



National Action Plan

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The State of Palestine

Ministry of Women's Affairs

**“National Strategic Framework
for the implementation of UNSCR 1325”**

April 2015

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Introduction

I am glad to have the honour to write this introduction about the National Strategic Framework to unify the efforts for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The Palestinian woman has never been, over the ages, a heavy burden on the society, but she has always been the one who cares about the Palestinian national cohesion and preserves its authenticity and heritage. We believe, on the political and executive level, in the role of Palestinian women as partners in the struggle and construction, as well as their role in unifying the different spectrums of the Palestinian people together around one national identity and vision against Israeli occupation and its aggressive policies, and what resulted from those policies from flagrant violations to human rights, starting from the exodus (the Nakba), through the defeat (the Naksa) , to the last attack on Gaza Strip in 2014, which coincided with the preparation of this Plan, which has enriched the national struggle with peace and security decisions. Such decisions have made us feel quite certain that our organized and united national efforts are able to assimilate the vision of Palestinian women to their priorities and rights, and to provide effective protection that can at least make them feel secure, and positive participation by highlighting their essential role on many local, regional, and international levels.

We believe as well in the role of all Palestinians in settling the resolutions and mechanisms of international legitimacy of human rights in different walks of life, development, construction, liberation and independence. This belief has strengthened the fact that the State of Palestine, as we mentioned in our speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations, is a sacred extension to the Palestinian community's attitude in the homeland and in the diaspora that corresponds with the principles of humanity and justice. Those special characteristics that surrounded all the elements and references of the National Struggle, whether individual or institutional, have made the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 about women, security and peace, and all the supportive resolutions, a basis to start in various paths; each path requires working on the entire resolution and the other relevant resolutions, in a strategic partnership that leads to the development of the responsibilities and obligations of its parties, especially the United Nations, issuer of the Resolution, and the national institutions such as the national committee, local coalitions, and sovereign references linked to the PLO, the State, and the Palestinian government .

In order to coordinate the efforts required by these paths, and to promote an integrated national context for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and all supportive resolutions, the Ministry has prepared, with the help of a consultant of the National Committee and all the other partners, and the support of the United Nations Population Fund, this National Strategic Framework to unify the common efforts and work under one vision and specific objectives leading to the implementation of such plan in local policies and measures. This plan, with its content, principles, and references, will form the basis of the integrated relationships and the coordination between the partners working on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, referring to the resolution's National Coalition that will develop an executive plan simulating its content, in addition to all the other partners that will join hands to cooperate with those efforts, and the new local mechanisms that supports the implementation of the abovementioned resolution. All this will provide an important opportunity for the development of human rights and the protection of the gains resulting from the different struggles of the Palestinian human rights movements that are concerned about women's issues, and will help the decision-makers to set the priorities based on those rights, which is an important matter that should be spread nationwide.

So all I need for us is to cope with the requirements of modern life, the benefits of human justice, and the essentials of the comprehensive development, as well as to be liberated from this odious occupation that still implants its coercive policies in the heart of our Palestinian State and its capital Jerusalem (Al-Quds Al-Sharif), denying any claim for legitimacy and justice; national, regional, and international humanity.

Freedom for Palestine, and greatness and glory for Palestinian women, protectors of the Palestinian national decisions, and preservers of identity and heritage!

**Minister of Women's Affairs
Haifa Fahmi al-Agha**

Methodology

The methodology of work relies on the principle of full partnership between all parties, whether governmental such as ministries and official institutions, or through the participation of the private sector representatives, especially women's organisations that are concerned about the implementation of UNSCR 1325, as part of a specific methodology based on a set of phases and steps under the supervision of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, as follows:

First: Holding Preliminary Meetings with the Planning and Policy Unit of the Ministry of Women's Affairs

There have been three meetings with the Planning and Policy Unit of the Ministry of Women's Affairs to discuss the Ministry's vision about the preparation of the National Plan, also to agree upon an action plan and to prepare for the meeting of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, which was formed by the approval of the Palestinian cabinet on 2012¹.

Second: Preparing the methodology and the implementation plan

A preliminary review has been done for a number of national and cross-sectoral plans, as well as a number of literature, publications and researches related to the application and settlement of Resolution 1325 on a Palestinian level, in order to help in the preparation of the proposed methodology and the implementation plan related to the preparation of the National Strategic Framework for Resolution 1325.

Third: Proposing the methodology and the action plan on the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325

On 26 February 2014, an extended meeting was held with the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 to show them the proposed methodology and implementation timeframe, and to record any related comments, as well as to discuss all the aspects related to the preparation of the National Strategic Framework including the implementation strategy and the methodology that will be applied with all the partners to guarantee the preparation of a National Strategic Framework that represents all the relevant parties.

Also a Support Committee consisting of four representatives of the Supreme National Committee and the planning team was formed to follow-up the implementation process and to review the results of the planning process step by step. The Support Committee has held several meetings in addition to its participation in the on-going and final review of the National Strategic Framework.

Fourth: Reviewing the local, regional and international literature related to the UNSCR 1325

During this phase, a complete revision for many local regional and international documents, literature and publications related to the UNSCR 1325 was conducted, in addition to International agreements, global conferences' reports, and national and cross-sectoral strategies concerning women, as for the literature topics that were reviewed they are as follows:

¹ The Supreme National Committee for the implementation of resolution 1325 was formed by the approval of the Palestinian Council of Ministers in 2012, chaired by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the membership of the relevant Palestinian Ministries and Institutions of Civil Society.

- The documents, information, and publications of the Security Council concerning the resolution and its implementation mechanisms.
- The regional and international documents, studies, and publications related to the implementation mechanisms and the settlement of the resolution on the local and international levels.
- The documents and studies that were published in Palestine (as many studies and publications related to the implementation of the resolution on the Palestinian level have been prepared)
- Action plans, programmes, and strategies that are prepared for implementation or that were previously implemented, and which include all the approaches of the Palestinian coalitions or the Palestinian international human rights' organisations working on the implementation of the resolution.

As for the content of the reviewed literature, documents, resolutions, international agreements, and strategic and sectoral plans, they are as follows:

1. The text of UNSCR 1325 about women's protection during armed conflicts and disputes, and the following resolutions issued by the Security Council (resolutions no. 1820, 1888, 1960, and 1889).
2. The text of the International Agreement issued by the UN, notably the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979.
3. Recommendations of the Fourth International Conference held in Beijing, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995.
1. The Palestinian National Plan for the years 2011-2013.
2. The cross-sectoral national strategy to promote equality and gender justice and women's empowerment (2014-2016).
3. The national strategy to resist violence against women for the years 2011-2019
4. The regional strategy to protect the Arab Women "Security and Peace" 2012.
5. The policy paper about the implementation of UNSCR 1325, Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2012
6. A report about "the vision of the National Coalition for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Palestinian case".
7. The secretary-general's report on the fifty-eighth session, concluded from 10 to 21 March 2014, following up to the results of the fourth World Conference on Women and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".
8. Publications and training materials related to Resolution 1325, (Miftah) organisation.
9. Survey on violence in the Palestinian society, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, March 2012.
10. Palestine in numbers 2013, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.
11. Violence against women in Palestinian society (demonstration and analysis of the results of the survey on violence in the Palestinian society, prepared by Prof. Dr. Mohammad Al-Hajj) Miftah organisation, 2013
12. Combating violence against women and family, "Peacetime and Armed Conflicts", Ministry of Women's Affairs 2010.
13. The participation of men in activities that combat violence against women in the context of Resolution 1325, the UN Population Fund 2013.

Fifth: Holding a meeting for reviewing the strategy with the different departments and units of the ministry

A meeting with the different Heads of Departments and Units of the Ministry was held in order to analyse the Ministry's situation, capabilities, potentials and achievements related to resolution 1325. The workshop included a brief demonstration of the resolution and a discussion about each unit's tasks and their relation to the resolution, and the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the Ministry from the part of the said resolution.

Sixth: Holding Strategic Planning meetings with the representatives of the Private and Public Sectors

Also, for the preparation of this National Strategic Framework, (4) Strategic Planning Workshops have been held with the participation of the members of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, including some official organisations, and a number of civil society institutions that are not participating in the National Committee. Those meetings were about the launch of the Strategic Planning Process that included the following axes and aspects:

- Discussing the contents of the resolution and the comments concerning how to settle the UNSCR 1325.
- Conducting a reality analysis through reviewing the aspects of strength, weakness, opportunities and challenges.
- Determining the National Vision related to the implementation of the UNSCR.
- Determining the priorities and the strategic issues.
- Determining the objectives and the strategic interventions.
- Preparing the monitoring and evaluation plan.

Seventh: Preparation of a strategic analysis

A fact analysis has been prepared within the context of resolution 1325; it addressed many essential issues and axes that has been included in the National Framework and that are related to the prevention, protection and participation in the decision-making according to the results of the revision of several documents, literature, and statistical information on the situation of the Palestinian woman, and which are related to the abovementioned axes.

Eight: Preparation and drafting of the National Frameworks

After completing the review and analysis process, and holding many strategic planning meetings and workshops, began, during this phase, the preparation of a preliminary drafting of the official and civil framework related to UNSCR 1325 on the Palestinian level. This National Framework included an analysis of Palestinian women's situation, and the importance of UNSCR 1325, as well as the definition of the framework's vision and the strategic objectives and interventions, and the monitoring and evaluation system.

Ninth: Submitting the National Framework's outcomes to the Supreme National Committee

Finally, the strategy was presented to the members of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, which includes public and private sectors representatives, for comments, amendments, and final recommendations, and to make all the required modifications to the Framework on its final form, in a way that guarantees that the National Framework reflects all formal approaches within a comprehensive and integrated strategy.

The importance of UNSCR 1325 on the Palestinian level

The UNSCR 1325 about women, security, and peace, adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council's fifteen members on 21 October 2000 on Session No. 4213, represents one of the most important resolutions on the international level, as it is addressing the situation of women, their role in promoting world peace, their protection from armed conflicts, and ensuring their right to participate in decision-making. This decision underlines the importance of women's contribution to the efforts aimed at preserving and promoting security and peace, as well as the importance of their positive influence on conflicts and disputes' resolution, in compliance with legal references, such as Human Rights Conventions and International Humanitarian Law for the protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

This resolution, as mentioned in the text of the preamble to the UNSCR 1325, was the result of many conventions, decisions, and conferences about women, such as the CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the commitments included in the final document of the twenty-third special session of the United Nations' General Assembly entitled "Women 2000, gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", especially the commitments related to women and armed conflicts. Also the resolutions that followed, such as resolution 1820 about sexual violence related to the conflicts that was approved on 19 June 2008, the supportive resolution 1888 in September 2009, Resolution 1960 approved on 2010 that provides a system to question the persons in charge of the implementation of Resolution 1820, and Resolution 1889, issued in October 2009, which require to continuously promote the participation of women in peace process, and to set indicators to measure the progress in the implementation of UNSCR 1325. We should also affirm that this resolution draws its significance from references based on international conventions and resolutions of the Security Council that provide an international legal framework concerning all aspects of women's different needs and rights. Therefore, the importance of this resolution can be referred to as follows:

- UNSCR 1325 represents the first resolution issued by the UN Security Council that is related to providing security and protection for women, and it is known that the UN Security Council resolutions are legally binding for the member states, and have the power of implementation, although they can be sometimes affected by the approaches of the great powers and the balance of the various forces. Also, the member countries, in the context of this resolution, have the right to ask for sending international missions to monitor the implementation of the resolution, and what is needed for the Security Council to issue a yearly report stating what has been achieved and the obstacles facing the implementation of the resolution on the international level.
- The comprehensiveness of the resolution to all issues concerning the needs of women in the world that are related to protection, empowerment, and participation in decision-making, as this resolution has added new levels of participation regarding women's role and contribution to preventing and resolving conflicts, and their participation in promoting international peace and security, and the increase of women's representation on all levels in national, regional, and international institutions and organisations.
- The contents of UNSCR 1325 that provide for the importance of protecting women and girls from armed conflicts, which is consistent with the various violations by the Israeli occupation against Palestinian women, as the resolution underlined the importance of providing protection for women and girls and respecting women's rights, in conformity with the UN Charter and the relevant international conventions, as it was mentioned in the text of the preamble to the UNSCR 1325 issued by the Security Council: "Reaffirming also the need to fully implement the International Humanitarian Law and the Human Rights Law that protect the rights of women and

girls during and after conflicts”, and the content of the ninth clause of the resolution that states² “Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.”

- The UNSCR 1325 is based on a number of international legal references about foreign occupation issues, according to which this framework applies the resolution on the Palestinian case. Although that the resolution did not point to foreign occupation, but it affirmed also the importance of providing all forms of protection to women and the non-violation of any of their rights in compliance with International Law texts, while underlining the obligations of the states towards what was provided for in the Geneva Convention and all the other conventions that prohibit assaulting women or harming, compromising or abusing any of their rights, which also applies on all forms of violations such as internal conflicts, wars, etc.
- The possibility of benefiting from resolution 1325 and demanding its application to all Palestinian women and girls whether they were refugees, displaced, prisoners, or suffering under the occupation³, which would have a positive effect when developing the resolution implementation policies, by focusing on the consequences of the continued Israeli occupation on Palestinian women, and the issue of providing protection and accountability against the violations that Palestinian women are facing.
- The resolution can help expose the Israeli violations locally and internationally by using monitoring mechanisms for documenting the violations of the Israeli occupation, and organizing international mobilization and lobbying campaigns that involve the use of all international means and mechanisms to claim the protection of Palestinian women. That would include the documentation of the violations and the submission of reports to the relevant UN organisations, and even the prosecution Israel internationally.
- The resolution stated the responsibility of the International Community and the Security Council Member States to put an end to the impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocides, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and to take advantage of this by asking the UN and the Member States to exercise their role and assume their responsibilities towards the crimes committed against Palestinian women especially crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocides that targeted the Palestinian society, especially women and children, during the aggression and the last three wars on Gaza Strip, and therefore to use all international mechanisms to prosecute Israeli occupation leaders according to what is mentioned in the eleventh clause of Resolution 1325 stating the following: “Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including the sexual violence and all other forms of violence against women and girls, and underlines the importance of exclusion of such crimes from the Amnesty provisions and relevant legislations whenever possible”.
- The resolution has another importance regarding the concept of equality and participation in decision-making, which is one of women’s most important struggles worldwide, through which they seek to reach the full equality in rights and duties and the effective participation in decision-making. Moreover, the resolution has added new levels concerning women’s participation in international efforts to achieve international security and peace and

² The text of resolution 1325 issued by the UN Security Council on 31 October 2000, on its session 4213

³ The policy paper "the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the occupied Palestinian territories," the Ministry of Women's Affairs, November, 2012

to limit the local and international conflicts, as well as promoting their position and presence in international bodies and organisations and peacekeeping forces.

Finally, the resolution underlines the concept of women and girls' protection from all kinds of violence during armed conflicts, and affirms the importance of equality and women's participation and increasing their representation on the international and local levels in all national organisations and institutions, as well as finding new roles for women on the international level regarding their participation in preserving international peace and security and contributing to international conflicts resolution. This important and comprehensive resolution covers most of the aspects related to women's needs, which aim to achieve equality and full participation in decision-making, and providing the highest levels of security and protection and international accountability for the violations and crimes against women and girls, which is one of the most important local issues that Palestinian women need as they still suffer from the consequences and impact of the Israeli occupation and its violations and crimes against Palestinian women and girls; such crimes that violate the simplest rules of International Humanitarian Law, the International Human Rights Law, and all what is provided for in the international conventions and resolutions that affirm the importance of protecting the civilians especially women and children during armed conflicts and wars.

Objectives of the National Framework

This framework represents an integrated national strategy prepared by an initiative from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and under the sponsorship and the supervision of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, and in partnership with all the segments of the Palestinian society from ministries, official and governmental entities, and civil society institutions, especially Palestinian women's organisations working on the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

This strategy aims to unify all efforts within a common framework, an integrated strategic vision, and a clear action plan that expresses the Palestinian national approaches related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and its settlement at the local level, while considering the particularity of the Palestinian situation and the presence of the Israeli occupation and its continuous violations against Palestinian women and girls whether they were refugees, prisoners, or living in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds). Therefore, this National Framework is intended to achieve the following approaches and strategies:

- Reinforcing the principle of partnership and integration between the public and private sectors concerning the implementation of UNSCR 1325, through the coordination and cooperation between the Supreme National Committee and the National Coalition, and the various community events.
- Attaining an integrated National Strategy aiming to strengthen Palestinian women's resistance to the Israeli occupation's policies, and to unify the whole Palestinian performance to face the Israeli violations and crimes against Palestinian women and girls through common action strategies designed to provide protection and improve the mechanisms of accountability, such as documenting and exposing the Israeli violations, and prosecuting the responsible party on an international level.
- Providing protection to Palestinian women on an international level by promoting the cooperation between all public and private Palestinian organisations, human rights organisations, UN bodies, international organisations, diplomatic missions, and all international coalitions and alliances interested in Palestinian women's issues and the Israeli occupation's violations and crimes against them.
- Empowering Palestinian women to participate effectively in the conflict resolution, international security and peacekeeping, and guaranteeing their diplomatic representation on the international level, which would promote their role and position in public organisations related to security and peacekeeping; and the representation of the Palestinian cause in general and Palestinian women in particular would contribute in enhancing their performance.
- Supporting and helping Palestinian women to reach all decision-making positions on the national level which will ensure their right for equality and promote their position and effective contribution.
- Highlighting the UNSCR 1325 and all the other resolutions related to women, such as Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1889, 2122, 1960 for year 2010, and others, in addition to the International Conventions that provide a legal international framework for all aspects of women's different needs and rights.

General references for the National framework

We can mention some international legal references related to women's causes, such as the international conventions and decisions, international conferences' documents, International Humanitarian Law, International human rights law, in addition to the Palestinian law and legislations, and the sectoral and cross-sectoral action strategies related to women that controls the preparation process of this framework, which are as follows:

First: References of decisions, conventions, international charters

4. The international resolutions issued by the relevant United Nations organisations, as well as the Security Council and that are directly related to the protection of women during armed conflicts, most notably UN resolution 1325 and the following resolutions issued by the UN Security Council (1820, 1888, 1960, 2122, and 2889).
5. The International Conventions of the UN, most notably The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979.
6. The UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for year 1948.
7. The Fourth Geneva Convention on 1949 and its three protocols related to the protection of fundamental human rights during war.
8. International Conferences about women (Mexico 1975, Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi) and most notably the Fourth International Conference held in Beijing, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995.
9. The Convention on the Political Rights of Women.
10. Universal Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Second: References of Palestinian Law and documents of strategies related to women

14. The Declaration of Independence 1988, approved by the Palestinian National Council.
15. The Fundamental Law of the State of Palestine.
16. The Document of Palestinian women's Human Rights for year 2008.
17. The Palestinian National Plan for years 2011-2013
18. The Cross-sectoral National Strategy to promote gender equality and justice, and empowerment of women (2014-2016).
19. The National Strategy to resist violence against women for the years 2011-2019

20. The Regional Strategy for Protection of Arab Women "Peace and Security" 2012
21. The documents of Palestinian conferences related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325.
22. The policy paper concerning the implementation of UNSCR 1325, Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2012.
23. The vision of the General Union of Palestinian Women for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on the Palestinian case.

Reality analysis under UNSCR 1325

We can mention the major role played by Palestinian women in history and during consecutive periods of the 1920s and the beginning of the twenty-first century, when the effective participation of women in the Palestinian National Movement was to take the role of initiator to face the Israeli occupation and its different violations, through building various women's associations, coalitions, and organisations. In 1929 the first Palestinian women's conference was held in Jerusalem (Al-Quds), from which was established the "Arab Women's Executive Committee", then in the same year "The Arab Women's Union" was established in Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and another one in Nablus. But the real start regarding the participation of women in political life came after the formation of "Palestine Liberation Organisation" in 1964, followed by the formation of "the General Union of Palestinian Women" in 1965, then other women's organisations. Such Palestinian women organisations have participated, besides their role in political struggle against the Israeli occupation, in improving the current situation of Palestinian women, and defending their rights, as they have suffered, like women in all other Arab communities, from the negative social culture, the discrimination in rights between the sexes, the underestimation of the role of women, and the poor community participation in public life and at all levels.

The Palestinian community has witnessed an active presence of the national institutional and legal individual mechanisms related to women's rights reflected by the establishment of the General Union of Palestinian Women, and many feminist organisation, coalitions, and alliances, in addition to the creation of the Ministry of Palestinian Women's Affairs, which is considered as a national tool for the development of local policies concerning Palestinian women and girls. This period has witnessed a growth in activities, programmes and services provided by Palestinian women's institutions such as the Palestinian civil society organisations, as a result of the increase in international funding, especially that intended to support the empowerment of women's issues and to promote their participation at all levels.

On the other hand, despite the improvement of Palestinian women's situation concerning civil and political participation, and the role that they began to play in the society, as a result of the strategies of awareness, empowerment, lobbying and advocacy, and the provision of the different services from Palestinian Civil Society Organisations especially from the feminist organisations that supports women and their rights, what we actually see about Palestinian women's involvement at some sectors does not rise to the required level, especially when it comes to gender equality, change of mutual social roles, understanding the nature of social gender, women's right in effective political and civil participation.

and decision-making, and the full equality between men and women, which requires more hard work from Palestinian women's movement and the representatives of the Palestinian public and private sectors to improve the reality of women and promote their participation in the society by unifying the vision, approach, and action strategies, and promoting the coordination and alliance process to positively reflect on the reality of women and acquiring their different rights, given that they represent half the population in the Palestinian territory, as the total population⁴ in mid-2015 was around 4.682 million persons, 2.379 of them are males, which represents a percentage of (50.8%) against 2.303 million female, which represents a percentage of (49.2%) of the total population.

Also, Palestinian women still face a lot of challenges, in addition to their interest and struggle against the gender-based violence in all its forms and levels whether verbal, emotional, or even physical and sexual, Palestinian women and girls have been facing, for decades, the Israeli occupation with its continuous crimes and violations that have been claiming the lives of tens of thousands of women, children and Palestinian citizens in general, which requires providing protection for Palestinian women from the continuous violence against them and the violation of their different rights, whether they were living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or outside the Palestinian occupied territory from refugees and displaced women or those who were expelled or trapped, as well as the prisoners and the women that are living in the occupied Jerusalem (Al Quds), and whoever is still in need for protection and security, especially as the Israeli occupation continues on all the Palestinian main sectors. In addition to the crimes against humanity that have been committed during the three Israeli wars on Gaza Strip, of which the latest started on 8 July 2014 until 8 August, for 51 days during which⁵ almost 2147 people were killed, including 530 children and 302 women, in addition to 10870 wounded, including 3303 children and 2101 women. It should be noted that one third of the wounded children will suffer from permanent disabilities.

Among the massacres, genocides, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, exercised in front of the eyes of the world, which requires the provision of all forms of protection for the Palestinian citizens especially children and women and the accountability of the Israeli occupation for its crimes, and the prosecution of its leaders and criminals in front of International Criminal Courts and other international authorities and organisations.

The reality of Palestinian women with regards to the prevention and protection axis

Violence by the occupation forces

The Israeli occupation is considered one of the most important challenges facing the Palestinian society because of its systematic destruction of infrastructure, weakening of service-facilities, and assault on fundamental freedoms and rights of Palestinian citizens,

⁴ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, population projections.

⁵ A detailed and comprehensive report on the human and material losses between 8 July and 28 August, the Euro-Mediterranean Observatory for Human Rights in cooperation with the Palestinian press agency.

which does not comply with the International Humanitarian Law, the International Human Rights Law, the International Conventions such as the Fourth Geneva Convention on 1949 and its three protocols related to the protection of fundamental human rights during war, and women-related conventions such as CEDAW, Copenhagen, and more.

The Israeli violations are affecting the entire society, including women, who are an important segment that represents almost half of the Palestinian community. Such violations are not limited to a specific group of Palestinian women and girls, but it also includes the refugees, the displaced, those who live in Gaza Strip and West Bank including Jerusalem (Al-Quds), and the forty-eight regions, as well as the prisoners and the released, and all the other Palestinian women who suffer from the Israeli occupation and its barbaric practices that do not comply with the simplest rules of the International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Conventions. Also, the Israeli violations and crimes against Palestinian women and girls vary from killing and genocide, like what happened in Gaza Strip during the last three wars, to the violation of their fundamental rights such as the right of living, enjoying personal security, freedom of movement, work, education, health services, exercising commercial and industrial activities, and more. In addition to the continuous violations by the Israeli military occupation that include arbitrary arrest and detention, repeated military incursions, destruction of property, demolition of houses, separation, isolation, and fragmentation of Palestinian communities, etc., all of which are against women who suffer directly and indirectly from their consequences.

During the second Palestinian Intifada that occurred in 2000, Palestinian women suffered from all kinds of threats and violations to their fundamental rights and freedom. The International Solidarity Foundation for Human Rights mentioned in their report in the occasion of the International Women's Day in 2010 that the number of women killed during the Aqsa Intifada was 460 women, including 318 from Gaza strip and 139 from West Bank, and 3 women from the Palestinians of 48, in addition to hundreds of wounded, disabled, arrested, and physically and emotionally assaulted women. The violations against Gaza Strip can be considered as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocides such as what happened during the First barbaric war⁶ by the Israeli occupation in Gaza Strip between 27 December 2008 and 18 January 2009, which resulted in the death of at least 1417 Palestinians (including 111 women and 412 children) and the wounding of another 4336 persons including hundreds of women and children caused by the direct targeting of civilians, especially children and women, and demolition of houses, schools and universities, in an unprecedented act of State terrorism and crimes.

In addition to the second war in 2012 that was called Operation Pillar of Defence in the Gaza Strip and that caused the death of 174 Palestinians including 21 women and girls, and 1046 persons left with different injuries and disabilities including 105 women according to the report of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) issued during 2012. This comes along with the continuous siege of Gaza Strip since 2007 up to the present day,

⁶ Website: <http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>

and its consequences from preventing the freedom of movement, the arrival of aid and medical services, and preventing food security from approximately 1.6 million Palestinians in Gaza Strip, most of them children, girls and women, who remain isolated from the rest of the world and deprived of their most basic human rights and needs for living. And finally what happened during the third Israeli aggression, where Israel, the occupying authority, declared the beginning of war on Gaza Strip in July 2014, and which resulted in thousands of deaths and wounded, mostly children and women, as previously mentioned, in addition to the almost complete destruction of infrastructure, facilities, institutions, and places of worship. Houses and residential buildings were not an exception to these demolitions, as mentioned in the preliminary report of the Palestinian Housing Ministry stating that on the thirteenth day of the war, around 10,000 housing units were totally or partially destroyed with people inside, mostly women and children, which shows the size of crimes committed against the civilians, facilities, houses, and infrastructure everywhere in Gaza Strip and its neighbourhoods.

This does not apply only to women and girls in Gaza Strip but in all Palestinian territories, as mentioned in the preamble of the United Nations' CSW report in March 2014⁷ under the paragraph of the situation of Palestinian women that: "The Economic and Social Committee has declared in its decision 17/2013, about the situation of Palestinian women and the provision of help for them, its concerns towards the dangerous situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds) East". And the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep reviewing the situation and to help Palestinian women in every possible way.

In the same context, the information and statistical reports on Israeli violations during the period that preceded the preparation of this survey in 2012⁸ indicates that almost half of Palestinian families in Gaza Strip and the West Bank have suffered from direct and indirect forms of violence by the occupation forces / settlers⁹, most of them in Gaza Strip, which were 49.1%, against 47.8% in the West Bank, and around 6% of them, between 18 and 29 years old, suffered from psychological violence, including 1.4 % females. Not to mention the other levels of physical and sexual violence that are too numerous to be detailed.

The abovementioned report, which covers the period between October 2012 till September 2013, also stated the death of 19 Palestinians, which is almost four times the record of the previous year, while 4156 were wounded including 87 women and 20 girls, which indicates a big rise in the number of injured persons if compared with the previous year, also 156 Palestinians were injured by the settlers, including 12 women and 6 girls during the same period, which reflects the rate of violations against the Palestinian community, especially women, not only by the occupation but also by the settlers living on the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds).

All this in addition to the occupation's violations against Palestinian male and female prisoners, as they still detain around 7000 captives, including 350 children, and 14 female prisoners, in addition to the released prisoners who still

⁷ The secretary-general's report on the fifty-eighth session, concluded from 10 to 21 March , 2014, which follows-up the results of the fourth World Conference on Women and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

⁸ Survey on violence in the Palestinian society, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, March 2012. It should also be noted that the information provided under this survey represent the last field survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics that targeted the phenomenon of violence on the Palestinian society, and that covered the different aspects of this phenomenon, especially against Palestinian women by the Israeli occupation, or at the domestic level.

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suffer from the impact of imprisonment, and those who need rehabilitation, help, emotional and social support, and different forms and levels of social integration.

According to a survey¹⁰ on the social, economic, and food security conditions in 2012, which are things that affect everyone in the Palestinian community especially women, we would notice that food insecurity rate is 7% higher than the previous year, to become 57% in Gaza, and 14% in West Bank, which shows the negative impact of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian economy and on all levels, especially under the continuous siege and tightening the noose on Gaza Strip, which prevents the improvement of the economic reality, living standards, poverty reduction, the increase of productivity, the rate of general per capita income, and the improvement of food security opportunities in all their forms¹¹. This affirms that the Israeli occupation has a tremendous effect on the Palestinian citizen's reality, including women that still suffer from the continuous violations and crimes of genocide, killing and destruction, which require working on providing them security and protection, and working on prosecuting and accounting the State of the Israeli occupation before international bodies, including the appearance of the criminals and leaders of the occupation before the International Criminal Court by using all regional and international mechanisms that guarantee the exposure of the occupation's practices and crimes, and confronting the international community with its responsibility to protect the Palestinian civilians, especially children and women.

Social violence against women

Violence is linked to all forms of abuse, verbal or behavioural, that women can face, whether on emotional, physical, or sexual levels. Violence is also directly linked to the human behaviour resulting from the abuse by the abuser against the victim, it is also known that the explanation and analysis of the motives of individuals' behaviour that push them to exercise violence is not easy, especially since there is a great disparity between the theories that attempt to analyse this phenomenon and to explain such behaviour.¹²

Although we can clearly see that the problem of violence against women in particular is a phenomenon that exists in all communities and ethnic groups, in all generations and on all economic levels; and the abusers are of various ages and educational levels.

¹⁰ The FAO, the UNRWA, the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics "Socio-Economic and Food Security" Survey 2012: West Bank and Gaza Strip, August 2013

¹¹ Previous source: The General Secretary's report on the Fifty-eight session held from 10 to 21 March 2014.

¹² The integration of men within the activities that combat violence against women in the context of UNSCR 1325 United Nations Population Fund 2013

Moreover, international researches on violence against women show that there are different levels of violence in many countries around the world, especially the rates of women that suffer from physical and sexual abuse by their husbands or partners or anyone related to them; sometimes there are differences in the results of the same country¹³, which makes the analysis of the phenomenon even harder and more complicated. But in spite of that, the studies also show the existence of some individual or correlated indicators of different levels of violence against women and girls that might be related to the culture of the society, the educational level, the geographical nature, women's participation in the working force, and other indicators that show the different levels of violence that researches and statistics tried to show and find the link between them.

In this context, with regard to the Palestinian reality, and based on the results of the last survey in the Palestinian community done by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2011, we can see high percentages of Palestinian women that suffer from violence (inside and outside their families), whether they were married or single, or even elderly women, but at different rates and levels. For example, the results showed that 37.0% of married women, or women who have been married, were subjected to a form of violence by their husbands during the last year of the survey, 29.9% of them are in the West Bank, and 51.0% in Gaza Strip, which confirms the high rates of violence by men, especially husbands, against women¹⁴.

Also the highest percentage of violence by husbands against their wives was in Jericho and the Jordan Valley in the West Bank, which reached around 47.3%; and the lowest was 14.2% in Ramallah and Al Bireh, which promotes the idea that Palestinian areas and cities widely differ in terms of rates and levels of violence. Also the percentage of violence against women living in camps by their husbands was the highest, as it was 41.8% against 38.2% for those who live in the cities and 29.3% in the countryside during the last year of the survey.

Concerning married women, or women who have been married, it was noticed that those who work are 25.7% less likely to suffer from violence, against 38.1% of women who does not work. It was also noticed that the older the woman is, the less likely she is to be subject to violence, as the highest rates of violence were against women between 15 and 24 years old, with a percentage of 40.9%, and the rate between 25 and 34 years old is 40.1%, and so on, which means that the awareness campaigns should focus on women that are not participating in the workforce, and the younger ones as well as the newly married within the same age groups.

¹³Violence against women in Palestinian society (demonstration and analysis of the results of the survey on violence in the Palestinian society, prepared by Prof. Dr. Mohammad Al-Hajj) Miftah organization, 2013

¹⁴ Ibid.

Also, concerning the types of violence exercised against Palestinian women, statistical information (survey on violence) has shown that the psychological violence against married or previously married women is 58.6%, against 23.5% for physical violence, and 11.8% for sexual violence. Also the rate of assaults is higher among the young men in their twenties and thirties with low educational levels and low income compared to older men with higher educational and economic levels.

In the same context, the results have shown the violence against married or previously married women in Gaza Strip is higher than the West Bank, and also higher among women who live in camps and cities compared to those who live in the countryside, though the latter is almost equal to the percentage of violence in the countryside. The results have shown as well that there is a direct correlation between the low economic situation and the low family income, and the increased levels of violence; as well as a direct correlation between the size of the family and the violence against women, as if the family is bigger with lower income, the more likely that the violence against women by their husbands will increase.

As for the violence resulting in the killing of women, according to the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling, 27 women were killed in Palestine during 2014¹⁵ on different backgrounds, 16 of them in the West Bank and 11 in Gaza Strip, which is twice more than in 2012 where 13 women were killed in Palestine, which indicated the seriousness of social violence against women that is exercised in all forms, whether verbal, physical or sexual.

The reality of Palestinian women with regards to the equality and participation axis

Estimations point that the number of women in Palestine is almost¹⁶ 2,303 million females, or 49.2% of the population, which means that women represent half of the Palestinian society, yet the Palestinian woman still faces many social challenges related to the inherited culture and the discrimination between the roles of men and women, which prevents her from achieving satisfactory levels of equality and social representation and real participation in decision-making. This is due to many reasons, as previously stated, such as social culture, inherited customs and traditions, the legal system, and the nature of the prevailing legislations that include a lot of negative discriminations, and does not encourage women to take their role and position in the management of public affairs or to participate effectively in decision making. And despite the legal gains achieved by women that allowed them to make a progress in political participation during the elections of 2005/2006, but the rivalry between political parties, the Palestinian division between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the suspension of work at the Legislative Council, and the postponement of the general and local elections at the level of the West Bank only,

¹⁵ Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counselling, 2015

¹⁶ Revised estimates based on the final results of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments, 2007

had a negative impact on the nature of Palestinian democratic exercise, and the change in priorities that necessarily reflected on the concerns of Palestinian women and girls¹⁷. In addition to the suspension of the Palestinian legislation and the rigidity of the laws that should have been amended and developed long ago to cope with the reality of the society and the different needs of women, especially the laws that contain some discrimination in rights and does not provide appropriate mechanisms of social protection for women, which needs to be amended to ensure the achievement of justice and equality in rights and duties, and an equitable participation in the management of Palestinian public affairs between men and women .

Therefore, women and girls in West Bank, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds), and Gaza Strip, are still under discriminatory laws that control marriage, divorce, children custody, inheritance, alimony, property and other rules provided for in the Personal Status Law, in addition to other laws such as the Penal Code, and the Palestinian Legislation System that represent an obstacle in the way of providing protection for women and ensuring their effective participation in public life. This in addition to the social culture and the customs and traditions that affect all women's rights, such as their right in education, work, political participation, effective and equitable social and economic contribution between men and women.¹⁸

The participation of women in education and employment

Although the education rates among Palestinian females are high, even higher than those of males in different educational levels, but the contribution of women in employment remains limited especially in the main sectors that requires taking important decisions and participating in decision-making, which does not correspond at all to the demographic representation of women and their role in the society, despite that the indicators of females' enrolment in elementary and secondary schools in Palestine during 2009 -2014 have witnessed an increase than males' indicators, as the number of girls enrolled in elementary and secondary schools during 2009/2010 was around 557.019 girls, compared to 556.783 boys during the same period, to become 579.794 girls and 571.908 boys in 2013/2014.

This matter applies to the rates of girls enrolled in University education as well, as during 2009-2014 the rate of females enrolled in Universities was higher than males. The number of girls enrolled in Palestinian Universities to obtain a Bachelor Degree during 2009/2010 was around 105.964 students, compared to 79.047 male students, which reached 142.124 female students and 98.472 male students in 2013/2014.¹⁹

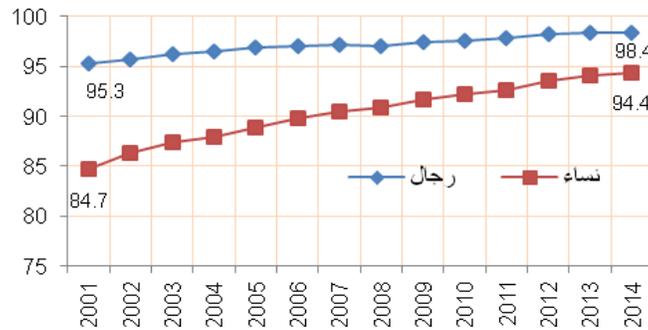
¹⁷ We should mention that during the preparation of this framework, the Palestinian scene has witnessed positive effects regarding the signing of the Palestinian reconciliation that resulted in the formation of a Government of National Reconciliation chaired by Dr. Rami Hamdallah, and which started working on 2 June 2014 after negotiations with all Palestinian factions, and after 7 years of Palestinian division and several failing attempts to heal the rift between the Palestinian factions and powers. So it is too early to judge the results of the process of ending the division and its impact on the reality of Palestinian women, although there is a great opportunity to unify the Palestinian action, especially after the events witnessed by the Gaza Strip from the declaration of war by the Israeli occupation on 8 July 2014

¹⁸ The National Cross-sectoral Strategy to promote equality and gender justice, 2011-2013

¹⁹ Previous source: Palestine in numbers 2014, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

This indicates that, despite the high rates of females enrolment in education during the last decade compared to males, and the progress achieved on academic and university educational levels, which increased by around 10%, but the gap between the males and females with regard to the importance of reading and writing is still in favour of the males by a difference of 4%.

Literacy rates among women and men aged 15+ during 2001-2014



X axis: Year, Y axis: Rate, Blue: Men, Red: women

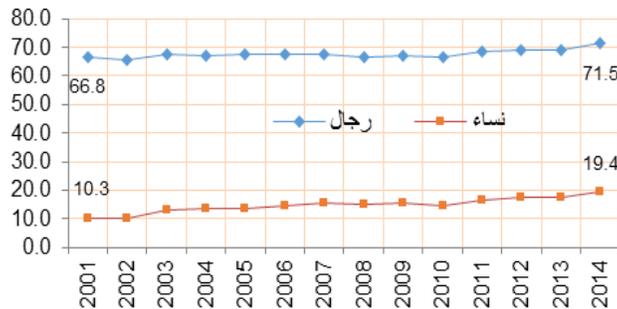
Also despite the high rates of enrolment of females in university education, most of them are still enrolled in specific disciplines, with specific nature, and on small levels. This is due to several reasons such as the impact of the male-oriented social culture that encourages the enrolment of females in some humanitarian disciplines and does not encourage their admission in some scientific programmes or specialities that are deemed unsuitable for the female nature, or her psychological and physical formation, as well as all what has to do with the radical differences between men and women. This is why we see that women enrol in some traditional specialties such as health care, education, and Human and life sciences. Besides, the rate of females enrolled in vocational and technical education and training is considered low and does not exceed 9.5% compared to 14.6% of males. This is the result of the absence of a Palestinian National Strategy that encourages all Palestinians to enrol in vocational education, including females, while ensuring that the education outputs would be compatible with the needs and requirements of the Palestinian labour market, which shows the amount of challenges that Palestinian women would face to achieve the desired participation and equality on all levels.

On the other hand, and regarding Palestinian women's economic reality, it should be noted that the percentage of poor female-headed families in the West Bank is 22.5%, and the percentage of poor female-headed families in Gaza Strip is 29.7%, which is the highest in 2011. Also the unemployment rate among women reached 38.0% in 2014 against 24.0% among men, which shows the big difference between the participation of women in Palestinian labour force, and their job opportunities compared to their male peers. It should also be noted that the unemployment rate was higher among women that received 13 years and more of education, as it reached 50.6% in 2014.

Also regarding the participation of females in the labour force, in 2014 the percentage was 19.4% of the total females in working age, compared to 10.3% in 2001, which is a very low percentage compared to the international levels of women's participation in the labour force that reached 53%,

whilst the rate of males' participation is still four times higher than the females' participation. Moreover, the gap between the rates of females and males daily wages, as the females' daily wage was around 80.9 shekel, while males' wage was around 105.5 shekel in 2014²⁰.

Employment participation rates among women and men aged 15+ during 2001-2014



X axis: Year, Y axis: Rate, Blue: Men, Red: women

Social representation and participation in decision-making

Regarding equality and women's role in the management of public life, and their participation in decision-making, we can see they are still limited in many sectors, The information received from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that the sectors of services and agriculture are considered the main employer for working women, with a percentage of 57.0% and 20.9% respectively during 2014.

The participation of women in the Palestinian health sector for example is still limited as well, as the percentage of female physicians registered in the Doctors Syndicate does not exceed 15.2% compared to 84.4% of male physicians. Besides, the percentage of registered female dentists did not exceed 21.0% in the West Bank, compared to 79% of male dentists in 2012, and the percentage of female student councils' members in the Palestinian universities was 26.8%, compared to 73.2% of male members in 2011. The percentage of Palestinian female journalists was 20.0% compared to 80.0% of male journalists, and 41.2% of the public sector's employees were females while 58.8% were males in 2013.

Finally we should mention that the low rate of women's participation is not limited to the different development sectors, but it also includes political affairs. Despite the improvement in the rates of representation of women as deputies in the Legislative Council and members of local bodies as a result of the adoption of the principle of quota, we can see that their political participation, or their role in the delegations of negotiations and the Palestinian reconciliation, or even on the level of diplomatic representation, is still limited and unsatisfactory. For example, the percentage of Palestinian female Ambassadors did not exceed 5.1% compared to 94.9% of males during 2013.

²⁰ Previous Source: Press Release, International Women's Day, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 08/03/2015

This clearly reflects the social representation of women according to their real size, the nature of their role and their social participation, which are still within limited levels that do not enable women to effectively participate in the management of public affairs, or to achieve higher levels of leadership within fair and equal chances between men and women.

Results of internal and external environment analysis

The analysis process summarises the most important positive and negative effects related to internal and external environment that the public and private sectors face, and which are related to the application of Resolution 1325 on the Palestinian situation in conformity with the Palestinian national vision and strategic objectives.

Analysis of the main strengths and weaknesses

They represent the fundamental areas of strength and weakness associated with the internal environment, constitutional and organisational structure, programmes, internal resources and policies, and public relations related to the Palestinian reality, which can be summarized as follows:

First: Analysis of strengths

1. The compatibility between the references of international law and resolution 1325 issued by the UN Security Council about the protection of Palestinian women and their rights while under the Israeli occupation.
2. Palestine's accession as an Observer State in the United Nations, and its ratification of international conventions, such as the Geneva Conventions, the CEDAW, and others.
3. Palestine's membership in a number of international networks and coalitions, and its active participation in highlighting the issues of Palestinian women under Israeli occupation.
4. The creation of the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of Resolution 1325 by decision of the Palestinian Council of Ministers in 2012, chaired by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the membership of the relevant Palestinian Ministries and Institutions of Civil Society.
5. The accumulation of Palestinian experiences on working on the implementation of Resolution 1325, as well as the mechanisms of its resettlement and application to the Palestinian case.
6. The existence of national and local coalitions working on the implementation of Resolution 1325 within the awareness axes and the participation in decision-making.
7. Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Court and other international tribunals.

Second: Analysis of weaknesses

1. The absence of a unified vision between the public and private sectors and the various feminist coalitions and frameworks for the implementation of Resolution 1325.
2. The poor communication between the public and private sectors with regard to the coordination of efforts and mutual cooperation to work on the implementation of Resolution 1325.
3. The divergence between the public and private community awareness about the implementation of Resolution 1325 regarding its importance, and working on applying and adapting it to the Palestinian reality.
4. The existence of negative competition between the feminist institutions and coalitions working on the resolution as a result of the multiplicity of entities and frameworks involved.
5. The difficulty faced by the Palestinian official movement to use the governmental mechanisms related to international conventions and decisions that include the accountability and prosecution of the State of the Israeli occupation and its leaders and criminals in front of International Courts and exposing their violations against Palestinian women.
6. The lack of national funding or governmental support, as the work on the implementation of Resolution 1325 relies on funding opportunities provided by international organisations and foreign entities.
7. Israeli occupation and siege applied on land, sea and air to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds).

Analysis of the main opportunities and threats

They indicate the reality of the ambient external environment that affects working on Resolution 1325, which is primarily related to the political and social reality, the network of Foreign Relations, fundraising opportunities, etc., and which can be summarized as follows:

Third: Analysis of opportunities

1. Justice of the Palestinian cause against the Israeli occupation, especially with regard to the violations against Palestinian women under Resolution 1325.

2. The growth of the international and regional concern about the importance of Resolution 1325 and its implementation and the work on its applications and activation.
3. The international solidarity with Palestinian women's issues represented by many regional and international coalitions and alliances.
4. The interest of many UN international organisations and some funding agencies in the implementation of Resolution 1325.
5. The periodic reports issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the application of Resolution 1325 and the possibility of adding paragraphs about the situation of Palestinian women.
6. The issuance of several complementary resolutions to UNSCR 1325, such as Resolutions 1820, 1888, and 1889 issued in October 2009, which require encouraging the participation of women in peace process, and setting some indicators to measure the progress in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, until resolution 2122.
7. The issuance of many resolutions by the UN Women's Committee that address the situation of Palestinian women under the occupation.
8. The crimes committed against women are punishable under international law, including Rome Statute founder of the International Criminal Court.

Fourth: Analysis of risks and threats

1. The suspension of work at the Legislative Council as a result of the previous Palestinian division, which has a negative impact on the legal reality and the legislative policies related to women's issues.
2. The non-respect of the Israeli occupation to the implementation of international decisions and conventions, or the provisions of the International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights Law, notably what concerns the different rights of Palestinian citizens.
3. The double dealing of the international community with the Palestinian situation and its bias in favour of the Israeli occupation, which shook the Palestinian community's trust in the seriousness of the international community about working on the implementation of Resolution 1325 especially in what concerns the Palestinian situation.
4. The international bias and silence about the successive practices and violations against Palestinian women and their various rights by the Israeli occupation.
5. The Arab reality associated to internal conflicts, which changes the priorities of the donors and affects their attitude towards Palestinian women's issues from the perspective of UNSCR 1325.

The categories of women targeted by the National Framework

Although the National Framework aims to provide security and protection, and to promote the participation in decision-making for Palestinian women and girls wherever they are, but this framework will be mainly applied within the occupied Palestinian territories, more specifically on the West Bank including Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and Gaza Strip. It should be noted that this framework includes also some interventions concerning Palestinian women and girls in general, especially about their protection and the mechanisms of accountability of the Israeli occupation, its leaders and criminals, which is supposed to have an impact on Palestinian women's reality in their different whereabouts, inside or outside the Palestinian territories. As for the categories of women targeted by the National Framework, they are as follows:

- The refugees and displaced inside or outside the occupied Palestinian territories.
- Those who are living in Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- Palestinian women and girls from Jerusalem (Al-Quds) living inside or outside of Jerusalem (Al-Quds)
- Female prisoners whether inside Israeli prisons or released.
- Those who are affected by the wall and the Israeli siege.

Strategic framework

The vision

The protection of Palestinian women and girls from the assaults and violations of the Israeli occupation and its international accountability, and ensuring the participation of women without discrimination in all fields and levels related to decision-making on the local and international levels.

Objectives and proposed policies and interventions

The axes and scopes of the strategy: Prevention and protection, Accountability, and Participation.

Overall objective of the strategy

Providing protection for Palestinian women and empowering them, nationally and internationally, to effectively participate in all levels of decision making.

Objectives of the Strategy

Prevention and protection axis and scope

First Strategic Objective: Developing the mechanisms of protection of Palestinian women and girls against Israeli Occupation's violations.

First Policy: Improving the quality of the social, health, and legal support services provided for women and girls subjected to violence by the Israeli occupation.

Related interventions

1. Developing and monitoring the implementation of psychological and health rehabilitation and community reintegration programmes for women and girls subjected to violence by the Israeli occupation.

2. Providing social support and psychological counselling programmes for Palestinian women and girls who have been subjected to Israeli aggression during the recent war in Gaza strip.
3. Providing support and legal reference to women and girls affected by the wall and settlements and who are subjected to violations and assaults by the settlers throughout the Palestinian territories.
4. Providing support programmes and legal counselling for women and girls of Jerusalem (Al-Quds), and protecting their rights and presence as Palestinian citizens in occupied Jerusalem (Al-Quds).
5. Providing support, advocacy, and legal reference for the Palestinian female prisoners in Israeli occupation's prisons.
6. Providing legal and social support for the families of female prisoners, and enabling them to participate effectively on the political and social level.
7. Providing support and orientation services and empowering released female prisoners.
8. Providing psychological and social support for women and girls, families of the wounded by the Israeli attacks.
9. Organizing national and international advocacy campaigns designed to expose the reality of Palestinian female prisoners inside the Israeli prisons.
10. Launching social awareness campaigns about the reality of women and girls during wars and armed conflicts, and how to deal with it.
11. Localising detailed procedures of service providers for women victims of Israeli violations in the national conversion system.
12. Preparing research studies on the physical, psychological, social, and economic impacts resulting from the Israeli war crimes, crimes against humanity, and violations against Palestinian women and girls.

Second Policy: Strengthening the institutional and individual capabilities to empower women and girls who were subjected to Israeli violence to reach the information and services.

Related interventions

1. Providing human expertise qualified to deal with the different cases of violence against women and girls by the Israeli occupation.
2. Providing a database that facilitates the referral process of women and girls subjected to Israeli violence to the competent authorities responsible for the social, psychological, health, and legal support and counselling services.
3. Creating mechanisms that help improve the levels of effective partnership and coordination, and information exchange between the public and private organisations that provide the different services to women and girls subjected to Israeli violence.

4. Organizing media activities aiming to introduce the services and organisations that offer psychological, social, and legal support programmes and services for the targeted women.

Third Policy: Strengthening the factors of steadfastness of Palestinian women and girls against the consequences of the Israeli occupation.

Related interventions

1. Developing programmes for economic and social empowerment for women and girls subjected to violence by Israeli occupation, especially the released prisoners and women in Gaza Strip.
2. Providing relief programmes for women and girls in Gaza Strip and enabling them to cope with the impact of Israeli wars.
3. Supporting women and girls affected by the settlement, the siege, the wall, and the destroyed areas, by providing health and educational services, and the economic empowerment, which helps support their resistance and endurance.
4. Providing economic empowerment opportunities for Palestinian women and girls, families of those killed and wounded by the Israeli occupation.
5. Providing training for Palestinian women and girls refugees on the concepts of human rights, international humanitarian law, and international decisions and conventions about their situation as refugees and displaced, and about their various needs.
6. Creating a mechanism for cooperation between the public and private sectors to support women's resistance.

International Accountability axis and scope

Second Strategic Objective: Accountability of the Israeli occupation in accordance with international and regional mechanisms.

Policies and related interventions

First Policy: Activating the regional and international mechanisms for the accountability of Israeli occupation for the violations against Palestinian women and girls.

Related interventions

1. Activating the role of the different international committees concerning the provision of protection to women and girls subjected to violence by the Israeli occupation.
2. Sending individual and collective complaints about the Israeli violations to the rights of Palestinian women.
3. Inviting the rapporteurs of the United Nations to activate the procedures of women's protection and writing reports about the situation of Palestinian women and the mechanisms of protection and international accountability.
4. Following-up the process of accession and ratification of all conventions associated with women's rights.
5. Organizing an international lobbying campaign requesting the UN bodies and the international organisations to assume their responsibilities towards the violations against Palestinian women, especially in Gaza Strip.
6. Inviting the International Security Council to convene a special session about the situation of Palestinian women, peace and security issues and providing international protection.
7. Inviting the Human Rights Council to brief about the continuous Israeli violations against Palestinian women and their rights.
8. Following-up the resolutions issued by the United Nations about Palestinian women's situation that requires urging the different countries and pushing the relevant international organisations and institutions to implement these resolutions.
9. Issuing periodic reports that document and monitor the Israeli occupation's violations against Palestinian women and girls especially in Gaza Strip, and submitting them to the UN international organisations and committees.

10. Preparing a database documenting all activities of the United Nations bodies and international organisations about the aspects of the International Accountability of the Israeli occupation.
11. Empowering the networking relations and international cooperation and information exchange with the UN bodies and the committees/departments of Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Arab League, and other coalitions and networks on the regional and international level that are working on the activation of UNSCR 1325.
12. Drawing up a media plan aiming to locally and internationally highlight the violations of the Israeli occupation to Palestinian women and girls' rights especially the crimes that happened in Gaza Strip during the last war.
13. Providing different local and regional activities aiming to study the mechanisms and procedures of the accession of Palestine to international conventions and its impact on the reality of Palestinian women and their international protection.
14. Preparing studies, researches, and publications about the mechanisms of accountability and prosecution of the Israeli occupation with reference to resolution 1325 and the other relevant international conventions.
15. Palestine shall submit to the treaties authority the required reports about their respect to the International Human Rights Law.
16. Coordinating and communicating with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to activate the role of Palestinian Embassies to participate in highlighting the suffering of Palestinian women and girls.

Second Policy: Improving institutional capabilities with regard to the mechanisms of monitoring and documenting the violations of the Israeli occupation against Palestinian women and girls.

Related interventions

1. Creating an integrated system and methodology to develop the process of documentation of the violations against Palestinian women and girls in compliance with the international criteria.
2. Preparing action-guides that include the detailed procedures of the violation documentation mechanisms, the complaints, and more.
3. Preparing training programmes designed to build the capabilities of Palestinian organisations' mechanisms, means, and methods of documentation of violations, and reports writing.
4. Creating programmes that raise the awareness about relevant aspects of International Law and international resolutions especially resolution 1325.

5. Creating professional training programmes designed to develop the ability of the Palestinian media to address the international public opinion about exposing the Israeli crimes and violations.

Third Policy: Monitoring and documenting the Israeli occupation's violations and assaults against Palestinian women and girls.

1. Monitoring and documenting Israeli violations and crimes against civilians, especially women and girls in Gaza Strip during the latest Israeli war.
2. Monitoring and documenting Israeli violations and settlers' assaults against women and girls in the rest of Palestinian territories.
3. Monitoring and documenting the violation against women and girls affected by the settlement, and the racist separation wall.
4. Monitoring and documenting the violation against women and girls of Jerusalem (Al-Quds), as a result of displacement, expulsion, forfeiture, and withdrawal of their Jerusalem ID.
5. Monitoring and documenting the violations against the Palestinian female prisoners, their families, and the wives of those killed and wounded.
6. Monitoring and documenting practices such as trafficking in women, raping them, forcing them into prostitution or any harmful or humiliating acts, or using them as sex symbol during wars and conflicts.

Participation axis and scope

Third Strategic Objective: Promoting women's participation and integration in the decision-making process on national and international levels.

Policies and related interventions

First Policy: Developing Palestinian women's participation and increasing their representation on the leadership level in the public and diplomatic organisations and bodies, and the different political frameworks.

1. Preparing a database including a survey about the percentage of women's participation in all decision-making positions, and most important (the higher positions in the public sector, Judicial Security, diplomatic corps, delegations of negotiations, the Palestinian reconciliation's organisation, etc.)
2. Organizing lobbying and advocacy campaigns designed to influence the local decision-makers regarding the participation of women and their integration in leading positions and different political entities, and urging the adoption of the laws required for achieving this.
3. Providing training and building the capabilities of women to be qualified to participate within the different political representation levels.
4. Issuing a yearly report that documents the rates of women's participation in decision-making operations and the progress achieved in their representation within various sectors and political authorities.

Second Policy: Increasing women's representation in decision-making positions to ensure equal opportunities to participate and to assume different positions.

1. Organizing lobbying and advocacy campaigns designed to influence the decision-makers' opinion about promoting the participation of women and ensuring equal opportunities in different leadership positions, in the public and the private sectors.
2. Providing awareness and capability building programmes aiming to promote and increase women's social and political participation on all levels.
3. Organizing awareness campaigns for people working in police, security, and military institutions to raise the awareness about the importance of social participation of women, and the mechanisms of women and girls' protection during conflicts.

4. Creating mechanisms and procedures that ensure the response of the national security and judicial authority to the internal violence that affects women and girls' rights.
5. Creating military guides and national frameworks for the security policies, and activating the unified employment procedures/protocols of the national security forces that guarantee the integration of women within these entities.
6. Preparing Codes of Conduct for the employees of the security and military apparatus, to ensure the existence of measures to protect the human rights of women and girls on all levels.
7. Documenting the rate of women's participation in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors of the judiciary authorities, and the Palestinian security and police institutions.

Third Policy: Activating women's role in the preservation of civil peace and promoting the concepts of national unity.

1. Organizing social awareness campaigns, with women's effective participation, aiming to establishing the civil peace culture, preserving the values of pluralism, and protecting the societal cohesion.
2. Sensitizing women from different Palestinian parties to the values of citizenships and the concepts of social and civil peace, and the skills of negotiation and conflict resolution, etc.
3. Maintaining continuous discussions between women and girls from all Palestinian organisational levels and partisan frameworks to develop mutual understanding and to promote the national unity.
4. Coordinating with the public authorities and organisations and partisan frameworks to ensure the promotion of women's participation in the social efforts aiming to support the Palestinian internal reconciliation.
5. Supporting the feminist initiations of young women related to civil societal peace and the concepts of national unity.

Fourth Policy: Increasing Palestinian women's representation and participation in international and regional organisations and institutions as part of the efforts to preserve international security and peace.

1. Setting a mechanism of action intended to integrate Palestinian women in international entities and missions, and the participation in international security and peacekeeping.
2. Setting a work programme in cooperation with the committee of women in the Arab League and the Organisation of Islamic Conference to integrate and increase the participation of Palestinian women in regional and international activities and events.

3. Coordinating with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the relevant diplomatic authorities to address the Secretary-General about electing Palestinian women to participate in international missions and peacekeeping forces as envoys to pursue good offices (as peace ambassadors), in addition to other relevant international UN organisations and coalitions.
1. Providing training and capacity building for women to qualify them for participating in conflict resolution and international security and peacekeeping in cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant international organisations, authorities, and Arab frameworks.
2. Sharing information and experiences about women, peace, and security, through networking and cooperation with women's groups, and regional and international organisations working on the implementation of resolution 1325, to ensure the effective participation of Palestinian women in international peace and security preservation efforts.
3. Enabling women to participate in the regional and international mechanisms aiming to monitor the implementation of international resolutions related to human rights and armed conflicts and those related to the protection of civilians, especially women and children during wars and conflicts.

Control, monitoring, and evaluation system

The monitoring and evaluation process is an important phase to successfully implement the objectives of the strategy mentioned in the National Framework, which aims to ensure the success of the proposed interventions related to the axes of the framework, which are the prevention and protection axis, The accountability axis, and the participation axis.

The monitoring and evaluation plan will be based on a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators, through some plain tools intended to measure the progress achieved in the implementation of the National Framework's objectives until reaching the anticipated results, and thus taking the necessary actions such as submitting the annual reports that include clear and specific information about the achieved results, in addition to the determination of the successes and failures and the lessons learned that will provide the decision-makers with the required information about the progress of the implementation process and how successful it is, as well as the rate of achievement of the strategic objectives related to the National Framework for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Authorities responsible for monitoring and evaluation

The Ministry of Women's Affairs will work mainly, and through the Supreme National Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, on periodically monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the plan through collecting quantitative data and information about the achieved progress, which is closely linked to the relevant quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The work on collecting the data and information related to the monitoring and evaluation plan, and what has been accomplished and achieved within the specified timeframe, will be achieved through the following:

1. Agreeing on an approved monitoring and evaluation system that includes specific indicators, as well as a form for periodic reports, prepared by the monitoring and evaluation unit based on the indicators of the monitoring and evaluation matrix included in the National Framework, which is associated with the strategic objectives and interventions related to Resolution 1325, and which is supposed to help the parties involved to follow a clear monitoring and evaluation plan that includes specific tools and measurable indicators.
2. Documenting the implementation process of all activities and interventions of the National Framework within a certain timeframe in cooperation with all the parties in charge of the implementation, on a regular basis so as to contribute in providing the preliminary data related to the implementation.
3. Collecting quantitative and qualitative data and indicators related to the strategic objectives and interventions included in the National Framework in compliance with what is mentioned in the indicators' matrix related to the monitoring and evaluation plan,

in addition to the monitoring and evaluation meetings that could be convened when required with the relevant parties and authorities associated with the implementation process, to evaluate the implementation process and help in data collection.

4. Developing the periodic and yearly reports that include the details of the implementation process and the size of activity and the applied interventions, as well as the quantitative and qualitative indicators data mentioned in the monitoring and evaluation matrix.
5. Submitting periodical reports on the progress achieved concerning the implementation of the National Framework by the Ministry of Women's Affair and the monitoring and evaluation unit to the relevant parties concerned about the Palestinian Cabinet.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Matrix

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
	<p>Prevention and Protection Axis and Scope</p>	<p>First Strategic Objective: Developing the mechanisms of protection of Palestinian women and girls against Israeli Occupation's violations.</p>	<p>First Policy: Improving the quality of the social, health, and legal support services provided for women and girls subjected to violence by the Israeli occupation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of psychological and health rehabilitation programmes targeting women and girls subjected to violence by the Israeli occupation and violations by the settlers. 2. The percentage of targeted women and girls that participated in the support and psychological counselling programmes in Gaza Strip. 3. The percentage of women and girls that participated in social, health, and legal support programmes among those related to female prisoners, families of martyrs, and injured people. 4. The percentage of Palestinian women and girls that received legal support services. 5. The satisfaction level with the social, psychological, health, and legal support programmes that those women received and the quality of the service provided.

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The number of Advocacy Campaigns designed to explain the cases of female Palestinian prisoners and their suffering. 7. The rate of application of the detailed procedures for the providers of services for the victims of Israeli violations in the National Referral System. 8. The number of research studies concerned about the psychological, social and economic impact of the Israeli violations against Palestinian women and girls. 9. The number of legal reports that studied the changes through Palestinian laws and legislations required for the settlement of UNSCR 1325 on the local level.
			<p>Second Policy: Strengthening the institutional and individual capabilities to empower women and girls who were subjected to Israeli violence to reach the information and services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of psychiatrists and social, health and legal services providers that are qualified to deal with the cases subjected to Israeli Occupation violence.

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<p>Having a comprehensive database between all partners to facilitate the referral process of women and girls subjected to Israeli violence to the competent authorities.</p> <p>The effectiveness and efficiency of the database, and whether it is used by the partners or not.</p> <p>The existence of mechanisms that guarantee the improvement of partnership levels and the effective coordination and the exchange of information between the institutions and the parties that provide psychological, social, health, and legal support and counselling services.</p> <p>The number of media activities aiming to introduce the services and the institutions that provide psychological, social, health, and legal support and counselling services and programmes for the targeted women.</p>
			<p>Third Policy: Strengthening the factors of steadfastness of Palestinian women and girls against the consequences of the Israeli occupation.</p>	<p>The number of Economic Empowerment Programmes dedicated for women who have suffered from Israeli violations and siege.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of Economic Empowerment Programmes targeting the families of martyrs, injured, and people with disabilities resulting from Israeli attacks. - The satisfaction level of women and girls with the economic empowerment programmes and the quality of the services provided to them. - The percentage of women benefiting from the relief programmes that helped them cope with the effect of the Israeli war. - The number of women and girls participating in the awareness programmes and who have received training on the concepts of human rights, international humanitarian law, and international resolutions and conventions.
2	International Accountability Axis and Scope	Second Strategic Objective: Accountability of the Israeli occupation in accordance with international and regional mechanisms.	First Policy: Activating the regional and international mechanisms of the accountability of the Israeli occupation for the violations against Palestinian women and girls.	<p>The validation of the agreements related to the accountability of the Israeli occupation.</p> <p>The number of cases and legal proceedings before the Criminal Court and the various International Courts, to prosecute the Israeli occupation.</p> <p>The number of international lobbying campaigns designed to expose the violations against Palestinian women, especially in Gaza Strip.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<p>The number of meetings held by the UN Security Council and the Human Rights Council about the violations against Palestinian women.</p> <p>The number of international reports about Israeli violations against Palestinian women and girls.</p> <p>The existence of a database documenting all activities of the United Nations' agencies and international organisations that are related to the aspects of the International Accountability of the Israeli occupation.</p> <p>The existence of a media plan aiming to internationally highlight the violations of the Israeli occupation against Palestinian women and girls.</p> <p>The number of studies, researches, and publications that addressed the mechanisms of the international accountability and prosecution of the Israeli occupation.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
			<p>Second Policy: Improving the institutional capabilities with regard to the mechanisms of monitoring and documenting the violations of the Israeli occupation against Palestinian women and girls.</p>	<p>The existence of an integrated system and methodology for the development of the documentation process of the violations against Palestinian women and girls.</p> <p>The quality and efficiency of the documentation system in accordance with international criteria.</p> <p>The existence of a guide for action that documents the detailed procedures of the violation documentation mechanisms, the complaints, and more.</p> <p>The number of individuals and organisations targeted by the Capacity Building Process related to the mechanisms, means, and methods of documentation of the violations, reports writing, and more.</p> <p>The number of individuals and organisations targeted by the Palestinian Media Capacity Building Process, and who are able to address the international public opinion.</p> <p>The satisfaction level of the beneficiaries with the quality and efficiency of the applied Capacity Building Programmes</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
			<p>Third Policy: Monitoring and documenting the Israeli occupation's violations and assaults against Palestinian women and girls.</p>	<p>The number of reports documenting the Israeli violations and crimes against women and girls in Gaza Strip during the latest Israeli war.</p> <p>The number of reports documenting the Israeli violations and settlers' assaults against women and girls in the rest of Palestinian territories.</p> <p>The number of reports documenting the violations against the Palestinian female prisoners, their families, and the wives of martyrs and wounded.</p> <p>The number of reports documenting the trafficking in women, raping them, forcing them into prostitution or any harmful or humiliating acts, or using them as sex symbol during wars and conflicts.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
3	Participation Axis and Scope	Third Strategic Objective: Promoting women's participation and integration in the decision-making process on national and international level.	First Policy: Developing Palestinian women's participation and increasing their representation on the leadership level in the public and diplomatic organisations and bodies, and the different political frameworks.	<p>The percentage of participating women in leadership positions in the ministries and the public, diplomatic, and political organisations.</p> <p>The existence of a database that includes a survey on the percentage of participation of Palestinian women in all aspects of decision-making.</p> <p>The number of lobbying and advocacy campaigns designed to influence the local decision-makers regarding the participation of women.</p> <p>The level of satisfaction of the institutions and the parties involved with the efficiency of the implemented lobbying and advocacy campaigns.</p> <p>The percentages targeted by the awareness programmes designed to promote women's political and social participation at all levels.</p> <p>The number of women who have been prequalified as leaders to participate within the different levels of representation.</p> <p>The number of reports that documented the progress achieved in terms of women's participation in various community sectors.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
			<p>Second Policy: Increasing women’s representation in decision-making positions to ensure equal opportunities to participate and to assume different positions.</p>	<p>The percentage of participating women in leadership levels within decision-making positions in the private sector, the judicial authority bodies, and the Palestinian security and police institutions.</p> <p>The number of lobbying and advocacy campaigns designed to influence the decision-makers in the private sector.</p> <p>The number of women participating in the awareness programmes aiming to promote their social, civil, and political participation.</p> <p>The numbers of persons working in police, security, and military institutions who were sensitized to the importance of social participation of women, and the mechanisms of women and girls protection.</p> <p>The existence of the mechanisms and procedures that ensures the national security and judicial authority’s response to the violations that affect women and girls' rights.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<p>The existence of military guides and national frameworks for the security policies that ensures the integration of women in these institutions.</p> <p>The existence of codes of conduct for the employees of the security and military services, which includes the existence of measures to protect the human rights of women and girls on every level.</p>
				<p>The number of social awareness campaigns implemented by women aiming to establish the civil peace culture.</p> <p>The number of women targeted by the different Palestinian parties, and who were sensitized to the values of citizenships and the concepts of social peace.</p> <p>The number of dialogue meetings between women and girls from all Palestinian organisational levels and partisan frameworks.</p> <p>The number of feminist initiatives that have been adopted regarding the issues of civil peace and the concepts of national unity.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				<p>The level of satisfaction of the involved parties with the participation of women and girls in the reconciliation efforts and the Palestinian internal unity.</p>
			<p>Fourth Policy: Increasing Palestinian women's representation and participation in the international and regional organisations and institutions as part of the efforts to maintain international security and peace.</p>	<p>The percentage of women participating in leadership positions in international and regional organisations, and female representatives in international missions and peacekeeping forces.</p> <p>The number of women that have been elected by Palestinian public organisations to participate in international entities.</p> <p>Having specific mechanisms of action and procedures intended to integrate Palestinian women in international entities and missions, and the participation in international security and peacekeeping.</p> <p>The number of women who received training and capacity building that qualify them to participate in conflict resolution efforts and international security and peacekeeping.</p>

#	Axes of the Strategy	Strategic Objectives	Proposed Policies	Relevant indicators
				The number of women participating in networking and cooperation activities with women's groups and international and regional organisations working within the framework of UNSCR 1325.

Annexes:

Annex 1: List of Action Team & Leadership representatives of the Ministry of Women's Affairs

No.	Name	Position
Team Leadership		
1	Fatena Wazaefi	Director General of Planning and Studies
2	Ismael Hammad	Legal adviser
3	Fatima Al Batma	Project Manager
Team Members		
4	Samira Al Qawasmi	Head of Department in the Planning Division
5	Amin Assi	Director of Studies Division
6	Sami Suhwail	Director of Planning Division
7	Razan Bayda	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation Division
8	Somoud Yassin	Director of Administrative Control Division
9	Kholoud Hantash	Head of Department in the International Relations Division
10	Randa Dhawabeh	Director of International Affairs Division
11	Nawal Hamad	Employee in the Studies Division
12	Wafaa Al A'raj	Legal Adviser
13	Elham Sami	Director of Complaints Division
14	Nesrine Omar	Director of Gender Division

15	Ghada Al Madmouj	Manager in the Complaints Division
16	Taayid Al Dabei	Al Quds Unit
17	Sabreen Hamdan	Social researcher in the Planning Division
18	Aziza Tameem Assaf	Head of Statistics Department

Annex 2: List of public and private institutions participating in the strategic planning sessions

List of the members and representatives of the Supreme National Committee of Resolution 1325			
No.	Name	Institution	Position
1	Fatena Wazaefi	Ministry of Women's Affairs	General Manager of Planning and Studies
2	Muhammad Al-Zaq	Presidential Office	General Manager of Local Affairs
3	Hayat Bazar	General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers	Director of the Gender Unit
4	Omar Awadallah	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Relations Sector
5	Khaleda Abu Sobh	Ministry of Interior	Project Manager
6	Souna Nassar	Ministry of Justice	Director of the Gender Unit
7	Sabah Al-Sharshir	Ministry of Social Affairs	Director of the Gender Unit
8	Jalwa Badr	Ministry of Detainees	Director of the Gender Unit
9	Shahinaz Abu Azza	Ministry of Planning	Director of the Gender Unit
10	Nariman Awwad	Ministry of Information	Director of the Gender Unit
11	Jawad Al-Saleh	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	General Manager
12	Rima Nazzal	General Union of Palestinian Women	Member of the General Secretariat
13	Samia Bamieh	Women's Affairs Technical Committee	Member of the Board of Directors
14	Nasser Al-Rayes	Al-Haq Organisation	Legal Adviser
15	Najwa Yaghi	Miftah Organisation	Project Manager
16	Sabah Salama	Representative of the Forum of NGOs Against Violence	Project coordinator
17	Maha Abu Dayya	Women's Centre for Legal and	General Manager

		Social Counselling	
18	Nevine Salama	General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers	Director of the Implementation of Government Decisions
List of the public and private institutions participating in the strategic planning sessions			
19	Amal Al-Qassem	Sheikh Jarrah Women's forum	Chairman of Board of Directors
List of the members and representatives of the Supreme National Committee of Resolution 1325			
No.	Name	Institution	Position
20	Ashwaq Al-Mudir	General Union of People With Disability	
21	Wafaa Muhammad Roshdi	General Union of People With Disability	
22	Wedad Manadil Idris	General Union of Palestinian Workers	President of the Union
23	Ghada Nadim	Al-Maqdese Foundation for Community Development	Psychologist in the Social Department
24	Myassar Rayan	General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers	Gender Unit
25	Aisha Ahmed	Independent Commission for Human Rights	
26	Huda Roman	Public prosecution	Gender Expert
27	Darine Salhiya	Public prosecution	Chief Prosecutor of Appeals