roots fund-raising organizations begin to show great vitality of the new

mechanism. They take advantage of participating in the disaster-relief actions and have a great deal of improvements in the process of participation. Their practices are sufficient to support the fund-raising system with a full credibility in the future. But at the same time, most of these organizations are lack of lawful fund-raising right.

Based on the reasons mentioned above, the foundation system of our country is facing a much difficult environment. At present, there is a strong tide for the enterprises to fund the establishments of public services organizations. However, the public's motivation of conducting social welfare actions is still facing a terrible institutional environment.

- The demonstration of the pattern in social welfare actions of enterprises
Just like the public, enterprises also have lots of questions. They have doubts on the recipients' credibility and wonder whether it's governmental welfare or socializing welfare, and so on.

Under this situation, it's hard for enterprises to tell the so called civil organization recipients from the government recipients. For this reason and the marketing strategy of enterprises, enterprises are more willing to establish the foundation of their own to engage in actions of charity.

3.1.3 Details and laws of the socializing welfare

From the Chinese society, it's easier to figure out the characteristic laws of socializing welfare. Here the welfare provision is from the government towards the society, so it provides us the opportunity to see what elements and features are emerging in the process of transformation.

- Reflection of the five principles

In the situation of socializing welfare, the five typical requirements of donors, which are the five principles of social welfare actions, can be well reflected.

- Cooperation between enterprises and NPOs

In the situation of socializing welfare, it's able to see which areas enterprises will choose and what are their criteria for selecting NPOs.

Generally speaking, the enterprises tend to select the fields of children, education and health, while their selecting criteria for NPOs are credibility, professionalism and reputation.

This involves a lot of details.

3.2 Two types of the value and the partial rational behavior of NPOs in China

In the disaster-relief actions, we found, there exists such a risk in the operation of NPOs: NPOs may from the pursuit of public interest turn to the pursuit of their own reputation and status.

Continuing along this road will lead to the politicization of the field, which means the public interest organizations will from providing services the community change to fighting with each others for fund resources.

Here the conclusion is that a non-governmental organization isn't necessarily a civil society organization. One of the most important issues is that the civil society organizations are in the initial stage of growing, which is also reflected in the

disaster-relief actions. Some organizations are too focusing on the pursuit of the irreplaceable status and being the “big brother”.

The two types of value characteristics are reflected in this phenomenon. One is the value of self-enhancement, which takes authority, reputation and surpassing others as its target. The other is the value of self-transcendent, which is in pursuit of universalism values and charity, not related to interpersonal comparison.

3.3 Development of the local social organizations in disaster areas and issues on the corresponding public policies

When looking extensively into the NPOs that coming into the disaster areas to have the field work, we will find that local NPOs can tell us more content and give us more insight.

3.3.1 Disaster-relief actions had promoted the development of local NPOs

Disaster-relief actions had greatly promoted the development of local NPOs, including the emergence of a large number of volunteers and the organized forms of them.

The process demonstrates the natural birth of civil society in special events, which is a very persuasive case. Comparing with NPOs from outside, the local civil society organizations are much more impressive, especially the local organizations were still conducting disaster-relief actions after more than one year has passed since the earthquake.

These organizations are real from the society, and they are not aware of their nature, not to mention the concepts of NGO, NPO and civil society.

In Mianzhu City alone, there are more than a dozen such organizations. Most of them emerged in the tide of disaster-relief work.

3.3.2 Special functions of these “original organizations”

Different from the disaster-relief actions conducted by NPOs from outside, the actions of local NPOs have some special effects.

3.3.2.1 These organizations represent a positive force. During the disaster relief, one of the most serious problems is that some individuals and organizations only wait for, rely on and aspire for the government assistance. However, the actions of local NPOs demonstrate the positive actions conducted by people in disaster areas.

3.3.2.2 In a short period after the earthquake, the attitude of the public was negative and passive, which was reflected in the increasing frequency of playing mahjong and the increasing mount of bets, whereas the actions of NPOs were just opposite.

3.3.2.3 In the provision of public services post-earthquake, the conflicts between the public and the government was intensified due to the unfairness problem. However, through independent participation and entry into the post-public vision, NPOs appropriately changed such situation.

3.3.2.4 In the process of disaster relief, social atmosphere is divided into two situations: one is friendly mutual feedback, while the other is greedy mutual feedback. Of the latter are taking advantage of other’s trouble, making bull operations, ignoring the victims in danger, etc., thus bringing people a lot of mental harm, while the voluntary actions of local individuals and organizations has formed a friendly focal

point,

3.3.3 Little help has been given to these organizations

It is strange that these organizations received little help from outside. Until today, a year and a half after the Wenchuan Earthquake, it is still the case. While the domestic NPOs, foreign NPOs and other social funds all regard their participations in person as their characteristic.

We have seen the difficult development of civil society, as well as a lack of mutual cooperation and help.

3.3.4 These self-established organizations can best reflect rules of growth of civil social organizations and public policies matters encountered.

From growth experience of every organization, we can find out how an organization grows from a small one to a big one.

The growth of an organization is quite similar to that of a child, which both mean a child without right to vote grows up to be a citizen. Before he grows up to be an adult, he is short in capacity and qualification in many aspects.

At this time, we need to acknowledge that he is an individual, and should let him grow up and finally be mature.

So are NPOs, especially for those in poor rural areas of western provinces. Before they gain the qualification of registration, they need to grow up as organizations. During this period, they need to try to find out their own way, practice their own abilities, shape their own mechanism and establish their own credibility. This process requires them to present themselves as organizations, but they don't have qualification to be organizations then.

This is the public policy matter we may see: there is no growth space provided for an organization. So we can see that many organizations exerting great function are covertly doing some self-help works in post-disaster reconstruction, confronting the danger of clampdown by government as the name of 'illegal organization'.

In fact, prior to the time they become a organization with registered qualification, they don't need any substantial assistance from government. They have abilities to insist to survival. What they need is the time to practice themselves, which can be utilized to accumulate the adequate capital for registration and operational capability, as well as to establish operational mechanism with great credibility.

3.4 Government in Disaster Relief

We can see that because of earthquake relief, the positions of central government and local governments in people's mind have both been enhanced.

However, a subsequent discovery was shocking: the high position of central government remained the same, while the position of local government has dramatically dropped within several months after the earthquake occurred, even to the pre-earthquake level. And the position continued to drop to the level apparently lower than the pre-earthquake level.

What's more shocking is that this change was accompanied by the beneficent disaster relief by central government towards disaster areas, and caused by a lot of earthquake relief provided by state and society.

This is the real problem caused by the absence of civil society. We can see that

what the absence of civil society leads to is not the stability of society, but the instability of society.

4 Appendix: From Governmental Welfare to Socializing Welfare

Appendix

Welfare, from Governmental to Socializing

Governmental welfare and socializing welfare

In Chinese society today, social welfare has increasingly become an important component of social life. Accompanying with the problems arising from the provision of social welfare, the social welfare-related organizations, as well as social welfare delivery mechanisms were pushed into the foreground of academic thinking. Non-profit organizations (NPOs), corporate social responsibility and the Government, which all play crucial roles in the provision of social welfare. The following, we will start from an event to show their roles and operating mechanisms.

After the Sichuan Wenchuan Earthquake on May 22, 2008, Vanke Group headquarter made two million yuan donation to the earthquake-affected areas, and Vanke employees donated two hundred thousand yuan. Thinking of the huge assets of its business, a donation of only 2.2 million yuan made Vanke and Wang Shi become the objects of doubt. There was a wave of denunciation online. Many net users believed that "Vanke has not assumed the due corporate social responsibility", "Vanke slumped in our hearts." And in the capital market, China Vanke's shares also dropped sharply.

However, with notable difference from the previous appearance, there was a special department called Corporate Citizenship Office in Vanke, which has existed before the earthquake in Sichuan and was independent from the brand department and marketing department. Among domestic enterprises, it was rare to have such a unit. What consistent with this was Vanke's performance in the earthquake relief. On May 14, 2008, Vanke Group decided to rent sixteen pieces of heavy machinery for the government's disposal to conduct rescue in disaster areas. The following day, Vanke entered into a severely affected area named Pengzhou and released emergency supplies worth of hundred thousand yuan. On May 16 they went to Zundao Town, and in the next day brought large-scale equipments and tents within 18 hours into the region to carry out relief work. At that time, a large number of volunteers in the disaster areas were doing a lot of hard work only with simple tools, so the arrival of large-scale equipment had cause no small sensation. From May 17 to September, Vanke totally sent five groups of volunteers to the Zundao Town for relief work, among which the early work was disaster relief and post-disaster was reconstruction.

In July 2009, we evaluated a teacher training program in Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Region in Sichuan. The program was funded by Vanke Group with two million yuan, and it started in 2007, which was before the Wenchuan Earthquake.

The above comparison may shock our traditional thinking. However, the essence of the issue lies in that there are two approaches for the enterprises to engage in social welfare work. One approach of the traditional path is to donate money to government departments or government-led sectors to undertake social welfare actions. The other approach is that the enterprises themselves go into the community, through their own personal actions, their funding for small NGOs or establishment of their own Foundation, to engage in socializing welfare actions.

The former approach is the traditional path in Chinese society. Since thousands of years ago, it has been the dominant mode of engaging in public interest actions in local community. This model reached its peak in the planned economy era, which reflects the characteristics of state-control society, and we may call it "governmental welfare." The Governmental welfare, simply to express, is that the society pays for the government to do things. The latter model is at its own expense the society works in person and dominates the work. So this model can be called "socializing welfare."

Two Different Mechanisms

Let's begin from the enterprises which are the principles of social welfare actions. After donations, donors always have some basic requirements for the use of charitable funds. We ever made a report with the title of "Report on Corporate Social Responsibilities for Relief Work in Earthquake" after the Wenchuan Earthquake, in which we concluded five principles of the requirements. They are:

- Principle of Credibility: All the donations should be properly used rather than squandered.
- Principle of Participation and Decision-making: The donors hope they can independently determine the use of donations, or at least participate in the process of making decision.
- Principle of Profession: All the donations should be professionally used.
- Principle of Clarity: The purposes of using donations should be clear and specific.
- Principle of Promptness: The use of donations should be prompt and speedy, but not become a "dammed lake".

Among them, the later three principles apply to all organizations. No matter governments, NGOs or enterprises themselves, they all follow these three principles. While the applications of the former two principles contain a delicate path forks: it depends on the operator is government or community. In the case of socializing welfare, enterprises will operate the social welfare actions themselves or finance social organizations (such as NGOs) to do for them. However, the common feature of the two paths is that the former two basic principles always need to be met.

First, we turn into the principle of credibility. When an enterprise is conducting donation, the recipient can be A or B, which much depends on who is more credible in the view of the donor. Here, what we are not saying is not enterprises will or must place more trust in the government or the opposite, but that enterprises do have the right to choose. From this right, it develops a new set of mechanisms: In order to get adequate donations, all the potential recipients begin to increase their credibility, so that they can win more trust from society, which will bring them more donations. The credibility here mainly refers to that the funds should not be squandered or washed away. Of course, it also includes a wider range of content, such as the professional capacity. As a result, depending on the selection of donors, it will produce a series of similar incentives as in the market, which inspire people to be more dedicated to the social welfare.

Seeing from a more general perspective, donors can be enterprises as well as the public. And the public's requirements for credibility can also urge the social welfare organizations to be increasingly credible. Therefore, we can see that the role the public plays in the process of choosing social welfare organizations is no other than social selection. Moreover, the core of the operating mechanism of socializing welfare is absolutely the mechanism of social selection.

In the case of governmental welfare, the sole recipient of donation is the government, thus making the use of donations lacks of social selection pressures. So in that case, the credibility of welfare actions will easily decline in the process of using donations. However, it has nothing to do with the Government's clean, but only a result of lack of corresponding mechanisms.

Socializing welfare: the public have more rights to participate into the welfare actions

Let's look at the second principle mentioned above: Principle of Participation and Decision-making. Donors want to obtain the right to participate into the social welfare actions or even the right to make decision independently. It will give them a sense that they have participated in social welfare actions in person, which is referred to public

participation.

Public participation is a worthwhile thing for both enterprises and the public. For enterprises, public participation can be an important business management manner. In the process of public participation, it will prompt employees to identify themselves with the enterprises, as well as enable them to have a sense of self-significance. For the business owners who conduct donations, the same feeling exists. It will urge them to really throw themselves into social welfare actions. In a more popular term, it is to say that in social welfare actions, "the more donations, the more happiness", which is also the essence of socializing welfare. The case of employees also applies to the public. In the process of autonomously undertaking the social welfare actions, the participation will realize the public's self-worth, as well as generate an important source of meaning in the era of meaning loss.

Compared the situations aforesaid, if enterprises can only donate their money to the governments, the donators will have different feelings:

"When employees conduct donations, they will compare each of their donations to colleagues at all levels, and the vertical comparison is most important, which means the donation you have made should be neither more than your bosses nor less than your lower levels.

"I think some of the contributions are not out of their own adoption, people are not voluntary. If others all make donations, you'd better follow them. So, under the name of charity, you have to do something you are will not to do under normal circumstances. Both over and less are inappropriate. Charity must be out of donator's own accord, and something you really intend to do, that's the way it should be."

"Comparative studies show that in the respective social welfare actions, it seems Chinese entrepreneurs always donate less money than foreign entrepreneurs under the same situations. Actually, this is a huge mistake. As a matter of fact, every year we have to pay a lot of money to those charity associations, which is our duty. In foreign countries, they call this charity. While in China, we must take it as an obligation."

In social welfare actions, independent operation is the highest level of participation. Considering the cost and professional level of actions, independent operations are not always necessarily required. When the cost is comparatively high or it requires the operator to be highly professional, people will donate their money to other social organizations. Even so, donators will still have adequate qualification of participation, which is precisely the difference between the two kind recipients of donations, social organizations or governments. In the social selection mechanism, social organizations will increasingly take into account the interests of donors. In other words, they will actively meet the requirements of the five principles that donors insist in.

We can see that in the socializing welfare mechanism, the donors will usually participate in the following manner: they are invited to visit the project site; they will receive a detailed report on the project; they have the right to inquire the progress of the project, and so on. At least, such a settlement is not only the bottom line but also a guarantee of the essence of the participation: This is the enterprises' own decision, which is out of their free will.

Socializing welfare: Adding a bond of love into the society

In the socializing welfare mechanism, the bond of love will be established between donors and recipients, project operators and recipients. Therefore, the socializing welfare will lead to promotion of the friendly relationship within the public.

The governmental welfare will encourage the public to be grateful for our country. However, this is not all we want. If the public lack the trust for fraternity, such a society needs to be improved.

After the Wenchuan earthquake, what most impressed a disaster-relief NGO was that when they went to help people in disaster areas, in the first instance, people really doubted their intention rather expressed their gratitude. What they were thinking was how could there be such a good thing. In other words, in that time people did not believe there had a certain degree of formal help among the public.

The socializing welfare actions can produce a positive effect for the indifference, mistrust between people. From this sense, as "heart of the society", NGOs precisely demonstrate the irreplaceable role of socializing welfare.

Conclusion

When the resources of the society can be more independently operated in the mechanism of socializing welfare, we can expect to see the emergence of a series of positive effects:

The participation of the public into social welfare actions will make the social welfare benefit both donors and volunteers. And applied that to enterprises, it also can promote enterprises to utilize the benefits of social welfare actions into corporation management, as well as improve the corporation management through socializing welfare actions.

For the entire society, the bond of love is more easily to be constructed through socializing welfare actions.

From the perspective of efficiency, what more important is that the socializing welfare actions can establish a set of social selection mechanisms, thus comprehensively improving the credibility and ability of using donations.

ⁱ <http://house.qq.com/a/20080606/000002.htm>: ” Wang Shi unconditionally apologizes that he is still very Sentimental and need further self-cultivation in the future.”