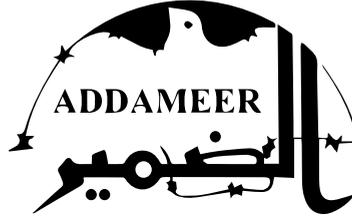


Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association

**Annual Violations Report
Violations of Palestinian Prisoners Rights
in Israeli Prisons**



2016



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Violations of Palestinian Prisoners Rights
in Israeli Prisons
2016

Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association
Ramallah - Occupied Palestine
2017

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Preface

Arrest, interrogation, and life in detention carry political, economical, and social ramifications that heavily influence the fabric of the Palestinian society. Since the start of the Israeli occupation, arrests targeting Palestinians have continuously and consistently been at the forefront of the occupation practices to deprive the Palestinian people of independence and freedom. Palestinians thrown in Israeli prisons suffer from oppression, familial dispersal, and mass punishment policies that target them and their families. The punishments targeting families of detainees include visitation bans, threats of arrest, day and night raids of households, as well heavy fines and bails set for detainees, especially the children.

In 2016, the number of arrests throughout the occupied Palestinian territories amounted to 6440, of which 1332 were children; the numbers translate roughly into 17 arrests per day. The arrests targeted Palestinians of all social backgrounds, including children, women, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, members of the Palestinian Parliament, as well school and university students.

The events of 2016 served as irrevocable evidence that the Israeli government follows unified systematic policies carried out by its executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Upon a closer look, we find the policies to be working comprehensively to achieve the fundamental goal of implementing a racist apartheid system against Palestinian men, women, and children. In continuation of its efforts in previous years, the Israeli Parliament -the Knesset- passed racist laws and legislations in response to current events or individual cases in 2016. Simultaneously, the Israeli courts protected the legislations by upholding and selectively applying them solely against Palestinians to further burden the prisoners, especially the children, with prolonged sentences in complete disregard of their age, social or health status. The courts continued to put a front of sham trials to serve political purposes for the executive and legislative state bodies. Consequently, orders of administrative detention were issued against prisoners of all social backgrounds, in addition to prisoners who have fully served their sentences or have been released by court orders.

The 2016 annual violations report is an inalienable part of Addameer's efforts to archive violations against the Palestinian prisoners' movement, as well as monitor the prison conditions year after year. Addameer

also works to expose the Israeli government's violations against the Palestinian people in general, and the prisoners in particular, with its complete disregard to the internationally-binding charters and treaties signed by Israel as an occupying state. Another essential part of Addameer's message is to expose the Israeli occupation's failure to uphold signed agreements regarding prisoners, including the 2012 agreement, and prisoners exchange deals.

This report is the result of the collective efforts of a well-rounded team of lawyers, as well as legal and field researchers. In line with Addameer's high regard of the legal aspects of such reports, the association's Studies and Documentation Unit visited 341 prisoners during 136 visits to Israeli detention centers, interrogation centers, and central prisons in 2016. In addition, Addameer obtained 94 affidavits from freed prisoners during field visits. The unit filed numerous complaints referencing the majority of the violations cited in this report, and offered legal representation in many cases.

Introduction: Facts and Figures

Table 1: Numbers of prisoners and detainees 2010-2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	6900	7000	7000								6700	6500
2015	6200	6000	5820	5800	5750	5850	5700	5520	5621	6300	6700	6800
2014	5023	5142	5224	5265	5271			6500	6200	6500	6500	6200
2013	4743	4812	4936	4900	4979	5058	5071	5068	5007	5046	4996	5033
2012	4567	4489	4637	4610	4563	4659	4706	4660	4606	4596	4520	4656
2011	5935	5834	5777	5716	5604	5554		5573	5374	5434	4937	4970
2010	6831	6794	6985	6985	6584	6508	6408	6257		6180	6089	5977

Table 2: Arrested members of the Palestinian Legislative Council 2010-2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6		6	6	6
2015	20	17	16	13	12	12	7	4	4	5	5	5
2014	12	11	11	11	11	23	38	36	29	28	25	22
2013	12	15	12	14	13	13	14	13	13	13	14	14
2012	27	27	27	27	27	26	20	20	13	10	8	13
2011	12	12	13	13	14	19	19	19	22	22	23	23
2010		11	15	14	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9

Table 3: Prisoners' categories at start and end of 2010-2016

Year	1948 Territories prisoners	East Jerusalem Prisoners	Gazan Prisoners	Pre-Oslo Detainees	PLC Members	Women Prisoners
Start of 2016	90	500	328	30	7	55
End of 2016	70	520	350	30	6	53
Start of 2015	100	380	371	30	20	22
End of 2015	90	520	352	30	5	60
Start of 2014	226	163	389	30	12	17
End of 2014	100	376	376	30	22	23
Start of 2013	191	167	437	111	12	10
End of 2013	216	169	395	53	14	16
Start of 2012	180	161	462	112	27	8
End of 2012	191	165	439	111	13	11
Start of 2011	187	197	684	300	10	37
End of 2011	165	152	443	112	23	5
Start of 2010	200	198	726	300	12	36
End of 2010	191	198	686	300	9	39

Table 4: Number of Israeli Special Units raids on prisoners' sections and cells
2010-2016

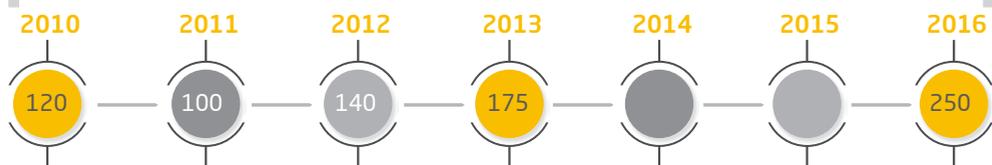


Table 5: Number of administrative detainees 2007-2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	650	700	700	750	715		700	700				536
2015	450	454	426	414	401	480	480	350	343	450	545	660
2014	155	175	183	186	192			480	500	500	530	465
2013	178	178	170	168	156	147	136	134	137	135	145	145
2012	309	309	320	322	308	303	285	250	112	184	156	178
2011	207	221	214	217	220	229	243	243	272	286	278	283
2010	264	264	259	237	222	215	200	190	190	212	214	207
2009	564	542	506	487	449	428	387	363	335	322	291	278
2008	813	788	766	790	776	738	692	649	604	583	569	546
2007	814	788	776	790	761	730	691	651	599	578	569	546

Table 6: Number of children in Israeli prisons 2010 - 2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	450	406	438	438	414		350	340				300
2015	152	163	182	182	164	162	160	153	156	320	420	470
2014	154	183	210	202	196	200	192	200	201	182	163	156
2013	193	219	185	236	236	222	194	195	180	179	159	173
2012	166	166	183	203	218	192	220	210	194	189	164	177
2011	209	221	216	224	217	211		201	176	262	150	159
2010	318	343	342	355	300	286	281	280	269	264	251	225

Major Events of 2016

- **January 6th, 2016:** Prisoners Kareem Yousef Fadel Younis and his cousin Maher Younis, from 'Ara village -in the northern territories occupied in 1948- entered their 34th year in Israeli prisons following their arrest in January of 1983. The Younis cousins are among 30 prisoners – mainly from the Palestinian territories occupied in 1948- who were arrested before the Oslo Accords. The prisoners were due to be released in March 2014 according to a prior agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority as part of the negotiations efforts. Israel did not uphold the agreement.
- **May 1st, 2016:** Israeli forces arrested Addameer's media coordinator, journalist Hasan Safadi on his way back to Palestine following his participation in a youth conference in Tunis. Safadi was interrogated for 40 days in al-Maskobiyya interrogation center, where he was subjected to various methods of physical and psychological torture, as well as cruel and demeaning treatment. On June 10th, the conditional-release date set previously by an Israeli court, Safadi's lawyer received a 6-month administrative detention order signed by the Israeli Minister of Defense Avigdor Lieberman. The detention order was later renewed for another six months.
- **June 15th, 2016:** The Israeli Knesset passed in third reading the "Combating Terrorism Law" which aims to significantly tighten penalties against those involved in anti-occupation resistance activities.
- **June 15th, 2016:** Prisoner Bilal Kayed, 35, from Nablus, went on an open hunger strike in protest of his administrative detention after serving his original sentence. Kayed was arrested in 2001 and was sentenced to fourteen and a half years in prison. In September 2015, Kayed was placed in solitary confinement in Ramon prison until his set release date on June 13th, 2016. On his release date, the Israeli military commander of the West Bank issued a 6-month administrative detention order against him and immediately placed him back in solitary confinement. Kayed ended his hunger strike 71 days later after reaching an agreement to release him on December 12th, 2016 and not renew his administrative detention.
- **July 1st, 2016:** The International Committee of the Red Cross cut down the number of family visits to Palestinian prisoners from two visits to only one per month. The decision, justified by budgetary cutbacks, received

wide condemnation by the prisoners and prisoners' rights groups that labeled it as a new form of rights violations coinciding with the Israeli repressive measures against the prisoners. The decision was perceived to jeopardize the hard-earned rights for which the prisoners struggled and endured hunger strike. Moreover, the decision comes amid the Israeli practices denying hundreds of families -under security pretexts- from visiting their relatives illegally detained in prisons outside of the occupied Palestinian territories.

- **September 25th, 2016:** Prisoner Yasser Diab Hussein Hamdouneh, 41, from Ya'bad village near Jenin, passed away of a heart attack in Ramon prison. Hamdouneh suffered various illnesses and did not receive appropriate medical attention and regular checkups which deteriorated his health condition. Hamdouneh was arrested in 2003 and sentenced to life in prison.
- **October 19th, 2016:** The Israeli prison services' Messada unit attacked the prisoners in Gilboa prison with pepper spray and proceeded to brutally batter them which resulted in dozens of injuries. The year 2016 registered a record number of raids carried out by the prison service's special units (Messada, Dror, and Yamas) in comparison to previous years. The units carried out around 250 raids that mostly targeted southern prisons.
- **November 2nd, 2016:** Ofer military court sentenced child prisoner Murad Bader Abdullah Id'eis, 16, from Yatta city in Hebron, to life in prison, as well as a hefty NIS 1,750,000 fine (roughly half a million dollars) after he was convicted of a stabbing attack in Otniel settlement in January 2016. Moreover, the Israeli forces demolished Id'eis' family household on June 11th, 2016. In 2016 alone, Israeli courts passed 11 life sentences to Palestinian prisoners.
- **November 8th, 2016:** The Israeli Knesset passed a law allowing the imprisonment of minors under the age of 14 if convicted of murder. The law, which will be temporarily in affect for three years, allows the court to detain minors under the age of 14 in a closed facility and transfer them into prison upon reaching 14 years old to serve the remaining of their sentences.

- **November 21th, 2016:** The Knesset approved in its first reading a bill exempting the Israeli police and Shin Bet security service from the obligatory video or audio recordings of interrogations of Palestinian detainees suspected of security offenses.
- **December 17th, 2016:** Prisoner Nael Barghouthi, 60, the longest-serving Palestinian political prisoner, was set to be released on December 17th after collectively serving 36 years in Israeli prisons. Barghouthi, along with more than 60 other prisoners, was re-arrested after being released in the Wafa Al Ahrar prisoner exchange deal in 2011. In 2015, Israeli courts reinstated the former sentences of most of the prisoners under the pretext of classified material proving that they violated their release conditions, while Barghouthi was sentenced to 30 more months in prison. Nonetheless, the Israeli prosecution in Ofer military court filed an appeal demanding to reinstate Barghouthi's original life sentence, which was upheld by the court in February 22nd, 2017.
- **December 25th, 2016:** Syrian prisoner As'ad Al-Wali, 70, passed away of heart disease and medical negligence while serving an 8-month sentence in Israeli prisons. Al-Wali, a former prisoner from Misada village in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, had refused to pay an Israeli fine for an unlicensed building.

Torture and Demeaning Treatment



Torture has been explicitly, irrevocably, and strictly prohibited in international charters and treaties. The Convention against Torture stated that no “exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war” may be invoked as a justification of torture, thus establishing an internationally-recognized peremptory norm against torture. A peremptory norm of the International Law is a norm accepted and recognized as a whole; a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of the International Law having the same character. The prohibition of torture is among the few rules that are not described an exception in the International Law whereas the protection of the dignity and the physical and mental integrity of the individual is non-derogable, and not limited to territorial boundaries. Despite the absolute and irrevocable prohibition against torture, particularly in reference to Article 2 in the Convention against Torture ratified by Israel in 1991, the Israeli practices showcase a jarring reality that reflects the occupation’s systematic adoption of torture as a standard method of extracting confessions.

The International prohibition against torture was not a coincidental happening, but rather the result of accumulative international efforts to end and prohibit torture. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 states that “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,” constituting the fundamental basis for the international prohibition of torture and all forms of degrading treatment. The Geneva Conventions of 1949, as well as Protocol I and II of 1977 also include a number of articles that strictly prohibit cruel treatment and outrages upon human dignity¹. Torture is also prohibited under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment which was adopted in 1948 and entered into force in 1978. The Convention prompted each State Party to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are also prohibited under Articles 7 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. The UN Human Right Committee General Comment No. 20 noted that the text of article 7 allows of no limitation, reaffirming that even in situations of public emergency such as those referred to in article 4 of the Covenant, no derogation from the provision of article 7 is allowed and its provisions must remain in force. The Committee likewise observes that no justification or extenuating circumstances may be invoked to excuse a violation of article 7 for any reasons, including those based on an order from a superior officer or public authority.

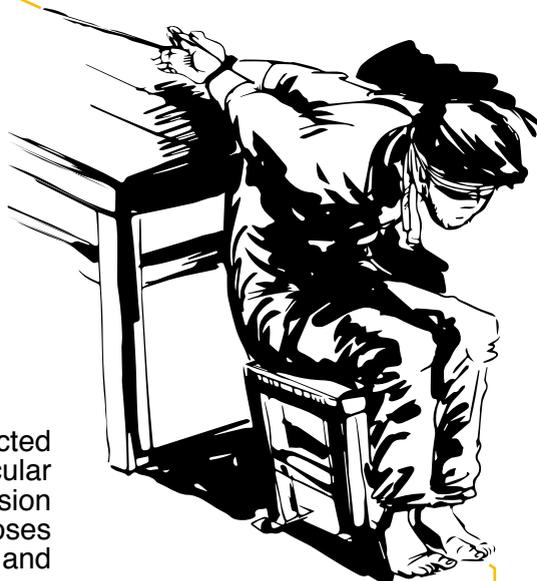
1. Find Article 3 in each of the four Geneva Conventions; Article 12 in the First and Second Geneva Conventions; Articles 17 and 18 in regard to prisoners of war; Article 32 in the Fourth Geneva Convention in regard to the protection of civilian persons in time of war; Article 75/A2 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions.

Definition of Torture, Cruel and Degrading Treatment

Article 1 of the Convention against Torture defines torture as “any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.”

In addition, UN Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment from 2004 to 2010, Manfred Nowak² added four elements for qualifying an act as torture and distinguishing it from cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment:

- **Element One:** The legal definition of torture encompasses acts and omissions that inflict severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental. This indicates that a minimum level of severity must be attained to qualify as torture.
- **Element Two:** The state is the main perpetrator in acts of torture carried out by public officials or a person acting in an official capacity. The definition stands whether or not law enforcement agents carried out the acts of torture, or consented and acquiesced acts of torture committed by private actors.
- **Element Three:** Torture must be conducted with predetermined intent to achieve a particular purpose, which is primarily extracting a confession to indict the individual under interrogation. Purposes of torture also include punishment, intimidation and coercion.



The Special Rapporteur added the powerlessness of the victim as a fourth element that is not stated in the Convention in order to distinguish between torture and cruel or inhuman treatment.

2. In 1985, the UN Human Rights Committee appointed the first Special Rapporteur on torture. The Special Rapporteur is an independent expert assigned to report on human rights around the world. The Special Rapporteur presents to the Human Rights Committee an annual comprehensive report on its various activities in regard to torture, along with recommendation to aid government in ending the use of torture. The report covers human rights in all states, whether or not the state has ratified the Convention against Torture..

Torture, Cruel and Inhumane Treatment during Arrest

Israeli soldiers carry out arrest commonly by raiding houses in the middle of the night or at the break of dawn, or dragging the detainees in the streets or along the border lines and cross points. Amid varying times and places of arrests, assaulting the detainees during arrest and all the way until arrival in detention or interrogation centers is a systematic policy carried out against all Palestinians with no regard to age, sex, health or mental state of the detainee. Addameer Documentation and Research Unit focused on visiting detainees interrogated across all interrogation centers. The unit obtained 25 affidavits on torture and mistreatment, observing methods of torture practiced in interrogation and detention centers, as well as violations in daily life affairs and incarceration cells.

During arrests, Israeli occupation forces, ranging from special units to soldiers and police officers practice all forms of repression, mass intimidation and collective punishments that entail the detainees, their family members, neighbors, and even the entire neighborhood. Such measures include searches, raids and assaults.

Israeli forces carry out arrests without informing the detainees' families of their whereabouts or the existence of arrest warrants. In addition, Israeli forces deliberately place the detainees in extreme conditions that do not reconcile with any international or humanitarian standards. Examples on that is blindfolding the detainees, binding their arms and legs in plastic cuffs, forcing them to walk long distances in extreme heat or cold temperatures, leaving them outdoors for hours, brutally battering them, cursing and humiliating them, as well as depriving them of the basic human right of relieving themselves. These practices constitute an inalienable part of a clear strategy to break down the detainee's spirit before interrogation to facilitate extraction of confessions and information during interrogation.

In the case of prisoner Sa'ad Hussam Al-Faqih, arrested in March 3rd, 2016 from Nablus, Israeli soldiers forced him to walk 200 meters with his hands bound in plastic cuffs behind his back to a military vehicle where he was brutally and painfully assaulted for 20 minutes while blindfolded. Upon arrival to Huwara detention center, an Israeli soldier suddenly hit him directly on his stomach; the severity of the attack caused him to immediately vomit on the ground.

The Israeli forces use excessive force and police dogs in arrests like in the case of Mohammad Sami Abdul Hameed Izza, born in April 1st, 1988, from Al-Izza refugee camp in Bethlehem. The soldiers released a vicious police dog on Izza; the dog

bit Izza's right elbow and tore into his hand when he attempted to push it off. The soldiers witnessed the attack without any attempt to help the detainee. Izza did not receive an appropriate treatment for his injured hand even after his arrival in the interrogation center³.

Torture, Cruel and Inhumane Treatment during Interrogation

Physical and mental torture is clearly observed and systematically practiced during interrogation, as previously mentioned in the previous research on torture, cruel and inhumane treatment.

Interrogation methods practiced against Palestinian detainees vary between what is no longer used, and what has been introduced and developed, especially with regard to the psychological torture and pressure placed on the detainees. Examples include sleep deprivation, solitary confinement, positional torture (particularly using chairs), beating, cursing, threats, as well as placing them with informants of the prison service to coerce the detainees to confess. Legally, the Israeli occupation attempts to legalize these methods through a series of military orders and laws, as well court orders. The Israeli Supreme Court decision in September 1999 deemed it illegal for the General Security Services, Shabak, to use "moderate physical pressure" on detainees during interrogation. The decision particularly referenced four methods that include positional torture for prolonged periods of times, exposure to loud music during the positional torture, sleep deprivation and violent shaking. The decision allowed the Shabak to use torture and physical stress methods in the "ticking bomb circumstances" by virtue of the Israeli law defense of necessity, which contradicts the spirit of the International Law that strictly prohibits torture.



3. See Appendix (7) – Prisoner Mohammad Samil Al-Izza's complete affidavit on his assault during arrest.

According to affidavits, testimonies, and visits to detention or police centers, the majority of the detainees that underwent interrogation have been exposed to one or more of torture methods and demeaning treatment practices, like beating, cursing, yelling, spitting, binding of arms and legs, continuous sleep deprivation, as well as forms of positional torture. The detainees also suffer from extreme conditions in the interrogation rooms and cells, like the cold temperatures in interrogation rooms, poor quality of food, small cell space, and solitary confinement for the duration of interrogation. Below we will explore the methods practiced in interrogation centers and the main violations against the prisoners.

Petah Tikva Interrogation Center

Prisoner Sa'ad Al-Faqih was cruelly interrogated for 36 days in Petah Tikva interrogation center, where he was beaten, spat at, and had his hands and feet bound. Interrogation sessions continued for prolonged periods, some of which lasted up to 18 hours in the first round of interrogation. Al-Faqih was interrogated daily, especially during the first three weeks.

Al-Faqih underwent 17 days of continuous sleep deprivation, and around 6 days of positional torture. He went on hunger strike for 6 days during interrogation protesting the cruel treatment, and demanding to exercise his right to sleep and rest.

Throughout the interrogation, Al-Faqih was prohibited from seeing his lawyer. Addameer filed a local complaint to the Inspector for Complaints against Israeli Security Agency Interrogators in the Ministry of Justice citing the assaults against Al-Faqih during arrest⁴ and interrogation. Addameer also filed a complaint to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.

4. See the case of Sa'ad Al-Faqih in the Violations during Arrest chapter

Al-Maskobiyya Interrogation Center

According to the majority of prisoners interviewed by Addameer lawyers, including those who were interrogated in Al-Maskobiyya center in Jerusalem, interrogation methods in most interrogation centers are similar. The prisoners reported having been humiliated, insulted, sleep deprived, beaten, threatened with arrest of family members, as well exposed to various forms of positional torture. Moreover, Addameer documented the “military interrogation”⁵ against prisoner Rajab Muteir⁶.

Prisoner Mohammad Majdi Izza, 21, from Bethlehem, said that Israeli interrogators threatened to arrest his entire family and torture them in front of his eyes. He added, “In some sessions, there would be five interrogators holding me from different angles at a time. For example, one would be holding me by my ears, another pulling me back by the chin, while others grabbing me by my arm or clothes. It was very painful and humiliating, particularly when they would pull my chin back as my hands were bound behind my back.”

Yazeed Al-Daddou, 23, from Beit Hanina in Jerusalem, underwent continuous sleep deprivation and positional torture (his hands were shackled behind his back to a chair – the shackles were attached to a lock at the back of the chair). The



interrogation lasted for several hours, with one session lasting up to 50 consecutive hours, leaving Al-Daddou in an extremely poor health condition. He mentioned that one method the interrogators used to pressure him was forcing him to listen to the screams of a woman who appeared to be under torture inside nearby prison cells.

5. Military interrogation refers to the use of extreme physical and psychological torture methods that are explicitly outlawed by the Israeli Supreme Court except in the cases of “ticking bombs” which exempts the interrogators of any criminal liability for torture under the necessity defense. Over many years, Addameer gathered testimonies of Palestinian prisoners stating that Israeli interrogators use extreme physical and psychological torture methods to extract confessions from detainees.

6. See Appendix (6) Prisoner Rajab Mteir’s complete affidavit

Al-Daddou described his cell as follows: A 2x2squaremeters of space with a 5-cintemeter thick mattress and a small hole functioning as a primitive toilet. The grey-walled cell has a faucet, a bright yellow light that's turned on all the time, and an air conditioning unit that expels either very cold or very hot air into the windowless room.

Asqalan (Shikma) Interrogation Center

Like in other Israeli interrogation centers, prisoners in Asqalan suffer physical and psychological torture. Prisoner Moath Faqih Shadid from Dora village in Hebron is a prime example of the use of torture and inhumane treatment by Israeli interrogators. Faqih was first interrogated inside a military vehicle. He was seated upright without any back support, while the interrogator continued to push him back into the ground; whenever he fell down, the interrogator would assault, beat, and insult him. He was beaten all around his body, with a particular targeting of his face. Faqih was also strip-searched more than once in less than an hour.

After the initial on-field interrogation, Faqih was transferred to Asqalan center where he was led directly into the interrogation rooms. He was interrogated for long hours, ranging between 9-20 hours per session, during which he was prohibited from seeing a lawyer. Faqih underwent severe beating, and positional torture on a chair (he was forced to sit with his hands shackled in a chair for 20 consecutive hours without rest – He was even brought lunch inside the interrogation room where he stayed for 5 days.) Moreover, Faqih was forced to squat and was shaken for long hours while the interrogators placed tight braces under his shackles to hide the marks of torture on his body. The interrogators used Faqih's family as a bargaining chip against him to extract confessions by threatening to arrest his family members, as well as actually arresting his mother and forcing her to attend one of his interrogation sessions.

Al-Jalameh (Kishon) Interrogation Center

Prisoner Ahmad Hussein Salah, 29, from Al-Khader village in Bethlehem, was arrested in July 3rd, 2016, and underwent a long cruel interrogation that lasted 64 days. In the first 37 days, Salah was interrogated from the early hours of the morning till 4AM the following day. After that, Salah was interrogated from morning till sundown with several interrogators present in the room. Salah was forced to sit with his hands bound in a chair and was subjected to an extreme psychological pressure accompanied with a barrage of insults and threats to arrest his family.

Around 2AM on the 30th day of interrogation, a guard accompanied Salah, who was bound and blindfolded, down to the cells. One interrogator then pushed Salah over the stairs (10 steps); three guards hit the alarm and proceeded to beat him. Salah was then placed standing up in a cell with each hand and both legs shackled to the wall. The interrogators kept Salah in this position for two days, only untying him to go to the bathroom, eat, and scarcely allowing him to rest in a chair.

Detention of Children ... A Systematic Policy





"I was in Al-Maskobiyya for 16 days. There were six children in the same room. The living conditions and the food were of very poor quality. I was not allowed any visits for the whole time I was there."

Child Oday Derbas, 15, from Issawiya village.

Israeli forces regularly target children for their vulnerability and susceptibility to suffering. The ramifications of targeting them exceed the children themselves to encompass the future of the entire Palestinian society.

For years, Addameer documented the violations against Palestinian children, and observed the comprehensive details, conditions, and extent of arrest and detention. According to prison visits and the children's affidavits, Israeli soldiers did not hesitate to use excessive force when arresting children and kidnapping them without informing their parents of their location. Israeli forces also raid the children's houses without arrest warrants in the middle of the night to terrorize them and their parents. The children were humiliated, insulted, cursed, and threatened with sexual assaults, on top of being kept outdoors for hours without any regard to their health or extreme weather conditions. Most of the children were battered with rifle butts all over their bodies, which caused bone fractures, loss of eye sight, and other forms of physical injuries. Interrogators use the same interrogation methods with children as adults, with Palestinian children facing beating, cursing, threats of arresting family members, and empty promises of deals to pressure them.

Child Oday Derbas, 15, from Issawiya village in Jerusalem detailed his arrest and the assault against him during his transfer to the interrogation center:

"I was arrested on Tuesday April 20th, 2016 and was transferred in a military jeep. Three or four soldiers attacked me while I was on the ground. They started beating me; one of them hit me with his rifle on my back, while the others were hitting and kicking me all around my body, focusing on my legs. The beating continued for around four minutes, and then they forced me on my knees on the ground. I was left in that position for three hours, during which they beat me more than once. The soldiers would hit me on my neck every time they pass by me."

Yazan Abu Asab, 14, shares a similar story to Oday and other arrested Palestinian children. Abu Asab was arrested around 4AM on January 28th, 2016, following a violent knocking on his family's front door. He was terrorized and left outdoors in extremely cold weather without any regard to his age, psychological condition or other factors.

Israeli soldiers did not take into account the special condition of child prisoner Jihad Nidal Elayan, 16, who was suffering from a bullet wound in his left foot when he was arrested on October 31st, 2016. Elayan suffered several fractures in his foot, and had to use a cane. Upon his arrest, Israeli soldiers forced him out



of his house and proceeded to brutally hit him on his injured foot, as well as hit him with rifle butts on his shoulder, and punching him in the face and all over his body. Elayan described the beatings as very painful, especially in his medical condition. He was taken to a military jeep where Israeli soldiers bound his hands, blindfolded him, laid him down on his back on the jeep's floor and started beating him with their hands and legs across his face and injured leg all the way to Beit El military camp. In the camp, he was shackled and placed inside a container and did not receive any medical treatment even though his injured leg started bleeding.

Children within the International Law

The International Law guarantees the right to special protection for the child's physical, mental and social development⁷, as well as states that no child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily⁸. Moreover, the International Law states that the arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time⁹. Despite that, the occupation forces continue to violate treaties ratified by the Israeli government, and fail to adhere to the standards stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Children, the Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman

7. The Second Principle of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959).

8. Article (37 – B) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

9. Article (37 – B) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

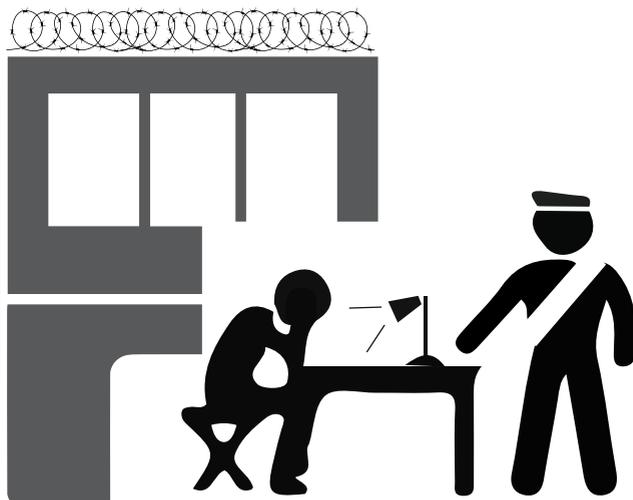
or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Israel continues to blatantly disregard all standard minimum rules for the protection of children during detention as stated in the Convention for the Rights of the Child. Article (9) of the Convention stated that any child shall be given an opportunity to participate in proceedings related to his or her detention, while Article 37 (D) guaranteed the right to promptly access legal and other appropriate assistance for children deprived of their liberty. Moreover, Article 37 (A) stressed that no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, while Article 37 (C) stated that every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In addition, Articles 2, 6, 19, 24, and 28 of the Convention obligate States Parties to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence.

Articles 1, 24, and 28 of the Convention for the Rights of the Child, as well Articles 1, 25, and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantee the child's enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of social, economic, cultural, and health rights, including the rights to education, adequate living standards, medical assistance and treatment, as well the right to grow up in a family environment.

Interrogation of Jerusalem Children in Police Stations

Affidavits collected by Addameer lawyers throughout 2016 and previous years, particularly late 2015, showcase the Israeli soldiers taking Jerusalem children upon arrest directly to police stations rather than interrogation centers. The cases were mainly found in:

- Beit Eliyahu Police Station.
- Oz Police Station.
- Al-Barid (the Post) Police Station.
- Al-Qashleh (Old City) Police Station.



Interrogation in these stations usually entails prolonged sessions, extraction of confessions, and assaults (mainly punches and hand combat). None of the children was accompanied with their parents or lawyers throughout the duration of interrogation. While some of the children were detained and interrogated for only few hours, interrogation in the police stations was intensive, and indictment-oriented. Most affidavits indicated that the children were fully strip-searched before interrogation, during which their hands and feet were shackled. Jibreel Adam Jibreel Bolala, 16, a senior high school student from the Old City of Jerusalem, told Addameer's field researcher: "My hands and feet were shackled while I was seated facing the wall on a plastic chair. I stayed like that for about 3 hours."

Ali Ferawi, 16, a senior high school student, talked about his interrogation in Al-Qashleh police station, saying: "the interrogator in the police station started screaming and banging the desk. He threatened to throw me in jail for a long time if I did not confess."

Indicators and Characteristics of Arrested Children¹⁰

From scientific and developmental perspectives, experts in child trauma psychology believe that the arrest, interrogation, and humiliation experience is highly dangerous and traumatizing to a child. The trauma can alter the child's behavior in what can be characterized with agitation, over reaction, rebellion, or indifference to surroundings. Traumatic experiences in the early stages of a child's life (particularly during childhood and adolescence) increase the risk of psychological and behavioral disorders during adulthood¹¹.

Statistics on child arrests and interrogation showcase that Israeli forces target children in formative years as arrests mainly target adolescents. Psychologists in the Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture point out that a child's balanced character forms during adolescence. However, the experience of arrest results in the child losing his trust and protection sources, as well being pulled away from his family. Thus the experience disrupts the character formation process and alienates the child from his family and society.

The age group of the targeted children shows that the child's educational process is interrupted at a critical stage with the majority of them having finished primary school and on their way to the final stages of secondary school. Arrest, interrogation, or house arrest – even for several months- can damage beyond

10. Interview with Wissam Sehweil from the Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Torture

11. Previous reference

repair years' worth of studies. The Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Torture observed that the majority of these children drop out before they finish their secondary education.

Children are among the weak and marginalized groups, and are considered the most vulnerable to torture and degrading treatment. Trauma among children leaves short and long term effects for a number of factors, including¹²:

First . **Unexpectedness**

Torture is one cause of trauma, and perhaps the most complicated. Psychological trauma results from an unexpected, sudden extreme event outside the realm of the normal human experience, resulting in certain reactions and symptoms. Trauma symptoms can be temporary, or can escalate into chronic physical symptoms.



Second. **Personal Factors**

These factors relate to gender, age, and level of education. A child lacks enough experience and expertise to cope with traumatic events, thus the children are most vulnerable to leading questions and the various interrogation methods. The children are also more prone to manipulation and deceit than adults. Neuropsychology research indicates differences among children, adolescents, and adults in levels of maturity and cognitive abilities, particularly with regards to decision-making since the process of making decisions is highly susceptible to various psychological, analytical, and cognitive factors.

12. Previous reference

Third. Tendency to believe figures of authority

In ordinary circumstances, children and adolescents operate primarily within the authority of dominating figures (usually the father, teacher, or police officer). Given the patriarchal nature of society, children and adolescents are inclined to follow the father, family, or clan. As a result of the extraordinary circumstance of interrogation, the targeted group lacks the freewill to defy instructions and demands, or resist coercion.

Detention of Women and Female Minors





Palestinian women are not excluded from the Israeli arrests and assaults with little regard shown to their health, psychological and social conditions. Arrests targeted women of all social backgrounds, including mothers, members of the Parliament, doctors, university students, and minor school students. The numbers of arrested women in 2015 were close to 2016; in 2015 around 106 women and female minors were arrested in comparison to 164 women, 79 of whom from Jerusalem, in 2016. By the end of 2016, the number of women prisoners was 53, including 11 minors and 14 women from Jerusalem. Three Palestinian women were placed under administrative detention. The Israeli Prison Service opened sections in Damon and Sharon prisons in 2015 to accommodate the increasing number of women prisoners. The numbers are the highest since Wafa' Al-Ahrar prison exchange deal between the Israeli government and Hamas in October 18th 2011.

Arrest Conditions of Palestinian Women Prisoners

Addameer Research and Documentation Unit carried out 27 visits to women prisoners, documenting the facets of suffering they experience in prisons and detention centers. The women suffer extreme and inhumane conditions that do not take into consideration the prisoner's right to physical well-being and privacy. Israeli forces continue to violate the rights of Palestinian women prisoners and detainees in breach of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhumane or Degrading Treatment, as well as the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). Addameer documented numerous violations carried out by the Israeli forces, interrogators, and medical staff against women prisoners and detainees in prisons, detention and interrogation centers. The prisoners informed Addameer lawyers that they are deprived of their basic rights, including health services, food, and water. The prisoners also reported the use of strip search as a disciplinary measure, the unhygienic detention conditions, as well as the physical and mental assaults. The inhumane treatment and detention conditions leave the women prisoners with long term health, mental, and psychological damages.

Upon arrival in interrogation or detention centers, Palestinian women prisoners are denied the right to know causes of arrest, or their rights during detention. They are usually denied access to legal aid while being detained for days and months in interrogation, facing various methods of torture and mistreatment that cause severe physical and psychological suffering. Methods of interrogation include prolonged isolation from the outside world, inhumane arrest conditions, the use of blindfolds and hand bindings, as well as sleep, food, and water deprivation. The women also suffer from injuries during arrest and medical negligence while being deprived from using the bathroom for long periods of time, as well from changing their clothes for days or weeks at end. Moreover, women prisoners suffer from positional torture, yelling, cursing, and sexual harassment.

Prisoner S. A. narrates her experience in Al-Maskobiyya interrogation center, where she suffered positional torture, yelling, cursing, sleep deprivation, as well prolonged interrogation sessions, especially late at night in violation of the law. She received death threats and threats of arresting her family members, whilst she was denied access to a lawyer for 18 days:

“When interrogation was over for that day, the interrogator “Reno” told me he will stay with me throughout the night, and then proceeded to bind my hands behind my back to shackles fixed to the chair. That lasted from 22.00PM to 4.30AM, after which they led me back to my cell for about three hours before I was back in interrogation. During the late-night positional torture with my hands tied to the chair, the interrogator would scream at me or slam the table whenever I closed my eyes. “Reno” would interrogate me throughout the night and I would then be taken back to the cell for two or three hours before the whole process starts over. I would spend my days in interrogation, and my nights tied to a chair while being interrogated as well.

S. A. speaks of sexual harassment at the hands of the interrogators:

During interrogation, I was constantly yelled at and cursed. The interrogators would approach me from three directions and leave no distance between me and them; if I pulled my head back or leaned towards left or right, they would get closer and closer. This lasted for about an hour before I was transferred to a regular interrogation room with interrogator “Saji” who then started a whole new interrogation. I spent that night tied to a chair as well. Two days later, I was given another polygraph test accompanied with yelling and cursing from 22.30 to 23.00 before I was sent back to “Saji” and then back to my cell. The following day saw the same pattern of interrogation from morning till night with short intervals of break. At night I would be subjected to positional torture along the interrogation, and sent back to my cell for three hours before the interrogation cycle proceeds again.”

Three Women Prisoners Under Administrative Detention in 2016

In 2016, the Israeli military commander of the West Bank issued administration detention orders against three women: Su’ad Izreiqat from Hebron, who was released in June 2016, Sana’ Abu Sneineh from Hebron, who was released in August 2016, and Sabah Fer’oun who is still under administrative detention as she was issued three orders of detention.

Prisoner Sabah Fer'oun, 35, from Al-Eizariya town east of Jerusalem.

Around 3AM on the morning of September 16th, 2016, an Israeli military unit raided Fer'oun's house and proceeded to viciously search the house. The soldiers locked her children alone in a room, while a female soldier strip searched her. The soldiers informed Fer'oun that there is an arrest warrant against her, and led her away from her house without allowing her to say goodbye to her children. She was blindfolded, handcuffed behind her back, and taken to Etzion detention center near Hebron where she was searched more than once by female soldiers. Fer'oun remained in handcuffs until 8AM under the guard of a male and two female soldiers. She was then transferred to Ofer prison where she was interrogated for three hours; she denied all allegations against her. Fer'oun was later transferred to Sharon prison for women political prisoners and she is currently held in Damon prison.

Administrative Detention

A court session before military judge Rafael Yamini on October 31st, 2016 upheld the administrative detention order in full duration against Fer'oun. The Israeli military prosecution demanded Fer'oun's detention from October 26th, 2016 to February 25th, 2017 claiming that she poses a major threat to the regional security.

This is Fer'oun's second administrative detention order.

She was issued a 6-month detention order from June 19th, 2016 to December 18th, 2016, which was later reduced in court to three months. The Israeli prosecution appealed the reduced sentence, and the court of appeals reinstated the sentence at four months.

The Israeli prosecution claimed that Fer'oun was involved in "hostile terrorist activities" which if not stopped could cause severe damages, and that she



continues to pose a threat to the public and regional security. Nonetheless, the prosecution failed to clarify the nature of the alleged activities, or the time and place of her involvement under the pretext of classified information.

In return, Fer'oun's lawyer affirmed that all material against her is rendered irrelevant taking into consideration that at the time of her arrest, the general atmosphere witnessed a noticeable increase in arrests, clashes, and incitement. Nonetheless, the current atmosphere allows for the release of the detainees while taking into consideration their families that were left behind. He stressed that Fer'oun has a clean record with no security or criminal priors, and demanded her return to her children and family.

Nevertheless, the military judge upheld the full sentence of the administrative detention, claiming that he had viewed the classified material presented by the prosecution, and alleging that Fer'oun is responsible for dangerous terrorist activities. The judge stated that detention is the only way to face the threat that is Fer'oun, adding that her release under the current conditions poses a threat to the state security of Israel.

The case of Fer'oun showcases how administrative detention is arbitrarily used against Palestinian prisoners and detainees, without providing proof for any of the alleged charges, or seriously investigating the sources of the undisclosed classified material later used as the basis for the arrest. The Geneva Fourth Convention and other international standard minimum rules of fair trial proceedings denied the use of administrative detention as a replacement of a fair trial. Thus the use of administrative detention as conducted by the Israeli forces is arbitrary and in violation of international laws, amounting to a war crime and a form of psychological torture.



Family

Prisoner Sabah Fer'oun is married to Issa Fer'oun, and a mother to four children: Abdul Razeq, 15, Alaa', 14, Tala, 10, and Leen, 5; all of whom are enrolled in school. Sabah is missed as a wife and a mother, while her family suffers from not knowing why she was arrested or when she will be released.

Deterrent Sentences against Women Prisoners

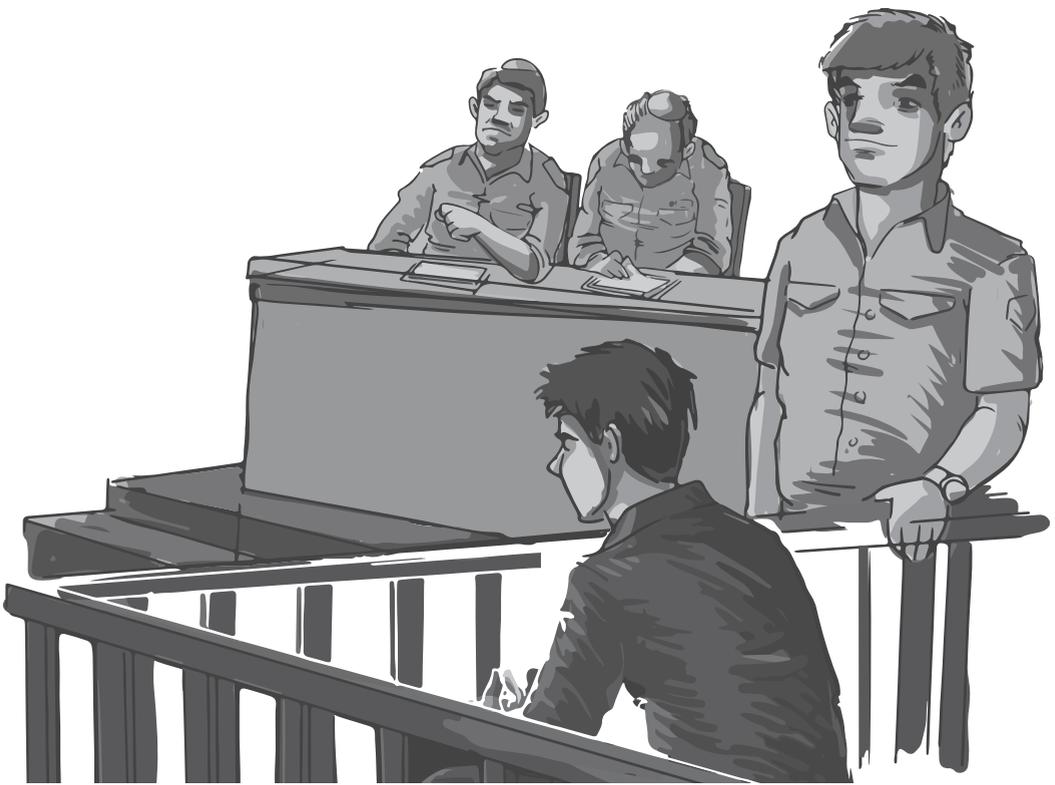
Palestinian women prisoners are denied their right to a fair trial as witnessed with unjust, deterrent sentences against them in 2016. High sentences are an integral part of the Israeli policy of oppression, revenge, and mass punishment aiming to terrorize Palestinian women and deter them from participating in the resistance movement. The Israeli Central Court in Jerusalem sentenced the injured minor girl Nourhan Ibraheem Awwad, 17, from Qalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem, to 13.5 years of actual jail time and a NIS30,000 fine following her conviction of a stabbing attack a year earlier. The same court sentenced minor Marah Bakir, 17, from Jerusalem to 8 years in prison.



The Central Court in Jerusalem also sentenced prisoner Israa' Riyad Ja'abis, 32, from Jerusalem, to 11 years after charging her with attempted murder following the explosion of a gas cylinder in her car near a military checkpoint that left her with first degree burns. Meanwhile, Ofer military court sentenced prisoner Maysoon Mousa, 22, from Bethlehem to 15 years of actual jail time. Mousa was arrested in June 2015 and charged with stabbing a soldier.

Guarantees of a Fair Trial





Racist Nature of Israeli Laws and Selectiveness in Application

The years 2015 and 2016 were prime examples of Israel's unified, systematic policy carried out by all branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial. Upon a closer look, we find the policy to be comprehensive and directed to achieve the key goal of instating an apartheid, racist system against Palestinian men, women, and children. The government also aims to pass legislations in reaction to current events or individual cases. In 2016, the Israeli Knesset continued to pass racist bills and legislations that were initially presented in 2014 and 2015, including the stone throwers law, the amended version of the Youth Law (Trials, Punishment, and Modes of Treatment), the force feeding bill, and several other racist bills¹³.

On June 15th, 2016, the Israeli Knesset passed in third reading the so-called "Counterterrorism Bill" which aims to vastly strengthen punishments against those involved in resistance against the occupation. The new expanded bill contained hundreds of articles and rulings in over 100 pages that broaden the definition of terrorism, thus providing the Israeli authorities with new tools of enforcement. The bill also instated several emergency laws from the British Mandate era, as well temporary provisions that aim to oppress acts of resistance by Palestinians

13. For more details on the 2015 legislations, find the Violations Report p.30-p.34

living in the territories occupied in 1948, and limit their support of Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip¹⁴. On November 14th, 2016, the Israeli Knesset passed amendment 8 on the Criminal Proceedings Law in regard to detainees suspected of security offences. According to the amendment, the Israeli intelligence agency and police are exempted of the obligated audio/video documentation of interrogation with Palestinian detainees charged with security offences. The bill was first passed in 2006 as part of provisions that exempted the obligation to videotape face-forward a suspect of security offences during the interrogation process. Following that, the bill was approved in amendment 7 in 2015 and amendment 8 in 2016¹⁵.

2016 Amendment 22 on Youth Law (Trials, Punishment, and Modes of Treatment) / 1971

The passing of this amendment is among the most dangerous escalatory measures of the Israeli Knesset targeting Palestinian children. In November 2016, the Knesset passed a bill allowing actual jail time of minor children under the age of 14 who were convicted of murder, manslaughter, or attempted murder according to the Israeli penal code¹⁶. The provision, which went in effect for three years, allows the court to detain a child in a secure facility until they reach 14 years of age, when he or she will serve their sentence of actual jail time.

Article 24-A of the Youth Law (Trials, Punishment, and Modes of Treatment) was amended to allow sentences of actual jail time against children under the age of 14. According to the amendment, the court can sentence minors as young as 12 with actual jail time to be served after they reach 14. The new law allows Israeli judges to issue actual jail time sentences against minors convicted with murder, attempted murder, or manslaughter. If a child under the age of 14 is sentenced, he or she will remain in a secure facility until they become 14, when he or she will be transferred to prison to serve the sentence. The law stands in violation of the international law that obligates juvenile justice systems to protect the children from violence, promote rehabilitation, and facilitate social integration rather than imposing punishments of this kind.

14. Adalah- the Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel. Find link: <https://www.adalah.org/ar/law/view/605>

15. Criminal Proceedings Law (Detainees Suspected of Security Offences) was passed in 2002. To read the full bill in Hebrew, find link https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/Law01/999_542.htm

16. See Articles 298, 300, and 305 of the Israeli Penal Code 1977.



Case of child Mahmoud Abu Isba'

Judges: Yorum Noam, Rafka Fledman, and Mosheh Baraam.

Court: Special Child Court/ Central Court in Jerusalem.

- Date of Birth: December 27th, 1997
- Date of Arrest: February 22nd, 2015
- Place of Residence: Birzeit town, Ramallah
- Charge: Attempted murder under item 305 (1), and attempted infliction of harm under item 323 of the penal code.



Sentence: **18** years of actual jail time – 15 months suspended - one million NIS in compensation.

The findings of the social worker came to the advantage of Abu Isbaa', which by law requires the judge to take into consideration the status, conditions, and age of the child when the event in question took place. Nonetheless, the judge disregarded all of the above, and issued a statement that constitutes conclusive evidence on the racist nature of court rulings. The statement also showcased how rulings are linked to nationalistic aspects and current conditions which further the mass punishment policy. The judge's statement included:

The crime committed here is dangerous and carried out by the defendant out of nationalistic hatred. The judge also believes that the recent increase in stabbing attacks and escalations demand an accompanied escalation in retribution.

Case of child Mohammad Taha

Judges: Yorum Noam, Rafka Fledman, and Mosheh Baraam.

Court: Special Child Court/ Central Court in Jerusalem.

Date of Birth: June 22nd, 2001

Date of Arrest: January 30th, 2016

Place of Residence: Shuafat

Charge: Attempted murder under item 305 (1), and position of a knife under item of 186 (A) of the penal code.



Sentence: **11** years of actual jail time starting January 30th, 2016 – Two years suspended – NIS 50,000 in compensation.

Following an interview with Taha, the social worker's report came in his advantage, pointing out his young age and explaining the social, developmental, and health conditions of Taha and his family who live in a refugee camp. However, the judge disregarded all of the factors in violation of the abovementioned law. The sentence stated that "despite the social conditions of the defendant and his young age, he did not show remorse for his crime. Therefore, we approve the suggested sentence duration."

Case of child Munther Ibn Talal Khalil

Judges: Yorum Noam, Rafka Fledman, and Mosheh Baraam.

Court: Special Child Court/ Central Court in Jerusalem.

- Date of Birth: October 6th, 1999.
- Date of Arrest: January 30th, 2016.
- Charge: Attempted murder under item 305 (1), and position of a knife under item of 186 (A) of the penal code.



Sentence: **11** years of actual jail time starting January 30th, 2016 – Two years suspended – NIS 50,000 in compensation.

According to an interview with a social worker on July 12th, 2016, Khalil is 16 years and nine months old, illiterate, and the eldest son of a Muslim family of seven from Shuafat refugee camp. The interview also pointed out that Khalil's parents suffer complicated health issues and were not present during his upbringing. The defendant also showed remorse for his actions, but he is terrified of the sentence.

While lack of remorse was the argument used by the judges to justify the high sentence against Mohammad Taha, Khalil's remorse was not factored in his sentencing. Both Khalil and Taha received the same sentence.

Reinstating Sentences and Arbitrary Arrest of Freed Prisoners

Prisoner Nael Al-Barghouthi

Date of Birth: October 23rd, 1957

Barghouthi was arrested for the first time at the age of 20 in April 1978. He was released as part of the Wafa' Al-Ahrar prisoner exchange deal in 2011. In 2014, the Israeli forces re-arrested Barghouthi, who was 58 at the time, in a mass arrest campaign backed by the military order 1651 (2009) which allows the re-arrest of prisoners and detainees that were previously freed in part of prisoner exchange deals based on "classified information." Barghouthi has spent more than 36 years in Israeli prisons, and has been banned from visits from family members and his wife Iman Nafe', a free prisoner whom Barghouthi met during his incarceration, under the pretext of security reasons. On May 15th, 2015, the court rejected the prosecution's request to reinstate his prior life sentence. However, the court sentenced him with 30 months of actual jail time based on "classified information."

Barghouthi has not been released after serving the 30 month sentence because the court at the time did not issue a decision in response to the prosecution's appeal to reinstate the original life time and 18-year sentence. On February 22nd, 2017, Ofer military court reinstated Barghouthi's sentence; a vengeful, unjust, stark violation of international charters.

Article 186 of Military Order 1651

Article 186 of Military Order 1651 was amended in 2009, allowing for the re-arrest of Palestinian prisoners who had been released as part of a prisoner exchange to serve the remainder of their original sentences by the instructions of a special Israeli military committee. The re-arrests are based on "classified information" that is not disclosed to the prisoner or his lawyer. Article 186 grants the military committee the power to revoke previously granted amnesties to the freed prisoners.

Since 2011, around 60 prisoners along with dozens of prisoners freed in part of the 2011 Wafa Al-Ahrar prison exchange deal were subjected to arbitrary arrests under article 186 and currently serve sentences in Israeli prisons. The majority of these detainees were ordered to serve the remainder of their previous sentences.

While documenting dozens of arrests and incarceration cases under article 186, Addameer strongly believes that the military order article violates international standard minimum rules and guarantees of fair trial, in particular for basing the decision to reinstate previous sentences of freed prisoners on classified information. The pretext of classified information denies the prisoner of his right to a just defense- a right guaranteed in all international charters-, as well as obstructs his lawyer of accessing information essential for the defense.

Addameer lodged an urgent appeal to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, deeming Barghouthi's re-arrest as arbitrary under categories I and III of the group's Methods of Work¹⁷. The appeal also addressed the denial of Barghouthi's right to fair trial under Article 14 of the International Convent on Civil and Political Rights.

17. Category I of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention criteria includes: "When it is clearly impossible to invoke any legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty (as when a person is kept in detention after the completion of his sentence or despite an amnesty law applicable to him)." Category III includes: "When the total or partial non-observance of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned, is of such gravity as to give the deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character -UN OHCHR

Administrative Detention: A Vindictive Tool

Prisoner Shaher Al-Ra'i

Administrative detention has become one of the key mass punishment policies the Israeli occupation uses against the Palestinian individual, amounting to a form of psychological torture against the prisoners and their families.

Prisoner Al-Ra'i, 46, from Qalqilya, was arrested on June 3rd, 2015, and was sentenced to six months of administrative detention. The detention order has been renewed repeatedly ever since.



On the morning of October 25th, 2016, Al-Ra'i was informed that he is scheduled to be released that day from Naqab prison. He proceeded to collect his personal belongings and saying his farewell to his fellow prisoners before leaving the prison section to complete the release procedures. However, once he arrived at the prison gate, Al-Ra'i was informed that his administrative detention order was renewed for the third time, shattering the illusion of freedom that was within his reach for mere hours.

Al-Ra'i's wife, Manal told prisoners' rights organizations that the family received news of the renewal on their way to greet him near Al-Thahrea checkpoint in Hebron. She added that the family was shocked to hear the news after waiting for his release for a year, noting that her son Kan'an, 5, has not stopped crying since he received the news.

Al-Ra'i spent close to 20 years behind bars and being chased by the Israeli authorities. "We got married 25 years ago, but in reality we have only spent five years together," noted his wife. The arrests started in the late eighties; he has been arrested 7 times and issued three administrative detention orders, during which he suffered cruel interrogations. Al-Ra'i was wanted for 7 years, during which he and his family suffered from the extensive Israeli chases targeting him.

Conditions in Israeli Prisons



Torture and humiliation is not limited to arrest and interrogation, but bleeds into life in detention within the daily practices carried out against the prisoners by the Israeli Prison Services, jailers, as well IPS and military special units. In 2016, around 7000 prisoners were held in 19 prisons, where prisoners usually suffer from over crowdedness and lack of life necessities. Prison clinics, if there are any, lack basic health care necessities which aggravates the suffering of the prisoners in violation of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and occasionally, the prison regulations themselves. Moreover, prisoners suffer from limited space, inadequate ventilation, as well infestations of insects and fungus which causes various skin diseases among the prison population. Prisoners also suffer from expensive cantina (prison shop) prices and the prison administration stalling in responding to the prisoners' demands. Hundreds of families are banned from their internationally-guaranteed right to visit their imprisoned relatives under security bans which prohibit them from entering the occupied Palestinian territories in 1948. The visitation ban violates Article 49 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention which strictly prohibits the individual or mass forcible transfers of prisoners, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power. Family members that are allowed visitation suffer from harassment, inspections, and humiliation.

Major events in relation to prisons in 2016 included brutal and arbitrary raids, as well as the ongoing physical and mental medical negligence which recently led to the death of another prisoner behind bars. Moreover, prisoners suffered humiliating and inhumane conditions in the prison transfer vehicle. Addameer worked extensively to collect live testimonies from dozens of prisoners on torture in transfer vehicles.



Prisoners' Transport Vehicle: A Journey from One Hell to Another

Israeli forces do not hesitate to use various torture and oppression methods against Palestinian prisoners. Among the brutal and cruel methods aiming to humiliate and abuse the prisoners is the transfer vehicle.

Prison transfer vehicles not only refer to the vehicles transferring prisoners from one prison to another, or to courts, clinics, and hospitals; but they are a common term representing a prolonged journey of physical and mental suffering that burdens the prisoners. Humiliation and severe conditions the prisoners suffer in the vehicle manifest in denial of basic human needs of food, water, and bathroom facilities which in return falls under the broad definition of torture. All prisoners suffer during prison transfer without any regard to age, gender, health or mental conditions. Nachshon, a special IPS unit, is responsible of transferring prisoners under the guidance of the prison administration, the military, police, and national security agencies¹⁸. Prisoners' descriptions of the transfer vehicles vary; the small vehicle is around 1.5x0.5 meters in size with leather chairs where prisoners sit across from each other. The bigger transfer vehicles include a 50x80 centimeter cell containing narrow metal seats with disproportionate measurements that force the prisoners into an angled seating position for lack of appropriate space, while the narrow width of the cell does not allow for movement.

18. For more details on Nachshon unit, find Addameer's publication "Aggression by Special Units of the Israeli Prison Service against Prisoners and Detainees during Transfer and Raids" (2013) linked below:

http://www.addameer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Natshon_Metseda.pdf

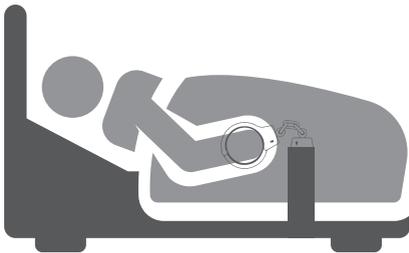
Medical Negligence of Prisoners

Prisoner Ibraheem Abdul Razeq Bayadseh, 57, explained that despite suffering several illnesses and undergoing a surgery less than two days prior, he was transferred to Beersheba prison and then to Ramon prison which caused his surgery wounds to reopen. Bayadseh did not receive any medical treatment during transfer. In addition, injured female minor prisoner Natali Shoukha, 15, held in Sharon prison described the conditions of her transfer: “Initially, a female Nachshon agent asked me to undress in order to conduct a strip search. It was difficult for me to undress on my own due to my recent injury as I was hit with a bullet in my right shoulder. She forced me to take off my clothes and shoes on my own, which was excruciating without help. The Nahashon agent prohibited my fellow detainee Tasnim Halabi when she tried to help me.”



The transfer process lasts between 4-7 hours in average, and requires the same time upon return. Sometimes, the trip can last several days, during which the prisoner is usually handcuffed with his feet shackled to a 50-centimeter metal chain. All bindings, whether metal or plastic, are placed directly on the skin beneath clothing. Soldiers intentionally place bindings on top of wounds or surgery incisions as in the case of injured prisoner Natali Shoukha who spoke of her experience in the transfer vehicle: “After I was searched, my legs were shackled but when the soldier wanted to handcuff me, I told her she can not because I was injured and in excruciating pain. She did not care and even tightened the cuffs on my injured hand.” Nachshon agents also continuously assault the prisoners with severe beating, cursing, and taunting throughout the transfer.

Suffering in the prison transfer vehicle exceeds what has been mentioned above to include denial of access to basic necessities like food and water which are not provided whatsoever during the transfer with the occasional exception of water. Prisoner Majed Fahmi Abu Qumiz, 39, currently held in Ramon prison, says that over ten years and dozens of prison transfers, he was only served food twice in the prison vehicle, once in 2008/2009 and another time in 2016 when the prisoners demanded food due to the extreme conditions in the vehicle but were only served cucumber and yogurt.



Relieving One's Self/No Bathroom Facilities:

In addition to lack of bathroom facilities in the vehicle, Nachshon agents mostly do not allow the prisoners out of the vehicle to relieve themselves. Prisoners were forced to relieve themselves in empty bottles in the vehicle under extreme conditions. Consequently, the prisoners had to withhold eating or drinking hours before the transfer out of fear of having to use the bathroom. The basic right of relieving one's self became a nightmare and a hellish suffering for the prisoners who are stuck for hours at end in the transfer vehicle.

Providing Sheets, Blankets, and Basic Necessities:

The prisoners are not allowed to bring any blankets or coverings in the vehicle even during extreme weather conditions in winter or for medical considerations. The prisoners are also forced to sit on metal chairs that are stripped of any covering. Prisoner Ibraheem Biadseh 57, currently held in Ramon prison, said that even though he suffers from chronic back pains due to a herniated disc, he was not allowed to take a pillow or a cushion to relieve his pain. Prisoners' affidavits obtained by Addameer Documentation Unit noted the poor ventilation in the vehicle since the Nachshon agents deliberately close all windows and ventilation ducts. Several prisoners testified that the vehicle windows were boarded up with a removable metal sheet, but they were never opened. The prisoners are not allowed to exit the vehicle for a break despite consecutive hours spent in inhumane conditions.

Due to the brutal suffering during transfers, many prisoners chose to relinquish their medical tests and court testimonies, or even withdraw complaints against the prison administration to avoid the exhaustion and humiliation of the transfer. One example is prisoner Majed Abu Qumiz who canceled two medical checkups in 2014 to avoid the severe conditions of the transfer despite the fact that he suffers from back pains, hemorrhoids, and stomachache; all of which required him to lie on his back which was not allowed in the transfer vehicle.

Medical Negligence of Prisoners

Medical negligence is a long standing Israeli policy used as a vindictive tool against Palestinian prisoners and their families, in stark violation of international laws and conventions, especially Articles 76, 85, 91, and 92 of the Geneva Fourth Convention. The articles state that all prisoners and detainees shall receive the medical attention required by their state of health, be provided with adequate infirmaries, and accommodated with every possible health safeguard conditions. The occupation systematically influences the physical health of prisoners by the use of torture that leaves prisoners with severe injuries and illnesses, as well as the deliberate medical neglect seeing that the occupation stalls in providing treatment and settles for minimal medical care. Addameer staff documented 24 medical conditions during its visits to prison, and referred 15 cases to Physicians for Human Rights and other organizations. Moreover, Addameer repeatedly contacted numerous prisons on availability of medical treatment.

Most prisoners receive medical treatment in prison clinics or are transferred to the Ramleh prison hospital that does not meet the minimum standards of medical care. Prisoner Mahmoud Hreibat, speaking on behalf of the prisoners in Ramleh prison hospital, detailed accounts of the day-to-day life and the grave dereliction of the Israeli Prison Service and medical staff. Hreibat stated that there are 19 prisoners, either ill or injured, in serious conditions in the hospital where he, alongside prisoner Iyad Radwan, takes care of their daily needs. Hreibat and Radwan sometimes provide medical care by administering first aid, changing wound dressing, as well as aiding the prisoners in taking a shower, using the bathroom, and walking. Overall, Hreibat and Radwan perform 80% of the prison service's duties in caring for the injured and ill prisoners. Hreibat noted that many prisoners are discharged early from the clinic due to the large number of ill or injured prisoners¹⁹.

Child prisoner Khaled Mohammad Khaled Thawabteh, born in April 15th, 2000, is a prime example of the medical negligence policy inside Israeli prisons. Thawabteh was arrested in July 4th, 2016 and was punched and kicked along his back and head for half an hour during his transfer to Etzion detention center. Thawabteh suffers from a medical condition since birth which required in 9 surgeries in the large intestines until then. He was



19. Find Addameer's 2015 Violations of Palestinian Prisoners' Rights in Israeli Prisons- page 66

diagnosed with urinary obstruction and needs a surgery to clear the blockage every 4-8 weeks which if not performed will damage the kidneys. Thawabteh explained in details his condition to the doctor in Etzion, and later to the doctor in Ofer prison following his transfer. The latter promised him to perform the surgery; however by the end of 2016 Thawabteh did not receive any medical or surgical intervention. He informed Addammer lawyer that he feels an abnormal slow urine release accompanied with abdomen pains. Palestinian doctors in Hebron informed Thawabteh's family that further delay in medical treatment will result in health complications and kidney failure.

Due to grave medical negligence, illness worsens and haunts the prisoner after release, sometimes leading to fatalities among the prisoners' movement. In 2016, the death toll of prisoner martyrs rose to 210 following the death of freed prisoner Yasser Hamdouni, with around 50 of the fatalities resulting from medical negligence.

Prisoner Martyr Yasser Diab Hussein Hamdouni

Prisoner Hamdouni from Ya'bad town near Jenin was born on January 5th, 1975. He was arrested on June 19th, 2003 and was sentenced to life in prison. His father passed away while Hamdouni was behind bars.



Health Condition

Hamdouni was at the receiving end of a brutal beating by Nachshon agents in 2003, which caused chronic health complications in his left ear, on top of heart problems and shortness of breath that accompanied him through the years of his incarceration. Medical negligence and delayed treatment aggravated his medical condition. Hamdouni was transferred to Ramlah prison clinic multiple times, but he did not receive treatment in either one. On February 2015, Hamdouni underwent cardiac catheterization procedure in Afula prison hospital, but he did not receive medical follow up or checkups afterwards.

His Death

Prisoner Hamdouni passed away on September 25th, 2016 in the Israeli Soroka hospital from a heart attack while in Ramon prison. With his passing, the death toll rose to 210 including more than 50 prisoners who passed away from medical negligence.

Preliminary autopsy stated the cause of death due to hypertrophy cardiomyopathy (abnormal enlargement of the heart). Hadmouni was the victim of a systematic deliberate medical negligence as he did not receive treatment or preventative medicine.

Prison Raids ²⁰

Addameer has been following for years the prison raids across all prisons and detention centers. The Israeli Prison Service special units (Nachshon, Metsada, Dror, and Yamas) regularly carry out systematic and repeated large-scale raids on prison sections and rooms. Prisoners and detainees refer to these raids with “Qam’a” (an act of oppression) due to the humiliation and aggression accompanying the raids regardless of their goals or justifications. In addition, the raids leave behind a trail of destruction of the prisoners’ personal possessions, and confiscation of their private files.

The year 2016 witnessed around 250 prison raids, during which the prisoners’ possessions were destroyed and the prisoners were gravely assaulted and injured. Addameer documented live testimonies of prisoners and detainees on details of raids in Gilboa and Nafha prisons.

On October 9th, 2016, a large special unit attacked several sections of Gilboa prison. The raids included brutal beatings with batons, sticks, and hand combat, as well inspection of rooms which were pepper sprayed as well. The Israeli forces used unjustified excessive force punching the prisoners on the head, and spraying them with pepper spray. In the aftermath of the raid, the prisoners were deprived of basic necessities, including mattresses which were confiscated for

20. For more details on prison raids, find Addameer’s publication “Aggression by Special Units of the Israeli Prison Service against Prisoners and Detainees during Transfer and Raids” (2013) linked below:

http://www.addameer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Natshon_Metseda.pdf

several days. Injuries among the prisoners varied with head, eye, hand, and ribcage wounds. Many prisoners were also banned from visitation.

Similar events took place in Nafha prison when a large number of Israeli prison guards raided several sections in April 2016. The jailers pepper sprayed the prisoners, taunted them, beat them with batons on the head and unleashed police dogs at them. The raid resulted in the injuries of every single prisoner, some of whom were later transferred to clinics and hospitals. Following the raid, electronics were confiscated, especially from section (14), accompanied with the mass punishment of one month visitation ban against all sections.



Administrative Detention



“Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.”

Administrative detention is a procedure that allows the Israeli military to hold prisoners indefinitely without a charge or trial. Without a clear cause of arrest, the detainee and his or her lawyer are incapable of producing an effective defense. Administrative detention is usually renewed multiple times and is issued by the executive authority rather than the judicial authority, which clearly violates the principles of fair trial.

Administrative detention is an unlawful form of arbitrary arrest Israel continues to use against Palestinians in retaliation for exercising their political and civil right. Administrative detention stands in violation of the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, as well Article 78 of the Geneva Fourth Convention that allows the occupying power to take safety measures concerning protected persons; at the most, subjecting them to assigned residence or to internment only when necessary and for imperative reasons of security²¹.

Statistics and Figures on Administrative Detention in 2016

The number of administrative detainees amounted to 536 by the end of 2016. Throughout the year, 1848 administrative detention orders were issued, including 668 new ones and 1180 renewals. Addameer conducted 25 visits during which lawyers met with multiple administrative detainees at a time. The dangerous escalation in the use of administrative detention showcases the Israeli policy to exploit current political circumstances to imprison the largest possible number of Palestinians without evidence, a charge, or trial.

21. For more details on administrative detention, see Addameer’s publication ‘A Paper on Administrative Detention’ linked here: <http://www.addameer.org/ar/content>

Location	Administrative Detention Orders	New Orders	Renewed Orders
Jerusalem	20	2	
Jerusalem Suburbs	86	32	54
Hebron	575	185	390
Ramallah	336	137	199
Nablus	158	56	102
Jenin	189	83	106
Tubas	17	9	8
Qalqilya	49	12	37
Tulkarm	70	29	41
Jericho	23	5	18
Salfit	6	2	4



Hunger Strike

The open-ended hunger strike, otherwise known as “The Battle of The Empty Stomachs,” refers to the detainee’s indefinite refusal to consume any and all kinds of available food with the exception of salt and water. Detainees rarely resort to this type of hunger strike for its cruel and dangerous nature that results in extreme physical and psychological damages, which led to multiple fatalities among the prisoners’ movement.

Palestinian prisoners resorted to this final step after exhausting all other possible resisting methods, and the ongoing Israeli rejection of their demands brought forward by the prisoners’ representative committee. The prisoners consider open-ended hunger strike as a means to an end, not a goal in of itself. It is one of the key strategies prisoners use to influence the prison administration and the Israel Prison Service to obtain their basic human demands.

The history of the prisoners’ movement displays the unquestionable fact that the prisoners have never obtained any of their basic human rights and privileges inside Israeli prisons. The Battle of the Empty Stomachs is one of resistance, and willpower which can only end in freedom or martyrdom.

Individual and Mass Hunger Strikes in 2016

In 2016, around 64 prisoners went on an open-ended hunger strike. Thirty-seven of the prisoners went on the strike in protest of administrative detention, prompted by the Israeli escalation in the use of this detention policy against Palestinians, as well as its use against prisoners who served their sentences or received release orders.

The case of detainee Bilal Kayed is a prime example of the Israeli arbitrary use of administrative detention as a vindictive punitive measure that leaves the prisoners without basic guarantees and legal methods of defense. Kayed was sentenced to 14 and half years in jail (December 14th, 2001 – June 13th, 2016) and was placed in solitary confinement, which was recommended by the Israeli Security Agency Shabak from September 6th, 2015 till the end of his sentence. On the scheduled day of his release, the military commander of the West Bank issued a renewable 6-month administrative detention order against him. Kayed was immediately transferred back into solitary confinement, where he started an open-ended hunger strike on June 15th, 2016 in protest of his detention without a charge or trial²².

In addition, the Israeli Prison Service considers hunger strikes as a violation of its regulations, punishable with solitary confinement, fines, and family visitation bans.

In 2016, seven prisoners went on hunger strike in protest against solitary confinement, while 27 prisoners took the step for several other reasons including interrogation, arbitrary transfers, and continued detention of prisoners who served their sentences. In addition, prisoner Kifah Hattab went on hunger strike demanding the Israeli authorities to recognize him as a prisoner of war. On the other hand, four prisoners with high sentences went on hunger strike in protest against the Red Cross' decision to reduce the number of family visits.

22. See Appendix (5) for details on the case of prisoner Bilal Kayed



Administrative Detention of Children

The Israeli occupation dramatically increased the number of administrative detention orders issued against children in 2016. In retaliation of the popular uprising that started in October 2015, the Israeli authorities increased its use of administrative detention, which resulted in the number of children under arbitrary detention doubling in less than a year. Addameer documented the cases of 20 children under administrative detention between October 2015 and the end of 2016. Six children were arrested in October 2015 and remained in detention until 2016, while 14 new administrative detention orders were issued against children in 2016. These figures indicate the noticeable increase in the use of administrative detention, which creates a dangerous reality in which the children's future is hanging on open-ended detention orders without any guarantees of release. The policy aims to destroy the Palestinian youth, and deprive them of their right to education which violates all international conventions on children and their right to a fair trial.

Youngest Administrative Detainee in Israeli Prisons

Child Hamzeh Hammad²³

Name: Hamzeh Moayad Shukri Hammad

Date of Birth: January 20th, 2000

Place of Residence: Silwad village, Ramallah

Education: 11th grade student in Silwad High School

Date of Arrest: February 28th, 2016

Date of Release: December 2016

Prison: Ofer

Legal Status: Administrative Detainee



23. See Appendix (1) on the case of child Mohammad Amarneh

Arrest

Hammad's mother woke up at 2AM on Sunday February 28th, 2016 to the sound of an explosion that destroyed the front door of her house in Silwad village near Ramallah. Minutes later, Israeli soldiers raided the house, went into the family bedroom with guns aimed at her and her children, and asked her children Bilal and Hamzeh to get out of bed with their hands over their heads. Bilal, who is only 12, went catatonic with fear which prompted his mother to intervene to hug him and calm him down enough to leave his bed. Meanwhile, two soldiers dragged Hamzeh to another room. His mother sought out the senior Israeli officer to understand why Hamzeh was under arrest, especially since he was arrested a month prior and was interrogated before he was released without any charges filed against him. The officer then told Hamzeh's mother that he must remain in prison because his father had killed Israeli soldiers before. Hammad's father was arrested in 2003 and sentenced to 7 life sentences in prison.

Prior Arrest - Six Months Earlier

This was not Hamzeh Hammad's first arrest. He was arrested for the time in August 28th, 2015, when he was interrogated in Al-Maskobiyya center for 20 days during which he was subjected to cruel interrogation methods in order to extract information and confession. The interrogators did not take into consideration Hammad's age and minor status, which meant that he can not be subjected to any form of torture or cruel treatment in accordance with Article 37-A of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Hammad's mother said: "Hamzeh's arrest shook all of us, starting with large numbers of soldiers raiding the house, searching and ransacking its contents, and leading dogs into the house late at night. It continued with handcuffing Hamzeh and leading him out of the house, as well subjecting him to various methods of interrogation including placing him under severe psychological stress for prolonged hours. Hamzeh was interrogated with a polygraph three times, and placed in a room with informants for the Israeli interrogators. He was manipulated and promised to meet his father if he provided information."

His mother told Addameer's Documentation and Research Unit that he was beaten by jailers and interrogators while he was transferred between interrogation rooms and prison cells. One interrogator tripped him while blindfolded; when he fell to the ground, two interrogators attacked him and proceeded to punch and kick him all over his body. Following 20 days of interrogation, Hamzeh was released without any charged filed against him. Nonetheless, the experience left him with constant back pains and repeated intestinal colic due to the poor quality of food provided during interrogation.

Administrative Detention and Legal Status

Despite the previous 20-day interrogation which resulted in Hammad's release on bail without any charges filed against him, upon his second arrest the Israeli military prosecution claimed that he was involved with a banned organization, and has participated in its activities, including ones of a military nature. Consequently, Hammad was sentenced to six months of administrative detention from February 28th, 2016 to August 27th, 2016. In a court session on March 9th, 2016, despite the lack of evidence against Hammad, the Israeli judge reduced his sentence to 4 months, claiming undisclosed evidence of dangerous activities against national security incriminating him. The judge further stated that Hammad's arrest aims to neutralize a future threat against national security.

Hammad's administrative detention was later renewed twice for four months and three months respectively. Hammad was released in December 2016 after serving his sentences.

Administrative Detention of Human Rights Defenders

The Israeli occupation continued with its policy to silence the voices of human rights defenders, threatening their physical freedom in an attempt to imprison free thought and freedom of expression. Journalists, members of the Parliament, lawyers and other rights defenders are terrorized, threatened, and persecuted. Till this moment, there are 22 journalists from all around the occupied Palestinian territories in Israeli prisons, 6 of whom under administrative detention. In addition, there are 6 members of the Palestinian Parliament²⁴ in Israeli prisons; 3 of them under administrative detention and 3 arrested in 2016.

Israeli forces launched large-scale arrest campaigns against human rights defenders which included the arrest of journalist Omar Nazzal, a member of the General Secretariat of the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, and president of the Democratic Journalists Union yesterday, on April 23rd, 2016 while crossing the borders en route to participate in the European Federation of Journalists General Meeting in Bosnia. The military commander of the West Bank in Ofer issued a 4-month administrative detention order against Nazzal. Similarly, Israeli forces also arrested Addameer's media coordinator, journalist Hasan Safadi while he was crossing the borders back to Palestine on May



24. See Appendix (2): The case of imprisoned MP Mohammad Natsheh

1st, 2016. On June 9th, one day before Safadi's appointed court session on June 10th, the Israeli prosecution informed his lawyer that he could be released on a NIS2500 bail (around \$650) and a one-month travel ban. Early morning of June 10th, Safadi's parents headed to the Magistrate court and signed their son's release as a third-party guarantee, only to be surprised hours later at 1PM with a 6-month administrative detention order against their son signed by the Minister of Defense Avigdor Lieberman without a charge or trial. The order was renewed on December 8th, 2016 based on undisclosed evidence²⁵.

On October 26th, 2016, the coordinator of the Popular Campaign against the Wall and Settlements, Salah Hussein Khawaja, from Ni'lin village near Ramallah, was arrested. A large Israeli unit raided his house, ransacking its content and destroying most of the furniture. Khawaja was arrested and taken to Petah Tikva interrogation center, where he was subjected to cruel interrogation that included positional torture with his hands tied behind his back. Interrogators spat and screamed at him, as well as threatened to blackmail and recruit his son as an informant, and to ruin his son's academic career with a travel ban since he is studying abroad in Cyprus. Khawaja was also threatened with placing his wife in interrogation. He was sleep deprived and banned from meeting his lawyer for 22 days.

In an affidavit submitted to Addameer lawyer, Khawaja noted that the third week of interrogation was the hardest as he was cruelly interrogated for seven days nonstop in a very cold, dimly-lit room where he was tied to a chair in a damaging position with his hands behind his back. He was interrogated by either one or several interrogators at a time, while he was continuously sleep deprived.

Such Israeli practices hold no regard to any international standard minimum rules that guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, as well the protection of human rights defenders in order for them to operate freely and unhindered. The Israeli occupation continues to incriminate journalistic, union, and legislative efforts in an attempt to halt their role in exposing the Israeli crimes practiced daily against the Palestinian people. Such practices violate Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that guarantees everyone's right "to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work." In addition, arrest of human rights defenders is a stark violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, as well Article 19 (1) (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that guarantees everyone's right to hold opinions without interference, and freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, either orally, in writing or in print, or any other form of his choice.

25. See Appendix (3) for details on the case of prisoner Safadi

Arrest of Al-Sanabel Radio Staff Members in Hebron

On August 31st, 2016, Israeli forces raided the headquarters of Al-Sanabel radio station in Dora city in Hebron, confiscated all property and broadcast equipment, issued a 60-day closure order against the station, and arrested the entire staff:

- **Mohammad Imran – Presenter of the mid-day news segment.**
- **Hamed Al-Namoura – Sound Engineer.**
- **Ahmad Darawish – Station Manager.**
- **Nidal Amrou.**
- **Muntaser Nassar.**

The staff members were charged with incitement, support of an illegal organization (Hamas), and broadcast of information of military value. The charge sheet detailed the broadcast of inciting songs, comments inciting violence, and information on Israeli military presence in the city. Moreover, the charge sheet included all posts published on the station's Facebook page, referencing dates and public interaction that included comments, likes, and shares of any news segments, songs, or reports posted on the page.

On October 6th, 2016, a judge in Ofer's military court decided to release the detainees on bail, citing that their actions fall within their right to freedom of expression. Nonetheless, the Israeli prosecution appealed the ruling and the court ruled in favour of the prosecution to keep the staff members in detention; a decision that comes in line with the Israeli policy claiming that the recent wave of violence is the result of Palestinian incitement rather than Israeli practices. Al-Sanabel staff members remain in detention in Ofer military prison pending trial.

The charge sheet filed against the detainees violate international laws and principles that protect journalists of any form of obstruction or infringement on their duty to report on events directly and accurately, as well expose and publish violations against any protected persons. Recently, Israeli forces have been targeting Palestinians in general, and journalists in particular with stamp downs and arrests on charges of incitement on social and traditional media platforms. The Israeli military prosecution bases its decisions against Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip²⁶ in cases of incitement on Article 85 (1) and items (f) and (g) of the Israeli Emergency Defense Regulations (1945).

26. Find legal regulations on residents of Jerusalem and the Palestinian territories occupied in 1948 in Addameer's Violations of Prisoners' Human Rights in Israeli Prisons (2015) – page 40

Visitation and Field Research



Israeli forces deliberately resort to terrorizing the prisoner and his or her family since the moment of arrest. The Research and Documentation Unit documented field visits to detainees and ex-detainees who stated that Israeli forces carry out arrests in a manner aiming to terrorize the detainees and their families. Such practices include unannounced late-night house raids invading the family's privacy, accompanied with the deliberate destruction of properties. Moreover, the detainee suffers direct assaults and beatings during transfer to detention and interrogation centers, or military camps. Ultimately, arrests have become an Israeli measure of mass punishment against all Palestinians.

During 2016, the Research and Documentation Unit obtained 94 testimonies from field visits to numerous Palestinian cities, villages, and refugee camps in the West Bank and Jerusalem. The Palestinian territories in general witnessed wide-scale raids and arrest campaigns that targeted Palestinians of all ages and social backgrounds. Documented cases displayed deliberate humiliation of detainees and their families during arrests, and showcased the Israeli soldiers' oppressive practices that included beatings and use of excessive force against detainees during arrests, which took place in the streets, work place, or their houses late at night. This chapter will focus on three regions of the Palestinian territories where Addameer field researchers gathered statements and testimonies showcasing the continuous Israeli violations against the Palestinian people. The three regions are Taqqu in Bethlehem, Azzun in Qalqilya, and Beit Ummar in Hebron.

Raiding and Destroying Houses, Humiliation of Family Members

Israeli forces carry out arrests late at night, focusing on the element of surprise when raiding Palestinian houses. The raids include a sudden, hasty entrance of Israeli forces into the various rooms of the house. The majority of documented cases displayed the deliberate Israeli destruction of house content and properties, as well humiliation of family members.

Mahmoud Badwa, 26, from Azzun

“On October 27th, 2016, around 1.30 after midnight, Israeli soldiers raided our house 15 minutes after I came back home. Once I heard the soldiers’ voices around the house, I considered running away, but by that time the soldiers have surrounded the house completely. I went back inside to find a large number of Israeli soldiers inside every room. A soldier, who seemed to be the leading officer, asked for my ID and told me to sit in the living room with my family members (my mother, father, sister, and brother). Later on, they brought into the room my married brothers as well. An hour after the start of the raid, the soldiers started ransacking and destroying the house; we heard glass being shattered and couches being gutted. The officer, who introduced himself as “Sabri”, sounded angry as he called me and asked me to hand him my personal phone. I told him my phone was in the shop for repairment; he started to scream at me and punch the glass case display hard enough to break the glass panels and cause his hand to bleed. Amid the screams, he punched me on my right eye before he returned to shattering the case display. He also picked up an empty glass cup from the floor and threw it directly at me, but I managed to turn my head away; it hit the wall and shattered. When the officer punched me, I got angry and tried to shake off the two soldiers holding me in place; however they started hitting me with their rifle butts randomly across my shoulders, chest, and back. After three minutes of continuous beating, the two soldiers jumped at me and tied my hands with plastic cuffs behind my back.”

Child Amrou Za’aqiq, 17, from Beit Ummar

“On January 5th, 2016, around 3AM, I was asleep in my family house when Israeli soldiers, accompanied with members of special units, broke down the front door and raided the house. After they entered the house, a soldier who identified himself as the leading officer approached my father and asked for me by name. My father told him that they have already arrested me twice, so what do they want with me this time. When I heard my father screaming at the soldier, I got out of bed and walked towards the main entrance of the house (the balcony). That’s when several soldiers attacked me and tackled me to the ground; one of them stood over my legs to stop me from moving, while other soldiers were fighting, screaming and cursing at my father. After 15 minutes, I screamed at the soldiers ‘If you are here to arrest me, wait until I change my clothes and you can arrest me

then as you like; take me wherever you like.’ After that, several soldiers dragged me out the house and tried to tie my hands behind my back. I refused but they did it anyway; they blindfolded me before they walked me to the military vehicle. The officer asked me for my name and I refused to answer, so another soldier kicked me and pushed me inside the vehicle where I stayed for two hours. At first, the soldiers put me in a metal chair, before they forced me to sit on the vehicle floor in a small place between two seats. I was not allowed to sit in a comfortable position as they forced me to kneel on the floor with my head between my legs.”

Humiliation and Mistreatment during Arrest and in Detention Centers

Since the moment of arrest, Palestinians are subjected to various forms of torture, humiliation, and cruel treatment that vary between brutal arrests carried out late at night, to those carried out by special forces or the Arabic-speaking Mista’arvim unit. In addition, the detainees suffer humiliating treatment in transfer vehicles where they are blindfolded with their hands and legs shackled on their way to interrogation or detention centers, or military camps. Moreover, Israeli soldiers beat the detainees with hands, legs, and rifles, as well as scream and curse at them in an attempt to terrorize them. The soldiers also place the detainees in extreme conditions to exert psychological stress against them.

Assef Al-Amour, 23, from Taqqu village to the south of Bethlehem

“They [Israeli soldiers] led me outside of the house, blindfolded me, and took me to a military camp called Al-Fardis near Bethlehem. While in the military jeep, the Israeli soldiers screamed and curse profanities at me. Upon arrival in the camp, they tied my hands in front of me with plastic cuffs, led me into a big room and sat me down on a chair; I was left blindfolded and handcuffed in that position from 4AM till after midday the following day. In the camp, the soldiers would deny me access to the bathroom, and after my repeated requests, they would take me to the bathroom an hour later. I was then transferred to Etzion camp between Bethlehem and Hebron, where I was immediately taken into an interrogation room with three

interrogators who would ask me questions at the same time. Whenever I could not answer because I did not understand the question or their demands, whichever interrogator asked the question would slap me. They also beat me with their hands across my body, focusing on my abdomen; in that session I was hit around 20 times on the face, head, and stomach. After two hours, I was led out of the room for an hour before I was taken into another room



with unfamiliar four young men. A soldier then walked into the room and blindfolded us. Suddenly I heard the man next to me screaming and the sounds of dogs inside the room. At the time I was seated on the floor blindfolded and handcuffed. Moments later a dog attacked me and started shredding the clothes on my back and the skin beneath it. I tried to peek under the blindfold and saw the man next to me unconscious. The soldiers then took the dog out of the room and transferred all of us to a hospital; I still do not know which hospital we were in, or where we were. They examined me and placed wired patches hooked to a machine on my chest. After the tests, I was taken back to Etzion.”

Child Ramzi Abu Ajmiya, 16, from Dheisheh refugee camp in Bethlehem

“On September 20th, 2016 I was arrested from our house in Dheisheh camp even though I was injured from an earlier Israeli raid in the camp on August 10th, 2016. When they came to arrest me, I left the house and two soldiers were leading me down the stairs because I was too wounded to move on my own; the soldiers were hurrying and pushing me rather than helping me. I left the house barely walking and was forced to walk all the way from our house inside the camp to Solomon’s Pools. It was a very long way with uneven dirt roads; whenever I got tired the soldiers would hit me with their rifles and push me to walk faster. Meanwhile, another Israeli soldier was wounded during clashes inside the camp so the soldiers took me inside one of the houses for half an hour until they can extract the wounded soldier. After that, I continued walking till we arrived to several military jeeps. Due

to the clashes, the soldiers used me as a human shield in certain areas inside the camp. Whenever I was too tired to walk, the soldiers would painfully hit me, and they would push me around on steep, uneven dirt roads full of stones. When we arrived to the military vehicle, I was blindfolded and taken to the district coordination office where I was seated on a rock outside and guarded by two soldiers. I was left outside amid extremely cold weather for two and half hours during which multiple jeeps would arrive and leave the site. Come morning, I was transferred to Etzion detention center where I was left on the floor outside for half an hour, blindfolded and handcuffed. After that, I was taken to the caravan area where the rest of the prisoners were.”



Basil Baraghith, 19, from Beit Ummar

“Early 2016, I was in the village watching clashes that were accompanied with stun grenades and tear gas. Suddenly, I saw a number of Israeli soldiers running towards me so I took off running away from them. I jumped over a wall and two soldiers captured me and proceeded to brutally beat me, hitting me with their hands, feet, and rifles. One hit to my right side was particularly hard, resulting in residual aches for a month and a half in the area. After that, the soldiers dragged me to a military jeep and took me to Etzion detention center; there was another detained young man from the village in the jeep. We arrived in the detention center around midday, and that’s when the soldiers left us handcuffed and blindfolded in the courtyard until nightfall. Soldiers would hit us whenever they passed by us; it happened around 5 or 6 times. At 10PM, we were transferred to Kiryat Arba settlement where I was taken to a room with a police officer and an interrogator. The interrogator immediately started questioning me without the presence of a lawyer or a family member even though I was a minor at the time; he also screamed and cursed profanities at me.”

Strip Search of Women during House Raids

The year 2016 witnessed unprecedented Israeli practices against detainees and their family members during house raids. Addameer's Research and Documentation Unit documented an unprecedented policy to strip search the female relatives (whether mothers or sisters) of the detainees. This practice has been documented in Azzun village which witnessed an escalation in daily arrest and raid campaigns during the last months of 2016. The campaigns were accompanied with numerous violations during arrests without any regard to the families' privacy, particularly since bodily searches of women is a sensitive subject in the conservative Palestinian society.

Mrs. A. B. from Azzun

“Around 1AM on November 27th, 2016, I was in the house along with my family; my husband and I were asleep while my 22-year old son was watching the TV. He saw Israeli soldiers surrounding the house on our security camera feed and went to wake his older brother, 30, an ex-detainee who spent 6 years in Israeli prisons before he was released a year ago. Our son then came to wake us up; their father and I prepared ourselves for the inevitable raid. Minutes later, the soldiers knocked loudly on the door and my husband went to open it. Around 17 soldiers, including one masked male soldier and another masked female soldier leading a big dog, entered the house and asked us to gather in the guest room. We were guarded by three soldiers; two of whom had their weapons pointed at us. Five minutes later, the leading officer walked in and the soldiers started searching the house in a barbaric manner. They also destroyed furniture, including dressers, in several rooms, as well ransacked the content of the kitchen cabinets and stripped tiles in the bathroom. The soldiers went up on the roof and destroyed 20 blocks we were going to use in building a second floor. After two hours of destruction, we were taken to the family living room and two female soldiers went into the room we just vacated. They first called my 26-year old daughter into the guest room to be searched; the soldiers, accompanied with the big dog, asked her to strip down to her underwear. I was called next and searched in the same manner. The soldiers asked us to turn around while in our underwear without touching us, but it was humiliating.”

Mrs. A. R., 54, from Azzun

“On October 27th, 2016, Israeli soldiers raided our house at around 5AM. I was awake because I have been listening to them move around the house for two

hours. When the soldiers knocked on the door, my 21-year old son went to open the door for them while my daughter and I were in living room. Around 15 soldiers came in and gathered us all in the room before searching the house. Another larger unit of masked soldiers accompanied with dogs entered the house and started destroying the house. They broke everything in sight and ransacked every room they entered; they searched through the clothes in the bedrooms, and gutted out couches. Once they entered the house, they dragged my son outside the house. Half an hour later, two armed, masked female soldiers accompanied with a dog came into the room, closed the door, and asked us to strip completely. My daughter was terrified of the dog but they threatened to set the dog against us if we did not take all of our clothes off. After we stripped, the two soldiers searched us by hand and then left us to re-dress.”

Ms. S. B., 21, from Azzun

“Around 1.15AM on October 27th, 2016, Israeli military jeeps accompanied with soldiers on foot raided the village. I was in my room and heard noise around the house, so I got up and turned on the light in order to dress. A light was shined into the room from outside the house, and the soldiers asked me to turn off the light inside. I complied and left the room to find my father and mother awake. Soldiers forcefully knocked on the door, entered the house, gathered us in the guest living room at the front of the house, and went to search the rest of the rooms. One masked soldier stayed with us in the room so we could not see how many soldiers were inside the house. We started hearing shattering noise, and when we asked the soldier what was happening, he told us to “shut up.” Two hours later, an officer called my brother and asked him to open a door leading to a second balcony while another soldier pointed at me and told me that I will be searched. Immediately my father refused and argued with the soldier. A female soldier walked in and my father then accepted. I went with her into my room which was completely destroyed so there was not a place for me to stand except behind the door. The soldier asked me to take off my clothes but I asked her to close the door first because there were many soldiers around and my room was full of mirrors. She closed the door and told me to take off my veil (hijab), and then my blouse but I lifted it up instead. She screamed at me and aimed the butt of her rifle at me, so I took off my blouse under the threat of being physically hit. She asked me to strip completely but I refused, so she approached me and searched me by hand. Once she was done, she went to open the door but I asked her to wait until I finish putting my clothes on. She started asking me general questions until I was fully clothed and went back to sit with my family.”

Epilogue and Conclusions

- The report shows the widespread systematic use of physical and mental torture, as well as degrading treatment by the Israeli occupation as a repressive measure against Palestinian prisoners since the moment of arrest and throughout interrogation. In addition, the report showcases the use of “military interrogation” methods that include extreme forms of physical and psychological torture and inhumane treatment. The practices, approved by the head of the Israeli Security Agency ‘Shabak’, are banned and denounced in international law, as well violate the Israeli Supreme Court decision in 1999 on this regard. The report also indicates the use of “on-field interrogation” in 2016.
- The Israeli occupation continued to approve racist laws in 2016 in continuation of a series of racist laws and regulations passed in 2015; all of which applied selectively and randomly. The laws coincide with the Israeli systematic policies carried out by its executive, legislative, and judicial branches to implement a racist apartheid system against Palestinian men, women, and children. Moreover, the Israeli Knesset passed racist laws and legislations in response to current events or individual cases in 2016.
- The Israeli occupation does not hesitate to oppress freedom of expression, targeting internationally-protected human rights defenders in a stark violation of Article 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Moreover, the Israeli occupation incriminates political and journalistic work with 22 journalists and 6 members of the parliament arrested in 2016.
- The report highlighted the Israeli courts’ continuous practices to deprive Palestinian detainees and prisoners of fair trial guarantees. The practices included reinstating prior sentences of freed prisoners, issuing administrative detention orders against prisoners who served their sentences like the cases of freed prisoner Bilal Kayed and prisoner Shaher Al-Ra’i, as well arbitrary arrests like the case of Nael Barghouthi.

Similarly, the Israeli occupation escalated the use of administrative detention against Palestinian men, women, and children with the number of administrative detainees amounting to 563 by the end of 2016.

- A number of prisoners went on individual hunger strike, an inalienable right of all prisoners, in protest of administrative detention, solitary confinement, visitation bans and others. A number of prisoners went on hunger strike in solidarity with prisoner Bilal Kayed.
- The report shows the worsening conditions of Palestinian prisons in 2016 which included repeated raids on various prison sections and the entailing mass punishments against prisoners, as well medical negligence which resulted in the death of prisoner Yasser Hamdouneh. The Israeli occupation continues to violate international conventions and norms with the use of solitary confinement in an attempt to scatter the prisoners' resistance efforts and weaken and prisoners' movement.
- The report exposes the systematic torture and mistreatment against prisoners in transfer vehicles on their way to another prison, court, or medical facilities. The prisoners are deliberately subjected to extreme conditions that deprive them of basic human rights while the Israeli occupation is not held accountable for their suffering.
- The report also addressed cases through live testimonies gathered by Addameer staff members in the field., indicating the Israeli violations against prisoners and their families which included house raids, destruction of property, humiliation of family members, mistreatment during arrest, as well strip-search of female detainees and relatives during raids.
- The report highlighted Israel's escalatory policies targeting women and children. The policies are part of a comprehensive process to deconstruct the Palestinian social fabric and youth, in a complete disregard to the specificity of the women and children's situations in relevant international conventions and agreements.

Recommendations

- Addameer believes that the division among the Palestinian national factions highly affected the conditions of the Prisoner's Movement, and further weakened the prisoners' positions amid the Israeli Prison Service' continued efforts to shirk responsibilities towards them and break their spirits. Addameer urges the Palestinian Authority and all Palestinian factions to join efforts to establish a unified strategic vision that enables and strengthens the Prisoners' Movement in the face of the Israeli occupation's systems and institutions.
- Addameer believes of utmost necessity that the Israeli occupation be legally pursued for its crimes against the Palestinian people, as well the inclusion of administrative detention and prison transfer vehicles in the definition of torture. Addameer also deems fundamental the international criminalization of the internationally forbidden collective punishment policies exercised against the Palestinian people, particularly the families of Palestinians who were killed and detained by the occupation. Such policies included retaliatory searches and demolitions of family households, as well arrests of family members. Addameer also recommends the prisoners' issue be raised in the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- Addameer recommends the United Nations, its committees and rights organizations, to pursue immediate and earnest efforts to provide protection for the Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. The protection is aimed particularly against willful killings during arrest, torture during arrest, detention and interrogation, Israeli Prison Service Special Forces' crimes in prisons, medical neglect, as well as the re-arrest of prisoners freed in prison exchange deals.
- Addameer recommends the Palestinian Commission on Prisoners' Affairs, and Palestinian rights and legal organization unify and intensify efforts to expose the Israeli occupation and Prison Service crimes. Addameer also recommends to utilize national and international laws to file complaints against the Israeli occupation and hold it accountable for its actions.

Appendix



Appendix 1

Child Prisoner Mohammad Amarneh

Prisoner Mohammad Hussein Fathi Amarneh 768

Date of Birth: January 6th, 1999

Education status: High school senior

Date of arrest: March 2nd, 2016

Prison: Megiddo

Place of residence: Ya'bad, Jenin

Legal status: administrative detainee – three months

Arrest and Interrogation

Israeli forces arrested child Mohammad Amarneh on March 2nd, 2016 from his house in Ya'bad village near Jenin. A large Israeli unit accompanied with intelligence officers raided and ransacked his nearby relatives' houses before raiding his own. The soldiers barged through the front door and directly into the family bedrooms. They went into Mohammad's bedroom, and after identifying him, they handcuffed him, and led him out of the house without allowing him to change his clothes even though his mother begged them to let him put on a warm coat in the cold weather outside.

After his arrest, Amarneh was initially transferred to Huwara's detention center near Nablus, before he was transferred to Salem detention center where he was immediately interrogated for 39 minutes only. Amarneh was accused of publishing a Facebook post inciting against Israeli forces. He denied the allegation and informed the interrogator that he does not own a Facebook account, adding that the Facebook account he was shown did not belong to him.

Amarneh appeared before the military judge in Salem military court. At the time, the Israeli prosecution was unable to submit clear charges against him. Consequently,

the military judge gave the prosecution a 72-hour window to charge him or he would be released. In the meantime, Amarneh was transferred to Megiddo prison where on March 14th, 2016 he received a three-month administrative detention order signed by the military commander of the West Bank.

Administrative Detention

On March 16th, 2016, Israeli military judge Rafael Yimini upheld in full-time the administrative detention order against Amarneh, claiming that he poses a threat to the state security.

The Israeli prosecution demanded to uphold the detention order for the full duration, claiming that Amarneh acted against Israel's national security. Per norm the prosecution refused to disclose any details on the nature of Amarneh's actions, including the time and place the alleged actions took place under the pretext of a confidential file. In response to the defense inquiries, the prosecution revealed that some of the charges relate to incitement on Facebook, despite the fact that the prosecution confirmed that Amarneh completely denied the accusations and there was no evidence on his involvement with a particular political faction. Moreover, the prosecution confirmed that the administrative detention order correlated with the current security conditions in the region upon the defense lawyer's inquiries.

Family

Amarneh is the second to last child among two sisters and two brothers. He is a senior in high school, expected to sit for the general secondary examination in the economics branch. Amarneh aspired to pass the exam and move into undergraduate studies, but his arrest will prevent him from taking the tests and making the university admission deadline since his expected release date occurs in the middle of the scheduled exams. The delay will force Amarneh to wait another year before he can take the exams, if his administrative detention was not renewed for another three months.

Appendix 2

Arrest of Human Rights Defenders - MP Mohammad Natsheh

MP Mohammad Natsheh

Age: 59 years old

Address: Hebron

Marital status: married

Occupation: Member of the Palestinian Parliament since 2006

Date of arrest: September 28th, 2016

Prison: Ofer military court and prison

Legal status: Administrative detainee

Arrest

MP Natsheh was arrested from his family household in the city of Hebron on September 28th, 2016 when around 20 Israeli soldiers raided and searched his house. Natsheh's wife told Addameer that an Israeli intelligence officer arrived in the house and informed Natsheh of an administrative detention order against him, sarcastically telling him "you've had seven months of freedom and that's enough. Now it's time for you to return to prison."

Natsheh was transferred to Etzion detention center near Hebron while Ofer military court issued a 72-hour extension of detention. One day after his arrest, Natsheh received a 6-month administrative detention order.

Prior Arrests

MP Natsheh was released only seven months before his recent 2016 arrest. He was previously detained for three consecutive years under administrative detention from January 27th, 2013 to February 10th, 2016, during which he was considered the longest-serving administrative detainee in Israeli prisons. Orders

of administrative detention against Natsheh were renewed seven consecutive times before he was able to obtain a Supreme Court ruling banning any further renewals.

Following his first arrest in 1998, Natsheh had been arrested multiple times and spent a total of 20 years in prison, including 8 under administrative detention. Natsheh also received multiple judicial sentences, the longest of which was eight and a half years of actual jail time for charges of involvement and taking on a leadership position in the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). In 2006, Natsheh ran for the Palestinian Parliament under Hamas parliamentary bloc "Change and Reform;" he won and ever since became an MP. After his release in 2010, Natsheh spent a total of 5 years in administrative detention.

Natsheh was subjected to a plethora of arbitrary measures before and after becoming a member of the parliament, including years long international travel ban which prevented him from finishing his postgrad studies. Natsheh had finished writing his dissertation but was unable to attend his defense which stopped him from receiving his degree till this day.

Between 2004 and 2008, Natsheh was placed in solitary confinement in multiple prisons, and was denied plenty of his basic human rights.

Natsheh was among prominent leaders who went on mass hunger strike along with roughly 130 administrative detainees in all prisons. The hunger strike that started on April 24th, 2014 came in protest of administrative detention and lasted 63 consecutive days.

In addition to Natsheh, there are currently five other members of the parliament in Israeli prisons, including MP Marwan Al-Barghouthi who is serving five life sentences, MP Ahmad Sa'adat who is serving 30 years, as well MP Hassan Youssif who has been under administrative detention since 2015. In addition, MP Abdul Jaber Fuqaha is under administrative detention and Jerusalem MP Mohammad Mahmoud Abu Teir remains in detention. Since its formation, the Israeli occupation has been targeting members of the Palestinian Parliament with harassment, arrests and other arbitrary measures in violation of all international conventions that grant parliamentarians political immunity.

Administrative Detention

On September 29th, 2016, the Israeli military commander of the West Bank issued a 6-month administrative detention order from October 2nd, 2016 to March 17th, 2017 against Natsheh. The detention order cited his alleged membership in Hamas, which is banned under military rules, adding that he poses a threat to the region's security.

In a court session to uphold the detention order against Natsheh on October 25th, 2016, the Israeli prosecution indicated that he is a prominent and active member of Hamas which allegedly supports terrorism. In return, Natsheh's defense lawyer denied all allegations in the secret file against the defendant, stressing that administrative detention orders in previous years constitute evidence on lack of conclusive proof against him.

Military judge Gershon Jintou Bneik stated that the undisclosed material in the secret file against Natsheh is enough bases for his administrative detention which is the only available method to neutralize the threat he poses.

Family

Natsheh's wife, Mrs. Ahlam Al-Sha'rawi said, "My husband did not get to be with us on any family occasion, from university graduations to weddings. My three children got married without their father. We were blessed with five grandchildren without him around as well. My husband, children, and I did not have a stable normal life, we did not form any normal memories like other families, and we did not spend a single day without Israeli pursuit. For the first time in 16 years, we got to spend time together as a family in Al-Adha and Al-Fitr holidays in 2016."

Mrs. Al-Sha'rawi, 56, has been banned from international travel since 1997, as well as banned from visiting her husband in prison since the Israeli intelligence agency continuously refused for years to issue her visitation permits for security concerns. Currently, Mrs. Al-Sha'rawi is able to obtain a visitation permit once every six months while the majority of other family members are banned from visitation for security reasons. The family includes Wala', 30, who is married with three children, Hamam, 29, who is married with two children, Islam, 25, and Mohammad, 17, who is pursuing a BA degree in communication in Malaysia.

Appendix 3

Human Rights Defender Prisoner Hassan Ghassan Ghaleb Al-Safadi

Name: Hassan Ghassan Ghaleb Al-Safadi

Date of Birth: October 23rd, 1991

Arrest

Israeli forces arrested Addameer's media coordinator, journalist Hassan Al-Safadi while he was crossing the borders back to Palestine on May 1st, 2016 following his participation in an Arab Youth Conference in Tunisia, which tackled various human rights and social issues in the region. Al-Safadi, a Jerusalem resident, was detained at around four in the afternoon after being searched and interrogated before he was transferred to Al-Maskobiyya interrogation center in Jerusalem without notifying his family or allowing him to call a lawyer.

Interrogation and Detention

Safadi was brutally interrogated by Israeli Security Agency 'Shabak' interrogators for 40 days, during which he was subjected to various forms of physical and psychological torture, as well demeaning and cruel treatment. Safadi suffered from continuous sleep deprivation, positional torture while handcuffed to a chair, occasional deprivation of adequate food, as well prolonged interrogation sessions that lasted up to 72 consecutive hours at a time. During the first ten days, Safadi was interrogated for 22 hours a day. Throughout the interrogation, Safadi was threatened with administrative detention.

Shabak banned Safadi from meeting an attorney for 10 days from May 12th to 22nd in a stark violation of the guarantees of fair trial stated in Articles 14 and 15 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Safadi's family was banned from meeting him for 38 days after his arrest, and only saw him in the Magistrate court hallway on June 7th, 2016 since court sessions on extension of detention were held behind closed doors with only the defense attorney allowed to attend.

Safadi's family, as well journalists and human rights observers were not allowed to sit in the closed hearings. Throughout the extension of detention sessions, the Israeli prosecution withheld the interrogation file from Safadi's lawyer Mohammad Mahmoud, as well issued a gag order subject to legal liability which hindered Safadi and his attorney from producing an effective defense.

Charge Sheet and Administrative Detention

On June 9th, one day before Safadi's appointed court session on June 10th, the Israeli prosecution informed his lawyer that he could be released on a NIS2500 bail (around \$650) and a one-month travel ban. On June 10th, the prosecution filed charges against Safadi, including visiting a hostile state "Lebanon". Early morning of the same day, Safadi's parents headed to the Magistrate court and signed their son's release order as a third-party guarantee, only to be surprised hours later at 1PM with a 6-month administrative detention order against their son signed by the Minister of Defense Avigdor Lieberman without a charge or trial.

On October 27th, 2016, Safadi, who at the time was under administrative detention, was convicted of visiting a hostile state and was sentenced to three months in prison. He started serving his court sentence in conjunction with his administrative detention. The order was renewed on December 8th, 2016 based on undisclosed evidence in the secret file.

Administrative detention is a procedure that allows the Israeli government to hold Palestinian detainees indefinitely without charge or trial on secret information undisclosed to the detainee or his/her lawyer. Safadi's administrative detention exemplifies the Israeli practice of issuing administrative detention orders in the absence of adequate evidence and charges against the detainee to keep him or her in detention for the longest possible duration.

Appendix 4

List of Prisoners on Individual Hunger Strike in 2016

Name	Date of Birth / Age	Place of Residence	Date of Arrest	Start Date of Hunger Strike	Prison - Location of Incarceration	Cause of Hunger Strike	End Date of Hunger Strike and Reasons for Ending It
Sami Janazreh	43 years old	Fawwar Refugee Camp in Hebron		March 3 rd , 2016	Naqab Prison / Soroka Prison Hospital	In protest of his administrative detention	Janazreh went on hunger strike for 70 days in protest of his administrative detention. He suspended his hunger strike for seven days before resuming it demanding to cancel his detention order. On May 23 rd , 2016, Janazreh was charged with incitement through Facebook posts. Accordingly, he ended his hunger strike.
Adeeb Mafargeh	29 years old	Beit Liqya near Ramallah	December 10 th , 2014	April 3 rd , 2016	Naqab-prison / Barzilai-hospital	In protest of his administrative detention	Mafargeh ended his hunger strike on June 1 st , 2016 after reaching an agreement to end his administrative detention.
Bilal Kayed	November 30 th , 1981	Asira Al-Shamaliya near Nablus	December 14 th , 2001	June 15 th , 2016	Solitary Confinement facility in Ramon prison and Asqalan prison / Barzilai hospital	In protest of his administrative detention after serving a previous 14.5 year sentence	Kayed ended his hunger strike on August 24 th , 2016 after his lawyer reached an agreement not to renew his administrative detention. He was set to be released on December 12 th , 2016.
Mohammad Ahmad Al-Balboul	25 years old	Bethlehem	June 9 th , 2016	July 7 th , 2016	Wolfson Medical Center	In protest of his 6-month administrative detention	Al-Balboul ended his hunger strike on September 21 st , 2016 after reaching an agreement to release him on December 8 th , 2016 without further renewal of his administrative detention order.
Mahmoud Ahmad Al-Balboul	22 years old	Bethlehem	June 9 th , 2016	July 5 th , 2016	Assaf Harofeh Medical Center	In protest of his 6-month administrative detention	Al-Balboul ended his hunger strike on September 21 st , 2016 after reaching an agreement to release him on December 8 th , 2016 without further renewal of his administrative detention order

Malik Al-Qadi	20 years old	Bethlehem		July 11 th , 2016	Wolfson Medical Center	In protest of administrative detention	Al-Qadi ended his hunger strike on September 21 st , 2016 after reaching an agreement to release him on September 22 nd , 2016 after serving his administrative detention order without further renewal. He was released on the scheduled day.
Iyad Al-Harrini	March 8 th , 1993	Bethlehem		July 11 th , 2016	Assaf Harofeh Medical Center	In protest of administrative detention	Al-Harrini ended his hunger strike on August 30 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement to renew his administrative detention one final time for four months.
Waleed Masalmeh	41 years old	Beit Awwa near Hebron	sentenced to - 2002 life in prison	July 18 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Eshel prison	In protest of solitary confinement	Masalmeh ended his hunger strike on August 23 rd , 2016 after reaching an agreement to end his solitary confinement within three months
Anas Ibraheem Shadid	20 years old	Dora city in Hebron	August 1 st , 2016	September 15 th , 2016	Ramla Prison Clinic	In protest of administrative detention	Shadid ended his hunger strike on December 12 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement to renew his administrative detention order only once for four months
Ahmad Abu Farrah	29 years old	Sourif in Hebron	August 2 nd , 2016	September 15 th , 2016	Ramla Prison Clinic	In protest of administrative detention	Farrah ended his hunger strike on December 12 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement to renew his administrative detention order only once for four months
Jawad Jawarish	40 years old	Bethlehem	sentenced to - 2002 life in prison	September 26 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Asqalan prison	In protest of arbitrary transfers and solitary confinement	Jawarish ended his hunger strike on October 10 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement to end his solitary confinement.
Maher Abyat	38 years old	Bethlehem	sentenced to - 2004 25 years in prison	September 26 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Asqalan prison	In protest of arbitrary transfers and solitary confinement	Abyat ended his hunger strike on October 10 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement to end his solitary confinement.

Majd Hassan Abu Shamleh	24 years old	Ya'bad near Jenin	January 27 th , 2016	October 5 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Asqalan prison	In protest of administrative detention	Abu Shamleh ended his hunger strike on November 3 rd , 2016 after reaching an agreement to substantially reduce his administrative detention and be released on March 2 nd , 2017
Hassan Ali Rabay'a	31 years old	Maythaloan near Jenin	March 31 st , 2016	October 5 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Ela prison	In protest of administrative detention	Rabay' ended his hunger strike on November 3 rd , 2016 after reaching an agreement to substantially reduce his administrative detention and be released on March 2 nd , 2017
Mohammad Khattab	28 years old	Jericho		October 10 th , 2016	Ofer Prison	In protest of administrative detention	Khattab ended his hunger strike on October 19 th , 2016 after reducing his administrative detention order and being promised no further renewals.
Majdi Awaidat	24 years old	Jericho		October 10 th , 2016	Ofer Prison	In protest of administrative detention	Awaidat ended his hunger strike on October 19 th , 2016 after reducing his administrative detention order and being promised no further renewals.
Mus'ab Manasrah	29 years old	Bani Na'im near Hebron	October 16 th , 2016	October 25 th , 2016	Naqab Prison	In protest of administrative detention	Manasrah ended his hunger strike
Samer Al-Issawi	37 years old	Jerusalem	Al-Issawi was arrested under military rule 168 which allows the Israeli occupation to reinstate the remainder of his 30-year sentence before he was released in Wafa' Al-Ahrar prison exchange deal in 2011. Issawi was arrested in 2003 and served 10 years before his release in 2011. Nonetheless, he was re-arrested in 2012 which led him to go on hunger strike in protest of his detention. Issawi was released in 2013 only to be re-arrested in June 23 rd , 2014; he remains in prison till now.	October 25 th , 2016	Nafha Prison	The demands included the transfer of female prisoners from Damon prison to a facility closer to Israeli courts, providing adequate medical treatment for patients, and ending visitation bans for security concerns.	Al-Issawi ended his hunger strike on November 6 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement approving several of his demands.

Munther Snowbar	40 years old	Yitma near Nablus	Arrested in 2003 and sentenced to four life sentences and 30 years in prison	October 25 th , 2016	Nafha Prison	The demands included the transfer of female prisoners from Damon prison to a facility closer to Israeli courts, providing adequate medical treatment for patients, and ending visitation bans for security concerns.	Snowbar ended his hunger strike on November 6 th , 2016 after reaching an agreement approving several of his demands.
Youssif Abu AlSaid	33 years old	Balata refugee camp in Nablus	Arrested in 2003 and sentenced to 33 years in prison	October 23 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Asqalan prison	In protest of administrative detention	Al-Said ended his hunger strike after ending his solitary confinement and transfer to Gilboa prison on November 1 st , 2016.
Raed Salah		Umm Al-Fahm	Arrested on May 8 th , 2016 and sentenced to 9 months in prison	November 14 th , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Ramon prison	In protest of solitary confinement and arbitrary measures carried against him, including prison inspections and confiscation of his memoirs and books	No details available
Ammar Hamour	28 years old	Jaba' near Jenin	Administrative detainee since February 16 th , 2016	November 21 st , 2016	Solitary confinement facility in Asqalan prison	In protest of administrative detention	Hamour decided on December 21 st , 2016 to end his hunger strike but only consuming liquids until his trial on December 28 th , 2016

Appendix 5

Prisoner Bilal Wajeih Mohammad Kayed

Name: Bilal Wajeih Mohammad Kayed

Date of Birth: November 30th, 1981

Place of residence: Asira Al-Shamaliya

Date of arrest: December 14th, 2001

Start date of hunger strike: June 15th, 2016

Arrest and Life in Prison

Kayed was a young man of 19 years of age when he was arrested and began a fourteen and a half year journey in between Israeli prisons and interrogation centers. At the beginning, Kayed was interrogated in Al-Jalama and Al-Maskobiyya interrogation centers for roughly 75 days, during which he was subjected to cruel interrogation methods. He was sentenced to fourteen and a half years of actual jail time after he was charged with resisting the occupation.

In prison, Kayed was faced with many challenges that included the Israeli decision to prevent him from pursuing higher education in retaliation for his participation in hunger strikes. The latest hunger strike was in 2012 when Kayed along with other Palestinian prisoners went on hunger strike for 23 days demanding to end solitary confinement of 19 prisoners. At the time, the Israeli Prison Service banned the prisoners from their right to education, considering it a privilege rather than a right. Nonetheless, Kayed and others continued to persevere in Israeli prisons. In addition, on September 6th, 2015 Kayed was issued a 6-month solitary confinement order subject to renewal. In response, he went on an open hunger strike for days in protest of his solitary confinement and repeated transfers between the solitary confinement facilities in Asqalan and Ramon prisons where he faced inhumane isolation conditions. The solitary confinement order was renewed for further 6 months, ending in September 2016.

Administrative Detention and Hunger Strike

Kayed was due to finish serving his fourteen and a half year sentence on June 13th, 2016, but on the day of his scheduled release, he was issued a 6-month administrative detention order. In protest, he went on an open hunger strike on June 15th, 2016.

On July 5th, 2016, the Israeli military judge Ron Dalumi upheld Kayed's administrative detention order for six months subject to renewal, claiming that undisclosed evidence in a secret file against Kayed includes new information that deems him a considerable future threat. The judge stated that the length of the administrative detention is appropriate to the undisclosed evidence.

The administrative detention of Kayed was based on undisclosed material that was presented to the court and judge without the presence or knowledge of the detainee and his lawyer. Consequently, his detention is a prime example of the Israeli policy resorting to administrative detention as a punitive arbitrary measure in a stark violation of all international conventions and treaties. The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention considers administrative detention in the manner carried out by the Israeli occupation amounting to a form of psychological torture, as well a form of mass punishment prohibited in Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which prohibits collective penalties against protected persons.

Medical Condition of Kayed during Hunger Strike

Kayed refused to follow through with the prison administration orders, as well refused medical tests. He was transferred to the solitary confinement facilities in Ohalei Keidar and Asqalan prisons respectively before he was transferred to Barzilai military hospital in mid June due to a severe deterioration in his health. The Israeli Prison Service kept his right arm and left leg cuffed to the hospital bed at all times, with three guards surrounding him, as well limited his time with his lawyers to half an hour only. In addition, Kayed's room was equipped with an alarm system and a surveillance camera that deprived him of any sense of privacy. Kayed's medical condition deteriorated dangerously especially in the last week following his transfer to the intensive care unit. At the time, Kayed completely withheld from taking B1 vitamins and settled only for drinking water which further put him at high risk of losing consciousness and collapsing at any moment. Kayed also lost his ability to move or see clearly, as well suffered acute pain in the chest, kidneys and liver which required him to remain in the hospital until full recovery.

Prisoners in solidarity with Kayed

Prisoners across all Israeli prisons took solidarity measures in support of Kayed against his administrative detention. The measures graduated from returning meals provided by the Israeli Prison Service two days a week initially and up to three days later on, as well refusing to stand for morning head count. The Israeli Prison Service retaliated with mass punishments that included closing prison rooms and sections, denying the prisoners access to the prison yard, and banning them from visitation for up to two months for every day they returned meals. The prisoners were also heavily fined.

On July 17th, 2016, more than 100 prisoners went on an open-ended hunger strike in solidarity with Kayed. The first wave of solidarity hunger strike started in Ofer and Ramon prisons, and later included Nafha, Naqab, Hadarim, and Gilboa prisons. Prisoners of several other prisons joined in until all ended up partaking in the hunger strike. Other reasons for joining the hunger strike included solitary confinement, medical negligence, transfers, torture, and other demands.

The Israeli Prison Service retaliated with extra punitive measures against prisoners on hunger strike, including arbitrary transfers, solitary confinement, as well further visitation bans, cantina bans, and heavy fines. Moreover, several prisoners were placed under administrative detention days after their release.

Kayed's Victory

Kayed ended his open-ended hunger strike following 71 days on August 24th, 2016 after his lawyer Mahmoud Hassan reached an agreement not to renew his administrative detention with the military prosecutor and the public prosecutor acting on behalf of the military commander of the West Bank. Kayed was released on December 12th, 2016 to a massive reception in his village Asira Al-Shamaliye

Chapter Six

Military Interrogation: Case of Prisoner Rajab Ater Muteir

Name: Rajab Ater Muteir

Place of Residence: Qalandia, near Jerusalem

Date of Birth: May 4th, 1993

Date of arrest: January 21st, 2016

Muteir's case was one of the worst cases documented in 2016 due to the excessive physical and psychological torture he underwent in Israeli prisons. Addameer lawyer visited Muteir in Ofer prison, and was able to obtain an affidavit detailing the extreme torture he underwent in Al-Maskobiyya interrogation center. Muteir especially referenced what is labeled as "military interrogation."²⁷

"I was taken into interrogation the minute I arrived in Al-Maskobiyya. There were four interrogators who told me that I was not allowed to see a lawyer. I was interrogated continuously throughout the day, and at night I was placed in a solitary confinement cell in inhumane and severely horrible conditions.

I was interrogated for 22 consecutive days, during which my hands were tied behind my back to a chair (positional torture using a chair) from 7AM to 9PM. After 9PM, I was taken to another interrogation room downstairs with a different interrogator. Throughout the 22 days, I suffered from sleep deprivation and continuous threats to hurt or arrest my family members, as well threats of administrative detention. The interrogators informed me that if I did not confess, I will face high sentences ranging between 10 to 12 years in prison.

After that, a jailer walked into the interrogation room, blindfolded me, and led me to another room downstairs. After he removed the blindfold, I found myself in a different interrogation room with a chair acutely-angled to the side, blankets on the floor, and a glass of water. The room also had a table with several handcuffs and leg shackles attached to a 50-centimeter chain.

I was blindfolded again and I could not see my interrogators, who started questioning me for 10-15 minutes before telling me that I will now face a "military

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interrogation”. They untied my hands and feet, forced me to stand up facing the wall, and ordered me to perform squats (stand up, squat, and repeat) for about 15 minutes according to my own estimates. When I could not stand up anymore, they proceeded to force me up and down while grabbing my underarm. An hour later, I was suffering excruciating pains in my thigh muscles but they dragged me to the chair and interrogated me while occasionally hitting my thighs with their elbows or knees. I was tied to the chair for an hour while the interrogators beat and punched me. Due to the structure of the chair, the backrest was angled to my far right and could not rest my back. After that came the continuous position torture in what is known as the “banana position.” One interrogator sat in front of me and held down my legs, while another stopped me from falling back as he pulled me back until my head and body were below the chair level. A third interrogator stopped me from sitting or lifting my head up. I was screaming from the excruciating pain while they were screaming at me and calling me a terrorist. I was left in that position for two hours.

Without any chance to rest, the interrogators changed the torture position by binding my hands behind my back with my arms angled up on the chair. The pain in my shoulders was agonizing. For about an hour, they would pull my arms back and up for 10 minutes, and rest for one. At one point, I fell on my back to the floor with my hands tied behind me; piercing pain exploded in my shoulders and back. While I was on the floor, the interrogators would apply pressure to my abdomen which caused the handcuffs to tighten around my wrists while simultaneously kicking my shoulders.

The last interrogation method they used included placing me on my back on top one of the blankets on the floor, with my legs bound in metal shackles. One interrogator leaned on my chest and another on my feet to prevent me from moving while a third and fourth interrogators stepped on my shackles, causing them to tighten and bite into my flesh right above the ankles; each interrogator applied pressure on one foot. It felt like the shackles were hitting the bone beneath. I was in an extremely agonizing pain in that position for roughly 9 hours.”

Muteir’s Medical Condition after Interrogation

Following the severe physical damage caused during interrogation, Muteir was transferred to Hadasa hospital in Jerusalem 8 months after his arrest. At the hospital, he was x-rayed and informed by a specialist that he suffers from a displaced vertebra in his lower back. The doctor claimed that Muteir’s condition is a birth defect, diagnosing him with muscle strain in the lower back and thigh muscles. Muteir was prescribed medication and physiotherapy sessions.

A week later, he was taken to Ramla prison hospital, where he received four physiotherapy sessions- once every one or two weeks-, received an electrical stimulation therapy session, as well assigned certain physical exercises.

Following interrogation, Muteir was unable to move normally or play sports, a fact highlighted when taking into consideration that he is an athlete who teaches university-level sports courses.

Appendix 7

Prisoner Mohammad Sami Abdul Hameed Al-Izza

Place of residence: Al- Azza refugee camp near Bethlehem

Date of birth: April 1st, 1988

Military canine vicious attack and severe medical negligence

“On April 20th, 2016, around 2AM, I was staying in a mountain area near Beit Sahour when a car full of masked Special Forces soldiers accompanied with dogs knocked on the door. The second I opened the door, a big dog attacked me and bit my right arm below the elbow; when I tried to push the dog away, it completely crushed my arm. The dog bit down harder while moving about and pulling away flesh for almost three consecutive minutes, during which the Israeli soldiers were hitting me with their rifle butts all over my body. The soldiers could have stopped the dog at any point, but they did not move a muscle. At the end, one soldier ordered to dog to stop and it immediately stopped tearing my arm and stepped away.

After that they bound both my hands in one cuff and tightened it, with no regard to my torn-open arm. There were around 20 soldiers who then proceeded to demolish the building.

While walking through the mountain to the military jeep, one soldier would yank my clothes at the back of my neck and intentionally push me to the ground, which caused me to hit a large rock and sprain my left knee. At the time I did not feel excruciating pain because my entire body was numb from the biting and blood loss. Once we arrived to the jeep, they thrown me inside and took me to Al-Fardis military camp near Bethlehem.

In Al-Fardis, I was taken handcuffed and blindfolded into a room where they kept me for around five hours while I was bleeding; my wounds were not bandaged and I was left without treatment. Around 8AM, they put me in a military jeep and took me to Hadassa Ein Kerem hospital. I remained in handcuffs and blindfolded until I was taken into surgery.

The doctors spoke to me in Arabic and asked for my consent on the surgery which they said was to reattach tendons in my injured arm; I was placed under full

anesthesia. After the surgery, I was left in a room by myself for five days during which my left arm and leg were cuffed to the bed at all time, except when I needed to use the bathroom. It is noted that since the minute I arrived in the hospital, Israeli soldiers started interrogating me. They interrogated me throughout the initial medical examination, as well before and after the surgery. I was interrogated in the hospital every day, except Saturday, for up to 10 hours sometimes. In one interrogation session in the hospital, I was interrogated until 3AM.

Naturally, I felt excruciating pain in my right arm and left knee which started to hurt me the following day of the arrest. After five days in the hospital, I was transferred to Al-Maskobiyya interrogation center.

Appendix 8

Assault against Child Ameer Abu Juma'a

Name: Ameer Abu Juma'a

Date of Birth: December 29th, 1998

Date of Arrest: March 30th, 2016

Place of Residence: Al-Tur neighborhood in Jerusalem

Occupation: Manual Labor Worker

Child Ameer Abu Jum'a was severely beaten during interrogation in Al-Maskobiyya interrogation center.

"I was taken into room 4, and the second I entered the room, the interrogator closed the door and slapped me hard on my neck, telling this was just "dessert." He took me into the interrogation room and sat me down in a chair, and immediately started screaming and banging on the table. He told me to confess to throwing stones and Molotov cocktail which I completely denied. He threatened to bring in interrogator "Mosheh" who appeared in the interrogation video of child Ahmad Manasrah.²⁸ The interrogator continued to scream at me and bang the table and the chair; after a while, he sat across the table from me at a higher position. At one point, he struck his heel against my thigh and as I leaned forward from the pain, he slapped me on my neck. The interrogation lasted about five hours, during which the interrogator hit me multiple times. One time, he asked me to turn my face towards the wall. As soon as I turned, he lifted me and the chair in the air and threw me on the ground before proceeding to attack and hit me all over my body. He also attacked my face repeatedly and violently with punches that caused severe pain and a nose bleed. I lost focus and could not stand from the beating, which also left me with injuries in my right hand. After the beating stopped, the interrogator asked me to sign a paper stating that I was not beaten during interrogation; I refused to sign it. The interrogation ended around 9PM."

28. A video was published of an interrogator abusing a Palestinian child "Ahmad Manasrah" by shouting at him and cursing him during the interrogation.

Appendix 9

Female Child (A.H.) /17 years old: Arbitrary Arrest and Sexual Harassment

“On May 4th, 2016 I was arrested in Al-Wad neighborhood in Jerusalem. Around 11 soldiers surrounded me with their rifles aimed directly at me. I was extremely terrified. They were planning to shoot me, but a bystander intervened and begged them to arrest me rather than kill me. The soldiers asked me to throw my bag on the floor; the second I complied, three soldiers tackled me to the floor, and started to physically search me without any female soldiers in sight. During the search, the soldiers threw me on my stomach on the floor and shackled my hands behind my back. They cursed profanities at me and lifted me up from the shackles which caused severe pain to explode in my shoulders and wrists. They started to drag me away, with one huge soldier holding my hands near my side in one hand, and using his other hand to hit my neck with his rifle butt. The soldiers cursed obscene profanities at me the whole way to Beit Eliyahu police station in the old city of Jerusalem.

When arriving in Beit Eliyahu station, the soldiers pushed me inside and forced me to face the wall. Every time I attempted to turn around, the soldiers pushed my head towards the wall. I was left in that position for 10 minutes, during which one soldier emptied his gun clip into his hand, and started loading it back. With every bullet he inserted in the clip, he told me things like “we want to kill you” and other profanities. After that, I was taken into a room equipped with cameras and I was told that they will search me. I refused because they were all male soldiers and there were cameras in the room. After minutes of arguing, they brought in female soldiers to search me. I insisted that they search me in the bathroom and not in the room with cameras. In the bathroom, seven female soldiers fully searched me before taking me into the kitchenette while my hands remained shackled behind my back. An interrogator came in and asked information on my family and place of residence. He then told one female soldier that she was in charge of me. Nonetheless, after the interrogator left, four soldiers walked into the kitchenette and proceeded to curse profanities at me in the presence of the female soldier. One of the male soldiers asked her to pull off my hijab, which she immediately did; she attacked me, pulled off my hijab, and tried to yank my blouse down. I started screaming and tried to defend myself. The assault lasted three minutes during which the female soldier muffled my screams with her hand and pushed me back, which caused the back of my head to hit the window corner; I felt like I was going to faint. Following my screams, the interrogator came back into the room, and the other soldiers walked out as if nothing had happened. I was then taken out of the kitchenette and sat on a chair in the hallway for about half an hour; I was in shackles the whole time. An army unit of about seven soldiers arrived and led me to Al-Buraq Wall area where I was taken inside an Israeli intelligence agency jeep and transferred to Al-Qashleh police station in the old city of Jerusalem near Hebron gate.

ADDAMEER Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association:

ADDAMEER Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association is a Palestinian non-governmental, civil institution that works to support Palestinian political prisoners held in Israeli and Palestinian prisons. Addameer was established in 1992 in Jerusalem by a group of human rights activists that support prisoners and work to end torture and other violations of prisoners' rights through monitoring, legal procedures and solidarity campaigns.

Addameer enjoys the support of a volunteer body called "Addama'er", which believes in Addameer's goals and participates in the activities held by the association. They also work in supporting it financially and morally.

Addameer is an executive member in the Palestinian NGO Network, the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, the regional and local Coalition Against Death Penalty, and the International Coalition Against Torture.

Addameer believes in the universality of human rights that are based on respect for human dignity, and their complete and equal application according to international conventions and norms.

Addameer also believes in the necessity of building a free democratic Palestinian society where justice, equality and law prevails as well as respect of a person's right to self-determination.

Objectives:

- End torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment inflicted upon Palestinian prisoners.
- End arbitrary detentions and arrests; abolish the death penalty; and guarantee fair, impartial and public trials.
- Support political prisoners and prisoners of conscience by providing them with legal aid and social and moral assistance and undertaking advocacy on their behalf.
- Push for legislations that guarantee human rights and basic freedoms and ensure their implementation on the ground.
- Raise awareness of human rights and rule of law issues in the local community.
- Ensure respect for democratic values in the local community, based on political diversity and freedom of opinion and expression.
- Obby for international support and solidarity for Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Addameer Programs:

- Legal counseling program: Provision of free legal representation and advice to hundreds of Palestinian detainees and their families through following cases of torture, court sessions, regular visits and legal guidance.
- Documentation and Research program: Documentation of the violations committed against Palestinian detainees and monitors their detention conditions through regular prison visits, and collects detailed statistics and information on detainees, which serve as the basis for its annual and thematic publications.
- Advocacy and Lobbying program: Addameer's Advocacy Unit leads several activities and campaigns locally, regionally and internationally in cooperation with numerous solidarity groups that support the prisoners' cause and their freedom
- Training and Awareness program: Meetings with different sectors are held within this program in order to raise awareness about prisoners' rights. In addition, Addameer holds training sessions to strengthen human rights awareness and to increase the role of youth in protecting human rights through "Addama'er" program.

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