



مؤسسة الضمير
لرعاية الأسير وحقوق الإنسان

التقرير السنوي

2015



التقرير الإداري السنوي
2015

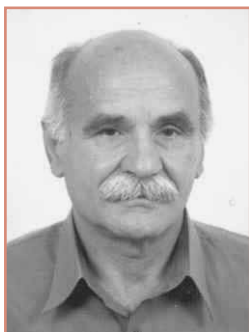
-

2017

4..... :
6.....
11.....
11.....
12.....
12.....
12.....
12.....
17.....
17.....
19.....
19...
21.....
21.....
21.....
21.....
25.....
25..... (.....)
26.....
26.....) (.....
28.....
28.....
35.....
35.....
36.....
36.....
36.....
36.....
37.....



37	
39	.....
39	.....
39	.....
39	.....
40	.....
40	.....
41	.....
41	.....
42	.....
42	.....
43	.....
43	.....
48	.....
48	.....
49	.....
49	.....
49	.....
49	.....
50	.....
50	.....
51	.....
51	.....
51	.....
51	.....
52	.....
52	.....



تقديم:

2015



/ /

ملخص تنفيذي

2015

6800

4500

660

60

470

20

14

20

6

9

221

530

751

33

98

573



609

9

1037

98

261

57

.

23

...

52

296

27

7

41

2

9

2

6

12

10

6

18

24

7

11

23

4

5

24

2

20

66

36

18

5

5

7

10

2

.

4

8



19

10

35

21

662

58

50

87

36

4

49

29

9

3

13

11

9

7000

82 232

2014

% 15

2015

.422,048

309

10,244

400

184

%17

10,600

18,747

»

«

19

1070

6

4

48

3

9

6

17

12

3

10

الهدف الاستراتيجي الأول

المساهمة لإنهاء الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية في التعامل مع
المعتقلين والأسرى وعائلاتهم أثناء الاعتقال أو الأسر

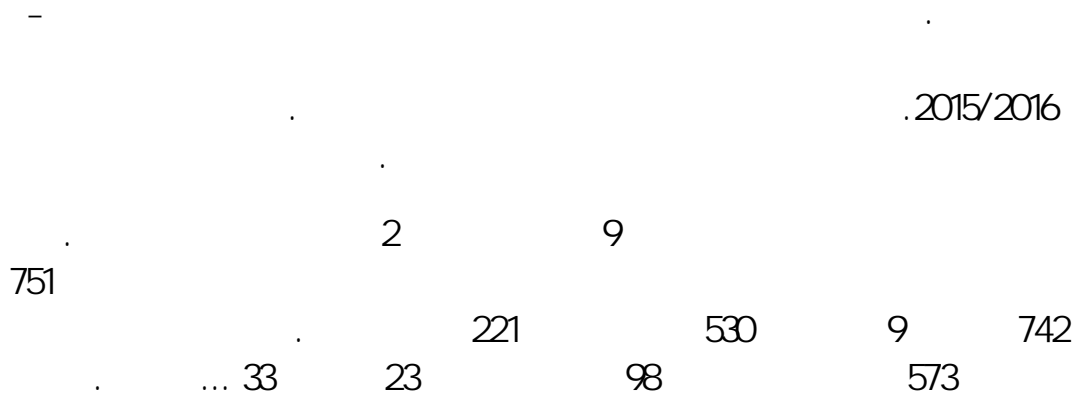
شبكة حقوق الإنسان

الهدف المرحلي الأول

دعم الأسرى والمعتقلين وأسراهم لمواجهة ممارسات وسياسات التعذيب والعقوبات والمعاملة الحاطة بالكرامة

« النتيجة الأولى

توفير الخدمات القانونية والحقوقية المتخصصة المهنية في الوقت المناسب، بما يراعي القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان والقانون الدولي الإنساني





13

9

98

261

1037
609

57

296



10

6

18

24

1967

7

11

23

4

66

5

5

5

24

2

20

36

18

10

2

15

4

8

5

4

12

31

4

165

2016

16



« النتيجة الثانية

توفير التوعية الحقوقية والقانونية المرتبطة بقضايا الاعتقال للأسرى وعائلاتهم والجمهور عامة



1070

»
800

«

.3/12/2015

21/11/2015

« النتيجة الثالثة

المحامون الذين قد يقومون بالتمثيل القانوني عن الأسرى والمعتقلين وطلاب الحقوق لديهم المعرفة والخبرات حول الجهاز القضائي العسكري



)Brad(

3

40

25

6

3

2015

20

الهدف المرحلي الثاني

ضمان المساءلة والمحاسبة للجرائم والانتهاكات التي تقوم بها سلطات الاحتلال بحق الأسرى والمعتقلين وعائلاتهم

« النتيجة الأولى

الرصد والتوثيق والنشر للانتهاكات التي يواجهها الأسرى والمعتقلون أثناء الأسر أو الاعتقال



350

142

150

20

22

19



19

29

75

70

23

» «

« النتيجة الثانية

تفعيل دور الضمير في التحالفات والشبكات المحلية والدولية والإقليمية التي تساند وتعمل على قضايا
الأسرى والمعتقلين (لدى الاحتلال الإسرائيلي)

2015

10

« النتيجة الثالثة

مواصلة تعزيز الوعي المجتمعي وتفعيله لدعم قضية الأسرى محلياً ودولياً وإقليمياً (من خلال الحملات)

حملة «لا للاعتقال الإداري»



»

«

»

«

»

«



حملة «المدافعون عن حقوق الإنسان»

» «

الحملة ضد شركة الأمن (G4S)

2015

.)G4S(



)Code Pink(

« النتيجة الرابعة

تجديد رأي عام عالمي وتفعيل المرافعة الدولية، لمساءلة إسرائيل ومحاسبتها، وللضغط عليها لتغيير ممارساتها وسياساتها

2015

العمل على صعيد الأمم المتحدة والاتحاد الأوروبي

2015

.2014

1967



30

)G4S(

220

/

.2016

29

...

		الوفود الدولية وزيارات المحاكم العسكرية	
	569	58	
(EAPPI)			
			(UNAIS)
			(Interfaith Peace Builders)
	77	21	
			30

ال جولات الخارجية والمؤتمرات



4

.)G4S(

الإعلام

...

31

.)IMEU()Middle East Eye()Mondoweiss()Middle East Monitor()Electronic Intifada(

24

14

35

67

87

36

2014

« »

« »

«:

4

«»

150

«

.»

»

29

21

50

49

2015

7000

82,232

10,244

8872

309

422,048

498,359

% 15

32



184

.% 17

10,600 9000
18,747

400

95

46

المنشورات

3

7

9

»

«

1651

186

»

«)G4S(

33

«

.»

3000

6000

الهدف الاستراتيجي الثاني

ضمان التزام تشريعات السلطة الفلسطينية وسياساتها وممارساتها بمعايير القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان وبنوده فيما يخص الحقوق السياسية والمدنية

التحدي

الهدف المرحلي الأول

المساهمة في توفير الحماية والدعم لضحايا الانتهاكات للحقوق
السياسية والمدنية

« النتيجة الأولى

توفير المتابعة القانونية لحالات الاعتقال السياسي التعسفي

2015

6

2011

36

23 (

92

49

)

69



« النتيجة الثانية

مراقبة التشريعات الصادرة ذات العلاقة بقضايا المعتقلين السياسيين والحقوق السياسية والمدنية لضمان التزامها بالمعايير الدولية لحقوق الإنسان

2015

الهدف المرحلي الثاني

ضمان المساءلة والمحاسبة وعدم الإفلات من العقاب بخصوص الانتهاكات ذات العلاقة بالحقوق السياسية والمدنية

« النتيجة الأولى

رصد الانتهاكات ذات العلاقة بالتعذيب وعقوبة الإعدام وتوثيقها ونشرها

2014

« النتيجة الثانية

تطوير المشاركة في الائتلافات والتحالفات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية لتجديد رأي عام مساند لإنهاء سياسة الإفلات من العقاب

)Dignity(

الهدف الاستراتيجي الثالث

تطوير مجتمع ومؤسسات مساندة للحقوق المدنية
والسياسية للفئات والأفراد المنتهكة حقوقهم

شبكة الميراث

الهدف المرحلي

رفع وعي المجموعات والأفراد المنتهكة حقوقهم السياسية والمدنية



« النتيجة المتوقعة

تنظيم قادة محليين وتزويدهم بالمعرفة والاتجاهات للعمل في مجتمعاتهم في مجال التوعية الحقوقية المدنية والسياسية، ولحماية هذه الحقوق في مجتمعاتهم المحلية



2015

27

4/14

100

»

«

4/16

50

30

2015/5/20

2014

-

-

-

-

44

-



60

)hunger(

.2015/5/12

-

5000

5000

-

3800

7-6

14

-

»

«

-

:

45

9/16

o

170000

.9/21

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TK-> :

(9/30

.(3icq-FRQ

500
300

400

○

.9/23

61

.9/19

»

«

○

»

«

80

.9/26

»

«

○

«
.9/18

.»

○

11/20
20

20

○



5/5

»

«

.11/9

12/13

○

الهدف الاستراتيجي الرابع

دعم وتطوير قدرات المؤسسة لبلوغ أهدافها بكفاءة
وفاعلية

التطوير

الهدف المرحلي الأول

توفير بيئة داخلية داعمة تمكن الكادر من تحقيق خطة العمل بكفاءة وفاعلية

« النتيجة الأولى

تطوير الأنظمة والإجراءات الإدارية والمالية وتنفيذها بشكل منتظم

10

« النتيجة الثانية

تطوير قدرات الكادر

)Dignity(

)Dignity(

50

الهدف المرحلي الثاني

خلق استدامة للمؤسسة

« النتيجة الأولى

تطوير شبكة علاقات المؤسسة محلياً وإقليمياً ودولياً

2015

« النتيجة الثانية

حملات تجديد أموال محليا وإقليمياً ودولياً

Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association

Addameer (Arabic for conscience) is a Palestinian non-governmental, civil institution that focuses on human rights issues. Established in late 1991 by a group of activists interested in human rights, the center offers support to Palestinian prisoners and detainees, advocates for the rights of political prisoners, and works to end torture through monitoring, legal procedures and solidarity campaigns.

Addameer is surrounded by a group of grassroots supporters and volunteers, Addameer, who share Addameer's beliefs and goals, actively participate in its activities, and endeavor to support Addameer both financially and morally.

Addameer is a member of the Palestinian NGO Network, the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, the Palestinian Coalition for the Defense of Civil Rights and Liberties, and the Regional and International Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty. Addameer is also a member of the International Network against Torture.

Addameer believes in the importance of building a free and democratic Palestinian society based on justice, equality, rule of law and respect for human rights within the larger framework of the right to self-determination.

Addameer strives to:

- End torture and other forms of cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment and abolish the death penalty.
- End arbitrary detention and guarantee fair, impartial, and public trials.
- Support political prisoners by providing them with the legal aid and social and moral assistance and undertaking advocacy on their behalf.
- Push for legislation that guarantees human rights and basic freedoms and ensure its 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.
- Lobby for international support and solidarity for Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Addameer's programs:

- **Legal Aid:** Addameer provides free legal counseling and representation to Palestinian detainees and their families. Services include legal defense; regular visits to prisons, detention and interrogation centers; submission of petitions and complaints against cases of torture, ill-treatment and other violations.
- **Research and Documentation:** Addameer documents violations committed against Palestinian detainees, monitors their detention conditions through regular lawyers' visits, and collects statistics and lists of detainees, providing the basis for the publication of research papers and reports.
- **Advocacy and Lobbying:** Addameer publishes statements and urgent appeals on behalf of detainees, submits alternative reports and complaints to the United Nations and other international forums, and briefs international delegations as well as the media on the situation of Palestinian prisoners. The advocacy and lobbying unit also works towards building local, Arab and international solidarity campaigns to oppose torture and arbitrary detention while supporting the rights of Palestinian prisoners.
- **Training and Awareness:** Addameer raises local awareness regarding prisoners' rights on three levels: by training Palestinian lawyers on the laws and procedures used in Israeli military courts to improve their efficiency; by increasing the prisoners' own knowledge; and by reviving grassroots human rights activism and volunteerism and working closely with community activists to increase their knowledge of civil and political rights from an international humanitarian law and international human rights perspective.

Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association
Ramallah, Raidein Sq., Sebat Bldg., 1st Floor, Suite 2
Tel: +972 (0) 2 296 0446 / Fax: +972 (0) 2 296 0447
Postal Address: P.O. Box 17338 Jerusalem
info@addameer.ps / www.addameer.org
Twitter: @addameer / Facebook: Addameer Association



protest-against-church

<http://www.albawaba.com/news/17-palestinian-prisoners-inside-israeli-jail-suffer-serious-medical-illnesses-775906>

<http://www.imemc.org/article/72880>

<http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Human-Rights-Watch-deeply-worried-by-PAs-crackdown-on-Hamas-students-in-West-Bank-402527>

<http://www.imemc.org/article/72722>

<http://www.imemc.org/article/71976>

http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/truthdigger_of_the_week_khalida_jarrar_20150421

<http://mondoweiss.net/2015/03/students-locked-israeli>

<http://www.rawstory.com/2015/05/israel-jails-palestinians-for-facebook-comments/>

<http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/israel-releases-palestinian-schoolgirl-after-6-weeks-prison-1758291720>

<http://www.info-palestine.net/spip.php?article15651>

<http://www.info-palestine.net/spip.php?article15690>

<http://www.kriegsberichterstattung.com/id/5110/Folterte-Israel-palaestinensische-Parlamentarierin-Khalida-Jarrar-um-Haft-Gestaendnis-zu-erzwingen/>

<http://www.info-palestine.net/spip.php?article15637>

58

<http://www.europapress.es/internacional/noticia-olp-critica-condena-emitida-israel-contra-parlamentaria-palestina-jalida-jarrar-20151209051649.html>

<http://www.info-palestine.net/spip.php?article15303>

<http://www.humanite.fr/le-tribunal-ordonne-la-liberation-de-khalida-jarrar-574832>

<http://www.polisblog.it/post/309306/israele-arresta-khalida-jarrar-fronte-popolare-palestinese>



<http://english.pnn.ps/2015/08/11/israel-denies-bail-of-palestinian-lawmaker-khalida-jarrar/>

<https://electronicintifada.net/blogs/maureen-clare-murphy/khader-adnan-escalates-hunger-strike-israeli-prison>

<http://www.infopal.it/19-palestinesi-arrestati-nella-cisgiordania-occupata/>

<https://electronicintifada.net/blogs/maureen-clare-murphy/muhammad-allan-resumes-hunger-strike-after-arrest-israeli-hospital>

http://www.btselem.org/press_releases/20151007_punitive_demolitions_in_jm

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/hannah-griffiths/no-way-to-treat-a-child_b_8859632.html

<https://electronicintifada.net/content/how-sun-palestine-reached-black-panther-jail/15069>

<https://electronicintifada.net/content/palestinian-facing-extradition-takes-refuge-bulgaria-embassy/15082>

<http://www.mintpressnews.com/videos-contradict-israeli-police-account-of-killing-of-fadi-alloun/210224/>

<http://mondoweiss.net/2015/11/interrogation-palestinian-torture>

<http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/NGO-accuses-IDF-of-collateral-damage-in-home-demolitions-421415>

<http://www.imemc.org/article/72054>

<https://news.vice.com/article/palestinian-hunger-striker-loses-consciousness-testing-israels-unethical-force-feeding-law>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insidestory/2015/07/force-feeding-form-torture-israel-palestine-prisoners-150730202811514.html> 57

<https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2015/10/19/isra-o19.html>

<http://972mag.com/addressing-the-root-of-the-palestinian-refugee-problem/111968/>

<https://electronicintifada.net/blogs/patrick-strickland/israel-arrests-palestinian-archbishop-during->



<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/08/18/middleeast/palestinian-mohammad-allan-hunger-strike/>

ABC (Australia)

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-07-31/israel-passes-law-allowing-force-feeding-of-prisoners/6661710>

General

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/29-upcomming-resistance/975-act-save-hunger-striking-palestinian-prisoner>

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/639-khalida-jarrar-sentenced-to-6-months-administrative-detention>

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/1207-over-100-palestinians-arrested>

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/29-upcomming-resistance/1135-undropg4s-tell-un-to-drop-contracts-with-g4s>

<http://english.pnn.ps/2015/12/01/iof-kidnapped-almost-20-palestinians-overnight/>

<http://www.lorientlejour.com/article/963529/arrestation-de-deux-habitants-palestiniens-refusant-detre-bannis-par-israel.html>

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/1130-41-palestinians-arrested>

<http://english.pnn.ps/2015/12/06/unhcr-in-jordan-ends-g4s-contracts-due-to-bds-pressure/>

56 <http://english.pnn.ps/2015/10/30/palestinian-teen-charged-with-attempted-murder/>

<http://english.pnn.ps/2015/12/07/palestinian-mp-sentenced-to-15-months-in-israeli-prison/>

<http://www.alternativenews.org/english/index.php/news/1113-1-200-palestinians-arrested-in-october>

<https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/news/middle-east/20754-attempts-to-take-pa-to-international-courts-over-allegations-of-torture>

6. Media coverage examples:

Al Jazeera

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/12/palestinians-defy-israel-jerusalem-ban-151226035734229.html>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/09/israeli-police-palestinians-clash-al-aqsa-compound-150927132041035.html>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/04/israel-palestinian-mp-khalida-jarrar-150406092924379.html>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/11/israel-bill-jailing-palestinian-children-151123144403786.html>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/12/israeli-court-jails-palestinian-mp-15-months-151207115506659.html>

New York Times

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/31/world/middleeast/prisoners-on-hunger-strikes-in-israel-may-be-force-fed-under-new-law.html?_r=0

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/26/world/middleeast/caught-between-protesters-and-israel-palestinian-security-forces-shift-tactics.html>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/20/world/middleeast/palestinian-prisoner-hunger-strike-israel.html>

CNN

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/08/19/middleeast/palestinian-mohammad-allan-hunger-strike/>

Outcome Two



Local, regional, and international fundraising.

Addameer continued to develop its relationship with its partners and supporters, as well expand its relationship networks by reaching out to new ventures. The efforts came after some major partners have expressed regret in not being able to continue funding the organization's work due to the deteriorating financial conditions in certain countries.

Through working alongside supportive institutions, Addameer successfully developed its relations with Basque government, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and several municipalities in Spain. Consequently, Addameer was able to overcome the deficit resulting from several partners halting funding. However, the new funding somewhat contrasts with Addameer's strategy to preserve the largest possible portion of the funding as general support of the organization's work, rather than focusing on particular projects as they are usually short-term. Therefore, Addameer will work to overcome the issue in the future through communicating with donors to adopt long-term funding strategies.

Operational Objective Two

Seek organizational sustainability.

Outcome One



Developing the organization's local, regional, and international networks.

Throughout the year, Addameer succeeded in developing its local and international relations through effective communication with local organizations, especially in towns and villages subjected to arrest campaigns, and through Addameer's program and to the various activities carried out in the members' villages. Moreover, Addameer strengthened cooperation with partnering organizations concerned with prisoners' issues, especially during the arrest campaign in the last quarter of 2015. The cooperation aimed to unify efforts, overcome duplication in providing legal services, and advance information offered in local and international media on prisoners' issues.

Internationally, Addameer succeeded in developing good relations with various human rights organizations, including those concerned with prisoners' affairs in Latin American countries like Colombia, Argentina, Brazil and others. These efforts will be employed in the future to exchange information and increase support of Addameer's international work.

The Israeli authorities continued to ban Addameer Chairperson Abdullatif Ghaith, a Jerusalem resident, from entering the West Bank and travelling abroad.

Moreover, Addameer Vice-President Palestinian Legislative Council member Khalida Jarrar was arrested in April of 2015, which negatively affected the work of the Addameer board of directors. Nonetheless, the board carried out its core functions, and monitored the organization's overall positive performance review by the Monitoring and Evaluation.

in the year, and four meeting with the units' coordinators and the administration. A biannual performance review was conducted to evaluate work and make necessary amendments to plans and budgets. In addition, an annual comprehensive evaluation was conducted based on the monitoring and evaluation matrix developed by the projects coordinator.

Outcome Two



Develop the professional capacity of staff.

Addameer ran a staff internal training program on the methods and standards of documentation in accordance to the international law and the International Criminal Court proceedings and jurisdictions. The staff was encouraged to participate in external training programs organized by relevant bodies, including the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, and Danish Institute Against Torture (Dignity).

Members of the staff participated in more than ten external trainings, some of which were carried out through the Secretariat of Human Rights office, and in collaboration with organizations like the Defense for Children International. The trainings addressed children rights, Palestinian women's political and social contributions, and the application of human rights doctrines.

Moreover, Addameer participated in several trainings carried out by the Danish human rights group Dignity on monitoring detention centers, and the use of the Istanbul Protocol for documenting torture.

Staff members of the Advocacy and Lobbying Unit participated in specialized trainings. One training addressed human rights advocacy and lobbying mechanisms in the European Union, as well included a field visit to the European Union, and meetings with members of parliament and European Commission. Another training included a workshop on human rights organized by the Arab Institute for Human Rights in Tunis.

Operational Objective One

Provide a supportive internal environment to enable the cadre of effectively and efficiently accomplishing the work plan.

Outcome One



Developing and effectively executing financial and administrative systems and procedures.

The Administrative Unit effectively followed up with the daily administrative affairs, including working hours, leaves, wages, health insurance throughout the year. The unit also followed up and updated the employees' files, as well covered all aspects of the employment and termination processes.

The unit worked tirelessly with the legal councilor to register the employees' provident fund with the Ministry of Labor. In addition, the unit instated amendments to the personnel system and placed a list of penalties in line with the Palestinian Labor Law. Addameer will continue to address the manner in the following year.

The unit followed up with the electronic filing process of all administrative affairs, legal and documentation files. A volunteer has started the work process.


Addameer rented an extra venue to provide a meeting hall to receive delegations and provide a comfortable work environment for the staff. The new venue is located on the same floor as Addameer's main office.

All units' activities were monitored with monthly work reports, and periodic meetings with the staff to evaluate and consistently plan the organization's work. Addameer organized 10 meetings

Strategic Objective Four

Develop and support Addameer's abilities to accomplish its objectives effectively and efficiently.






detainees on hunger strike. The groups also distributed brochures introducing administrative detention and “Stop Administrative Detention” campaign posters. The groups also gave a speech and presented a poetry performance on September 18th.

- Addama’er planted trees in Jalazone refugee camp on November 20th as part of their voluntary work in their local community. Around 20 young men and women helped planting 20 trees to replace trees previously destroyed in the repeated Israeli raids to arrest youth in the camp.
- Addama’er groups organized three “Know Your Rights” meetings on May 5th and December 13th in Birzeit, as well on November 9th in Beit Rema.

Addama’er members were pleased with the program, and called for more efforts to highlight the prisoners’ issues that constitute an important cause affecting the entirety of the Palestinian social spectrum. The members also managed to recruit new participants from outside the program to partake in its various activities. The recruitment of youth is in line of Addameer’s belief in the importance of involving the younger generation in these causes. Addameer aims to develop the program to incorporate civil and political rights to meet the groups’ needs and carry out relevant initiatives.

- Addama'er groups participated in activities and initiatives organized in support of prisoners on hunger strike, and as part of Addameer's Stop Administrative Detention campaign. The activities included:
 - On September 16th, Addama'er groups conducted video interviews in Ramallah to measure public awareness of administrative detention. The video was published on September 21st and garnered more than 170,000 views after being shared on multiple media platforms. The video was shared numerous times on Facebook groups, as well posted on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TK-3icq-FRQ>). It was featured on AlFalastiniah on September 30th.
 - Addama'er groups distributed more than 500 posters and 400 brochures introducing administrative detention, as well around 300 cards introducing administrative detainees on hunger strike in the streets of Ramallah. On September 23rd, the day before Eid Al-Adha, the groups spoke to people in the street as part of a campaign raising awareness of administrative detention. The groups managed to recruit around 61 young men and women to participate in the activity.
 - Addama'er in Birzeit distributed brochures introducing administrative detention, detainees on hunger strike, and the "Stop Administrative Detention" campaign. The groups distributed the brochures during Al-Maftool Festival on September 19th.
 - Addameer participated in Saffa festival where the local Addama'er group displayed Addameer's publications, as well distributed "Stop Administrative Detention" brochures, and cards introducing prisoners on hunger strikes. Eighty of the festival volunteers wore "Stop Administrative Detention" shirts throughout the festival on September 26th.
 - Addama'er in Dura village in Hebron participated in the sit-in tent in support of



the names of the town's prisoners along its main entrance. The signboards are part of efforts to raise awareness and stimulate interest in the prisoners' affairs.

- Addama'er in Birzeit organized a seminar in the town on May 20th to tackle the prisoners' affairs. Legal researcher Murad Jadallah spoke in the seminar and provided a summary of prisoners' conditions and violations of 2014. The speakers included freed prisoner Esmat Mansour who spoke on his hunger strike experience; as well as freed prisoner Rula Abu Dahhu who addressed the issue of female prisoners and their struggle as part of the Palestinian prisoners' movement. The seminar was attended by around 60 of the town's residents.
- Addama'er in Birzeit showed the film "Hunger" depicting the Irish prisoners' hunger strike. The film was shown on May 12th in Birzeit club.
- Addama'er in all areas collected letters written by 5000 students in various schools to send to Palestinian prisoners. Students between the 4th and 10th grades wrote the letters and discussed prisoners' affairs during one class period. A total of 3800 letters were ultimately posted. The Palestinian prisoners expressed their gratitude and delight for the moving gesture that reflected the community's support and interest during Adameer visits.
- Since Addama'er program aims to organize young activists, Addama'er members in various locations formed groups of 6-7 people that received 14-hour training sessions. The training included an introduction to human rights and international laws, mainly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions. The training also addressed administrative detention, detention issues, and human rights violations against prisoners.

and Jalazone refugee camp were chosen to participate in the program. Addama'er members received a 48-hour training program that tackled several subjects, including an introduction to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Humanitarian Law, as well communication, networking, leadership, training, media and initiative skills.

Addama'er successfully executed its first initiative in part of Dora Al-Qare's project to clean and manage the village's springs on March 27th.

Palestinian Prisoner's Day marked the official announcement of launching Addama'er program in the various locations where the training program was organized. The program main activities in 2015 included:

- Addama'er in Saffa organized a special event marking the Palestinian Prisoner Day on April 14th that included a cultural artistic evening during which the members acted out a sketch titled "The Holy Triangle of Silence." The evening, attended by around 100 of the residents, also included singing performances, and a ceremony honoring the families of Saffa prisoners.
- Addama'er in Saffa carried out land reclamation and planted trees in Addama'er member and prisoner Rami Karajah's land. Around 50 young men and women from the village participated in the activity.
- Addama'er in Jalazone camp organized a silent exhibition in Khaled Bakir institution to present the prisoners' suffering in prisons. The exhibit displayed models showcasing the prisoners' conditions during interrogation and torture, as well as ill prisoners in hospitals. In addition, the exhibit, attended by a large number of the camp residents, included pictures of Jalazone's prisoners and martyrs, as well a corner on the "Cemeteries of Numbers."
- Addama'er in Beit Rema, along with 30 of the town's youth, put up signboards with

Outcome

Preparing local leaders and providing them with sufficient knowledge in order to organize efforts to protect and raise community awareness of civil and political rights.

Addameer's Addama'er program aims to produce a generation of young activists in support of prisoners and detainees. The program also aims to raise the activists' awareness of the importance of immediate action and focusing efforts on issues concerning their civil and political rights in their communities.

Addameer regularly monitors arrests in various Palestinian cities and villages to determine necessary steps to address the areas' needs. Therefore, Addameer opted to work with groups from Ramallah and Jerusalem in 2015. However, the program faced grave difficulties in organizing groups in Jerusalem due to the Israeli authorities' restriction denying Addameer access in Jerusalem. Despite that, some youths participated in the training program.

A total of 15 youths, 9 women and 6 men, from Ramallah, Birzeit, Saffa, Beit Rema, Jerusalem,



Operational Objective

Raise awareness of political and civil rights among individuals and groups facing violations.



Strategic Objective Three

Develop a community and organizations in support of civil and political rights of individuals and groups facing violations.



Outcome Two



Advancing participation in local, regional, and international coalitions and alliances to rally public support in order to end impunity for crimes.

Addameer, in coordination with members of the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, worked to prepare a shadow report on the Palestinian Authority's responsibilities and performance in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Addameer prepared its report on political arrests, police pursuits and assaults on public freedoms based on the year's observations. Nonetheless, the report has not been submitted due to the fact that the Palestinian Authority did not submit its report to the Human Rights Council. Addameer continues to update the information and seeks to submit its report to the Council in due time.

Addameer is a member of the regional team to monitor detention centers, an initiative by the Danish Institute against Torture (DIGNITY) . Several meetings were organized throughout the year in Lebanon and Jordan to exchange information and expertise. In addition, a specialized training program was organized on the Istanbul Protocol on effective documentation of torture.

Addameer, along with the Independent Commission for Human Rights and Hurryyat Center, participated in a meeting organized by the latter with the Palestinian security agencies to discuss Palestine's obligations in light of signing the Convention against Torture. Addameer also participated in another meeting organized by the commission on methods of writing periodic reports on human rights violations.

Operational Objective Two

Guarantee accountability and prevent impunity on violations of civil and political rights.

Outcome One



Monitoring, documenting, and publishing torture and the death penalty.

Addameer observed an increase in political arrests in 2015 in comparison to the previous year. The arrests coincided with student union elections in Palestinian universities, like Birzeit University and the Palestine Polytechnic University. Addameer observed security agencies' pursuit and harassment of students and activists.

At the time of writing, the Palestinian security agencies continue to prevent Addameer from conducting regular visits to detention centers and prisons, which hinders the process of monitoring and documentation. As stated earlier in the report, the lawyers were only allowed to meet the detainees with the presence of a police officer. Thus, Addameer relied on post-release interviews with the detainees.

Addameer regularly communicates with partnering organizations like the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Hurryyat Center, committees of political detainees' families, as well as student committees in Birzeit University, the Palestine Polytechnic University, and Al-Quds University. Addameer gathered information on arrests and police pursuits, as well discussed ways to support the detainees.

Moreover, Addameer carried out 10 field visits and individual meetings, during which it obtained 19 sworn affidavits on torture and degrading treatment facing the detainees. At times, it was exceedingly difficult to obtain statements from detainees due to their fear of re-arrest.




no near prospect of new legislative elections, the Palestinian Legislative Council's work remains suspended. The head of the Palestinian Authority issues executive orders that stand in violation of the Palestinian basic law as they do not adhere to the constitutional doctrine of necessity.

Through their membership in the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, Addameer participated in meetings and workshops to review and discuss legal bills, including the Draft Constitution workshop held in November of 2015.

Addameer participated in the formation of the civil commission to monitor legislations during the political division in September of 2015. The committee will systematically work to unite all civil society efforts to counter legislations passed by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas government in Gaza. In addition, the committee will put in place measures to counter division-reinforcing phenomena, as well the implementation of two separate legal and judicial systems in the occupied territories.

Throughout the year, Addameer met with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and other ministries concerned with implementing the international conventions signed by the Palestinian Authority. The meetings addressed systems of cooperation to exchange expertise, especially regarding the process of submitting reports to the conventions' committees, considering the rights organizations' decades-long experience with reporting on the Israeli occupation in this regard.



agencies' failure to respect court orders of bail release. One plea obligating the agencies to release the detainees was approved while the other remained unanswered by the end of the year.

A total of 34 visits to detention centers and prisons were carried out. Nonetheless, numerous limitations were enforced to systematically hinder Addameer's efforts to follow up with cases of torture and ill treatment. Lawyers were banned from meeting the detainees in private, with a police officer present during the visit, which affected the detainee's ability to disclose details of torture endured during interrogation.

In addition, Addameer failed to file any complaints on torture due to the detainee's apprehension of following repercussions such as re-arrest. Even though the Palestinian State has signed numerous human rights conventions, including the Convention against Torture, the Palestinian executive agencies did not adhere to the conventions' standards. The general prosecutor failed to initiate opening investigations on torture cases to put an end to impunity for such crimes.

Outcome Two



Monitoring legislations in regard to political detainees, as well political and civil rights in order to guarantee their adherence to international human rights standards.

Addameer, alongside Palestinian rights organizations and civil society institutions, expressed relief upon the Palestinian Authority's decision to sign international conventions guaranteeing basic human rights, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. Addameer stressed the need to respect the conventions and adhere to their standards, as well work to ratify Palestinian legislation to cater to these conventions. Nonetheless, with the ongoing political division and

Operational Objective One

Contribute to the protection and support of victims of political and civil rights violations.

Outcome One



providing legal follow-up in cases of arbitrary political arrests.

The year 2015 witnessed an increase in the number of political detainees arrested by the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian security agencies continued to deny accusations of arbitrary arrests for political reasons, freedom of speech and right of assembly.

The arrests involved university students, social activists, and journalists. Unfortunately, despite the security agencies' commitment to not trial civilians before military courts as in previous years, in several cases charge lists were not filed within the appropriate time window. In addition, the general prosecutor held detainees in custody pending further interrogation for prolonged periods up to 6 months.

Addameer observed the return to use of torture that had declined since 2011. Torture included painful prolonged positional torture, beatings with hands and rifles, kicking, screaming, cursing, and denial of family and lawyer visits.

38

Addameer received 49 cases of arrest throughout the year, and applied for bail 92 times on behalf of detainees (certain cases required multiple requests). The requests were followed-up before the Palestinian justice system, and succeeded in releasing 23 detainees; 69 other requests were denied.

Moreover, Addameer filed two pleas to the Palestinian Supreme Court regarding the intelligence

Strategic Objective Two

Guarantee the Palestinian Authority's legislations, policies, and practices' adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in regard to civil and political rights.



the detention of women, children and Palestinian Legislative Council members, administrative detention, medical neglect, and disciplinary measures. The report also highlighted the continuous hunger strikes carried out in the prisons and detention centers.

Addameer re-published the “Aggression by Special Units of the Israeli Prison Service against Prisoners and Detainees during Transfers and Raids” study in both English and Arabic, as well as the “Know Your Rights” manual.

In addition to participating in public rallies marking the Palestinian Prisoners Day organized by the Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs, Addameer launched a campaign to deliver letters from Palestinian school students to prisoners. Around 6000 letters were collected, reviewed and categorized; 3000 letters were ultimately delivered for free by the Palestinian Post. This campaign aimed to raise the students’ awareness of the prisoners’ affairs and to prompt further support.



Facebook.

Addameer's Twitter following increased by 17% from 9000 to 10,600 users. Throughout the year, its official Twitter account shared 184 tweets that received around 400,000 interactions by around 18,747 people. Addameer's official Twitter account did not receive sufficient attention with the start of the year; only 46 tweets were published in the first quarter in comparison to 95 in the last quarter. Thus, developing and activating the account in the upcoming year is necessary.

Publications

Addameer published 3 periodical newsletters in English. Due to the deteriorating conditions in the last quarter, Addameer published a monthly newsletter in collaboration with organizations concerned with prisoners' affairs, like the Palestinian Prisoners Club, Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs, as well Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights. The organization decided to carry on with its quarterly newsletters, with the exception of monthly newsletters in case of emergencies.

Throughout the year, Addameer issued 9 factsheets on numerous topics, 7 of which were published in 2015 and the remaining two are to be published in 2016. The factsheets included ones titled "Human Rights Defenders in Kufr Qaddum" and "Ten Facts about Administrative Detention." Other fact sheets addressed the issue of Palestinian female prisoners marking Women's Day; the arrest of members of the Palestinian Legislative Council; Article 186 of the Israeli Military Order 1651 that allows the re-arrest of freed Palestinian prisoners; corporate involvement in Israeli crimes especially G4S security company; ten facts about administrative detention; as well as force-feeding in light of the international law and medical standards.

Moreover, Addameer released its annual report of the Israeli violations against Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons, which encompasses a year's worth of the prisoners' experiences behind bars. The report covered all aspects of incarceration, including torture, solitary confinement,



interviews, 36 were in English and 87 in Arabic. Despite the decrease in number of international media organizations featuring Addameer compared with 2014, the organization was successfully featured in more prominent media organizations, like New York Times.


Throughout the year, Addameer produced four short films that included "Love under Apartheid," "Stop Administrative Detention," "What Do You Know about Administrative Detention?," and "Hunger-Strike Prisoner Rami Barghouthi's Testimony." "What Do you Know about Administrative Detention?" was greatly received, garnering 5000 views on YouTube and 150,000 views on other social network platforms. The film, which was featured on Al-Falastinia TV, led a wide-spread discussion on administrative detention, and uncovered the youths' lack of awareness on this type of detention.

Addameer documented and published 29 photo albums featuring the organization's different activities, as well as some of its field documentation work. Twenty-one of the albums were translated into English and published.

Moreover, Addameer released 49 press releases in Arabic, and 50 in English. The press releases covered individual efforts and hunger strikes, as well marked significant occasions like the Palestinian Prisoner Day, International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, and Human Rights Day. Some of the press releases were issued in partnership with rights organizations, like Adalah, Physicians for Human Rights, Defense for Children International, and others.

Addameer re-launched its website in April of 2015 to widespread positive feedback on the updated information and the user-friendly interface. The website garnered 82,232 visits, averaging 7000 hits per month. The website remains the most reliable source of information for scholars, students, and rights defenders concerned with prisoners' affairs.

As for social media platforms, the number of Addameer's Facebook page followers increased by 15% from 8,872 to 10,244 users. A total of 422,048 people viewed the page content throughout the year. Addameer's page shared 309 news items that have been viewed by 498,359 people on



scheduling of lectures and events. Nonetheless, the Forum remains a great opportunity for networking, especially with international and Arab support movements with specific promoting campaigns.

Addameer also participated in the Anti-Apartheid Week in Morocco, holding several public meetings in collaboration with local rights organizations. The meetings focused on the Israeli military justice system and the campaign against G4S.

Moreover, Addameer, in collaboration with partnership institutions, led a tour in Basque where it held several public meetings and meetings with local organizations and authorities. A similar tour was carried out in Denmark where public meetings were held, alongside meetings with foreign ministry officials and Parliament Members of the Danish Green Party De Gronne.

Media

Addameer participated in dozens of interviews with local, regional, and international media institutions, providing statistics, figures and information on prisoners' affairs, especially hunger strikes, arrests of human rights defenders and others.

Local media institutions with Addameer coverage included Palestine News Agency (Wafa), Maan News Agency, Palestine TV, Al-Quds TV, and Ashams Radio. Regionally, Addameer appeared on Al-Jazeera, Bahrain TV, Al-Mayadeen, and Al-Araby Al-Jadeed. International alternative media institutions included Electronic Intifada, Middle East Monitor, Mondoweiss, Middle East Eye, and IMEU.

Internationally, Addameer was featured in New York Times, Sky News, France 24, Berlin Radio, Russia Today, Al-Jazeera, Press TV, CBS News, Associated Press, Australia TV, CNN, Yahoo News, and Agence France-Press.

Addameer conducted 67 televised interviews, 35 radio interviews, and 14 written ones. Of the



and other organizations, presented detailed information on the deteriorated conditions, the widespread arrests, extrajudicial killings, and the targeting of human rights defenders.

International Delegations and Visits to Military Courts


Addameer received 58 international delegations of 569 visitors in 2015, a 16% increase from last year. The delegations' visits are usually organized by local or international institutions and networks in support of the Palestinian people. Among the key delegations this year were from the United Nations Association International Service (UNAIS), Friends of Sabeel, Siraj Center for Holy Land Studies, the Alternative Tourism Group, board members of the Heinrich Boll Foundation, a fact-finding committee of the Presbyterian Church, Al-Haq summer school students, the Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI), and Interfaith Peace Builders.

Addameer organized 21 visits of 77 people to Israeli military courts. Delegates of international organizations like Heinrich Boll Foundation, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Office of High Commission for Human Rights, and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers also took part in the visits.

Speaking Tours and Conferences Abroad

32 Addameer participated in numerous tours and conferences that helped convey the organization's message on the prisoners and detainee's affairs, and to strengthen its relationship with international partners. Addameer also worked to establish new relations with solidarity groups and prompt them to support the prisoners.

In addition, Addameer presented four lectures in the Global Forum on Modern Direct Democracy. Unfortunately, attendance and interaction was limited due to organizational lapses and double-



letter was written in partnership with Defense for Children International, BADIL, Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center, Hurryyat, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights. The letter was resent in September after more than 220 international organizations and support groups joined in. Another joint letter on the Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip was sent in partnership with BADIL, Al Mezan Center, and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies.

Addameer consistently remained in contact with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially with regards to administrative detention and the arrest of Palestinian Legislative Council member Khalida Jarrar. The High Commissioner's Office released a statement on Jarrar's case.

Addameer, in partnership with Defense for Children International - Palestine started preparing a complaint to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court following Palestine's acceptance of the ICC jurisdiction. The complaint, to be filed in 2016, will tackle the main and most severe violations that fall under its jurisdiction.

In partnership with Lawyers for Palestinian Human Rights, Addameer filed complaints to the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. The complaints addressed the arrests of Palestinian Legislative Council member Khalida Jarrar, lawyer Shireen Issawi, and rights activist Daoud Al-Ghoul.

Jarrar's arrest received widespread attention from European countries, with some official representatives sitting in as observers in her sessions in Ofer military court. The observers included officials from the European Union, Norway, Sweden, France, Spain, Switzerland and South Africa.

Numerous international commissions and consulates, including those of Ireland, Germany, France and the United States continuously requested information from Addameer for latest statistics and information, particularly following the deterioration of conditions in the last quarter of 2015. Addameer, in collaboration with Al-Haq, Physicians for Human Rights, Adalah,



Focusing efforts on the United Nations and the European Union

Addameer's Advocacy and Lobbying Unit continued its efforts with the United Nations various human rights mechanisms, particularly the Human Rights Council. The unit filed individual complaints, shadow reports, and met with UN Special Rapporteurs.

Addameer participated in the Human Rights Council meeting in March of 2015 along a delegation of Palestinian rights organizations, and put up a presentation on the issue of accountability in regard to prisoners and detainees. The delegation also met up with the High Commissioner for Human Rights Prince Zeid bin Ra'ad, several UN Special Rapporteurs, thematic work groups, and the Middle East office.

Addameer also submitted a report to the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territory in the Jordanian capital Amman. The report addressed administrative detention, hunger strikes, and the case of Palestinian Legislative Council member Khalida Jarrar. Addameer also submitted its yearly testimony to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories. The testimony focused on the deteriorated conditions, especially following the war on Gaza in 2014. Addameer, alongside BADIL resource center, Adalah, and Physicians for Human Rights, submitted a joint report on administrative detention to the UN Working Group of Arbitrary Detention during the 30th regular session of the Human Rights Council.

Israeli authorities denied access into the occupied Palestinian territories to international bodies, including the UN Special Rapporteur on the Palestinian Territory, other Rapporteurs, and Working Groups, particularly the Working Group of Arbitrary Detention. Consequently, Israel prevented them from observing the general conditions and visiting the prisons.

Addameer sent a letter to the UN Secretary General addressing the UN's contract with the security company G4S in violation of the UN principles, as G4S is deeply complicit in human rights violations through its operations in the occupied territories and around the world. The

Stop G4S Campaign

In 2015, Addameer focused efforts on the United Nations contract with the British private security company G4S. Addameer, along with other Palestinian civil society organizations, twice addressed the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon. The letters stated that the UN's contract with the company is in violation of UN human rights and labor standards, noting G4S involvement in human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories and around the world. In collaboration with the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions Movement (BDS) and other organizations including Code Pink, Addameer published an online petition that garnered the support of over 10,000 people worldwide. We are still awaiting a formal response from the United Nations.



Outcome Four



Generate international public support to bring Israel to account and to pressure it to change its policies and practices.

Addameer worked vigorously with local and international advocacy and lobbying campaigns in 2015 in the wake of escalated violations and unjust policies affecting Palestinian prisoners and detainees throughout the year. Such violations included the Israeli Knesset passing new racist laws and bills, as well the noticeable increase in arbitrary arrests – especially of children – and extrajudicial killings towards the end of the year. 29

Addameer's previous experiences indicate that any legal course of action should be accompanied with international efforts to expose illegal policies and rights violations.

on the matter. Moreover, it covered these activities on social media platforms, and published the widely-popular “What do you know about administrative detention?” video that has been shared by several local websites. Addameer also published a factsheet entitled “Ten facts about Administrative Detention.” The issue has been addressed in all Addameer’s meetings with local and international visiting delegations, and has been tackled on its various tours.

Human Rights Defenders Campaign

Addameer follows up with the arrest of human rights defenders, and conveys the information to different concerned organizations, including Front Line Defenders, and Amnesty International. The organization prepares complaints in collaboration with Lawyers for Palestinian Human Rights and submits them to the UN Special Rapporteur on the conditions of human rights defenders. In 2015, Addameer filed complaints on behalf of Palestinian Legislative Council member in



charge of the prisoners’ file Khalida Jarrar, as well lawyer Shireen Issawi who has been arrested multiple times. Another complaint has been compiled on behalf of Itiraf Remawi, director general of Bisan Centre for Research and Development who has been placed under administrative detention. In addition, Addameer followed up with previous complaints and published the UN Special Rapporteur’s response in some cases.

Numerous organizations and international networks rely primarily on Addameer's data on prisoners' affairs, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union that takes special interest in the cases of detained Palestinian Legislative Council members, as well as the Euro-Med Network for Human Rights that annually organizes advocacy activities before the European Parliament. Moreover, the United Nations, individual states, Lawyers for Palestinian Human Rights, World Organization against Torture (OMCT), and the Local Coalition against Torture use Addameer's data.

Outcome Three >>

Continuing to raise local, regional, and international awareness and support to prisoners affairs through campaigns.

Addameer continued to focus on three main campaigns to support prisoners:

Stop Administrative Detention Campaign

Addameer has been advocating against the policy of administrative detention for years and considers the "Stop Administrative Detention" one of its major campaigns. Individual and mass hunger strikes continued in protest of the policy, while Addameer actively participated in popular sit-in tents supporting prisoners on hunger strike. The organizations distributed posters and brochures on administrative detention, held "Know Your Rights" meetings in the sit-in tents, and participated in protests



Despite the increase in the unit's workload due to continuous individual hunger strikes, the Documentation Unit regularly visited prisoners on hunger strike, and provided information on their medical conditions, as well as punishments and violations against them to other units. The Unit played a vital role in providing these details to local media networks, as well as participated in campaigns rallying support of the prisoners, particularly electronic campaigns.


Outcome Two



Activating Addameer's role in local, regional, and international alliances and organizations in support of Palestinian prisoners and detainees.

Addameer believes that united efforts are a key factor in bringing about change, particularly when facing escalating violations. This manifested in 2015 with the deteriorating conditions and the noticeable increase of the numbers of detainees and extrajudicial killings. Addameer vigorously worked through daily coordination alongside Palestinian institutions concerned with prisoners' affairs to monitor and document violations, and publish joint reports. The institutions included the Palestinian Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs Commission, the Palestinian Prisoner Club, Defense for Children International, Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, and Hurryyat Center.

Addameer greatly values its membership in the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, and continuously attempts to take all opportunities to support the council, particularly in light of hunger strikes and escalating violations. Throughout the year, Addameer and the council issued more than 10 joint press releases, as well as a fact sheet on force feeding. Held in the same regard is Addameer's relationship with NGOs through the High Commission of Prisoner's Affairs as they collaborate in most popular events in support of prisoners on hunger strike and marking the Palestinian Prisoner's Day. Addameer's participation in the Global Forum on Modern Direct Democracy in Tunis was also arranged in coordination with the organizations.



forms of violations endured during arrests and house raids. More than 70 affidavits were obtained regarding the violations, focusing on children, house arrests, fines, and forced relocation.

In light of the deteriorating conditions, especially in Jerusalem, in the last months of 2015, Addameer systematically documented daily arrests based on governorate, age, and gender. A report of all cases was published daily. In addition, Addameer documented cases of administrative detention by name and location, as well extrajudicial executions, withholding of Palestinian bodies, detainees with medical needs, accounts of torture, forced relocation away from Jerusalem, and house demolitions related to extrajudicial killings.

Addameer Documentation Unit testified before the United Nations Independent Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza war. The meeting took place in the Jordanian capital, Amman after the commission was denied entry to the occupied territories by the Israeli authorities. Israel also prevented Jerusalemite child Rasheed Al-Rashq from attending the meeting with the UN committee. Al-Rashq was chosen by Addameer to appear before the committee to showcase the violations against Jerusalem children during arrest. Addameer also presented cases of eight freed detainees, men and women, to arrange Skype interviews. Similar interviews were arranged with a number of Palestinian Legislative Council members that were previously detained. Addameer also provided sworn affidavits regarding the overall violations against prisoners during the war.

The Documentation Unit efficiently gathered data to be incorporated in published reports, factsheets, as well as the Advocacy and Lobbying Unit's quarterly newsletter. Of the most significant reports was the Research and Documentation Unit's annual violations report that encompasses the Palestinian prisoners' conditions in Israeli prisons and interrogation centers throughout the year. The unit also participated in numerous Addameer training programs, including guiding Al-Quds University's legal clinic students in documenting torture violations and preparing individual cases. The Unit also helped in arranging public meetings to raise awareness of rights, as well as legal lectures in Palestinian universities.



Addameer regularly observed the general conditions of prison sections newly opened to cater to the increasing arrests in 2015. New sections were opened in Ofer and Ketziot prisons, while new prisons were opened to detain children such as Ajafon prison, in the Ramleh prison complex. Ajafon was originally a detention center for holding those in violation of the terms of residency before deportation and was not prepared for long-term internment. Damon prison was reopened to detain female prisoners after being closed in prior years for inadequate deteriorated conditions of housing prisoners.

The Documentation Unit of Addameer collects data on special individual cases that include children, human rights defenders, patients, journalists, Palestinian Legislative Council members, academics, and hunger strikers. The unit gathered information on 19 individual stories throughout the year in an attempt to showcase the human side of prisoners' affairs, beyond numbers and figures. These stories were well received in the media, especially those highlighting hunger strikes.

Moreover, the unit reviewed and updated lists and monthly statistics gathered regularly from data published by relevant institutions and fact-checked data. Addameer's lists and statistics constitute a vital source of information on prisoners' issues for numerous media outlets, international institutions, and official bodies such as European diplomatic missions.

24 Addameer carried out 19 field visits to several locations to gather information on different violations accompanying arrest. The visits also aimed to establish networks with the local community and introduce the organization's work. The visits documented 29 affidavits on attacks against prisoners or their families during arrests, as well as the cases of Palestinians killed and injured during the arrests. The violations were documented with photographic evidence and video tapes.

In Jerusalem, 75 house visits to former detainees and their families were carried out to observe and document the torture and ill treatment they endured during interrogation, as well other



to field visits to areas targeted in arrest and humiliation campaigns. The information and data collected in these visits constitute the main source for the institution's work in producing regular reports and research, as well the local and international advocacy and lobbying campaigns.

Throughout 2015, Addameer carried out 142 regular visits to prisons, detention and interrogation centers, interviewing 350 prisoners and detainees. Beyond documenting the violations of prisoners' rights, the visits aimed to raise awareness and provide legal and rights counseling to the detainees, catering to their individual needs. Due to the frequent hunger strikes and the deterioration of conditions in the last quarter of 2015, Addameer faced repeated harassment by the Israeli Prison Service that resulted in failure to carry out 150 planned visits.

Addameer monitors forms of torture carried out in four main interrogation centers and various detention centers. The organization also monitors the general conditions of over 20 prisons, as well medical conditions, medical services, prisoners' transfer conditions, disciplinary penalties, rights to education and entertainment, solitary confinement and other forms of punishment, nightly raids, and crackdowns by the prison special units. Addameer also monitors the arrest and detention conditions of administrative detainees, children, women, human rights defenders, Palestinian Legislative Council members, hunger strikers, and prisoners with high sentences.



was later followed with two training sessions carried out by Addameer's Documentation Unit on documenting torture and violations of prisoners. Twenty-five senior students of the legal clinic participated in the training program; the participants were on the verge of graduation and transitioning into the workforce. The training sessions equipped the students with the tools necessary to work in the defense of human rights, especially prisoners and detainees.

Addameer has initially planned to hold 6 training sessions in collaboration with Al-Quds University legal clinic during the first academic term of 2015. Nonetheless, due to recent events and the recurring raids on campus, the organization was able only to carry out three sessions. A field visit to a military court was carried out to closely inspect the court proceedings. The sessions focused on the nature and legality of Israeli military orders, arrest and detention procedures under military orders, the Israeli criminal law, as well administrative detention proceedings.

Operational Objective Two

Guarantee accountability and hold responsible the Israeli authorities for crimes and violations against prisoners, detainees, and their families.

Outcome One



Monitoring, documentation, and publications on human rights violations against Palestinian prisoners and detainees during and after arrest or imprisonment/detention.

Addameer aims to monitor all forms of torture and degrading treatment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees during arrests, and later in detention centers and prisons. Thus, Addameer persisted in carrying out a regular visitation to all detention centers and prisons, in addition

Outcome Three >>

Developing knowledge and expertise of lawyers, legal representatives of prisoners and detainees, and law students, on the Israeli military justice system.

These meetings and training sessions aim to introduce law students in Palestinian universities to the Israeli military justice system, as well as the tools and techniques to monitor and document violations of prisoners and detainees. The meetings also covered legal methods to counter the violations through support and pressure campaigns.

Three lectures were held in Birzeit University, Al-Quds University, and Al-Quds Bard College. The lectures tackled Israeli military orders, arrest and interrogation procedures, military justice system, court proceedings, torture and other violations of Palestinian prisoners. The lectures also addressed methods of facing the violations through organized local and international advocacy and lobbying campaigns. The lectures were attended by around 40 students whose active interaction reflected the interest and response dedicated to the prisoners' affairs.

Addameer developed a special relationship with the legal clinic of Al-Quds Abu Dis University in recent years. The collaboration continued in 2015 with a two-stage training program. The first stage included a lecture on military orders and the Israeli military justice system. The lecture



Within its vision, Addameer organized 19 public seminars throughout the year after initially planning 15. The seminars tackled must-know rights during arrest, interrogation, and court procedures. The seminars were carried out in collaboration with numerous institutions, Palestinian universities and youth clubs. They took place in Jerusalem, Hebron, Ramallah, Birzeit, Bethlehem, Beit Hanina, Dheisheh refugee camp, An-Najah National University, Birzeit University, and Al-Quds Abu Dis University. The seminars were attended by roughly 1070 people. Most of the seminars held in Jerusalem targeted school students and were coordinated in collaboration with the Italian organization Terre des Hommes.

Addameer evaluates the seminars through input by participants, most of whom indicated that they received new knowledge on the matter, and stressed the need to hold more meetings. In four instances, the seminars were organized on special requests made by various institutions, indicating the immense interaction and interest paid to such events and the need for future development.

Addameer made amendments to the Know Your Right manual to incorporate the recent military orders and laws. More than 800 copies were distributed during public seminars, Al-Quds University's Human Rights Bazaar, and other activities throughout the year.

In its ongoing campaign to raise awareness on administrative detention, Addameer produced a radio episode in cooperation with Raya Media Network to highlight administrative detention, its definition, legal status and procedures, and how to confront it. The episode was aired on November 21st, 2015 and was re-aired on December 3rd of the same year. More radio episodes

Palestinian detainees, a sharp increase in the use of administrative detention, the arrest of several social activists and human rights defenders, the systematic targeting of dozens of students and activists for their online presence on social media platforms, and the proposal of numerous racist laws in the Knesset.

Outcome Two



Raising awareness of legal and human rights of detainees, their families, and the general public in cases of arrests.

Addameer firmly believes that confronting human rights violations relies on the individual and general public's awareness of their rights to further strengthen their ability to confront injustice. Thus, Addameer has persisted in raising awareness of rights in relation to detainees and prisoners, as well as of means of addressing the violations against them and their families.





were held in Abu Kabir Forensic Institute in extremely poor conditions; some of the remains were returned to the families semi-frozen in a hunching position that did not allow for an autopsy. This policy constitutes a form of collective punishment against the families in blatant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and standards of human dignity. Addameer took to the court in an attempt to compel the Israeli police to return the bodies. Unfortunately, the Magistrate court took a passive position, standing by the police's security pretext as a justification for withholding the bodies.

Addameer, in collaboration with Al-Haq and Adalah, documented some of the extrajudicial killings, and prepared a full-scale report that was submitted to the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions. These cases made up one section of the file submitted in early 2016 by rights organizations including Defense for Children International - Palestine to the International Criminal Court prosecutor. The report is part of the preliminary investigation the prosecution office is conducting regarding the situation in Palestine.

Several prisoners went on continuous individual hunger strikes in protest of solitary confinement or administrative detention. In July of 2015, the Israeli Knesset passed a force-feeding bill that allows the force-feeding of Palestinian prisoners on hunger strike. Force-feeding is a flagrant violation of human rights according to international standards. Palestinian prisoners resort to hunger strike as a means of protesting the violations they encounter in Israeli interrogation centers, detention centers, and prisons.

18 Addameer closely followed the bill, and prepared a legal rights paper on its main procedures, and its ramifications on the rights of prisoners and detainees. The organization also filed a complaint in this regard to the Committee against Torture since force-feeding is deemed one form of torture as stated in the World Medical Association Declarations of Malta and Tokyo.

Despite the recorded success in some individual cases or policy-level achievements throughout 2015, unfortunately the year ended with a noticeable increase in the overall number of



Ten appeals were filed in the Israeli High Court, five of which addressed denying detainees access to their lawyers with only two approved. The other five appeals dealt with administrative detention cases, two of which were withdrawn in exchange of no further renewals.

Addameer filed four complaints against travel bans, two of which remain unanswered. One complaint on behalf of Addameer field researcher Muhannad Al-Azza was accepted, while a complaint on behalf of Addameer staff member Sumoud Saadat was denied. Eight complaints were filed against family visitation bans, resulting in granted passes in four cases. In addition, Addameer filed 5 complaints on accounts of torture and mistreatment; none of which were answered in the year. Another complaint was filed on medical neglect.

During the popular uprising that started in October of 2015, Addameer's role went beyond providing extensive follow-up and immediate legal support of arrests to include following up with the extrajudicial executions. A total of 165 Palestinians, including 31 children and 12 women, were killed in 4 months for alleged attempted stabbing or stone-throwing offenses. In most cases, evidence points out that the victim did not pose an immediate threat that required the use of excessive force carried out by the Israeli authorities, or occasionally Israeli citizens and settlers.

Addameer – in partnership with Adalah – filed complaints regarding the circumstances surrounding the killings of Fadi Allon, Thaer Abu Ghazalah, Mo'taz Eweisat, and Mustafa Al-Khatib. The complaints demanded autopsies to determine cause of death. Nevertheless, the complaints were denied, which prompted an official request to Jerusalem's Magistrate court to compel the police to perform the autopsies; the court rejected the request. An appeal was filed to the Israeli High Court on the matter, but there were no positive outcomes by the end of the year. 17

Israeli authorities resorted once again to withhold the bodies of extrajudicially executed Palestinians, thereby refusing to grant their families the right to dignified burials. The bodies

Addameer succeeded in obtaining unconditional release for 52 detainees from Jerusalem. There were 7 instances where the release terms were altered and later lessened. In 27 cases, charge sheets were altered to benefit the detainees, 9 of whom received lighter sentences while 2 were found not guilty on all charges. A total of 41 appeals have been filed in cases of extensions of detention, 12 of which were approved. The Israeli police appealed 6 release court orders, but only two were approved. The Israeli public prosecution appealed 24 court orders obtained by Addameer, 18 of which were approved and 6 of which were denied. Addameer followed up with 10 administrative detention cases. However, all orders were upheld. It is imperative to note that for the first time since 1976, Israeli authorities used administrative detention against children in Jerusalem, where five children were ordered 3-6 months of administrative detention without charge or trial.

As for arrests in the West Bank, Addameer succeeded in obtaining unconditional release for 11 detainees, and 7 conditional releases. Two detainees were released after interrogation, and interrogation time was lowered for 23 detainees. Lower sentences than requested by the prosecution were obtained in 4 cases.

As for administrative detention, orders of two detainees were significantly lowered, and the orders of 3 others were shortened insignificantly. In two cases, administrative detention orders were upheld without further renewal. Addameer also filed 66 appeals in cases of administrative detention, five of which were approved and resulted in insignificantly shortened sentences. Meanwhile, appeals in five cases were dismissed in exchange of no further renewals of the orders. A significantly lowered sentence for one detainee was successfully obtained, while another detention order was upheld without further renewal.

16

Addameer filed 24 appeals in military courts against extensions of detention, five of which were approved resulting in lowered extensions with one case resulting in conditional release. The organization also appealed 20 extensions of interrogation. Only two were approved. The Israeli prosecution successfully appealed an 18-month detention period that was then raised to 36 months.

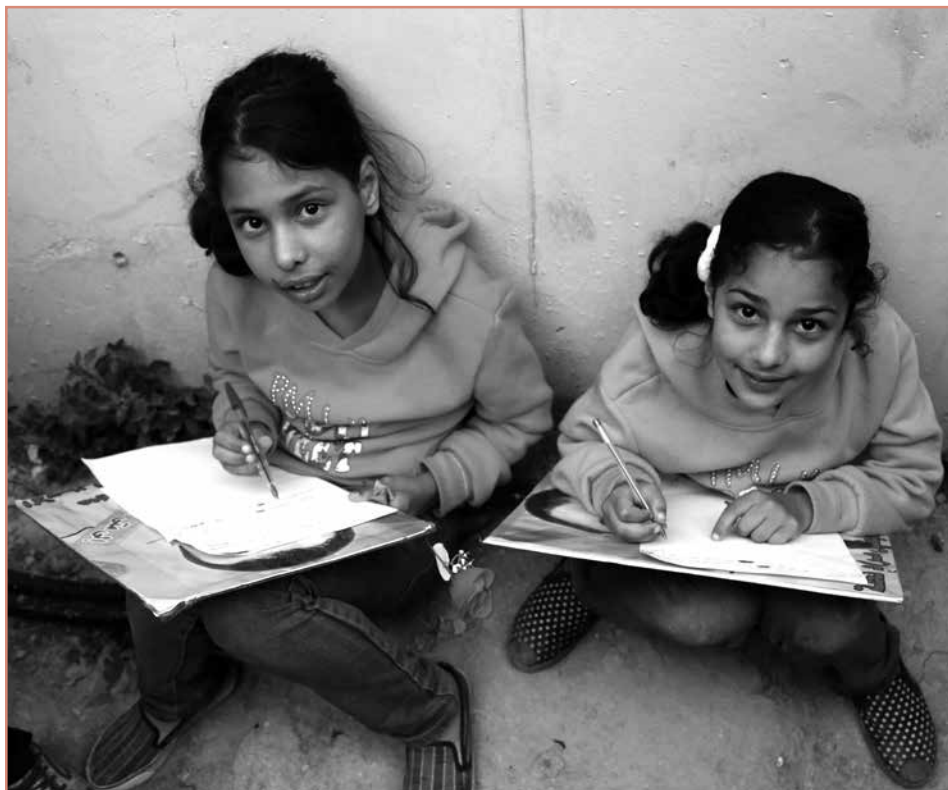


children to protect them from a brutal long-term internment experience, Addameer recognized the difficulty imposed by these conditions on the detainees and their families. House arrest has negatively affected the children's studies and the adults' jobs, trailing behind damaging psychological effects. Moreover, the families' obligations to follow-through with the terms of release significantly increased their suffering. In cases of months-long house arrest, one of the parents was obligated to accompany the child around the clock, which in effect constituted a form of detention for the parents.

In 2015, Addameer succeeded in obtaining a court order obliging the Israeli police to allow one of the parents to be present during their child's first interrogation session in Jerusalem. The court order came following the Israeli police's decision to prevent family members from attending interrogation in the wake of the events that followed the attack on Mohammad Abu Khdeir, a Palestinian child who was burned to death in 2014. Addameer also succeeded in releasing a child to his household, rather than the originally proposed conditional release to another residence in a different neighborhood away from his family.

Israeli courts escalated restrictive measures in 2015, especially following the uprising in October. The Israeli government proposed bills to impose further punishments on the Palestinian youth, particularly participants in the uprising. Amendments were made to the Israeli penal code in regard to stone-throwing offenses, setting a 20-year maximum jail sentence and a 2-4 year minimum jail sentence. A proposed bill aimed to lower the incarceration age to include children younger than 14 years old.

Amendments to the stone-throwing offenses in the penal code were accompanied with an amendment to the National Insurance Service law imposing hefty fines on families of children convicted of throwing stones, as well as depriving them from receiving national benefits. Adalah, in collaboration with Addameer and Defense for Children International, appealed to the High Court to repeal the law, but a hearing session had not been appointed during the year.



Legal follow-up includes locating the holding place of the detainees, and notifying family members of key details. Such details include extensions of detention, the various procedures facing the detainees in the first stages of detention, as well as interrogation and court proceedings. Similar follow-up services are provided in administrative detention cases. The services continue until exhausting all possible proceedings that include appeals, and pleas.

In 2015, Addameer's legal unit followed up with 1037

14 cases that ranged between 609 detention cases, 57 interrogation cases, 261 court proceedings, 98 administrative detention cases, 9 High Court appeals, as well as cases of forced relocations and demands of release after serving two-thirds of a sentence.

Addameer succeeded in obtaining conditional releases of 269 detainees from Jerusalem. Some were released to house arrest or on bail, with one parent pledging to monitor the detainee and abide by the terms of release. Despite the importance of releasing detainees, particularly

Operational Objective One

Support prisoners, detainees, and their families in facing the Israeli practices, punishments, torture, and degrading treatment.

Outcome One

Provision of timely professional legal and human rights services in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

Addameer continuously aspires to provide timely legal services based on the rights of prisoners and detainees in accordance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. Thus, the organization constantly seeks to develop the capacity of its legal cadre, especially following the growing international endeavors and the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, which includes crimes of torture, willful killing, arbitrary arrests, and forcible transfers. Addameer nominated its lawyer Awda Zbeidat to pursue postgraduate studies in the Irish Center for Human Rights. Awda received a full scholarship from the Representative Office of Ireland to pursue MA degree in the International Criminal Law in 2015/2016. Moreover, a number of Addameer lawyers participated in advanced training programs on documenting torture and psychological torture.

The legal team of Addameer consists of 9 lawyers and 2 paralegals that followed up daily with new arrests brought forward mostly by the detainees' families. The legal unit received 751 new cases, that included 742 males and 9 females; 530 of whom were adults and 221 were minors. The majority of the new cases of arrests were from Jerusalem with 573 cases from the city, as well as 98 cases from Ramallah, 23 from Hebron, 33 from Nablus, and the remaining cases from other districts.

Strategic Objective One

*Work to end Israeli violations against detainees, prisoners,
and their families during arrest or detention.*





Quds University; the program included a field visit to Israeli military courts.

In part of its Addama'er program, Addameer formed four youth groups in Jalazone refugee camp, and the villages of Saffa, Bani Zeid, and Birzeit. The groups included 17 volunteers, 6 males and 9 females, who underwent 48 training hours in 3 workshops on human rights standards. Upon finishing the training, the volunteers organized 12 awareness-raising initiatives concerning the prisoners, and helped arranging for 3 public meetings held by Addameer.



Addameer published its Annual Violations Report, 9 factsheets which covered the topics of human rights defenders, administrative detention, arrests of Palestinian Legislative Council Members, re-arrests under military orders, and others. Three issues of Addameer's quarterly newsletter were published, as well 11 prisoner profiles in Arabic and 13 prisoner profiles in English.


Addameer finished updating and restructuring its website that was welcomed with positive feedback. The website registered 82,232 hits during the year, amounting to an average of 7000 hits per month, with a total of 18,747 unique users visiting the website in 2015. As for social media platforms, Addameer's Facebook page witnessed a 15% increase in followers than the year before, attracting 10,244 users. The Facebook page shared 309 newsletters that were followed by more than 442,048 users. Addameer's official twitter account witnessed a 17% increase in the number of followers in comparison to the previous year with 10,600 followers in 2015. A total of 184 tweets were shared on the platform, garnering the attention and interaction of around 400,000 users.

The organization held 19 sessions with around 1070 participants in the "Know Your Rights" initiative, in cooperation with partnering organizations, universities, and youth clubs. The "Know Your Rights" manual underwent updates to include the introduced legal amendments to various military orders.

In collaboration with Raya Media Network, Addameer produced an episode on administrative detention that was later broadcast on the radio for two days in November and October of 2015.

10 In addition, work started on the production of a short film tackling one's basic rights during arrest and detention that should be common knowledge for Palestinian youth.

Addameer continued its work with Palestinian universities by organizing seminars and lectures on arrests and military courts in Birzeit University and Bard College of Al-Quds University. Addameer also provided a 6-lecture training program for the law school clinic students in Al-



on hunger strike, children, women, administrative detainees, and solitary confinement cases. Based on the visits, Addameer prepared 19 prisoner profiles to be used in public activities.

Addameer documented violations against prisoners' families during arrest in the West Bank through conducting 19 field visits, during which it obtained 29 affidavits and conducted 4 videotaped interviews. In Jerusalem, Addameer obtained 70 affidavits detailing the Israeli violations against released prisoners or families through 75 field visits in the city.

Addameer conducted 35 visits to political prisoners in PA prisons, as well 10 field visits during which it obtained 19 affidavits.

The organization received 58 international delegations of 662 people in total, and arranged 21 visits of international lawyers and delegations to observe the proceedings of military courts. Addameer continued to work alongside local and international organizations to support Palestinian prisoners.

Furthermore, Addameer reinforced its work by seeking out the United Nations Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council. On its own, or in collaboration with other Palestinian human rights organizations, Addameer submitted individual complaints, reports, and testimonies to the UN Special Rapporteurs and the Human Rights Council. Addameer also participated in international conventions, like the Global Forum on Modern Direct Democracy, Apartheid Week in Morocco, and a tour in the Basque and Denmark.

Addameer was featured in 36 international media interviews, and 87 Palestinian and Arab media interviews. The organization also released 50 statements in English, and 49 in Arabic. Addameer produced 4 short films on administrative detention and hunger strike that were later shared on social media networks to raise awareness and rally solidarity for the prisoners. Moreover, Addameer published 29 photo albums featuring its various activities and participation in protests and awareness-raising events.



five of which addressed denying detainees access to their lawyers, with only two approved. The other five appeals dealt with administrative detention cases, two of which were withdrawn in exchange of no further renewal.


Addameer filed four complaints against travel bans, two of which remain unanswered. One complaint on behalf of Addameer field researcher Muhannad Al-Azzeh was accepted, while a complaint on behalf of Addameer staff member Sumoud Saadat was denied. Eight complaints were filed against family visitation bans with visitation passes obtained in four cases. In addition, Addameer filed 5 complaints on accounts of torture and ill treatment, none of which were answered in the year. In addition, a complaint was filed on medical neglect.

Addameer closely followed the continued Israeli refusal to release the bodies of extrajudicially executed Palestinians, investigating several cases and filing complaints in collaboration with Adalah on at least 3 cases by the end of the year.

Moreover, Addameer closely observed political arrests carried out by the Palestinian Authority. It received cases of 49 detainees, and is currently following up the legal proceedings of 21 detainees facing various charges. We filed 92 requests for releases, but only 28 detainees were granted conditional releases, one of whom was later exonerated. Addameer also filed two appeals to the High Court but only one was approved. The court ordered the Palestinian intelligence agency to release the detainee, but unfortunately the agency stalled in executing the court order.

Addameer conducted 142 periodic visits to Israel prisons, and interrogation centers, and detention centers throughout the year, during which our staff visited 350 detainees. The visits documented 27 medical cases that were followed up with, and later referred several to Physicians for Human Rights. The visits also documented 42 cases of torture, some of which were reported to local and international bodies. Addameer also obtained 21 affidavits on torture, solitary confinement, prison transfers, assaults on prisoners, and others.

In addition to monitoring general detention conditions, the visits mainly focused on prisoners



Most of the cases were from Jerusalem, with 573 arrests handled in the city, along with 98 from Ramallah, 33 from Nablus, and 23 from Hebron. Overall, Addameer followed 1037 legal cases throughout the year ranging between 609 follow-up arrest cases, 57 interrogations, 261 court proceedings, 98 administrative detention cases, 9 High Court appeals, and many others.

With regards to Palestinian prisoners from Jerusalem, Addameer was successful in obtaining conditional releases of 296 prisoners, unconditional releases of 52 prisoners, as well as 7 cases of changing and lowering release conditions. In 27 cases, charge sheets were altered to the benefit of the detainee; 9 of whom received lighter sentences and 2 were exonerated. A total of 41 appeals were filed against arrest renewal orders; 21 of which were approved. The Israeli police filed appeals against 6 release orders obtained by Addameer, with only 2 approved. The Israeli public prosecution appealed 24 court orders, 18 of which were approved and 6 of which were denied. Addameer also followed up with 10 cases of administrative detention orders in Jerusalem. Unfortunately, all of the orders were upheld in court.

As for arrests of Palestinians in the West Bank, Addameer was able to obtain unconditional release for 11 detainees, and conditional release for 7 others, and was successful in releasing two detainees while still in interrogation. Addameer also lowered time in interrogation for 23 detainees, and lowered sentences in 4 cases. As for administrative detention, orders of two detainees were significantly lowered, and the orders of 3 others were shortened insignificantly. In two cases, administrative detention orders were upheld without further renewal. Addameer filed appeals against 24 extensions of interrogation, only two of which were approved. Nonetheless, the Israeli prosecution successfully appealed an 18-month detention order that was later raised to 36 months. Addameer filed 66 appeals in cases of administrative detention, five of which were approved and resulted in insignificantly shortened sentences. Appeals in five cases were dismissed in exchange of no further renewals of the orders. Addameer was also successful in obtaining a significantly lower sentence for one detainee, as well as upholding another detention order without further renewal. Ten appeals were filed in the Israeli High Court,




Executive Summary

The year 2015 was not better than preceding years in regards to the Palestinian political prisoners. On the contrary, arrests escalated in a staggering manner in the last quarter of the year. The arrests were accompanied with various forms of torture, suppression, and harassment against the prisoners and their families. Since the start of the popular uprising in October of 2015, the Israeli forces retaliated with unjustified, unchecked excessive force. The occupation forces killed dozens of Palestinian youth, claiming that they attempted stabbing attacks and threw stones. Overall, 2500 arrests were made in 2015. By the end of the year, 6800 Palestinian prisoners were serving sentences in Israeli prisons, including 470 children, 60 women, and 660 administrative detainees.

Throughout the year, the Israeli parliament (Knesset) passed racist and discriminatory laws that included the force-feeding law in the cases of hunger strikes. The Knesset also made amendments to the penalties for stone-throwing offenses, setting a maximum 20-year jail sentence, with a minimum 2-4 year prison sentence. Another amendment was passed to lower the incarceration age to include children younger than 14 years old.

Israeli forces once again resorted to withholding the bodies of extrajudicial executed Palestinians as a form of collective punishment against their families. In addition to refusal to release the bodies, the Israeli authorities blatantly refused to conduct investigations into the circumstances surrounding the killings under unjustified security pretenses. Israel also refused to perform autopsies and attempted to prevent the families from them. The refusal prompted Addameer, along with Adalah and other organizations, to petition the High Court to allow an autopsy. The Israeli police continue to stall in releasing the bodies, while imposing humiliating condition on the families, including limiting the number of family members participating in the funeral to 20, as well as holding the funerals late at night as soon as the bodies are released.

In 2015, Addameer handled 751 new arrests, including 530 adults, 221 minors, and 9 females.



altered to address the ever-changing conditions. Internment and indictment criteria have been reduced to flimsy justifications that are built on expectations and concerns. For these reasons, the Israeli government continues to pass laws serving its racist policies.

Human rights transcend time and space, and it is thus Addameer's duty to observe human rights, particularly political arrests, in the Palestinian Authority (PA) territories. Past experiences noted the importance of doubling attention and effort due to the continuous violations, as well as the instability and insufficiency in providing basic human rights.

In light of what has been said on the probable increase in violations and oppression, it became imperative for the organization to take into consideration the need to focus on providing the upmost possible means to confront violations of human rights and protect the victims. It is also vital to take notice of all plans, programs, and variables in real life.

For that, we call on our friends, supporters, individual and institutional donors, as well as various local and international organizations to stand by Addameer and extend a helping hand to enable it to uphold its responsibilities, and carry out its plans and programs.

We extend our gratitude and appreciation to Addameer's family, starting with the general director, all staff, the board of directors, the general assembly, and ending with our volunteers and friends. We call on everyone to carry on their innovative efforts and commitment to the values and spirit of Addameer Association, human rights principles, and prisoners' rights.

Addameer Chairperson

Abdullatif Ghaith

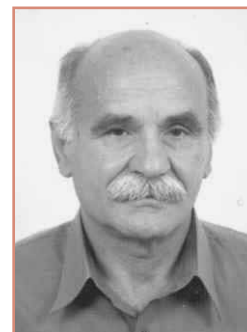
Preface:

Presenting its 2015 annual report, Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association was able to maintain a high level of transparency in professional performance. Addameer was also able to uphold sincere integrity and positive relationships with its clients and their families, the general public, as well local and international human rights organizations.

Meanwhile, Addameer was able to overcome the obstacles hindering its way during that time, which paved the way to acceptable growth. The organization did not undergo a decline in performance, did not fail to honor its principles, and did not fall back in implementing its programs.

The period witnessed a decline in the human rights situation. Addameer responded to the presented developments and variables in stride, finding incentive to overcome the increasing obstacles arising from escalating human rights violations. Addameer is driven to find the correct equation to continue giving and progressing.

Addameer's greatest challenge is that it does not expect fundamental progress regarding human rights in the Palestinian occupied territories, especially in Jerusalem. The outlook is bleak as we do not anticipate any political solutions in the near future, but rather a furthering of the occupation under the guide of the racist extremist Israeli right wing that entirely turns its back on the international humanitarian law principles. Therefore, it is expected to face more anti-human rights practices, including additional settlements, land and property confiscation, house demolitions, freedom suppression, as well as holy sites desecrations. Most importantly, further arrests, high sentences, and administrative detention are expected under laws that are constantly being



Abdullatif Ghaith



providing legal follow-up in cases of arbitrary political arrests.....	38
Outcome Two.....	39
Monitoring legislations in regard to political detainees, as well political and civil rights in order to guarantee their adherence to international human rights standards.....	39
Operational Objective Two.....	41
Guarantee accountability and prevent impunity on violations of civil and political rights.....	41
Outcome One.....	41
Monitoring, documenting, and publishing torture and the death penalty.....	41
Outcome Two.....	42
Advancing participation in local, regional, and international coalitions and alliances to rally public support in order to end impunity for crimes.....	42
Strategic Objective Three	43
Develop a community and organizations in support of civil and political rights of individuals and groups facing violations.....	43
Operational Objective.....	44
Raise awareness of political and civil rights among individuals and groups facing violations.....	44
Outcome.....	45
Preparing local leaders and providing them with sufficient knowledge in order to organize efforts to protect and raise community awareness of civil and political rights.....	45
Strategic Objective Four	50
Develop and support Addameer's abilities to accomplish its objectives effectively and efficiently.....	50
Operational Objective One.....	51
Provide a supportive internal environment to enable the cadre of effectively and efficiently accomplishing the work plan.....	51
Outcome One.....	51
Developing and effectively executing financial and administrative systems and procedures.....	51
Outcome Two.....	52
Develop the professional capacity of staff.....	52
Operational Objective Two.....	53
Seek organizational sustainability.....	53
Outcome One.....	53
Developing the organization's local, regional, and international networks.....	53
Outcome Two.....	54
Local, regional, and international fundraising.....	54
6. Media coverage examples:.....	55
Al Jazeera.....	55
New York Times.....	55
CNN.....	55
ABC (Australia).....	56
General.....	56

Contents

Preface.....	4
Executive Summary.....	6
Strategic Objective One	12
Work to end Israeli violations against detainees, prisoners, and their families during arrest or detention.....	12
Operational Objective One.....	13
Support prisoners, detainees, and their families in facing the Israeli practices, punishments, torture, and degrading treatment.	13
Outcome One.....	13
Provision of timely professional legal and human rights services in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.....	13
Outcome Two.....	19
Raising awareness of legal and human rights of detainees, their families, and the general public in cases of arrests.	19
Outcome Three	20
Developing knowledge and expertise of lawyers, legal representatives of prisoners and detainees, and law students, on the Israeli military justice system.....	20
Operational Objective Two.....	22
Guarantee accountability and hold responsible the Israeli authorities for crimes and violations against prisoners, detainees, and their families.	22
Outcome One	22
Monitoring, documentation, and publications on human rights violations against Palestinian prisoners and detainees during and after arrest or imprisonment/detention.....	22
Outcome Two.....	26
Activating Addameer’s role in local, regional, and international alliances and organizations in support of Palestinian prisoners and detainees.....	26
Outcome Three	27
Continuing to raise local, regional, and international awareness and support to prisoners affairs through campaigns.	27
Stop Administrative Detention Campaign.....	27
Human Rights Defenders Campaign.....	28
Stop G4S Campaign	29
Outcome Four.....	29
Generate international public support to bring Israel to account and to pressure it to change its policies and practices.	29
Focusing efforts on the United Nations and the European Union	30
International Delegations and Visits to Military Courts.....	32
Speaking Tours and Conferences Abroad	32
Media.....	33
Publications.....	35
Strategic Objective Two	37
Guarantee the Palestinian Authority’s legislations, policies, and practices’ adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in regard to civil and political rights.....	37
Operational Objective One.....	38
Contribute to the protection and support of victims of political and civil rights violations.	38
Outcome One	38



Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association

Annual Administrative Report

2015

Ramallah – Occupied Palestine

2017



Addameer Prisoner
Support and Human Rights Association

Annual Report

2015

