



Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association
مؤسسة الضمير لرعاية الأسير وحقوق الإنسان

Published on Addameer (<http://www.addameer.org>)

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10 July 2018

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Ramallah/ Gaza : The Occupation forces arrested 3533 Palestinians since the start of 2018 until June 30, including 651 children, 63 women, and 4 journalists.

In the context of continued violations of international law, and the rights of the Palestinian people, Palestinian human rights organizations working on the Prisoner issue (The Palestinian Prisoners Club, Addameer Prisoners Support and Human Rights organization, The Prisoners Commission and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights) recorded a total of 449 Palestinians detained by the occupation forces during the month of June 2018.

This included 117 arrested from Jerusalem; 55 arrested from the Governorate of Ramallah and al Bireh; 75 arrested from the Governorate of Hebron; 29 were arrested from the Governorate of Jenin; 51 were from Bethlehem; 49 were from Nablus; 30 from Tulkurm; 14

from Qalqiliya; 7 from Tubas; 6 from Salfeet; 4 from Jericho Governorate; and 12 from the Gaza Strip.

In regard to the policy of Administrative Detention, there were 83 orders issued this month by the occupation. Of the 83, 36 were new with the remainder being renewals.

In regard to the overall figures on prisoners, the number remained stable at around 6000 prisoners. Of this figure, 61 are females with 6 girls under the age of 18. The number of child prisoners totaled around 350. In the context of administrative detention the occupation forces have issued 502 administrative detention order since the beginning of the year. 197 of them are new, bringing the number of administrative prisoners to 430.

The Policy of Medical Negligence

The Israeli Prison Service continues to deny the prisoners their right to adequate medical care. From the beginning of 2018, Palestinian human Rights organizations working on prisoners issues have documented several cases of medical negligence in Israeli prisons that eventually lead to severe complications.

One instance of such neglect is the case of Hassan Al-Tamimi. Al-Tamimi is an 18 year old ex-prisoner who was released at the end of May 2018. Due to acute medical neglect, Hassan lost his sight. This was a result of his being denied proper medication for his liver and kidney issues, and the jail not meeting his need for a strict diet. Without these, Hassan is at risk of death. In the same regards, and because of the same policy, 2018 has witnessed several cases of severe complications affecting individuals with cancer. These include the case of Yaser Rabia from Bethlehem and Rajai Abd-alQader from Deir Ammar.

Yaser Rabia, who is serving a life sentence, suffers from a tumor in his intestine and is still waiting for a surgery to remove it. In the case of Rajai Abd al-Qader, who is currently serving a 45 month sentence, the prison administration hasn't provided him with anything but pain killers since he was diagnosed with cancer in both his lungs and liver.

The above-mentioned organizations reported that around 30 prisoners have been diagnosed with different stages of cancer. Those 30 prisoners are part of a larger prison population, who are suffering from the policy of medical neglect. Such neglect includes delaying treatment and check-ups, and providing prisoners with incorrect or insufficient medications.

It's worth noting that 61 prisoners have died inside the prison cells due to the medical neglectance policy since 1967.

Executions and Martyrs' corpses

The organizations documented 4 prisoners' deaths in the first half of 2018, making the total number of prisoners who died in Israeli prisons 216 since 1967.

One of those cases was that of Yassine Omar al-Saradeeh, a 33 year old from Jericho. He died

a few hours after his arrest on the dawn of thursday, 2 February. A video of his arrest showed IOF soldiers brutally attacking Al-Saradeeh. The autopsy report later revealed that he was killed by a bullet, which lodged below his stomach and was shot from zero distance. The report also showed a broken pelvis as well as bumps and bruises all through his head, neck, chest, and shoulders area.

The report mentioned the case of Mohammad Abd Al-kareem Marshoud, a 30 year old from Balata refugee camp east of Nablus. Marshoud was shot by an israeli settler on April 8 2018 near Maale Adumim illegal settlement east of Jerusalem. He was severely injured, then arrested and transferred to Hadassa Ein Karem hospital, where he lost his life on the evening of the following day.

Mohammad Subhi Asmar Anbar, a 44 year old detainee from Tulkarem refugee camp, was shot in front of Jbara military checkpoint near Tulkarem. He was then arrested and transferred to Meir hospital. Anbar eventually lost his life, after few days, on April 8 2018. Upon physical examination, the report shows the cause of death to be ruptures in his intestines and arteries as well as blood poisoning.

Another instance of death is the case of Aziz Awisat, a 53 year old from Jerusalem, who was brutally assaulted and attacked by his jailers at Eshel prison. The assault resulted in a stroke at Ramleh prison clinic on May 9. He was transferred to Assaf Harofeh Medical center where he lost his life on May 19 2018.

After these 4 deaths, the report notes that the total number of prisoners deaths since 1967 have increased to 216. Of this figure, 73 died as a result of torture, 61 because of the policy of medical neglect, and 7 were killed as a result of direct shooting by the guards and/or jailers in prisons.

Detaining martyrs corpses.

The occupation have continued with their systematic policy of holding dead bodies captive under several justifications. Currently, they are holding a total of 253 corpses, including 24 new bodies since October 2015. Among the detained bodies are Aziz Awisat, Mohammad Anbar, Mohammad Marshoud, Misbah Abu Sbaih and many more.

On March 3 2018, the general authority in the Knesset ratified a draft for a law that was put forward by the Public Security Minister Gilad Erden. That law gives the occupation the right to hold Palestinian bodies, and to place strict conditions on funerals for martyrs. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, restricting the number of participants in the funeral, controlling who can attend and who can't, controlling the route of the funeral, deciding when it's going to be held, and deciding the material allowed to be used during funeral. In some cases, the law also grants the occupation police and authority the right to determine the place of burial as well as fining the people in charge of the funeral.

Omar Kiswani

Omar Kiswani was arrested from the campus at Birzeit University on March 7 2018 at around 4 pm. During his arrest, Kiswani was assaulted by 5 special unit members. Additionally, he was tased, and kicked in the head, back, face.

Kiswani also reported to Addameer's and the Palestinian Prisoners club lawyer who visited him in Ofer that he was brutally assaulted during transfer both physically and verbally. During his transfer he was handcuffed using plastic cuffs and blindfolded. He was left on the ground for 15 minutes before he was transferred to another military camp, the location of which he was unable to identify. In that military point, he was left outside in the cold.

As soon as Kiswani reached Al-Mascobiyyeh interrogation center at 10 pm he was sent to interrogation. After the interrogation session he was moved to a small cell (2*2 meters) where he found a mattress on the floor, a blanket, and a hole to use as a toilet. The place had a bad smell and was freezing cold.

After a week following his arrest, the occupation forces brought Kiswani's mother to Al-Mascobiyyeh. When he knew she was present in an interrogation room, he ended up admitting to all the Israeli claims and charges. A long series of interrogations followed, which included severe sleep deprivation. In response, Kiswani went on a hunger strike lasting for 13 days.

During all the interrogation sessions Kiswani's hands were handcuffed to the back of the chair, with sessions lasting up to 20 hours straight. Kiswani was also denied his right to talk to see a lawyer up till March 26 2018. When interrogations concluded, he was sent to Ofer Prison near Ramallah.

It's worth noting that the testimonies taken under these illegitimate circumstances are accepted in the occupation courts and are used against the detainee on the day of trial. These policies directly conflict with international law, including article 2 (1) from the UN Convention Against Torture, that was signed and ratified on October 3, 1991. Even though the right to be free from torture is an inalienable right, and does not include exceptions, the occupation keeps breaking international laws and treaties each and every day by using various dehumanizing methods of torture in plain sight without being held accountable.

Administrative detention

The occupation forces continue to widely use the policy of administrative detention. Since the start of this year (2018) up till the end of June, 502 administrative detention orders were issued. The administrative detainees include two children, Hussam Khalifa from Al-Walajaa near Bethlehem and Laith Kherma from Kufur Ein near Ramallah.

The policy of administrative detention is also used against Palestinian parliament members. There are three currently being held under administrative detention: Mohammad Jamal Al-Natsheh, Hassan Yousef, and parliament member Khalida Jarrar. Moreover, this policy also targets Palestinian women. There are currently two female administrative detainees.

On February 2018, the administrative detainees announced that they will be boycotting all court proceeding regarding administrative detention. As of today, the boycott continues, with 430 having boycotted court proceedings for the whole period. In response, the guards, the courts, and the prosecutors are seeking to force individuals to attend and participate in the legal charade.

The continuous use of administrative detention like this by the occupation forces is considered a major violation to the 4th Geneva convention, specifically article 78 and 147. Administrative detention is also considered a war crime according to article 8 of the Rome Statute.
