



'Civil Society and the Third Sector in Israel'

The second issue of our new journal "Civil Society and the Third Sector in Israel" is due at the beginning of November. The journal gives expression to research that is being developed on the Third Sector and contributes to its growing academic recognition. With its establishment last year the journal begun providing a platform for increasing Israeli academic knowledge that encourages the formation of a dialogue through articles that combine theory with practice and literature reviews emphasizing the development of the Third Sector in Israel.

The issues that the journal deals with are at the heart of the social developments and the structural changes that have affected most of the democratic countries in the last decade. So for example, the second journal will feature essays that deal with internal organizational questions of sustainability and ways of mobilizing resources, and with questions that deal with the links between the organization and its clients, and with the public. These questions are at the center of the debate in the international literature. Our journal joins the growing list of national

academic journals on civil society and the third sector and which are characterized by the integration of local and global debates and issues.

The articles that appear in the journal are refereed and peer reviewed. The journal is published in Hebrew.

The journal's editorial board reflects the importance that we attribute to the development of the study and research of this sector at the Ben Gurion University.

Articles that are the products of research from all fields of knowledge and which contribute to the furtherance of understanding civil society and the third sector in Israel will gladly be accepted.

Articles should not exceed 10,000 words, with a letter size of 12, double spaced, and using the APA reference system and with a synopsis in Hebrew and English attached to it, and which encloses full details of the author: name; academic degree, address, telephone number, and e-mail should be sent to the following e-mail addresses: miriyaacobi@gmail.com and varda@mlc-negev.org.il

קול קורא להצגת עבודות בתחום המגזר השלישי

כנס האביב השנתי ה-11 של המרכז הישראלי לחקר המגזר השלישי יתקיים בחודש 12 למרץ 2008 חוקרים המעוניינים להציג עבודת מחקר במסגרת הכנס, מוזמנים לשלוח תקציר בעברית עד לתאריך 10 בינואר, 2008.

חוקרים המעוניינים לארגן במסגרת המושבים המובילים, מושב שלם סביב נושא מסוים הכולל עד 3 עבודות באותו נושא או פנל, מתבקשים לכלול את תקצירי העבודות שתוצגנה לפי הפורמט להלן ולהציע מנחה/יו"ר למושב.

תוכן התקציר:

- כותרת העבודה, שמות המחברים, תואר ושיוך מוסדי.
- מטרת המחקר.
- מסגרת מושגית-תיאורטית.
- מתודולוגיה.
- ממצאים.

מבנה התקציר: עמוד אחד A4 עד 250 מילים, ברווח של שורה וחצי, גופן דויד, גודל 12, מיושר לשני הצדדים. התקציר יפורסם כפי שהוגש בחוברת הכנס. יש לציין בנפרד בגוף הודעת הדוא"ל אמצעי המחשה רצוי (מטול שקפים, מקרן מחשב) ופרטי התקשרות עם החוקרים: שם ארגון, כתובת, טלפון, פקס, דוא"ל.

אופן משלוח התקציר: בדואר אלקטרוני כמסמך Word מצורף לכתובת: ictr@bgu.ac.il (טלפון: 08-6472323, פקס: 08-6477607)

הועדה המדעית תבחן את התקצירים והודעה על קבלה תשלח עד ה-15 בפברואר, 2008.

Call for nominations Research Scholarship For academic year 2008/2009

The Israeli Center for Third Sector Research is offering a Scholarship for a PhD Candidate writing a doctorate on a subject which will promote knowledge on the Israeli Third Sector. ICTR will grant NIS 5000 to a Ph.D. Candidate researching the Israeli Third Sector and its diverse aspects. The Scholarship will be awarded at the the Center's Annual Conference, which will take place on March 12th, 2008.

Students that wish to apply for the Scholarship must meet 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 15th of January, 2008
- For an application form and instructions please contact our offices:

Email: ictr@bgu.ac.il

Telephone: (972) 8 6472323

Fax: (972) 8 6477607



raising are not necessarily those who have invested much energy into applications for foundation grants. In addition to this, since many of the organizations adopt this strategy, especially the larger and more venerable ones, the competition for foundation grants is especially intense. Despite this, organizations make very little use of innovative fund raising strategies. One example is fundraising using SMS text messages. Not only this, but the organizations estimated that the benefit from fund raising through SMS messages did not justify the effort, even though they have not tried it yet.

In order that the knowledge and experience of the observation organizations indeed reaches all

parts. In the first part the project team will present the main findings of the observation, analyze them and suggest practical solutions for managing third sector organizations that are derived from the findings. In the second part directors of organizations that participated in the observation project will present successful practices for coping with the issues that are at the focus of the observation. At the workshop two organizations presented successful resource development strategies: Aryeh Hodara, the CEO of the Arnon Community Center told the story of the establishment of a friends association aimed at supporting the 'Gag ve-Gam' centers, and Danny Bar, CEO of the Ben Shemen Youth Village related his experience

The Israeli Third Sector in Local Municipalities

New!

Third sector organizations play an important role in local municipalities. The Second Lebanon War demonstrated their important role in times of crises.

In the coming weeks we will provide, via our website, information from our database about Third Sector organizations in each city, local and regional municipality. The data will include a breakup according to type of activity, number of organizations and organizations per capita. The information will provide local leadership and residents with a picture of the third sector organizations in their locality, allowing for planning activities which will include the organizations in times of crises and in regular peaceful times, and help develop the local civil society.

Israeli third sector organizations have a growing presence in Israeli society, which is manifested by the continuous growth in the number of organizations per capita and the diversity of activity areas in which they work. Activities are in three major areas:

Service provision

Primary services (under the responsibility of the government): welfare, health, education and others: religion and culture & recreation. The 2006 annual report published by the National Insurance Institute of Israel last week shows that the public expenditure for welfare in Israel has shrunk in the past three years both as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) and in comparison to the 30 developed nations. This stresses the importance of activities generated by third sector organizations in this field.

Civil society activities

Organizations working to advance social and environmental causes influence our lives in both national and community-local levels. The number of civil society organizations working for social change has nearly doubled in the last decade.

Philanthropy

In the past few years, as a result of a rigid economic plan at the beginning of the decade and the Second Lebanon war, local philanthropic activities have been developing and growing significantly. ■

Cost / Benefit Analysis

		Cost higher than benefit	Strategy makes no difference	Benefit moderately justifies cost	Highly beneficial compared to cost	Total
Frequency of use	Not at all	4%	4%	0%	0%	9%
	Used in the past	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	Infrequently	0%	9%	26%	9%	43%
	Frequently	0%	4%	30%	9%	43%
	Total	4%	17%	57%	22%	100%

of the participating organizations, as well as other third sector organizations, the Center will publish in the coming months an observation report that will present the findings of the observation and will offer a list of practical recommendations for resource development. Aside from this the Center invited observation organizations to take part in a free workshop that summarized the findings. The workshop was offered in collaboration with the Israeli Civic Leadership Association. The workshop model is a fixed model that will accompany each one of the workshops that will take place in the future. The workshop has two

of raising funds through social enterprise. The workshop was opened by the CEO of Matan-Your Way to Give - Ms. Ahuva Yannay.

Over the course of the winter months we will arrange additional observations, and we will continue to track the organizations that participate in the project. The observation project is open to additional organizations wishing to join and share information with the Center and with their colleagues, and wish to benefit from the opportunity to learn from the experience and knowledge of their colleagues. Those interested in joining are invited to contact the Center's staff. ■

The 'Observation to the Third Sector' project - What works in resource development?

Dr. Hagai Katz, Hila Yogev

The "Observation to the Third Sector Project" that was introduced about a year ago is currently concluding the analysis of its first observation, on the subject of resource development. The "observation" project is a long-term project that is concerned with the development of knowledge on third sector organizations, particularly on the ways that third sector organizations deal with an uncertain and changing task environment. The project has two main goals, the first of which is a long term surveillance of a group of third sector organizations, identifying the challenges that they must face and the ways in which they deal with these challenges. The second goal is sharing knowledge amongst the organizations that participate in the project, so that these organizations are given the opportunity to learn from the successful practical experience of their colleagues on the one hand, and to share with others the experience that they have accumulated in their dealing with different challenges, on the other. Aside from this unique double goal that characterizes the "observation" project, this project has an additional unique facet- it is not a standard academic study where researchers determine what the pressing issues are and what needs to be researched. In the observation project research questions and issues for observation are collected from the organizations themselves. In the course of the participating organizations' interaction with the

research team they are asked what their central challenges are, and what are their capacity building needs, and these are used as the guiding issues and questions for the observations.

During the summer of 2007 the project went into its second phase. The first phase consisted of introductory and exploratory interviews to get to know the participating organizations and the challenges they grapple with. In the second phase we moved on to carrying out focused observations of issues that were noted by the organizations in the course of the interviews. As was noted in one of our previous newsletters, the most prominent challenges specified by the organizations had to do with the development and evaluation of services, and with resource development. Thus, data collection for the first observation was done in the summer, and it focused on strategies and activities related to resource development. The organizations were asked what resource development strategies and activities they utilize, and how they evaluate the benefit of the various strategies compared with the costs of applying them. The observation was carried out through a short online questionnaire, which was answered by more than two thirds of the participating organizations. The goal in the wording of the questionnaire was to investigate which strategies were adopted by the various organizations, and which

ones were better for attaining their goal, and to share this knowledge with all the observation organizations. Since we also possessed information gathered from the preliminary interviews on other aspects of the organizations, for instance the size and age of the organization, their level of formalization and their mission and programs, we are able to discern which of the strategies are compatible with various types of organizations. This knowledge allows organizations to test themselves in relation to their colleagues, and consider which of the strategies implemented by their colleagues they also ought to adopt.

The findings from the observation show that organizations tend to stick to resource development strategies which they are very familiar with even if the benefit derived from them does not always justify this, and they will often avoid using new resource development means even if they are unaware of the benefit they might bring to the organization. So for example, about half of the organizations use the internet to raise funds, despite the fact that less than a quarter of them consider that the benefit of such a strategy justify the effort it requires (see figure).

Use of the Internet for resource development - prevalence and evaluation

In addition to this, most of the organizations make out written applications to foundations, since this is a strategy that they estimate as having the highest potential for bringing in large amounts for relatively little effort. It should be noted that most of the organizations invest a lot of effort in this, and make all the right moves- they undertake preparatory research, maintain their connections with foundations, and prepare detailed grant applications. However, those organizations that report high success in fund



Dr. Hagai Katz awarded first prize for research paper

continued from page 1 ►

provide a suitable infrastructure to enable global civil society develop into a viable global movement that will be an effective counterforce to the hegemonic neoliberal globalization. The prize committee commended the paper on its theoretical clarity and strength, and on its creative combination of complex empirical analysis with critical theoretical reasoning.

The awards were presented on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the World Society Foundation. The foundation, located in Zurich, was established on the

premise that social science deals predominantly with research on national societies or lower order social actors, but the study of world society as a single and complex whole has lacked scholarly attention. Accordingly, the foundation engaged in the promotion of research that will fill this gap long before the concept of 'Globalization' came into public discourse. In its 25 years the foundation supported much of the most notable research on globalization, global civil society, world systems and world society. ■

In favor of Legislation for Civil Service Law

MK Amira Dotan*

A number of months ago MK Amira Dotan decided in cooperation with academic experts and social society organizations to propose a Legislation Bill proposing civil service in Israel. Its aim was to stir the country into a dialogue about civil duties, and to encourage civil involvement. The grim statistics on military service evasion that were published recently highlights a worrying trend in Israeli society; increasingly large portions of society do not participate in civic activities and duties, putting a burden on other citizens.

According to the Bill that is being drafted a civil service framework will be created in which citizens who for one reason or another do not serve in the army will be obligated to serve. This Bill is directed at those who do not engage in civil participation whether through army service, or through other civil service frameworks.

The proposal in which the State will have a Compulsory Civil Service Law was borne out of a need to anchor civil conventions amongst all population sectors in the country for the purpose of internalizing the value of giving and receiving rights through participation of the citizens. The definition of 'bearing the burden' is not an amorphous one but explicitly pertains that citizens who for one reason or another do not serve in the IDF - will be obligated to make a civil contribution to the State, for which

service they will be entitled to receive full rights. This contribution may take the form of civil service in hospitals, in the firefighting service, old age homes, Magen David Adom, etc.

Strength and security need to rest upon the intensification of the value of equality in society. For years we have become accustomed in Israel to the army having to cope with the burden of the social challenges (under the Israeli law everyone must join the army – this often includes new immigrants, troubled youth, physically challenged Persons etc – who need special instruction). Providing the army with the peace of mind and resources to deal with its missions and with the challenges that it must face without having to deal with other challenges is also one of the aims of the proposed Bill.

The Bill will provide tools to empower the work of third sector organizations and other support organizations that will be strengthened by the increasing numbers of persons who will be enlisted to civil service: Israeli citizens from all sectors.

Our assumption is that to be a citizen of Israel is something that requires giving. In light of the saying "one must practice what one preaches" the proposal is that everyone should be prepared to participate in the joint decision making process which will be open and transparent to the general civilian

population. For this reason, and out of the knowledge, as stated above that the "how" is less important than the "what" this indeed is a call for involvement and participation in the establishment of the Law and application of civil giving as a civil duty.

The Bill calls for civil participation being made into a duty. While part of this duty will continue to take the form of service in the IDF, other parts will take a national and civil nature, with the aim of establishing an enforceable obligation.

We propose public participation in decision making too. Amongst the decisions for consideration: length of service, differentiation amongst the types of service, setting goals and targets for which the service will be completed, budget allocations, expenses, areas of responsibility, cooperation between organizations, etc.

The moral as well as the logistical benefits are clear. On the one hand adding civil service alongside military service will enable the IDF to become more professional in the security aspects and to hand over the national- civilian aspect of its responsibilities which up until now it has handled which include education and immigrant absorption - to a civil service. ■

* Member of kneset Amira Dotan (Kadima)

Organizations for People with Disabilities

continued from page VI ►

in a very general sense: people with disabilities, people with special needs or exceptional people. About two thirds of the "general" organizations were established in the last decade. This is evidence of the new approach that says that there is a need to deal with the common needs of the group and not focus on one or other disability.

Activities carried out by the organizations

Almost all the organizations deal with providing services to people with disabilities. Many service organizations have expanded their activities over the years in order to provide a general response to the needs of their target group and they deal with assistance to families, training for professional employees, providing information, assistance in realizing ones rights.

Alongside these service organizations, advocacy organizations have been established which are concerned with creating change in society's attitude to people with disabilities and with activities for the realization of their rights to enjoy equal rights and opportunities. These organizations were overwhelmingly established during the last decade.

Figure 2 details the prominent activities, as these emerge from the aims of the organizations. It may be shown that most of the organizations deal with the provision of services in the health and welfare field which includes among other things daycare centers and dormitory centers, retreats, communal services, treatments of various kinds, horse riding therapies, diagnostic services, aid accessories, libraries. Not an insignificant number of organizations deal with the promotion of rights, integration into the community and in employment, and accessibility. For some of these organizations it is not their primary aim and the activities in this field is often minor, yet the very fact that this aim has been included in the organization's agenda shows an increasing awareness of this issue.

Religious Organizations and Arab Organizations

The lion's share of these organizations (77%) deal with the population as a whole. Alongside them there are organizations that are designed to cater for defined population sectors: religious Jewish or Arab. The existence of separate frameworks for these population

sectors facilitates a sense of belonging and comfort. From Figure 3 it may be shown that in the religious Jewish sector there has been a marked increase in the registration of new organizations in the 1987-1996 decade, and in the following decade one discerns stabilization at a lower level. In the Arab sector there has been an uninterrupted relative increase in the registration of new organizations beginning from the year 1992, and especially in the last five years (in these years there has been a growth in the registration of Arab organizations in general and not only in the field of disabled persons) These data indicate a growing preparedness to accept the other in these sectors. The desire to establish frameworks within the sector indicates that the need to integrate those with disabilities in their environment has also infiltrated into these conservative groups. ■

Sources:

Yuval Wenger, Gabriella Eilam, Jacob Eilam, Ayelet Tsur (2007) "Access Israel Non Profit Organization as a Model" in Access to Israeli Society for People with Disabilities at the beginning of the 21st Century Government Office Publication, 5767/2007 Editors: Dina Feldman and others.

Giving and volunteering of the adult Jewish population in Israel - findings from a new survey

continued from page IV ►

the characteristics of the donations and voluntary work themselves, looking at their scope, initiative, and more. The report also contains estimates of the total scale of giving and volunteering in Israel in 2006 and their economic value. In the discussion we summarize the

profile of the Israeli philanthropist today, and discuss in more depth some of the issue that arise from the findings, such as the intricate links between religiosity, income and philanthropy, the relationship between gender and volunteering, and philanthropy among the new

Israelis, those that immigrated recently from the Commonwealth of Independent States, among other issues. An English version of the report is due shortly, and readers interested in obtaining a copy are encouraged to contact the center's staff. ■



organization Access Israel illustrates this: this non profit organization was set up by a disabled person who suffered from the fact that lack of access interfered with his fulfilling his role of father. At the beginning he set up a website, the first of its kind in the world which has detailed information on the accessibility of various locations for those with disabilities, according to the type of disability. Later on, members of the non profit organization realized that this service was not enough and they started to take active steps in making many public places and services accessible as much as is possible for people with disabilities. For example: members of the non profit organization contact the business managers and present before them the public, commercial and "improved image" benefit that their business will gain from becoming more accessible. In this way many businesses have become accessible, and the public awareness of this issue has grown (Wegner, 2007).

Alongside dealing with the equal rights issue it is important to remember that the majority of Third Sector organizations that are active in this field deal with providing services for people with disabilities.

This important function that they are filling in the provision of services alignment received accolades once again during the Second Lebanon War.

The government failed in caring for the population of the affected areas. The Welfare Authorities did not provide a solution to the needs of the weaker population including the elderly, immigrants and people with disabilities. The organizations that work with these people throughout the year reacted immediately and were forced to support them in providing their needs where they were located, or in finding suitable

solutions for evacuating them to the center of the country.

Situation Report

As things stand right now there are about 550 organizations that operate with people with disabilities (not including philanthropic organizations, hospitals for the mentally ill and the disabled and nursing homes). A perusal of the list of organizations reveals that they are overwhelmingly health and welfare organizations, but there are also organizations that deal in other fields, in a wide variety of activities that try to answer the needs of diverse disabilities. With some of these organizations, the activities in the field of people with disabilities are not the main activities but they clearly count them as one of the goals of the organization, as in the educational institutions that consider one of their aims as integrating children with special needs within the school framework. A significant portion of these organizations are service organizations that to a great extent have been funded by the government and they work in coordination with the establishment like AKIM Israel - National

Association for the Habilitation of the Mentally Handicapped in Israel or The Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Center at the Loewenstein Rehabilitation Hospital. Other organizations are those which were established without government assistance, in order to provide a solution to problems for which a solution has not been found, like the Melabev organization that works with elders afflicted with Alzheimer's disease in Jerusalem. In many of these cases we are speaking about small organizations that rely on the work of volunteers, some of which struggle to survive for a long period. All of them together compose the picture of services that are available to people with disabilities and with issues that occupy people with disabilities, their family members and those that care for them.

Disability Types

About 70% of the organizations define their target group as people with a specific type of disability, for example: the blind, deaf, learning disability (see figure 1). Some of them indicate more than one disability. 167 organizations define the target group

continued on page VIII ►

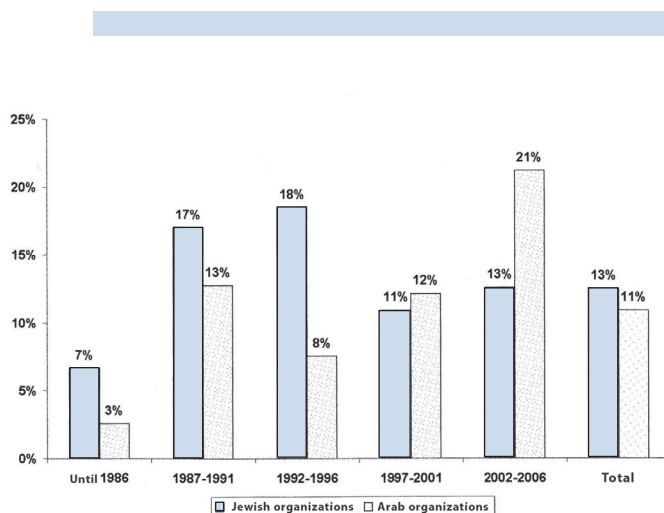


Figure 3: Registration of Organizations for People with Disabilities in the Arab and Religious Sector in comparison with the registration of all the organizations for people with disabilities.

Organizations for People with Disabilities

Yael Elon, ICTR Database Manager

Volunteer organizations have dealt with people with disabilities for hundreds of years. One of the oldest organizations among such third sector organizations in Israel is the "Jewish Institute for the Blind" that was established in 1902, more than one hundred years ago in the Old City of Jerusalem. The nature of those activities changed over the years, in accordance with the conceived needs of the time. In the past these organizations were concerned with sustaining people

with disabilities in the most basic meaning of the word. With the passing of the years they began to worry about additional needs: developing the capabilities of the people, social activities and leisure, professional training that would enable an independent existence, educational organizations that would be geared to their needs, etc. In recent years these organizations deal more and more with the promotion of rights that will bring about equality and full integration

in the general population. Various laws have given expression to the need to provide equal opportunity to disabled persons. This subject has been given momentum thanks to the "Equality for People with Disabilities Law 5758- 1998". This law was enacted thanks to the initiative of Bizchut: The Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities. The Law relates in comprehensive terms to the subject, and under its framework an Equality Commission for people with disabilities was established. Reality has shown that this Law does not do enough and organizations still have an important role in realizing and implementing the rights established by the Law.

The change in the nature of the organizations' activities may also be attributed to the organizations' founders. In the past these organizations were established on the basis of a "charitable" approach. Other organizations were created on the initiative of the establishment. Nowadays more and more organizations are being established by people with disabilities themselves as in the case of Bekol - Organization of Hard of Hearing and Deafened People in Israel, by family members as in the case of ALUT- The Israeli Society for Autistic Children, and by professional people like those who established Melabev for Elders with Alzheimer's disease. Common to all these organizations is that they are familiar with the reality of the life of people with disabilities and their families from up close, and they are able to identify the many and diverse needs in the different fields where a sufficient solution has not been provided. The establishment of organizations by people with disabilities and their family members consolidates their power and strengthens the demand for their integration into the community.

The beginning of the non profit

Figure 1:

Distribution according to disability type

Notes: The distinction according to number of organizations detracts from the full picture somewhat, since some organizations like ILAN have dozens of branches across the country but are managed under one organizational framework. With Nitzan, some of the branches are registered as separate organizations. Some of the organizations are designed to work with a number of disabilities and therefore the total percentage is more than 100%.

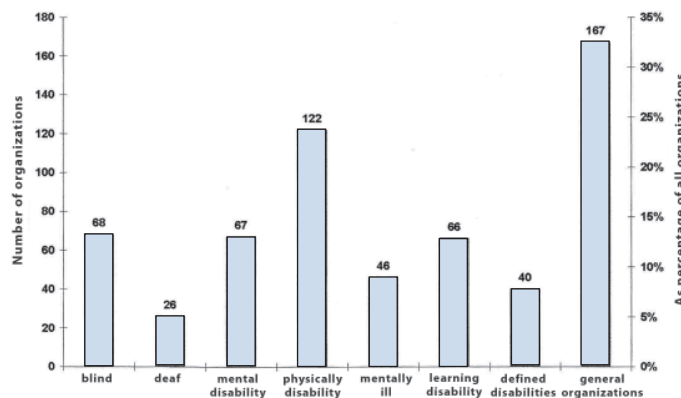
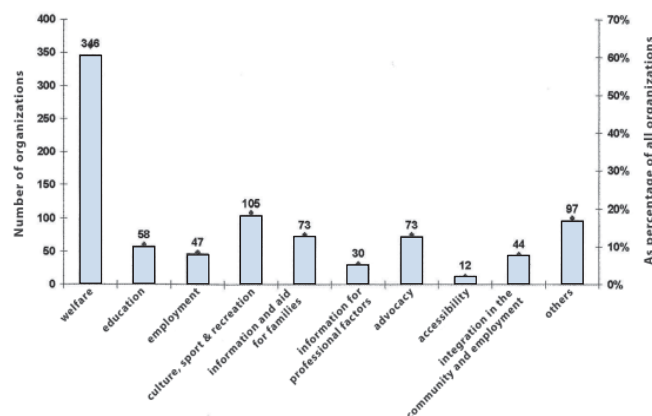


Figure 2:

Organizational Distribution according to nature of activities

Note: Many of the organizations deal with more than one field of activity and therefore the cumulative percentage exceeds 100%.





The nonprofit organization management concentration commences its fourth year

Inbal Abu

The nonprofit management concentration at the Guilford Glaser School of Management is coming of age. Thirteen graduates have successfully graduated the nonprofit management concentration program in the recent academic year (2006/2007). Three years ago the concentration was introduced, and 10 students joined it on its inaugural year. Today the program already has 15 graduates and 50 students are currently taking classes. Most of the program graduates have joined third sector organizations in senior positions and form an inseparable part in the growth and development of the sector.

As the program enters its 4th year, there has been an expansion of the program's faculty. Dr. Debbie Haski-Leventhal joined the teaching staff of the program. Dr. Haski-Leventhal will teach a course in human resources and volunteer recruitment and management in third sector organizations. She teaches also at the Hebrew University and Haifa University. Dr. Debbie Haski-Leventhal received her doctorate

from the Hebrew University and spent the last year doing her Post-doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania working with Prof. Ram Cnaan. During their studies students engage in third sector organizations on a voluntary basis and actively practice the knowledge and tools that they acquire within the framework of the program's practicum course. Likewise the program's students contribute to the promotion of research on the third sector in Israel. A growing number of students diligently work on their Master's theses. Student research deals with diverse issues including: comparison between traditional and venture capital foundations, the motivations of 'heavy' donors and volunteers, collaboration in the third sector and more. In addition three students are working on their doctoral dissertations in the field of corporate social responsibility.

Another activity undertaken by the concentration in the recent academic year was offering professional panels open to current and prospective students, to faculty,

to practitioners and to the general public.

The first panel was entitled "innovative ways of fundraising and resource development". Two of the panel participants were current students in the program who are top executives in third sector organizations, and shared their professional experience, strongly anchoring their professional practice in the context of their studies. In light of the success of the panel we intend in the future to arrange one professional panel per semester.

Another component of the extracurricular activities of the nonprofit management concentration is participation in the activities of the Israeli Center for Third Sector Research. This year many of the students participated in the researchers' forum which takes place once a semester, as well as at the Center's annual conference at the Dead Sea.

For further details on the nonprofit management concentration, curriculum and enrollment please contact: malkar@som.bgu.ac.il. ■

Call for papers

The 11th Annual Spring Conference of the Israeli Center for Third Sector Research will be held on March 12th, 2008

Researchers wishing to present research papers at the conference are invited to send an abstract in Hebrew no later than January 10th, 2008

Researchers wishing to arrange a session on a particular issue in one of the parallel sessions, 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:

- Title of paper, names of researchers, degree

and institutional affiliation

- Objective of research
- Conceptual and theoretical framework
- Methodology
- Findings

Abstract should be formatted as follows: 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 Microsoft Word attachment to the following address: ictr@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

The Scientific committee will consider the abstracts and a notice will be sent to the researcher by February 15th, 2008. Presenters will be required to register at least for the day in which their work will be presented.

November 2007 | N.27

Giving and volunteering of the adult Jewish population in Israel - findings from a new survey

continued from page III ►

Jewish population donate at all, formally or informally, and 30% do both. 72% give to organizations, and 41% give informally to individuals and families. This is pretty much the same rate of giving we found in 1997. Notably, this is a very high rate, and it may be that the rate of giving in Israel has reached a ceiling. However, improvement is certainly possible when major donors are concerned. The rate of donors that gave large sums is lower than what we found in 1997.

Understanding the complex links between religiosity and philanthropy

In the current report we attempt to delve deeper into some of the issues we pointed out in the previous

survey. One of the main themes in the study of philanthropy is the strong links it has with religion. In 1997 and in 2006 we found that as levels of religiosity rise, so do the rates of giving and of volunteering. But when other factors are thrown into the analysis, the picture becomes more complex. For example, we find that the relationship between volunteering and religiosity is not so straightforward when we take into account the number of children in the family. One must note that in our sample 75% of the respondents who have 4 or more children are religious or ultra-orthodox. When we examine the correlation between family size and volunteering we notice that volunteering rises with the number of children only among the more religious. This makes little sense,

as it is normally understood that the effort involved in caring for a large family will leave little free time and resources to volunteer. However, it would seem that among the more observant, the religious obligation to volunteer is stronger than the strain of a large family.

As the figure shows, among those who define themselves as secular or as "traditional but not so religious", the probability of volunteering declines with family size. Among those that are more religious, the probability of volunteering increases the more children they have.

The full report presents the detailed findings from the survey, including an analysis of the characteristics of the donors and volunteers, their demography, motivations, etc. It also analyses

continued on page VIII ►

An International Perspective on Policy Initiatives towards the Third Sector

continued from page I ►

that process. The current initiative by the Prime Minister's Office to develop a new framework for a dialog between the three sectors in society is a direct outcome of these processes, and an important development by any measure.

The Conference (October 15th, 2007) brought together some of the leading third sector academics for sessions which described the various models of government-third sector relationships in their relative countries. Participants in the conference were: **Prof. Helmut Anheier** the Director of the Center for Civil Society and the Center for Globalization and Policy Research at the UCLA School of Public Affairs. **Prof. Kathy Brock**, from the School of Policy Studies and Department of Political Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Prof. Brock has

served as an advisor and author of the National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations. **Dr. Lalit Kumar**, Adviser on Voluntary Action, at the Planning Commission of the government of India. For the past 15 years, Dr. Kumar is in charge of policy issues relating to the voluntary sector at the national level. **Dr. Eva Kuti** from the Non-profit Studies program at the Budapest College of Management. Prof. Kuti has served as a local associate in the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-profit Sector Project and participated in the Future of Civil Society Project. She is a member of the editorial board of *Voluntas* and *Civil Szemle*. **Prof. Rupert Strachwitz** Director of the Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society at Humboldt University, Berlin. Prof. Strachwitz served as member of

the German Federal Parliamentary Commission on Civic Engagement (1999-2002). **Prof. Naoto Yamauchi** from the School of International Public Policy at Osaka University, founder of the Center for Nonprofit Research and Information at the School in 2003. Prof. Yamauchi is an expert in public economics, economics of taxation, Japanese economy and economics of the non-profit sector. From Israel we had participants from the academy as well as non-profit, philanthropic and the government.

The conference was made possible by a grant from Sheatufim – The Israel Center for Civil Society which works to strengthen the social vitality of the State of Israel by developing and advancing a civil society that is pluralistic, proactive, influential, professional and collaborative. ■



Giving and volunteering of the adult Jewish population in Israel

findings from a new survey

Dr. Hagai Katz

These days the Israeli Center for Third-sector Research (ICTR) at the Ben-Gurion University is releasing the full report detailing the findings from a comprehensive survey that examined the patterns of philanthropy - giving and volunteering - among the adult Jewish population in Israel. The survey and report were conducted by Ms. Esther Levinson and Dr. Hagai Katz. The last time ICTR has published new findings on giving and volunteering was in 1999. In 2005 we published our findings from a study of giving and volunteering in the Arab public in Israel. The current survey is part of a new long-term strategic plan, which adopts a new approach to the development of knowledge on the Third Sector in Israel. We believe that the time has come to develop time series

of data on various aspects of these important and dynamic phenomena. In accordance with this notion, we decided to conduct regular biannual surveys of philanthropy in Israel. The first study published in the series was made possible thanks to the generous support of the Samuel Sebba Trust.

We deliberated hard and long before deciding to perform the current survey on the Jewish population alone. We offer two reasons for this choice. Firstly, only two years ago we published a comprehensive report on giving and volunteering in the Arab population, authored by Dr. Elias Zeidan. Secondly, the study of philanthropy in the Arab population requires a different methodology and different definitions, and it merits a separate and focused study.

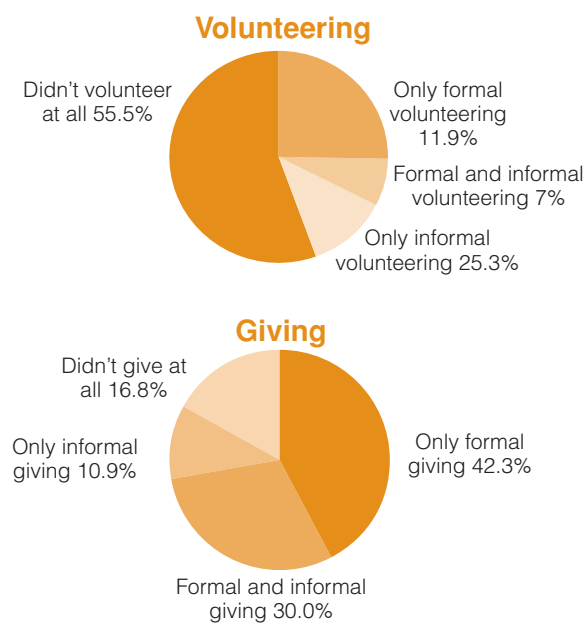
A positive dynamic?

Let us point out some of the main findings of the survey. 44% of the Jewish adults in Israel volunteer. Of our respondents 19% volunteered formally, in organizations, and 33% volunteered informally by working directly with families and individuals, without organized mediation. 7% of the public volunteered both through organizations and directly with the beneficiaries (see chart). Compared to our 1997 survey findings, volunteering increased from 32% in 1997 to 44% in 2006. This growth was evident in both formal and informal volunteering.

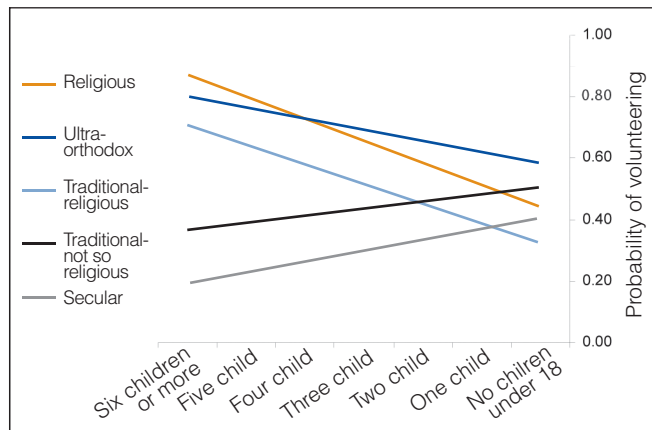
Since it takes less of an effort to make financial donations as compared to donating one's time, it is not surprising that the rate of giving is higher. 83% of the adult

continued on page IV ►

Philanthropy in Israel, 2006: formal and informal



Probability of volunteering, by religiosity and number of children



Director's Column

Thoughts following the decennial conference

Rosh Hashanah (the Jewish New Year) and the Jewish High Holidays seem like a good occasion to review, at least, the passing year. No, it is not my intention to write about the Center's decennial year- that has been discussed in former publications. But aside from that important occasion, 5767 (Jewish calendar year 2007/8) will be remembered as one of the most important years for the development of the third sector in Israel, for two major reasons:

Prolific activity of the umbrella and infrastructure organizations of the third sector - especially the Israeli Civic Leadership Association, Sheatufim - The Israel Center for Civil Society, Shatil (NIF) and the Joint Distribution Committee-Israel office and their affiliates, which have coordinated their activities in order to lead the Israeli third sector into the 21st century. Their aim is to develop a government policy towards the third sector, a policy which will enable it to develop sustain and flourish, whilst adopting new standards for proper management and transparency. Their approach is also worthy of praise: instead of inter-organizational rivalry based on conflicting interests, we are witnessing coordinated leadership and a generous attitude that prevails between them. There is certainly an important message in this and an example for all third sector organizations in whatever capacity they hold.

New Government approach. The war in 2006 and the impressive mobilization of the third sector organizations in helping the population in the North served as a driving force, but the fact is, that the governments' approach to third sector organizations began even before the war. An approach that will replace previous policies in which the government related to third sector organizations as either service providers or as social change organizations.

It would now seem that the Government of Israel is treading down a similar path

that governments of many other countries have trod before it, because the size and power of the third sector have made it a significant social factor that cannot be ignored.

These developments have already led to important results such as the abolition of the "employers' tax" in the beginning of 2008 (the tax was abolished for the private sector as early as 1992) as the first and significant step of the government that will enable a new form of dialogue with the third sector organizations. The "round tables" program that has been implemented in certain government ministries and which has been set up to discuss essential issues in the relationship between the ministry and the non profit organization in their field of expertise, is another example. Even the "Standards Program" that has been established by the Israeli Civic Leadership Association to develop proper standards for the management of non profit organizations and which will guide them, as well as the specially designed internet website that will present activity reports and financial statements of non profit organizations and which will add to their transparency, are another important step in the right direction. One should also mention the establishment of a Knesset lobby for the promotion of civil society.

What awaits us in 5768? On the basis of achievements that have already been attained it seems that next year will bring supportive public awareness of third sector organizations, of their capabilities and of their uniqueness. Simultaneously the organizations' must adopt higher standards that are based on the principles of transparency, which will help the sector attain public support. These are two sides of the same coin and a development on one side will influence the other.

Additional challenges that may be faced by policy makers and the leadership of the third sector will be in the field of encouraging philanthropy in Israel, the development of professional attitudes

to the management of third sector organizations, and to the management of volunteers.

These steps, each on its own and all together, combine to form a complete alignment of a new infrastructure upon which the third sector organizations will develop and will be capable of fulfilling their unique social duties. This is important not only for these organizations but for Israeli society as a whole, since at the end of this process issues that can and need to be dealt with by third sector organizations, and those which need not be, as well as the methods and form of activities that characterize them will be placed into sharp focus.

Municipal Mapping of Non Profit Organizations in Israel - a New Strategic Tool.

In the course of the next few months a new tool will be available, developed by the Israeli Center for Third Sector Research: A mapping system of non profit organizations in local authorities. This will portray a macro -level presentation of registered non profit organizations within the boundaries of the Local Authority according to the specific field of activity. This tool, which will be available on the Center's website, will be capable of assisting local and national leadership in strategic planning, communication and collaboration with in the third sector. It will also serve as a catalyst for the local authorities to organize detailed mapping of the non profit organizations in their area and to develop harmonization and cooperative working relations with them. Mapping the organizations will form the first stage of removing the obscurity from non profit organizations in Israel.

The mapping will be the harbinger for broader based projects in which the Center will be involved, and whose aim it will be to introduce greater transparency to the activities of third sector organizations. ■

Benjamin Gidron

Newsletter

ISRAELI CENTER FOR THIRD SECTOR RESEARCH



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An International Perspective on Policy Initiatives towards the Third Sector

The tremendous global growth of the third sector in both size and importance, in the past decade created a situation whereby existing government policies towards the third sector are not compatible with today's reality.

The process of fitting modes of relations between government and the third sector to the new reality is a complex one as it has to deal with different dimensions: Fields of practice (health, education, etc.) different levels of government (national, local) and different types of third sector organizations (those engaged in service provision, advocacy or funding, e.g. foundations).

The need for a new policy (or policies) towards the sector prompted an effort in several countries to deal with this issue. A partial list of those includes Canada, Hungary, India, Germany, the US, Japan and Israel. A review of the process in those cases suggests that it is dealt with by different actors, in different manners, involving different perceptions and a variety of policy tools, old and new. We refer to those as Policy Initiatives.

Those initiatives are variegated - from reviewing current policies, to creating entirely new comprehensive policies towards the sector. Some



of those involve enactment of new laws, creation of supervisory mechanisms and new modes of funding. Some are highly innovative while others are based on old ideas. Some are initiated by third sector organizations, others by government. The policy initiatives expose different perceptions and visions about the Third Sector, its role in society, its relationships with government, market and citizens and different means to advance them. Each of these had different consequences for the Third sector and for government and all had tremendous impact on the relationship between the two.

The issue of policy initiatives towards the third sector has a special relevance for Israel. The environment in which the third sector operates in Israel has been undergoing tremendous changes in recent years. The growing privatization of governmental services, which was accompanied by a growth and revitalization of civil society created new circumstances for government, third sector organizations and the business sector. The pivotal role civil society organizations played during the Second Lebanon War in the summer of 2006 have accelerated

continued on page IV ►

Lobby for the Advancement of the Third Sector in Israel special session with conference.

From left:
Dr. Nissan Limor,
Ms. Vered Swied,
Prof. Rupert Strachwitz, Prof. Benjamin Gidron,
Prof. Éva Kuti, Mr. Shlomo Dushi, Dr. Yaron Sokolov,
Chair of Third Sector Lobby MK Zevulun Orlev, Mr. Eliezer Jeselsohn, Prof. Naoto Yamauchi, Prof. Kathy Brock, Dr. Lalit Kumar, MK Michaeli, Mr. Naftali Deri

Dr. Hagai Katz awarded first prize for research paper

On Friday, October 26th, the World Society Foundation granted its World Society Research awards, the first prize was awarded to Dr. Hagai Katz, for his research "Global Civil Society Networks and Counter-Hegemony". The study examines the structure of the global network of civil society through an analysis of inter-

organizational links between a large number of International NGOs. The paper then inquires whether this structure is compatible with the prerequisites for the development of a counter-hegemonic historic bloc suggested by the Italian theorist Antonio Gramsci, and if it can
continued on page IX ►

Save the date: **ICTR's 11th Annual Conference**
In the Ben-Gurion University **Will be held on March 12, 2008**