

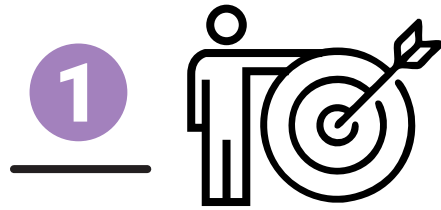


# Shared Society between Jewish and Arab Citizens of Israel

Mapping presented to the  
Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA)

• May 2022 •

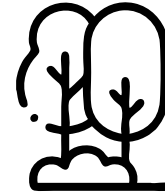
# PRESENTATION OUTLINE



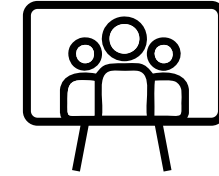
**MAPPING  
GOALS AND  
METHODOLOGY**



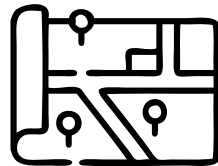
**WHAT IS  
SHARED  
SOCIETY?**  
Definitions and  
Historical  
Developments



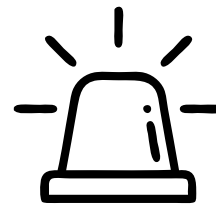
**LANDSCAPE  
OF SHARED  
SOCIETY**  
Spheres, Trends and  
Driving Forces



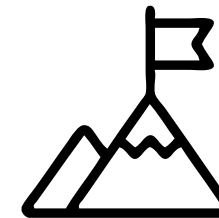
**MAPPING  
THE FIELD**  
Civil Society



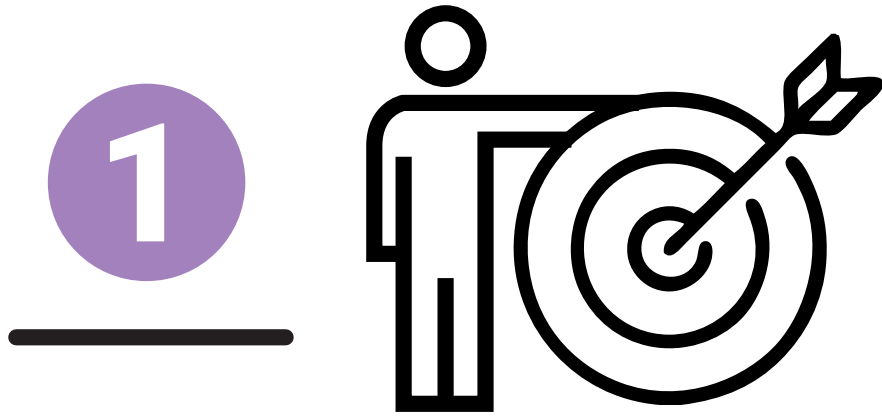
**MAPPING  
THE FIELD**  
Jewish Federations  
and Foundations



**MAY 2021  
EVENTS**



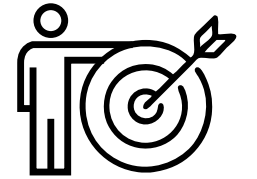
**INSIGHTS AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS**



# MAPPING GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

- Mapping Goals
- Methodology
- In Depth Mapping -  
What's In and What's Out

# Mapping Goals

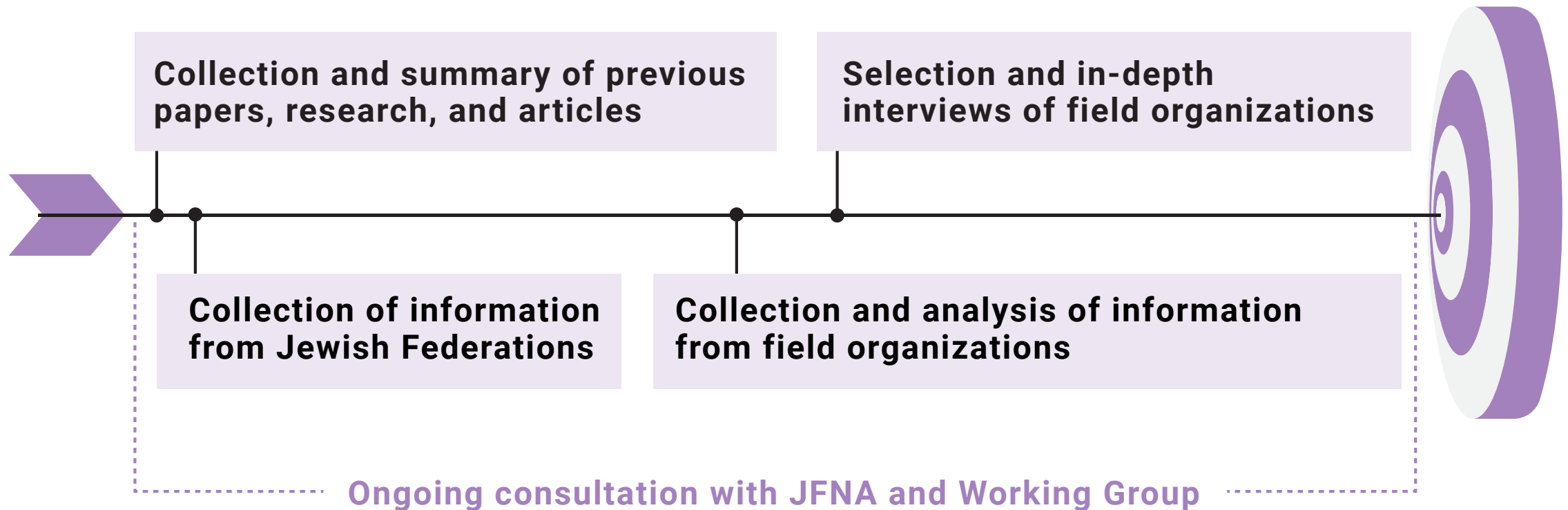
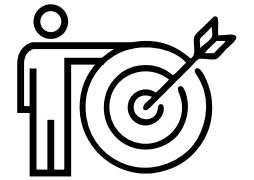


## Goals

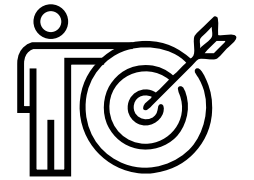
To create an educational tool and to offer a roadmap for Jewish Federations' interest, education, and potential engagement.

To respond to concerns and informational needs raised following the clashes in May 2021, by providing updated information and an accessible, practical mapping of the field.

# Methodology



# In Depth Mapping - What's In and What's Out



## What's out?

Service provision organizations.

Unilateral work – most of Arab civil society.

Jewish-American and Israeli philanthropy.

## What's in?

Civil society work on “strictly” shared society – working on/with both communities, promoting equality, awareness, integration/inclusion, solidarity, partnership and tolerance.  
Special emphasis on mixed cities and shared spaces.

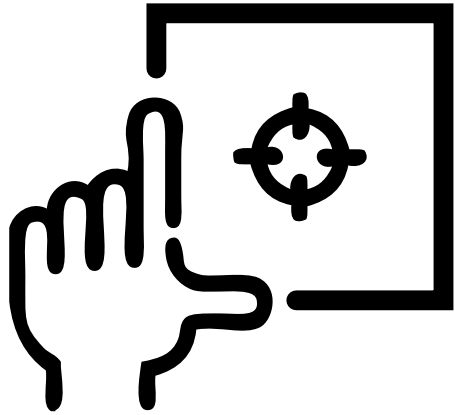
Israeli government investment.

International state actors, European philanthropy.

Institutional players including community centers, youth movements, and academic institutions.

Jewish Federations of North America.

2

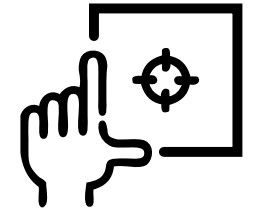


## WHAT IS SHARED SOCIETY?

Definitions and  
Historical  
Developments

- Demographic Data
- What is Shared Society?
- Historical Perspective

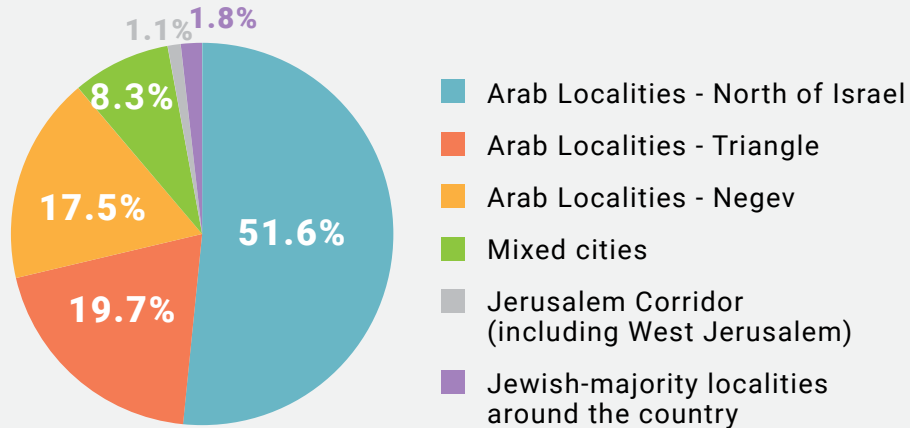
# Demographic Data



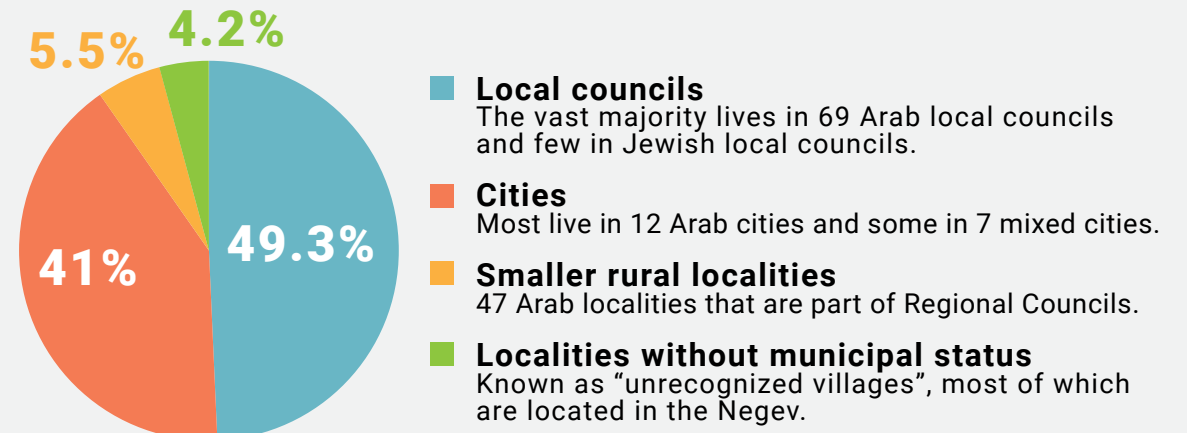
In 2020, the population of Israel was 9,289,760  
 out of whom 1,957,270 were Arabs (21.1%)  
 of which 17.2% were Arab citizens of Israel



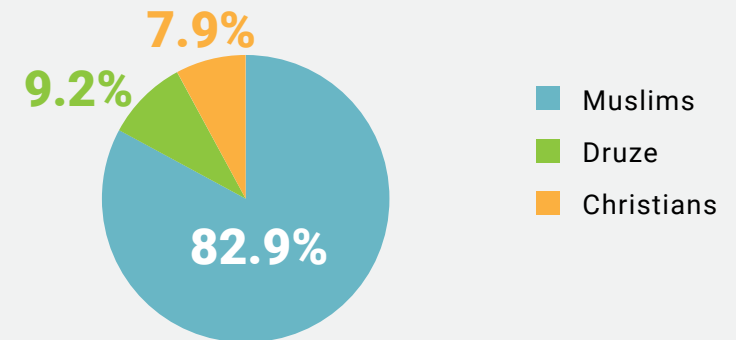
## Arab society in Israel - geographic distribution (end of 2020, excluding East Jerusalem)



## Arab society in Israel – Place of residence (end of 2020)



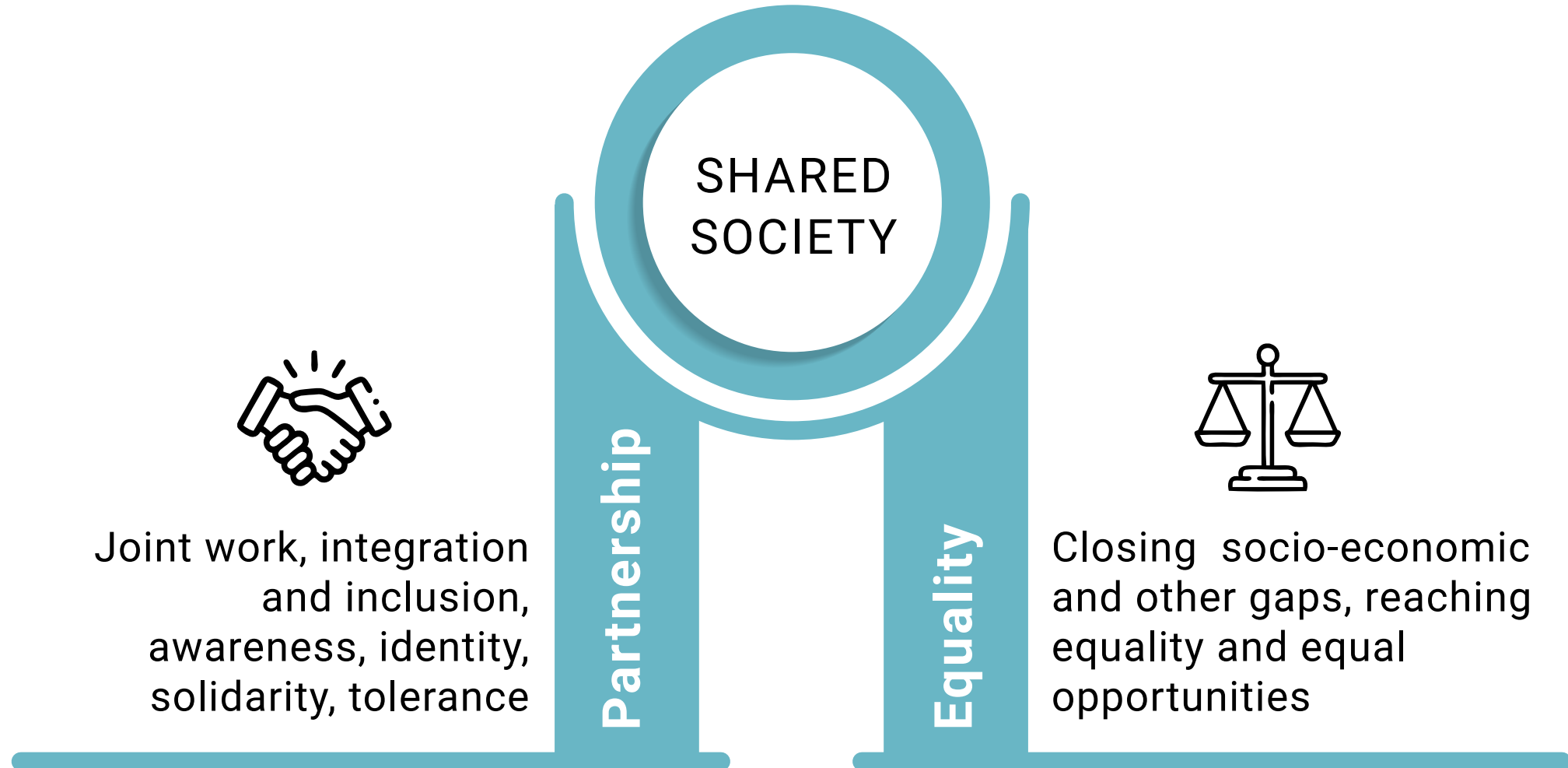
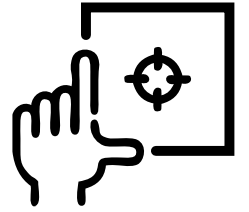
## Arab society Religious affiliation





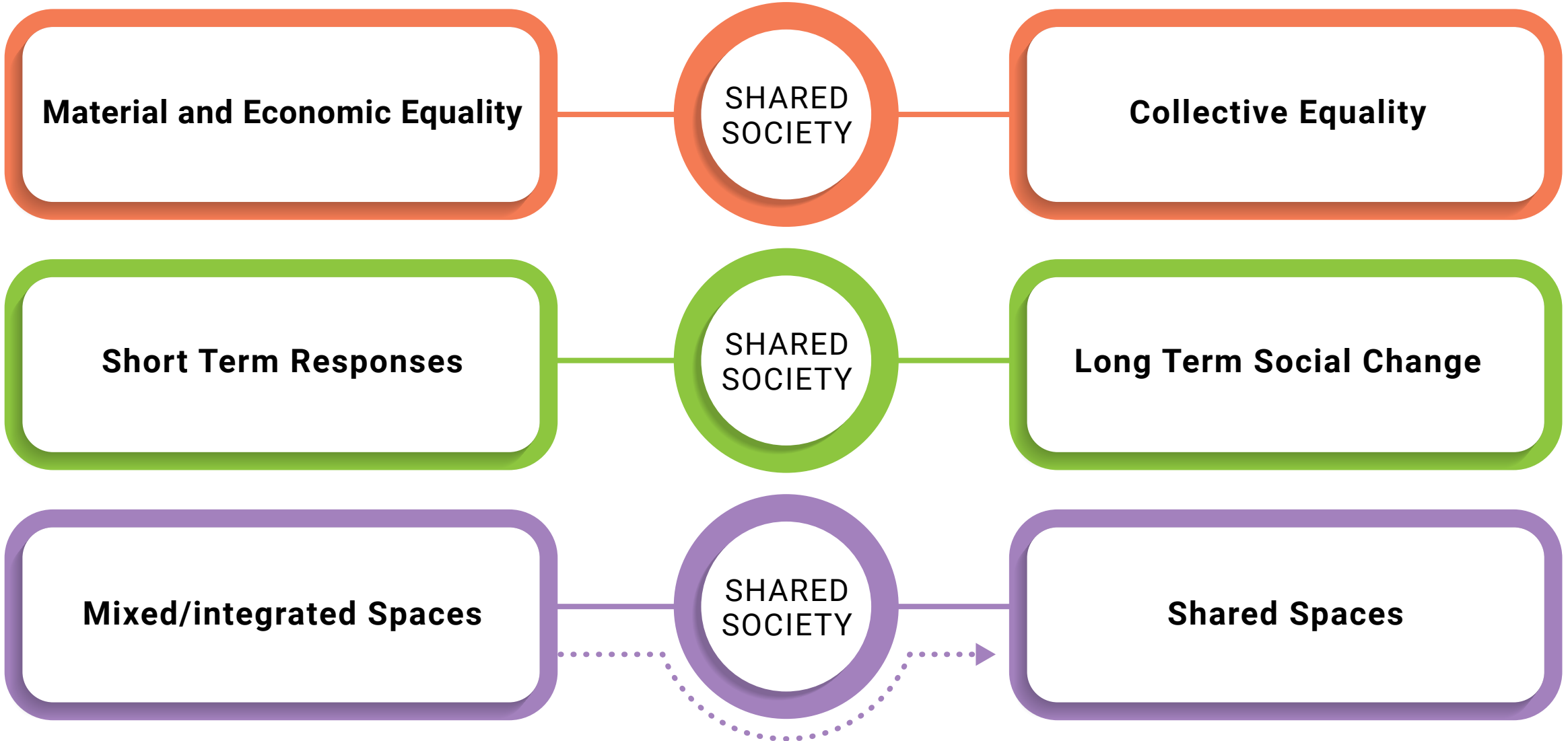
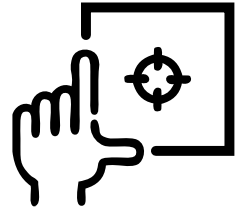
# What is Shared Society?

Basic concept – the two “pillars” of shared society.



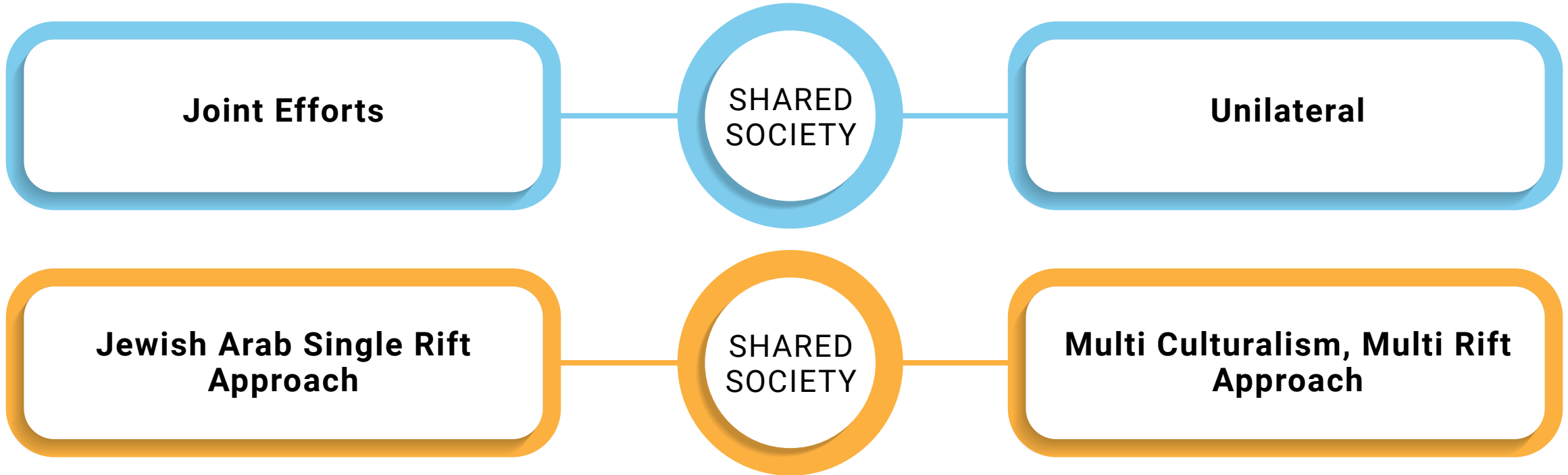
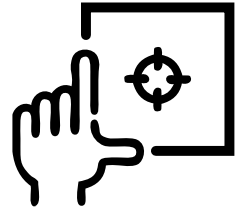
# What is Shared Society?

Breaking it down - Different prisms

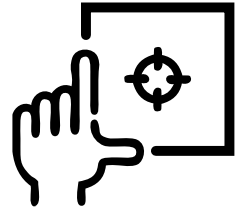


# What is Shared Society?

Breaking it down - Different prisms



# Framing - Historical Perspective



**Coexistence evolves into shared society**

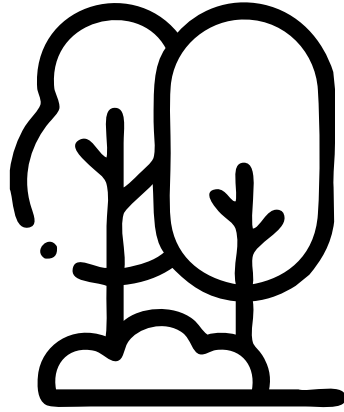
**Increased effect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict**

**Government investment**

**Shifts in discourse on Arab political participation and Jewish-Arab political partnership**

**SHARED SOCIETY**

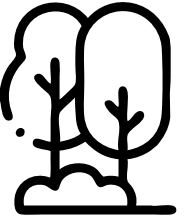
3



# LANDSCAPE OF SHARED SOCIETY

- Major Spheres
- Major Trends
- Driving Forces

# Major Spheres



**Public  
discourse**



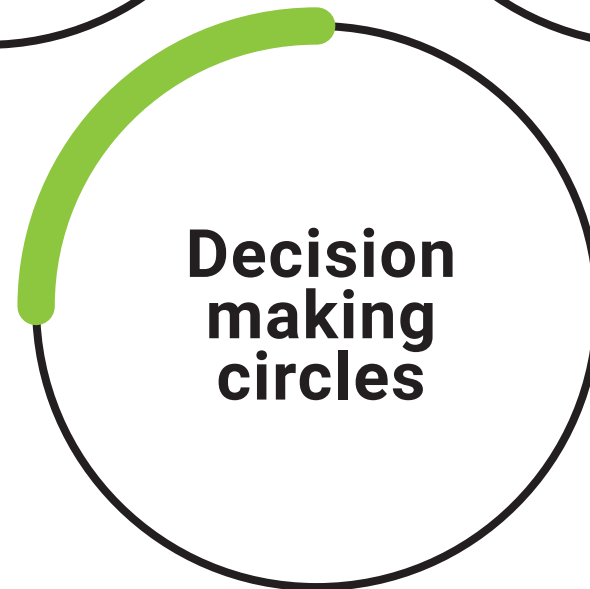
**Increasingly  
integrated  
spaces**



**Education**



**Political  
partnership/  
civic  
solidarity**

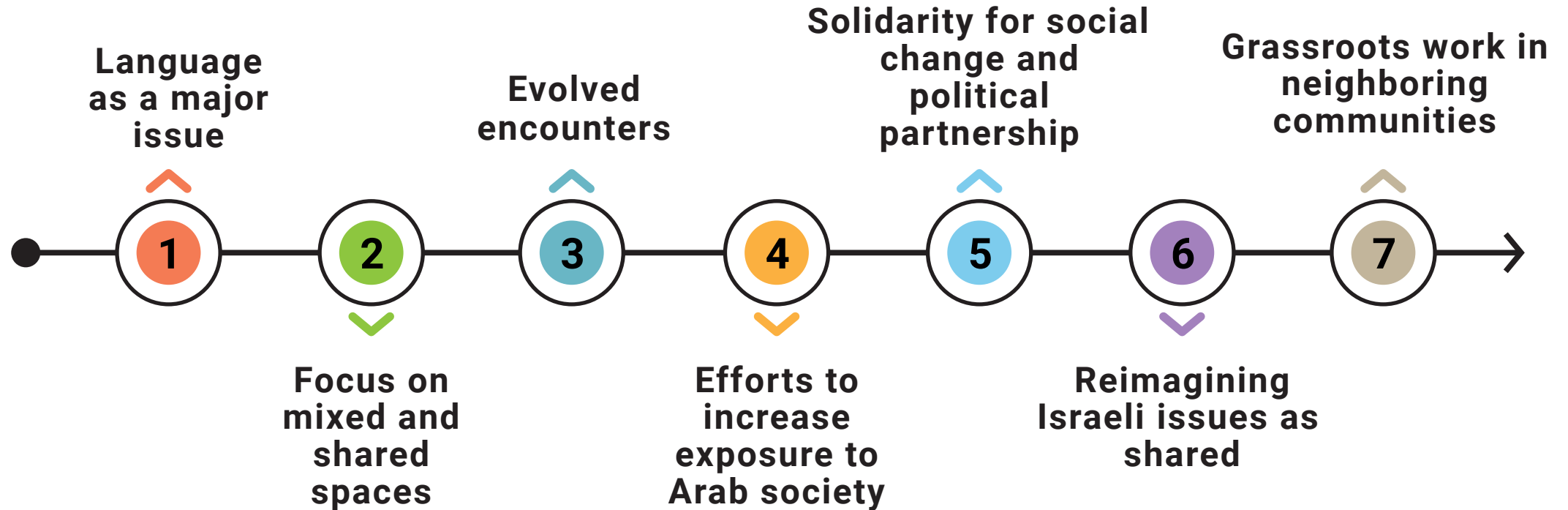
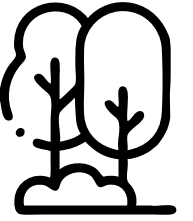


**Decision  
making  
circles**

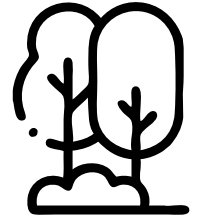


**Unilateral  
work within  
Arab society**

# Major Trends



# Driving Forces



---

**Government investments  
and involvement**

---

**Internal processes in Arab  
society**

---

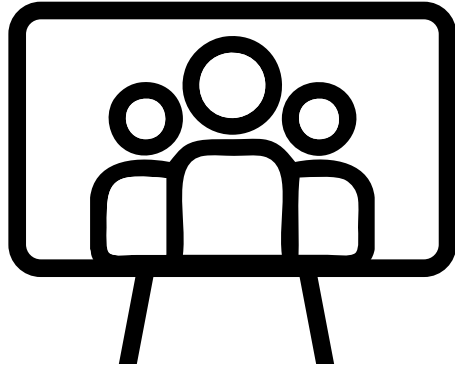
**Shared civil society and supportive  
philanthropy**

Detailed in the next chapter.





4

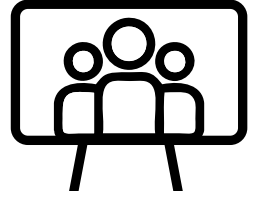


## MAPPING THE FIELD

Civil Society  
Organizations

- Organizations' Goals and Achievements
- Organizations' Main Challenges
- Organizations' Insights on Relationships with Funders
- Quantitative Data: Methodologies, Geographic Foci, Target Audiences and Evaluation

# Goals and Achievements



**1** Reach the mainstream and influence public discourse

**2** Increase awareness of the other's realities and narratives

**3** Build shared social and political movements

"We want to build a new majority in the state that is loyal to the values of shared society. It is important to us that what we fight for isn't relevant only to some in our society."

**4** Influence policy and decision-makers nationally and locally

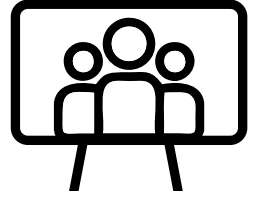
**5** Influence the next generation through the education system

"Policy change means influencing factors out of your control. In this case, success does not mean the Ministry of Education fully adopts and operates your shared life programming. But it might mean that you've influenced [discourse within] a certain committee."

*Jewish and Arab co-directors of a policy-focused NGO*



# Goals and Achievements



**6** Enhance workforce integration and cultural competency among employers

**7** Transform mixed and integrated spaces into shared ones

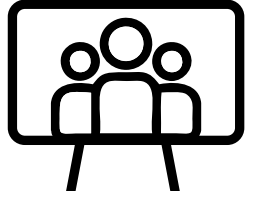
**8** Pioneer models of shared society and shared life



“We work with the business sector because it mirrors Israeli society. It constitutes a lever for promoting shared society in the sense of living and working together, not just meeting one another at random... This is an economic lever that benefits Israeli society, and Arab society specifically.”

*NGO director*

# Main Challenges



**1** An inherent and rarely challenged reality of separation between Jews and Arabs in Israel

**2** Built-in inequalities as a challenge

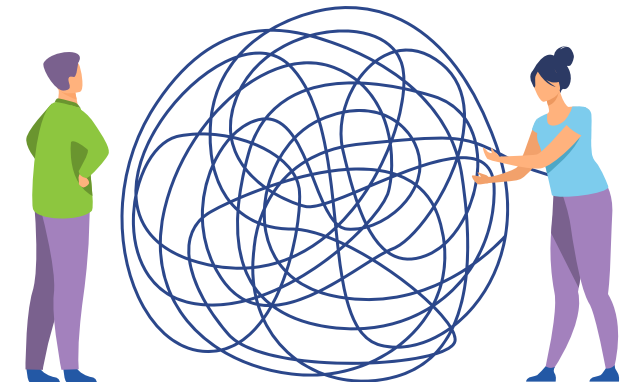
**3** Adverse effects of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict

**4** Inciteful public discourse and backlash against shared society work

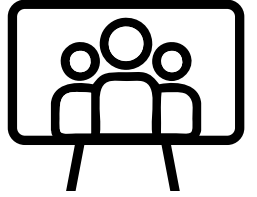
**5** Addressing identity and collective equality

“[Shared society and equality] are important because, despite the separation we all suffer from, at the end of the day we live in one shared place.”

*NGO director*



# Main Challenges



**6 Underrepresentation of Arabs in decision-making**

**7 Effectively managing mixed and integrated spaces**

**8 Organizational and methodological challenges**

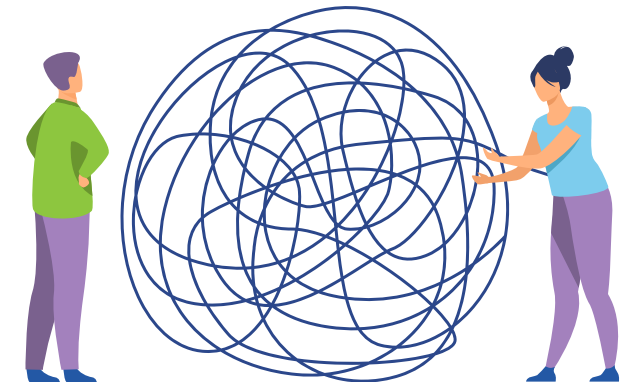
**9 Jewish-Arab relations separated or part of social cohesion**

“Everyone does everything: education for shared life, identity discourse, work with young people. This is partly due to funding, but it is also a criticism of our, the organizations’, ability to organize.”

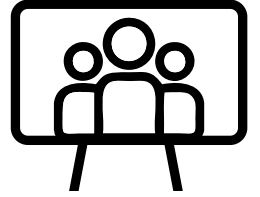
*Jewish director of a jointly led NGO*

“The gap between Arab members’ and Jewish members’ reality is incomprehensible to our Jewish members and is hard to explain. Bridging that gap is one of our central challenges.”

*Jewish director of a jointly led NGO*



# Organizations' Insights on Working with Philanthropy



**Philanthropy is results-oriented, always learning, and has more to learn**



**Philanthropy struggles to support work perceived as political or unconventional**



**Funders favor Jewish-led and jointly-led organizations**

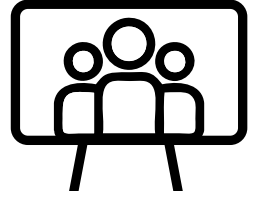


**Funding is insufficient and at times inefficiently spent**

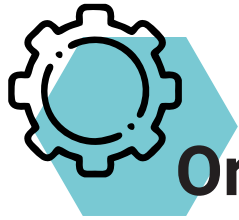


**Encounter and dialogue programs should continue to be funded, but with a critical eye**

# Quantitative Data on Field Organizations Mapped



Organizations were asked for data regarding a number of aspects of their work which were quantified to illustrate certain characteristics of the field. An organization may appear more than once in each illustration.



**Organizations' Main Methodologies**



**Evaluation**



**Organizations' Main Target Audiences**



**Summary Table**



**Organizations' Main Geographical Foci**

# Main Methodologies



**Policy and advocacy work** (including consulting organizations, developing shared spaces, work on human rights)



**Use of art, culture and sports**



**Campaigns and work with media**



**Dialogue and encounters** (including in the formal and informal education, tourism, higher education)



**Research, development of materials** (curriculum, think tanks)



**Employment integration** (including microgrants)



**Training and capacity building** (mentoring, language instruction, professional development)



**Community building and coalition building** (including conferences)



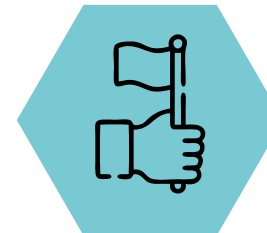
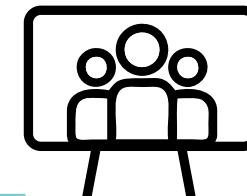
**Leadership development** (including in local authorities, with government professionals, in gap years)



8



6



9



7



8



7

17



17



20



# Target Audience



Professionals and communities leaders



Education system (teachers, principals)



General public (including parents and community)



Youth and students



Women



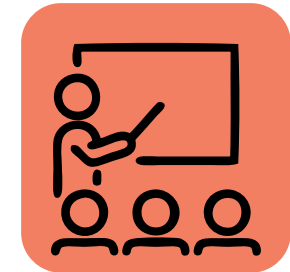
23



24



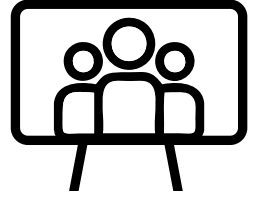
14



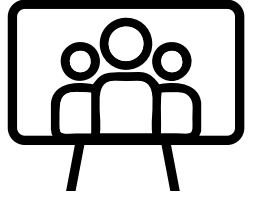
10



4



# Geographic Foci



**Meta**  
work on policies, advocacy, research



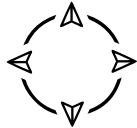
**Jewish**  
localities



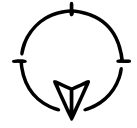
**Arab**  
localities



**Mixed cities**



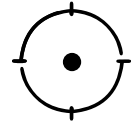
**Statewide**



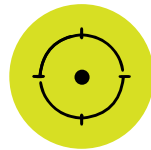
**South**



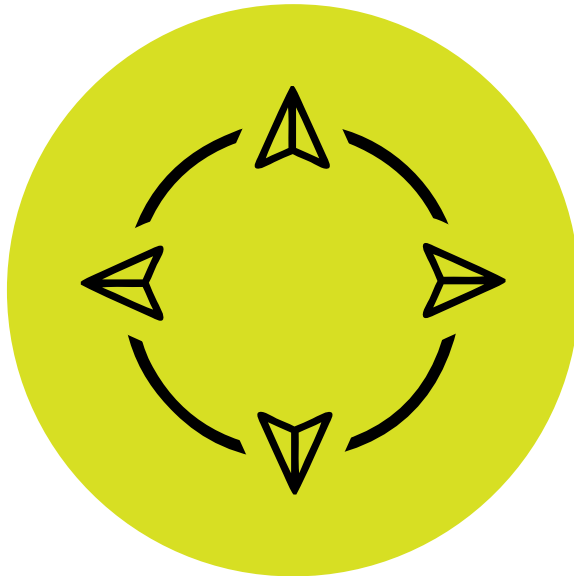
**North**



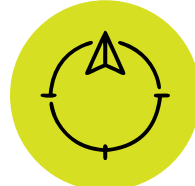
**Center**



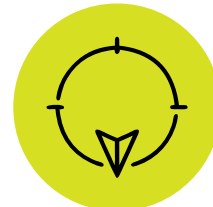
2



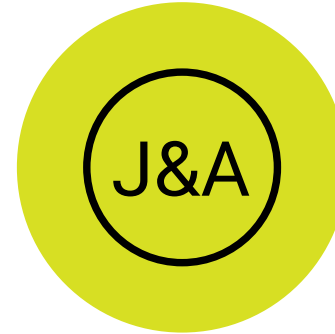
18



5



6



12



8

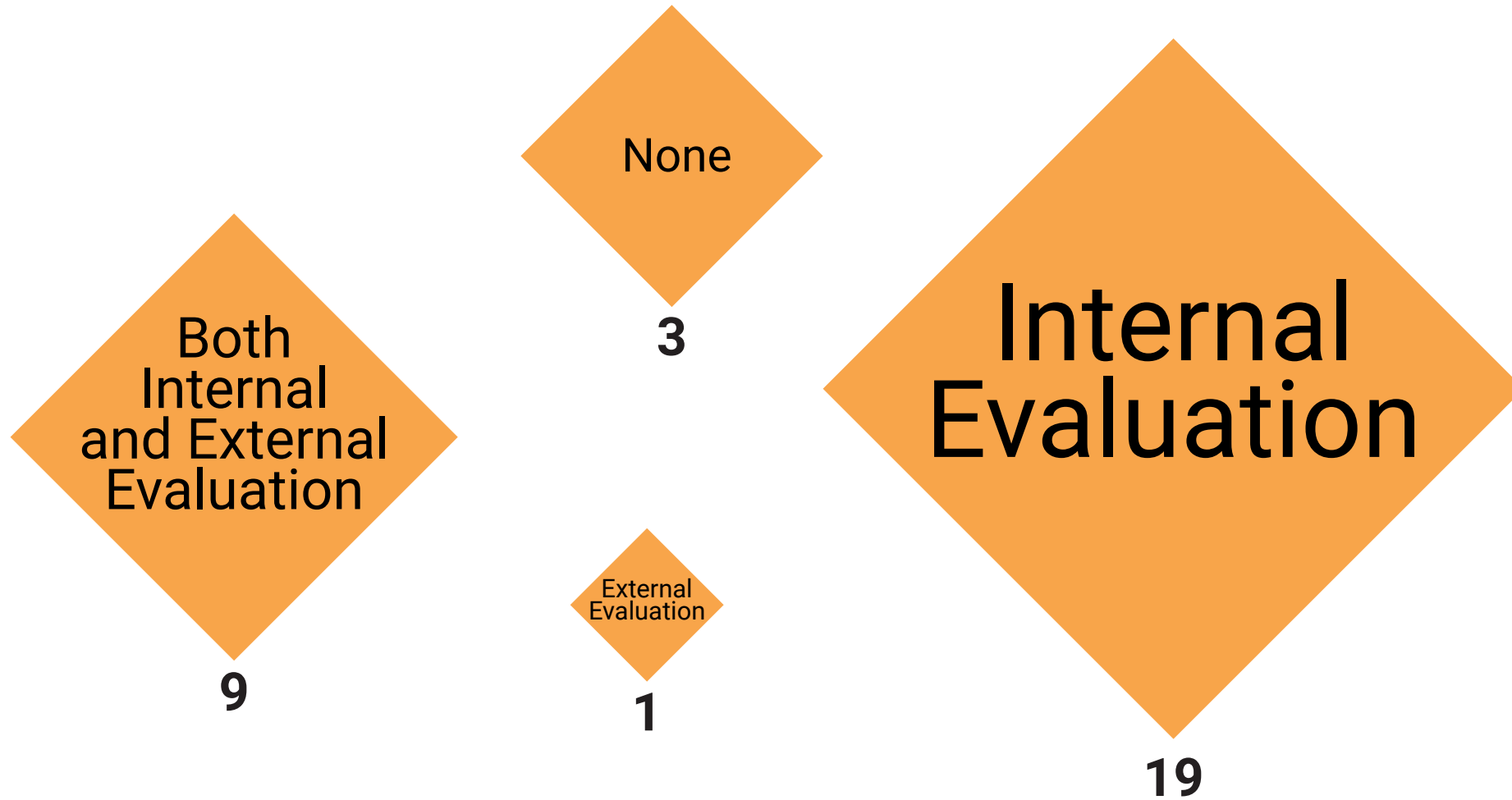
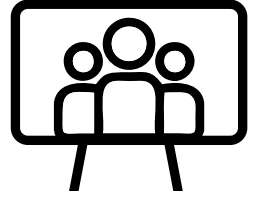


11



10

# Evaluation



# Summary Table - Organizations Mapped

Abraham Initiatives				
aChord				
AJEEC				
Another Way				
Beit Hagefen				
CET				
Co-Impact				
Givat Haviva				
Hagar				
Hand in Hand				
Hartman Institute				
itworks				
Itach-Ma'aki				
Kav Mashve				
Living Together				

**Main Methodologies**

- Policy and advocacy work** (including consulting organizations, developing shared spaces, work on human rights)
- Use of art, culture and sports**
- Campaigns and work with media**
- Dialogue and encounters** (including in the formal and informal education, tourism, higher education)
- Research, development of materials** (curriculum, think tanks)
- Employment integration** (including microgrants)
- Training and capacity building** (mentoring, language instruction, professional development)
- Community building and coalition building** (including conferences)
- Leadership development** (including in local authorities, with government professionals, in gap years)

**Target Audience**

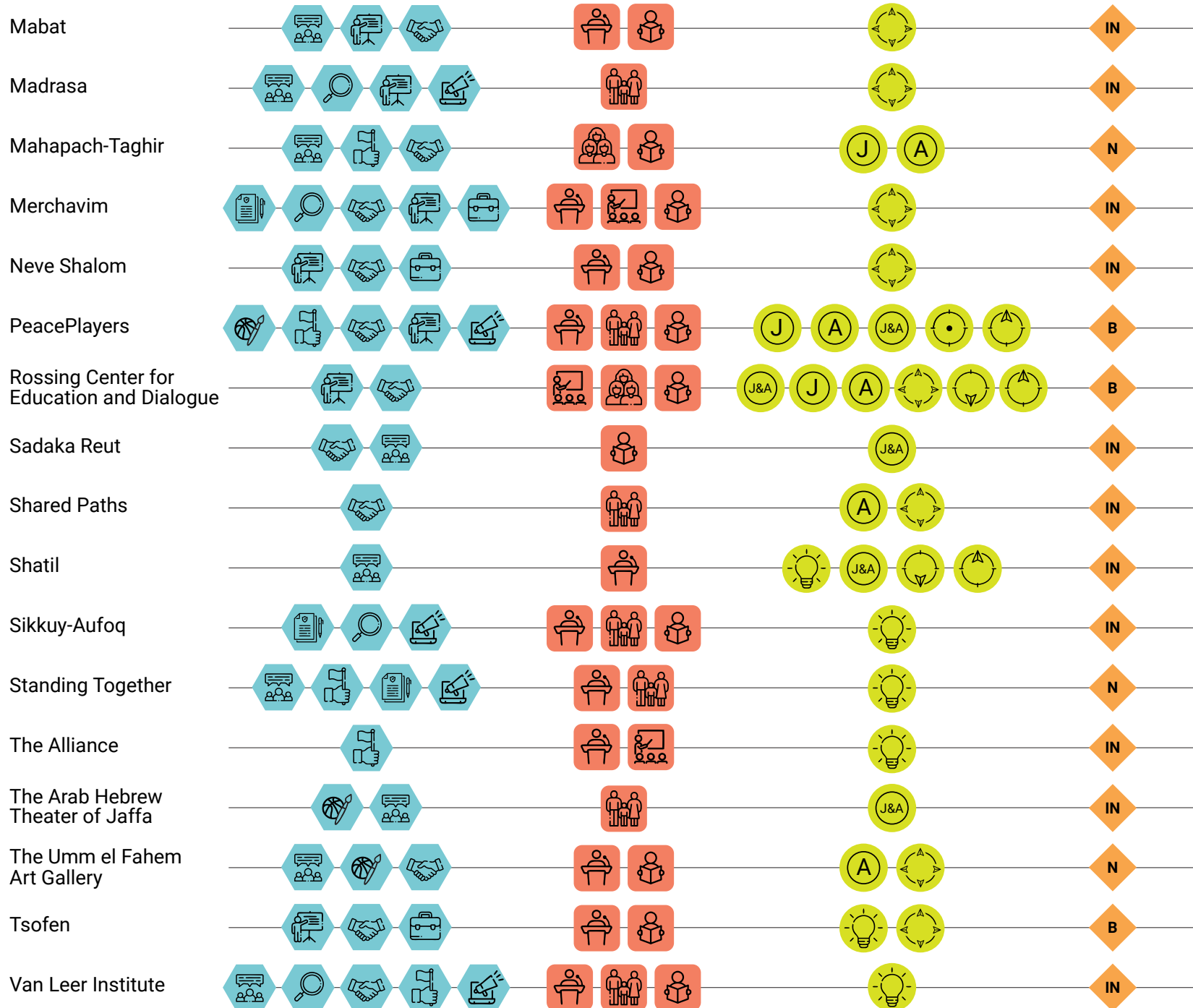
- Professionals and communities leaders
- Education system (teachers, principals)
- General public (including parents and community)
- Youth and students
- Women

**Geographic Foci**

- Meta
- Jewish localities
- Arab localities
- Mixed cities
- Statewide
- South
- North
- Center

**Evaluation**

- IN** Internal
- EX** External
- B** Both
- N** None



**Main Methodologies**

- Policy and advocacy work** (including consulting organizations, developing shared spaces, work on human rights)
- Use of art, culture and sports**
- Campaigns and work with media**
- Dialogue and encounters** (including in the formal and informal education, tourism, higher education)
- Research, development of materials** (curriculum, think tanks)
- Employment integration** (including microgrants)
- Training and capacity building** (mentoring, language instruction, professional development)
- Community building and coalition building** (including conferences)
- Leadership development** (including in local authorities, with government professionals, in gap years)

**Target Audience**

- Professionals and communities leaders
- Education system (teachers, principals)
- General public (including parents and community)
- Youth and students
- Women

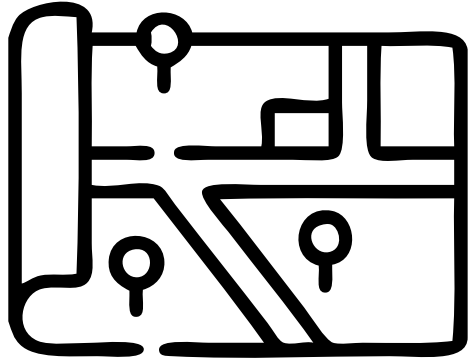
**Geographic Foci**

- Meta
- Jewish localities
- Arab localities
- Mixed cities
- Statewide
- South
- North
- Center

**Evaluation**

- IN** Internal
- EX** External
- B** Both
- N** None

5

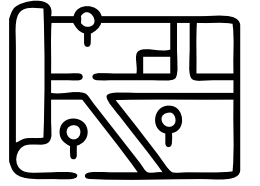


## **MAPPING THE FIELD**

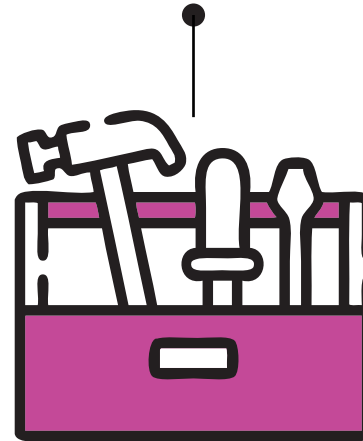
FEDERATIONS AND  
FOUNDATIONS

- Rationale
- Motivations for Involvement
- How Has the Field Evolved?
- Quantitative Data -  
Spheres of Investment  
Duration of Investment  
Development of Priorities
- Funders' Main Challenges
- Opportunities for Future  
Investment

# Rationale and Methodology



Why interview funders?

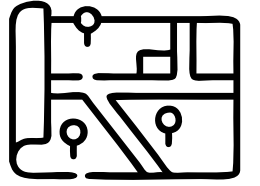


Who was interviewed?

Which issues were mapped?

# Motivations for Involvement

Overall, shared society today is a far less controversial subject among Federations' home communities.

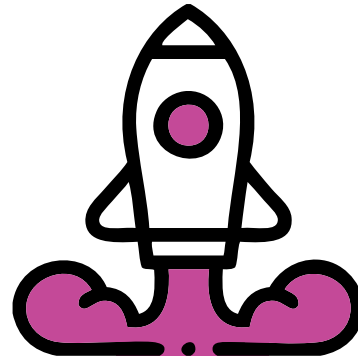


1 | Tikun Olam/Social Justice

2 | Jewish and democratic Israel

3 | Engagement tool

4 | Cooperation and alignment with Israeli government investments



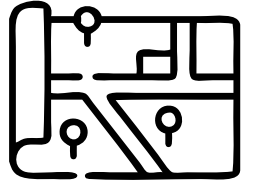
5 | Partnership2Gether

6 | May 21 events

7 | Fighting BDS



# Quantitative Data - Motivations



To fight BDS and Antisemitism



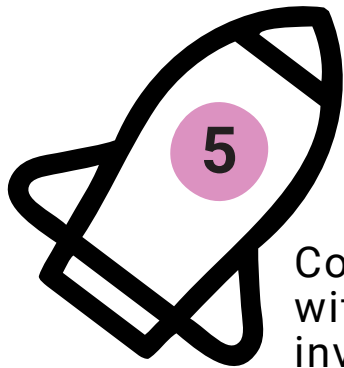
Support for Jewish and democratic Israel



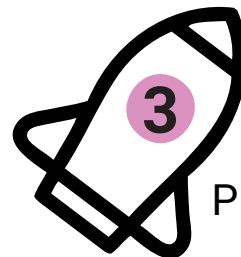
Tikun Olam/social justice



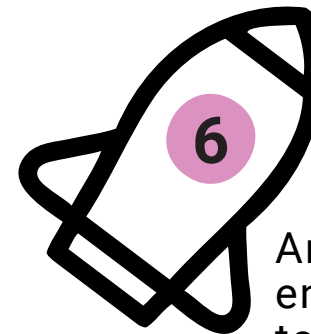
May 21 Events



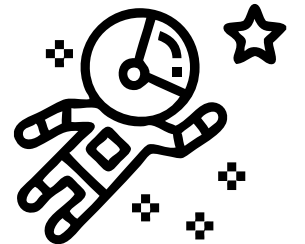
Cooperation/alignment with Israeli government investments



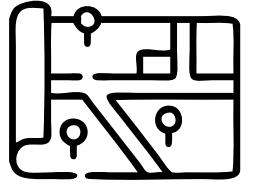
Partnership2Gether



An engagement tool



# How has the Field Evolved?

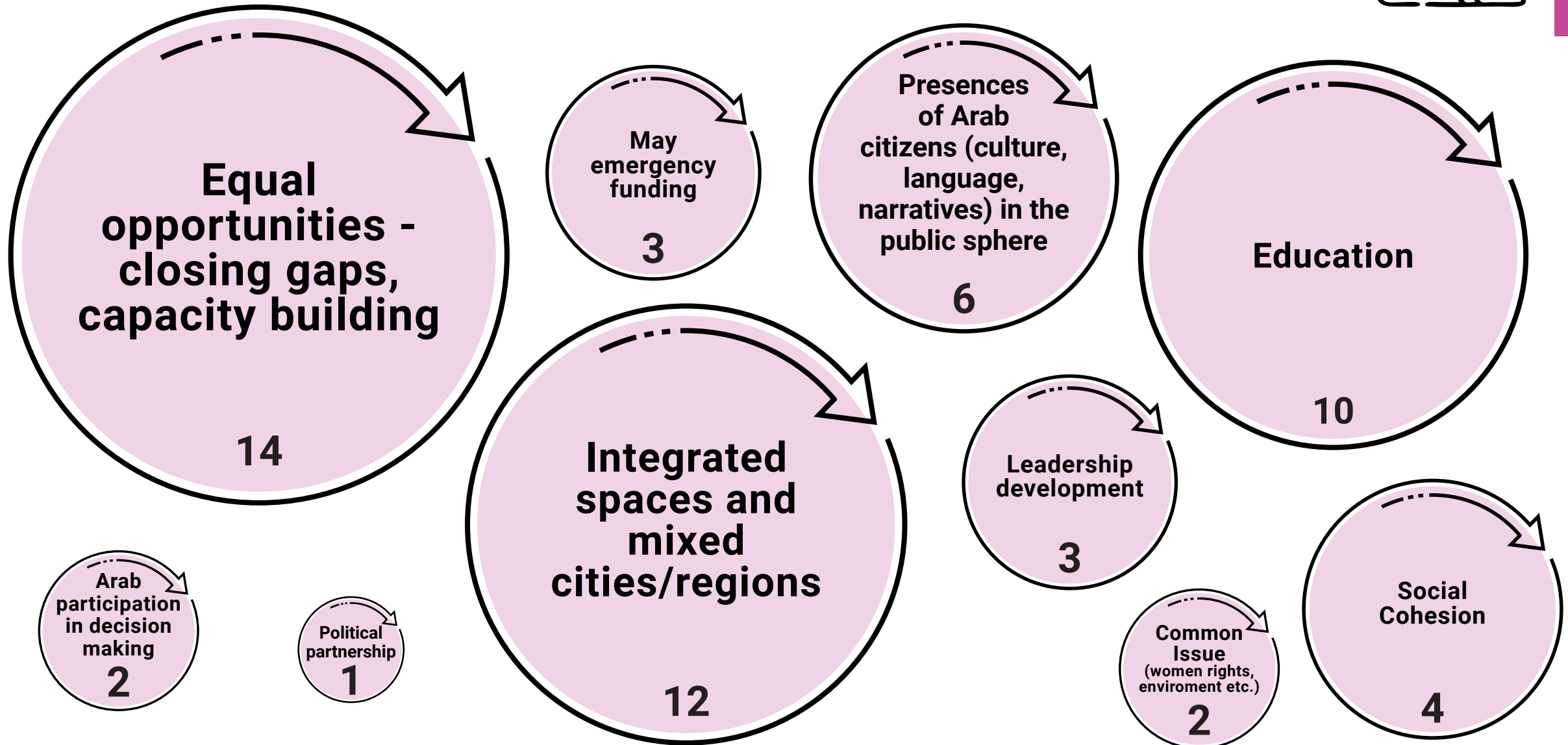
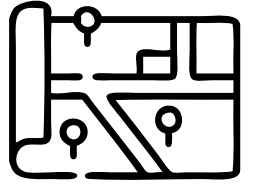


## Maturing and mainstreaming of support for shared society

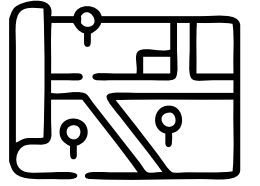
- The field has matured and professionalized
- The field is also bigger
- Philanthropy has become more strategic

## Exercising caution and modesty

# Quantitative Data - Spheres of Investment



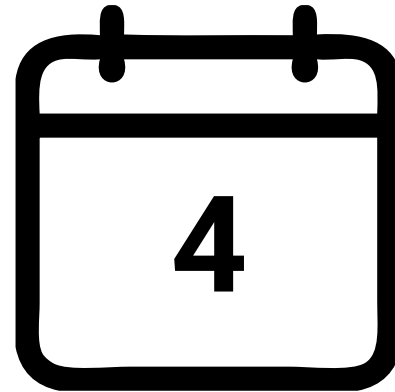
# Quantitative Data Duration of Investment



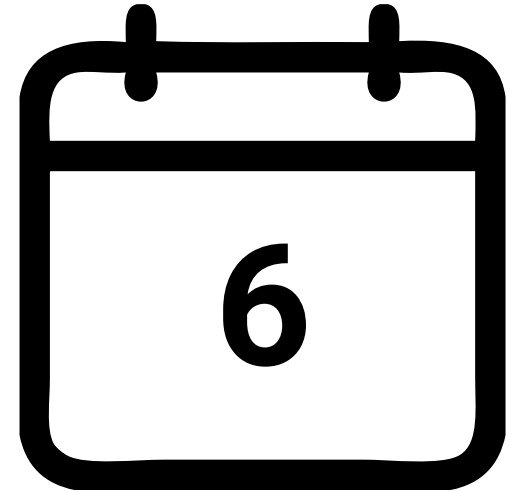
Over **5** years



Over **10** years

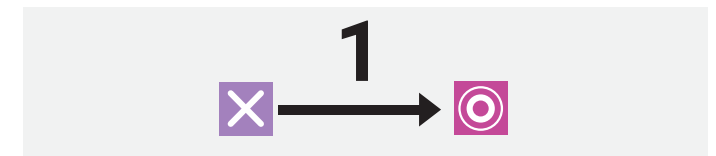
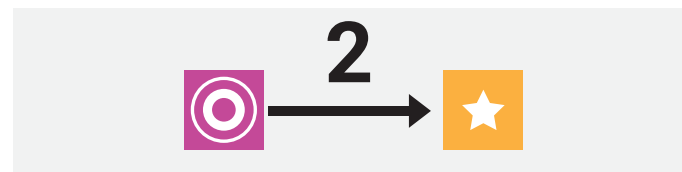
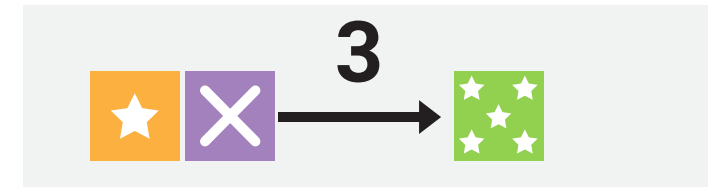
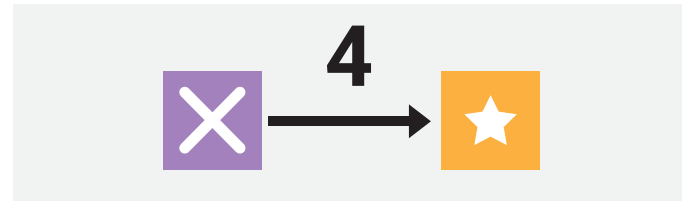
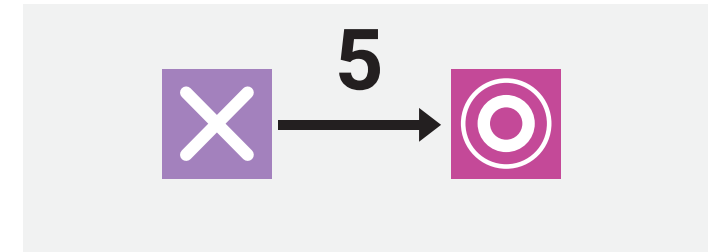
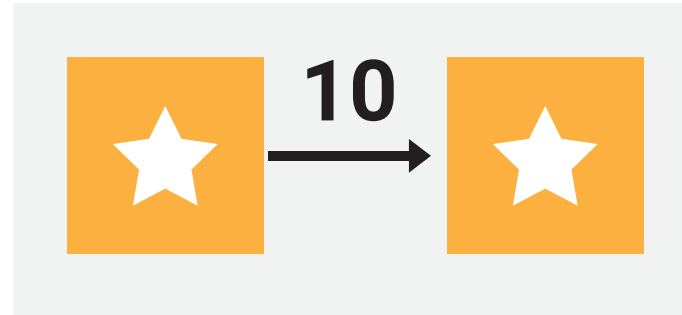
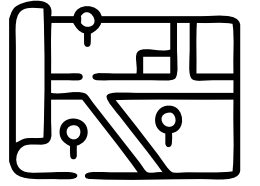


Over **20** years



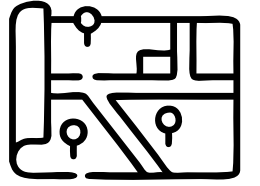
Over **30** years

# Quantitative Data Development of Investment Priorities



# Funders' Main Challenges

Challenges Vis-à-Vis the Field



**Engaging directly  
with Arab civil society**

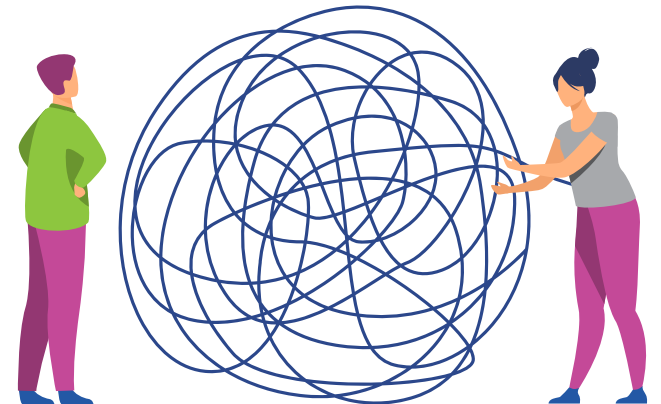
**Holding the center and  
engaging unusual suspects**

**Defining effectiveness  
and measuring impact**

**As shared society building work  
bears fruit, new challenges arise**

"We are trying to define success, but how? Is it that everyone leaves the encounter happy? We know that we need people to leave with some level of frustration, but what is the right level?"

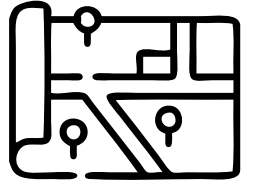
*Federation representative*



# Funders' Main Challenges

Internal Challenges

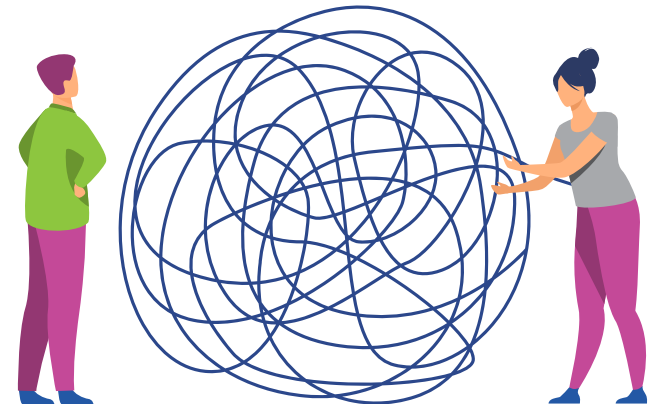
Educating and Engaging Home Communities and Donors



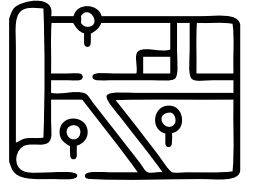
**Educational initiatives for donors**

**Struggle to understand reality on the ground**

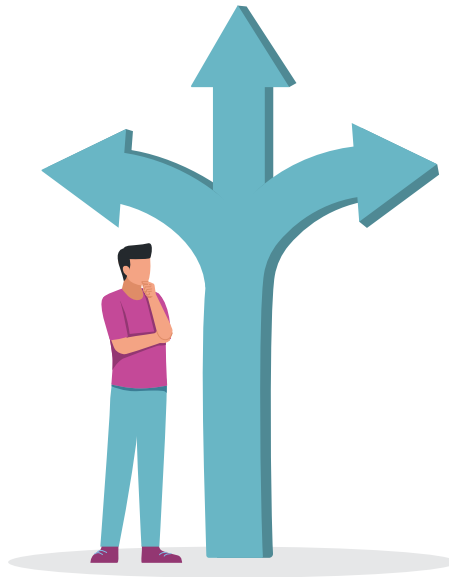
**Importance of strong relationships on the ground, grantee organizations, P2G communities and experts.**



# Funders' Insights on Future Investment



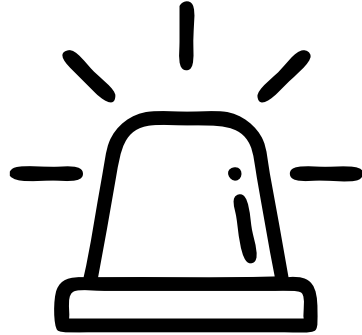
- **View challenging issues as an engagement opportunity**
- **Bring more Arabs to the table and build capacity of Arab civil society**



- **Expand shared life education and link it with education for democracy**
- **Consider different frameworks: social cohesion, multiculturalism, shared citizenship**



6

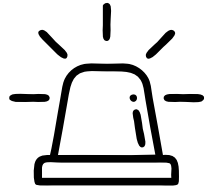


## MAY 2021

Events

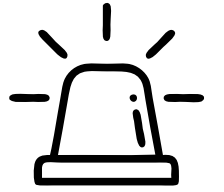
- Overview of Events
- The Field's Understanding of Events
- Immediate and Short-Term Reactions
- The Field's Observations and Insights
- Funders' Responses
- Funders' Observations and Insights

# Overview of Events



The “May Events” were a series of violent altercations, acts of vandalism, and clashes between Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel and between them and police forces, that took place mostly in Israel’s mixed cities within the context of Israeli-Palestinian security tensions that escalated to regional conflict.

# The Field's Understanding of May's Events



**Structural and societal causes**

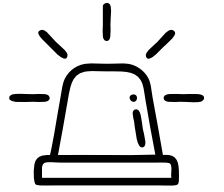
**Political impasse; the interplay between the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Jewish-Arab relations inside Israel; and inciting political discourse**

**Initial shock, but clashes were expected**

*"We didn't need May 2021 to happen to understand what we're fighting for, but it accelerated the process. The events proved that budgets are important, but not enough."*

*Joint Jewish-Arab NGO director*

# Immediate and Short-Term Reactions



## Organizations' Internal Responses

- Shock, anger, lack of trust, and tension among Jewish and Arab staff and between participants.
- Initial shock turned into a whirlwind of action.

## Organizations' Programmatic Responses

- Development of materials and tools
- Local and state-wide demonstrations
- Mediation between Jewish and Arab constituents
- Temporary cessation of activities
- Dialogue with donors

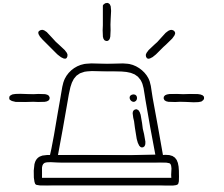
# Immediate and Short-Term Reactions



Local authorities, business sector and health institutions issued statements calling for a shared society



# The Field's Observations and Insights



1

**Strengthened resolve and sense of urgency**

3

**Influencing public discourse**

5

**Further focus on and expanded activity in mixed and integrated spaces**

7

**More receptivity from government**

2

**Internal changes**

4

**Tackling difficult issues, deepening**

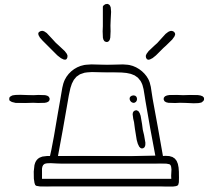
6

**Limited ability to enable largescale change**

"We sense a change among bureaucrats in local government in mixed cities. The feeling is that they understand more and are allocating resources for building shared society between all groups in their city."

*NGO director*

# Funders' Responses



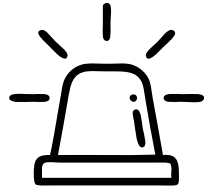
**Further  
learning**

**Targeted  
calls for  
proposals**

**No  
change**



# Funders' Observations and Insights



Difference between  
October 2000 and  
May 2021



Increased interest  
in shared society  
funding



Identification of  
under-funded areas that  
contributed to May's  
violence



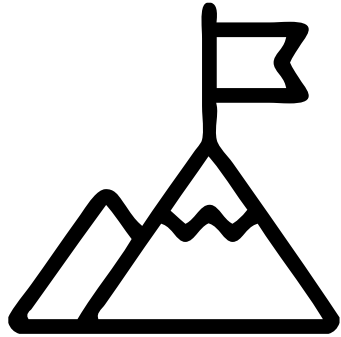
Sense of  
urgency



Concern about the  
merits of shared society  
investment



7



# INSIGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 1



## Approach the Field with Curiosity

---

Use this report as a starting point.

Ask how to become partners in shaping the future of the Shared Society field.

Learn via first-hand experiences with Arab and Jewish activists working in the field.

## 2 Include More Arab Voices in Learning About and Developing Shared Society Strategies



### Relevant questions



*How can we include Arab colleagues as consultants in our strategy development and deepen dialogue with Arab civil society, activists, academics, elected officials and funders?*

*How can we widen our learning and dialogue beyond colleagues we already know and feel comfortable with, such as new or smaller organizations?*

# 3



## Assess Funding Strategy and Process

---

To have a broader effect and on the field.

To remove funding barriers.

### Relevant questions



*Does our process overly burden NGOs?*

*Do our priorities align with the field's? To what extent are developments in the field informing our strategy?*

*Does our funding allow a significant level of sustainability to our grantees' development beyond supporting individual programs and reaching short-term measurable outcomes?*

# 4 Address the Needs of Increasingly Mixed and Integrated Spaces and Cities



Move from mixing and integration to well structured inclusion and sharing.

Do not ignore the dangers of mismanaged integrated spaces.

Help the field develop tools and strategies.

## Relevant questions



*How does our work in the field relate to mixed and integrated spaces and cities? Can we help organizations on the ground scale-up and adapt models?*

*How can we use the lens of “mixed”, “integrated”, “inclusive”, and “shared” to look at realities within mixed spaces?*

*How can we support equal opportunities for Arab residents in mixed cities, and enhance cooperation between residents and local government, neighboring communities, etc.?*

*How can we look beyond the topics considered in this report? Do we want to learn more about and/or support grassroots initiatives in mixed cities and between neighboring communities? Do we want to learn more about and/or support Arab-only civil society organizations operating in these spaces?*

# 5 Create the Conditions for Grappling with Questions of Identity



Help the players develop strong individual and group identity as part of shared society building.

## Relevant questions



*What is the right prism through which our community can connect to work on identity—if at all?*

*What materials, experts, and educational opportunities can we use to bring this issue into our organizational and communal discussions?*

*What type of work being done in the field today on this issue seems most relevant to our internal processes and agendas?*

# 6 Engage Jewish and Arab Unusual Suspects in Shared Society Building



Include marginalized and so far overlooked Jewish and Arab groups in the discussion.

## Relevant questions



*What are the characteristics and needs of the most marginalized groups within the communities or geographic regions we support, and how can we play a role in improving their conditions and engaging them in shared society work?*

*How should our shared society investment or programming be adapted to fit the unique needs of marginalized populations?*

*How can we utilize our expertise to support field organizations in effectively engaging groups that are feeling “left behind”?*

# 7 Explore Investment in Arab Society as a Cornerstone of Shared Society Building



Strengthen Arab Civil Society.

Relevant  
questions



*Is direct engagement with Arab civil society right for our community?*

*What avenue(s) for investment in Arab society and civil society fit with our strategy?*



**It is the hope and intent of this report that, as Jewish Federations, funders and other players explore the above recommendations and questions, they emerge with greater clarity and direction on the best way for them to engage with and support shared society building between Jews and Arabs in Israel.**

**This may include support for specific organizations and programs, as well as exploration of how to strengthen the field as a whole as it continues to grow and develop.**

