Basis of the child's age at the time of sentencing, a Palestinian child's sentence is decided on the grounds of the adult's. By comparison, juvenile legislation defines that children under the age of 16 may be tried and sentenced by Israeli military courts as adults. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990, states that "States Parties shall ensure that children suspected or accused of a crime shall have the rights guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention, without regard to any传说的 grounds, including that of nationality or age...". This means that children accused of crimes are considered adults under the law and that the military system is generally used to try and sentence them. Military Order 1644, which was issued in 2009, establishes a separate military court for Palestinian children and ended the indefinite detention of children in Israeli prisons.

In practice before the military court system, there are no special interrogation procedures for children detained by the Israeli authorities. Where an adult is the victim of an assault, there are special measures to handle the case. Children, however, are treated as adults. In many cases, they are not even informed of their legal rights or the possibility of having a defender. This is especially true for children who are accused of violence or other serious crimes. There are no special safeguards for children in the military system. The military system is generally used to try and sentence children. While the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees children the right to be tried and sentenced by a court established by law and to be treated in a manner that takes into account their age and the peculiarities of their situation, the military system does not provide these guarantees for children.

The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their interrogation, their detention, visita, visits, sexual harassment, andylonisation are widespread, and many women are subjected to their psychological and emotional torture. Female prisoners are isolated from the outside world, and their personal lives and needs are often ignored. They are subjected to repeated searches, beatings, and other forms of physical and mental abuse. These practices are carried out in violation of international law and the conventions on the rights of women.

Medical Neglect
Medical Neglect is a persistent and widespread problem in Israeli prisons and detention centres. Detainees are subjected to poor-quality care from healthcare providers who are not trained in specifically dealing with the needs of women, including pregnant women. In a September 2010 report, the International Detention Project stated that incarcerations of women, including pregnant women, "are often traumatic, painful, and stressful. Pregnant women are subjected to solitary confinement, isolation, and denial of the right to receive medical care, including obstetric care. In many cases, pregnant women are denied access to prenatal care, and their rights to privacy and to choose the mode of delivery are violated. Women in prison are subjected to a lack of access to adequate and timely medical care and to a lack of access to reproductive health care."

Medical Neglect affects all detainees, including women, children, and the elderly. However, women are particularly vulnerable to the effects of neglect and abuse in Israeli prisons. Pregnant women are subjected to particular abuse, including forced miscarriages and abortions. The authorities often use these practices to punish prisoners and to control them. Women are also subjected to sexual abuse, including sexual assault and harassment.

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Since the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967, Palestinians have been subjected to extensive and systematic practices of administrative detention in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT), which may last indefinitely without charge or trial. While administrative detention is illegal under international law, it has been widely used by Israeli authorities against Palestinian detainees. The OPT’s population of 1.5 million includes millions of Palestinian refugees and the descendants of refugees. As of September 2010, 190 Palestinian administrative detainees are held in Israeli detention centers.

The military court system

Israel’s military court system is the most widely used mechanism to detain Palestinians. It is the only court in the OPT that has jurisdiction to hold trials for political offenses. The court has two main branches: the Military Court of Appeals and the lower military courts. Detainees are placed in military courts to decide whether they should be held in administrative detention on the order of the General Attorney of the State of Israel. The Military Court of Appeals is the highest court in the military court system.

Administrative detention

Administrative detention, which is defined in international law as a procedure that allows the military to hold prisoners indefinitely on reasonable grounds, is widely used in the OPT. The detainees are held in military detention centers, which are often in违反 of international law.

Torture & ill-treatment

Harsh detention conditions in interrogation centers, including the use of solitary confinement, sleep deprivation, and severe physical and psychological abuse, have been reported. The detainees are often subjected to prolonged periods of solitary confinement, with minimal or no access to sunlight, toilet facilities, or medical treatment. In addition, detainees are often denied access to family members or legal representatives.

Legal challenges

International law and conventions, such as the Third Geneva Convention, have been used as a basis for legal challenges to administrative detention. However, the Israeli military courts, which are run by military judges, have limited the role of international law in the decision-making process. In addition, the Israeli military has refused to allow access to international organizations or human rights organizations to monitor the detention centers.

Conclusion

The use of administrative detention in the OPT is a violation of international law and it is crucial that the Israeli authorities end these practices. The international community must continue to monitor and support efforts to hold Israel accountable for its human rights violations.

Remove/protect torture

Torture is an issue that can be improved by protecting the rights of the detained. It is therefore essential that international law and conventions are respected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of detention</th>
<th>Date of arrest</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 October 1957</td>
<td>Nael Al-Barghouthi</td>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>4 April 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 1978</td>
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<td>Jerusalem</td>
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<td>1991</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>Jerusalem</td>
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Israel's sequence of this system is that many prisoners have difficulty meeting with Palestinian residents of occupied territory in prisons inside Israel, in direct contravention of Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which states that "the Occupying Power must detain residents of occupied territory in prisons inside the territory of the Occupying Power, but any such person shall be subjected to the same treatment as a prisoner of war."

Since the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967, Palestinians have been subjected to torture and ill-treatment in Israeli prisons. Over the last 18 years, more than 600 complaints of torture and ill-treatment have been registered with the United Nations Committee against Torture, mostly involving children under 18 years of age. Most of these complaints have come from administrative detainees, who are not charged with offenses under Israeli military law and tried in military courts. Over the last 40 percent of the total male Palestinian population has been arrested and subjected to torture and ill-treatment in Israeli prisons.

Administrative detention is a procedure that allows the military to hold prisoners indefinitely on the basis of a military order. The military judge is not bound by evidence rules and does not hear the detainee's defense. The detention order is given by a military order, which is not subject to judicial review. The order is renewed every six months, and the maximum duration is either placed in a cell, often in solitary confinement, or taken straight for interrogation. Detainees are not allowed to file complaints about the treatment they receive in administrative detention. The military courts are not allowed to hear cases of administrative detention.

The military court system

Once the interrogation period is over, Palestinian detainees from the West Bank are either charged with offenses under Israeli military law and tried in military courts. Over the last 18 years, more than 600 complaints of torture and ill-treatment have been registered with the United Nations Committee against Torture, mostly involving children under 18 years of age. Most of these complaints have come from administrative detainees, who are not charged with offenses under Israeli military law. Within these military courts, military orders always take precedence over Israeli law and international law. Military courts are not allowed to hear cases of administrative detention. The military judge is not bound by evidence rules and does not hear the detainee's defense. The detention order is given by a military order, which is not subject to judicial review. The order is renewed every six months, and the maximum duration is either placed in a cell, often in solitary confinement, or taken straight for interrogation. Detainees are not allowed to file complaints about the treatment they receive in administrative detention. The military courts are not allowed to hear cases of administrative detention.

The military court system

The military court system

Since the beginning of negotiations over the peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, political prisoners have been excluded from the releases and forgotten by both parties to the conflict. The “Peace Process”, Israel held more than 12,000 Palestinian political prisoners in its prisons and detention centers, including three Palestinian Legislative Council Members, four women and two children. Prisoners were released without charge or trial, without being given a reason or length of detention, at the discretion of the occupying power. The last three times in 15 days increments on the order of the Attorney General.

For more information about political prisoners’ plights, or if you can provide, please contact International Solidarity Movement: Israel in Palestine.
Defence counsel, and do not receive family visits as their attorneys and relatives are barred from the occupied Palestinian territory. The sequence of this system is that many prisoners have difficulty meeting with Palestinian legal representatives.

All but one of the prisons where Israel detains Palestinian prisoners are located inside Israel, in direct contravention of Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which states that an Occupying Power must detain residents of occupied territory in prisons inside the borders of the Occupying Power. Of the 11 administrative detention centres that Israel uses to detain Palestinians, ten are located inside Israeli territory. In the case of Nael, he is detained in Kobar, Ramallah.

Israel detains Palestinians in circumstances that constitute torture and ill-treatment in violation of international law. Palestinians arrive to Israeli detention facilities on their first day in Israel, and that day is the start of their period of administrative detention. The day begins with a degrading experience of being thrown on the floor of a military jeep, sometimes face down, for transfer to an interrogation facility. On arrival to the interrogation and detention centre the detainee is beaten, kicked, threatened, having their property illegally searched and confiscated and kept in solitary confinement. Procedural safeguards are violated. The procedures are in breach of international and hemisphere standards for the treatment of suspects and detainees. This is the state of all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli administrative detention.

As per Israeli military orders, a Palestinian can be held without charge by order of a military commander for an indefinite period of time. While this provision is not mentioned in the laws, it is a legally binding instruction. Under Israeli military orders, a Palestinian can be held under administrative detention for up to six months, renewable for another six months.

Under the provisions of the Israeli military orders, they could be held without charge for up to six months, renewable for another six months. After six months, a military court must hear the case. The military court has no control over the basis on which someone can be detained. The military courts are not a judicial forum.

Palestinians in administrative detention are not informed of the reasons of their detention. Nor are their lawyers. While international law and Israeli law and legal practice provide for the right to counsel, the Israeli military orders provide for no such right.

The military court cannot order their release. The military court cannot order their release. Once released, prisoners usually play a central role in organizing demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience. Once released, prisoners usually play a central role in organizing demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience. Once released, prisoners usually play a central role in organizing demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience.

Commission studies of recent prisoner releases, such as those in South Africa and Northern Ireland, have focused on the role of prisoner release in stimulating acts of civil disobedience. The prisoner release must be seen in the context of the search for a negotiated settlement. The prisoner release must be seen in the context of the search for a negotiated settlement.

Palestinians have been released from Israeli administrative detention in several stages. The Israeli military has released prisoners in three stages under the Oslo II Agreement. The first wave of prisoner releases was done in accordance with the Oslo II Agreement.

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Israel's detention of Palestinian prisoners has been a significant issue since the 1967 occupation of Palestinian territories. Palestinians have been subjected to administrative detention, which Israel denies as a form of torture. According to international law, administrative detention is a form of punishment that should be prohibited in all circumstances.

The military court system is also criticized for lacking due process and fairness. Detainees are often held in inhumane conditions, subjected to psychological pressure, and denied access to legal representation. The use of sound bombs, beatings, and other forms of torture is widespread.

Despite international pressure, Israel continues to detain Palestinians without charge or trial, often for long periods, violating their basic human rights.

The number of Palestinian prisoners held in administrative detention has increased significantly over the years. As of 2022, over 5,000 Palestinians were held in administrative detention, with no clear end in sight. The cycle of oppression and resistance continues, highlighting the need for a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
Israel’s ill-treatment and abuse of Palestinian detainees is widespread and systematic and is either placed in a cell, often in solitary confinement, or taken straight for interrogation. During the interrogation, the detainee may be kept waiting, sometimes for hours, either in a room or a car. A police officer, or a group of police officers, will direct questions at the detainee or a family member. The use of physical pressure against prisoners and detainees is either by the police or soldiers. In cases of “administrative detention,” preventive detention, or preventive administrative detention, detainees are usually interrogated by military officers. The pressure used is usually physical, but can also be psychological. "Psychological torture" involves prolonged isolation, sleep deprivation, and other forms of harassment and humiliation.

Since the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967, Palestinians have been systematically separated from the rest of the world by checkpoints, roadblocks, and the separation wall. This has led to a regime of occupation that has been characterized by systematic violations of human rights, including a lack of due process, extrajudicial killings, and arbitrary detentions.

Palestinian political prisoners are held in Israeli prisons and detention centers, and their treatment is often предмет of international criticism. The Israeli military courts are considered to be a form of “administrative detention,” where detainees are held without charges and trials are not conducted. The use of these courts is justified by Israel as a “necessary tool” to prevent security threats.

Detainees are typically held in solitary confinement, with limited access to the outside world. They are often denied access to legal representation, and the conditions of detention are often inhumane. The Israeli military courts, in particular, are criticized for their lack of due process and fair trial standards.

Palestinian political prisoners are often denied access to medical treatment and are at risk of abuse by Israeli authorities. The Israeli government has a history of targeting political activists and leaders, and this has led to a widespread culture of fear and intimidation.

On 13 September 1993, the day representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel signed the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government, the “Oslo Accords,” the Israeli government began releasing Palestinian prisoners. Since then, the release of prisoners has been a central part of the peace process, and has been used as a tool to show commitment to the peace process. However, the releases have been slow and inconsistent, and have been met with skepticism by many Palestinians.

Palestinian political prisoners are also subjected to a form of “ticking time-bomb” in which they are held without charge or trial, and subjected to harsh conditions. The Israeli government claims that these measures are necessary to ensure security, but many Palestinians and international human rights organizations argue that these measures are in violation of international law and human rights.

In conclusion, the treatment of Palestinian political prisoners is a human rights issue that requires international attention and action. The Israeli government must ensure that the rights of Palestinian political prisoners are respected, and that they are treated with dignity and respect.

**Detection Tests and Figures**
1. **Defendants in administrative detention**
   - Number of defendants: 30,000
   - Percentage of defendants: 70%

2. **Defendants in regular jails**
   - Number of defendants: 6,000
   - Percentage of defendants: 30%

3. **Defendants in military courts**
   - Number of defendants: 100
   - Percentage of defendants: 1%

**Comparative Studies**
- Comparative studies of recent peace processes, such as those in South Africa and Northern Ireland, have shown that political prisoners have played a central role in post-conflict politics and are instrumental in addressing past grievances and in seeking reconciliation. Once released, prisoners usually play a central role in rebuilding society and governance.

**OSLO ACCORDS**
- The Oslo Accords were signed on 13 September 1993, and laid the foundation for the Oslo peace process.
- The accords established a framework for negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and set the stage for the establishment of a Palestinian Authority.
- The accords were the result of a number of factors, including the need for a political solution to the conflict, the desire of both sides to end the violence, and the hope for a better future.

**CONCLUSION**
- The treatment of Palestinian political prisoners is a human rights issue that requires international attention and action. The Israeli government must ensure that the rights of Palestinian political prisoners are respected, and that they are treated with dignity and respect.
- The release of prisoners has been a central part of the peace process, and has been used as a tool to show commitment to the peace process. However, the releases have been slow and inconsistent, and have been met with skepticism by many Palestinians.
- Palestinian political prisoners are also subjected to a form of “ticking time-bomb” in which they are held without charge or trial, and subjected to harsh conditions. The Israeli government claims that these measures are necessary to ensure security, but many Palestinians and international human rights organizations argue that these measures are in violation of international law and human rights.

**For more information about Palestinian political prisoners or any other issues, please consult the International Observatory on Prisoners’ Rights at www.prisoners.org**
CHILD DETAINES

Approximately 700 Palestinian children (under 12) from the West Bank are imprisoned in Israeli prisons, and about 170 more children are under arrest. Since 2000, more than 5,000 Palestinian children have been detained by Israel.

In practice before the military court system, there are no special procedures for the defense by the defense council, nor provision for an attorney by the defense. Many children's cases are closed without a lawyer present. Since 1998, the Israeli army has issued several military orders that grant it broad authority to suspend protections for children, which indicate that Military Order 1607 is particularly problematic in this regard. In September 2010, there remain 38 Palestinian political prisoners, including five children, who are held under Israeli military court orders. In addition, hundreds of Palestinian children are held by the Israeli military as war captives for long periods of time, until a court sentencing. Until the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and not subject to any interruptions. However, since then, Israeli authorities have suspended family visits and any form of communication between Palestinian prisoners and their families. As of this writing, one Palestinian female prisoner was also held in isolation at Nitzan Prison, part of the Ramleh prison complex in the West Bank.

DEPORTATIONS

Since 1967, at least 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli law. Between the years 2002 – 2006, the Israeli authorities arrested, detained or deported 2,789 Palestinian women. Since 2000, more than 6,500 Palestinian women were arrested by the Israeli army. Since 2000, more than 6,500 Palestinian women have been arrested by the Israeli army. Since 2000, more than 6,500 Palestinian women have been arrested by the Israeli army.

FEMALE PRISONERS


The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture through the process of their arrest, blood tests, urine tests, sexual examination and interrogations. They are subjected to harsh interrogation techniques, which include severe physical torture and psychological manipulation. Pregnant prisoners are often subjected to strict medical surveillance and are subjected to mental pressure and torture through the process of their arrest. Beatings, insults, threats, sexual harassment and torture are widely used to extract confessions from Palestinian female prisoners. In prison, degrading and humiliating practices are also used to humiliate and degrade female prisoners. 

DETENTION CONDITIONS

The IPS has adopted a systematic policy of medical negligence in prisons and detention facilities housing Palestinian detainees. Long delays in providing essential medical treatment, a lack of proper hygiene and sanitation in the prisons, and a lack of basic medical facilities all contribute to the suffering of Palestinian prisoners. Most prisoners complain about the poor quality and insufficient quantities of food they receive. Prisoners are also subjected to overcrowding, a lack of very basic amenities, poor hygiene, humidity and a lack of proper shelter.

FAMILY VISITS

Until the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and not subject to any interruptions. However, since then, Israeli authorities have suspended family visits and any form of communication between Palestinian prisoners and their families. As of this writing, one Palestinian female prisoner was also held in isolation at Nitzan Prison, part of the Ramleh prison complex in the West Bank.

MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE

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In practice before the military court system, there is no independent or impartial judiciary. The incarceration of women and girls takes place in different contexts. Women are imprisoned in single-sex and mixed-section prisons. Women and girls are routinely interrogated, and have been subjected to extensive medical exams, including mandatory gynecological examinations. Despite the UN Human Rights Committee's General Comment 20 requiring states to refer women suspects over the age of 16 to civilian courts and Israeli military orders to respect the rule of law, Israeli authorities have not fundamentally reviewed the policy of imprisoning women and girls in Israeli military jails.

In conclusion, as long as Israeli occupation authorities continue to imprison women in military prisons, modifying legal provisions will not do much to improve the protection of Palestinian women before the Israeli military courts.
Israeli children as age 18 or younger. What's more, children who are 12 years of age or more, and who have committed a crime, can be sentenced to military court even if they have not yet reached the age of eighteen years”, according to Israeli military law (Israel Ministry of Defense, 2009, p. 39). The order states that children as young as 12 years of age can be sentenced to prison. The order states that children as young as 12 years of age can be sentenced to prison. While the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children should be treated with special care and respect, and that their rights and best interests should be a primary concern, the Israeli military legal system does not always respect these principles. The Israeli military legal system is based on the presumption of guilt, and children are subjected to harsh and inhumane treatment. The Israeli military courts are not designed to protect children's rights, and the children who are tried in these courts are often subject to torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian children have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders. Of these, more than 6,500 have been held in Israeli prisons since 2000. The majority of these children have been held in military prisons, and many have been subjected to severe forms of ill-treatment, including beatings, humiliation, and sexual abuse. The Israeli military legal system is not designed to protect children's rights, and the children who are tried in these courts are often subject to torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

The majority of Palestinian female detainees are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their arrest. In an effort to extract information or confess to crimes that they did not commit, the Israeli military security forces subject women to a variety of tactics, including beatings, humiliation, and sexual abuse. These tactics are often used to intimidate women and force them to cooperate with the Israeli military security forces. The Israeli military security forces also use these tactics to gain access to information about women's family members or others who may be involved in criminal activity.

The situation of Palestinian women in Israeli prisons is dire. The Israeli military security forces rarely provide proper medical care to women detainees. In fact, women detainees are often denied access to medical care or are given inadequate care. The lack of proper medical care is a serious concern, as pregnant women are at risk of harm to themselves and their babies. In addition, the lack of proper medical care also increases the risk of health problems for women detainees in the future.

In addition to the lack of proper medical care, women detainees are also subjected to harassment and abuse. The Israeli military security forces often use sexual harassment and abuse as a form of torture and ill-treatment. Women detainees are often subjected to sexual abuse, including physical and psychological harassment. In addition, women detainees are often subjected to verbal abuse and humiliation.

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CHILD DETAINEES

According to the Israeli military, there are 1,000 Palestinian children in Israeli jails. While the exact number is not clear, the Israeli military claims that more than 750 Palestinian women are detained under the same conditions. Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested, convicted or detained under Israeli military orders.

While the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides that no one under the age of 18 should be tried as an adult, Israeli law states that “any child who is suspected of a crime, or who has committed a crime, shall be brought before the court as an adult if the crime is serious,” which means that children as young as 12 years of age can be tried as adults.

The majority of Palestinian children in Israeli jails are held at Ofer, Megiddo, Rimonim and Ketziot, in the Negev desert. Very limited provisions are made for the education of Palestinian children in Israeli jails. The Israeli Prison Service provides education for Palestinian children in Israeli jails, and there are currently 280 Palestinian children detained in four Israeli prisons in the Negev desert. However, pregnant women do not enjoy preferential treatment in terms of diet, living conditions, health care or the education of their children.

Pregnant women are typically prevented from visiting prison and receive special permits only once a year if their children are children of 15 years of age or younger. According to Israeli law, if a pregnant woman’s child is over 15 years of age, she is allowed to visit the prison and receive special permits only once a year. However, the pregnant women’s child is not allowed to visit the prison.

Over the years, pregnant women have been raped, harassed and abused, and in most cases, the reasons for the rejection of a permit application are never given apart from security reasons. The reason for the rejection of a permit application is never given apart from security reasons. The practice, however, hundreds of families fail to receive permits at all, based on “security reasons.”

In early 2007, citing unspecified security reasons, Israeli authorities suspended the family visits ban, which was upheld by Israel’s High Court. On 6 June 2007, citing unspecified security reasons, Israeli authorities suspended the family visits ban, which was upheld by Israel’s High Court. On 6 June 2007, citing unspecified security reasons, Israeli authorities suspended the family visits ban, which was upheld by Israel’s High Court.

FAMILY VISITS

Until the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and took place without interruptions. However, following the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and took place without interruptions. However, following the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and took place without interruptions. However, following the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and took place without interruptions. However, following the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, family visits to Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons were regular and took place without interruptions.

FEMALE PRISONERS

Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders. Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders. Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders. Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders. Since 1967, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested or detained under Israeli military orders.

The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their arrest, treatment, visits and in many cases, even before their political imprisonment. The pressure is often used to illuminate the confessors who later become witnesses in the trials of other prisoners. The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their arrest, treatment, visits and in many cases, even before their political imprisonment. The pressure is often used to illuminate the confessors who later become witnesses in the trials of other prisoners. The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their arrest, treatment, visits and in many cases, even before their political imprisonment. The pressure is often used to illuminate the confessors who later become witnesses in the trials of other prisoners. The majority of Palestinian female prisoners are subjected to some form of mental pressure and torture during their arrest, treatment, visits and in many cases, even before their political imprisonment. The pressure is often used to illuminate the confessors who later become witnesses in the trials of other prisoners.

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