

RECOMMENDATIONS

Jewish peoplehood mapping project.

Recommendations based on:

- Data from mapping and partner's conclusions
- Mural Methodology

Visions: which organizations / institutions / platforms do we need?



MURAL is a digital workspaces for guided visual collaboration, which was used in the 12 peoplehood 'hubs' to outline the desired

CONCLUSIONS FRAMEWORK

Cluster 1: Developing peoplehood public perception

- ❖ The basic challenge: developing consciousness of peoplehood, establishing the issue's relevance, addressing Israeli ignorance
- ❖ Formal and informal (experiential) educational frameworks

Cluster 2: Leadership Development

- ❖ expanding the professional network and build the next leadership cadre

Cluster 3: Building infrastructures for peoplehood-oriented public space



- ❑ The “Negation of the Diaspora” narrative continue to govern the discourse
- ❑ Main educational & societal agents don't include peoplehood on their agenda
- ❑ The robust Peoplehood content developed in recent years is not used at the education systems
- ❑ Peoplehood is still not a ‘profession’: no literature, lack of foundational texts and lack of professional training



PUBLIC PERCEPTION CLUSTER:

MAIN CHALLENGES

PUBLIC PERCEPTION DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER — CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ❑ Pedagogical coherence and socialization trajectories in formal and informal (experiential) education
- ❑ Opportunity development in the cultural and arts field
- ❑ Transforming peoplehood into a 'profession'

- ❑ The field is gaining impressive momentum and showing high rates of connectivity, but is still just gearing up. (22% increase in leadership)
- ❑ The field is politically and socially diverse, but also very homogenous in its professional entry gates.
- ❑ Personal and formative experiences regarding peoplehood are critical for developing leaders

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER:

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❑ Establishing new models to provide a personal and professional formative experiences
- ❑ Follow up Leadership engagement programs need to be cultivated – alumni programs and a program for returning Shlichim
- ❑ Significant expansion of the career opportunities and networking in the field
 - ❖ Career support & multi-level training (only 35% of active members received professional training)
 - ❖ Emphasis on developing senior leadership
 - ❖ Structured relations with professional and voluntary leadership in the diaspora

- Peoplehood is absent in the public discourse
- There are no coherent national approach, no strategic logic; scarce resources

CREATING A PEOPLEHOOD- ORIENTED PUBLIC SPACE

CREATING A PEOPLEHOOD-ORIENTED PUBLIC SPACE: RECOMMENDATIONS

□ Creating a peoplehood infrastructure in the public space

- ❖ The concept of peoplehood should be a guiding principle in organizations (public sector, national institutions, municipalities, and in national security). This should be backed in financial allocations for training and developing the necessary platforms (for example partnerships)
- ❖ Making the toolbox and resources present in the field of peoplehood more accessible for involved individuals and organizations

□ Introducing peoplehood content into the Public Sector

- ❖ Defining peoplehood as a core-national issue—resource allocation and appointing an administrative body
- ❖ Reframing the Jewish world as a matter of national security
- ❖ Consultation mechanism
- ❖ Joint projects





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