



CUSP Update¹²

工作通讯

2014.12.23

China-US Strategic Philanthropy (CUSP) Annual Workshop IV

**Beijing, China
August 28-29, 2014**

SUMMARY NOTES

An air of optimism and excitement prevailed at the fourth annual CUSP Workshop this August at the elegant new Stanford Center on the campus of Peking University (PKU). The feeling of progress in China's philanthropic sector was palpable as the workshop reviewed changes to the flow of private sector philanthropy and discussed plans to make it easier for private donors, poverty relief workers, and NGOs to operate. Aided by a strong desire among China's leading successful business people to give back, philanthropy in China is poised to gain prominence and contribute to China's re-emergence as a global leader. Joining Chinese philanthropists in their enthusiasm for innovation were American donors and foundation leaders at the workshop who are also eager to collaborate on projects that will benefit citizens of both countries and the world. How is philanthropy changing and what is its potential impact? How can philanthropists collaborate and encourage these changes? These and other questions dominated the agenda at the workshop attended by more than 100 Chinese and American public and private foundation leaders, representatives from research institutes and nonprofits, students of philanthropy, and leaders of donor advisory groups and social entrepreneur funds. The question and answer sessions stimulated particularly informative discussions, and the end of the two-day conference witnessed plans for exchanges and collaboration in multiple areas, as well as enthusiastic support for CUSP to continue to thrive.

How is philanthropy changing?

As the individual speakers and panels made their presentations, four areas of change began to emerge, categorized roughly as: 1) Changes in the Philosophy of Philanthropy, 2) Organizations, 3) The Social Contract, and 4) Technology, which cuts across and supports change in the other three areas.

Philosophy

China's re-emergence as a global leader is helping to revive its tradition of philanthropy, aided by a strong desire among China's successful business leaders to give back.

- New wealth in China is a game changer both domestically and globally. Among the successful business leaders are a growing number of committed private philanthropists with clear values-driven approaches to giving, similar to the emergence of philanthropy in the US 100 years ago.
- As wealth in China transitions from the first to the second generation, there is an emerging need for "moral mentorship" to understand values and personal heritage. The idea of "legacy" is becoming extremely important.

Wealthy people are bringing new passion and innovation to the sector. "Philanthro-capitalism" mirrors the way business operates in the capitalist world.

- Leading Chinese philanthropist LU Dezhi explained his theory of "the spirit of capitalism," in which capitalism works for the good of mankind. Those who benefit from capitalism increasingly see giving back as an integral part of being wealthy. LU said, *I want to speak on behalf of the rich, but work on behalf of the poor.*
- Social venture philanthropy is well-suited to China, and opportunities are expanding in Beijing and beyond.

Organizations

Foundations and other philanthropic infrastructure have multiplied over the past 10 years.

- Philanthropic leaders and practitioners in both China and the US are becoming more professional, as illustrated by the widespread adoption of measurement systems, business practices, and professional strategic development.
- Enhancing professionalism and accountability has become the No. 1 priority for foundations in China, and is an area of great importance in the US as well.
- There are 120,000 private foundations in the US, with the first ones established a century ago. China has 2,627 private foundations, all established in the past decade.
- The public in China is questioning where their donations go and if there is better way to use those donations. Inspired by the index created by the Foundation Center in the US, the China Foundation Center established the first Foundation Transparency Index (FTI) to measure the transparency and accountability of foundations. The disclosure rate of foundations rose from 16% in 2010 to 90% last year.
- Chinese foundation executives with rich business experience are looking for ways to apply market approaches to improve organizational structure as well as to provide better service to donors and the public.
- China's growing philanthropic industry needs to increase the number of professionals who receive decent salaries instead of counting on good will and pro-bono services.
- Today, philanthropists everywhere tend to be more knowledgeable and want to be deeply engaged rather than simply writing a check. They are looking for solutions-based approaches and are impatient with just reacting and tinkering on the edges of today's major

issues; they are willing to make bigger bets and take bolder actions.

- Direct giving by individuals has always been the greatest source of philanthropy, amounting to \$229 billion in the US — 81% of total giving — in 2012. There are many new players, including not only NGOs and government agencies, but also individual citizens, scientists and engineers, multinational corporations, enterprising small businesses, and others eager to get involved in social change.

Social entrepreneurship and impact investing have joined venture philanthropy as different ways to organize financial and human resources for social good.

- There is growing interest in the China market among international impact investors.
- However, most of them are having difficulty finding projects or social enterprises with a large enough scale to invest in.
- Capital, whether grants or small loans, can play an important role in supporting social enterprises and nonprofits in China at this nascent but rapidly growing stage.
- Some investors, researchers and social entrepreneurs, especially in the US, question whether impact investing is really having an impact: is it possible to make a profit and make the world a better place at the same time?

The changing philanthropic environment and government attitudes toward nonprofits in China is requiring foreign foundations operating in China to rethink their roles and strategies.

- With the growing power of domestic philanthropy and new ways of governance in philanthropy, the traditional operating space for foreign foundations in China is shrinking.
- They need to activate their soft power by identifying neglected areas, such as marginalized communities, by spreading best practices, and by helping to shape innovative ideas.

Technology

Technology enables donors to be loyal to a cause, not an organization.

- The recent “Ice Bucket Challenge” was the most mentioned topic at the CUSP workshop this year. The campaign originated in the US in late July and raised over \$40 million within a month. The campaign spread to China just 20 days after the US and quickly raised more than the total amount of donations received for ALS in China during the entire previous year. This money is being used to set up a new foundation to support people with ALS and other diseases in China.
- Digital-age fundraising allows loyalty to a cause, more than an organization.

Social media is changing the way philanthropy is carried out.

- Facebook, Twitter, Weixin (WeChat) and other social media are increasing the scale and impact of crowd funding efforts. Crowd-funding platforms raised \$2.7 billion and successfully funded more than 1 million campaigns globally in 2012, and some forecast an 81% increase in global crowd-funding volumes in 2013.
- China has vast numbers of passionate young people using social media and crowd funding, and huge stores of enthusiasm and energy to address many social challenges at the

grassroots level.

- China also has 600 million netizens (citizens using the internet) and increasing numbers of successful cases of activating digital tools to spread philanthropy, such as the “free lunch initiative.”
- Active participation by the public can transform philanthropy by reducing reliance on government action for disaster relief and other social needs.
- However, these new on-line communities require the invention of a spectrum of rights, new norms for respecting those rights, and new forms of governance to manage digital data for the public good.
- Phenomena such as crowd-sourced funding could hinder the kind of long-term thinking that is needed in order to structure philanthropy so that it has maximum impact.

Social Contract

While overall the laws and regulations governing philanthropy in China are moving in a promising direction, grassroots organizations still struggle for relief from fees and taxes.

- Data from the Ministry of Civil Affairs indicates that 540,000 registered nonprofit organizations added 57 billion RMB to China’s national GDP by the end of 2013. Still, this is less than 1% of China's total GDP, and compares with 10% in the U.S.
- At the same time, total giving by more than 4,000 public and private foundations exceeded 70 billion RMB. A large amount of this funding has flowed back to the government in the form of fees and taxes.
- Government outsourcing of contracts to nonprofits has increased, but these contracts often come with high commission fees; grant-making foundations are still rare in China.
- Continuing to advance the philanthropic infrastructure in China, including issues such as tax reform, will help both operating foundations and grant making foundations with incentives for more effective giving.

The 3rd Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee restarted social reform in China. The goal of establishing an effective “social governance system” indicated that government, social organizations and citizens are partners and must work together to build a harmonious society.

- The drafting of a new Charity Law will finally be taken up by the People’s Congress Legal Council to facilitate more effective operations by foundations and nonprofit organizations in the social service area.
- In 2012, Shenzhen took the lead in legislative innovation by drafting a local Charity Regulation, which provided a framework for future practice.
- Pilot legislation has since then been drafted and tested at provincial and major city levels, including Beijing and Shaanxi.
- At the same time, central and local governments are increasingly interested in purchasing services provided by nonprofits as a way to support the growth of the sector.

How can the philanthropic sectors in China and the US work together to react to these changes?

Traditional philanthropies need to learn how to work in today's 21st century environment.

- In both China and the US, the new philanthropy is younger and more nimble. There are more wealthy individuals and more vehicles for mobilizing resources, individuals have greater agency, platforms and networks are often more suitable for social change than are large institutions, and technology enables the rapid exchange and development of ideas as well as quick access to financial resources.
- For emerging philanthropy in China this means trying to co-create new approaches with our current partners and with new partners, including the private sector and government.
- Today's challenges cannot be successfully addressed by philanthropy alone, nor by the private sector or government alone. We must find ways to collaborate. This requires building trust and finding a common language to describe our shared goals, along with an understanding of how all parties need to bring their best resources to bear on common challenges.
- We need to rethink the top-down nature of much of traditional philanthropy.
- We need to work toward a type of collaboration where funders, grantees, and beneficiaries are in a more equitable learning and information sharing loop that truly brings the “front line” perspective and voice into the whole philanthropic process.

Work is important at all levels to form partnerships and increase mutual understanding of the challenges and best practices among Chinese and American philanthropists.

- The East-West Philanthropists Summit hosted at the East-West Center in Honolulu this year opened a new arena in strategic China-US cooperation by philanthropic leaders. Chinese philanthropists commented that the US experience can help make their giving more effective. Collaboration means philanthropists from the two countries can identify issues and develop projects that leverage each other's strengths.
- CUSP can serve as a unique platform for knowledge sharing at the working level.

One example of effective collaboration among stakeholders to address a common issue is place-based philanthropy, such as community foundations.

- Community foundations have a long history in the US and a rich database of best practices to share.
- The Chinese government wants to promote the concept of community foundations. There is a big space with a growing middle class in large- and middle-sized cities in China: they don't have strong ties with their communities; they want to give but don't know how.
- Community foundations can bridge the gap and help build lasting relationships between donors and causes.

Chinese philanthropic leaders are eager to learn from and catch up with the US and other countries. At the same time, China has a rich tradition of philanthropy that deserves a close

examination of its own ways of giving. It's time for Chinese philanthropists to step up and contribute to the global community.

- Chinese participants pointed out several areas where they wish to learn and benefit from the US experience: law and taxation for nonprofits, community foundations and new models of social investment such as social impact bonds and impact measurement.
- Chinese participants also commented on the noticeable gap in mindset between philanthropic leaders and practitioners in the two countries: while Americans talk about models, standards, and tools to make the sector more professional, Chinese are still focusing largely on the lack of talented people and reliable nonprofit organizations.
- At the same time, Chinese philanthropists are learning how to collaborate on global issues.
- Pioneers such as the Lao Niu Foundation and the Huamin Charity Foundation have launched scholarship programs in the US and Canada.

Philanthropy has the power to improve China-US understanding.

- The wisest donors and practitioners from the two countries need to build strategic relationships beyond just the exchange of information.
- Despite the major differences between the two countries that have resulted in different development models, we can find common values through philanthropy.
- By highlighting the successes and innovations in the philanthropic arena, we can work to increase public understanding.
- Just four years old, the CUSP platform has brought together leading philanthropists and practitioners from the two countries and increased high-level discussions on how to improve the philanthropic infrastructure. We are expecting more exchange and collaboration in the coming year including:
 - o expansion of Social Venture Partners (SVP) to its second chapter city in China;
 - o Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors (RPA) to help with the Lao Niu Foundation's strategic planning
 - o study tour and internship opportunities at the Hawaii Community Foundation and East-West Center
 - o a proposal to hold the fifth annual CUSP Workshop at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii on August 27-28, 2015.

The fourth CUSP workshop was jointly hosted by the China Philanthropy Research Institute (CPRI), the East-West Center (EWC), and the Stanford Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society (PACS). Several donors also contributed to making this workshop possible:

- Feng Zhe, Founder & President of the Beijing Sihai Confucius Academy
- Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors
- Selig Sacks, Co-Chair of the US/Greater China Law Firm, Foley & Lardner.

CUSP is an inclusive partnership of more than 45 organizations working with philanthropy in the US and/or China. The US CUSP Secretariat is based at the East-West Center in Honolulu and the China CUSP Secretariat is based at the China Philanthropy Research Institute in Beijing. The CUSP Mission is to promote communication, exchange and collaboration between the philanthropic sectors of China and the US in order to ensure the best use of resources and maximize the benefits to society as a whole. This CUSP Update is published by the CUSP Secretariat and sent to all CUSP participants and others who express an interest in it. The schedule is determined by when there is news to share. Your suggestions and comments are welcome any time. CUSPpartnership@gmail.com



CUSP Update¹²

工作通讯

2014.12.23

第四届“中美战略慈善”年度工作坊

中国 北京

2014年8月28日-29日

纪要

2014年8月，第四届“中美战略慈善”年度工作坊在北京大学内典雅的斯坦福中心隆重召开。工作坊自始至终洋溢着对两国慈善事业未来发展乐观、期待的气氛。工作坊回顾了慈善行业所发生的巨大转变，并探讨了如何让包括捐赠人、扶贫工作者以及各类公益慈善组织在内的机构和个人发挥更大作用的策略。中国的商业领袖们迫切希望能够回馈社会，中国慈善事业蓄势待发，将会为中国重新成为全球领导力量助一臂之力。参会的美国慈善家以及基金会领导人也和中国慈善家一样，对公益领域的创新充满热情。他们希望与中方进一步的合作，开展能够惠及两国人民乃至全世界的项目。慈善行业正在发生什么样的改变？这些改变会产生怎样的潜在影响？慈善家应该如何合作来促成这些积极的改变？与会的一百多位来自中美公募与私募基金会、研究机构、公益机构、捐赠人顾问组织及社会创投机构的代表和学生就这些问题以及其他相关问题进行了探讨。工作坊问答环节对一些信息和细节进行了特别详尽的讨论。两天的工作坊促成了多个领域的交流与合作意向，也见证了各方对“中美战略慈善”平台的热情支持。

慈善行业正在发生什么样的改变？

与会者和发言人分享并总结了以下四点变化：

1) 慈善理念 2) 慈善公益机构 3) 社会契约 4) 技术。其中技术作为其他三点的支撑贯穿始终。

慈善理念

中国作为新崛起的全球范围的领导者，需要重振慈善传统。中国一部分成功的商业领袖强烈地希望能够回报社会。

- 中国的新兴财富正在改变中国乃至全球的游戏规则。在成功的商业领袖中间，越来越多的慈善家对于慈善事业有着清晰的价值定位，与 100 年前慈善事业在美国兴起时的状况非常相似。
- 随着中国的财富拥有者从第一代进入到第二代，迫切需要有关价值观和家族传承方面的道德指引。“遗产”将逐渐成为非常重要的概念。

财富拥有者正在给慈善行业注入创意和新的激情。“Philanthro-capitalism（慈善资本主义）”正是借鉴了企业在资本世界的运作方式。

- 中国著名慈善家卢德之先生阐述了他对“资本精神”的理解。他提出，社会越发展，资本精神就越发达，越会为多数人服务，走向共享。卢德之先生还表示说，“我愿意为富人说话，为穷人办事。”
- 社会创投是非常适合中国的操作方式，并正在北京乃至全国不断扩大。

慈善公益机构

在过去的十年间，基金会和慈善公益机构的数量成倍增长。

- 中美两国的慈善界领军人物以及相关从业人员的专业化程度越来越高，这一点可以从各种评估体系的普及、商业运作手段的引入以及专业化战略发展中看出。
- 对于中国的基金会而言，首要任务是提高专业水平和问责制度，这一点在美国也非常重要。
- 在过去的一个世纪中，美国成立了 12 万个私募慈善基金会，而在中国过去的十年里就成立了 2627 个私募基金会。
- 中国的公众正在拷问捐赠的去向以及这些善款是否可以有更好的用途。在美国基金会中心透明指数的启发下，中国基金会中心建立了第一个基金会透明指数（FTI）用来衡量基金会的透明度和问责能力。基金会的信息披露率由 2010 年的 16% 上升到了去年的 90%。
- 具有丰富商业经验的中国基金会高层管理人员都在寻找多种途径，希望把以往的成功商业运作手法带入基金会管理之中，以改善机构管理，并向捐助者和公众提供更好的服务。

- 中国慈善业的迅速发展急需更多的专业人才，而提升这些专业人才的薪酬才是留住他们的关键，而不是依靠良好的意愿和无偿服务。

- 今天，全世界的慈善家们已经不满足于写几张支票。他们学识广博，希望能深入地参与到慈善行动中。他们对当今应对重大事件的迟钝反应以及亡羊补牢式的做法已经失去耐心，为此不断探寻以解决问题为主要目标的方法和途径。他们愿意做出更大的尝试，并采取更大胆的行动。

- 在美国，来自个人的捐赠是善款的最大来源。2012年，个人捐赠额度达到了2290亿美元，占当年总捐赠额的81%。慈善行业现在有了很多新的成员，其中不仅有非政府组织和政府机构，同时也包括私人捐赠者、科学家、设计师、跨国公司、中小企业和其他渴望改变社会环境的个人。

无论是社会企业精神、影响力投资还是公益创投，都给公益带来了与以往不同的、有效使用资金以及创业资源的方式。

- 全球影响力投资者对中国市场的兴趣正在提升。

- 尽管如此，他们很难找到合适的项目或者有一定规模的社会企业去投资。

- 在中国，无论是资助、捐赠还是小额贷款，都可以发挥重要的作用去支持正处于成长期内的社会企业或非营利组织。

- 尤其是在美国，一些投资者、研究人员和社会企业家开始质疑影响力投资是否产生了任何影响：真的有既能赢利又可以使世界变得更加美好的事情吗？

中国不断变化的环境和政府对非营利组织的态度促使在华外国基金会重新思考在中国的角色和战略方向。

- 日益强大的中国慈善事业和对于慈善事业治理的新方式，使得在华外国基金会的传统操作空间逐渐缩小。

- 这些国外基金会需要激发他们的软实力，寻找并发现未被惠及的领域（如边缘化群体等），传播最佳范例，支持创新理念等。

技术

技术可以协助捐助者从关注一个组织进一步成为一项事业的支持者。

- “冰桶挑战”是今年工作坊上最热门的话题。该活动自七月下旬从美国开始，在短短一个月内就筹集了超过4千万美元的善款。仅20天之后该活动就到达中国，筹集到的募捐

很快超过了中国“渐冻人症”上一年度的募捐总额。这些来自中国的捐款将被用于创立一个新的基金会，以资助中国患有“渐冻人症”和其他疾病的患者。

- 数字时代的筹款方式可以让捐助者从关注一个组织进一步成为一项事业的支持者。

社交媒体正在改变慈善的运作方式。

- 脸书、推特、微博、微信等其他社交媒体大幅度的增加了众筹的规模和影响力。2012年，众筹平台在全球范围所筹集的资金已经达到了27亿美元，并成功支持了超过100万个公益活动。有预计指出2013年全球范围众筹规模将会同比增长81%。

- 中国拥有着一批富有激情的年轻人，他们善用社交媒体和其他众筹形式。草根阶层有充足的热情和精力去对应许多社会挑战。

- 中国拥有6亿的网民以及越来越多的运用数字化工具来传播慈善事业的成功案例，免费午餐就是一个很好的例子。

- 公众的积极参与可以改变以往单方面依靠政府赈灾提供社会需求的慈善救助方式。
- 与此同时，这些新的线上社区急需创建新的规范来治理数字时代的公益行为。

- 众筹方式逐渐升温也存在一个隐患，那就是忽略了战略慈善以及获得最大影响力的长远考量。

社会契约

虽然就中国总体而言，政府的政策、法律、法规等都在向着一个好的方向发展，但草根机构仍在为了减轻税收等其他费用的负担而奋斗。

- 民政部的数据显示：截止2013年底，中国54万注册非营利机构的GDP总值为570亿元人民币，不到中国GDP总额的1%。而美国非营利部门的GDP占GDP总额的10%。

- 与此同时，超过4000家公募与私募基金会的捐赠总额超过了700亿人民币。然而其中有很大一部分却是以各种形式流回了政府。

- 政府向公益组织购买服务的情况有所增加，但是这些购买合同通常都附带着高额提成。资助型基金会在中国仍然为数不多。

- 税制改革等对公益部门基础设施的进一步完善可以促进和鼓励资助型基金会和操作型基金会更有效地做公益。

十八届三中全会提出需要重新启动社会体制改革，建立一个有效的“社会治理体制”。社会治理理念表明的是政府、社会组织、公民等多个主体能够共同合作来建设和谐社会。

- 人大法律委员会将会牵头负责起草新的慈善法，以更好地支持在社会服务领域的基金会和公益组织。
- 深圳于 2012 年针对当地的慈善团体率先起草了慈善事业促进条例，为未来相关法律法规的制定提供了参考。
- 包括北京、陕西在内的地方政府都开始了相关立法创新实践。
- 政府向公益组织购买服务的情况有所增加，为公益部门的发展提供了资源。

中国和美国的慈善组织如何合作以应对这些变化？

传统慈善需要学习如何更好地在 21 世纪的环境中工作。

- 中美两国一些新的慈善机构正在崭露头角。越来越多拥有财富的个人和组织可以为公益提供资源。与大型机构相比，有着优良人脉和平台的个人更有能力促进社会的积极转变。同时技术革新也为创意的快速交流和发展以及资源对接助了一臂之力。
- 对于新兴的中国慈善事业而言，这意味着我们需要和包括商业部门及政府在内的新老合作伙伴一起找到新的慈善运作方式。
- 当今社会的各种问题仅仅依靠慈善组织或者某个私营部门、政府是无法应对的。我们需要寻求合作，在彼此间建立起足够的信任，并且找到共同的目标，相互理解，才可以把各方的资源综合在一起，团结一致去面对各种挑战。
- 我们需要对传统慈善自上而下的行为方式进行重新思考。
- 我们需要寻找到一个方法可以让资助方、受赠方和受益人在一个相对平等的平台上学习及信息共享，从而可以帮助慈善组织获取这些来自于“第一线”的信息和声音。

在中美慈善家之间建立各个层次的合作关系，增加相互理解，应对挑战，分享最佳范例。

- 今年在夏威夷东西方中心举办的东西方慈善论坛开启了中美慈善界领袖战略合作的新舞台。中国的慈善家评论说，美国的经验可以使我们成长得更快。而合作对于中美慈善家来说意味着发现共同课题、并利用各方的优势来开发项目。
- “中美战略慈善” (CUSP) 作为一个独特的平台，可以提供分享实践经验的机会。

利益相关者通过合作来应对共同关注社会问题的一个例子就是基于地域的慈善，例如社区基金会。

- 社区基金会在美国拥有着悠久的历史，有非常丰富的案例数据库可以分享。
- 中国政府希望能够推动社区基金会的概念。在中国的大中型城市，成长中的中产阶级没有与其所在的社区建立起紧密的联系，所以当他们的想捐赠时，却找不到方向。
- 社区基金会可以弥补这个空白，并帮助捐助者和项目建立长期关系。

中国的慈善家们非常渴望能够学习并赶超美国以及其他国家。与此同时，中国的慈善传统历史悠久，值得去深入地研究、探讨。中国的慈善家需要走出国门，来关注全球性的社会问题。

- 中国慈善家希望借鉴和学习的美国经验包括：非营利组织的法律和税收、社区基金会和社会投资的新模式（例如社会效益债券和影响力评估等等）。
- 中国的与会者还谈到慈善家和从业人员在两国之间存在着观念上的差异。美国慈善家们通常都在谈论怎样运用模式、标准和工具去促使慈善行业变得更专业，而中国慈善家们很大程度上仍然停留在考虑怎样解决非营利组织内的人才匮乏问题。
- 中国的慈善家们正在学习怎样通过合作寻求解决全球问题。一些领军者包括老牛基金会和惠民慈善基金会分别在美国和加拿大建立了奖学金项目。

慈善事业能够助力中美之间的相互理解。

- 两国的慈善家和专业人员需要建立战略性合作伙伴关系，而不是仅仅停留在互换信息的阶段。
- 虽然两国之间的差异造成了两国不同的发展模式，我们还是能通过慈善事业而寻找到相同的价值观。
- 通过聚焦慈善领域的成功与创新，我们能够增加公众对慈善事业的了解。
- “中美战略慈善” (CUSP) 平台成立至今只有四年，但已经成功地将两国的公益慈善领袖和实践家们连接到了一起，并且使两国高层之间有更多机会进行关于改善慈善事业基础设施的对话。2015年，我们期待“中美战略慈善”平台成员有更多的交流与合作。这些计划项目包括：
 - “社会尝新投资伙伴” (SVP) 在中国进入第二个城市
 - 洛克菲勒慈善顾问公司 (RPA) 协助老牛基金会制定战略计划
 - 在夏威夷社区基金会和东西方中心的参观交流以及实习的机会

- o 2015年8月27-28日计划在夏威夷东西方中心举办第五届“中美战略慈善”年度工作坊

第四届“中美战略慈善”年度工作坊由中国公益研究院、东西方中心、斯坦福大学慈善与公民社会中心共同主办。

在此特别鸣谢此届工作坊其他捐赠人：

- 冯哲，四海教育·四海传播机构创办人
- 洛克菲勒慈善顾问公司
- 萨思力，美国富理达律师事务所中美公司业务部联席主席

“中美战略慈善”是一个由中美慈善界超过四十五家机构结成的开放性合作网络，其中美秘书处分别设于北京的中国公益研究院与夏威夷檀香山的美国东西方中心。“中美战略慈善”的使命是推动中美慈善界的沟通、交流与合作，以期达到资源的最佳利用以及社会整体利益的最大化。《“中美战略慈善”工作通讯》由“中美战略慈善”秘书处编写，与“中美战略慈善”交流平台的所有参与者以及对本交流平台感兴趣的其他各方分享。每期发布日期根据相关新闻发生时间而定。欢迎您随时对我们的工作提出宝贵建议与意见。您可以将反馈发送到以上电子邮箱。