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Women and Philanthropy: Giving by and for Women and Girls



Philanthropy Australia is the national peak body for philanthropy and is a not-for-profit membership organisation. Our Members are trusts and foundations, families and individuals who want to make a difference through their own philanthropy and to encourage others to become philanthropists.

Our vision: A giving and caring nation.

Our mission: To represent, grow and inspire an effective and robust philanthropic sector for the community.

Philanthropy: The planned and structured giving of money, time, information, goods and services, voice and influence to improve the wellbeing of humanity and the community.

Philanthropic sector: Trusts, foundations, organisations, families and individuals who engage in philanthropy.

Front cover: Our front cover photograph features the 2008 UBS Young Women's Leadership Academy. You can read their story on page 9.

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Perspectives

Bruce Bonyhady, President and
Gina Anderson, CEO

With a very eventful year drawing to a close we cast a fresh eye on an intractable issue, applying a gender lens to philanthropy. This 'Women and Philanthropy: Giving by and for Women and Girls' issue of our journal explores both the motivations and culture of the women's philanthropy movement, and the practice and impact of supporting women. From Women Moving Millions to microcredit, it is critical to analyse and understand who is giving to whom, and what cultural assumptions underly those choices.

It is also worth remembering that as a result of the current financial turmoil rising unemployment and its consequences, together with the casualisation of the workforce, will have a larger proportional impact on women and young people with significant impact on families, social fabric and our communities.



We're delighted to feature an interview with Dr Gene Sherman, talking about the evolution of her commercial art gallery into a contemporary art philanthropic foundation. Inspirational leaders Eve Mahlab and Jill Reichstein emphasise the need to address gender imbalance at every level, from board composition to measuring impact. Dr Musimbi Kanyoro, the closing plenary speaker at Philanthropy Australia's recent conference 'Philanthropy: Passion and Purpose' in Sydney, offers her much-travelled and keenly insightful perspective on the philosophy and

cultural context of philanthropy and women – both donors and recipients.

The Passion and Purpose conference certainly was the highlight of 2008, with fantastic member participation in organising, presenting and attending the event. Feedback has been overwhelmingly positive. We've included a four page overview of the conference in this issue of *Australian Philanthropy* for those who were unable to attend, and of course many presentations are available on the conference website www.philanthropy.org.au/conference

From the Treasurer

The Hon. Wayne Swan MP, Treasurer, Commonwealth of Australia

As a government, we've got big ambitions for Australia. We want to address poor school performance in low socio-economic areas, and work to close the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and other Australians. We want to tackle homelessness, and help long term unemployed Australians back into the workforce. These are challenges Australian governments haven't historically been very successful at addressing. In part, it's because many have tried to go it alone.

One of the most profound shifts in thinking in approaching these challenges is an acknowledgement that government does not hold all the answers. Solving difficult problems usually means working with partners who bring different skills and attributes to the table.

That's why I'm keen to build a stronger relationship between the Rudd Government and Australia's philanthropic community, a relationship built on mutual effort and enterprise, which allows us to work together in ways that capture our different strengths, weaknesses, capacities and constraints.

Philanthropics bring crucial assets. Philanthropics are usually creative, experimental and adaptable. They have the dexterity to tailor solutions to the needs of their partners and local communities. They are imaginative in dealing with problems that lie in their path, and nimble in responding to new information and ideas as they come to light.

We also know that Australian philanthropy is a broad church. Philanthropics come in different shapes and sizes, and have diverse attributes, motivations and needs that we must acknowledge.

As a partner, one of our roles is to provide a policy environment which makes it simple and rewarding for Australians to get involved in giving, and which helps philanthropic organisations grow and flourish. We believe we can do more. We're working to get the policies right for Prescribed Private Funds. We're considering the tax arrangements supporting philanthropy through the Henry Review of Australia's tax system. We're working on the



National Compact between the government and the not-for-profit sector.

All this, of course, is taking place in the context of the global financial crisis. The crisis is impacting on our work, and I know that it is impacting on yours. But in tough economic times philanthropy is more important than ever. So we're focussed on our agenda for Australia, and we'll keep doing the hard yards to create the best environment possible for you to do what you do so well: create innovative solutions to difficult problems that are important to our nation. Whether you're a big corporate or a small, family-based PPF, in good times and in bad, we are keen to work with you and support your efforts.

Does gender still matter? Yes it does – just ask!

This is an edited extract from a talk Eve Mahlab gave on 10 November 2008 at Melbourne Conversations, a series of regular, free discussions exploring popular issues and themes. This conversation was titled 'Does gender matter?'

Does gender matter? Yes it does.

Just ask the students in public schools who are being shortchanged on their education because the whole teaching profession is in crisis. Why? Because teaching is regarded today as a women's profession and rewarded accordingly with low wages. As a result, there has been a large scale exodus from the teaching profession and to this day it is no longer attractive as a career option. The same is true for nursing, another occupation which pays relatively low wages.

Ask the many older women who are eking out their final years in poverty. Until 20 years ago women were not even allowed to join superannuation schemes so these women have no retirement savings. And then ask the women who are approaching retirement age today, whose super payout will be 1/3 that of men's because they have spent their workforce life in casual or part time work. Why? Because society gives the responsibility of caring for the young and the elderly and the sick to women.

Ask any of the one in 10 Australian women who have been the victims of violence. The newspapers often report on violence against men but women are three times more likely to be in injured by violence, five times more likely to need medical attention and five times more likely to fear for their lives.

Ask the women in developing countries where women and girls form the majority of the poor and hungry, where 10 million more girls than boys miss out on primary education and where out of every 10 young people living with HIV/AIDS, eight are women, and where 13 per cent of maternal mortality rates are caused by unsafe abortion. Yet our own government continues to ban aid to

countries which offer advice about safe abortion.

Ask all the women who are going to become unemployed during this recession because there are going to be huge job losses in retail, banking, finance, insurance, in all high employment areas of women – and then look at where the government's financial stimulus will be going – into infrastructure, i.e. building and construction and into the automobile industry – where mainly men are employed.

Ask the women executives, scientists, lawyers, bankers, farmers, townplanners, who are struggling to participate in the public discourse and to have some influence in the big decisions affecting our country in politics, business and the professions.

The opinion of women, no matter how expert or how appropriate, is rarely sought. Don't be fooled by the few outstanding high profile women who have broken through the glass ceiling. Most do so if they apply themselves to the male agendas and don't advocate for women and families. In the top 200 companies, women hold less than one in 10 board positions. In Federal Parliament, only one in four members of parliament is a woman and in the Queen's Birthday Honours, which are meant to recognise those who make a contribution to the community, only four women out of 30 people were recognised in each of the top two categories.

Gender does matter nowadays. The problem is that too many people including women, believe it doesn't. So our leaders and the media increasingly speaks in ungendered terms – about youth, the poor, the homeless, migrants,

and it is getting increasingly difficult to get a gender breakdown about anything.

Does funding for indigenous causes go to women and men equally? How much of government funding for sport goes to women? Do philanthropic old boys donate as much to their daughters' schools as their sons'? Do solutions for the homeless take into account that nearly half the homeless are women who often have small children or cannot go to male dominated refuges for fear of sexual assault or exploitation?

There are still too few women publicly reflecting our experiences, expressing our sensibilities, arguing that outcomes – which may even seem equal – are in fact inequitable or inappropriate because we women are different. In general we are smaller physically, we earn less, we live longer, but above all – because we are still the primary carers – we are responsible for the young, boys and girls, the future human capital of our society.

If society fails to support and nurture us, it undermines our ability to raise the next generation of Australians. No amount of social workers, counsellors, teachers or police will compensate for harassed, stressed or poor, trapped or unfulfilled mothers.

It is time for another wave of feminism. The first got us the vote. The second gave us more access to decently paid work rather than the unpaid home duties in which we had previously been trapped. We must now move into policy and decision making roles at all levels. The challenge now is to apply a gender lens to all the public activities that affect our society. To demand that leaders seek out appropriate women to make with them the decisions affecting our families, our community, our society, the future of our country and the world.

Within her gift: an historical overview of women's philanthropy

By Barbara Lemon, school of historical studies University of Melbourne, and author of a PhD thesis entitled 'In Her Gift: Activism and Altruism in Australian Women's Philanthropy 1880-2005.'

Giving and voluntarism have traditionally provided – and continue to provide – the means through which women have grasped, wielded, and maintained public power... As such, philanthropy lies at the heart of women's history.¹



In December of 1885, Melbourne's *Table Talk* magazine profiled society hostess Janet Lady Clarke, bestowing upon her the title of Australian Lady Bountiful: "Away in the back slums of this great city", it wrote, "through foetid alleys and festering lanes, the noble sisterhood of the Melbourne District Nursing Society pursue their errands of mercy, and among that band of ministering angels Lady Clarke is one of the most devoted. What spectacles of squalid misery, what shapes of horrid disease, what fathomless abysses of degradation these delicately nurtured ladies have to encounter in their self-imposed mission cannot be described in these pages".

Like her husband, Lady Clarke was upheld as the ultimate example of beneficence in a human being, though *Table Talk* was careful to remind its readers that "in subscribing generously out of their ample means to the public charities... Sir William and Lady Clarke are merely discharging a duty appertaining to their exalted position". This was noblesse oblige, pure and simple.

Australian women's philanthropy has its roots in charitable work. Nineteenth century women who, like Lady Clarke,

"If one trend joins the philanthropy of 19th century women to that of the 20th and the 21st, irrespective of class, creed, or political orientation, it is the tendency for women to work in groups."

were able to supplement their voluntary work with large financial contributions were few and far between, and were inevitably the wives and daughters of wealthy men.

Australia did not have the aristocratic wealth of the United Kingdom, where Baroness Angela Burdett-Coutts gave away close on £3 million before the turn of the century. Nor did it have the vast wealth of the industrialising United States, allowing 12 women philanthropists in Chicago alone to give nearly \$800,000 to charitable causes in the 1880s.

Back in the colony, Elizabeth Austin was making headlines with a £6,000 donation to build the Austin Hospital. Despite the comparative lack of money, engagement in some form of philanthropic service was expected of privileged women who were motivated variously by religious faith, a desire for social status, the fulfilment of social obligation, and simple altruism, profound and true.

There was, by the 1890s depression, an explosion of charitable organisations run by women – albeit with finance usually controlled by men. By 1933, a correspondent for the *Women's Weekly* was bemoaning the excessive number of fundraising events, from fetes to motor picnics, card parties to dances where "the smell of moth balls and petrol exuded from resurrected furs

and newly cleaned gloves". Still, this kind of activity was restricted on the whole to women who were members of a social and economic elite, and who erred on the side of political conservatism.

Within this rather restrictive climate, a number of Australian women philanthropists did break the mould.

- Anne Bon, a widow and property-owner in north-east Victoria from the 1860s, offered funding along with her substantial energy to assist in the plight of the Aboriginal people near her home – dispossessed members of the Taungurung tribe – and to open a school for Chinese children in Melbourne.
- In Sydney in 1922, Dr Lucy Gullett co-founded what would become the Rachel Forster Hospital, offering training for female medical students and catering to the needs of 'home-tied' mothers.
- Publican Mary Raine, who arrived in Australia with £100 in savings in 1900, single-handedly built up a hotel empire and gave nearly £1 million to the University of Western Australia for medical research.
- Lady Mary Windeyer leant considerable political weight to the cause of the Womanhood Suffrage League, and financially supported the women's college at Sydney University.

- Dr Una Porter persisted in her medical studies in the 1930s despite blatant discrimination from male lecturers and spent decades working as a psychiatrist at Melbourne's Queen Victoria Hospital for women. She gave over \$1 million to various hospitals and institutions, funding, among other projects, a scholarship for rural female students to attend university, a Chair in Psychiatry, and extensive research into early childhood development.

Throughout the 20th century, possibilities for women's active involvement in philanthropy expanded for a number of reasons: the award of political citizenship for women; rapid economic growth after World War Two; shifts in population size and composition with a surge in the migrant population; the development of the formal philanthropic foundation; and the social upheaval of the 1960s and 70s, particularly the expansion of education and the rise of second wave feminism. With access to employment and the freedom to earn their own money, the social and financial position of women was being completely reshaped.

From the 1970s onward, a number of philanthropic foundations took the lead in pushing for social change, and many of them were driven by women.

- Jill Reichstein overturned the all-male board of the Lance Reichstein Foundation and her work encouraged other women to come forward.
- At The Myer Foundation, Meriel Wilmot launched the Aborigines in Australian Society project, investigating the effects of government policy upon the Indigenous population.
- Pat Feilman led the Potter Foundation's Farmland Project, introducing sustainable farming practices to rural Australia.
- At the helm of her parents' philanthropic foundation, established with a sunset clause, Sarah Stegley joined forces with Jill Reichstein in the push for social change and funded disadvantaged youth, the aged, the disabled, and Aboriginal communities.

In 1985 the Victorian Women's Trust was established with the collaboration of women politicians, philanthropists and community workers: a trust run by women, for women. Today, Australian women sustain an outstanding presence at the highest levels of decision-making in the 'third sector' of the economy. The Women Donors Network has taken up the mantle of the former Women In Philanthropy group, and women are collaborating more effectively than ever. If one trend joins the philanthropy of



Janet Lady Clarke. Source: Michael Clarke, 'Clarke of Rupertswood 1831-1897: The Life and Times of William John Clarke, First Baronet of Rupertswood' (Melbourne: Australian Scholarly Publishing, 1995).

19th century women to that of the 20th and the 21st, irrespective of class, creed, or political orientation, it is the tendency for women to work in groups. They may be charitable organisations, they may have an agenda for political or social change, they may have formed around a common interest: the activism within women's philanthropy, where it exists, derives its strength from groups.

Of course, the philanthropy of many Australian women is still traditional in style – reliant upon old names and networks, long-established institutions, and well-worn cheque books – and this is just as well. Without it our galleries, hospitals, theatres and universities would flounder. The important change overriding this continuity lies in the relationship between women and money. It is in the expansion of tradition; in the machinations of philanthropy; in the far greater number of independently wealthy women in Australia; and in the sense of ownership they attach to their wealth.

Women may have less time for voluntary work today, but they are inclined to give generous financial support instead. Australia's most likely donor is female and middle-aged from

the higher income and higher education brackets.

Women donate in smaller amounts than do men, on average, but they donate more often.

The future looks bright for Australian women philanthropists. In late 2007, Trisha Broadbridge was interviewed for ABC radio. As a philanthropy manager with ANZ Trustees and founder of the Reach Broadbridge Fund, she noted the hesitance of some women to become involved in philanthropic funding, but remarked: "I actually think that it's time for women to step into this arena and to step into many arenas and not be scared to make social change, and I think it's women that are going to do it... I think that women can be very powerful", she said, "because women are always in groups... In groups women can make these changes." Going by the work of the Victorian Women's Trust, the Sydney Women's Fund, the Angel Investment Network and the Women Donors Network among others, there can be little doubt that she is right.

1. Kathleen McCarthy, Lady Bountiful Revisited, 1990.

Feature interview: Dr Gene Sherman

Dr Gene Sherman is the founder and Director of the Sherman Contemporary Art Foundation, which started life as a commercial art gallery in 1986, closed in December 2007 and re-emerged as a philanthropic foundation in May 2008. She spoke with 'Australian Philanthropy's editor Louise Arkles during a break in the Philanthropy Australia conference in October.



You've reached a point in your life of great achievement, having closed your gallery after 21 successful years and opened the Sherman Contemporary Art Foundation (SCAF). Is this what you expected of your professional life?

I expected, from a very early age, to live an academic life: it was my inclination and my parents' hope for me. I knew I wanted to teach in a university, to research and impart knowledge. I did an arts degree leading to a doctorate in French literature. My family emigrated from South Africa to Sydney in 1976 and I completed my doctorate here and taught French initially at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa and then at Sydney University until 1981. Then worked as Head of Modern Languages at Ascham School for five years. So my career for many years followed the path I had envisaged of research and teaching.

What prompted the move into contemporary art?

I started collecting art gradually as my husband became more successful in business and we had for the first time

"I remember as a child in primary school asking a friend which shows she saw on the weekend, and being amazed that she talked about the movies – I thought that every family went to galleries each weekend!"

some discretionary income. In the mid 1980s I decided to take a year's sabbatical to translate a book from French to English, but after the vitality and pressures of a busy university department and high school, I struggled with the isolation of working alone. I used to regularly visit the galleries as a break from my translation, and began working in a sculpture gallery part-time in Glebe.

This was in 1985, and I agreed to look after the gallery for a few weeks while the owner was away in Africa, not realising that those few weeks would turn into months, that she would never return to the gallery and that I would end up running the show! While I didn't intend to take on such a commitment, as an organised person I felt I needed at least to put things in order, keep the program going and return the art to the artists. This took over a year of hard work. I didn't buy the business, nor get an income from it, but this was in fact my apprenticeship in managing a gallery.

By 1988 my husband Brian had become very successful and we were able to move the gallery into our own building in Paddington and acquire a second gallery space, and I changed the name, first to Irving Galleries and then to Sherman Galleries. For 13 years

I ran up to 22 exhibitions each year across two spaces, and had exhibitions across Australia and in Asia.

It sounds like you found your vocation

Well, I came from a background where my family were art collectors, and we regularly went to galleries and exhibitions. My aunt was a well-known artist in South Africa so making and appreciating art was part of our family culture. I remember as a child in primary school asking a friend which shows she saw on the weekend, and being amazed that she talked about the movies – I thought that every family went to galleries each weekend! My grandchildren now go to galleries just as I did.

Why did you decide to close the gallery and open the Foundation?

During the 21 years that I ran the galleries we represented 27 artists on an ongoing basis, looking after them in the fullest possible way, responding to all their projects and needs both in Australia and internationally. The gallery grew into a major enterprise, fleshed out by a number of non-commercial aspects. The 'artist-in-residence' cottage across the road from the gallery was, for example, a fulfilling initiative that

brought many talented people under our umbrella – including museum directors, curators, scholars, writers, filmmakers, jewellery artists, architects and animal activists involved in our animal protection philanthropic foundation, Voiceless. One of the strengths of this program is that we didn't require them to do anything in particular. They simply came to live and to work in the studio apartment. We involved them in other non-commercial outreach events organised at the gallery – inviting them to take part in panel discussions, give talks and participate in our mini outdoor exhibition space. So we had moved away from a purely commercial gallery long before we opened the Foundation.

The purpose of SCAF is to privately fund and publicly exhibit contemporary art – a relatively new concept. A few philanthropic foundations have recently opened – Marc and Eva Besen's TarraWarra Museum of Art, which principally showcases their private collection, amassed over 50 years, is a grand example. Detached, a private philanthropic venture in Hobart, Tasmania, is planning something similar to our format. David Walsh, also in Hobart, is also using his private wealth to establish the upcoming Museum of Old and New Art (MoNA), a huge space open to the public; and the Neilsons' White Rabbit will exhibit their private contemporary Chinese collection.

In what way is SCAF different from other modern art galleries?

Most people who are involved in arts philanthropy do so by gifting money to existing galleries. Some showcase their own private collections. We do have an extensive 600 piece collection, however showcasing our own work is not my chosen journey. I am concentrating on the Asia-Pacific region, including the Middle East, Israel and Turkey, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands. We commission artists to create major works that couldn't easily be accommodated within commercial gallery or museum frameworks. It's almost like a scholarship for artists, offering complete freedom for them to do what they like with costs covered. We publish catalogues with their representing gallery managing sales.

My ultimate goal was always to make my way back to what really interested me: teaching and sharing knowledge.



Current exhibition at SCAF until 20 December 2008: Jitish Kallat, *Aquasaurus*, 2008. Paint, resin, steel. 254x688x269cm. Edition of 3 + 1 artist's proof.

Whilst I loved and did well with the commercial side it wasn't ultimately enough for me on its own.

How do you go about selecting your artists?

Artists can apply but unsolicited applications entail significant staff time sifting through submissions that may not be relevant to our interests. When you've been working in the Australian and international art world for a long time you get to know who the key original players are. I travel and read extensively and tend to know who we would like to include and what work interests me. I follow my own aesthetic, interests as well as personal, intellectual and emotional inclinations. For me, heart, head and eye need to agree, all three have to be present.

Do you ever look at your list of artists through a gender lens?

Yes I do. My first focus is quality and interest, and gender comes after that, but I am certainly acutely aware of the need to empower women. Out of the 27 artists my commercial galleries supported at least eight were women. I was always particularly energised by the women and I felt they needed extra energy from the gallery staff. Their prices were never quite as high as the men – a flow-on from an earlier time – perhaps a slight unspoken reticence on their part to charge as much.

Do you consider how you might bring your children and

grandchildren on board with regard to your philanthropy?

I would dearly have loved one of my children to take over the gallery. My son Emile went into film and is now a long-standing producer. My daughter Ondine was never a candidate as her passion was always animal protection. She and my husband Brian developed their foundation 'Voiceless: the Fund for Animals' in 2003. They now employ eight staff (four of whom are lawyers), and are heavily involved in giving grants, conducting education in schools and universities. They have an active legal arm working on advancing animal rights.

SCAF is a family venture. I take the decisions, but our children are involved and the grandchildren attend events with us. We have a family PPF, the 'Sherman Foundation', which gives to the arts, education, animal protection, the environment, youth in need, and Jewish causes. Our children and their spouses are involved in these meetings and discussions.

How important is it to you to talk publicly about your philanthropy?

I'm very happy to talk publicly about our philanthropy because, as we know, sharing the passion for giving encourages others. People are often very private about their wealth, but we're very happy to be advocates for philanthropy, for contemporary art and animal protection. It is part of what we do and who we are.

The Sydney Women's Fund

By Jane Kenny, Executive Officer, Sydney Community Foundation



Community foundations are about more than just raising money. In a paper for the Transatlantic Community Foundation Network, Lewis Feldstein comments that:

"There are times when the most useful role that community foundations can play is to bring together different groups... the need to build bridging social capital is among the most critical challenges facing our communities... the potential benefit to the community in building this bridging social capital can be huge".¹

The newly established Sydney Women's Fund (SWF), set up by the Sydney Community Foundation (SCF), will be an important convening point for everyone who cares about women and girls in

Sydney and wants to support programs that enhance their participation, health and wellbeing.

The Fund will be launched by the Governor of NSW, Marie Bashir AC CVO, in November 2008, at Government House. The value proposition of the Fund is "Sydney women helping other Sydney women – providing the road to opportunity". The SWF believes that:

- investing in women means investing in families. Investing in families means investing in communities;
- smart and wise women want to help other women;
- small initiatives can have big results; and
- change starts at the grass roots.

The Sydney Women's Fund will provide financial support to projects led by women that seek to overcome barriers faced by women and girls. Through fundraising and raising public awareness, the Fund aims to touch the lives of women whose needs are not met by the government or the marketplace.

It will do this by supporting organisations which do not attract mainstream support with a focus on education, personal safety and preventative health. The Fund aims to grow the endowment fund by focusing on three main areas of fundraising activity: (1) donations from young professional women, corporate sponsors who see value in supporting Sydney's women, and girls' schools; (2) partnerships with corporates and other foundations; and (3) endowments and bequests.

For more information about the Sydney Women's Fund, or the Sydney Community Foundation, go to <http://www.sydneycommunityfoundation.org.au/> or email jane.kenny@sydneycommunityfoundation.org.au

1. Feldstein, Lewis (no date given) 'The Case for Community Foundations as Bridge Builders And Lessons And Examples On How to do This Critical Work', in 'Beyond Money and Grantmaking: The Emerging Role of Community Foundations', a paper produced by The Transatlantic Community Foundation Network, Germany. This paper is available for download from the TCFN website at www.tcfn.efc.be

The Mary Jane Lewis Scholarship Foundation

By Tanya Costello, Senior Manager Philanthropy Partners, ANZ Trustees



The Mary Jane Lewis Scholarship Foundation's slogan is "Who better to help a young woman succeed than another successful woman?" The story of the MJLSF's creation underscores the value of women supporting young women in achieving their goals and making a difference to society.

Observers of and advisors to the large 20th century charitable trust created by philanthropist Dafydd Lewis noted that the gift of university education to financially disadvantaged boys expanded

the opportunities of those boys, and resulted in their greater involvement in community life. The Dafydd Lewis Trust (DLT) was for young men only, however, and legal opinion confirmed that change to the DLT to include women scholars was not possible.

So in 2004, with a donation from a highly regarded female philanthropist and gifts from former Dafydd Lewis Scholars – who had daughters, and wanted to extend the opportunities the DLT gave them to disadvantaged girls as well as boys – the public tax deductible charitable fund known as the Mary Jane Lewis Scholarship Foundation was created. The Foundation was significantly supported by ANZ, which is well known for its commitment to women, and whose trustee company, ANZ Trustees, manages the DLT – and now manages the MJLSF also. The first scholarships were awarded in 2005. Today the MJLSF assists

14 young women to meet the ever-increasing costs of university study. Adding value to the scholarship, MJLSF and ANZ Trustees have established a mentoring program, linking scholars to successful business women who introduce them to the 'world of work'. ANZ increases the value of the scholarship by offering seminars in financial literacy and résumé writing to the scholars.

MJLSF anticipates that its scholars will respond to the gift of the MJLSF scholarship by giving back to others through personal involvement in their various communities – be they immigrant, regional or urban. MJLSF is confident that its scholarships are life-changing in many ways.

If you would like to participate as either a donor of funds or expertise, email charitabletrusts@anz.com <http://www.lewisscholarships.org.au/>

UBS Young Women's Leadership Academy

By Shannon Turnbull, Associate Director, Corporate Communications and Marketing, UBS

For UBS, philanthropy is a key part of what we do. We have a dedicated worldwide philanthropic advisory platform, Australia being the most recent addition with the appointment of Fiona Rowland as Head of Planning and Philanthropic Services earlier this year.

We approach philanthropy from a different angle to most Australian players, being committed to translating our client's philanthropic aspirations into action. Philanthropy is an integrated component of our client's wealth planning, not just an add-on. Fiona, who designs philanthropic solutions for UBS' clients, ensures that the solution meets the needs and their focus – one size does not fit all.

In a world faced with challenges ranging from extreme poverty to global warming and civil conflicts, UBS recognizes the vital roles played by entrepreneurs and philanthropists in providing risk capital for social development. It was in response to increasing interest by private individuals to help overcome social challenges, that UBS launched the Global UBS Philanthropy Forum three years ago. Reflecting the growing influence of the region and UBS's commitment to its growth, we launched our Global Philanthropic Forum in Asia for the first time earlier this year.

In Australia, we established the UBS Australia Foundation which focuses on education and building stronger communities. One of its flagship projects is the UBS Young Women's Leadership Academy (YWLA), an integral part of UBS's community and diversity program. It reflects the importance we place on developing the potential of women in the workplace and in the wider community.

The YWLA is an initiative designed to introduce Year 11 students from across Australia to a broad range of contemporary women leaders, future career prospects and a different way of interpreting the world around them. Together, with the UBS Finance Academy and UBS's sponsorship of the Nura Gili Indigenous programs at University of New South Wales, UBS



The 2008 UBS Young Women's Leadership Academy.

has identified and helped develop over 500 exceptional young Australians.

Now in its fourth year, the YWLA is a five day residential course run in conjunction with The Women's College at Sydney University and the Secondary Principals' Council. Each year 50 female students from non-fee paying high schools in New South Wales, Victoria and Australian Capital Territory are chosen to take part in the Academy. The successful students are selected on the basis of their individual achievements and ambitions; they all share a common desire to lead by example.

Through a mixture of lectures, practical workshops, mentoring and seminars from inspirational women the students are encouraged to develop their leadership potential and broaden their perspectives.

In 2007, Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency (EOWA) awarded UBS the Outstanding Initiative/Result for the Advancement of Women Award for the UBS Young Women's Leadership Academy in Australia.

UBS takes its corporate social responsibility seriously. Worldwide, UBS distributed over \$USD40 million in 2007 through its Global Granting Program and has 43 long term partnerships with charitable organisations in the Asian region. UBS also offers its clients opportunities to contribute to humanitarian projects via the UBS Optimus Foundation. UBS continues to be closely involved in our community partnerships and will continue to contribute significantly to, and engage with, the communities in which we operate.

Feature interview: Dr Musimbi Kanyoro

Members who attended our conference will remember our stimulating closing plenary speaker, Dr Musimbi Kanyoro. Dr Kanyoro is a Kenyan citizen and for 20 years was based in Geneva working in international aid, before moving into philanthropy and to San Francisco to take up the position of Director of the Population Program at the David and Lucile Packard Foundation in 2007. She spoke with Louise Arkles about women and philanthropy.



Why did you move from international advocacy into philanthropy?

It was time for me to complete my term as CEO of the largest women's membership organisation and the opportunity to work with philanthropy came my way. I have been raising funds for many years, for different social action initiatives, so I found it interesting to be on the other side of the coin. I hope it makes a difference and I can bring my on-ground experience to philanthropy.

Women's philanthropy is well developed in the US and it is growing in other regions including Africa and Asia. For example, the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), based in Ghana, is an initiative started by African women and makes grants to African women. The whole idea of creating women's funds is about getting women to own assets and that is both an empowerment and a broker. As more women own money and give it way it will improve women's status in the world. Foundations such as the Ford

Foundation and the Mandela Foundation have invested in the AWDF because it has a reach that no other has. Their connection to issues important to women in Africa is authentic and sympathetic.

Was there a family or community tradition of philanthropy in Kenya when you were growing up?

Not by that name, but I was aware of people who were less fortunate and needed to be helped. My father educated not just us, his children, but everyone who needed an education and knocked at his door, relative or not.

When I look back now I can see that he gave his money in small bits, to educate and pay the school fees of someone else, and did not accrue it to form a foundation and register his name in the history of philanthropy. People in our world have always been there for others and we continue the tradition. Even now they could have been called philanthropists. People often get the name philanthropist when they have accrued large amounts of money and then give some away, but this definition excludes a lot of people.

What do you think is the long term significance of the women's philanthropy movement?

Women have realised it's not enough to be provided with the fish, so we know how to fish, but the real answer comes when we own the ponds that have the fish and can look after those ponds for sustainability. So more and more women are beginning to see that

ownership of assets is a good thing and we too ought to own those assets. In my own continent Africa we used to take it for granted that inheritance was passed on through the males in the family, and nowadays African women say they want part of the inheritance. Now I can own pass my inheritance on to my daughter as well as my son – never again just the sons. The more the women own property and money the more they will have to also be held accountable for sharing their wealth.

Will the fact that there are more women earning well now, and more women giving, break down the gender divide?

The gender divide is so complicated, and often other causes of division – race or economy – take precedence. Our vision must be to continue to work towards removing the gender divide, it requires strong women's voices and presence in leadership positions at every level.

If you look at what our grandmothers faced and fought, violence against women, trafficking of women, these are issues that still affect women today, so it is as if time is going backwards. On my own continent, there's so much sexual violence in areas of conflict. I saw in Eastern Europe, in the aftermath of the Serbian-Croatian conflict, what it means to be a woman in wartime – your rights go back 100 years into another century. In the Philippines there are restrictions on contraceptives and so women can't manage their own fertility. Those are the challenges for us

still – we need to find ways to sustain the achievements we have made in equality, and know that they are not static. We cannot take for granted the rights our mothers and grandmothers won. We also have to make room for the next generation to shape their world the way they want to see it.

Are you comfortable with the term 'women's issues'?

I don't like that term. This idea of women's issues arises because we live in such a patriarchal society, whether we like it or not. If you look clearly at how governments assign value, the military department has higher value, the economic department has higher value, than social issues. Rather than 'women's issues' I think there are global, societal and family issues. We have been socialised to see these issues with gender and economic biases and women, the poor, minorities and people of certain races including indigenous communities come out badly.

So why is it important that we specifically fund women?

There's a common belief, which has been proved over and over again, that women have a much larger scale of reach and impact with the resources they manage in families and in communities than men have. Giving resources to a woman never translates into her change only, it always becomes a change that extends to the family and the community. And I can speak to that, because I have seen in poor families that when a woman overcomes her poverty or acquires literacy and education, she always longs to educate her own family. And she will do everything within her power, even beyond, to make sure her children don't go back to where she was.

You'll find that most of the caretakers around the world are women: they mind the sick, the elderly, and the children and work to be sure that all their needs are attended to. A woman sees there is no road in the place and the traffic is making it dangerous for children, she will begin a community action to get that corrected. In a village where getting to school is difficult or dangerous for girls, I see most of the people who have organised to make that change have been women.

What are your thoughts on the dynamic between donors and recipients?

This power differential develops attitudes which don't free us to be human with each other. It's a very imprisoning thing which I wish we could find ways to get ourselves out of – imprisoning for the people who receive and for those who give. For the receivers it removes your ability to feel you have something to contribute, just a recipient, even not sufficiently valuing who you are, removing your integrity and dignity, you feel you know less and that is why you have less.

But we must accept that philanthropies with big money honestly seek for ways to give it out and they look for accountability, transparency and impact. This is fair and should never be compromised.

What has been the highlight of your career on a personal level?

What motivates me throughout my whole life is that I have learnt to see the common humanity of all of us, from someone who is very vulnerable and facing death, to someone who has achieved it all and looks like they will never die. I have been in both of these

"If you look at what our grandmothers faced and fought, violence against women, trafficking of women, these are issues that still affect women today... we need to find ways to sustain the achievements we have made in equality, and know that they are not static."

I began a campaign some years back to raise US\$25 million to assist women and children, and we wanted to value not the amount of money donated but the equal generosity of those that gave generously in proportion to their income. So if you are earning just \$1 a day, as in much of the world, you will see what equal generosity means, for women on that income gave a dollar or two or even \$10.

This is a way in which we can respect different environments, and build up philanthropy as a way of empathising with others. If we don't do this we create the developing world, the economic south, as a world that only receives and the north as a world that gives. It's very difficult to develop respect under these circumstances. The power factors become quite important. When you are always the giver, the more advantaged one, you begin to see those other people as of less value.

camps and what motivates me is how sometimes it takes so little to lift that person who was on the verge of nothing to pick up, and when they pick up their own life it's like giving a life support machine to a patient in a hospital and they gain their own energy and can breathe on their own.

I really feel that money is a tool to give people back their lives, their voice, and that's what motivates me: I'm doing this because I think it will change somebody's life. And if it doesn't, then I don't think I belong. I have learnt to seek a new lesson everyday from the things I do as responsibilities or for pleasure.

You can read the full text of this interview on the Philanthropy Australia website www.philanthropy.org.au/publications/journal

On women and philanthropy

By Jill Reichstein

Jill Reichstein, Chair of the Reichstein Foundation based in Melbourne and a Life Member of Philanthropy Australia, is well known to our Members for her longstanding contribution to social justice philanthropy, leading the way in raising awareness around advocacy, human rights and women's issues. She spoke with Louise Arkles about why, though the Reichstein Foundation never set out to fund women in particular, they have focused on supporting women as a way to achieve maximum impact in their philanthropy.

My interest with women and philanthropy over the years has been to encourage more women of wealth to get involved in philanthropy. I think that most women donors naturally gravitate to and enjoy funding women's and girl's projects, as that's what they know, but it's not exclusive.

Board composition is a key issue in philanthropy. We used to have an all male board, who were very much from the 'Collins Street end of town' [Editor's note: i.e. conservative, monied, establishment] and all the men wanted to talk about was the Foundation's investments – they didn't give a damn who we gave the money to. It was very frustrating. When they retired we consciously brought community activists to the board to bring new skills and a healthy diversity, and ended up with a board of all women, who were a joy to work with. A few years later we sought to bring on people with a different set of skills – Father Peter Norden (experience with criminal justice issues), Kenny Bedford (Indigenous issues), and Ian Seal (youth and education, and gay and lesbian issues). So we had started off looking at the gender balance, and then looking towards issues experience.

Regarding foundation staff, a lot of the men who run foundations come from a banking or finance background, whereas often the women in the sector have usually worked in community-based organisations (from poacher to gamekeeper) so they bring a really sound knowledge of the community sector and the issues. Many of them have experience in social work, government service provision, charities or community-based non-profits – which adds immeasurably to what they bring to philanthropy.

In terms of our grantmaking, in tracking a number of the projects we've funded over the years around social change we've discovered that we have funded a large number of women's programs.

"A lot of the men who run foundations come from a banking or finance background, whereas often the women [come from] community-based organisations... which adds immeasurably to what they bring to philanthropy."

This was not through a deliberate strategy to fund women, but grew organically as the majority of grass-roots community organisations in the social justice arena are developed and led by women. For example, we funded the Women's Circus and Somebody's Daughter Theatre project in order to support those dealing with domestic violence or dealing with the criminal justice system.

The statistics indicate that the majority of Australians who live in poverty are women and children, often from single parent families. At the moment at the Reichstein Foundation we're supporting newly arrived refugee families, there are a huge number of Somali and Sudanese women with six or eight children who need support; the development and support of neighbourhood houses is often centred around the women and their community building efforts. A lot of the work we've done with Indigenous organisations has enabled and supported Indigenous women to be strong and effective in running their community organisations.

Most foundations want to fund issues – disadvantage, homelessness, or school retention for example. But I think that if funders think strategically, applying a gender lens helps you to be a bit more conscious of where the need is and whether your funding is reaching that

need. Analysing the statistics, more education scholarships go to men or boys, and even looking at families' donations to their children's schools, more is donated to boys' schools than girls'. If foundations apply a gender lens to their funding it would enable them to be aware of any gender imbalance in the grant recipients or beneficiaries.

I had a fascinating conversation with a feminist Indigenous lawyer at NSW University, around gender and race – who said that when people, especially men, talk about domestic violence and the government intervention in Indigenous communities, they see it as a race issue, but it's not, it's a feminist issue. This represents a substantial shift – while she recognised problems with the intervention she also sees the urgency of the problem of domestic violence, and knows that is a feminist issue, not a race issue.

A lot of people ask why we need to worry about funding women in particular, why not just fund disadvantaged people? But there's a lot to be gained by getting your head around how, by funding a particular group within the community, you can actually raise the standards for that whole community. To target, support and educate women is to build capacity across the whole community and to have the broadest possible impact.

How to serve a passionate commitment to the education of girls: The Invergowrie Foundation

By Dr Ros Otzen, Director, The Invergowrie Foundation



Looking beyond their own schools, the Heads of Victoria's Independent Girls' Schools took an act of generosity by prominent Melbourne industrialist William McPherson, to form The Invergowrie Foundation in 1992. In 1933 McPherson had presented his beautiful home, Invergowrie, to the Headmistresses' Association for use as a Homecraft Hostel, and more than 2,000 young women graduated before its closure in 1973. The Headmistresses – nowadays Principals – sold the property in 1992 for \$2.7 million, and the proceeds were invested through a Trust to support the newly-created Invergowrie Foundation.

Annually, WE McPherson is remembered in the Invergowrie Oration named for him. The Oration is delivered by an outstanding woman who is a role model for all women. She speaks to a crowded hall, to Invergowrie members, members of partner organisations and particularly to young women from girls' schools, about her life and the challenges women face. Distinguished Orators have been Dr Germaine Greer, Justice Sally Brown, Dame Joyce Daws, Christine Nixon, Professors Susan Sawyer, Sally Walker and Suzanne Corey.

The expertise and wisdom, care and commitment of the Trustees is a rare treasure, but the grants of the Foundation are calculable: the Foundation has disbursed more than \$4.6 million in support of its mission since 1992. With this growth has come an increased breadth of grantmaking activity which encompasses the themes of opportunity, leadership, challenge and excellence. Grants are made to girls' schools across all sectors,

public and private, within Victoria; tertiary Institutions; and community organisations.

Recent developments have included:

- a more expansive scholarships program, with relationships being forged with more institutions: scholarships now generally cover a complete undergraduate degree instead of one year of study;
- increased support of rural girls and women through grants to projects run by community organisations, and the introduction of new scholarships and awards at rural agricultural colleges; and
- funding of research projects, ranging from work on how to strengthen life-skills for poor intellectually disabled women in rural areas, to work on the effects of chronic illness on young people's ability to complete their education. Current partners include the Centre for Adolescent Health and the Burnet Institute.

All Victorian girls' schools – independent, government, Catholic and other faith schools – receive grants for projects they otherwise could not fund. Many of these develop girls' leadership skills, or enable teachers to extend their expertise, or allow special 'challenge' programs to be funded. One program run by Port Phillip Specialist School has enabled a parent support group to be formed for mothers trying to cope with the severe disability of their young children. Education is as much needed for them as for their children.

Invergowrie supports all levels of education in Victoria from pre-school to University and TAFE, but extends its support of education beyond schools,

for example, in its work with the Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture in providing first assistance to Karen and Assyrian/Chaldean refugee young women as they arrive in Victoria. Many refugees have never been schooled at all – there is so much to learn about how to learn in a school system.

The Foundation values highly its partnerships with Melbourne Citymission, the Brotherhood of St Lawrence, Anglicare, The Smith Family and other groups, working with refugees, indigenous young people, Muslims and those in the prison system, in their joint projects to assist struggling young women to make the most of their schooling, and to manage the task of leaving school to achieve employment or further study.

The Trustees are unique, in that each has a specific mentoring role with one of the partners the Foundation supports. Mentors visit their grantees, keeping in touch with the programs being supported and developing further insights into how good things may be achieved in the best way. The deep knowledge attained by the Trustees then informs their further grantmaking. Trustees continue their own education in matters of governance and financial management in order better to serve the Foundation.

Ignorance binds and subdues. As educators, the Trustees are convinced that the work of the Foundation goes to the heart of our society: a young woman educated is a young woman who has the means and strength to decide for herself, to live an independent life and to make her own choices.

<http://www.invergowrie.org.au/>

Women philanthropists: getting on with business

By Kristi Mansfield, CEO of Greenstone Group, philanthropy and social investment advisors and convenor of the Women Donors Network in Sydney

“Women who are informed and collectively have a vision, and then put the full spectrum of their resources to use, are unstoppable.”
(Tracy Gary)



The emergence of the global movement of women's giving is alive, growing and shaping a new philanthropic voice in Australia. For the first time in history, more and more women have the means and power to participate independently in philanthropy. With this, a new style of donor has emerged. The impact is already visible and the future promise is one of a vibrant, challenging philanthropic sector that gets on with the business of bringing into being a better world.

The women's giving movement

The new style of philanthropy that we hear so much about in fact mirrors the way women participate in philanthropy. Women give because they are socially conscious. They are increasingly aware of social problems and seek to understand how to attempt to effectively address the root problems that cripple humanity. This is irrespective of whether their personal outlook is local and community based, or global. Most women are mindful of both and purposefully enact dual strategies to support immediate needs as well as social change.

In one of her first public addresses as Governor-General of Australia, Her Excellency Ms Quentin Bryce AC, stated to an audience at the Australian National University, “Our economy has prospered while our most vulnerable children and families, in particular, our Indigenous, have failed to thrive. The pressures – of raising children and grandchildren, caring for kin, coping with inadequate income, limited language skills, mental illness, disability, the unceasing demands of modern life – are for some, too great to humanly bear.”

Her statement is a call of solidarity to women philanthropists as they fully embrace and develop their role in today's difficult environment. To me, it is a call to be more mindful of the role of philanthropy and strategies required for effective philanthropic contribution through a thoughtful and careful examination of the issues. Clearly, the issues raised by the Governor-General directly involve and affect women as the mothers of children, the predominate carers of our society, and in the main, the victims of domestic violence.

In the book *The Transformative Power of Women's Philanthropy** it states today's women philanthropists are relational in their outlook, in other words see the world through a lens of relationship – “of knowing one another by values, vision and commitment, connection and mutuality partnership”. This relational style enables the philanthropy to shift from a hierarchical framework to a reciprocal framework.

This approach together with the significant access to financial resources and influence, as well as increased courage, control and confidence that inevitably comes with experience, means it is the “women who have become the power behind the pen when it comes to charitable giving.”

This is highly relevant to the culture of women's giving in Australia. Women's style is to ask questions, listen actively, seek advice, reflect and review, and develop plans for partnership, engagement and collaboration.

The women we work with want to further the impact of their financial contribution by being more engaged with each other as a community as well as with the not-for-profit organisations they are granting to. They value collaboration, co-creation and long term partnership, eliminating the older power structures associated with traditional 'arm chair' philanthropy, and seek ways to continually improve their work and the work of their not-for-profit partners through reflection, discussion and evaluation. This is a major contributing factor to the advent of Giving Circles and Social Investor Networks that are now growing around Australia, which are largely driven by women.

On the whole, Australia's growing group of women philanthropists aim to become potent, experienced social investors who are working on a vision of multi sector partnership that hopes to grow an infrastructure and culture for social change. Change is on the agenda and, with it, women's philanthropy is moving through a period of extraordinary renewal and empowerment.

Women philanthropists as changemakers

“Learning about finances and philanthropy is as important to the empowerment of the women of our generation as voting was to our grandmothers at the beginning of the last century, and driving a car was for our mothers at the middle of the century!” (Tracy Gary)

“Women’s style is to ask questions, listen actively, seek advice, reflect and review, and develop plans for partnership, engagement and collaboration... eliminating the older power structures associated with traditional ‘arm chair’ philanthropy.”

Around the world there are thousands of examples of women affecting change. In the philanthropic sector, there are a growing number of women who are answering the call. Some now see their public role as important to the cause, although in Australia anonymity is still a key factor for many women.

We believe this will significantly shift within the next five years as women speak of their personal stories of giving to inspire, encourage – and give courage to – other women who increasingly have control over money and resources.

Many women will also work very hard to introduce initiatives that benefit women both through their philanthropic giving as well as their investments in social enterprise.

Giving of money is only one element. The future will depend on the continued growth and investment in social purpose businesses. While barriers do exist today for this type of social investment, as women become more aware of opportunities to invest, these barriers will be broken down.

The future will also depend on the involvement of young women in philanthropy and social innovation. Women philanthropists are keenly nurturing new leaders and social innovators to drive the vision forward that is now being embedded.

When this happens, the real, transformative power of women’s philanthropy will be most apparent. The beginnings of it are already evident in Australia with the emergence of the Women Donors Network and the Sydney Women’s Fund, and in the United States is clearly well established under the auspice of a number of groups, such as the Women Funding Network and the Women Moving Millions campaign.

From this vantage, we can see the next decade in philanthropy will be largely shaped by women’s values and visions for the future, a different style of engaged philanthropy; the getting on with business for change.

Case study: Women Moving Millions Campaign

Women Moving Millions is an initiative that was started in 2006 in the United States by sisters Helen La Kelly Hunt and Swanee Hunt through a ‘spark’ gift of US\$10 million. The campaign aims to encourage women to give at historically new levels to women and girls, and helps to propel the collective financial assets of women’s foundations through the US\$1 billion mark by raising US\$150 million in new gifts

of a million dollars and above by April 2009.

After 12 months, US\$105 million has been reached. Three anonymous Australian women have given \$1 million each to women’s funds as part of the campaign. In February 2010, Helen La Kelly Hunt will visit Australia to spark major giving from Australian women to woman’s trusts that fund women and girls.

Case study: Asia Pacific Breakthrough 2009

Asia Pacific Breakthrough: The Women, Faith and Development Summit to End Global Poverty is an initiative based on its North American equivalent that was organised by InterAction (US equivalent of ACFID) and the Centre for Global Justice and Reconciliation, Washington National Cathedral from 13-14 April 2008. These two organisations came together and shared their mutual recognition of the great potential of faith-based organisations in addressing gender inequality, and the need for the development aid sector to engage more formally with faith based organisations. Breakthrough was led by Secretary Madeleine Albright, who was joined by world leaders such as Mary Robinson and Desmond Tutu, and a leadership council.

The International Women’s Development Agency has led the development of an *Asia Pacific Breakthrough* designed to launch

an Asia Pacific advocacy campaign by soliciting, announcing and monitoring individual and collective commitments for a range of actions and investments which will have an immediate impact on the wellbeing of women and girls in Australia and the Asia Pacific region. This call to action particularly focuses on improved access to education and health care since the vast majority of more than one billion people living on less than one dollar a day are women and girls.

The Asia Pacific Breakthrough: The Women, Faith and Development Summit to End Global Poverty will take place on 2-3 December at Federation Square, Melbourne on the eve of the Parliament of the World Religions 2009, which takes place from 3-10 December. Mary Robinson has agreed to play a lead role in this Summit, as she did in Washington, and other world and faith leaders will be invited to attend.

* *The Transformative Power of Women’s Philanthropy: New Directions for Philanthropic Fundraising*. Edited by Martha A. Taylor and Sandra Shaw-Hardy, 2006.

Please contact Kristi Mansfield for further information about the Women Moving Millions or Asia Pacific Breakthrough 2009 initiatives: Kristi.mansfield@greenstone.com.au

A new world is possible: leveraging funds for women and girls

Jane Sloane, Executive Director, International Women's Development Agency



There's a familiar saying:

Give a man a fish and he'll eat for a day. But if you teach a man to fish, he'll eat for a lifetime.

In the world of women's funds, the saying goes like this:

Give a woman a fish and she will feed her family first and might possibly go hungry.

If you teach a woman to fish, she will feed her family until outside forces take away her fishing rights or pollute the lake.

If you help a woman to be an active player in managing the use of the lake, she will feed her family, keep the lake environmentally clean and have something to pass on to future generations.

If we are to work toward a world in which all people can live with dignity and hope we need to change the conditions and policies which promote disempowerment of women. Women need to be able to take control of their own lives and to live fully, economically, culturally, socially and spiritually.

Real disadvantage

There are compelling reasons for doing this. United Nations reports show we live in a world where women do two thirds of the world's work, earn 10 per cent of the world's income and own only 1 per cent of the world's property. Women produce nearly 80 per cent of the world's food, but receive less than 10 per cent of agricultural assistance, and a staggering 70 per cent of those living in abject poverty are women. Of all the countries in the world that have no representation of women in Parliament, half of these countries are on our doorstep – in the South Pacific.



IWDA Project partners in the Solomon Islands. Photo Trudy Harris.

Central to tackling some of the world's most entrenched social conditions is that women and girls are engaged in the design and delivery of programs supported by philanthropy – because participation and agency are not optional extras, and the involvement of women and girls is key to increasing the quality of their lives, and that of their families and communities. In the words of Geeta Rao Gupta, President of the International Centre for Research on Women, "women need to be able to draw upon resources, to control these resources and make decisions that affect important life outcomes... they need to be agents of change in their own life."

Women's funds are a direct and dynamic mechanism for achieving gender equality. Policy influence and advocacy are embedded in this new philanthropy in order to move from individual and community change to influencing systems and structures that perpetuate gender injustice and inequity.

Grassroots direct

At the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA), we work directly with women's organisations in

the Asia Pacific, rather than establishing offices in those countries to do the work. Women and organisations that are part of these communities drive the development and delivery of programs and we support them with funding, resources, mentoring and specialist assistance. We work with them to ensure their programs are sustainable in the long term and to help adapt to changing circumstances and information. We do this in ways that empower women to live happier, more fulfilled lives, with flow on benefits to their families and communities.

IWDA also works with smaller grassroots women's groups whose projects may be at the village level, impacting their families and local communities. Many of these projects would find it difficult to get funding from other sources and IWDA provides a valuable resource which allows them to implement local, relevant programs.

For example, one of IWDA's partners in the Solomon Islands, Community Learning for Action Network (CLAN), works with women to improve their opportunities. This aims to build community capacity to manage conflict,



Three market ladies. Photo: Anna Stone in Fiji.

promoting peace and security, and address issues that are contributing to a poor quality of life. These include well-being, vocational and livelihoods training.

Women donors

Research shows that women donate differently to men – for instance, the University of Tennessee Alliance of Women Philanthropists found more women than men give to charity. In 1996, the Alliance found that 71 per cent of women gave to non-profit organisations, compared to 65 per cent of men. Women also gave a larger portion of their income to philanthropy; although as a group women earned 75 per cent of men's total income, so women's overall contribution to charity was 93 percent of men's.

A female donor recently provided IWDA with a sizeable donation large enough to create a separate IWDA Foundation as a way of generating ongoing funds for the organisation and providing a vehicle for attracting other significant donations. She's one of an increasing number of donors who are choosing to give away their money in their lifetime rather than as a bequest in order to see their money being used for great work while they are still alive.

Such support is certainly needed – it has been estimated that to realise Millennium Development Goal 3 on women's empowerment and gender

“Participation and agency are not optional extras, and the involvement of women and girls is key to increasing the quality of their lives.”

equality by 2015 will require resources in the range of \$25-\$28 billion annually in low-income countries.¹ To achieve this will require reallocation of resources and mobilisation of significant additional resources. This allocation is particularly challenging in the current financial environment, the impact of which is being felt not just in the West but increasingly so in developing countries. It remains critical to continue to support women in these countries as the aftershock of the financial downturn is felt by those most in need.

Women's funds are working to address the structural causes of injustice and to engage women from the ground up in finding appropriate responses that are sustainable for their communities. Their example is a call to each of us to do what we can in this life.

This could be through investing in women's funds or making an informed choice to contribute to a program or an initiative that engages women in design

and delivery. By the passionate actions of others we're moved to act ourselves, to step away from the sidelines and to do something that will contribute to a more equitable, just and sustainable world for women and girls.

The stories are a call to action, and to active hope. As has been said many times, hope has never trickled down. It has always sprung up from the roots of a community. And the roots of a community are the women and the children.

For more information on International Women's Development Agency, or to make a donation, please visit www.iwda.org.au or call 1300 661 812.

1. Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women, 4-7 September 2007, Division for the Advancement of Women, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, EGM/FFGE/2007/REPORT, p.9.

The changing face of giving in Australia: the Angel Investor Network

By Lisa Cotton, Director Social Investment, Social Ventures Australia

Groups of forward-thinking women are connecting their hearts to their heads and inspiring others to do the same.



Some members of the Sydney Angel Investor Network join Margaret Flynn, Chief Executive – Dream the Pathways (second on left) on a recent trip to Forbes.

As strategic philanthropists change the way giving is done in Australia, an emerging force of women are seeking a deeper level of engagement, commitment and understanding of social issues.

They are forming cohorts, joining giving circles and collaborating with other women to combat many areas of community disadvantage. They come together from many backgrounds and they bring with them a diverse range of skills to use in their collective desire to have hands-on involvement in making a real difference.

One forum is the Social Ventures Australia's (SVA) Angel Investor Network which has groups in Melbourne and Sydney.

Established in 2006, the Angel Investor Network is comprised of women who see the potential in pooling their funds and increasing their effectiveness by linking learning and acting with others.

Indeed, learning lies at the heart of the program. Over the course of the year the groups meet over dinner to hear from non-profit organisations they select from within SVA's portfolio of venture partners. Some topics of discussion at their meetings – effective mentoring, giving trends and non-profit leadership – were designed to accelerate the members' knowledge of the philanthropic and social landscape.

Members then use this knowledge to develop meaningful relationships with social entrepreneurs, allowing both parties to share personal insights

and expertise. The interaction sees members providing strategic planning advice, joining boards and gaining first-hand experience with the social programs via site visits.

SVA recently hosted a Sydney Angels group's trip to Forbes to visit Dream the Pathways, a program which provides educational and vocational opportunities to at-risk young people (the majority whom are Indigenous) in rural and remote towns of central and far-west NSW.

Over three days, the Angels experienced a roller coaster of emotions as they witnessed the extreme remoteness of these communities and the difficulties such distances present to those who live there. They also came to understand all too clearly the challenges facing the local young people who have no clear career opportunities beyond their immediate horizons.

The lows came with the realisation of how slow and frustrating it can be to bring about change across the broad range of difficult Indigenous issues. But spirits rose as the participants saw the hope, passion and dedication of the local Dream the Pathways staff and how their programs are improving many lives.

It was an eye-opening and profound experience as many of the Angels stepped out of their daily lives into a very different reality. They came away armed with a better appreciation of the nuances of dealing with Indigenous issues, and a greater awareness of what they could do personally to be

more effective philanthropists. Today, they are each contributing much needed skills to help Dream the Pathways achieve its goals.

Fiona Archer, Director Philanthropic Services, FIRSTUNITY and inaugural member of the Angel Investor Network, best sums up the power of this type of philanthropic program: "It produces good feelings, both spiritual and intellectual. When you combine those two things, you reach a new dimension in life."

Six Cs for women's philanthropy:

Change: Women have a desire to make a difference rather than preserve the status quo.

Create: Women place value on their involvement in the creative process for developing solutions.

Connect: Women want to establish a relationship with the organisation that goes beyond cheque writing.

Commit: Women are committed to giving, traditionally expressed through volunteer work and increasingly through financial support.

Collaborate: Women understand the necessity and enjoy the process of working with others to solve problems.

Celebrate: When women enjoy the process of giving and asking for charitable contributions, the process becomes more than a responsibility.

Source: Nora Campbell Wood.

Waltja tjutangku palyapayi (Doing good work for families)

By Gillian Harrison, NT Manager, Artsupport Australia, <http://www.waltja.org.au>



Painted diary covers at Waltja fundraising exhibition.



Waltja women artists' bush camp.



Gillian Harrison and Irene Nangala, Chairperson of Waltja.

Aboriginal women in remote communities have long been the quiet drivers of social change, the backbone of their extended families and often unrecognised guardians and transmitters of knowledge, art and culture.

When I first met Waltja staff and executive members to discuss fundraising for their arts and cultural projects I was immediately engaged by the strong leadership and commitment of these senior Aboriginal women from the Central Desert. This was an organisation that truly practises inclusion and empowerment, and was motivated for the greater good of their families and communities. Arts and culture are embedded in their holistic approach to all aspects of knowledge, education and community life. The family, with women holding it together, is the foundation of Aboriginal identity and community. Waltja's way of working demonstrates clearly that service delivery is most effective when it occurs in the context of the broad family as understood by Aboriginal people.

A non-profit Aboriginal Association based in Alice Springs, reliant on a mix of fundraising, government and philanthropic grants, Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi has been providing support to families from remote communities in Central Australia for more than 10 years.

Senior Aboriginal women representing their communities form Waltja's management committee, to plan and deliver programs which address major social issues across a huge area of 900,000 square kilometers. The region has an estimated Aboriginal population

of 13,000 with Warlpiri, Luritja, Western Arrernte, Eastern Arrernte, Pintupi, Kaytej, Anmatyerre, Alyawarre and Pitjantjatjara its main language groups.

These women have always sought new and innovative ways to support both traditional and contemporary cultural practices across generations, and to address community issues such as high levels of sickness, unemployment, poverty, helplessness and distress. They focus on a long term view in solving problems and look for new opportunities that fit comfortably with traditional and emerging culture.

Art and culture is integral to all of Waltja's programs which encompass health and nutrition, bush food and medicine, youth leadership and empowerment, support for young mothers, childcare, life-long learning, education leading to employment and responsible money management. Senior Aboriginal people, generally women, are employed as advisors, mentors and interpreters across all activity areas.

Waltja also directly assists more than 1,000 people each year, mainly women with children and young mothers whose families have become stranded in Alice Springs. The traditional practice of 'sharing' means that everyone is obligated to look after family, so money given to women for crisis support always benefits the extended family. Emergency relief is provided through an arts-based social enterprise as a means of removing the humiliation of begging for welfare support or hand-outs. The painting of canvas diary covers and

other products in return for assistance from Waltja's emergency relief fund forms the basis of this enterprise, which will be further developed in 2009 with funding from the Westpac Foundation.

In September this year Waltja organised a Women Artists' Bush Camp, funded by the St George Foundation and Arts NT, involving grandmothers, young mothers and teenage girls from 10 remote communities in the Central Desert region. The main objective of the Camp was to strengthen intergenerational learning and enable senior Aboriginal women to engage young women in the practices of traditional story telling, art and culture. Like most of Waltja's workshops, the breadth of skills development and learning encompassed much more than painting, photography and craft techniques to include bush tucker and medicine, nutrition and child rearing knowledge.

Experienced senior women, some of whom are successful and widely exhibited artists, were able to inspire young emerging artists to access their community art centres and begin generating their own income through sale of their artworks.

Most importantly, the Camp provided solid grounding and support for young women with limited opportunities, who increasingly become disengaged from traditional community life and protocols and struggle to survive the influences of two very different cultures.

Artsupport Australia is an initiative of the Australia Council for the Arts to grow cultural philanthropy.

The Australian Women Donors Network

Eve Mahlab AO is the Founder and Co-founder of the Woman Donors Network. She is a former President of Philanthropy Australia



According to US statistics less than 10 per cent of foundation grants go directly to projects which invest in women and girls. There are no statistics in Australia. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that there is not a level playing field for women and girls when funds are directed to private schools or ungendered causes (e.g. the arts, sport, young people, youth, migrants, people with disabilities, Indigenous Australians).

The Australian Women Donors Network is a fast-growing network of women philanthropists dedicated to increasing the flow of philanthropic funds to projects which invest in women and girls. All the available evidence suggests that women not only suffer greater relative need in most areas of disadvantage, but are central to designing projects which work, as well as improving the living standards of families and building the capacity of the next generation. To quote UN leader Kofi Annan whose words are as true for Australia as for developing countries:

“Study after study has taught us that there is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women. No other policy is as likely to raise economic productivity, or to reduce infant and maternal mortality. No other policy is as sure to improve nutrition and promote health – including the prevention of HIV/AIDS. No other policy is as powerful in increasing the chances of education for the next generation – no policy is more important in preventing conflict or in achieving peace.”

Our Network is part of a burgeoning global women's funding movement www.wfnet.org whose objective is to ensure that the needs of women and girls receive greater consideration, and the talents and wisdom of women are harnessed in order to build a better world. This approach is referred to as

‘applying a gender lens’ to philanthropic funding and it rests on claims not only of fairness but effectiveness.

Our Network does not raise funds. We come together to learn, share our thoughts, contacts, skills and ideas, in order to increase our influence over giving and enable each of us to make the most of what we have to contribute. We operate under Chatham House rules. i.e. those attending are free to use any information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of any participant should be revealed. Hopefully this limitation will make it easier for us to address the practical and emotional challenges of managing and sharing our wealth.

We have had four stimulating meetings in Melbourne and Sydney and hope to seed groups in other states shortly. Our steering committee includes Jill Reichstein OAM, Sam Meers, Kristi Mansfield, Kathryn Fagg, Toni Joel, Candace O'Hanessian as well as representatives of the two prominent women's funds, the Victorian Women's Trust and the International Women's Development Agency. We have also benefitted from the support in Sydney of Gene Sherman, Imelda Roche AO and Wendy Mc Carthy AO, the Chair of the Sydney Community Foundation which offers a fund for women and girls.

We have already had some successes. These include the decision of some extremely generous women donors who previously gave anonymously to ‘come out’ and be a model for others, the planning of similar women's meetings by other donor organisations, the development of a Gender Lens Kit by the Victorian Women's Trust (for use by foundations and donors when evaluating applications) and the decision by Philanthropy Australia to devote an issue of *Australian Philanthropy* to women and girls. The Network has already attracted some women who are exceptionally innovative in their pursuit of projects which empower women and from whom we all can learn.

We intend to have a couple of meetings a year in each state but this could develop according to the local needs. In addition we are happy to partner with other organisations who share our aims. So far we have worked in partnership with Philanthropy Australia. Freehills and ANZ Trustees. We are grateful to them for their support.

Our website www.womendonors.org.au is currently under construction and will provide an online meeting place where women donors can exchange views and share information. It will showcase inspirational gifts, alert our network to news and events, profile interesting projects which invest in women and girls and enable donors to connect to such projects and investigate their validity and effectiveness.

Some prominent US woman donors have offered to visit us next year. They call themselves ‘Women Moving Millions’ and each has donated several million dollars to the funding women movement. They will be of special interest to the women who have made similar gifts in Australia.

We, in the Australian Women Donors Network are not all million dollar donors but we give to, and expect to influence and facilitate giving to, projects which invest in women and girls.

Our donors network welcomes women and men donors and trustees as well as executives of socially engaged corporations who are interested in coming together in order to create a better world for men, women and children through investing in women and girls.

For further information please contact:

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A strong social investment: the Victorian Women's Trust

By Mary Crooks, Executive Officer, Victorian Women's Trust



Excuse a pun first thing, but investing in women and girls makes good sense.

Since its inception in 1985, the Victorian Women's Trust has carried out a wide array of philanthropy, research, policy work, advocacy and special project initiatives. The Trust works to an ethos that if conditions for women can be improved, everyone benefits – women, children, men, communities and the environment.

Women, as private donors and members, have been the enablers of most of what the Trust sets out to do. They know and understand intuitively the importance of funding for women and girls. They also share a belief that philanthropy offers huge opportunities for using wealth and resources to bring about real and lasting social change.

In this regard, over its 23 year history, the Trust has raised over \$2 million from a combination of interest earned and private donations to make over 350 small grants to women and girls across Victoria. These grants usually range between \$2,000 and \$20,000 – not huge amounts in the scheme of things but significant numbers of them have generated substantial impacts and outcomes for many groups, individuals and the wider community.

Many have tackled hard issues, often ahead of their time, brought them into public focus and generated the level of community awareness that is usually required to achieve reform and change. For example, in 1993 the Trust funded research that led to the first public account of domestic homicides in Victoria – 'Blood on Whose Hands'. This led to a more open recognition and awareness that set the scene for several major law reforms over the ensuing years, including the more recent elimination of provocation as a defence to homicide.

decided to draw up a proposal and in August 2007, they presented it to representatives of the Federal Government and Opposition. On the second day of the election campaign, the Opposition announced this proposal as a lead policy commitment. It is now being rolled out nationally in the form of small grants to assist employers and employees to work together in achieving conditions that are workable and acceptable for all parties concerned.

The dedication and effort of a handful of women turned a \$15,000 grant into a \$12 million national program!

"Women, as private donors... share a belief that philanthropy offers huge opportunities for using wealth and resources to bring about real and lasting social change."

Another grant created a new community education program – 'Who Gets the Farm?' – to highlight rural women's contribution to farming enterprise and their right to a say in succession planning.

More recently, a grant of \$15,000, made possible by one of the Trust's female donors, led to the publication of a superb document called 'Getting the Balance Right'. This provided women with a range of succinct and constructive advice about negotiating with employers to achieve better family-friendly conditions in the workplace. After the great success of this document in Victoria, a small group of women from several agencies including the Trust, WIRE and the Queen Victoria Centre, met and planned how this successful project could be expanded to assist many more women and men. They

Several early Trust grants addressed reconciliation before it became a major national focus. A grant – 'I do and I Understand' – to the Gurwidj Koorie Neighbourhood House and the Jika Jika Community Centre developed a community model of reconciliation within the City of Darebin.

Some grants have opened up new research and policy issues. A grant to the Consumer Law Centre enabled the first Victorian research into whether women paid more for consumer goods. Do Women Pay More? helped trigger a State Government Inquiry into Gender and Marketplace Discrimination.

Another – 'Country Women Giving Voice' – enabled five seminars to be broadcast on ABC regional radio on social issues for rural women including rural decline and the management of change.

Continued...

Many have helped women in the community to develop important advocacy roles to address discrimination and disadvantage. A grant enabled the Fairwear Campaign to extend its policy and strategy development in relation to the exploitation of migrant women outworkers. Another grant enabled the development of the first Women in Trades Directory. With continuing support from the Trust this impressive initiative has now become self-sustaining and is functioning as online support for women.

Grants have been used for the wider betterment of conditions for men, women and young people. One such grant supported a mother whose son died in Port Phillip Prison, enabling her to give voice, and play an important role in the Deaths in Custody Coronial Inquest in 1998-1999. Grants have been made to organisations such as Whitelion to support its important work with young people in the juvenile justice system. Another grant – 'When Love Hurts' – developed cogent support material for young women to help identify abusive and/or potentially abusive relationships. Six years later this booklet has been picked up by women in regional Australia who secured enough federal funding to publish a further 100,000 copies for national distribution.

Many grants have seeded and assisted the growth of organisations which have gone on to play key roles in opening up opportunities for women and girls and providing important forums for advocacy and change. These have included:

- The Women's Circus as a means of working with abused women;
- Rock and Roll High School for supporting young women into the rock music industry;
- Koorie Women Mean Business, now a leading organisation for Aboriginal women in Victoria;
- The Immigrant and Refugee Women's Coalition; and
- The Women's Participation in Local Government project.

Some funds have assisted women to seek redress under Equal Opportunity legislation. After the sacking of Victoria's second Equal Opportunity Commissioner in 1993, donations from many concerned women led to the creation of the Moira Rayner Fund. Managed by the Trust, the Fund has enabled several important cases to be prosecuted that have led to some profound law reform outcomes for the wider community.

and management of water. Financially, the first two years of this project were supported by two development grants from The Myer Foundation. From then on, however, a small number of private donors contributed significant amounts at all key stages of the project to enable this path-breaking exercise in water literacy and action on water.

The first private donor to the project was Helen Handbury from western

"Many grants have seeded and assisted the growth of organisations which have gone on to play key roles in opening up opportunities for women and girls and providing important forums for advocacy and change."

Two major projects designed and led by the Trust over the last decade were both able to happen because donors were prepared to invest in the leadership and capacity of women to deliver important and valuable outcomes across the wider community. The Purple Sage project, a project about developing people's confidence as citizens and building their capacity for taking actions, carried out in Victoria in the late 1990s was a case in point. Writing in a special post-election review by the *Sunday Age*, 24 October 1999, Paul Heinrichs observed that the Purple Sage project "tapped into the inchoate unease that Victorians were experiencing about the Kennett revolution... and that it was to become a massive exercise in participatory democracy."

The six year long project Watermark Australia, initiated by the Trust in 2001, also came about because women in communities all across Victoria and in several other States put up their hands to play the pivotal role as group leaders who could bring thousands of others into a process of local level dialogue and action around the use

Victoria. She wrote of the need to empower communities on these big issues of the day. Living as she did in rural Victoria, she also understood the crucial role that women play and in leading and managing change across the wider community. When we returned to our project donors at the publication stage of the document *Our Water Mark*, they agreed with us that we should not put a retail charge on the document because it would unnecessarily constrain the potential of the document to bring about community change on water. And so they financed the entire print run of 37,000 copies that have now gone out across Victoria and Australia.

Twenty-three years' direct experience in research, policy work, philanthropic grants programs and special project initiatives tell us at the Victorian Women's Trust that one of the best investments you can make, with the highest social return on your money, is to invest in women and girls.

<http://vwt.org.au>

Vale Ben Bodna AM



Philanthropy Australia is deeply saddened to report that long time Council member and Life Member, Ben Bodna AM, passed away suddenly on 20 October 2008, at the age of 73.

Ben will be well-known to many members as Trustee of the Jack Brockhoff Foundation and Chairman of Foundation Boroondara, as well as through his work as President and then Vice-President of Philanthropy Australia.

In previous roles Ben Bodna was Director-General of Community Welfare Services Victoria, Deputy-Secretary of the Law Department of Victoria, first Public Advocate for the State of Victoria, and Adjunct Professor of the School of Disability Studies at Deakin University. He had a long involvement with many community organisations including UNICEF, the People Together Project, the Purple Sage Project, and Camcare. In 1984 he received VCOSS' Special Award for Community Service. He was awarded an AM for community service in 1992, and in 1996 the

Victorian Council for Civil Liberties recognised him for "outstanding commitment to the promotion of human rights and freedom".

Ben had a strong interest in the rights of people with disabilities, in advocacy for those suffering from social disadvantage, and in improving the justice system. In his time at Philanthropy Australia Ben was one of the driving forces behind formation of the Disability Affinity Group, and was the first Chair of that group. He was also a strong advocate for the development of community foundations. Ben was also a keen bushwalker and participated in many national and international walks. He is survived by his wife Kay, son John and three grandchildren. We will miss his warmth, dedication and gentle good humour.

Resources on women and philanthropy

Gender Equality, the New Aid Environment and Civil Society Organisations

http://www.siyanda.org/docs/GADN_Funding_compressed.pdf
January 2008

This report was created by the Gender & Development Network in response to questions and concerns about new international aid structures such as direct budget support and pooled funding schemes, and examines these structures' potential implications for individuals and organisations funding gender equality and women's rights issues.

Association for Women's Rights in Development

<http://www.awid.org/>

The Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) website provides an extensive downloads library of fact sheets, reports, and analysis available on topics associated with women's rights and women's giving.

Philanthropy UK: Special Report: Women & Philanthropy

<http://www.philanthropyuk.org/Newsletter/ECIALREPORT>
WomenPhilanthropy
January 2008

This special report is the first contemporary report into women and philanthropy in the UK, and approaches this subject from a global perspective, highlighting the growing involvement and influence of women in major philanthropy today.

Grant Making with a Gender Lens: Using Gender Analysis

Published by Grantcraft, supported by the Ford Foundation, 2004
<http://www.grantcraft.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewpage&pageid=622>

Available to download as a pdf.

In this guide, grantmakers and grantees describe the experience of using a 'gender lens' in their work. They explain what gender analysis is and isn't – and why it can help shape more effective programs and organisations. The guide also takes a closer look at how gender analysis has led to new thinking in fields as diverse as public health, international development, juvenile justice, and youth services. And it offers additional insights and special advice on issues ranging from 'What about Men and Boys' to 'Uncovering Gender Assumptions.'

'The Case for Better Philanthropy: The Future of Funding for Women and Girls'

By Katherine Pease for the Women & Philanthropy Organisation 2004
http://www.womenphil.org/The_Case_for_Better_Philanthropy.pdf

This report details how changes in philanthropy, health and wealth disparities, globalization, and ingrained societal trends are influencing grants to programs serving women and girls. It then provides comprehensive suggestions of actions which can be taken in the areas of developing a Gender Impact Statement, learning from international grantmakers, funding health effectively, creating frameworks for fairness and effectiveness, and funding global human rights initiatives.

Women in Philanthropy Website at the University of Michigan

<http://www.women-philanthropy.mich.edu/index.html>

The site is a serves as a list of resources for academics studying women in Philanthropy. It includes listings of dissertations, newsletters, women donors, books, reports, articles, and other websites.

Members of Philanthropy Australia

New Members

Philanthropy Australia would like to warmly welcome the following new Members:

Full Members

A. Rankin
Anita Luca Belgiorno-Nettis Foundation
Barossa Region Community Foundation
Rita Hogan Foundation
Victorian Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Associate Members

The Australian Charities Fund
Bobby Goldsmith Foundation
Christian Brothers Oceania Province
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Foundation Barossa
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Royal Children's Hospital Foundation (Qld)
Western Australian Institute of Medical Research

Philanthropy Australia would like to acknowledge the support of:

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Ms Duree Dara OAM (Victorian Women's Trust)

Vice President, New South Wales

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Mr Paul Clitheroe

Mr Tim Fairfax AM (Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation and Foundation for Rural & Regional Renewal)

Mr Terry Macdonald (Lord Mayor's Charitable Fund)

Dr Noel Purcell (Westpac Foundation)

Mr Christopher Thorn (Goldman Sachs JBWere Foundation)

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Border Trust
Buderim Foundation
CAF Australia
The CASS Foundation
The Caledonia Foundation
Calvert-Jones Foundation
Capital Region Community Foundation
Cardinia Foundation
The Charles Bateman Charitable Trust
The Christensen Fund
Clayton Utz
Clitheroe Foundation
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The Danks Trust
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Gandel Charitable Trust
Geelong Community Foundation

Geoffrey Gardiner Dairy Foundation
 George Alexander Foundation
 Goldman Sachs JBWere Foundation
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 The Grosvenor Settlement
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 The Invergowrie Foundation
 IOOF Foundation
 The Jack Brockhoff Foundation
 Jack & Ethel Goldin Foundation
 Jobs Australia Foundation
 John William Fleming Trust
 The Keir Foundation
 Kingston Sedgefield (Australia) Charitable Trust
 LEW Cartt Charitable Fund
 Law & Justice Foundation of NSW
 Lawrence George & Jean Elsie Brown Charitable Trust Fund
 Ledger Charitable Trust
 Legal Services Board
 V. Lloyd
 Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation
 Lotterywest
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 The McLean Foundation
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 Morawetz Social Justice Fund
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 The Mullum Trust
 Mumbulla Foundation
 The Myer Foundation
 Myer Community Fund
 National Australia Bank
 National Foundation for Australian Women
 Nelson Meers Foundation
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 Newsboys Foundation
 nib Foundation
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 South West Community Foundation
 Sparke Helmore Lawyers
 F. Spitzer
 The Stan Perron Charitable Trust
 Stand Like Stone Foundation
 State Trustees Australia Foundation
 Sunshine Foundation
 Sydney Community Foundation
 The Tallis Foundation
 Tasmanian Community Fund
 Tasmanian Early Years Foundation
 Tattersall's George Adams Foundation
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 Telstra Foundation
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 Tibetan & Hindu Dharma Trust
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 The Towards a Just Society Fund
 a sub fund of the Melbourne Community Foundation
 Toyota Australia
 Trust Foundation
 Trust for Nature Foundation
 UBS Wealth Management
 Victoria Law Foundation
 Victorian Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 Victorian Medical Benevolent Association
 Victorian Women's Trust
 Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation
 The Vizard Foundation
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 W & A Johnson Family Foundation
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 Western Australian Community Foundation
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 The William Buckland Foundation
 Wingecarribee Community Foundation
 The Wyatt Benevolent Institution
 Wyndham Community Foundation
 The Yulgibar Foundation

Documentary Australia Foundation
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 Effective Philanthropy
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 Fernwood Foundation
 Foundation Barossa
 The Fred Hollows Foundation
 FirstUnity Wealth Management
 Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority
 Global Philanthropic
 Grosvenor Financial Services P/L
 Great Barrier Reef Foundation
 Greenstone Group
 Grow Employment Council
 The Hammond Care Group
 M. Hayward
 Heart Research Centre
 Heide Museum of Modern Art
 Indigenous Enterprise Partnerships
 Inspire Foundation
 The Institute of Chartered Accountants
 Investec Bank (Australia)
 Jimmy Little Foundation
 Kids Plus Foundation
 Mater Foundation
 McClelland Gallery & Sculpture Park
 MDM Design Associates
 Medibank Private
 Melbourne Recital Centre
 Merrill Lynch Private Wealth Services
 Mission Australia
 Monash Institute of Medical Research
 Monash University
 MS Research Australia
 MS Society NSW/VIC
 Murdoch University
 The Myer Family Office
 National Heart Foundation of Australia
 National Museum of Australia
 The Nature Conservancy
 NIDA
 Northcott
 The Oaktree Foundation
 Opening the Doors Foundation
 Osteoporosis Australia
 Parramatta City Council
 Peninsula Health
 Peter MacCallum Cancer Foundation
 Philanthropy Squared
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 Starlight Children's Foundation
 The State Library of NSW
 The State Library of Victoria Foundation
 Stewart Partners
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 Caroline Chisholm Education Foundation
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 The Centre for Social Impact
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