

# Newsletter

ISRAELI CENTER FOR THIRD SECTOR RESEARCH

BEN - GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV



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## The Israeli Third Sector and Civil Society Journal (provisional title)

The Israeli third sector, one of the largest in the world population-wise, is undergoing many changes in the past years, evolving into a professional sector, influencing Israeli society and decision making. The changes are mirrored by the growing number of researchers and disciplines that are

discovering third sector and civil society research, by the demand for empirical research and the study analysis and examination of the sector.

We perceive the new journal as a vehicle that will provide a showcase for the research

carried out in Israel. A stage for the consolidation of Israeli knowledge in the field, an arena for informed discussions and in a supporting role of the development of the discipline and academic recognition. The journal will deliberate on issues at the heart of social developments and structural changes that occur in most democracies in the past decade, through articles that connect between theory and practice, literature

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### ICTR hosted NPO delegation from Latin America



ICTR hosted a delegation from Latin American non profit organizations, which came on a study mission to learn about the Israeli third sector and volunteering in Israel. The delegation was organized by the Instituto Cultural Israeli-Ibero-Americano and funded by Inter American Development Bank (IDB).

#### **Standing from left to right (front row):**

*Herzel Inbar (Israel), Valeria Israelson (Israel), Edith Elhanani (Israel), Hadas Blinder (Israel), Michele Monroy (Guatemala), Rita Meoño (Costa Rica), Alicia Zanotti de Savanti (Argentina), Silvia Landers (Bolivia), María Inés Abrile de Vollmer (Argentina), Priscila Cruz (Brasil), Adys Then Marte (Rep. Dominicana), Agustin Carrizosa (Paraguay), Benny Gidron (Israel), Deby Babis (Israel).*

#### **Standing from left to right (back row):**

*Daniel Zider (USA), Alan Wagenberg (USA), Magda Cruz Aparicio (Peru), Sebastián Gatica (Chile), Jesus Azcargorta (Venezuela), Gabriel Mops (USA), Carlos Andres Jimenez Barragan (Colombia), Hagai Katz (Israel)*

### Correction

We would like to apologize to Ms. Deby Babis and the readers, due to printing error Ms. Babis' article **Bypassing the Melting Pot?** printed in the last issue was erroneous. We are therefore reprinting the article in its correct format.

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Save the Date

ICTR's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March, 2006

## Director's Column

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The opening of an academic school year is always exciting, even for us veterans. ICTR has plenty of reasons to be excited as we expect to have an interesting and challenging academic year.

**People.** After four years at UCLA where he has completed his PhD, Dr. Hagai Katz, has returned. Dr. Katz was the founder and the first director of the 'Third Sector Database'. Dr. Katz has an appointment at the Business Administration Department and will be a part of the teaching staff of the Nonprofit Management specialization. Concurrently he will take part in a number of research projects at ICTR. He already has some interesting ideas on constructing a system which will enable receiving an ongoing and updated view of the sector. Next to those who return are those who leave. We are saying goodbye to Sara Silberstein, the tireless executive director of the VNPS. In her position at the executive director of the VNPS, Sara has advanced

the nonprofit sector admirably, and the relations between the ICTR and VNPS thrive. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Sara for her contribution and wish her luck in her next endeavors.

**Research.** Esther Levinson's research on organizations in the field of food security in Israel 2004 which has recently been published, was discussed in a symposium held in September (see article on page I) and was widely acknowledged. We expect to publish two additional important studies this year, which I believe will receive no less attention; the first is Dr. Roni Kaufman's research on Social Change Organizations in Israel. This is a first study on that topic which will identify and characterize the phenomenon of social change organizations in Israel. I believe that the study will serve as a basis for additional research in the future. The second is a study I am doing with Yael Elon, Avital Schlanger and Raviv Schwartz on Roles of Philanthropic Foundations in Israel. On the centrality of foundations in this era, there is no need to elaborate further; yet it turns out that our knowledge about them is meager and this study will open a window to their world.

In both cases seminars are planned to discuss the findings. We plan to devote considerable part of our Annual Spring Conference at the end of March 2006, to the issue of foundations in Israel and the world and have invited key international experts in the field to share their insight with us.

**Academic Journal.** The Israeli Third Sector and Civil Society Journal (provisional title) has been launched and we hope to be able to read the first issue towards the end of the current academic year. As the journal editor, Dr. Varda Shiffer has a complex job. It is many times more so because she has to edit a new journal in a new and controversial field as ours. All those who are concerned about the field and understand the importance of a journal, in Hebrew, at this stage of development of the Israeli third sector, wish Varda and the editorial board success, and to all our readers – a happy new year.

**Benjamin Gidron**



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## Observations on nonprofit management

Sara Silberstein-Hipsch\*

In my position as executive director of the umbrella organization of Israeli nonprofit organizations (VNPS) I met many managers of non profit organizations. I considered the different types of management studies taught in courses and universities, but could not make clear cut decision on who the ideal "professional nonprofit director" is, or what his/her background training should be. In my mind I can see my colleagues, highly regarded as successful in the eyes of the organization, the board, cohorts and the media. Colleagues that have received prizes for excellence presented in annual occasions/conferences or ceremonies.

Looking into their educational and training background I found them to hail from a host of disciplines, and trainings, but I could make out two distinct specializations for training for management positions; The first sees the nonprofit organization as a business run enterprise for all means and purposes (excluding profit distribution). The second, sees the organization as a non profit enterprise, a pioneer, a ground breaker, that needs a cultural and organizational environment to encourage volunteering, partnership and group effort to direct a predominantly social mission and vision. This model emphasizes

efficiency, or, for example immediate reduction of workforce due to diminishing funds - to a lesser degree.

These models are extreme and one will not find them in our everyday reality. Third sector organizations are managed mostly by directors with an educational background in business administration, economics, accounting etc. not many have social work education or other social disciplines background, to be fair I must disclose that I myself am a social worker.

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\* Sara Silberstein-Hipsch was the executive director of the umbrella organization of nonprofit organizations in Israel for the past eight years. She has recently ended her tenure at the VNPS. [hipsch@netvision.net.il](mailto:hipsch@netvision.net.il)

# Things I Learned about the Third Sector on my Visit to India and Japan

Benjamin Gidron

During the second semester last year, I used my sabbatical to visit two important Asian countries – India and Japan. In both cases I was the guest of third sector research centers of universities - centers similar to ICTR: in India it was the University of Mysore, situated in a city by the same name, near Bangalore. In Japan I was the guest of the center at the University of Osaka. In both cases I informed my hosts that my primary interest was to learn about the third sector activity in their countries. Thus, except for a few lectures I was asked to give, my hosts prepared an exemplary and commendable visit to third sector organizations where I was able to discuss various issues with lay leaders and professionals. The visit provided an opportunity to learn about third sector activities in completely different settings than those known to us in Israel and other Western countries. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank my hosts Dr. Yashavanta Dongre from Mysore University and Prof. Naoto Yamauchi from Osaka University for their warm hospitality. In the framework of this, short article I can point to only a small part of the experiences and insights I have acquired. I will therefore concentrate on a description of three organizations I visited, whose activities I think can provide an inspiration to Israeli organizations.

**SWYM.** In the 1960's thousands of residents in the region of Mysore had to leave their homes and everyday life, which was based on hunting and collecting of food, because the Indian government erected a dam. 15 years later they were forced to leave their homes for a second time with the proclamation of the land they inhabited as a nature reserve. This community consisted of a people from a very low caste, also in Indian terms, lacking skills that would allow them to integrate successfully into society. The situation became known

to a group of medical students in Mysore University who decided to work with this community, facilitating their integration into society.

Visiting the community 20 years later, one cannot but be impressed by the group's achievements which is taking place within a sophisticated non profit organization. The community has a 60-bed hospital, a clinic for outpatient care and preventive medicine, an open elementary and high school. Beyond these achievements on whose significance I will not elaborate, three management-related factors are notable: (1) the funding of the project is based on local donations (from banks and other financial institutions), self generated income resulting from member activity (service provision, lectures) and government funding. International funding is not sought or accepted - on principle. (2) The group begun its activities as a voluntary, almost spontaneous framework. After 7 years the group members realized that they needed a different organizational framework and begun a strategic planning process. Currently, with the additional expansion of the activities they are undergoing that process for a second time. (3) After having made a breakthrough in service delivery and empowerment of weak populations, the group is working to make their experience available to others. They are trying to expand their activities and have opened a program for training and instruction (in partnership with Mysore University) for professional and lay activists in the third sector. More on this interesting and important project can be read on the project site: [www.svym.net](http://www.svym.net)

## The "Civil Society" Radio Station in Kyoto

In Japan like in Israel there are public and commercial radio stations. The latter's characteristics are well known, when the

advertiser often influences the content. A few years ago in Kyoto, an initiative to establish a non profit radio station was formed. The Japanese law does not prohibit non profit organizations from establishing a radio station but since this was a precedent, receiving the license took four years. Today the station broadcasts 24 hours a day, and is run mostly by communication students together with a small professional team. The station broadcasts 'the voice of civil society'- in which organizations present their activities, projects of partnerships are present on air, and issues for local and national government are discussed. Among other tasks the station also took upon itself the mission to teach the public how to selectively and critically use the media. For examples of the work see the following site: <http://www.radiocafe.jp>

## Local government –third sector support centers

I visited three; Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, but there are about 30 local authorities with such centers. The center consists of a building (or part of one) in which veteran organizations can rent office space and use available facilities (conference hall sitting 300 or smaller conference rooms for 20-30 participants). New organizations or citizens wishing to establish an organization can receive basic office facilities (telephone, facsimile, printing), and of course a mailing address. In addition the center provides consultation services. The advantage of the physical proximity is that it enables and facilitates co-operation and partnership on issues of mutual interest. A mayor establishing such a center can always boast before his constituents about his support of civil society activities in his town. Further information of the center in Kobe can be read in the following site: <http://www.cskobe.com>



# Interview with Dr. Hagai Katz

Eilat Navon

**You have recently returned from UCLA, tell us about your stay.**

In September 2001 I left Israel undertake my doctoral studies at the UCLA School of Public Affairs. During the four year period I lived in Los Angeles, I worked on several studies, primarily on the global civil society, in particular spatial aspects of global civil society and international NGO networks. I wrote my doctoral dissertation on these subjects, under the guidance of Prof. Helmut Anheier. Additionally I took part in search on the nonprofit sector in Los Angeles, and participated in a survey of human services in L.A. Based on survey findings I conducted spatial analysis of gaps in human service provision, and studied the impact of financial stress on strategic decision making in nonprofit organizations .

**What are the major civil society areas researched in the US today?**

Issues that interest American researchers are not different that those that interest researchers in Israel. The major differences are the scope and the historical depth of the research.

Major research is being done today on strategic planning, both at the organization level and at the macro level. Other salient research topics are coalition building and the efficiency of networks, and organizational adaptation to internal and external changes especially due to growing concerns regarding privatization accompanied by government expenditure cuts. Similar issues are researched also by the ICTR in Israel.

There is much research on the role of NGOs in global governance, especially in the past five years. These include the contribution of NGOs to democracy, governance and representation in the global governance system, among others. Some of this research takes a critical stand, examining the neo-colonialist aspects of international NGOs. Not much was written on this subject in Israel, and I intend to start filling this gap.

**You came back a couple of months ago, what are the changes that you see in Israeli society?**

The changes are both good and bad. The continuing economic crisis is causing rising demands for services by nonprofit organizations, and increasing the pressure on them. This is reinforced by the governments' neoliberal economic and social policies. The privatization process adds additional burden on the organizations while at the same time government social and welfare expenditure is cut, leaving the organizations vulnerable and weak in the face of increasing demand and a wider range of tasks to perform.



Dr. Hagai Katz

The factionalism of Israeli society, and consequently of Israeli civil society and third sector, remains unchanged. An example are the social and political differences between "blue shirts" and "orange shirts"\* which are getting more and more polarized. Heterogeneity and pluralism are positive forces, but they must be followed by social systems which produce social capital to bridge over differences, allowing a common ground for disparity. I believe that the civil society organizations in Israel are having difficulties filling this role, and are providing in-group resources only.

Many more coalitions and networks exist today than when I left four years ago, this is commendable and can supply the infrastructure for the development of bridging social capital, if only their creators have an awareness of isolationism and its dangers and a willingness to develop inclusive frameworks that work proactively and strategically.

**How will your stay in the US influence your teaching?**

Due to my involvement in global civil society research, I read what is happening in Israel in a wider context. This allows for a different, more realistic perspective, and helps understand the local importance of what is happening globally, and the importance of international networks. I will bring these outlooks and observations to my classes, exposing my students to a greater range of managerial approaches.

My work analyzing social networks provides me with tools for strategic thinking which views the organization not as an isolated unit but as a team player connected to other players in the field, who are in turn connected to others. This is important in leveraging resources more efficiently. Exposing students to see their organizations through a prism of networks and to think about them strategically will, I believe, contribute to their effectiveness as managers and researchers.

A great tool with which I have worked extensively in the past few years is Geographic Information Systems. GIS enriches our thinking as researchers and managers, opening doors to insights that are not available without it. I hope to be able to expose our students to this approach and its many advantages.

**Dr. Katz will be teaching in the Non Profit Specialization, Dept. of Business Administration, Ben-Gurion University**

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\* Identifying those for and against the disengagement from the Gaza region.

# Researching the Source

## Bypassing the Melting Pot?

### The organization for Latin American immigrants in Israel

Deby Babis<sup>1</sup>

The decision to establish the Organization for Latin American immigrants in Israel, which has today twenty six branches and about one thousand volunteers, was reached in November 1948 at the first conference of Spanish speaking immigrants. To this conference was invited a representative of Keren Hayesod (United Israel Appeal – UIA) and this was his report to the UIA's head office: *"The conference was very impressive. Immigrants from Latin American countries congregated, among them many young people in military uniform. The main point of the conference was the establishment of an organization of immigrants coming from those countries which function will be to encourage immigration, organize it and look after the new immigrants"*<sup>2</sup>.

In the period of the establishment of Israel, the total number of Latin American Immigrants was about 400 people, mostly young who have come to Israel as volunteers to fight the war of independence. Thus is not surprising that two out of the five missions the organization took upon itself would deal directly with soldiers:

- *"To take care of Latin American immigrant soldiers coming to Tel Aviv during their army leave/holiday"*
- *"To ensure that the soldiers will receive on time newspapers from the countries above"*

In order to realize/implement the missions the organization took upon itself, a decision was made *"to establish an office which will be open during all the day"* and also *"to prepare a club in which newspapers from abroad, specially from the 21 Latin*

*American countries (Argentina, etc.), will be available. In order to achieve this at least two rooms will be needed"*.



#### An historical look into the origin of the Israeli third sector

As the research of the third sector deepens and expands, so does the need to illuminate its historic roots, as an understanding that things do not happen by chance or accident but have evolved and consolidated over hundreds and thousands of years of human history. This is also the basis of the decision to add an historic feature to the newsletter providing an additional view point of Israeli third sector research.

Third sector researchers and Israeli historians, occasionally stumble upon certificates and stories which describe organizations and civil entrepreneurs which belong in the framework to what we today call the third sector. Many of the stories will one day become part of extensive research, few will be exposed, but those that will, tell the story of the Israeli third sector- its roots and origins, dilemmas, and sources of inspiration. We welcome our readers' participation in the column by sending certificates, stories and even personal memories which we shall do our best to include in this column.

Please communicate directly with  
Dr. Paula Kabalo at:  
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The importance that was given to the **newspapers from Latin America** is especially surprising since it does not correspond to the melting pot policy of those times, and neither with the Zionist ideology of the Latin American immigrants themselves who supported maximal integration into the Israeli Society. But, in historical retrospective it is possible to see that it was not accidental that the newspapers had a major role in the missions of the new organization, as they were a means to attain another non specified goal – the preservation of the identity and the culture from the countries of origin. Although in 1948 it was not expected to proclaim such a goal, but apparently the need to maintain a collective identity existed and the newspapers supplied a response to it. The newspapers are a significant symbol of collective identity, as they include the Spanish Language, the Latin culture and updates from the country of origin. Additionally, such a decision of creating a club specially for the newspapers, has indirectly created a social and cultural meeting place for Latin American immigrants – a special framework which nourished the different identity.

Although the establishment of the institution was a product of self organization, the connections the founders made with the UIA demonstrate that there was a need for public and national recognition for the organization's activities. It could be mentioned some reasons: starting from the fear that the organization will be perceived as working "behind the back" of the melting pot policy; through the need for recognition as a consolidated separate group; and finally the deep motivation to participate in an active and organized way in the Zionist enterprise – both, involvement in the war by offering specially support for soldiers,

1. Doctoral Student at The Sociology Department at the Hebrew University  
2. See letter from Dr. Alexander Goldstein dated 25-11-48, The Central Zionist Archives, file KH4-1421  
3. See report from the meeting dated 2-12-1948, , The Central Zionist Archives, file KH4-1421

Continued on next page

and in the absorption of new immigrants.

An example for the relationship with the UIA can be found in a meeting which took place a few days after the conference, on December 2nd 1948, with the UIA's representative Dr. Alexander Goldstein, in order to check a potential collaboration between the UIA and the organization for Latin American immigrants.<sup>3</sup> During the meeting Mr. Griebler declared (an Argentinean immigrant and the promoter of the conference) the missions of the new organizations, and surprisingly the representative of the UIA did not express his opposition to the organization's activity despite the fact that it did not fit the main stream of the integration of exiles; on the contrary – he reinforced the initiative by mentioning a precedent "As the Association of German Immigrants in that time also this organization can develop with no doubt a wide activity for the benefit of this land and all of whom aspire to immigrate to it".

In view of the above points, it could be said that although the explicit policy was melting pot which served as "main highway", there was place for pathways which "bypassed melting pot" and which got their expression in the immigrants organizations, in which was preserved the singular culture from the countries of origin even since the first years of the creation of the state. The fact that the government allowed, and even reinforced the existence of the immigrant organizations teaches about the efforts of the state in its first steps in the creation of a balance between the consolidation of a new Israeli identity common to all the immigrants, and between respect and recognition of the function of the culture from the country of origin in the immigration process.



## Save the Date

ICTR's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
Will be held on the  
29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March, 2006  
At the Dead Sea

## Researchers Forum

The researcher's forum met in September for a bi-annual gathering, and hosted Dr. Richard Wamai from the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at Oxford University. Other researchers who presented their work at the meeting were Dr. Hagai Katz who presented findings from his dissertation and Ms. Esther Levinson who presented her research on the mapping of nonprofit organization in the field of food security. The forum decided to convene three times this year.

The Forum's guest, Dr. Richard Wamai from the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at Oxford University, lectured on the transformation of health systems in Kenya and Finland, based on a study made on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in health services provision.

The lecture examined the roles and significance of NGOs in health promotion/prevention and health policy making. Key elements of the NGO health systems' organization development were dealt with in a comparative perspective based on empirical research and policy analysis. According to the research findings, NGOs are firmly at the centre of health policy discourses. The international health trends informs countries' health systems development greatly thus the major similarities in policy developments in the two diverse countries. Findings have a broad relevance to health systems development in advanced welfare states and developing countries in general and in particular for the understanding of the complexities surrounding NGOs in this sub-field of social policy.

Dr. Hagai Katz from the Dept of Business Administration at Ben Gurion University presented findings from his dissertation research, which analyzed the global network of international NGOs in the context of the Neo-Gramscian theory. A network analysis of the interorganizational links between 10,001 international NGOs, demonstrated severe inequalities and gaps in the global presence of INGOs and the density of their interorganizational linkage, while at the same time revealed a highly integrated global network that can serve as an infrastructure for a global social movement. The import of the findings for the prospects of a counter-hegemonic movement rising from this infrastructure and for alleviating gaps in the global governance system were considered, and were concluded with recommendations for strategically advancing global INGO linkages.

Ms. Esther Levison presented major findings from her research on organizations whose main function is the distribution of food for populations who are nutritiously insecure. The research mapped the organizations, by patterns or activities and scope. Findings show fewer organizations in the north and south of the country in comparison to heavily populated urban regions: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and center and Haifa. The research also illustrated that the periphery has a smaller number of assisted populations although it would seem that their potential for need is greater. Support activities include distribution of food staples, prepared meals, operating soup kitchens providing 'food stamps' etc. The organizations encounter difficulties in rising funds and resources but the cooperation between them is limited.



## New in the ICTR Internet Site

Most publications in our catalog are now in full text!

<http://www.bgu.ac.il/ICTR/>

## An active civil community donating time and resources

Israeli non profit organizations in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza region\*

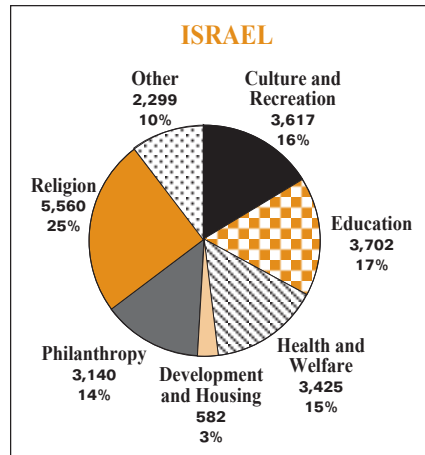
Yael Elon\*\*

The civil society in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza region has dynamic civil- third sector activity in its community. In light of the disengagement from the Gaza region we would like to point out some characteristics of the non profit organization working in these regions.

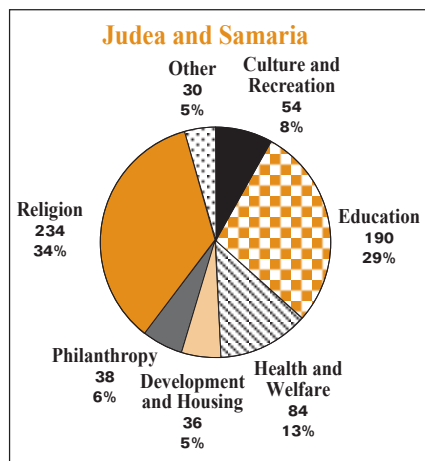
Up until a few years ago it was not possible due of legal reasons to register a nonprofit organization in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza region, and the organization's address had to be registered within the state of Israel. At the ICTR Database we classified the organizations by the place of activity rather than that of registration, as much as it was possible to do so based on the name and goal. The Database shows that 915 registered organizations in the regions, of them 695 were active at the end of 2004, totaling 3.1% of all active third sector organizations in Israel.

Only one organization of those working in the Gaza region was established with direct connection to the disengagement "Katif Region Settlers Council" was established in 2004 in order to strengthen the settlements in the region through civic activities.

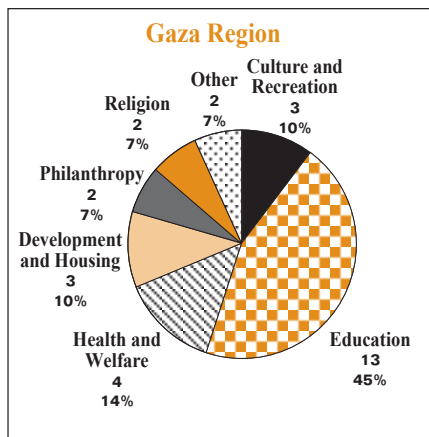
The activity profile of the organizations working in Judea and Samaria are similar



Fields of activity



Fields of activity



Fields of activity

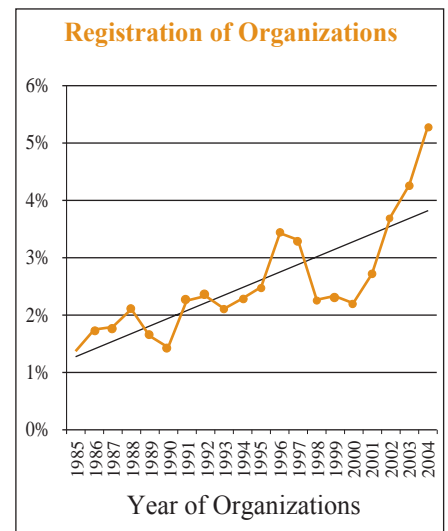
to those of Jewish religious organizations elsewhere. Most work in the areas of religion, education and welfare.

The Gaza region has on the other hand a unique profile; the largest group of non profit organizations – 45% are education-related, only a small part are religious (7%) which is very low in comparison to Judea and Samaria and in comparison to the country as a whole.

In both regions development and housing organizations have a prominent presence,

but the number of civic organizations is lower than that of the rest of the country. This is true despite the fact the population in these areas show very high civic involvement and is actively promoting the idea of 'greater Israel'. This can be explained by the centralistic characteristics of the activities which are organized by a major regional organization – the 'Council of Jewish Communities in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza district' (YESHA Council).

Civil society organizations that wish to promote the idea of 'greater Israel' are working from inside the 'green line'.



The involvement of the community is reflected by looking at the registration log of new organizations. The diagram show the number of organization registered in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza region as a percentage of the total number of organizations listed in Israel for the past twenty years. The number of organizations that are in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza region has been growing steadily. Only 1.4% of all organizations registered in 1985 worked in these regions. In 2004 more that 5% did. The greatest growth can be seen in the past four years – since 2001.

\* Data updated December 2004

\*\* ICTR Database manager

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## The Israeli Third Sector and Civil Society Journal

reviews and a stage for "viewpoints and perspectives", all of which will stress findings in the Israeli sector.

Our journal will join a growing list of academic journals that study civil society and the third sector, and are considered 'local' or 'regional'. The list of those includes academic journals on the third sector in Japan, India, England, Britain, Germany and Australia.

The journal's editorial board reflects the importance we give to development of research and the research of the Israeli third sector, it is made up of the leading academic leadership in the sector in Israel. The journal will be edited by Vard Shiffer, director of the Mandel Center for Leadership in the Negev, and a lecturer at the nonprofit management specialization at Ben-Gurion University.

### The Israeli Third Sector and Civil Society Journal (provisional title) Editorial Board

Prof. Majid Al-Haj, Haifa University (Sociology)

Prof. Aria Arnon, Ben-Gurion University (Economics)

Dr. Hadara Bar-Mor, Natania Academic College (Law)

Prof. Benjamin Gidron, Ben-Gurion University (Social work)

Dr. Johnny Gal, Hebrew University (Social Work)

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Dr. Paula Kabalo, The Ben Gurion Institute for the study of Israel and Zionism, Ben Gurion university (History)

Prof. Yossi Katan, Tel-Aviv University (Social Work)

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Dr. Gila Menachem, Tel-Aviv University (Political Science)

Dr. Ayalla Ruvio, Haifa University (Management)

Dr. Varda Shiffer, Mandel Center for Leadership in the Negev and Ben-Gurion University (Management)

Dr. Ilana Silver, Bar-Ilan University (Social Work)

Dr. Aharon York, Bar-Ilan University (Social Work)

Prof. Yael Yishai, Haifa University (Political Science)

*The journal will be in Hebrew. In order to protect its academic quality, the articles will be refereed and peer-reviewed*



## ICTR Database

**Need data on the Israeli third Sector?  
We have it!**

For details and additional information  
contact Yael Elon, Database manager:  
E-mail: [yaelalon@bgu.ac.il](mailto:yaelalon@bgu.ac.il)

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## Observations on nonprofit management

These two archetypes worry me. I believe the request for a business management background mirrors a difficult reality, one of lack of funding, a growing struggle for available resources, and an underlying supposition that those who studied business administration know how to fundraise better or run the organization in a more efficient way, or – if a socially background/educated director be hired the organization will be managed less efficiently and will fundraise less.

Back to successful directors. Those who I know, who run organizations which are professional, efficient, backed by an active board – have a socially oriented background in education or social work, a small portion only have studied business administration. All have a common denominator: organizations with clear goals, a socially oriented vision, transparency, accountability and an organized volunteer body. Headed by a professional director with a big heart, intimately involved in his organization who has a good working relationship with the chairman, who in turn is a leader in his field.

As I mentioned, it seems that reality is stronger than the learning infrastructure, which should not be scorned as a basis for developing a cadre of professional managerial leadership, but if we look at the curriculum of the programs taught, they all have a place on condition that they don't forget the basis of the third sector – the continuing of building a democratic and pluralistic civil society working along the first and second sector: the government and private sectors.





# Third sector organizations conference on Food Security in Israel

ICTR together with the Forum to Address Food Insecurity and Poverty in Israel\* organized a one day conference in September in which findings of a study on mapping organizations working in the field of Food Security were presented. The findings were presented by Ms. Esther Levinson the author of the report.

Participants in the conference included MK Prof. Yuli Tamir, Prof. Yossi Tamir, Dr. Khaled Abu Asbak, David Zilbershlag, Yael Shalgi, Yoram Gabbay, Uri Jaffe, Nili Dror, Ronit Heyd. The conference opened by Prof. Benjamin Gidron and Ms. Cheri Fox, co-chairperson of the Forum. The conference received extensive press coverage.

ICTR views the development of research tools to be used as a basis for policy relevant research as extremely important, for two reasons: (1) the research angle – in order to gain a better understanding of the development trends and roles of the Israeli third sector organizations, and in particular



*David Zilbershlag, chairman, Meir Panim*



*Prof. Yuli Tamir, Knesset Member*

those working in the food security and poverty sector, a sector which has shown substantial growth in the past few years. (2) ICTR views the importance of empirical research for making informed decisions and the consolidation of policies based on empirical data.

The study performed by Ms. Esther

Levinson (The Mapping of Nonprofit Organizations in the Field of Food Security in Israel 2004: Scope and Patterns of Activity), was led by a steering committee headed by Ms. Shalgi from Matan Israel, has practical recommendations\*\*.



\* The Forum to Address Food Insecurity and Poverty in Israel is a philanthropic response by more than fifty foundations, donors and Jewish federations to the severe economic situation in Israel and its effect on distressed populations.

\*\* The research can be obtained from the ICTR office (English translation available). Recommendations can be obtained from the Forum Tel: 972-2-6711478

**ICTR welcomes**  
New and second year students in the Nonprofit Management specialization,  
future directors of Israeli nonprofit organizations

# ICTR is proud to launch of a new Journal: The Israeli Third Sector and Civil Society Journal (provisional title)

We hereby invite researchers and professional practitioners to submit articles on subjects related to the Israeli third sector.

Researchers from sociology, social work, political science, business administration, history and additional disciplines are invited to participate and submit articles for publication. The Board of Editors is seeking articles that illuminate important facets of society and contribute to promote discussion and understanding of the civil society and third sector in Israel.

The journal will be in Hebrew. In order to preserve its academic quality, the articles will be refereed and peer-reviewed.

Instructions: Article should be sent by regular mail in 3 printed copies, in Hebrew.

On a separate sheet of paper please add the abstract in Hebrew and English. Please write author's name, academic degree, address, email and phone number.

Articles should be sent to the following address:

Ms. Hadas Blinder

Israeli Center for Third Sector Research, Ben-Gurion University

P.O.Box 653 Beer Sheva 84150 Israel

Telephone: (972) 8 6472323, Facsimile: (972) 8 6477607



## Call for papers

### The 9th Annual Spring Conference of the Israeli Center for Third Sector Research 29-30 March, 2006

Researchers wishing to present research papers at the conference are invited to send an abstract in Hebrew no later than January 31st, 2006

Researchers wishing to arrange a session on a particular issue in one of the parallel tracks, which will consist of up to 3

presentations on the same topic or panel, are requested to include abstracts of papers which will be presented according to the following format and to suggest a moderator or session chair.

#### The abstract must include the following:

1. Title of paper, names of researchers, degree and institutional affiliation
2. Objective of research
3. Conceptual and theoretical framework
4. Methodology
5. Findings

#### Abstract

One A4 size page  
250 words maximum  
Line and a half space  
Font – 'David' size-12  
Aligned to both sides of page

The abstract will be published as presented in the conference book

In the body of the email the requested method of presentation must be listed along with contact information including: researcher's name, name of organization, address, telephone, fax and email  
The abstract should be emailed as a MSWord attachment to the following address: [ictr@bgu.ac.il](mailto:ictr@bgu.ac.il)

The Scientific committee will study the abstracts and a notice will be sent to the researcher by February 28, 2006. Presenters will be required to register at least for the day in which their work will be presented.



## Scholarship For academic year 2006/2007

The Israeli Center for Third Sector Research is offering a Scholarship for a PhD Candidate writing a doctorate on a subject which will promote the knowledge on the Israeli Third Sector.

The ICTR will grant a 5000 NIS to a PhD. Candidate researching the Israeli Third Sector and its diverse aspects. The Scholarship will be awarded at the 9th ICTR Annual Conference, which will take place on March 29-30, 2006.

Students that wish to apply for the Scholarship should comply with the following conditions:

- Are registered in any higher learning institution in Israel or abroad
- Have a research proposal which is approved by the institution in which they are registered
- Have an Israeli citizenship

**Applications have to be  
returned by the  
31st of January, 2006**

**For an application form please contact  
the ICTR office:**

Email: [ictr@bgu.ac.il](mailto:ictr@bgu.ac.il)

Address: Israeli Center for Third Sector  
Research, Ben- Gurion University  
P.O.Box 653 Beer Sheva 84150 Israel  
Telephone: (972) 8 6472323  
Facsimile: (972) 8 6477607

## רשמו את התאריך

הכינוס השנתי ה-9 של  
המרכז הישראלי לחקר  
המגזר השלישי  
יתקיים

ב-30-29 למרץ  
2006

ביום המלח

פעילים ועובדים בארגוני החברה  
האזרחית המעוניינים להשתתף  
בכנס השנתי ואין לארגונם תקציב  
למימון דמי ההרשמה יוכלו  
להשתתף בכנס במחיר מסובסד.

אנא פנו למשרדנו על מנת לקבל את  
טופס הבקשה.

תאריך אחרון להגשת הבקשה  
31.12.2005. מספר המקומות מוגבל.

טל: 08-6472323

[ictr@bgu.ac.il](mailto:ictr@bgu.ac.il)

## Save the Date

ICTR's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Conference  
Will be held on the  
29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March,  
2006  
At the Dead Sea



# קול קורא

## להגשת מאמרים ל"חברה אזרחית ומגזר שלישי בישראל"

אנו מזמינים חוקרים ולאנשי שדה  
לשלוח מאמרים בנושאים הקשורים  
לחברה האזרחית בישראל

הוראות

יש לשלוח את המאמר ב-3 עותקים  
מודפסים, בשפה העברית. את הקבצים יש  
לשמור בפורמט RTF.

יש לצרף על דף נפרד תקציר בעברית  
ובאנגלית, על המאמר יש להקפיד ולרשום  
את שם המחבר, תואר אקדמי ומוסד אקדמי  
(אם יש) טלפון כתובת, וכתובת דוא"ל.  
את המאמרים יש לשלוח לפי הכתובת  
הבאה:

גב' הדס בלינדר

המרכז לחקר המגזר השלישי

אוניברסיטת בן גוריון בנגב

ת.ד. 653

באר-שבע 84105

על המעטפה באופן ברור יש לכתוב  
"עבור כתב העת חברה אזרחית ומגזר  
שלישי בישראל"