



State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Indicators of the Rights of the Palestinian Child

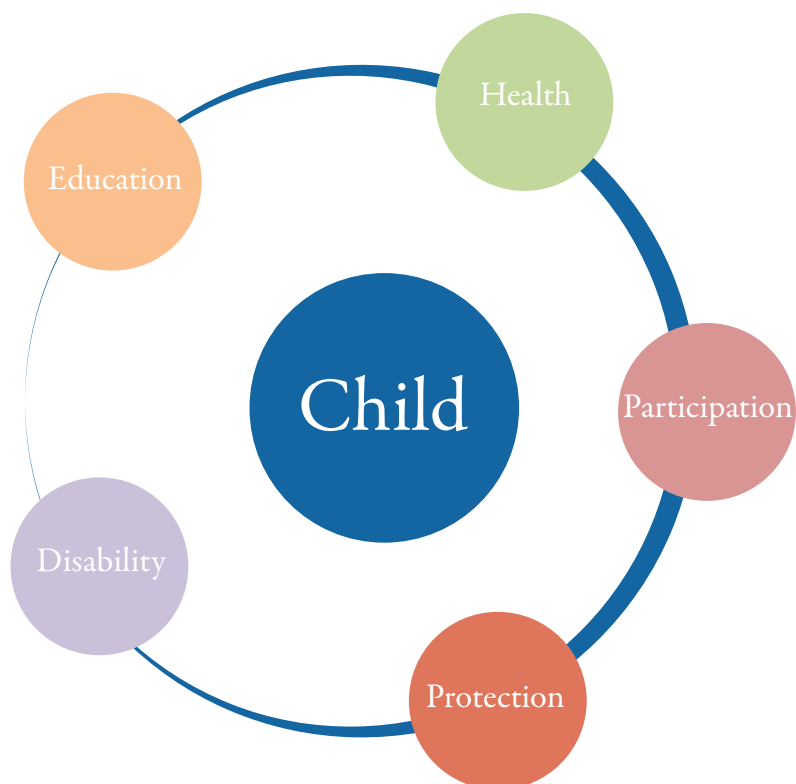


December 2012



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This document is based on the Palestinian National Authority Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Occupied Palestinian Territory which was issued in December 2010 and stressed on the importance of developing separate indicators based on the rights of the child and not only their welfare. Palestinian children constitute almost 50% of the population, so developing such indicators will contribute to the developing of statistics on the Palestinian child, analyzing the situation of the Palestinian children's lives regardless of where they live or their health and socio-economic conditions, and identifying the gaps in their receiving quality services. This will, definitely, enrich the process of drawing potential national policies and plans to enable the Palestinian children reach their maximum and ensure their receiving of their rights in all aspects based on realistic, reliable, and comparable information, data, and evidences.

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Preface

The main purpose of this document is to identify and present a list of national child rights- based indicators for Palestine, based on standardized definitions, and specific sources of information, that allow for routine data collection and updates. This was achieved through direct dialogue with partner institutions to identify their needs and priorities in the field of statistical data and indicators implementation. This document sums up the efforts taken to guarantee the necessary requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); which is a vital tool protecting the rights of the child at the local, national and international level.

We, at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), have the responsibility of ensuring the availability of all official statistics to reflect the reality of the Palestinian child through our annual child statistics report, which is responsive to the rights of the Palestinian child, and is in harmony with the UNCRC and the Palestinian Child Law (PCL). This document clarifies our role in implementing the UNCRC by making available all the information needed, and most importantly, to highlight the indicators that are not currently available, and the efforts needed to collect them on a periodic basis, to provide a better understanding of the real situation of the Palestinian children's rights.

We hope that this document will guide the government programs that target policies, practices and available services for the Palestinian community, young and old, to live peacefully in dignity and freedom, especially Palestinian Children. Our children constitute almost half of the Palestinian community. The investment in children will allow children and the community to continue prospering through guaranteeing their rights and better opportunities.



Ola Awad

President of PCBS

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Introduction

This document represents the Palestinian Government's efforts to meet the needs of Palestinian children and is a confirmation of the State of Palestine's (SP) commitment towards implementing the Convention of the Rights of the Child and adopting it as a binding and valid legal document by which all practices that target Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territories should be guided. It is based on the Palestinian Basic Law, Palestinian Child Law (7) of 2004, and the Amended Child Law. The SP prepared a report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)¹ with the participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with child issues. The report entailed comprehensive information on the measures taken by the PNA to implement the rules of the agreement, and stressed on the most important achievements and the efforts made to improve the quality of life of children and identify the obstacles that prevent children from fulfilling their potential and ensuring their right to survival, growth, life and participation.

The report emphasized the importance of developing and monitoring children's rights based indicators with clear roles and responsibilities for organizations. This is to assist decision makers and planners to identify gaps and to base policies on facts and evidence; which will ensure timely and quality services for the intended beneficiaries. This document on the indicators of the rights of the Palestinian child forms part of the policy documents that the government developed to serve all governmental and non-governmental institutions in monitoring the implementation of child rights in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The CRC and its key principles of non-discrimination, participation, accountability and the best interests of the child formed the basic foundation and starting point towards a comprehensive process of consultation and agreement on national children's rights indicators.

Article four of the CRC states that "state parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention". This includes self monitoring and assessment as a commitment from the government and also independent monitoring through parliamentary committees and NGOs.

General comment (5) of the child rights committee stipulates the importance of collecting and analyzing sufficient and reliable data on children to determine discrimination and disparity in realizing the rights of child; and to implement the indicators on the national level. Guiding principles also call for preparation and submission of periodical reports, and also for collecting categorized statistics and gathering information that cover all the aspects of the convention. In addition,

¹ The Palestinian National Authority Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. PCBS, December, 2010 with the support of Save the Children

evaluating collected data and assessing progress in implementing the convention in order to identify problems and inform development policies related to children.

Taking into consideration that the CRC and its optional protocols are a continuously developing set of documents, developing indicators based on the rights of the child is a continuous process that calls for us to stop and think if we are proceeding on the right path and asking the right questions to properly identify the gaps and marginalized groups. This will ensure we take the right decisions and direct resources based on reliable and adequate information in order to build an independent Palestinian State on strong foundations.

To address the issue effectively, there must be political will. Knowing that many countries that enjoy political stability and have adequate human and financial resources have not fulfilled the whole spectrum of child rights, the SP is making efforts at both the governmental and civic level to develop and institutionalize child right indicators, despite the unstable political and economic situation. This does not mean that we, as a state, should stand aside and do nothing with the excuse of not having enough resources or due to the current political situation. On the contrary, work should be done gradually, persistently, with national efforts, and with cooperation and coordination of all concerned parties towards the development, institutionalization and continuous review of these indicators on the national level as the most effective process to reveal systemic gaps and to inform the allocation and utilization of resources; hence strengthening the SP, Palestinian society and its institutions..

This document aims at developing indicators that are based on the rights of the child to serve three levels of intervention:

Include a number of indicators that are based on the rights of the child in different sectors (health, education, protection, disability and participation), which were selected by the Palestinian governmental institutions in the National Monitoring System, developed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in cooperation with Palestinian related governmental institutions.

Develop the indicators of every sector with the relevant Palestinian ministries based on the rights of the child to enable the SP and its institutions to prepare and submit annual reports, prepare national plans and to monitor and evaluate progress.

Develop the internal technical indicators of services provided by line ministries including specific details on who will receive the services and their current conditions. This will help in developing comprehensive forms on cases of children and their management, and follow up through a unified national system.

Methodology

- The CRC is considered the starting point of this work as the work started based on the results and recommendations of the Palestinian National Authority Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Occupied Palestinian Territory². This report found that there was limited consistency in the types of indicators used to measure child well being and that there were even fewer indicators that actually addressed children's rights and/or violations.
- The research team on the rights of the child from Save the Children and UNICEF, in coordination with PCBS and the relevant ministries, collected and reviewed a large group of available indicators that related to all the items of the CRC on the national level, based on the indicators stated in the national surveys, reports on child's statistics; reports, plans, and strategies of the official Palestinian institutions and ministries, work that was accomplished previously in 2000 by the National Plan of Action Secretariat for Children with PCBS; review of the records, files and data centres and bases in the ministries of concern. Indicators that were developed on the international level were also reviewed through the revision of the documents related to the indicators that are based on the rights of the child and the international experience in this regard, in addition to the implementation manual of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which was developed by UNICEF, health indicators related to the World Health Organization, etc. to enrich the national indicators and harmonize with a rights based approach and in accordance with the Palestinian context.
- Based on that, a list of almost all the possible indicators of the rights of the child in the fields of health, education, participation, disability and protection (poverty, violence, negligence and mistreatment, orphans, child labour, exploitation, etc.) had been drafted to discuss on the national level.
- The PCBS in cooperation with relevant line ministries worked together to exchange information, experience and opinions on the subject of indicators and discuss the first draft. It was agreed that every ministry meet internally and meet with its primary partners in every sector to discuss the indicators of the sector and prioritize the indicators on the national level. This list formed the first stage of indicators that needed to be developed, its definitions and means of its measurements unified, the timeframe needed for that, the proper frequency of measurement on the national level and work to list them in the national policies, plans and regulations (institutionalizing them) and consequently unifying the language among all Palestinian institutions upon discussing the indicators on the

2 The Palestinian National Authority Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, December – 2010 with the support of Save the Children UK

rights of the child. The detailed list should remain within the procedure manual if the ministries of concern desire to add a new group of indicators and develop them with the partners at a later stage in the coming years (Please review Appendix 1).

- In 25 April 2012, Save the Children, UNICEF and PCBS organized a national workshop to discuss the initial indicators and agree on drafting the national priorities of the indicators of rights of child, their details, measurement methodology and classifications. The workshop was attended by representatives from the governmental sector, civil society organizations, private sector, academics and others concerned with the issues of child and human rights. The workshop was followed by a number of other workshops and internal meetings within specific ministries of concern to revise the list of the indicators of the rights of the child in every sector. Please review Appendix 2 for more information on the institutions that were invited to attend the workshops and who participated in the internal and public discussion.

The role of the PCBS and partner institutions

What is the role of PCBS, ministries of concern, civil society, private sector and UNRWA in the development process of indicators based on the rights of the child?

PCBS is considered, as per the Law on State Statistics # (4) of 2000, the national and official body in charge of the overall responsibility on data and statistics collection inside the country and aims at the development and strengthening of the official Palestinian statistical system that is based on legal foundations that regulates the process of data collection, use, storage, analysis and publication for statistical purposes in coordination with the ministries of concern and UNRWA in the fields of health (Ministry of Health), education (Ministry of Education), family and individuals with a disability (Ministry of Social Affairs), labour (Ministry of Labour), culture and recreation (Ministry of Culture, the Higher Council for Youth and Sports and Ministry of Education), and other fields through administrative records. It also collects other data on specific subjects on the national level through periodical national surveys and a population census. Despite that, there is no specific clause that assigns PCBS or any other institution with the task of collecting data on the basic rights of children, or more specifically analyzing any such data.

The mission and tasks of PCBS are as follows:

1. Develop and strengthen the official Palestinian statistical system that is based on legal foundations that regulates the process of data collection and use for statistical purposes.
2. Collection, use, storage, analysis and publication of data in coordination with the ministries of concern in the fields of health, education, family and individuals with disability, labour, culture and recreation, and other fields.

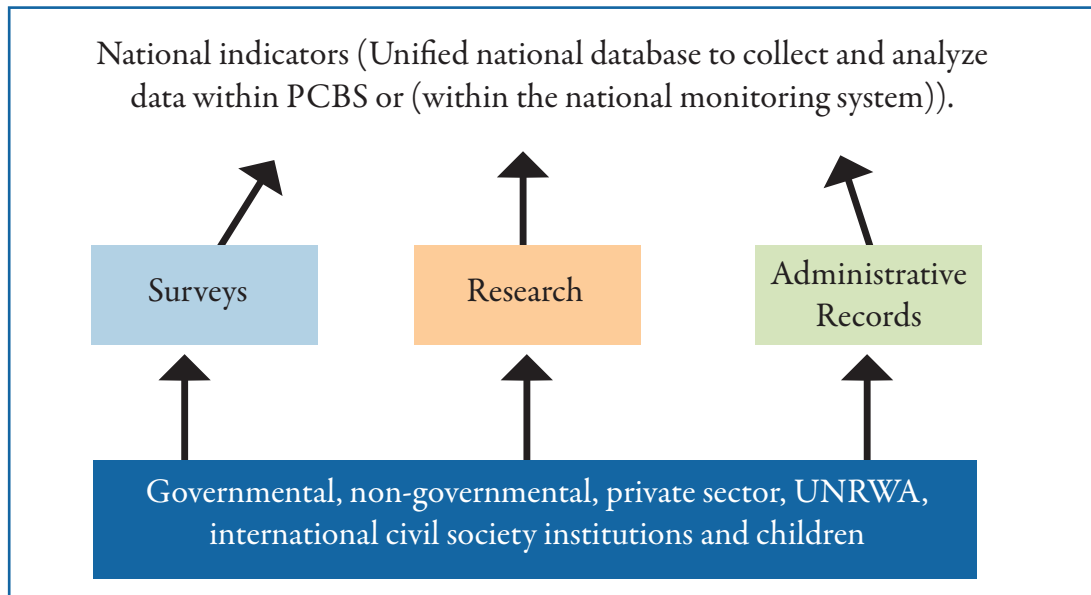
3. Gather information on the cases and statistics of Palestinian children where PCBS started issuing an annual report on statistics on Palestinian children for two consecutive years (1999 – 2000). However, after that period and after the second Intifada, the report ceased to be published and despite that, PCBS still issues an annual report on children including information on health, social and educational development of the children.
4. Make the information needed for comparison and planning purposes available through national surveys and administrative records in the main institutions and ministries.
5. Raise public awareness by providing information through the media and cooperation with universities and other research institutions.
6. Actively participate in building and developing the administrative and central records.
7. Conduct the general population census and others.³

Ministries of concern are collecting data and monitoring the implementation of their programs in the national plans and the indicators of the designated sector through administrative records, data centres and their monitoring and evaluation departments on the level of directorates, and on the central and national levels where the designated data of each sector is received from all partners in the private and civil sectors, and UNRWA. However, the data is occasionally not received at the right time to submit the reports and it is not detailed, classified or recorded according to the required criteria. The government, represented by its various institutions, submits quarterly and annual periodical reports to the cabinet and the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) to monitor its progress and the degree it is implementing its plans and programs, as well as identifying weaknesses in its implementation. The Ministry of Finance also submits detailed information on the allocated budget for every sector; however, it doesn't allocate a specific budget for children.

Therefore, if the information was not unified, coherent and/or specific in terms of a timeframe and target group, within certain and unified criteria, and if it doesn't follow a unified sectoral approach, it will be hard to use it on the national level to identify the gaps, specify responsibilities and accountability, and compare the progress through different interventions and consequently it will be difficult to plan based on confirmed information, evidence and events.

³ For more information on the roles and authorities of PCBS, please review the Law of State Statistics # (4) of 2000.

The following graph represents the vision of the different information resources; governmental, civil society, private sector, UNRWA, international civil society, UN, higher education and research institutions through use of administrative records, surveys, research and studies, and through the children themselves to feed into a national system to collect, analyze and monitor the data:



There is a need to specify the role, mandate, responsibility and division of labor between governmental, civil society and private sector agencies addressing children's issues. The establishment of a National Council for the Child needs to be prioritized and specific terms of reference and mandate be identified taking into consideration other existing institutions like the Palestinian Independent Commission on Human Rights and the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood. This will require a detailed analysis of their roles in gathering, analyzing and using the information based on unified and solid foundations, criteria, and methodologies that flow to a unified body to ensure the thoroughness, creditability, non- duplication, monitoring and analysis of the data properly; especially data and information that constitutes an influence and a source of power from one hand and responsibility on the other hand to take the right decision, direct the national resources according to national priorities, ensure the delivery of services and aids to recipients, and prevent the duplication of programs that do not prove their effectiveness or improperly utilize resources. The proper analysis of information helps in decision making on how to deal with certain issues; either continue with the same methodology or develop new methodologies or ways to deal with such issues.

What are Child Rights - Based indicators?

Most indicators being developed in the OPT and the information gathered tend to be grounded on the basis of the welfare of the child and not on the basis of the rights of the child. In order for the principle of rights - based governance to be achieved in realizing the rights of the child; detailed, creditable and analyzed information and data should be published on the actual conditions in which the children live and in all sectors, the responsibility of all institutions and individuals in realizing the rights of the child in the OPT as stated by the law should be specified, as well as how the principle of children's participation is reflected, which seeks to cover their best interest, indiscrimination and equality in law, legislation and national policy and plans while taking into consideration the national and local context, children's point of view, and hearing the voice of children.

The following table represents a comparison between the indicators of welfare and rights:

Indicators of the Rights of the Child	Indicators of Welfare
Reflect the actual situation of children and marginalized groups who cannot access or get services, their locations, the reasons for non-access, and the nature of interaction between the child, state and society in the issues that relate to the child.	Reflect the actual situation of children in general, or the ones who receive the services, state achievements, certain program, or certain need. Welfare based indicators typically address program outcomes and target groups and do not take into consideration those populations that may not be accessing services or programs. So they are a measure of welfare for those receiving services primarily.
Detailed and classified by sex, age, location, time period, socio-economic situation.	Tend to be general in most cases.
Reflect responsibilities and consequently accountability.	Do not reflect responsibilities and consequently accountability.
Emerged from a certain commitment by the state as per national and international laws.	Not necessarily emerged from the law.
Example: Percentage of children not receiving vaccines, reason, their location.	Example: Percentage of children receiving vaccines.

The importance of developing Child Rights - Based indicators

- SP is committed to implement the principles of good governance based on accountability and transparency, therefore, it consider these indicators and monitoring them as a means to ensure the implementation of government's obligations in the field of the rights of the child, the extent of enforcing the laws or the need to modify them and the impact on the current policies on children; and ensure transparency and accountability based on the specific targets in the national plans, policies and programs.

- These indicators form a guide for national policy makers to improve the conditions of the child and develop their capabilities to uphold their rights and ensure workers with children and policy and legal regulations and frameworks fulfill their duties, and to mobilize support and solidarity with child - related issues based on evidence, information and data.
- Indicators are considered a monitoring tool of the changes on the level of programs, services and other fields, the extent to which the government implements the different laws and regulations that contribute to the preserving and protection of the rights of the child, and monitor and document the violations of the rights of the child; yet the issue of indicators and data collection requires political will, due to its importance in determining and evaluating the extent to which the government fulfills its responsibilities, effectiveness in managing the public resources, identifying its direction and what's needed from it, and monitoring that is not only on the level of meeting the basic needs or from a charitable perspective, but also as a natural and earned right. Indicators based on rights are clear and specify the parties responsible to ensure transparency, accountability, monitoring and evaluation of different interventions. Therefore, these indicators should be institutionalized and emerge from the national systems, policies and plans to monitor progress achieved in a program's implementation to guarantee the rights of the child.
- Indicators are considered a means to agree on the basic priorities (quantity and quality) raised in every sector of child development according to specific criteria which helps in the preparation of national and international reports that are unified, and have the same language on the situation of the rights of the child in the OPT. The criteria of measuring and implementing the rights of the child as well as in preparing the reports related to it are not clear. The information gathering from different parties and by continuously changing criteria on the population groups, definitions, timeframe, age groups, locations, methodology and others led to a huge amount of data that is hard to compare and in most cases doesn't have a benchmark or base year.
- Specifying the criteria and the presence of detailed and reliable indicators enables us to compare and identify the scope and forms of the progress achieved, evaluate the different interventions and reasons of their success and failures, and identify the gaps and weak spots in the field of the rights of the child to direct the parties responsible towards developing proper policies, mechanisms and strategies of intervention based on detailed facts and evidences, set the plans and procedures needed to protect such rights, and identify what intervention could work based on the available information to achieve the desired goals and target the marginalized groups to achieve social justice and equality to the extent possible.

- Despite the fact that different ministries mostly develop indicators to help institutions in evaluating the national plans and strategies, identifying gaps, and submitting reports on their achievements or on implementing a program; and most of these surveys depend on external funding and were not yet established as main national surveys, that happens sometimes according to a specific need or request for a certain program, this led to certain indicators being imposed that were based on the type of project funded or on a need by a certain group; thus most of them are getting repeated. Therefore, periodical reports in the field of the rights of the child should be issued in a unified, methodological way and which allows for an understanding of the trends and patterns related to the implementation of the rights of the child in the country, especially given that surveys on children's access to protection are still rare due to the lack of focus by the donors to support them in this field.
- In general, national surveys conducted by PCBS⁴ mostly include more information on the violations of the rights than the administrative records as they include all the areas of OPT, benefit from the national census in preparing the sample society. Administrative records currently include information on the ones who receive a certain service (regularity in education, vaccines, birth records, children in dispute with the law, etc.) and do not give any data on children that have no access to such services and why.

So, this document was prepared to be a living document, and these indicators represent drafts to be modified to monitor the situation of the rights of the child and not only their welfare. Therefore, national discussions were based on the importance of agreement and, in some instances, the development of a certain methodology to measure and analyze these indicators based on the “smart” (specific, measurable, accurate, reliable, and time specific) criteria in terms of accuracy of definition, ability to measure, and availability and credibility of information; and to ensure that they reflect the actual current situation and identify the right time to measure them to reveal the norm, and not temporary changes in the situations and identify the reasons for those changes.

This document does not aim at the institutionalization of all the indicators at this time but to develop them gradually through a mid to long term range policy that specifies national definitions, clear methodologies and whatever database is needed that enables the submission of periodical and immediate reports and monitoring of the situations of the children in the OPT within a reasonable amount of time to draw policies, develop realistic plans that target the rights of children in all sectors, and bridge the gaps to improve access to the marginalized groups based on unified, valid and nationally agreed upon indicators according to best practices and based on a certain base year.

⁴ PCBS surveys tend to be more in-depth in terms of accessing information from a wide population on what kinds of services, problems, violations they are facing. However, administrative records are sources of information that ministries collect from populations actually receiving their services only. Hence, it is a service based indicator that does not include a general measure of the population.

Criteria of good indicators

1. To be connected with national and sectoral policies, strategies and plans, and to be able to be monitored, evaluated and used in the process of policy planning and drawing.
2. To be able not only to measure the development, but also the decrease in the level of development and social isolation too.
3. To be developed with parties of concern including children, governmental and civil society organizations, and the private sector, and not to reflect certain personal interests.
4. To be measurable, reliable, (give the same result each time they are measured using the same methodology with the same timeframe), specific, meaningful, relevant, reflect the reality; and based on sound foundations, evidence and facts in order to put in place better systems for the protection of the children.
5. To have a clear measurement methodology which is simple, easy to interpret, and easy analyze.
6. Allow for collection of disaggregated data.
7. To be stable with time.
8. To be comparable on local and international levels.
9. To have a degree of legal sensitivity to reflect its importance in the laws, legislation, policy, and in developing information gathering mechanisms in a continuous and detailed way, cover all the children, be available for public use.

It is a condition that whoever collects and analyzes data to have the required knowledge on the definition of the indicator, ways of measurement, variables, and the local and national context in terms of legal, legislative, policy, and service frameworks. They should have the required skills to analyze the information based on the context. Another condition is to have standard mechanisms and tools to collect information in terms of target groups, timeframe, frequency, sources of information, how to use the information, the degree of details required, etc.

And since the process of information gathering and analysis requires lots of time and effort, information shouldn't be gathered unless it has a value and is clear in terms of what information is required, who is the beneficiary, the importance of information is defined and the time/period required to be measured.

Frequency should also be specified based on different factors such as the nature of indicators, how possible it is to get reliable results within that time period, the objective of measurement, the logic behind the time period, the number of variables, international standards and report requirements.

Data and information gathered should be reliable, which means getting the same results on the same indicator within the same time period, if the measurement was repeated by different parties, and this is done through:

- Unifying the standards, definitions and concepts.
- Unified data gathering (methodology).
- Identifying the target group (sample) and the objective of studying the indicator, time period and required details.
- Identifying the sources of and access to information (information 'inside' an entity or a household is private and hard to get); how complete, classified and reliable the information inside is (an example of the complete records and data classified by sex, geographical location, socio-economic situation, age, etc.).
- Testing the indicator.
- Having all the elements of data recorded and entered accurately.
- Describing and analyzing data in a unified way.

The process can be summarized as follows:



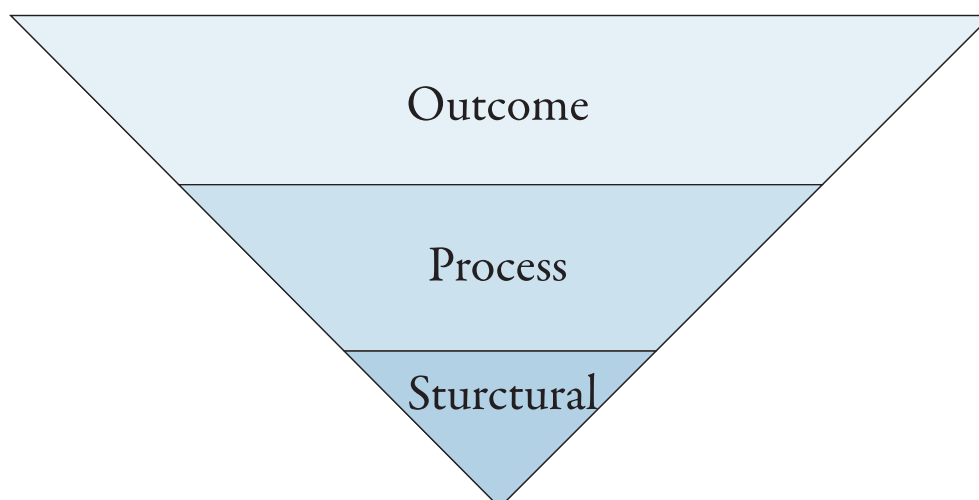
Overlooking any of the previous stages will lead to false results that do not represent the reality, consequently making the results useless in directing the decision makers correctly. In some cases, institutions put their utmost efforts on the first stages of the process rather than data and information analysis. This is because of lack of partnership, distribution of roles with higher education institutions or research centres, or not enough financial and qualified human resources or vision on the issue as a whole. In other cases, the needed resources and efforts are not identified and targeted to marginalized groups, particularly as they can be hard to access, unlike other groups.

Some of the common problems when collecting, analyzing and using data:

Information Analysis	Information Gathering
Inability to compare, either due to lack of enough description or classification of data, absence of base year, inaccurate methods of data entry by unqualified or untrained individuals, or due to lack of budget.	Study or survey sample does not represent or include marginalized groups due to the difficulty of accessing them (thus requiring more efforts and resources). The team that gathers the information is not specialized, trained, or qualified and doesn't possess the required skill to understand the context and the vision. Lack of budget to regularly gather information.
Lack of sufficient and qualitative analysis of data by specialists due to lack of role distribution with the higher education institutions or the absence of qualified team in the ministries to analyze the information based on the context and typical changes which leads to misinformed conclusions, confusing decision makers.	Lack of clear methodology; unified definitions, standards, concepts, time periods or due to lack of base year and benchmark.
More effort and resources are used to collect data, but not enough efforts, attention, and resources to analyzing the findings.	Data is incomplete, inaccurate, unreliable or more than required.
Not using the data and information in decision making	

Types of indicators:

Indicators are classified into three types: structural (legislation/legal frameworks), process (procedural), and outcome (connected to outcomes and results).

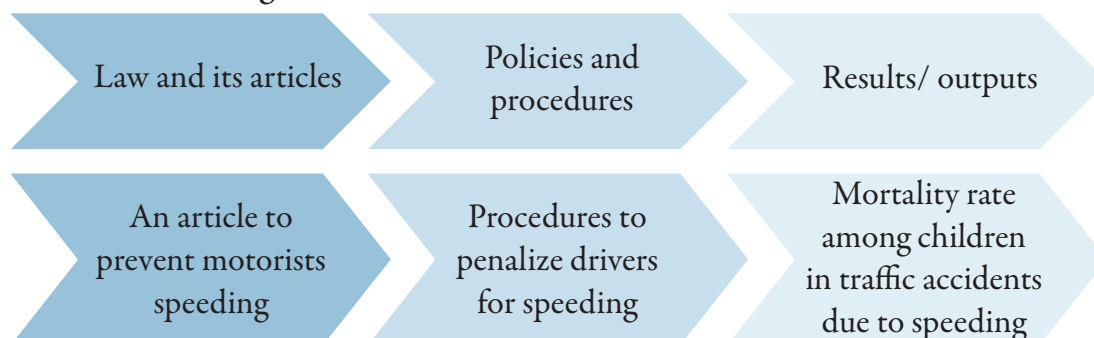


Legal, legislative, policy, strategic, standards, budgets

The following table describes the difference among the various indicators and examples of them:

Type of Indicator	Structural Indicators	Process Indicators	Outcome Indicators
Definition of Indicator	Describe the general framework that should be available for the system or institution to provide services and programs such as existence of laws, legislation, protocols, policy framework, strategy and plans, budget mechanism, mobilize support and solidarity, raising level of awareness, monitoring and evaluation, complaints, standards, qualifications, authorities, mechanisms to hear the voices and opinions of children on all levels, etc. which will guarantee the required results.	Describe activities and tasks required to finalize the services set and the programs related to using the resource to achieve a certain goal, compared to a benchmark or certain standards according to the law, policy, strategy, set standards; and its quality, implementation and utilization of funds for them. They point to what exists in terms of work plan to achieve the policies, strategies, procedures, awareness campaigns or mobilize support and solidarity within the power of the institution to finalize the service and identify the beneficiaries. It has to be connected with results to reflect the quality.	Measure the changes that relate to results that can be contributed to care and services provided and are used to identify the problems or monitor the impact of services on the beneficiaries for long or medium periods.
Examples	<p>Example 1: The presence of a document or protocol that defines the qualification of individuals who work with children or the qualifications specialist physicians should have.</p> <p>Example 2: The presence of a law that protects the child from domestic violence.</p> <p>Example 3: The availability of an article in the law that sets out specifications to make toys safe for children.</p> <p>Example 4: The availability of laws that state the minimum working age and nature of permissible work.</p> <p>Example 5: The budget of spending on the health of children.</p>	<p>Example 1: The presence/number of rehabilitation programs for workers with children in universities based on the protocol, or the number and quality of specialized programs for physicians working with children.</p> <p>Example 2: The availability of child protection programs from domestic violence.</p> <p>Example 3: The availability of regular inspection procedures on the standards of children's toys (number of qualified and trained inspectors).</p> <p>Example 4: The availability of policy and procedures to prevent child labour.</p> <p>Example 5: Percentage of actual spending on the health of the child.</p>	<p>Example 1: Mortality rate among children or complications in a certain life periods due to the lack of specialized pediatricians.</p> <p>Example 2: Mortality rate among children due to domestic violence.</p> <p>Example 3: Mortality rate among children due to suffocation or playing with toys not conformed to standards.</p> <p>Example 4: Percentage of working children.</p> <p>Example 5: Mortality rate among children or rate of morbidity, due to lack of sufficient financial resources.</p>

The following graph represents the logical sequence and the correlation of the three indicators together:



Indicators can be qualitative or quantitative. A qualitative indicator can demonstrate what happens or describes the changes over a certain period of time and can measure the quality of particular procedures, policies, laws, services, or programs and their quality, and to what extent they were implemented for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation. The information can then be evaluated to determine an initiative's efficacy. The quantitative approach measures real numbers and percentages within a certain period of time, providing they identify the target group.

Qualitative indicators like the availability of:	Quantitative indicators such as:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Framework • Policy and planning framework • Systems • Monitoring and evaluation • Awareness on a specific issue • Capacity building procedures and programs • Partnership building • Information and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number/ rate of children • Number of institutions • Number of centers • Number of workers • Number of specialties • Percentage and amount of spending... with details and classification of data by location, time, sex, geographical distribution, stage

General Qualitative Indicators

Qualitative indicators should reflect not only the availability of laws, policies or programs but also their quality, the extent of their implementation, quality of implementation; and the ease of which the services can be accessed by children or their parents/guardians, and the extent of their satisfaction. They are measured, usually, every 3-5 years and they are usually measured at the structural and process levels, for example:

Legislative Framework

The availability of legal and legislative framework: (Structural)

- Does it reflect the best interests of the child?
- Does it identify responsibilities and consequences?
- Are there approved and binding executive regulations?
- Are there legal articles and legislation that define the minimum ages that require protection, according to the general principles of the Convention including non-discrimination, guarantee the right of survival and development , and the best interests of the child, and conditions pertaining to:
 - Beginning and end of mandatory education (age and grade)
 - Employment
 - Hazardous work
 - Work full-time or part-time
 - Access to information and media
 - Criminal responsibility
 - Access to medical advice or taking a medical procedure without the parents' consent
 - Deprivation of freedom
 - Marriage
 - Participation in armed conflicts
 - Court testimonial
 - Access to passport (travel document)
 - Submitting a complaint before a specialized authority
 - Participation in administrative and judicial pleadings
 - Change of identity and name
 - Foster care and guardianship
 - Participation in developing policies and plans
- Are there legal and legislative articles to ensure non-discrimination and imposing the required penalties in the case of non-compliance?
- Is there legislation in place to penalize violators?

Availability of Information, Analysis, and Dissemination

Is there sufficient and reliable information available, and has it been analyzed and published properly and correctly?

- Are there measures to collect, provide and distribute information in a national, systematic, detailed and comprehensive way; and can it be benefited from in the processes of the planning and drawing of policies and legislation on all levels, and submitting comprehensive annual reports on the situation of the rights of the child and their violations?
- Is there a detailed analysis of the child allocated budget by March of every year?
- Is there a periodical report on child service providers including their locations, specialties, training received and qualifications, etc. available?

Examples of the information that should be provided:

- Percentage of spending by sector out of the total, and percentage of spending on the child.
- The number of specialized and technical human resources available and who are needed by type, location, sex, specialty, qualifications, etc.
- Number of institutions that are concerned with children when compared to the population and distribution:
 - Hospitals
 - Health clinics and centres
 - Cultural and youth centres
 - Schools
 - Kindergartens
 - Nurseries
 - Daycare homes
 - Social care institutions
 - Disability rehabilitation centres
 - Juvenile centres



Translating the laws and legislation into executive regulations, policy framework, action plan, protocols, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, budget tools, tools to mobilize support, solidarity, and raise levels of awareness, complaint tools and monitoring, clear and specific authorities, and responsibilities by the government to ensure transparency and accountability, to protect the child and their rights, and to be developed with their participation and based on detailed, reliable and comprehensive information.

Policy and Planning Framework

Is the policy and planning framework, and what it entails of setting the budgets and the required human resources, their qualifications, and plans to develop their capacities and maintain them, identified and available? (Structural)

- Are there comprehensive national, approved, and declared measures and strategies available to ensure the implementation of the Convention in all sectors, and is it able to be implemented with the specified responsibilities and of a high quality?
- Are the needed and sufficient financial and human resources concerned with children, periodical detailed needs-assessments classified by geographical distribution, specialties, sectors, etc. available?
- Is there available a national comprehensive, systematic, and long term plan to train the legal, executive and legislative authority, as well as personnel working with children on the central and field levels on the rights of the child and how to deal with children to ensure their rights and protect them, especially the marginalized and less fortunate groups?
- Are there procedures and measures to help parents and guardians in raising their children and accessing the basic educational, health and social services, especially the marginalized families and families with children who have special needs in a sustainable way that strengthens independence?
- Are there policies to strengthen the decentralization and distribution of roles to ensure access and coverage to all groups and strengthening collective responsibility of the realization of the rights of the children?
- Are there policies and mechanisms to protect the child against violence, abuse, exploitation, negligence, impact of poverty and disability, accidents and their effect, disease and their complications in the household, alternative homes, social care institutions, emergency and temporary child protection centres, nurseries, kindergartens juvenile and arrest centres, school community, and health centres?
- Are there clear protocols that limit the steps that need to be taken by personnel working with children in all sectors in cases of emergency, is there a definition of negligence in all sectors, are there mechanisms of monitoring and accountability in the case of negligence?
- Are there policies to strengthen the role of the child and sense of responsibility towards the self, community and surrounding environment?

Periodically monitoring and evaluating laws, policies and plans to circulate what is successful, modify what needs to be modified, and suggest new ones according to specific national indicators and mechanisms.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Are there monitoring and evaluation mechanisms? (Structural)

- Is there a system to monitor the implementation of national strategies, policies, programs and services on all levels of public and private sectors, civil society, and UNRWA to evaluate it to submit feedback in order to develop or suggest the needed legislations, policies and plans?
- Is there a mechanism to clearly distribute the roles among the different institutions (PCBS, ministries, private and civil sector, human rights institutions, the Supreme Council of Motherhood and Childhood, the National Council of the Rights of the Child, and others) in terms of information gathering and analysis, ensure their creditability, and submitting periodical reports?

In order to achieve the right governance in the field of the rights of the child; mechanisms to raise awareness on the rights of the child in all levels should be developed, how to access services, report on cases of negligence and error against the child, family and community, and work on providing safe access to needed information in cooperation with and the responsibility of all governmental, nongovernmental, media and local community institutions?

Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, and Partnership Building

Are there mechanisms to raise awareness and capacity and partnership building? (Structural)

- Does curriculum entail the general principles of the rights of the child (non-discrimination, child's best interest, child's right in survival, development, health, education and freedom of speech/participation) and case studies?
- Are there measures and mechanisms to strengthen the role of the civil society, municipality councils and municipalities, and building their capacities in protection of children, their access to basic services, and report the cases of negligence and error?
- Are there measures to strengthen the principle of volunteerism, mandatory civil service, and individual responsibility?
- What is the role of media in raising awareness and informing the people on the locations of access services, their rights, and duties on all the levels? And has this role been strengthened and directed?

- Is there enough awareness on the mechanisms of complaints and monitoring by the child or the people surrounding him on both the local and central levels?

After developing the different frameworks and identifying the criteria, comes the stage of measuring implementation and how the legal, policy, planning, and other framework reflects the implementation programs of regular and emergency services or supportive services in terms of providing the actual infrastructure, transportation, needed human and financial resources, the extent of access of services by the recipient and the degree of satisfaction. Have the available resources been used in a strategic and transparent way and in partnership and coordination with all service providers, degree of satisfaction on such services and their quality through quality process indicators?

Priorities of national indicators in the sectors of health, education, protections, disability, and participation:⁵

The right of child to health and survival (Articles 6, 18, 24)			
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Details
General health structural indicators ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of specific laws, executive regulations, and authorities based on the rights of the child and ensure their participation, accountability, transparency, equality, non-discrimination, and the child's best interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • UNRWA • PLC • National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available or Unavailable • Degree of implementation • Degree of satisfaction on implementation and quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health policies, plans, programs, budgets, and complaint mechanisms based on the rights of the child and ensures his participation, accountability, transparency, equality, non-discrimination and the child's best interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • UNRWA • PLC • National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning • Independent Commission of Human Rights 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of mechanisms monitoring and evaluation of the laws, policies, plans and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning • UNRWA 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of mechanisms to mobilize support, partnership building, and raise the level of awareness on the child's rights in health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning • Civil society institutions • UNRWA 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of protocols and procedures of monitoring, evaluation, accountability and mechanisms of complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning • Independent Commission of Human Rights • Attorney General's Office • Health Unions 	

⁵ The current situation of the indicators; however, it is preferable to have a unified national source of information that includes information by all service applicants (governmental, UNRWA, private sector, and civil society)

⁶ Pleaser review Appendix (1) on the detailed list of the health quality structural indicators

* Available or Unavailable, Degree of implementation, Degree of satisfaction on implementation and quality

General health structural indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of clear protocols to deal with emergency cases, medical negligence, and abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • UNRWA • Health Unions 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of laws and measures for the provision of free basic medical care for children under 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Finance 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the needed, systematic and unified training framework in the field of health education and rights and health of the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Civil society institutions • Private Sector • UNRWA 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of procedures to prevent disability, complications and dependence through early detection, prevention, raising the level of awareness and early intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Civil society institutions • Private Sector • UNRWA 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of procedures to reduce and prevent accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health – Medical Institution to Prevent Road Accidents • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Interior - Police 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of procedures to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • UNRWA 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of measures⁷ to reduce mortality rate of infants, children under five years of age, and mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national policies on the health of adolescents and safe access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of psychological assistance for children by age, developmental needs and likelihood of exposure to danger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Civil society institutions • UNRWA 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of resources allocated to develop consultation and rehabilitation services friendly to young adolescents and available without the consent of parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Civil society institutions • UNRWA 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of measures to improve the nutritional indicators and healthy life patterns among children and adolescents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Civil society institutions • UNRWA 		

⁷ Procedures and measures include what the state possibly conducts in terms of reviews, monitoring, establishing of special funds or national bodies, awareness campaigns; provide policies, legislation, laws, strategies and transportation support

Base Year 2011				
Indicator	Source (Currently)	Frequency	Definition	Comments
Indicators of the quality of health services provided:				
Number of qualified and licensed medical teams; their classification, distribution, sex, income level (Physicians, specialists, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, midwives, nutritionists, psychiatrists, psychologists, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health / Health Information Centre 	Annual	For every 10,000 of the population during the same year	Details / classification in terms of physicians, specialists, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and midwives are available at Health Information Centre. As for the classification by license, sex, level of income and number of nutritionists, psychiatrists, and psychologists; it is currently unavailable.
Number of campaigns and programs that target children, drivers, traffic police, teachers and parents on traffic safety during the year and the responsible party.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transportation Ministry of Health – Medical Institute for Road Safety and Department of Health promotion and Education Ministry of Education Palestine Broadcasting Corporation Civil Society Institutions UNRWA National Commission of Health Education 	Annual		Need to develop a mechanism to collect this information

Process Indicators

Outcome Indicators	Number of awareness campaigns and programs to combat unhealthy social habits such as early marriage, consanguinity, smoking, etc. during the year and to be directed at the responsible parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health –Department of Health Education Civil Society Institutions Palestine Broadcasting Corporation Ministry of Education UNRWA National Commission of Health Education 	Annual		Develop an information gathering mechanism
	Number of medical centres and hospitals and their distribution by area, governorate, population and number of children, and qualified and specialized personnel (personnel available for the facilities of the MOH only) in a certain time period and as per the service providing party.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre 	Annual		Develop an information gathering mechanism. A survey of health facilities (personnel, centres and number of patients) on the national level is available. Another survey will be conducted on the health facilities during 2012.
	Mortality rate of infants, children under five years of age, children between 5 - less than 18 years of age ⁸ by causes, time period, geographical distribution by (governorate, sex, age group, socio-economic situation, and the level of education of the mother).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre PCBS 	Annual Every four years	(Mortality of infants): Number of deceased children for every 1000 newborn in the same year. (Mortality of children under 5 years of age): Number of deceased children for every 1000 newborn in the same year. (Mortality of children between 5-less than 18 years of age): Number of deceased children for every 1000 child from the same age group in the same year.	Included in the Annual Health Report the causes by reason, age group, sex and geographical location. A questionnaire on deceased infants up to one year of age is available, but doesn't include classification by the socio-economic situation and the level of education of the mother.

8 There is a need to develop and expand the questionnaire of deceased children to include children 1-less than 18 years, and to add the socio-economic situation of the family and the level of education of the mother and conduct a training on it. It is possible that this will not take place soon, as it requires extra and currently unavailable resources.

Outcome Indicators				
Percentage of children who suffer from malnutrition ⁹ including those who suffer chronic malnutrition (Anemia, wasting, low weight, stunting, vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency, overweight, obesity or acute by age, area, sex, socio-economic situation and the level of education of the mother, and time period. Percentage of those eating unhealthy, fast foods, and do not eat breakfast (at school/home).	Ministry of Health - Health Information Centre through Nutrition Surveillance and administrative records PCBS UNRWA - Records	1-3 years or every four years	Number of children suffering from the problem with a certain age group / the total number of children within that age group) x 100 Wasting: -2 Standard Deviation > weight/height Low Weight: Low weight vs. age -2 Standard Deviation > weight/age Overweight: +3 Standard Deviation ≥ weight/age > Standard Deviation Obesity: +3 Standard Deviation > weight/age Stunting: shortness vs. age and reflects the health or nutritional situation -2 Standard Deviation > weight/height Anemia: Less than 11gm/deciliter Severe: less than 7gm/deciliter Average: 7-10gm/deciliter	Expand the Nutrition Surveillance program and school health to include children from 3-5 years of age.
Number/percentage of children (0-18 years) that were diagnosed with incommunicable chronic disease by age, geographical area (Governorate), sex, and time period.	Ministry of Health - Health Information Centre PCBS	Annual 4 years		Cancer, diabetes and every incommunicable chronic disease being diagnosed in the future
Mortality rate of mothers by age, education level, causes, distribution, socio-economic situation during a certain time period (one year)	Ministry of Health - Health Information Centre	Annual	For every 100,000 of live births during the same year	

9 There are different reasons for all the disorders, starting from lack of precise and specific nutritional elements such as vitamins, minerals or protein. Any decrease or increase in the calories might cause hunger or obesity or other problems.

Outcome Indicators				
Percentage of full natural breast feeding within the first hour of birth, in the first six months; by area (governorate), sex, work of mother, socio-economic situation, age of mother, education of mother during a time period	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre through Nutrition Surveillance and health situation of mother and child Surveys - PCBS	Annual 3-4 years	Children from 0 to the end of the fifth month of their age who still are breastfed by their mother and who didn't eat any artificial milk, food or drink. Vitamins and medicine are excluded.	Work of mother, socio-economic situation, age of mother, education of mother during a time period (unavailable at the moment) Full breastfeeding: breastfed by their mother and didn't consume any artificial milk, food or drink. Vitamins and medicine are excluded.
Percentage of women eighteen years or less or > 35 years upon giving birth in a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Administrative records PCBS	1-3 Years	For 1000 children	Develop live birth report form and adding the kinship type and degree
Percentage of disability cases due to traffic accidents during a certain time period	Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Affairs PCBS	Annual	(Number of disability cases due to traffic accidents / total number of disability cases) x 100	
Number of reported complaints regarding children not receiving needed health services and negligence by health service providers during a certain time period	ICHR Ministry of Health – Complaints box	Annual		Shows the increase in the level of people's awareness of their rights
Number of complaints regarding denial of children's rights that were processed during a certain time period	ICHR Ministry of Health – Complaints box	Annual		Shows how committed is the Ministry in following up rights of patients

Right in Education (Articles 28 and 29)			
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Details
Availability of specific laws, executive regulations, and authorities based on the rights of the child to strengthen a safe educational environment, improve the quality of education, and prevent violence especially in remote and marginalized areas that ensure transparency, accountability, the child's best interest, equality, non-discrimination, and with the child's participation.	Ministry of Education PLC		
Availability of laws, plans, programs and budget mechanisms based on the rights of the child to strengthen a safe educational environment, improve the quality of education, and prevent violence especially in remote and marginalized areas that ensure transparency, accountability, the child's best interest, equality, non-discrimination, and with the child's participation.	Ministry of Education UNRWA		
Available measures to encourage the regular attendance and prevent school dropout, and the provision of mandatory, free education (including preventing school access).	Ministry of Education UNRWA		
Availability of monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector		
Availability of complaints and monitoring mechanism	Ministry of Education UNRWA ICHR		
Availability of mechanisms to mobilize support and solidarity, and raising levels of awareness on the right of education	Ministry of Education UNRWA Civil society institutions Private sector		
Availability of programs that target talented and gifted children	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector Civil society institutions		

Structural Indicators

Process Indicators			
The scope and quality of the implementation of plans and programs to improve the quality of education in the areas especially the remote, poor and marginalized.			
The scope and quality of the implementation of policies, legislation and laws to strengthen a safe, educational environment and prevent violence.	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector	Available or unavailable Scope of implementation Effectiveness and quality of implementation	
Percentage of spending on the educational sector out of the general budget and percentage of spending on the child, marginalized groups, and university education per year.	Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance UNRWA	Annual	
Degree of active involvement of teachers in the education (teaching/learning) process.	Ministry of Education UNRWA		
The extent of curriculum and its content meeting the educational needs of Palestinian society and the rights of the child.	Ministry of Education		
Number of qualified teachers and their distribution by stage, sex and area according to the strategy of teachers' rehabilitation	Ministry of Education (private schools and UNRWA)	3 years	
Number of qualified and specialized staff, and their distribution by specialty and area	Ministry of Education (Private schools UNRWA	3 years	
Number of health and counseling programs in schools	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector		
Number of studies on the weakness of educational level, the reasons behind it, and monitoring it	Ministry of Education UNRWA	2-4 years	
Ratio of class density or congestion student/class, the reasons behind it, and monitoring it	Ministry of Education UNRWA	Annual	
Percentage of schools that have infrastructure for students with disabilities, percentage of schools that have resource rooms	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector		

Process Indicators	Outcome Indicators		
	Percentage of student/sanitary unit (toilet) by area, type of school, and stage	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health	3 years
Process Indicators	Number of schools connected to official sewage network and the availability of public water network	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Water Authority PCBS	3 years
	Percentage of teachers qualified to educate especially on the rights of the child	Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector	Annual
	Ratio student/counselor by area, type of school, and stage	Ministry of Education UNRWA	3 years
	Percentage of schools that have canteens by directorate and area	Ministry of Education UNRWA	Annually
	Percentage of net and gross enrollment by stage, sex and area (West Bank and Gaza)	Ministry of Education PCBS UNRWA	Annually
	Percentage of disabled children out of total number of student by type of disability, sex, age and geographical distribution	Ministry of Education UNRWA, Private Schools Ministry of Social Affairs Special centres	Annually
	Percentage of poor children out of total number of students by sex, age and geographical distribution	Ministry of Education UNRWA, Private Schools Ministry of Social Affairs Special centres	Annually
Outcome Indicators	Percentage of school dropout detailed by causes, age, sex, area, stage and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Education PCBS UNRWA	Annually
	Rate of enrollment in kindergarten by area, sex and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Education	Annually

Differ depending on time of measurement

Outcome Indicators				
Number of children deprived of access to electricity due to Israeli measures by area	UN Organizations International community institutions	Annually		
Percentage of children receiving supported school meals	Ministry of Education UNRWA	Annually		
Ratio of student to teacher by area	Ministry of Education PCBS	Annually		
Percentage of reading and writing proficiency by stage	Ministry of Education PCBS	Annually – 3 years		
Number of students/computer lab/science lab/libraries by school type, area and sex	Ministry of Education PCBS UNRWA	3 years		
Mandatory national standard test in Arabic Language and Math for the 4th and 10th grades and the international tests TIMSS.	Ministry of Education			
Percentage of schools fulfilling child friendly standards by area	Ministry of Education UNRWA			
Percentage of children having learning difficulties and enrolled in the educational system by sex, age and distribution	Ministry of Education UNRWA, Private Schools Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health Special centres	4 years		Unavailable
Percentage of children with chronic diseases and enrolled in the educational system by sex, age and distribution	Ministry of Education UNRWA, Private Schools Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health Special centres National Centre for Chronic Diseases			

Outcome Indicators			
Number of schools subject to attacks on infrastructure	Ministry of Education		
Number of students subject to attacks from the army or settlers (traffic accidents, arrests, firearm injuries, etc.)	Ministry of Education Ministry of Detainees Institution for Caring for Families of the Martyrs and Wounded Ministry of Social Affairs		
Number of hours wasted in delays on route to school (Educational waste) by students and teachers due to violations	Ministry of Education	Annual	
Number of students suffering from psychological and behavioral problems common in the marginalized area.	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health	Annual	

Protection Indicators (Articles 3, 5, 10, 19, 20, 37, and 38)			
Structural Qualitative Indicators (Availability, quality, scope of implementation and satisfaction)			
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Details
Availability of specific, active, implemented and nationally approved legal and legislative framework, executive regulations and authorities for the protection of the child.	Ministry of Social Affairs PLC		
Availability of written, approved and binding long term policies and plans for the protection of the child (Detailed human and financial resources needed, programs)	Ministry of Social Affairs and partner ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Higher Council of Youth and Sports, Police, Higher Judicial Council, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, PCBS, Civil Society Institutions, UNRWA, Ministry of Labour		
Availability of childhood protections network			
Availability of specialized departments in child protection in the ministries such as Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Police, courts, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health			
Availability of ethical and counseling criteria to protect the child from all forms of violence and in all locations			
Availability of procedures to protect the child against physical and psychological violence; abuse, need, begging, evasion, negligence, torture, exploitation, etc.			
Availability of national and unified definitions of violence, abuse, physical and psychological abuse, negligence, physical punishment, etc.			
Availability procedures to support parents and legal guardians to raise the child			
Availability of systematic monitoring and accountability mechanisms for all child care and protection institutions.			
Availability of mechanisms to mobilize support and solidarity and raise level of awareness on child's right in protection and the locations of providing services, etc.			

Protection Qualitative Indicators				
Indicator	Source	Type	Frequency	Definition
Number of workers with children (Service, care, and protection) and those who are certified	Ministries of concern, civil society institutions, private sector, UNRWA	Process		
Number of approved programs that target child protection workers by entry, type of training, number of participants, distribution (unified and systematic on the national level)	Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood Protection Network, Civil Society Institutions, UNRWA	Process		Identify all child protection and service system workers, specific training criteria
Percentage of the actual spending on child protection out of the total spending		Process		
Number of cases of community violence against children by type, age, sex, area, situation of the child, level of education of parents, socio-economic situation of the family, and health situation of the child (illness, disability)	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records, Police, UNRWA, civil society institutions, surveys, administrative records	Outcome	Annual and survey every five years	
Percentage of working and exploited children detailed by sex, age, area and cause, level of education of parents, enrollment in school, educational stage of the child; type, nature and hours of work, location of work, average pay, with family or outside, and the health situation of the child	Ministry of Labour, Police, family survey, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNRWA, PCBS	Outcome	1-3 years	
Number of juvenile institutions, rehabilitation centres, arrest centres, waiting rooms at children's courts	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior Higher Judicial Council	Process	3-5 years	
Number of temporary child protection institutions by geographical distribution and target groups (type of abuse, sex, age, time spent by child)				
Number of the institutions that provide legal assistance to detained juveniles and children		Process		
Number of inmates in the juvenile institutions by sex, age, area, cause, charge, school enrollment, family (number of members, disjointed or not, social and health situation, head of the family)	Ministry of Social Affairs	Outcome		

Average time of detention and arrest at centres	Higher Judicial Council, Police, Ministry of Social Affairs, Attorney General's Office, ICHR	Outcome	Annual	
Number of children detained before trial		Outcome		
Number and percentage of children detained at institutions not specified for children		Outcome		
Number of institutions that provide rehabilitation and re-integration services to children that have been victims of violence and abuse, juveniles, and workers by distribution, absorption capacity and type of service	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	Process	3-5 years	
Number of child beneficiaries from rehabilitation and re-integration programs (juveniles, workers, victims of violence and exploitation) by age, area, sex, cause, etc.	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	Outcome	Annual	
Number of reported cases of offence, maltreatment and exploitation at home, school, society, detention and arrest centres and care centres and the method of reporting	Ministry of Social Affairs through childhood protection network, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Police, civil society institutions, ICHR	Outcome	Annual	
Number of workers with children in the fields of protection such as judges, prosecution, security, juvenile justice, psychologists and socialists, probation officers, health, education, child labour inspectors, child protection counselor, social counselor, institution auditors, women counselors, police, and Ministry of Labour inspectors	Ministry of Social Affairs - childhood protection network, Police, children, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Higher Judicial Council, Attorney General's office, etc.	Process	Annual	
Number of care institutions that provide services to orphans by area, distribution, type, absorption capacity, license and registration (includes definition of orphan)	Ministry of Social Affairs Zakat Committee Ministry of Interior UNRWA	Process	3-5 years	
Number of periodical health reviews the child is subject to in care homes	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	Process	Annual	Clear bylaws and transfer mechanisms
Number of periodical judicial reviews the care institutions conduct	Ministry of Social Affairs Bureau of Chief Judge Attorney General's Office	Process	Annual	

Number of children deprived from parents' care or who live with one of the parents, by causes, area, age, sex, and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior Ministry of Health Waqf Ministry of Education High Judicial Council Surveys/PCBS (Family Survey) Religious Courts	Outcome	Annual	Definitions should be specified (care, parents) and approved nationally. For example, parents might be alive but the child doesn't live with them by court order, or any reason
Number of sponsored children, or under sponsorship inside and outside the country	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior Bureau of Chief Judge	Outcome	Annual	
Number of children born out of wedlock by area, sex, and health situation	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior			
Number of families sponsoring children	Ministry of Social Affairs			
Number of treatment and rehabilitation centres, or the centres that provide services to drug abusers and target children affected by drug abuse by type of institution, service, distribution, absorption capacity and number of children enrolled during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Interior	Process	3-5 years	
Number of people detained in drug and substance abuse related cases and have children	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior Police	Outcome	Annual	
Number of children detained in drug and substance abuse related cases	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions			
Number of children who received rehabilitation and health services who were affected by drug abuse				
Number of studies that addressed the effect of armed conflict/ occupation on the children		Process		

Number of child victims of mines, UXO, and armed conflict/ occupation by area, age, sex and cause	Police Ministry of Social Affairs Defense for Children Palestine UNICEF Ministry of Health OCHA	Outcome	Annual	
Number of studies that addressed the effect of poverty on children		Process	Annual	
Number of children in poor families by area, sex, age, situation of the head of the family, the health and educational situation of father, mother, and children, etc.	Ministry of Social Affairs – Records UNRWA – Records Surveys - PCBS	Outcome	1-3 years according to the national plans	Comparison of records by surveys
Number of child refugees (detailed by geographical distribution, age, sex, socio-economic situation, education, etc.)	PCBS UNRWA Refugees Affairs Office	Outcome	3-5 years	
Number of children who were subject to attacks as a result of the occupation by age, sex, area, health situation of the child	Defense for Children Palestine UNICEF OCHA Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Detainees Institution for Caring for Families of the Martyrs and Wounded			

Participation Indicators (Articles 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 30)				
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Details	
Availability of specific legal and regulatory framework, executive regulations, and authorities of child's rights in participation	Family, judicial system, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Local Government, Media, PLC, Ministry of Culture, Education, Health, civil society		<p>Definition: this indicator shows the availability of laws, rules, and/or regulations that state on participation and expression of opinion or show the right in receiving information and giving opinions. They also show means of accountability.</p> <p>Include: National measures and procedures that grant the child the right to be heard out and to participate in the issues related to them</p> <p>The legislation and policies needed to ensure a wider participation of youth in the representation, political, legislative and local bodies</p>	
Ensure the sufficient integration of CRC article 12 in all the relevant national laws of relation, as well as administrative procedures				
Availability of strategies and plans through which the participation of child is specified	Judicial system, ministries of relation and civil society institutions, PLC		<p>Definition: shows the existence of strategies that aim at implementing the participation of the child through their programs through which child is being informed, given the right to expression of opinion, influence on decisions, and weight to their opinion</p> <p>Availability of procedures that ensure having both genders and the disabled rights to participate and that their opinion are respected</p>	
Availability of the needed financial and human resources to strengthen the right of the child in participation			<p>Definition: indicator shows that the financial resources the state received to budget and spend on the participation of children and youth in all fields, and the experienced and qualified human resources to activate the participation of children and youth</p> <p>Way of Calculation: Amount of resources allocated and the amount spent on children and youth</p>	

Structural Indicators

Process Indicators				
Availability of awareness campaigns and educational programs that aim at changing the prevailing culture and discussing the role of both genders and the factors leading to malpractice against marginalized groups, and other harmful aspects (such as early marriage)				
Availability of studies and reports that measure how effective the media campaigns are				
Availability of children's parliament on the national and local level				
Taking the child's opinion on the court procedures against him such as place of residence, testimony in court, etc.				
Availability of technological services in the remote and marginalized areas				
The inclusion of citizenship and belonging concepts in the media and national services				
Percentage of actual financing for children governmentally and internationally to support sports, recreational, cultural and artistic activities among children and youth out of the general budget	Ministry of Planning/Finance	Annually		
Number of sport and recreational facilities and youth centres especially equipped for females and people with disabilities by geographical distribution/disability type/activity type/age/sex.	PCBS	4 years		
Number of organizations working with childhood and youth/by area/sex/age/ service type (work)	Interior and local government	Annually		
Percentage of councils, municipalities and community committees that have child representation	Higher Council of Youth and Sports Ministry of Local Government Civil society institutions	4 years (depending on the time period approved for the election cycle)		Definition: an indicator to measure the percentage of councils and municipalities that implement the policy of child representation and strengthen their active participation, out of the total number Way of Calculation: Number of councils out of the total number

Process Indicators				
Number of student councils compared to number of schools/governmental/private Note: Ministry of Education does not recognize this naming	Higher Council of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education	Annually	Definition: an indicator to measure the implementation the policy of child representation in the educational system and policies Way of Calculation: Number of schools that have student councils out of the total number Age Group: 12-less than 18 years	
Number of children's libraries/area/governorate/responsible party	Higher Council of Youth and Sports Ministry of Culture	Annually		
Number of sports playgrounds and equipped for children compared to number of children / governorates/area/absorption capacity	Higher Council of Youth and Sports	Annually		
Number of organizations led by children and youth (parliaments, unions)by age/area/disability	Ministry of Interior	Annually		
Number of training programs children received in journalism, planning, producing, and presenting TV and radio programs and the media skills during a certain time period	Radio, TV and local stations	Annually		
Percentage of specialized children's TV programs out of the total number of programs	Radio, TV and local private stations	Annually		
Number of specialized children's plays by area/and during a certain time period	Ministry of Culture	Annually		
Number of summer camps and participants during the summer by distribution/age/sex	Higher Council of Youth and Sports, local government, municipalities	Annually		
Number and type of voluntary activities that children and youth participate in during a certain time period	Youth Forums, local government, municipalities	Annually		

Process Indicators	Number of cultural and recreational centres of child by geographic location/activity type/absorption capacity	Ministry of Culture, PCBS	Annually	
	Number of recreational places provided by the government to children/ by area/governorate/age/type	Local Government, municipalities	Annually	
	Broadcasting hours of children's programs out of the total broadcasting time/week (Radio and TV)	Radio, TV and local stations	Annually	
	Number of newspapers that issue a children's section	Ministry of Culture	Annually	
	Number of children's weekly/monthly magazines	Ministry of Culture	Annually	
Outcome Indicators	Average number of hours children spent watching TV by level of education of the mother/economic situation of the family	PCBS	4 years	
	Percentage of children and youth participants in festivals/age/area/nature of festival/sex	Ministry of Culture		
	Percentage of families monitoring the TV, PC and internet use by their children / by nature of programs / number of hours	PCBS	4 years	
	Percentage of youth parliament candidates by area/type of election/age/sex	Central Election Commission, Local Government	According to the electoral cycle	

Rights of Children with Disability (Article 23)				
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Definition/Details	
Availability of specific legal framework, executive regulations and authorities on rights of children with disability	Ministry of Social Affairs PLC			
The degree of harmony amongst all the national laws and policies that pertain to children with a disability	Ministry of Social Affairs PLC ICHR			
Availability of national policies, plans and budgets needed to realize the rights of children with a disability and giving them the access to the needed services	Ministry of Social Affairs Higher Council of Disability			
Availability of monitoring, evaluation, accountability and complaints mechanism	Ministry of Social Affairs			
Availability of detailed and classified list of criteria on disability and services	Ministry of Social Affairs		According to the disability card that is being developed at the moment	
Availability mechanisms to mobilize support and solidarity and raising levels of awareness on the rights of children with disability	Ministry of Social Affairs Civil society institutions			
Number of policies, legislations and programs that target children with a disability	Ministry of Social Affairs PLC	3 years		

General Structural Indicators

Process Indicators					
Percentage of spending on disabilities and children with a disability by type of service and type of disability and during a certain time period by all service providers, percentage of support allocated for the disability sector and the percentage allocated to children	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Education	Annual – 3 years (according to plan)			
Number of public buildings and transportation equipped for the use by children with disability by area and year of construction	Ministry of Local Government, municipalities, Ministry of Transportation	3-5 years			
Number of rehabilitation institutions and centres and special education centres concerned with children with a disability detailed by area, absorption capacity, type of disability	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior	3-5 years		Source: Study, The International Foundation for the Physically Disabled and Criteria of Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Interior	
Number/Percentage of personnel qualified to deal with children with a disability and their distribution and specialty compared to the number of children with a disability	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs Civil society institutions UNRWA	Annual		Paying attention to the issues of license, registration, specialty, and the availability of monitoring Degree of implementing employment of 3-5% of handicapped in institutions	
Number of media and radio programs that target the rights of children with disability, prevention and early detection per year	Ministry of Social Affairs Media UNRWA Civil society institutions	Annual			
Number of awareness campaigns that target the rights of children with a disability, prevention and early detection per year	Civil society institutions Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Palestine Broadcasting Corporation	Annual			

Outcome Indicators			
Number of children who receive social assistance by type (medicine, health insurance, supportive tools, treatment, etc.)	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministries of concern such as Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education	Annual	
Number of families that have access to services for children with a disability by type of disability, type of service, age, area, socio-economic situation, educational level of parents	Ministry of Social Affairs	Annual	
Number of families that do not have access to services for children with a disability and the reasons behind that	Surveys	3 years	
Percentage of children with a disability who still go to school by stage and area	Ministry of Education	Annual	
Percentage of children with a disability who are not in school and the reasons behind that	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs	Annual	
Percentage of children who learn in special centres for children with disabilities	Civil society institutions Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Education	Annual	
Percentage of disability rates among children detailed by cause, type of disability, age, area, socio-economic situation, enrollment in schools, sex, access to basic health and rehabilitation services, etc. during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs Surveys of PCBS	3 years	As per the Disability Law 1999, Palestine Child Law; Disability Survey of PCBS 2011
Number of children recorded in the disability card	Ministry of Social Affairs	Annual	

Gaps and Obstacles

Administrative records, currently, only cover the information on those receiving certain services (regular enrollment in education, vaccines, birth records, children in dispute with the law, etc.), and do not hold any information on children that don't have access to such services. There is still a need to develop such records, the methods of recording the information, and more training and developing the capabilities of personnel in order to improve the quality and availability of information recorded in the proper time. Furthermore, the development specific indicators, definitions and mechanisms of gathering, storing and analyzing the available information is needed, as most institutions depend on the information they receive and have a limited capability to research information from the field. This results in PCBS depending on the information it gathers by other means, such as the information gathered from surveys instead of fully depending on the administrative records. In addition, information classification requires more focus.

As previously mentioned, national surveys conducted by PCBS mostly include more information on the violation of the rights of the child in general, as it includes all areas in the OPT and benefits from the national census in preparing the sample. This requires PCBS and concerned executive bodies to develop a set of indicators that they are working on monitoring routinely. Many surveys depend on external funding and have not yet been institutionalized \ as main national surveys. This high dependency on funding to support the surveys led to the imposition of certain indicators that are being collected, based on the type of the project funded. Consequently, health and educational surveys are being done with a high degree of repetition, while surveys on children in need of protection remains rare due to lack of focus by donors on supporting them in this field.

Information gathering based on constantly changing measurements of population groups, definitions (and their types wide or narrow), timeframe, age group, areas, degree of details, and others criteria led to the formation of a big depot of data. However, it is not easy to try to benefit from such data as it is difficult to make comparisons, and a benchmark for the information has not been specified. Criteria differs based on the service providers, and the objective of information gathering. Additional services should be provided to marginalized groups of the population. Changing the definition leads to a change in the obligations related to it. Therefore, not unifying the criteria and definitions on the national level leads to children becoming a victim of the differences among the systems as per the service providers, and consequently of inequality and discrimination. Some examples on that:

Example 1: Poverty Indicators:

This indicator is considered on a high degree of sensitivity on the national level. The specification of the level of the poverty line and the extreme poverty line is connected to obligations on the SP towards the groups below the poverty line as an example. The increase in percentage means more obligations on the SP and Ministry of Social Affairs.

Example 2: Disability Indicators:

The definition of the indicator and setting certain criteria obligates the SP to provide a package of services that depend on the degree of disability.

Example 3: School dropout Indicators:

Ministry of Education has records on dropout rates and causes; however, the information doesn't necessarily reveal the deprivation from education (by force) or the situation of the children who have dropped out of school.

Obstacles:

- Political Will
- Financial Resources
- Human Resources (Knowledge, skills, degree of motivation)

Recommendations

- Priority should be given to developing a national registry for surveys, clear, specific indicators and methodologies, monitoring methods and sufficient skills to collect data inside the executive ministries of relation, PCBS, non-governmental organization, private sector and international organizations. Allocation of resources from the government towards children related to surveys should be increased.
- Work on developing specific indicators, definitions and mechanisms to collect data and allocating sufficient resources (technical and financial) to create room to develop systems on the level of governorates by which they can collect, store and analyze the available information on the national level.
- Sources of data should be identified clearly and the training on collecting reliable, valid and timely information and data on the indicators of child's rights should be with ministries, bodies, foster homes and institutions that have children. All information should be classified by child's age, sex, location of residence and socio-economic situation.
- Special attention should be given to data about marginalized children as data

derived from different sources is not contradiction free. This process should entail coordination among partners from governmental bodies, civil institutions and the private sector who provide assistance and support to the marginalized children (poor children, children with a disability, juveniles, workers, Bedouins, refugees and children from marginalized areas such as what so called Area C, areas close to the Expansion wall, areas of contact, East Jerusalem, and Gaza).

- PCBS should conduct a national review for the definitions and criteria used in the survey to identify the degree of harmony with the definitions and criteria used in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the laws applicable in the country.
- Ministry teams responsible for preparing the administrative records related to the rights of the child on means of data gathering. Information shouldn't only be limited to representing the cases which receive services; reports should include the violations and those who don't receive services. The process should also be in harmony with the principles of the rights of the child and the Palestinian Child Law and consequently will affect the general framework of planning and policy drawing.

Way Forward

This participatory process aims at institutionalizing the indicators of the rights of the child within institutions, ministries, regulations and national plans, therefore:

- PCBS should agree with the ministries of concern on the vision of mechanisms and sources of collecting and analyzing reliable national data (for example: is there a need to have an independent department in every ministry and central department for monitoring and evaluation, what are the surveys needed and the timeframe/right frequency to measure it, and consequently identifying the human resources and the budgets as a result of that, programs and services, and capabilities needed, role of UNRWA, civil society institutions, private sector, and specialized studies and research in feeding and analyzing the information; and the importance of having a specialized committee to analyze information and connecting the different subjects and sectors; evaluating the available data, its creditability, reliability to feed the national plans and setting the budgets based on facts and not only on impressions and perceptions). This is the principle of PCBS's work and which is derived, in essence, from the national strategy of official statistics.
- There is also a need that children should be part of these efforts and that their points of view, opinions and participation should be heard out. From the suggested surveys during the next years, it is possible to address how children visualize themselves, their privacy, and how they are represented in the community, family, among peers, media; access to educational, health, social and recreational services and others.

- Coordination between all partners to ensure the unification of definitions and criteria on the national level and approve it. Unifying systems and connecting them among all service providers and in all sectors. Due to its importance in identifying its obligations implicated in the laws, legislation, policies and services; identifying details as much as possible, degree of punishment and consequences implicated from the different violations of children's rights. Based on that, memorandum of understandings should be reviewed by PCBS and the different ministries.
- Institutionalization of the process of data collection through the different directorates, sectors and institutions should be used as a database and a system to follow up cases and work with ministries of concern on developing an electronic form to fill with information on children who receive services and detailed information on them.

Annex (1): List of all indicators that were discussed during the workshops:

Quantitative Protection Indicators (Articles 3, 5, 10, 19, 20, 37, 38)				
Indicator	Source	Type	Frequency	Details
Number of domestic violence cases against children by sex, area, level of education of parents and socio-economic situation of the family	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records Police UNRWA		Annual	
The availability of studies on domestic violence				
Number of anti-violence awareness campaigns at the level of family, school and community				
Percentage of working children detailed by sex, age, area and cause, level of education of parents, educational stage of the child; type, nature, and hours of work and average pay	Ministry of Labour PCBS		1-3 years Annual	
Number of awareness campaigns that target children and families on the subjects of protection and hazards of child labour, especially when contradicting with their health and educational rights				
Number of institutions concerned with street children detailed by distribution, type, absorption capacity, number enrolled (sex, age, cause)	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior		3-5 years	
Number of juvenile institutions	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior		3-5 years	
Number of children enrolled in the juvenile institutions by sex, age, area, cause, reason				
Number of institutions that provide legal assistance to detained juveniles and children				
Average time of detention and number of arrests at centres	Higher Judicial Council Attorney General's Office ICHR		Annual	
Number of children detained before trial				

Number and percentage of children detained at institutions not specified for children				
Number of institutions that provide rehabilitation and re-integration services to children victims of violence and abuse, juveniles, and workers by distribution, absorption capacity, type, and type of service	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	3-5 years		
Number of child beneficiaries of rehabilitation and re-integration programs (juveniles, workers, victims of violence and exploitation) by age, area, sex, cause, etc.	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	Annual		
Number of reported cases of offence, maltreatment and exploitation at home, school, society, detention and arrest centres, and care centres	Ministry of Social Affairs Police	Annual		
Number of workers with children in the fields of protection such as judges, prosecutors, security, juvenile justice, psychologists and socialists and probation officers	Ministry of Social Affairs – Social Protection Network	Annual		
Number of day care homes by type, area and absorption capacity to help working parents in raising the child	Ministry of Social Affairs	3-5 years		
Number of children deprived from parents' care or by causes, area, age and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Social Affairs Surveys	Annual		
Number of orphaned children by sex, age, and area	Ministry of Social Affairs Zakat	Annual		
Number of orphan residence institutions by area, distribution, type, absorption capacity	Ministry of Social Affairs Zakat Ministry of Interior	3-5 years		
Number of special protection cases that were processed by Ministry of Social Affairs during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs – Administrative Records	Annual		

Number of adopted children, or under sponsorship inside and outside the country	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior Bureau of Chief Judge		Annual	
Number of children who live with one parent	Ministry of Social Affairs Bureau of Chief Judge		Annual	
Number of periodical health reviews the child is subject to in care homes	Ministry of Social Affairs		Annual	
Number of periodical judicial reviews the care institutions conduct	Ministry of Social Affairs Bureau of Chief Judge		Annual	
Number of children caught in drug and psychotropic substance related cases	Ministry of Social Affairs Police		Annual	
Number of children who received rehabilitation and health services who were affected with drugs				
Number of treatment and rehabilitation centres, or centres that provide services to drug abusers and target children affected with drugs by type of institution, service, distribution, absorption capacity and number of the enrolled during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Interior		3-5 years	
Number of children victims of mines and armed conflict by area, age, sex, and cause	Police Ministry of Social Affairs Children Defense International UNICEF Ministry of Health OCHA		Annual	
Number of studies that addressed the effect of armed conflict on the children				
Number of poor children by area, sex, age, situation of the head of the family, the health and educational situation, etc.	Ministry of Social Affairs UNRWA Surveys/PCBS		1-3 years/ according to the national plans	

Percentage of families below poverty line and have children (detailed by distribution, level of education, number of children, health situation of the children, chronic disease or disability, etc.)					
Number of studies that addressed the effect of poverty on children					
Number of child refugees (detailed by geographical distribution, age, sex, socio-economic situation, education, etc.)	PCBS UNRWA Refugees Affairs Office		3-5 years		
Number of training programs that target child protection workers by entity, type of training, number of participants, distribution (unified and systematic on the national level)	Ministry of Social Affairs – Social Protection Network Civil society institutions UNRWA				
Percentage of the actual spending on child protection out of the total spending					

Protection Qualitative Indicators				
Indicator	Source	Type	Frequency	Details
Availability of childhood protections network	Available or unavailable Type Implementation			
Availability of specialized departments in child protection in the ministries concerned; Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Police, courts				
Availability of legal, legislative and policy framework for the protection of the child				
Availability of long term plan for the protection of the child (human and financial resources needed, programs)				
Availability of ethical and counseling criteria to protect the child from all forms of violence and in all locations				
Availability of procedures to protect the child against abuse, need, begging, evasion, negligence, torture, exploitation, and physical and psychological violence.				
Availability national and unified definitions of violence, abuse, physical and psychological abuse, negligence, physical punishment, etc.				
Availability procedures to support parents and legal guardians to raise the child				
Availability of systematic monitoring and accountability mechanisms for all child care and protection institutions.				

Right of the child in health and survival (Articles 6, 18, 24)				
Quantitative Indicators	Source (Currently) ¹⁰	Type	Frequency	Details
Mortality rate of infants, ¹¹ by causes, time period, geographical distribution by (governorate) ¹² , sex, age group, socio-economic situation, and the level of education of the mother.	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre – Administrative Records Ministry of Interior	Available	Annual	A questionnaire regarding deceased infants under one year of age is available, but doesn't include classification by the socio-economic situation and the level of education of the mother.
Percentage of children who suffer from malnutrition including those who suffer chronic malnutrition (Anemia, wasting, low weight, stunting, vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency) or acute malnutrition or due to lack of clean water by age, area, sex, socio-economic situation and the level of education of the mother, and time period.	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre and Nutrition Surveillance - Administrative Records UNRWA – Records PCBS		Annual	Expand the Nutrition Surveillance program and reducing repetition
Percentage of those eating sweets, potato chips, and who regularly have breakfast by age group, sex, governorate, etc.				
Percentage of spending on the health sector (allocated for the sector and actual spending) and percentage of spending on the child in a certain time period by service provider, type of service (treatment, prevention, rehabilitation)	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance Civil society institutions Private sector PCBS - Surveys		1-3 years	

¹⁰ It is preferred to have a unified national source of information that includes health information by all service providers (governmental, UNRWA, private sector and civil society)

¹¹ There is a need to develop and expand the questionnaire regarding deceased children to include children 1-less than 18 years and to add the socio-economic situation of the family and the level of education of the mother, and conduct training on it. It is possible that this will not take place soon as it needs much political support to make it happen.

¹² Rural, city and camps, governorates, West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza, Area C

Percentage of mothers who have access to health care services before and after birth by qualified medical personnel and a safe delivery in hospitals by area and level of education of the mother in a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre – Administrative Records Civil society institutions – Records UNRWA - Administrative Records PCBS - Surveys		3 years	
Number of qualified and licensed medical teams; their classification, distribution, sex, income level (physicians, specialists, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, midwives, nutritionists, psychiatrists, psychologists, etc.)	Ministry of Health – Licensed healthcare professionals Civil society institutions Private sector UNRWA Unions		Annual	For every 10,000 of the population Currently unavailable licensed medical teams, sex, income level nutritionists, psychiatrists, and psychologists
Number/percentage of children who suffer from chronic disease by age, geographical area, sex, socio-economic situation, family history in a certain time period and the number of new cases	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre – Administrative Records National Cancer Registry National Centre for Chronic Diseases - Administrative Records		Annual	For every 100,000 child
Number/percentage of children who suffer from hereditary or congenital diseases by age, sex, geographical area, socio-economic situation during a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Health Information Centre – Administrative Records - Administrative Records		Annual	
Percentage of children infected by communicable diseases during a certain time period that could be avoided by vaccination (pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus, Hepatitis B, measles and German measles (Rubella), poliomyelitis, AIDS, tuberculosis) by age and area	Ministry of Health (Monitoring and control system) UNRWA		Annual	
Mortality rate of mothers by age, causes, geographic distribution, socio-economic situation during a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records Ministry of Interior		Annual	For every 100,000

Percentage of vaccination coverage by type, areas, age, sex, education of mother, etc.	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions PCBS - Surveys		Annual	
Percentage of full breastfeeding until the age of six months by area, sex, job of mother, socio-economic situation, age of mother, education of mother, etc. during a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Nutrition Surveillance PCBS - Surveys		3 years	Children until the end of the fifth month of their age who still are breastfed by their mother and who didn't eat any artificial milk, food, or drink. Vitamins and medicine are excluded
Children who were breastfed by their mother during the first hour of their age	Ministry of Health – Nutrition Surveillance PCBS - Surveys			
Number of violations of the National system to market alternatives of mother's milk	Ministry of Health – Nutrition Surveillance			
Percentage of children who finished breastfeeding for the first two years of their life	Ministry of Health – Nutrition Surveillance			
Percentage of children who were infected with respiratory diseases during a certain time period detailed by age, sex, area, level of education of mother, way of treatment	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records PCBS UNRWA - Records Private sector - Records			
Percentage/number of children who have access to health services, information and counseling that guarantee privacy in a certain time period	PCBS – Surveys		3-5 years	
Percentage of abortions (number of recorded cases and causes) recorded during a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records		3 years	
Percentage of child smokers during a certain time period by age, cause, and area	PCBS – Surveys		3 years	

Percentage of negative smokers among children during a certain time period by age, area and cause	Surveys		3-5 years	
Percentage of children who abused drugs during a certain time period by area, cause and age	Surveys		3 years	
Percentage of children who eat sufficient food (calories, proteins, fruit, vegetables, etc.) by area, age and socio-economic situation	Surveys		3-5 years	
Percentage of cancer survival rates among children	Ministry of Health -National Cancer Registry			
Percentage of girls who were 18 years or younger on their first pregnancy during a certain time period, and percentage of endogamy	PCBS – Surveys		3 years	
Percentage of girls who were older than 35 and younger than 18 years of age when they gave birth	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records PCBS		Annual	
Percentage of population who have access to safe drinking water and sewage by area and number of children during a certain time period	PCBS – Surveys Water Authority		3 years	
Number of campaigns and programs that target children, drivers, traffic police, teachers and family on traffic safety during the year and the responsible party	Ministry of Transportation Ministry of Health – Medical Institution to Prevent Road Accidents, and Department of Health Education and Promotion National Committee of Health Education Ministry of Education Palestine Broadcasting Corporation Civil society institutions UNRWA		Annual	

Number of awareness campaigns and programs to combat unhealthy social habits such as early marriage, endogamy, smoking, etc. during the year and the responsible party.	Ministry of Health –Department of Health Education National Committee of Health Education Civil Society Institutions Palestine Broadcasting Corporation Ministry of Education UNRWA		Annual	
Percentage of children visiting medical centres by type, age, area, cause, etc. during a certain time period	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records Civil Society Institutions Private sector UNRWA		Annual	
Infection rate percentage of diarrhea by cause, geographical area, age, sex, education of mother	Ministry of Health – Administrative Records Private sector UNRWA PCBS – Surveys		1-3 years	
Number and distribution of health centres and hospitals by area, population and number of children, and qualified and specialized personnel by service provider in a certain time period	Ministry of Health Civil Society Institutions Private sector UNRWA		Annual	
Percentage of children committing suicide during a certain time period with details on age, cause, area, sex, etc.	Ministry of Health Ministry of Interior Police		3 years	
Percentage of spending on the 3rd level health care outside transfers as a percentage of government health budget during a certain time period and the reasons behind that	Ministry of Health – Transfers and Insurance Department Ministry of Finance		Annual	

Household density and its relation to the spread of contagious diseases such as intestinal worms, meningitis, etc.	PCBS Ministry of Health			
Number of children with health insurance or social security coverage detailed by area, education of mother, type of insurance during a certain time period	PCBS – Surveys Insurance companies Ministry of Health – Department of Insurance		Annual	
Percentage of children deprived from access to health services because of settlers and check points during a certain time period	PCBS – Surveys OCHA and UN agencies		Annual	
Number of evaluation studies of different interventions during a certain time period	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions UNRWA		3-5 years	
Number of nutrition, health, and counseling programs in schools by type of school, number of target students, stage, area during a certain time period	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education UNRWA		Annual	
Number of house and field visits in the remote and poor areas by population in the area, and number of children during a certain time period	Ministry of Health UNRWA Civil society institutions		Annual	
Number of reported complaints on the violation of the child's right of health during a certain time period	ICHR Ministry of Health – Health Complaints		Annual	
Number of processed complaints on the violation of the child's right of health	ICHR Ministry of Health – Health Complaints		Annual	

Qualitative Health Indicators		Source	Type	Frequency	Details
Availability of clear protocols to deal with emergency cases, medical negligence, and abuse		Ministry of Health		Available or Unavailable Degree of implementation Quality of implementation	
Availability of laws and measures for the provision of free basic medical care for children under 18 years of age		Ministry of Health Ministry of Finance			
Availability of needed, systematic and unified training in the field of health education and rights and health of the child		Ministry of Health Civil society institutions Private Sector UNRWA			
Availability of procedures to prevent disability, complications and dependence through early detection, prevention, raising the level of awareness and early intervention		Ministry of Health Civil society institutions Private Sector UNRWA			
Availability of procedures to reduce and combat accidents		Ministry of Health – Health Institution Ministry of Transportation Ministry of Interior – Police			
Availability of protocols and procedures of monitoring and accountability		Ministry of Health ICHR Attorney General's Office Health Unions			
Availability of procedures to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases		Ministry of Health			
Availability of measures ¹³ to reduce mortality rate of infants, children under five years of age, mothers		Ministry of Health			

13 Procedures and measures include what the state could possibly conduct in terms of reviews, monitoring, establishing of special funds or national bodies, awareness campaigns; provide policies, legislation, laws, strategies and transportation support

Availability of procedures to reduce the rate of early marriage and pregnancy	Ministry of Health Bureau of Chief Judge			
Availability of procedures to ensure the registration of new born babies, and investigating and registering child mortality	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Health			
Availability of procedures to reduce the probability and practice of abortion	Ministry of Health Bureau of Chief Judge			
Availability of mechanism to provide basic information and support, especially for children and family on children's health, nutrition, breastfeeding, health, accidents, environment and sewage	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions Private Sector UNRWA Ministry of Education			
Availability of procedures to improve food production and achieve food security	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of National Economy			
Availability of procedures to stimulate the implementation of a program of comprehensive administration of childhood diseases by providing the financial and human resources	Ministry of Health UNRWA			
Availability of national policies on the health of adolescents and safe access to information	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education			
Availability of measures to ensure care before giving birth and health education	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions UNRWA Private Sector			
Availability of policies and programs to solve the issue of pollution and its effect on the health of the child, and availability of measures to address the environmental hazards to health	Ministry of Health Environment Quality Authority			
Availability of procedures to encourage healthy nutritional practices and prevention of malnutrition and obesity	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education			
Availability of procedures to prevent diarrhea and diarrhea related deaths, and the infection of worms and parasites	Ministry of Health			

Availability of measures to maintain high rates of vaccination	Ministry of Health				
Availability of measures to encourage natural breastfeeding, and adopting procedures to combat the negative impact of work on breastfeeding mothers	Ministry of Health PLC Ministry of Labour				
Availability of measures to improve living conditions and access of less fortunate groups to health service	Ministry of Health UNRWA Civil society institutions Ministry of Social Affairs				
Availability of psychological assistance for children by age, developmental needs, and tendency to expose to danger	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions UNRWA				
Availability of resources allocated to develop consultation and rehabilitation services friendly to young adolescents and available without the consent of parents	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions UNRWA				
Availability of measures to reduce mortality due to cancer, diabetes, Cardiovascular disease and their spread amongst the young	Ministry of Health				
Availability of measures to improve nutritional indicators and healthy life styles among children and adolescents	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education				
Availability of measures to improve access to clean, safe water and sewage connected with an official network and protect children from pollution	Water Authority Environment Quality Authority Ministry of Health UNRWA				
Availability of rights based health laws, policies and programs	Ministry of Health UNRWA PLC National Council of Health Policy and Strategic Planning				
Availability of psychological assistance for children by age, developmental needs, and risk of exposure to danger	Ministry of Health Civil society institutions UNRWA				

Right in Education (Articles 28, 29)				
Quantitative Indicators	Source			
Percentage of net and gross enrollment by stage, sex, area, socio-economic situation and type (literary, vocational, science), during a certain time period	Ministry of Education PCBS			
Percentage of poor and disabled children who have learning difficulties, children infected with chronic diseases and enrolled in the educational system during a certain time period by disability type, sex, age and geographical distribution	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health National Centre for Chronic Diseases			
Percentage of school dropout detailed by causes, age, sex, area, stage, and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Education PCBS			
Number of qualified university teaching team and their distribution by profession, area, and type of school	Ministry of Education			
Ratio counselor/student in every school by area, type of school, and stage during a certain time period	Ministry of Education			
Number of qualified teachers and their distribution by stage, sex, area, grade and level of income during a certain time period	Ministry of Education			
Percentage of spending on the educational sector out of the general budget and percentage of spending on the child, marginalized groups, and university education per year.	Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance			
Percentage of enrollment in the stage of early childhood by area, sex and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Education PCBS			
Number of teachers per student by area, sex and socio-economic situation	Ministry of Education PCBS			
Number of students in a classroom (Ratio of class density or congestion) during a certain time period by type of school, area, stage	Ministry of Education PCBS			
Number of licensed and unlicensed schools, vocational schools and kindergartens in every area by state, population, sex, etc. during a certain time period	Ministry of Education PCBS			

Number of sanitary units per student by area, type of school, and stage	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health				
Number of students who have access to computer and science labs and libraries during a certain time period by school type, area, sex, stage and time	Ministry of Education Private sector UNRWA				
Number of schools connected to official sewage network and the availability of clean water during a certain time period	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Water Authority PCBS				
Number of children deprived of access to electricity due to Israeli measures by area, stage, etc. during a certain time period	UN Organizations International community institutions				
Students' results in the international evaluation exams	Ministry of Education				
Percentage of contribution by civil society and private sectors	PCBS – Surveys Ministry of Education				
Percentage of reading and writing proficiency by stage	Ministry of Education				
Percentage of failure (Detailed)	Ministry of Education PCBS				
Number of studies on the weak academic attainment, causes, and monitoring it	Ministry of Education				
Percentage of lessons that address the subject of children's rights in every subject of the curriculum	Ministry of Education				

Qualitative Educational Indicators		Source			
Taking measures to combat discrimination, make education a safe environment, combat violence and develop the respect of the child to his environment		Ministry of Education UNRWA Private sector			
Available measures to encourage the regular attendance and prevent school dropout, mandatory and free education, ban physical punishment		Ministry of Education UNRWA			
Taking measures to improve the quality of education in the remote and poor areas					
Providing electricity, ventilation, light, fire exit and medical assistance in every school/area					
Taking measures to train teachers on the rights of the child					
Providing nutritional, health and counseling programs at schools					
Availability of national policies and strategies based on the rights					
Availability of measures to review and develop the educational content to incorporate the rights of the child, non-discrimination and equality, and base it on critical logical thinking, analysis, and development of child's character					
Availability of programs that target talented and gifted children					
Taking measures to encourage equal opportunity					

Rights of Children with Disability (Article 23)			
Quantitative Indicators	Source	Frequency	Details
Rate of disability among children by cause, age, area, socio-economic situation, school enrollment, sex, age and access to basic health and rehabilitation services, etc. during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs PCBS - Surveys	3 years	
Number of treatment and rehabilitation centres that are concerned with children with a disability, detailed by type of institution, absorption capacity and type of disability	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Interior	3-5 years	
Number of awareness campaigns that target the rights of children with a disability; prevention, and early detection per year	Civil society institutions Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Palestine Broadcasting Corporation	Annual	
Number of systematic and unified training programs that target workers with children with disabilities during a certain time period	Ministry of Social Affairs UNRWA Ministry of Education Civil society institutions	Annual	
Percentage of spending on disabilities and children with disabilities by type of service and type of disability, and during a certain time period by all service providers, percentage of support allocated for the disability sector, and the percentage allocated for children	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Education	Annual – 3 years (According to plan)	
Number/percentage of children with disability who receive cash or material assistance and service detailed by area, socio-economic situation, type of disability, etc.	Ministry of Social Affairs UNRWA Civil society institutions Surveys	Annual	
Number of families that have access to services for children with a disability, detailed by type of disability, age, area, socio-economic situation, educational level of parents	PCBS - Surveys Ministry of Social Affairs	3 years	

Number/percentage of personnel qualified to deal with children with disability and their distribution and specialty compared to the number of children with disability	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs Civil society institutions UNRWA	Annual	
Percentage of children with disability (percentage) enrolled in the educational system (detailed by stage, age, and area) during a certain time period	Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs	Annual	
Percentage of school drop outs due to disability by, age, area, and cause	Ministry of Education	Annual	
Number of resource rooms, resource centres and compacted rooms and their distribution, absorption capacity and availability of qualified teams	Ministry of Education	3 years	
Percentage of poor and disabled children and their distribution, and percentage of those who do not receive social assistance	Ministry of Social Affairs	Annual	
Percentage of disabled children deprived from education and health and rehabilitation services with listing the causes, distribution, sex and age	PCBS – Surveys UNRWA OCHA	Annual	
Number of policies, pieces of legislation and programs that target children with disability	Ministry of Social Affairs PLC	3 years	
Number of public buildings and transportation equipped for use by children with disabilities by area	Ministry of Local Government, municipalities	3-5 years	

Qualitative Indicators			Source	Frequency	Details
Availability of a body responsible for disabilities and children with disability, and concerned in using statistics to develop programs to strengthen this group and protecting it from negative impacts			Ministry of Social Affairs	Available or Unavailable	
Availability of procedures and measures to ensure non-discrimination and protect children with disabilities from exploitation and abuse			Ministry of Social Affairs	Degree of implementation	
Availability of procedures and measures to ensure that children with disability get their educational, health and social rights			Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Health	Effectiveness and Quality of implementation	
Availability of measures to ensure the independence of children with disability and their participation in sportive, recreational and planning activities			Ministry of Sports and Youth Ministry of Social Affairs		
Availability of measures to equip the infrastructure, transportation and public buildings for the use of children with disability			Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Transportation		
Availability of quality community rehabilitation programs			Ministry of Social Affairs Civil society institutions		
Availability of a national registry for disability and a system to manage cases			Ministry of Social Affairs		
Availability of measures to reduce the negative cultural trends and practices against children with disability			Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Education		
Availability of measures to combat disability and its negative effects due to accidents, chronic disease, endogamy, poverty, malnutrition, lack of sufficient health care during pregnancy and after delivery, etc.			Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Health		
Availability of measures to combat labour of children with disabilities and sterilization of girls			Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Labour Ministry of Health		
Availability of a complaint system			ICHR		
Availability of measures to prevent killing children with disability at birth and protect them from exploitation			Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Affairs		

Annex (2): List of invitees and participants* in the national and internal workshops

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