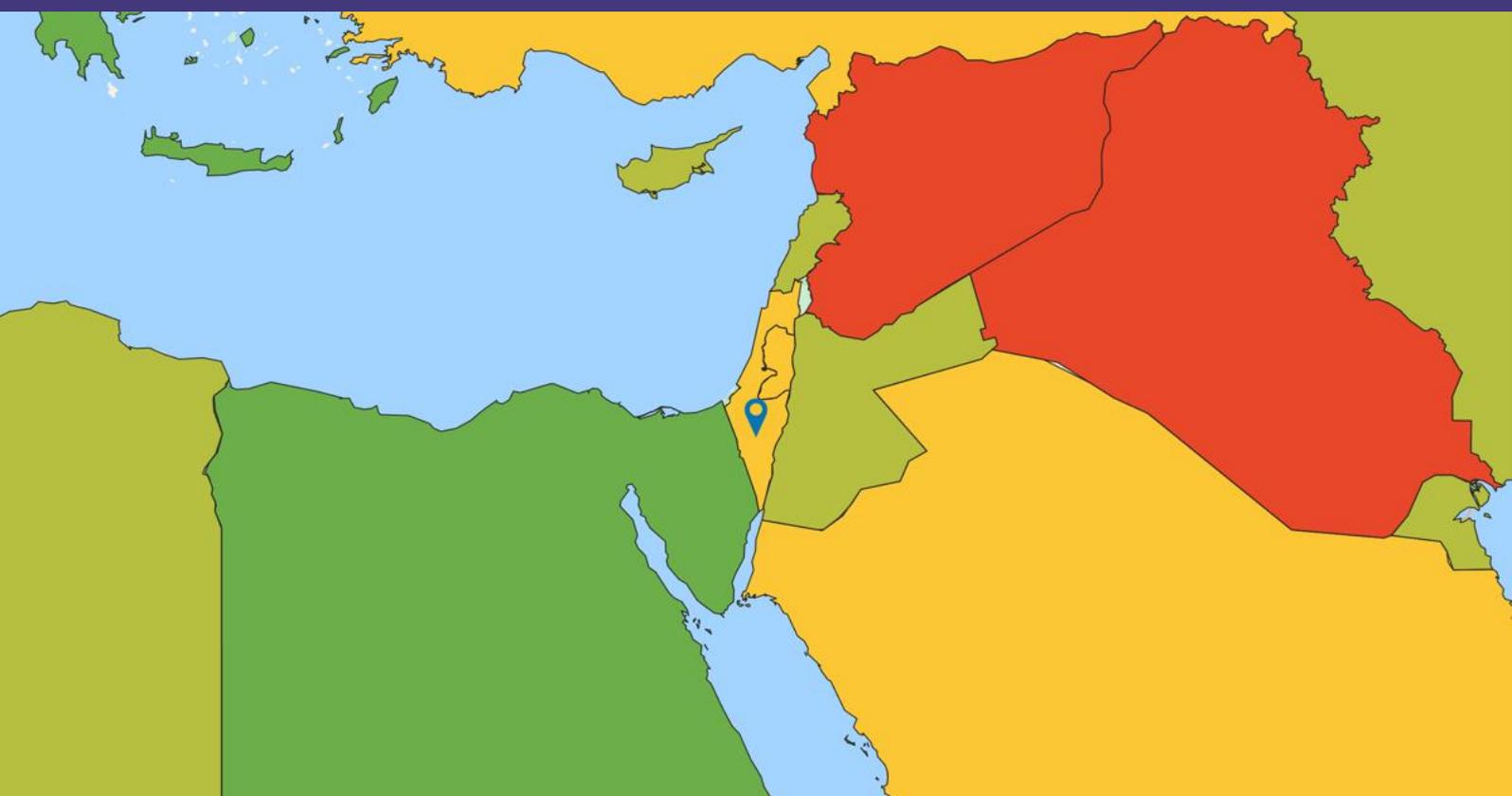




The KidsRights Index 2025

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS

ISRAEL



ISRAEL

OVERALL

RANK: 113
SCORE: 0,634

LIFE

RANK: 17
SCORE: 0,952

HEALTH

RANK: 5
SCORE: 0,996

EDUCATION

RANK: 66
SCORE: 0,767

PROTECTION

RANK: 23
SCORE: 0,983

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

RANK: 167
SCORE: 0,143

THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX AND INFORMATION ABOUT ITS DOMAINS, INDICATORS AND METHODOLOGY ARE
ACCESSIBLE ON WWW.KIDSRIGHTS.ORG/KIDSRIGHTS-INDEX/

INTRODUCTION TO THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index is the only annual global ranking on how countries worldwide are adhering to children's rights. Based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Index synthesizes and ranks the children's rights performance records of state parties to the CRC in relation to the most crucial aspects of children's lives for which global and comparable data is available. Overall, the KidsRights Index presents an accessible, general, and comparative overview of state performance on selected children's rights. It also creates a basis for making concrete and evidence-based recommendations on how governments might improve on various children's rights matters. The five domains that jointly make up the Index are:

- 1. Right to Life**
- 2. Right to Health**
- 3. Right to Education**
- 4. Right to Protection**
- 5. Enabling Environment for Children's Rights**

DATA SOURCES OF THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index focuses on more generic issues which in principle are equally relevant for all states parties to the CRC and for which, on the whole, reliable data are available. The KidsRights Index is the outcome of an integrated analysis of existing, high-quality data published by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.¹

DOMAIN 5: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILD RIGHTS

Domain 5, the 'Enabling Environment for Children's Rights', is an important and unique domain of the KidsRights Index. This Domain charts how states are faring in creating the conditions that need to be in place for realizing children's rights and/or for making children's rights policies and putting them into effect. It reveals the extent to which countries have operationalized the general principles of the CRC (non-discrimination; best interests of the child; respect for the views of the child/participation) and the extent to which there is a basic 'infrastructure' for making and implementing child rights policy (in the form of enabling national legislation; mobilization of the 'best available' budget; collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and state-civil society cooperation for child rights). The Domain 5 scores for the respective countries are derived from the latest Concluding Observations adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

¹ These data are drawn from <https://data.unicef.org/>, www.hdr.undp.org/data, and the 'Concluding Observations' published by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the end of the periodic state reporting procedure for all states that are legally bound by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Domain 5 - 'Child Rights Environment' - is based on the Concluding Observations adopted by the CRC Committee. The Committee's assessment of the country performance on the earlier mentioned 7 indicators that make up the Domain 5 is used to generate scores on a scale between 1 and 3. The actual score assigned to each indicator is exclusively based on the language used by the Committee in the Concluding Observation. The resulting final scores are standardized.

KidsRights Index scoring system for the Domain 5 indicators:

Score 1 'bad' = only negative remarks

Score 2 'average' = negative and positive remarks

Score 3 'good' = only positive remarks

NA = not addressed

DOMAIN 5: ISRAEL

	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
Israel 2013	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Israel 2024	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS - ISRAEL

1. Incorporate explicit guarantees of equality and non-discrimination into foundational legal frameworks and urgently revise or repeal laws and policies, such as the Basic Law, which may discriminate against non-Jewish children, ensuring equal legal protection for all children regardless of background. **(Non-Discrimination)**
2. Eliminate discriminatory practices and structural inequalities that disproportionately impact Palestinian and other marginalized children, including those from Ethiopian descent, Bedouin, migrant, asylum-seeking, and impoverished communities, by implementing anti-racist, gender-sensitive, and inclusive policies that uphold every all rights under the CRC without discrimination. **(Non-Discrimination)**
3. Ensure that the BI principle is consistently reflected in all laws, policies, programmes, and decisions, whether legislative, administrative, or judicial, that impact children, including in matters of care placement, adoption, custody, mental health, juvenile justice, asylum, and the military administration of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). **(BI of the Child)**
4. Facilitate the active and meaningful involvement of children in families, communities, schools, and policy discussions at both local and national levels by creating practical tools for child consultation and setting up systems to incorporate their input into public decisions. **(Respect for the Views of the Child)**
5. Integrate the CRC into domestic law and carry out a thorough legal review to harmonize all national legislation with its principles, resolving any conflicting provisions. **(Enabling Legislation)**
6. Strengthen the application of child rights laws by introducing mandatory assessments of how proposed policies and legislation affect children, and ensure that all children in the OPT are recognized and protected as children under the CRC. **(Enabling Legislation)**
7. Establish a system to monitor how funds allocated for children are distributed and utilized, aiming to reduce inequalities and evaluate how spending across all sectors supports children's rights. **(Best Available Budget)**
8. Establish a centralized data system that captures comprehensive information on all aspects of the CRC in a disaggregated manner. **(Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data)**
9. Enhance the quality and scope of data collection, analysis, and dissemination concerning mental health, juvenile justice, and vulnerable groups, including

asylum-seeking, migrant, and Palestinian children, to support more effective implementation of children's rights. (Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data)

10. Ensure that CSOs can operate freely by repealing restrictive laws, such as the Budget Foundations Law and Anti-Boycott Law, and guaranteeing that counter-terrorism measures do not undermine children's rights to free expression, assembly, and privacy. Additionally, safeguard against using such laws to target or silence child rights advocates. (State-Civil Society Cooperation)
11. Protect and empower human rights defenders, especially those working on children's rights, by investigating harassment or threats against them, holding perpetrators accountable, and providing them with access to justice. Furthermore, the State Party shall take measures to increase support and involvement of CSOs in shaping and overseeing child-related policies and programs. (State-Civil Society Cooperation)