A Comprehensive Action Plan for the Application of United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325

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Table of Contents

Introduction 4
Objectives of the Comprehensive Action Plan 7
First Objective: Equal representation of women from all sectors of society in decision-making bodies at both national and local levels
Integration of women from all social groups in decision-making bodies 10
Encouragement and support of leaders among women and girls from diverse social communities 20
Second objective: Implementation of gender mainstreaming in all decision-making fields, at both national and local government levels 23
Third objective: The protection of women from all sectors of society, from all the various forms of violence directed against them in both the private and the public sectors
Eradication of sexual violence 28
Eradication of violence toward women and girls in the family 36
Rehabilitation and empowerment of women and girls who are victims of violence 44
Protection from violence against women who are political and human rights activists 47
Assistance in times of intensification of warfare 49
Fourth Objective: Prevention of violent conflicts and the eradication of racism
The implementation of an educational program against racism, the promotion and support of social involvement 51
Eradication of the exclusion of women in the public sphere 52
The establishment of an international network between women from diverse population groups 53
Fifth objective: Advancement of the Comprehensive Action Plan and implementation of Resolution 1325 in the Ministries of the Israeli government 54
List of participants in the process of formulating the Comprehensive Action Plan 56

Introduction

On October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council, in a celebratory milestone session, passed Resolution 1325, which recognizes that women are the key to ending violent conflict and to the establishment of lasting peace. The Resolution highlights the importance of the role of women in preventing violent conflicts, and states clearly that all UN member states are under an obligation to include women in all decision-making bodies, especially those dealing with matters of security and peace. In addition, it calls on all UN member states to take positive action to protect women from violence, and to uphold and support, without reservation, international law with respect to the human rights of women and girls, and their protection.

In the wake of this historic Resolution[1], dozens of nations around the world have set up National Action Plans for translating the principles of Resolution 1325 into practice. These nations include the United States, Bosnia, Serbia, Liberia, the United Kingdom, Spain, Norway, and the Philippines.

The State of Israel was the first among the members of the United Nations to pass a law --- as an amendment to the Women's Equal Rights Law[2] --- implementing some of the principles of Resolution 1325. However, until now, Israel has not adopted any comprehensive action plan for implementing UNSCR 1325.

Designing a Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan: Background

For decades, women from all walks of life in Israel have been leaders in the struggle for social justice. They can claim achievements in many fields: economics, industry, science, entrepreneurship, health care, education, foreign policy, law, communications, security, and the arts.

For many years, the feminist movement has sought to advance gender equality and to keep this cause at the forefront of public discourse, while continuously working for the elimination of discrimination against women. These efforts have resulted in the removal of many barriers to gender equality. Moreover, significant progress has been recorded in increasing the representation of women in the public sphere, gender mainstreaming of the public discourse, and actions by the Government of Israel to protect women from violence. Tens of thousands of women from many

[1] The Resolution was reinforced over the years with additional UNSCR resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1989 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013).
[2] Amendment 4 to the Women's Equal Rights Law5711–1951 initiated by former MKs Yuli Tamir and Eti Livni, with the support of Isha L'Isha Feminist Center Haifa and other women's organizations.

communities and social groups are active in strengthening the roles of women and of women's organizations in Israeli society, in accordance with both the spirit and the letter of Resolution 1325.

Despite these significant achievements, there remains a profound gender gap in Israeli society. Women from several social sectors are still almost entirely absent from national decision-making processes and from positions of influence in all fields. This exclusion is clearly evident in the disproportionately small percentage of women in the government, the Knesset, and in high-ranking positions in all public institutions and government bodies.

Alongside exclusion from positions of power, violence against women continues to occur in all its various forms. Gender violence and the lack of its prevention constitute another, particularly harsh and severe manifestation of ongoing gender discrimination.

In the spirit of UNSCR 1325, which recognizes the unique effects of violent conflicts on the status of women, it is appropriate to link discrimination against women in Israel (and many of the unique problems they face) to the ongoing conflict in which Israel has been involved since its inception. The security situation in Israel, the lack of mutually accepted borders, and the absence of a political resolution have a profound and direct effect on women in all sectors of Israeli society. Women continue to be excluded from participation in decisions involving foreign policy and security, and still suffer from the various forms of violence which are rooted – among other things – in the ongoing conflict.

In light of this picture, and in order to create for a more just society that enables the incorporation of the voices of women from all sectors of society, it is crucial that Israel design and implement a comprehensive, state-backed Action Plan for carrying out the principles ingrained in Resolution 1325. The purpose of this document is to promote the adoption of a Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan. This document lays out the goals and presents wide-ranging recommendations for their realization.

Constructing a Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan: the Process

Since January 2012, women's organizations in Israel have been engaged in the development of a Comprehensive Action Plan, convinced that it is a necessary instrument for the realization of Resolution 1325 and can serve as a basis for a future Government plan.

In the course of formulating the Comprehensive Action Plan, a total of nine "Round Table" conferences took place in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Be'er Sheva, with dozens of women participating in each gathering. The participants, representatives of women's organizations and human rights groups, and feminist activists from diverse social positions, identities and professional backgrounds, contributed their outlook and knowledge, as well as their personal experiences, to the discussions and to the formulation of the document. Discussions at the Round Tables dealt with both defining fundamental assumptions of the Action Plan, and formulating the means to realize the objectives of the Plan. From January 2012 onward,

at the same time that the Round Table discussions were taking place, dozens of meetings with women from all walks of society were held throughout the country, to further assist in formulating a Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan.

The Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan set out in these pages is the result of a collective creative effort, reflecting the agreements and consensus reached during this joint undertaking. The central objective, as defined during the process, was to formulate a Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, to be adopted by the Government of Israel. This process was carried out with the belief that the adoption of a Comprehensive Action Plan will lead to a change in the status of women of all groups, communities and identities within Israeli society. Those composing the Plan found inspiration and guidance in similar Action Plans implemented by countries worldwide. From these various Action Plans, relevant components were adopted and appear alongside many other sections that are directly rooted in the unique experience of Israeli society.

During the discussions leading up to formulation of the Action Plan, the participants had to deal with many complex issues, such as the fact that currently the State of Israel has no internationally agreed-upon borders. Consequently, the document seeks to promote the implementation of Resolution 1325, while fully recognizing the complexity of the political situation as it relates to Israel society in general, and government bodies in particular. Participants in the formulation process expressed the belief that the application of a Comprehensive Action Plan and the realization of its objectives will contribute significantly towards a regional political solution and the establishment of lasting peace. All the women who took part in the process called for an end to the violent conflict. However, in the course of the discussions, many participants called for an end to the occupation as an essential condition for the termination of violence and conflict, although no agreement was reached on such a call.

The Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan: Key Recommendations

The guiding principle for implementation of the Plan is that significant action in several major fields should take place simultaneously, and be closely coordinated in terms of content, implementing mechanisms, resources, and timetable. Execution of the Plan in such a manner, within a multi-annual organizational and budgetary framework, will ensure successful attainment of its objectives.

The vision embodied in the plan --- which is woven through all of its objectives, targets, and proposed activities --- rests upon a basic re-definition of the concept of “security”. According to this proposed basic re-definition, security for the people of Israel is a broad concept which includes: protection from violence in public and private spaces; termination of the ongoing state of warfare; protection and advancement of political, civil, and economic rights; freedom from religious coercion; freedom from oppression born of denial of personal and collective rights; freedom from violence, which results in death and destruction among innocent people; and equal opportunities for women from all parts of society in the economy, education, employment, health, and housing. Moreover, the Action Plan is based on a definition of security which includes a peaceful resolution of the conflict, the establishment of agreed-upon national borders, withdrawal from occupied territories, prevention of future violent conflict, and the establishment of stable and enduring peace.

Recommended Objectives for a Comprehensive Action Plan

First objective: Equal representation of women from all sectors of society in decision-making bodies and processes at the national and local levels

"Equal representation" means: equal numerical representation of women from a variety of groups in the population, including women discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, nationality, ethnicity, age, socio-economic status, geographical location, color, physical disabilities, etc.

The first objective of the Plan suggests ways of integrating trailblazing female leadership in the government, the Knesset, local governments, religious authorities, and other public bodies. During the course of this process, specific measures will be taken to implement all laws and legal rulings obligating full gender equality, to establish ways to ensure equal participation of women from all population sectors, and to guarantee the participation of women's civil organizations in all decision-making processes -- formal and informal – including those dealing with foreign policy, national security, and any (and all) peace negotiations.

The entire plan is based on the presumption that the integration of women from all sectors of the population into the decision-making nexus in the country will advance the cause of peace and security for Israeli society in its entirety.

"The integration of women from all sectors of the population", as the law states, relates to the incorporation of representatives of all age groups, including Orthodox Jewish religious women, Mizrachi women, Arab women (Muslim, Christian, Druze, and Bedouin, religious and secular), Ashkenazi women, women of all sexual orientations (heterosexual, bisexual, lesbian, transsexual, "queer"), women of Ethiopian descent, Russian-speaking women, women with disabilities, migrant workers, asylum seekers, as well as additional groups not specifically mentioned here. The requirement for varied representation carries with it implicit recognition of the fact that there are still groups suffering from discrimination, which have yet to be recognized. As part of attaining the goal of achieving truly diverse representation, it is necessary to continue at all times to seek out and identify additional social groups whose right to be represented in decision-making bodies has not been recognized or acted upon.

The Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan includes ways of providing aid and support to women leaders from a variety of social groups, in order to encourage the development of female leadership from the entire range of identities, voices, interests, and worldviews in Israeli society.

Second objective: Gender mainstreaming all decision-making bodies and processes, at both the national and local levels

Gender mainstreaming is an action strategy for attaining gender equality in political and public life. This strategy promotes the integration of gender-oriented perspectives into all processes of deliberation, planning, deployment of resources, and decision-making, as the basis for the attainment of true gender equality in society.

The second objective of the Comprehensive Action Plan involves ways of gender mainstreaming the decision-making processes in all government bodies and in all fields of human activity, including those of foreign policy and security. Including considerations of gender in all Government discussions and decisions is not only the basis for, but an essential condition of, a truly just, secure, and egalitarian society for all men and women who live in Israel.

Third objective: The protection of women of all age groups and all sectors of society, from all forms of violence in the public and private spheres

The protection of women from violence, as enshrined in Israeli and international law, is based on the recognition of the fact that violence directed against women has clear and specific characteristics, and consequently, that a variety of clear and specific steps must be taken to root it out in all its forms.

The third objective of the Comprehensive Action Plan is to identify the various forms of violence to which women are exposed in various population groups, and the actions and procedures which must be undertaken in order to prevent and eventually completely eliminate all forms of violence against women in both the public and private spheres. The guiding principle which underlies all the activities included in the Action Plan, is the importance of inter-agency cooperation with a special emphasis on addressing and answering the special needs of each of the varied population groups comprising Israeli society.

Fourth Objective: Preventing violent conflicts and confronting racism

The prevention of violent conflicts and the advancement of peace are dependent on nurturing the values of equality and tolerance, encouragement of active participation in society, inclusion of diverse social groups in the collective discourse, and the free expression of criticism and peaceful protest.

The fourth objective is the recognition of the obligation of the State of Israel to take practical steps toward the prevention of violence and racist behavior towards all social groups --- this includes taking action against discrimination based on religion, gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, age, and socio-economic status, place of residence, color, and physical disability.

As a part of this objective, the Action Plan proposes that steps be taken to establish a cooperative network among women with a goal of creating viable and enduring peace. True peace and security in this region will be attained through fostering a common discourse favoring the implementation of a common agreement, with the participation of women's organizations and of feminist activists in Israel, and through the formation of a women's network worldwide – and especially in the Middle East.

Fifth objective: Advancement of the Comprehensive Action Plan and implementation of Resolution 1325 in all government ministries and bodies

The Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan, based on the principles of Resolution 1325, lays out the desired course for action. The framework includes: objectives for attainment of all the goals of Resolution 1325; indicators to measure progress in the achievement of these aims; the accountability of various government ministries in this process; and modes of cooperation between official authorities and society in general, for the realization of the aims of Resolution 1325.

In order to move forward with the adoption and realization of the Comprehensive Israeli Action Plan, it is proposed to establish an official government body that includes men and women representatives of the Ministries concerned. This body, under the leadership of either the Prime Minister or a senior government minister acting on his behalf, will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing all those responsible for the implementation of the Plan.

A Comprehensive Action Plan for the Application of UNSCR Resolution 1325

First objective:
Equal representation of women from all sectors of society in decision-making bodies and processes at national and local levels

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
First target – integration of women from all social groups in decision-making bodies			
1. Equal representation of women from all social groups in the Knesset and in the government	1.1 Inclusion of obligatory equal representation of women in Section 19a of the Parties Law, 5752-1992, so that one-half of a list of candidates must be women from diverse social groups -- in such a way that in the list of candidates, in each pair of candidates, both sexes should be equally represented. The proposed law should include sanctions regarding non-fulfillment of its provisions.	1.1.1 One-half of any list of candidates must be women from diverse social groups -- in such a way that in the list of candidates, in each pair of candidates, both sexes should be equally represented. 1.1.2 At the next elections to the Knesset, lists will be presented in which 40% of every group of ten candidates will be women from diverse social groups.	The Knesset.
	1.2 Inclusion of equal representation of women in the Ministerial Committee for national Security (The State-Security Cabinet), by alteration of Section 6 of the Government act, 2001.	1.2.1 Equal representation of at least 50% women from diverse social groups, in the Ministerial Committee for National Security (the State-Security Cabinet).	The Knesset, the Prime Minister's Office.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	1.3 Obligatory representation of women in the Ministerial Committee for Social and Economic Matters (the Socio-Economic Cabinet) by the addition of a section to the Government act?, 2001, referring to the composition and authority of the Ministerial Committee for Social and Economic Matters, including the obligation of equal representation of women on the Committee.	1.3.1 Equal representation of at least 50% women from diverse social groups, in the Ministerial Committee for Social and Economic Matters (the Socio-Economic Cabinet).	The Knesset, the Prime Minister's Office.
	1.4 The appointment of representatives of women's organizations from diverse social groups as permanent observers in the various Knesset committees. The organizations will represent a variety of worldviews and identities and will be selected by the Committee for the Advancement of Women in the Knesset. At each session of the Knesset, some organizations will be replaced by others. The observing organizations will produce reports on the extent of integration of gender considerations in Committee meetings.	1.4.1 A variety of points of view regarding gender perspectives will be expressed in the proceedings of the various Committees. 1.4.2 Legislative items in a variety of fields will include diverse gender perspectives.	The Knesset, women's organizations.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
2. Equal representation of women from diverse social groups at senior levels in government ministries	2.1 Continuation and reinforcement of the movement toward equal representation of diverse population groups at senior levels in government ministries, including the position of Director-General in government ministries.	2.1.1 Full application of all legal instructions requiring adequate representation of women from diverse social groups at senior levels. The law will be applied to the whole range of types and arrangements of employment in government service.	Government ministries, the Division for the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service Commission, the Coordinators of the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service in the Government Ministries.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
3. Equal representation of women from various population groups in statutory bodies, and in all public committees, Government Commissions of Inquiry, any national policy-making team appointed by the Prime Minister, the government, a Minister, Deputy Minister, or a Ministry Director-general, the Knesset, or by a Knesset committee.	3.1 Full implementation of the instructions of Section 6c1 of the – Women's Equal Rights Law , 5711-1951, which requires adequate representation of women from diverse social groups in any public committee, State Commission of Enquiry, State Committee of Examination, or national policy-making team of any kind.	3.1.1 Equal participation of women from diverse social groups in all committees and teams to which the law applies. 3.1.2 Participation of women from diverse social groups so that at the end of each year, there will be at least two women representatives from groups suffering discrimination, in two out of all the committees formed during that year. Follow-up and data gathering will be carried out by the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women.	All Government ministries, the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, the Knesset Committee for the Advancement of the Status of Women
	3.2 Inclusion of the obligation set out in Section 6c1 of the Women's Equal Rights Law, 5711-1951 to publish in *Reshumot* (official records) the establishment of any new body covered by the law.	3.2.1 The publication of any public body acting under the law in *"Reshumot".* 3.2.2 All Government ministries will publish, in their electronic database, the composition of the public committees and teams acting under the law, segmented by gender and social group (according the participants self-reporting). The composition of committees will be published before the committees commence working.	The Knesset

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	3.3 Implementation of article 8A (B1) of the Government Law, 5761-2001, which calls for equal representation between the genders in any Government Commission of Inquiry.	3.3.1 Equal representation of both genders, from diverse social groups, in Government Commissions of Inquiry, and reporting the composition of the appointees to the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women	The Knesset, the Prime Minister's Office, the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women
	3.4 Alteration and correction of Section 9A of the National Security Headquarters Law, 5768-2008, and application of the obligation for equal representation of women from diverse social groups in the National Security Council, when it sits as an advisory to the National Security Staff Forum.	3.4.1 Equal representation of women in the National Security Council.	The Prime Minister's Office.
	3.5 Alteration of Section 6(A) of the Religious Court Judges Law, 5755-1995, to include an obligatory requirement for a representation which includes at least 40% of either women or men, in the Committee for Selection of Religious Court Judges.	3.5.1 Appointment of women to bodies which appoint religious judges who address all aspects of matrimonial law, in all religions.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	3.6 Application of the Women's Equal Rights Law, to those bodies which appoint religious officials, by amending article 7(C) of the Women's Equal Rights Law, and elimination of the exclusion from the scope of the Women's Equal Rights Law.	3.6.1 Obligatory equal representation, in all bodies active in the appointment of religious officials, in all religions. 3.6.2 Until full equality is achieved, appropriate representation, including at least 40% representation for either women or men, within three years.	The Knesset
	3.7 Obligatory representation, which ensures at least 40% representation to either women or men in executive positions in Religious Courts.	3.7.1 Appointment of women to religious courts of all religions.	The Knesset
4. Equal representation of women from diverse population groups in local authorities.	4.1 Alteration of Section 35 of the Local Authorities (Elections) Law, 5725-1965, and inclusion of an obligation so that in every pair of candidates on a list, both women and men shall be represented.	4.1.1 Equal representation of women from diverse social groups in all party lists for local councils.	The Knesset, local authorities.
	4.2 Amending article 145 of the Municipalities Order [New Version], to include an obligatory equal representation of women from diverse social groups in Appointed Committees.	4.2.1 Equal representation of women from diverse social groups in committees appointed by the Minister of the Interior within local authorities.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
5. Increased participation of women from diverse social groups in peace negotiations and in all committees and bodies set up for the prevention, management, or solution of a national or international conflict, including the conduct of negotiations towards signing of interim agreements or a peace treaty.	5.1 Full application of Section 6c1 of the Women's Equal Rights Law, and equal representation of women from diverse social groups in peace negotiation teams, as stated in the Law: All committees or bodies set up "For the prevention, management, or solution of a national or international conflict, including conduct of negotiations, and signing of an interim agreement or a peace treaty".	5.1.1 Equal representation of women from diverse social groups in all negotiating teams for peace (whether formal or informal), at all levels, as stated in the letter of the law. 5.1.2 Reporting to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, to the Knesset Committee for the Advancement of women's Status, and to the Authority for the Advancement of Women's Status, on the appointment of the negotiating team, with a statement of gender representation, with reference to the social diversity expressed in the composition of the team.	The Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry
	5.2 The inclusion of a procedure in the Foreign Ministry, for equal appointment of women in the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations.	5.2.1 Equal representation of women in senior positions in the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations. 5.2.2 Appointment of a woman UN ambassador (Permanent Representative to the United Nation) on termination of the term of a man ambassador.	The Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	5.3 Inclusion of a procedure in government ministries for the equal appointment of women to Joint Committees (whether two-party or multi-party) set up to apply civil aspects of any interim agreement or peace treaty, including financial/economic agreements.	5.3.1 Equal representation of women in joint teams for the application of civil aspects of interim agreements or of a peace treaty.	Government ministries (Communications, Agriculture, Industry Trade and Employment, Health, the Environment, Social Welfare, the Treasury)
	5.4 The setting up of a database detailing the number of women participating in negotiating teams for peace, with segmentation (as reported by men and women participants themselves): Gender, field of expertise, nationality, national origin, geographical location, family status, religion, etc.	5.4.1 annual publication of a summary report of the data, and its display to the Knesset Foreign affairs and Defense Committee, to the Knesset Committee for the Advancement of Women's Status, and to the Authority for the Advancement of Women's Status.	The Prime Minister's Office, The Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Knesset, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women
	5.5 Increased participation of women in civilian forums acting to promote a political settlement.	5.5.1 Equal integration of women from diverse social groups in forums in civilian society which act to promote a political settlement.	Non-government organizations whose goals include the promotion and attainment of peace

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
6. Raising the level of public awareness of the importance of equal participation of women in political institutions	6.1 Creating campaigns to encourage women's leadership, and to encourage the election of women to all positions of leadership and government.	6.1.1 The number of campaigns to be carried out on this subject. 6.1.2 The number of languages in which these campaigns will be carried out. 6.1.3 The number of opinion columns, articles and interviews to be published with and by women leaders, regarding their activities.	The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, women's organizations
	6.2 Equal participation of women in the media in current affairs talk shows.	6.2.1 Equal representation of women in all current affairs current affairs talk shows as commentators in all fields, including those fields relating to security/defense in its widest sense, and to foreign policy. 6.2.2 Media training for women.	Media organizations, women's organizations

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
7. Broadening and deepening of information infrastructures and setting up databases concerning the integration of women into political institutions, in local authorities and in senior positions in government ministries.	7.1 Setting up databases on the integration of women in all Government systems.	7.1.1 Databases which include information on the integration of women in all Government institutions. The databases will be segmented according to age and social groups (as defined by women themselves).	The Prime Minister's Office, the Knesset Center for Research and Information, the academic community, women's organizations
	7.2 Conducting research on the subject of integration of women into political organizations, in local authorities and in senior positions in government ministries.	7.2.1 The publication of a summary report of the data, segmented in various ways (without revealing individual women's names/identities). 7.2.2 The number of proposals for legislation, procedures and policy papers based on the database which are put forward with the object of changing legislation. 7.2.3 The number of comparative research projects concerning successful mechanisms for the integration of women in general and from diverse social groups in particular, in different countries. 7.2.4 The number of research projects concerning successes with women's integration in various countries around the world -- particularly those focusing on women from diverse social groups.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Second target: Encouraging and supporting women and girls leaders and of the organizing of women groups from diverse social communities			
8. Encouragement and support of women and girls leaders from diverse social groups in leadership positions in political institutions.	8.1 Encouragement of women leaders in a variety of communities and fields, with the support of women from diverse of communities.	8.1.1 The number of mentoring groups of women working in senior positions in government ministries with women not working in government ministries. 8.1.2 The number of types of workshops developed by women from diverse communities, to meet the needs of women from diverse social groups and communities.	The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, the Ministry of Education, Local Authorities, the Division for the Advancement and integration of Women in the Civil Service Commission, women's organizations from a variety of communities
	8.2 The establishment of a support network for female candidates for political institutions, including the Knesset and Councils of local authorities.	8.2.1 A network of women who serve, or have served in the past, as Knesset members or as members of Councils of Local Authorities, who will provide assistance to women seeking to become candidates.	
	8.3 Encouragement and support of girls in leadership positions, in a variety of communities and in various fields.	8.3.1 The number of workshops dedicated to developing leadership among girls. 8.3.2 The number of types of workshops developed to meet the needs of girls from diverse social groups.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
9. Encouragement and support of leadership of women and girls from diverse population groups, in assuming leadership positions in local authorities.	9.1 Encouragement of women's leadership at the local level, by training and support from women who are serving, or have served, as members of Councils of local authorities.	9.1.1 The number of training programs for women from diverse communities, for participating in Councils of local authorities; 9.1.2 The number of types of training programs adapted to women from diverse social groups, including training in Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, and Amharic. 9.1.3 A network of past or present women members of Councils of local authorities which will assist women seeking to become candidates.	
	9.2 The obligation to pay salaries to women and men serving on Councils of local authorities.	9.2.1 Legislation obligating payment of salaries to women and men serving on Councils of local authorities. 9.2.2 A significant increase in the number of women candidates for Councils of local authorities.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
10. Promoting, developing, encouraging and financing the organizing of women groups in diverse social communities	10.1 Encouragement and financial support for women's organizations, for programs aimed at developing and strengthening community leadership among women from diverse social groups.	10.1.1. The number of programs receiving financial support which are applied among women of diverse social groups. 10.1.2 The number of types of programs developed by women's organizations. 10.1.3 Publication of an annual report of the number of women who have received training, according to geographical location.	The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, the Union for Local Authorities in Israel, the Ministry of the Interior.

Second objective:

Gender mainstreaming all decision-making bodies and processes, at both the national and local levels.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
First target: Integrating Gender Mainstreaming, including examination of the differential effects on women compared with men, and of the varying effects upon women from diverse social groups, and the types of effects			
11. Improvement and firm establishment of procedures supporting gender mainstreaming, and inclusion of examination of gender implications in all decision-making processes in government ministries.	11.1 Incorporation of gender analysis into strategic and systemic governmental planning, and preparation of action plans accordingly.	11.1.1 Preparation of an annual action plan for implementing gender analysis (gender mainstreaming) in all working plans and decision-making processes in all Government ministries. Implementation of gender analysis should include "examination of gender implications": Identifying differential effects upon women as compared to men, varying effects upon diverse social groups, and type of effects and their implications. 11.1.2 Publication of a booklet of guidelines for carrying out gender analysis in government ministries, in the framework of decision-making and policy planning.	All Government ministries, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, the Division for the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service Commission, the Coordinators of the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service in the Government Ministries

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	11.2 The setting up of a ministerial team, charged with the integration of gender perspective into ministry work processes.	11.2.1 The carrying out of a broad scale gender analysis of policies, in three separate fields every year. 11.2.2 The appointment of a Gender Analysis Referee in every government ministry.	
	11.3 Expansion of article 6c2 of the Women's Equal Rights Law, 5711-1951, to include gender analysis in every public committee and every national policy-making team appointed by any government ministry, all in accordance with the definitions in article 6c1(b) of the Law.	11.3.1 Research and formulation of gender perspective in every public committee and national policy-making team appointed by the government.	
	11.4 Amendment of article 6 of the Government Law, 5761-2001, by inclusion of an obligatory requirement to carry out gender analysis as part of the work of the Ministerial Committee for National Security.	11.4.1 Research and formulation of gender perspective in the work of the Ministerial Committee for National Security.	
	11.5 Amendment of the Government Law, 5761-2001, by inclusion of an obligatory requirement to carry out gender analysis as part of the work of the Ministerial Committee for Social and Economic Affairs.	11.5.1 Explicit reference to the gender perspective in all policy formulated by the Ministerial Committee for Social and Economic Affairs.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
12. Gender mainstreaming in legislation	12.1 Application of Section 6c2 of the Women's Equal Rights Law, and inclusion of gender analysis of all “Proposed bills having Implications with regard to Equality between Men and Women", in accordance with the letter of the law.	12.1.1 Submission of gender review of 50 proposed bills in each Knesset session, 30 of which do not deal directly with women issues. 12.1.2 In cases where proposed bills are contrary to the gender review of The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, MKs will be required to explain and justify the contradiction. 12.1.3 Publication of gender reviews prepared by The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women.	The Knesset, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, The Ministry of Justice, women’s organizations
	12.2 Publication of Legal Memoranda, prior to submission of any legislation bills, with implications on gender equality, in order to allow the public and women’s organizations to respond to the bills.	12.2.1 Submission of gender reviews concerning Memorandum bills distributed by the government. 12.2.2 Inclusion in all law proposals reference to all gender reviews submitted by the public.12.3.1 Submission of an expert opinion concerning gender.	
	12.3 An obligation to include gender analysis in all Parliamentary Commissions of Inquiry.	12.3.1 Gender analysis in the formulation of policy of any and all Parliamentary Commissions of Inquiry.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
13. Inculcation of knowledge and skill in gender analysis in decision-makers at all levels in government ministries and local authorities.	13.1 Training and implementation of skill in gender analysis at all levels in government ministries and in Local authorities.	13.1.1 Gender mainstreaming all position papers and policy papers of all government ministries and in every local authority. 13.1.2 Publication of a guide book, to assist in gender analysis for diverse social groups in all government ministries, according to the scope of each ministry.	Government ministries and support units, the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, the division for the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry of the Interior and advisors on women's status in local authorities, the Academic community, Women's organizations.
	13.2 Annual training in gender analysis to all advisors for the advancement of women's status in local authorities, to the Coordinators of the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service in government ministries and support units, and to individuals in charge of the fight against sexual harassment.	13.2.1 Establishment a policy of gender analysis processes in every Government ministry and local authority. 13.2.2 Presentation of gender analysis of plans of the local authorities in every fiscal year, at the time of approval of the plans by the Ministry of the Interior.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
14. Extension and deepening of the knowledge base with regard to gender perspectives in fields associated with security (in its widest sense).	14.1 Conducting research on the integration of women and gender perspectives in political institutions in local authorities, and in senior positions in government ministries.	14.1.1 The number of bill proposals, procedures and policy papers based on the database, with the object of changing legislation. 14.1.2 The number of research projects concerning successful mechanisms for the integration of women and gender perspectives into decision-making processes in political institutions in local authorities and senior positions in government ministries. 14.1.3 The number of comparative research projects concerning successful integration of women in various countries of the world -- particularly those concerned with the integration of women from diverse social groups.	The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, academia, women's organizations

Third objective:
Protection of women from all sectors of society from all forms of violence, in the public and private spheres.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
First target: Prevention of sexual violence			
15. Increasing awareness to the phenomenon of sexual violence, and acknowledging its extent, its characteristics, and its destructive consequences for society.	15.1 Inclusion in the procedures of the Ministry of Education of the obligation of age-appropriate training for all population groups in all educational institutions (state schools, recognized but not formal institutions, private schools and institutions of higher learning); organization of workshops and training programs on sexual violence as an integral part of the annual work plan of all institutions in the educational system; these workshops and training programs will address various aspects of sexual violence as these relate to different population and age groups.	15.1.1 The distribution of a General Director's circular, defining the number of training sessions, the schedule, the appropriate professional women, and the resources to be deployed for the said training and workshops. 15.1.2 The appointment of a body within the Ministry of Education who will be responsible for the development of training programs which will include various aspects of sexual violence in different social groups, over the entire age range. 15.1.3 The number of workshops on sexual violence, how to recognize it, its implications, and the means to prevent it, which are to be found in the education system and in institutions of higher education. 15.1.4 The number of types of training programs and workshops adapted to various target audiences, of different ages.	The Ministry of Education, Union of Local Authorities in Israel

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	15.2 Conducting workshops on the subject of sexual violence, as a part of the annual work plan among employees (women and men) of the various government ministries, in which emphasis will be placed on the built-in connection between militarism, sexism, and violence against women.	15.2.1 Mandatory requirement in the official procedures of all Government Ministries to include training programs appropriate to the various professions and population groups. 15.2.2 The number of workshops dedicated to violence against women, its diagnosis, its consequences, and the means of its prevention, carried out every year in Government ministries. 15.2.3 The number of types of training programs and workshops adapted to the various target audiences.	The Division for the Advancement and Integration of Women in the Civil Service Commission
	15.3 The holding of workshops on the subject of sexual violence, including the subjects of trafficking in women and prostitution, as part of the yearly work plans of Israel's Police and military forces.	15.3.1 Mandatory requirement in the procedures of the Ministry of Defense and of the Ministry of Public Security to include training programs appropriate to the various professions and population groups, for policemen\women and soldiers. 15.3.2 Mandatory requirement in the procedures of relevant ministries to include training programs appropriate to the various professions and population groups, as part of officer and commander training programs.	The Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Public Security

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
		15.3.3 The number of workshops and training programs carried out yearly for various population groups, as part of officer training and among other ranks of the Police and the military.	
	15.4 The inclusion of an obligatory requirement to conduct in media and commercial corporations, workshops on the subject of sexual violence and the representation of women in a dignified and non-offensive light in the media.	15.4.1 The inclusion of an obligatory requirement in all media organizations subject to regulation, to include participation in workshops on the subject of offensive advertisement against women, as part of their work plan. 15.4.2 The number of workshops for journalists, media organizations, advertising companies, and commercial corporations, concerning the link between offensive advertisement and violence against women. 15.4.3 Educational activities in media organizations and in the business\private sector, with regard to dealing with sexual harassment and sexual abuse in the workplace, and on offensive representation of women in the media.	Ministry of Communications, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women women's organizations

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	15.5 Educational activities among the general public, emphasizing the connection between the offensive representation of women in advertisement and the use of violent language (which includes objectification of a woman's body) on the one hand, and sexual violence on the other.	15.5.1 The publication of articles and essays in the media on sexual violence, its diagnosis and ways of preventing it. 15.5.2 Development of an index of the most offensive expressions and publishing it every year on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.	The Ministry of Communications, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women; women's organizations
16. Strengthening the enforcement against sexual offences.	16.1 Broadening the definition of sex offenses in the Penal Law, by creating legal presumptions against sexual relations in the context of abuse of spiritual authority, and by extending the period of liability under the Statute of Limitations.	16.1.1 Amendment of the legal definition of sex offenses in the Penal Law, 5737-1977. 16.1.2 Legislation Bill to extend the period of liability under the Statute of Limitations.	The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the police
	16.2 Increasing the mechanisms for identifying and locating sexual abuse in educational and welfare institutions.	16.2.1 Intensifying the duty to report which is laid on the professional staff involved.	
	16.3 The establishment of a database in the State Attorney's Office which will include data on the closing of files after a complaint of sexual offence had been filed; follow-up of plea bargains; and information on sex offenders after their release from jail.	16.3.1 An annual report which include all the relevant files and plea bargains. Data in the report should be segmented according to age and social groups.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	16.4 Definition of the right to free state-sponsored legal aid to victims of sexual violence (application of the recommendations of the 'Wagshal Commission')	16.4.1 A pilot program of *pro-bono* legal aid provided for the period of one year to victims of sexual violence, according to criteria to be determined. After one year, the possibility will be examined of extending eligibility to all victims.	
	16.5 Broadening the rights of victims in plea bargains, including granting victims the right to express their position before the court.	16.5.1 Legislation recognizing the right of victims of sex offenses to plead before the court.	
	16.6 An obligation to participate in training regarding the subject of sexual violence, incumbent on judges, attorneys in the private sector, attorneys in the State Attorney's Office, in the Public Prosecutor's Office, and in the Prosecutions Unit of the Police. The training will include experts on aspects of sexual violence in diverse social groups.	16.6.1 The number of training programs carried out during the year, focusing on diverse social groups, including various aspects of vulnerability of women from diverse social groups. 16.6.2 The rate of participation in training programs of judges and of attorneys in the private sector, in the State Attorney's Office, in the Public Defender's Office, and in Police prosecuting units.	
	16.7 Enforcement of existing legislation on the distribution of pornographic material and the publication of offensive sexist materials.	16.7.1 Prosecution of media organizations, advertisement companies, companies which own advertising space, and commercial companies which publish offensive sexist materials.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	16.8 Strengthening the enforcement of laws forbidding marriage of/with minors.	16.8.1 An Increase in the number of prosecutions for marriage of/with minors. 16.8.2 The number of educational activities carried out during each year regarding the prohibition of marriage of/with minors.	
	16.9 The inclusion of pimping in the legal definition of trafficking in women.	16.9.1 The inclusion of pimping in the Penal Code, as part of trafficking in women, including application of the penalties defined in the Law concerning individuals trafficking in women and pimps.	
17. Improvement in the level of services provided to victims of sexual violence.	17.1 Expansion of existing Treatment Centers for victims of sexual violence and opening of additional Centers.	17.1.1 Shortening the waiting period at a Treatment Center to a maximum of two weeks. 17.1.2 The allocation of 20 transitional apartments or hostel rooms to victims of sexual violence. 17.1.3 The establishment of a specialized hospitalization unit for victims of sexual assault. 17.1.4 The setting up of Acute Centers in hospitals treating victims of sexual violence within one week of the injury.	The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	17.2 The proposal of legislation defining the right of victims of sexual offenses to compensation and rehabilitation.	17.2.1 The defining of a right to compensation and rehabilitation of all victims of sexual offenses (conclusions of the "Vagshal Committee").	
	17.3 The setting up of mobile sex clinics throughout the country, particularly in areas where the sex industry is active.	17.3.1 Expansion of the services of the mobile sex clinics to all areas (in addition to the existing mobile clinics in Tel Aviv and Haifa), especially to areas where the sex industry is active. 17.3.2 Increasing the number of women receiving treatment in the mobile sex clinics.	
18. Expansion of the knowledge base and establishment of a database of victims of sexual violence.	18.1 Setting up of databases on the phenomenon of sexual violence.	18.1.1 The maintenance of a database (subject to the rights to personal privacy) of complaints of offenses involving sexual violence. The database will be segmented according to age groups and social groups of both aggressors and victims.	The Police, The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Knesset Research and Information Center, the Academic community

Desired Outcome		Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	18.2 Research projects of implications of sexual violence upon diverse social groups	18.2.1 The number of bills proposed, procedures and policy papers based on the database, with the object of changing the law. 18.2.2 The number of research projects on the phenomenon of sexual violence in a particular social group. 18.2.3 The number of research projects on successful ways of fighting sexual violence, which have been applied in various countries, particularly countries involved in violent conflicts. The carrying out of follow-up investigations of change in trends of gender-related violence in Israel, in the wake of changes in legislation and the enforcement of existing laws. 18.2.4 The number of procedures, documents, and published policy statements which are based on research data concerning sexual violence.		
	18.3 Expanding knowledge concerning the subjects of incest, marriage of/with minors, and child prostitution.	18.3.1 The number of research projects on incest, marriage of minors and child prostitution among diverse social groups. 18.3.2 The number of procedures and published policy statements based on the above research projects.		

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Second target: Eradication of violence in the family			
19. Total eradication of murder of women in the family (on a basis of zero tolerance toward murder of women)	19.1 preparation of an inter-ministerial government action plan in cooperation and consultation with women's organizations, which will include all actions to be taken to eradicate the murder of women by members of their family.	19.1.1 An inter-ministerial forum will be set up to formulate a strategic government plan to eradicate the murder of women by members of their family. The forum will include women and women's organizations from diverse social communities, including victims of family violence. 19.1.2 Publication, within one year, of a multi-annual action plan for eradication of the murder of women.	The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Justice, the Treasury
	19.2 Annual publication of data of women murdered by family members.	19.2.1 Publication of up-to-date, publicly accessible data on the murder of women.	
20. Raising awareness among diverse social groups of the extent of family violence against women and of its destructive implications for society.	20.1 An obligation to provide workshops in schools, on the prohibition on the use of violence, and on the emotionally destructive implications of family violence.	20.1.1 The number of workshops taught in all educational institutions, including workshops that focus on the relationship between economic dependency of women and the risk of experiencing violence.	The Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Social Affairs and social Services, local authorities, women's organizations

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	20.2 The production and dissemination of information materials to various media bodies, regarding existing laws against violence toward women and the importance of guarding their rights.	20.2.1 The number of institutions, organizations, associations, and schools in which the materials are distributed.	
	20.3 Seminars and conferences in diverse social communities with the participation of experts in family violence. The seminars will include content showing the connection between militarism, sexism and violence against women.	20.3.1 The number of seminars and conferences held in all educational institutions and in the community.	
	20.4 Academic research to establish the relationship between economic dependency and violence among diverse social groups.	20.4.1 Publication of the research findings and raising public awareness to the relationship between economic dependency and violence against women.	
21. The provision of skills and tools in a variety of ranges of content, to victims of family violence	21.1 Empowerment of victims of violence and the provision of a holistic solution to the establishing of tools for integration in the community and the labor market.	21.1.1 Specialized varied workshops to enable coping and for rehabilitation of victims of family violence. 21.1.2 The establishment of a pool of professionally qualified women from diverse social groups who will accompany victims of family violence during legal proceedings.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and social Services, the Ministry of Justice, women's organizations.
	21.2 Legal counseling at the Centers for Prevention of Family Violence.	21.2.1 Legal assistance in generating domestic peace agreements and divorce agreements, within the framework of Centers for Prevention of Family Violence.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
22. Establishment of a mechanism to support and strengthen women victims of violence, with community participation in the fight against family violence.	22.1 Intensified community participation in the identification of cases of family violence and recruitment of support in the fight against it.	22.1.1 The number of programs for developing community support arrangements. 22.1.2 The number of participants in the various programs. 22.1.3 The number of institutions supporting and implementing community programs. 22.1.4 The establishment of a forum of relevant professionals to examine the ongoing needs of women from diverse social groups, who suffer from family violence.	The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Justice
	22.2. The setting up of a multi-lingual “hot line” for women in distress, which will help victims of violence with information concerning their rights, relevant bodies which can provide assistance, and psychological first aid.	22.2.1 The number of callers to the hot line for women, which is manned by professionals who are expert in various aspects of family violence in diverse social groups.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
23. Improvement of the service provided to victims of violence by the justice system.	23.1 Increased accessibility of police and welfare systems to victims of violence, and strengthening women's trust of in these systems.	23.1.1 The recruitment by the police of Arabic speaking women investigators, recruitment of Russian speakers, Amharic speakers, and of women from additional population groups. 23.1.2 Recruitment by the police of Arabic, Russian and Amharic women interpreters, and of women interpreters of additional languages of other social groups. 23.1.3 Integration of social workers from diverse population groups, to assist with police proceedings whenever women file complaints of family violence.	The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the police.
	23.2 Eligibility of women victims of violence to free legal assistance: Automatic eligibility for legal aid in Motions for Harassment Orders / Protection Orders to a court (without satisfying financial standards of eligibility).	23.2.1 A reduction in the number of women victims of violence, who avoid motions for Protection Orders for financial reasons.	
24. An increase in law enforcement against family violence.	24.1 An increase in the number of reported cases of family violence which are investigated and in which an accused is prosecuted.	24.1.1 An increase in the number of reported cases. 24.1.2 An increase in the number of cases in which an investigation is commenced. 24.1.3 An increase in the number of individuals prosecuted.	The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the police

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	24.2 Follow-up on the number of cases which do not result in convictions.	24.2.1 The compilation of an annual report on those files which do not result in conviction --- segmented according to reasons for closure, population groups, and type of offense.	
25. Protection of women from oppression and denial of freedom by religious marriage institutions.	25.1 Legal recognition of civil marriage and elimination of the Orthodox monopoly in the field of individual civil status, by promulgation of a law on civil marriage, and a Law on domestic partnership agreements.	25.1.1 Freedom of choice in the institution of marriage.	The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Religious Services.
	25.2 Limitation of religious tribunals' exclusive jurisdiction solely to granting divorce; Prevention of the possibility to bind deliberations on subsequent issues in the absence of both parties' consent.	25.2.1 The absence of a judicial discussion in religious courts of the details surrounding a divorce, without prior agreement of the parties.	
	25.3 The anchoring in law of the signing of a premarital agreement as a default condition of registering a marriage.	25.3.1 Limitation of the extortion and refusal to give a *get* during divorce proceedings.	
	25.4 Imprisonment as a sanction, in the event of refusal of a *get* six months after the issuing of a divorce judgment by a court.	25.4.1 Reduction in the occurrence of refusal of a *get.*	

26. Restriction of possession of weapons by civilians and tightening of weapons regulation	26.1 Enforcement of firearms laws, including the law requiring collection of weapons at end of shift of civilian guards.	26.1.1 The number of annual inspections carried out in workplaces where employees are permitted to carry a sidearm. 26.1.2 The number of workplaces and police stations in which there are proper storage facilities for weapons of civilians and civilian guards at the end of the workday.	The Ministry of Public Security, the police, the Defense Ministry.
	26.2 Establishment of a database segmented according to the types of weapons used in cases of gender-related assault, including the source of the weapons used by the perpetrators, and the ownership thereof.	26.2.2 Ongoing collection and publication by the police, of vital statistics concerning the use of sidearms, segmented by gender and social grouping, and of the types of weapons used by perpetrators of assault, their sources and ownership.	
	26.3 Intensification of the effort to reduce the amount of weapons in the public domain, including a ban on the carrying of sidearms at home by policemen, soldiers, and members of other institutions.	26.3.1 Procedures for setting up supervisory mechanisms in the military, the police, and the civil guard, to regulate the carrying of sidearms in the public domain. 26.3.2 Procedures in welfare institutions dealing with family violence, requiring reporting of the presence of firearms in any family where violence is known to be present.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
27. Substantial reduction in economic violence against women in the family.	27.1 Legislative recognition of the fact of *economic violence*, defined as follows: *"Systematic withholding of resources and of access to rights associated with the day-to-day financial management of the family unit, resulting in total dependence upon a family member, and constituting part of a wider mechanism of control and violence.*	27.1.1 Examination of the addition of a category of economic violence to the Law of Penalties, and/or to the Law for Prevention of Family violence, and/or the passing of an additional separate law against economic violence.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, women's organizations.
	27.2 The raising of awareness with respect to economic violence and its components --- in official bodies concerned with treatment and enforcement, in the courts, in financial institutions, and among the general public.	27.2.1 Conferences and seminars for bodies dealing with the subject, the police, the public prosecutor's office, judges, and banks, on the subject of economic violence and its effects. 27.2.2 The writing and publication of position papers and research studies among professional bodies, on the subject of economic violence and its consequences for women of diverse social groups. 27.2.3 The publication in the media of the definition of economic violence, its components and its extent, emphasizing that the phenomenon cuts across borders, sectors and classes, and is independent of nationality, religion, ethnicity, individual economic status, education, etc.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	27.3 The holding responsible of financial institutions whose negligence causes harm to women who suffer economic violence (for example: Cases in which partners, or other family members, forcibly impose their financial debts upon the women of a family).	27.3.1 The establishment of procedures for raising awareness of the phenomenon. 27.3.2 The imposition of sanctions on bodies which have failed to put a stop to the phenomenon, while they were aware (or should have been aware) that agreement to financial obligation was given under threat of violence.	
	27.4 Extension of knowledge and understanding of the various aspects of economic violence among women from diverse social groups.	27.4.1 The carrying out of research into the effects of economic violence upon women from diverse social groups.	
28. A database of family violence against women.	28.1 Systematic collection of data concerning women harmed by every sort of violence, including the personal statements and stories of women and girls.	28.1.1 The number of legislative proposals and procedures based on the data bases. 28.1.23 The number of in depth research of family violence among diverse social groups.	The police, the Ministry of Justice, local authorities, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, The Knesset Center for Research and Information, the academic community, women's organizations

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Third target: Rehabilitation and empowerment of women and girls who are victims of violence			
29. Improvement of mental health services provided to women victims of violence	29.1 Examination of the needs for improving mental health services to women, including examination of the special needs of women from diverse social groups.	29.1.1 Comprehensive research into the suicide rate among victims of family violence. 29.1.2 Comprehensive research into the degree of suitability of mental health services to women. 29.1.3 The use of research findings in implementation of policy regarding the suitability of the mental health services given to women.	The Ministry of Health
	29.2 The addition and improvement of local clinics with ***Tipat Halav*** and mental health stations, to include teams with specific knowledge and expertise concerning the particular social community which the clinic serves.	29.2.1 Annual training sessions for the teams of local clinics, about the psychological needs of women from all the diverse groups residing in the area of the clinic. 29.2.2 The formulation of programs for psychological aid to women victims of violence.	
	29.3 The setting up of a “hot line” in diverse languages, for women in mental distress.	29.3.1 The number of calls and their segmentation by diverse social groups.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
30. Empowerment and rehabilitation of girls who are victims of violence.	30.1 Development of study programs, intended for girls who have succeeding in breaking free of the circle of violence.	30.1.1 Development of additional study platforms adapted for girls who have been victims of violence and are not in any regular educational institution in the system.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Education, women's organizations, the academic community.
	30.2 Empowerment and prevention programs for girls on the threshold of danger and distress --- with curricula related to self-image, personal relationships, family, and family violence.	30.2.1 The number of programs available for girls at risk, in which the girls undergo rehabilitation and empowerment.	
	30.3 Providing accessibility to legal recourses to girls who are victims, and to law-breaking youths.	30.3.1 Relevant legal aid, suitable for girls and youths.	
31. Economic rehabilitation of women victims of violence.	31.1 Recognition of a category of victims of violence, and award of a National Insurance allowance according to the terms of recognition.	31.1.1 Inclusion of a definition of "victim of violence" in the National Insurance Law [Consolidated Version], 5728-1995, which will provide a "rehabilitation support basket" for victims. 31.1.2 Entitlement of victims of violence to a subsistence allowance equivalent to an assured income during the first year, and in the second year an allowance amounting to 50% of the assured income (without need of a prior employment test).	The Ministry of Justice, The National Insurance Institute, the Knesset.

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
		31.1.3 Collecting data in local authorities on the economic and occupational status of women victims of violence, in accordance with individual's right to privacy.	
32. Improvement of the frameworks for treatment and rehabilitation of persons guilty of violence, and enlistment of all men in society in the fight against men's violence against women.	32.1 Development and expansion of frameworks and services for treatment of men caught in the circle of violence.	32.1.1 The establishment of hostels for men convicted of violence against women. 32.1.2 The establishment of group and individual treatments.32.1.3 Increase in the number of violent men who apply to receive treatment.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, Centers for the Treatment and Prevention of Family Violence
	32.2 The setting up of a "hot line" for men, in diverse languages including Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, and Amharic.	32.2.1 The publication in diverse languages of the "hot line"s number on various communications media, according to the answering language. 32.2.2. The annual number of calls by men to the "hot line". 32.2.3 Annually renewed examination, according to the findings of the Annual Report on Family Violence, of the language(s) of publication and of ways to increase the effectiveness of the "hot line".	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Fourth target: Protection from violence against women political and human rights activists			
33. Protection of women political activist and human rights activists from physical, sexual, verbal, and psychological violence.	33.1 Ensuring the safety of women during demonstrations, and their protection from violence by police or military personnel.	33.1.1 The publication of procedures defining an obligation whereby only policewomen and women soldiers may come into contact with women demonstrators. 33.1.2 A database of investigations by the Department for Investigation of Police or by the Military Police, into complaints against police or military personnel/units due to violence against women demonstrators.	The Ministry of Public Security, the Defense Ministry, the police (including the Border Police), the IDF, the Ministry of Justice, women's organizations
	33.2 Protection of women during demonstrations from violence by demonstrators.	33.2.1 Prosecution of demonstrators who attack women during demonstrations. 33.2.2 The establishment of workshops and training seminars in human rights organizations, for raising awareness regarding gender-oriented thinking and of the relationship between militarism and sexism.	
	33.3 Protection of demonstrators from the LGATBQ (lesbian, gay, asexual, transgender, bisexual, “queer”) community from police or military violence and from violence by demonstrators.	33.3.1 Prosecution in cases of attacks on demonstrators from the LGATBQ community.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
	33.4 The application of international conventions and international law to the right to demonstrate and to the prohibition of violence against women political activists.	33.4.1 Examination of the implementation of legislation and procedures, according to the Declaration of rights and obligations of individuals, groups and organizations within society to promote and protect human rights and basic universal freedoms, 9 December 1998 ("Declaration on Human Rights Defenders"), including the absence of legislation against women's organizations.	
	33.5 Stronger law enforcement against violators who injure women political activists, including workers and volunteers from women's organizations who are attacked because of their activity.	33.5.1 Examination of the number of police files dealing with complaints filed by women due to violence committed against them during their political activity, which were closed without charges being made. 33.5.2 Publication of a statistical report reviewing the number of appeals against such closures.	
	33.6 Training of, and assistance to, women activists, concerning their rights during arrest, especially minors; the provision of tools to women for the identification of violence.	33.6.1 The number of training seminars in criminal law and in the rights of arrested persons, among women's and human rights organizations.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Fifth target: Assistance during periods of intensified conflict			
34. Assistance to parents, particularly to single parents	34.1 Inclusion of gender experts in decision-making processes concerning allowances and compensation during fighting.	34.1.1 Appointment of a trained gender specialist to the Staff of the Home Front Command and to the management of the National Insurance Institute. 34.1.2 Development of work plans for special assistance to women during periods of intensive conflict, by the National Insurance Institute and by the welfare institutions of local authorities. 34.1.3 Recognition of paid free days of working single parents.	The State and Security Cabinet, the Ministry of Defense, the Home Front Command, the National Insurance Institute
35. Reinforcement of welfare services provided to women	35.1 Inclusion of gender experts in all decision-making processes during active warfare, in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services and in the National Insurance Institute.	35.1.1 Training of social workers in the unique effects of active warfare upon women.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, local authorities
	35.2 The setting up of a community-based assistance platform in diverse languages, for women from diverse population groups, which will be constructed according to the special needs of each social community.	35.2.1 The setting up of community assistance groups in local authorities, which will provide assistance in times of intensification of warfare, to women of the community according to their needs.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
		35.2.2 Reinforcement of the community assistance system, including appointment of social workers expert in rendering assistance to victims of sexual violence.	
36. Humanitarian aid to women and children	36.1 Humanitarian aid to women and children in areas of Israel that are under attack.	36.1.1 Distribution of food and medicines in areas which have suffered attacks. 36.1.2 Provision of alternative housing to women and children suffering from medical problems which prevent their remaining in shelters or in protected spaces for more than 24 hours.	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Construction and Housing
	36.2 Humanitarian aid to women and children in the Palestinian Authority and Gaza.	36.2.1 Distribution of food and medicines in areas which have suffered attacks, in coordination with international organizations.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Defense Ministry
37. Attaining deeper understanding in Defense bodies of the special needs of women during violent conflict	37.1 Construction of models of protection, rights, and understanding of the special needs of women living in areas of active warfare, for personnel of the defense system, the military, the police, and the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories Unit administration.	37.1.1 Conducting research into the special needs of women by means of surveys and in-depth studies. 37.1.2 Training seminars for bodies of the defense system, on special needs of women in the abovementioned areas.	The Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Public Security, the IDF

Fourth objective:
The prevention of violent conflicts and the eradication of racism

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
First target: The implementation of anti-racism education programs, promotion and support of community involvement and acceptance of one's fellows in all educational frameworks			
38. Inculcation of the concepts of anti-racism and acceptance of one's fellows, among children and youth in diverse social groups.	38.1 inclusion of education programs in schools (state, "recognized but not official", and private) on the subject of racism, education towards community involvement, social criticism, and acceptance of others who are "different".	38.1.1 In all schools, every year there will be workshops about one of the subjects mentioned here. Within that framework, pupils will express the process they have undergone in the workshops. 38.1.2 Recognition of volunteering by boys and girls in human rights organizations as part of community involvement responsibilities in schools and universities.	The Ministry of Education, the academic community
39. Implementation themes of anti-racism, social criticism, community involvement, and the acceptance of one's fellow, in training programs for teachers.	39.1 Inclusion in all institutions for teacher training, of a study program on the subjects of racism, education toward community involvement, non-violent means of social criticism, and acceptance of others who are "different".	39.1.1 In the process of training for a teaching certificate, all institutions will carry out workshops on one of the subjects mentioned here. In that framework, students will give expression to the process which they have undergone in the workshops.	

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Second target: Eradication of exclusion of women in the public sphere			
40. Prevention of all manifestations of exclusion and separation of women in the public sphere.	40.1 Application of the conclusions of the Ministerial Committee for the Advancement of Women's Status, on the subject of exclusion of women.	40.1.1 Publication of an annual follow-up report on application of the conclusions.	The Ministerial Committee for the Advancement of Women's Status
	40.2 Aiding community activities aimed at reporting incidents of harassment and exclusion.	40.2.1 Inclusion of a prohibition to exclude and separate women in state institutions and in local authorities. 40.2.2 Publication of an annual report in every local council or authority, of cases of exclusion of women and of the actions taken against these cases.	The Ministry of Justice, local authorities
	40.3 Enforcement of the Prohibition of Discrimination in Products and Services and in Entry to Entertainment Establishments and Public Facilities Law, 5761-2002	40.3.1 Annual reporting of the number of reported cases of prevention of entry of women to public places, as against the number of times that legal proceedings were initiated against the violating bodies.	
41. Extension of information on the relationship between exclusion of women, violence against women, and violent conflicts.	41.1 The carrying out of research projects on the relationship between exclusion of women and violence against women, in Israel and throughout the world.	41.1.1 Activity directed toward raising awareness of the connection between exclusion of women and phenomena of violence against women.	The academic community

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
Third target: The creation of an international network of women from diverse social groups			
42. The creation of a worldwide network of women, for interchange of information, sharing of experiences and ways for women to cope during violent conflict.	42.1 The setting up of a network of women representatives from all over the world, in which the experiences of women in violent conflict are discussed.	42.1.1 The number of women participating in the network. 42.1.2 The number of states represented in the network, including Middle Eastern states.	Women's organizations.

Fifth objective:

Advancement of the Comprehensive Action Plan and Implementation of Resolution 1325 in all government ministries

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
First target: Definition of a government body, to be responsible for implementation of the principles of UNSCR 1325			
43. Inter-ministerial government body will be in charge of the Implementation of all Action Plan objectives and will supervise the realization of the Plan by the various bodies involved. This inter-ministerial body will report to the Prime Minister.	43.1 The setting up of an inter-ministerial government body (hereinafter: **the government supervisory body)** which will supervise the application of the objectives of the Comprehensive Action Plan, by the various bodies responsible and will report to the Prime Minister.	43.1.1 A government resolution for the establishment of the inter-ministerial supervisory body. The said body will include representatives of all relevant government ministries, representatives of women's organizations, and specialized gender experts who will assist in development, implementation and supervision of the application of the Plan. 43.1.2 The submission to the supervisory body of annual reports by the bodies responsible, regarding the application of the components of the Action Plan.	The Prime Minister Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Knesset, women's organizations

Desired Outcome	Actions	Indicators for evaluation	Key factors
		43.1.3 The submission by the **government supervisory body** of an annual report to the Prime Minister on the progress of the application of the Action Plan.	
	43.2 The appointment of an advisory committee to the government supervisory body. Representatives of women's organizations from diverse social groups will be appointed to the advisory committee.	43.2.1 A government resolution calling for the appointment of an advisory committee to the government supervisory body. 43.2.2 De facto appointment of representatives of women's organizations from diverse social groups to the advisory committee.	The Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Justice
44 The day of October 31 every year will be dedicated to mark the importance of the principles embodied in UNSCR 1325.	44.1 In all institutions of the education system, October 31 will be set apart for study of the principles of the Resolution, and of its importance.	44.1.1 Study programs will be prepared, in all languages, on the subject of Resolution 1325 and the principles underlying it. 44.1.2 In all classrooms, projects will be carried out on the principles of the Resolution.	The Ministry of Education, the academic community, women's organizations

Representatives of the organizations listed below participated in the process of formulating the Comprehensive Action Plan*:

WIPS – The Center for the Advancement of Women In the Public Sphere at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute

Advah Center - Information on Equality and Social Justice in Israel

Mahut Center – Information Guidance and Employment for Women

Dafna Center, Bar Ilan University

Na'amat – Movement of Working Women & Volunteers

New Profile - Movement for the Demilitarization of Israeli Society

GRANIT – Association for Aid to Women before, during, and after Divorce Proceedings

Sidreh – Lakiya

Kol HaIsha (KHI)

Kolech – Religious Women Forum

Women's Spirit: Financial Independence – for Women Victims of Violence

IWN – Israeli Women's Network

Sister – for Women in Israel

Anashim – Movement for Advancing Equality in Israel

Mavoi Satum – Opening the Dead End for the Aguna

Itach مَعَكِ, Women Lawyers for Social Justice

Agenda-Hashderah-Uru

Machon Toda'a – Awareness Center

The Association of Rape Crisis Centers in Israel

The Israel Association for Feminist Studies and Gender Research

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel

Gun-Free Kitchen Tables Coalition

Hiyot – A Non Profit Organization for the Ethiopian Community in Israel

Movement for Equality & Peace Between the Genders

WIZO – Women's International Zionist Organization

Israel Social TV

Yasmin AlNagav for the Health of Women and the Family

WePower

Women's Network in Rishon LeZion

Just Vision

Dozens of feminist activists took part in the process, some of them as representatives of the above listed organizations and some as independent participants. The formation and development of the Comprehensive Action Plan was based on their indispensable participation and contribution which fortified the diversity of voices, identities and views, upon which the Action Plan was constructed.

* The list reflects the participation of organizations' representative in the roundtables for formulating the Comprehensive Action Plan.

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משפטניות למען צדק חברתי
حقوقيات من أجل العداله الأجتماعيه
Women Lawyers for Social Justice

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NCJW
National Council of Jewish Women

קרן דפנה
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