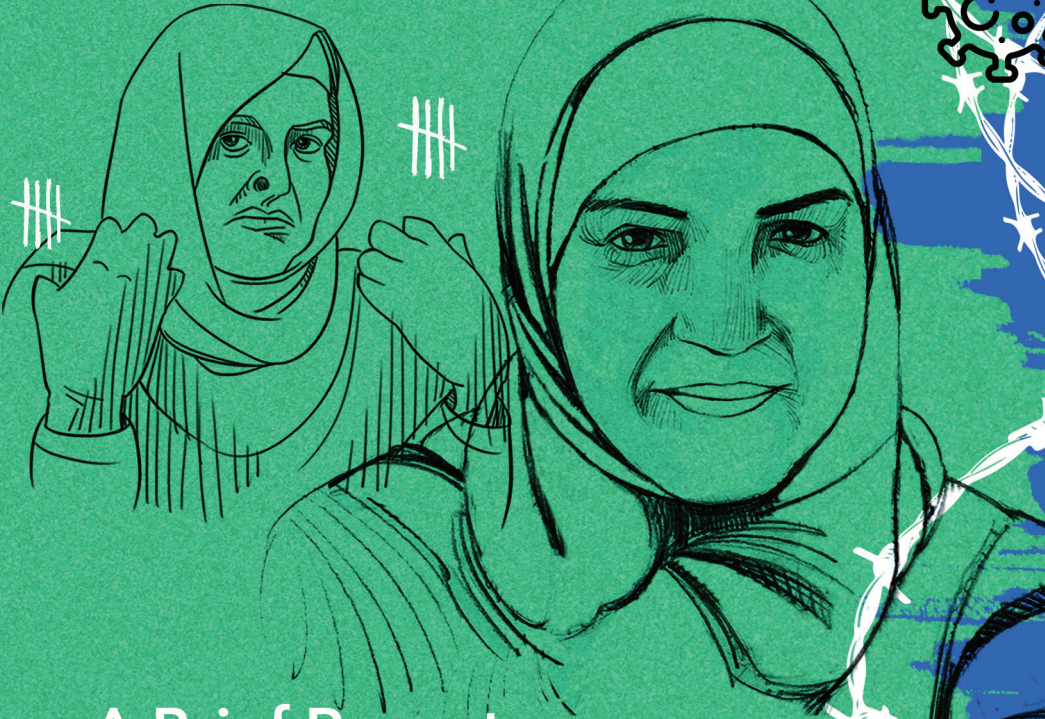


المؤسسة الدولية للتضامن مع الأسرى
International Solidarity with Prisoners
تضامن • TADAMON




A Brief Report on **Arrests & Conditions** **of Prisoners**

in 2020

Prepared by
Palestinian Prisoners Center
for Studies

International Solidarity with
Prisoners «TADAMON»

 www.asra-ps.com



A Brief Report on Arrests & Conditions of Prisoners in 2020

Prepared

**Palestinian Prisoners Center for Studies
International Solidarity with Prisoners «TADAMON»**

Designed by

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March 2020

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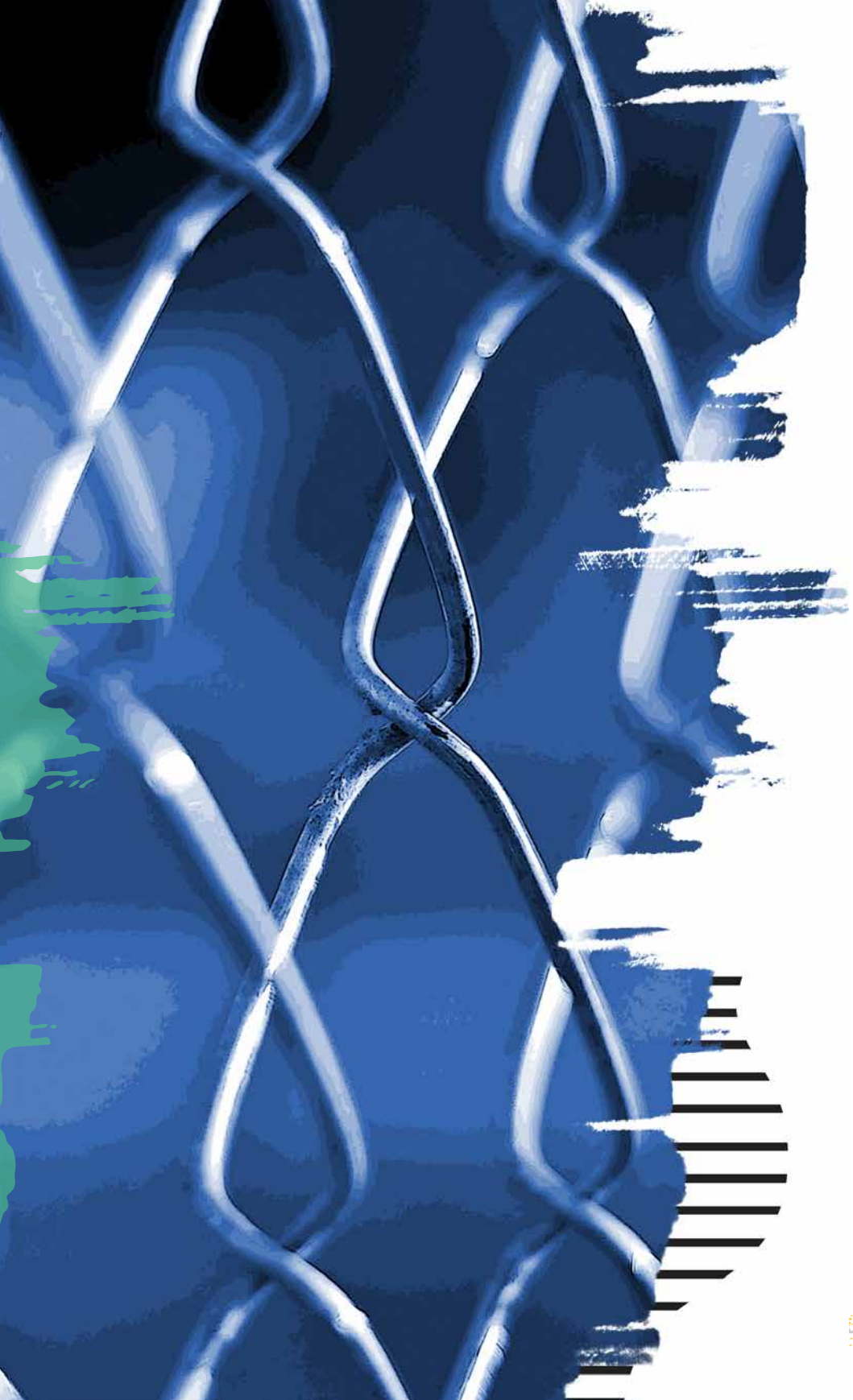
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Preface

Nine years have passed since the International Solidarity with Prisoners "TADAMON" and the Palestinian Centre for the Prisoners' Studies have continued to advocate the Palestinian People and to expose its suffering. They have been working towards casting the light on the Israeli Occupation repression and exposing its crimes which it tries to conceal. They have been doing so in hope the world would wake up and try to stop such a continuing anguish. The issue of the arrests the occupation carries out against the Palestinian people members is at the top of the Palestinians' suffering. The number of the prisoners in 2020 has reached to 4700 prisoners from the society different segments and groups. Among those 570 child prisoners who were subjects to such injustice. Children could not escape such an oppression even those who are just 4 years old.

Nine years of follow-up and constant work to put forward sound reports have continued, hoping that they reach stakeholders and advocates of human rights in general and political prisoners in particular. The Palestinian prisoners' suffering has even exacerbated with the outbreak of COVID19- virus, as it has become a serious threat to their lives, whereas the International community refrain from intervening to pressurize the brutal occupier to save them.

TADAMON is the prisoners' soul that moves outside the walls of the prisons in an attempt to mobilize the greatest effort possible to impose pressure on the prisons' administration and to file claims by power of attorney before the International Criminal Court against the jailers or those who are involved in violations amounting to crime war.

Finally, we extend our warm thanks to TADAMON and the Centre's working teams for their much appreciated efforts in putting forward this annual report.

Fahed Mohamad HUSSEIN
CEO "TADAMON"

A brief report of arrests and prisoners' conditions during 2020

In spite of the Corona pandemic and the imminent danger threatening the wellbeing of citizens owing to arrests and the close proximity to other prisoners, the Zionist authorities kept up the pace of the arrests during the unprecedented times of 2020.

There were more than 4700 recorded arrests, in addition to numerous summons issued against dozens of citizens. Most of which were previously liberated prisoners called in to be interrogated by Mossad agents.

Jerusalem had the highest rate of arrests among all other provinces during 2020.

4,700

Total arrests in
Palestinian provinces
during 2020



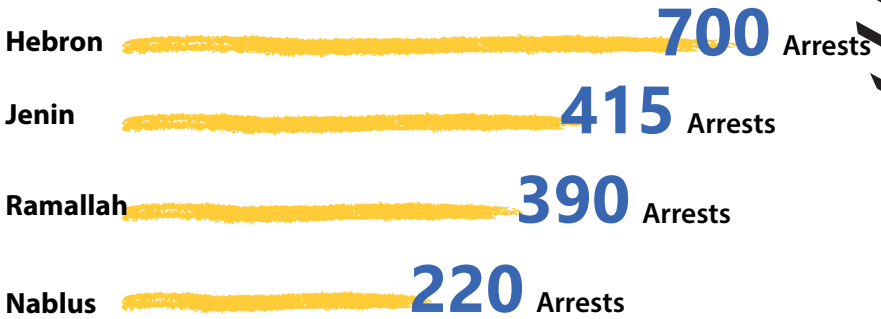
2,000

Arrests
in Jerusalem
during 2020



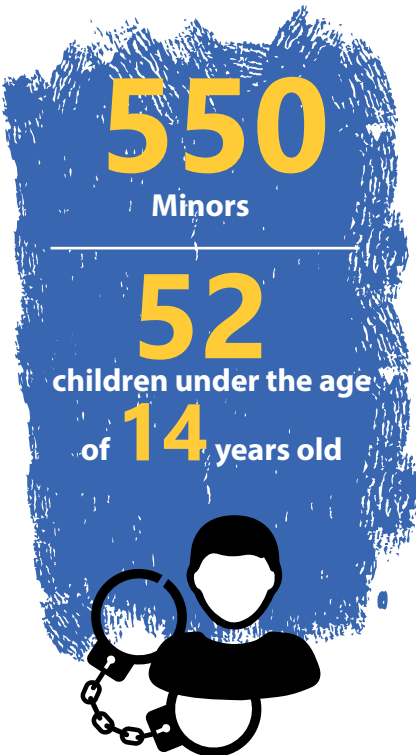
%42

of the total arrests in all of
the Palestinian soils.



The rest of which is distributed among all the other cities of the West Bank.

The arrests were recorded against all classes and genders. Some of the prisoners were arrested and detained several times, among them:





Parliament Members: some were released after hours of consecutive interrogation and some were held under administrative detention orders.

Former Ministers: the former minister of Jerusalem affairs Khaled Abu- Arafeh and the former minister of local government Essa Al- Ja'bari.



Life Sentences: issued by farse courts, 2 of which were against minors.



Recorded death during 2020 among the prisoners.



1,100

Administrative detention sentences: divided between renewals and new orders.



Ill prisoners: some with physical and mental disabilities.

A number of senior prisoners of which:

- The elderly Abd Al-Raheem Barbar (80 years old) from Ras al-Amud neighbourhood in Silwan.
- The elderly Ishaq Ameen Younis (77 years old) from Ramallah.

145



Academics & university lecturers:

most prominent of which the astrophysicist professor Emad Al-Barghouthy from Beit Reema town in Ramallah.

7



5

Arrests with the charge of aggression based on **posts and comments on social media platforms.**

The zionist authorities arrested a number of people after shooting them with the intention to maim



Even Jerusalem based Islamic and national leaders were not spared. The zionist authorities arrested **Ekrima Sabri, the head of the supreme Islamic committee and the orator of Al-Aqsa mosque, and Adnan Gaith, Jerusalem's governor.**



Introduction

The occupation uses the policy of arrests as a weapon and a tool of repression by which they fight the Palestinian existence for the purpose of subjugating and terrifying the Palestinians. Such a policy is a means of collective punishment to drain the Palestinians' energy and destroy their will. Nearly one million Palestinians from different social classes and sectors have experienced the bitterness of captivity in the occupation prisons.

Arrests have become a daily phenomenon, as the occupying forces burst into cities, camps and neighborhoods in the occupied territories and raid on homes, shops and institutions and arrest a number of citizens.

During the year 2020, the occupation authorities continued their detentions of the Palestinian people, which affected all classes of society, including children, women, liberators, the ill people, the disabled, the elderly, the human rights activists, the journalists, the fishermen, the legislators, the factions leaders and others, with 4,700 arrests reported this year.

This year, another aspect of the prisoners' suffering has been added after the emergence of the coronavirus, which threatens their lives, especially with the deliberate neglect of prisoners by the occupation. That opens the door wide to the infiltration of disease and infection into the prisoners' bodies without mercy. Hence, the prisoners are extremely worried and terrified due to the absence of medical care and protective means.





Jerusalem Arrests

The arrests in Jerusalem are a systematic and deliberate policy of draining the Jerusalemites and creating a harsh living, economic and security reality targeting all walks of life to push them to flee and stay away to find a safe and dignified life away from the occupation and its continued targeting.

During the year 2020, the arrest campaigns in occupied Jerusalem escalated dramatically, targeting all groups of children, women and Islamic and national leaders, even the sick, the elderly and those stationed in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and monitoring the report (2000) arrests in The City of Jerusalem during the year, including (360) children, (41) under the age of 12.

Among the detainees are 78 women and girls, many of whom were arrested in the squares and gates of the Al-Aqsa Mosque under the pretext of countering the settlers' incursions. Some of whom were arrested more than once during the year, most notably Hanadi al-Helwani, Medelin Issa, Khadija Khois, Aya Abu Nab and Nafisa Khois.

The town of Issawiya witnessed the largest number of arrests in Jerusalem, with 600 arrests, followed by the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its

2,000

Arrests in
The City of
Jerusalem
in 2020



360

Children



78

Women & Girls



600

Arrests in the
town of Issawiya



surroundings, with 380 arrests, and 280 arrests from The Old City of Jerusalem, while 200 were from The Town of Silwan.

The occupation also carried out a campaign of arrests against Islamic and national leaders, including the head of the Supreme Islamic Authority, imam and preacher of al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh A'krima Sabri; and a -4month-long al-Aqsa mosque governor, Adnan Ghaith; Jerusalem Affairs Minister Fadi al-Hadmi; al-Aqsa Director Sheikh Omar al-Kaswani and Deputy Director of The Waqf, Sheikh Najah Bekirat.



The Israeli occupation forces also re-arrested -68year-old Jerusalemite MP Mohammed Mahmoud Abu Tayer from his home in Al-Bireh, MP Ahmed A-ttun and former Jerusalem minister Khaled Tafesh.

The occupation not only ordered the arrest of the Jerusalemites, but also targeted them with domestic detention, and the removal from the houses or prevention from entering the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque for various periods of time, sometimes for several months.

The deportation decisions over the year reached 360 orders, including (305) deportation decisions from the Al-Aqsa Mosque, (44) from the Old City of Jerusalem, and (11) from Jerusalem.

In accordance with international law, the Israeli army's seizure of east Jerusalem as part of the West Bank in 1967 and the imposition of its authority on it is a military occupation, and therefore applies to it the rules of international law on military occupation, in accordance with international law, international jurisprudence and international jurisprudence. To name but a few, the Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 affirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories it occupied in 1967, and confirmed this characterization by many. In addition to international resolutions, the International Court of Justice, which affirmed that East Jerusalem is occupied territory, similar to the rest of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that international humanitarian law No. 1 applies to the territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Hence, Israel has limited authority to manage the occupied lands according to the International Law rules, especially Geneva 4th convention 1949. However, Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem suffer from unjust racist treatment, as the Israeli authorities consider them permanent residents rather than citizens, and this discriminatory treatment has affected all their rights, including their rights as prisoners.



Gaza Arrests

Although arrests from the besieged Gaza Strip declined after the cessation of the Return Marches, the policy of arrests of Gazans did not stop during the year 2020, either at the Beit Hanoun crossing, or for fishermen working at sea, or as young people approached the eastern border of the Gaza Strip. The report monitored (88) arrests of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip during the year 2020.

The occupation authorities used the Beit Hanoun checkpoint as a means of inflicting, blackmailing and exploiting the civilian population in the Gaza Strip, as the arrests at the crossing during the year reached 12 cases, including 5merchants, a citizen who was heading to the Jordan Bridge to travel, and a journalist diagnosed with cancer.

There has also been a decline in the arrests of fishermen, but they have not stopped, as the Occupation Navy continued its attacks on fishermen while fishing near the shores of the Gaza Strip by pursuing, arresting and shooting them. 9 arrests of fishermen were reported.

Although the volume of arrests on the eastern border of the Gaza Strip declined after the suspension of the marches to break the siege,

88

Arrests of
Palestinians
from the Gaza
Strip
in 2020



9

Arrests of
fishermen



it did not stop as the arrests near the border reached (65) arrests, including a child under the age of 15, and a woman. That woman approached the military site of Zekim, and was released after hours of investigation through the Crossing of Beit Hanoon.

65 Arrests
near the border





Despite Israel's unilateral withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in 2005, it is still considered occupied territory in accordance with international law. Israel controls the land, sea and air borders, as well as its continued practice of some civil authorities in the Gaza Strip, such as granting identity numbers to Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip, as well as continuing to control requests for reunification of Palestinian expatriates and their families in the Gaza Strip. That confirms the legal status of Israel as an occupying state, as well as the legal status of the Gaza Strip as occupied territory, and therefore applies to it the international humanitarian law, especially the Geneva Conventions of 1949. It is worth noting that Israel has been a party to these agreements since 1951, which imposes special obligations with regard to detainees from the Gaza Strip.



Detention of Underage Children

The arrests of under- 18 children reached (550), including 52 children under the age of 14, the youngest of whom was Majed Ali Abu Saada (7 years old) from Gius, east of Qalqilya.

Despite calls and appeals by many international institutions, including the United Nations, that children should be released because they are at risk under the current exceptional circumstance of the continued spread of the CORONA virus, the occupation continued during the year 2020 to target the under- 18s by arresting, summoning and interrogating them in harsh conditions, and imposing harsh sentences and onerous fines to them.

The occupation arrested 16 - year-old Amal Muammar Nakhla, a resident of Jalazone camp, on a checkpoint. He was held by soldiers and severely beaten during the arrest, despite suffering from a rare disease called severe muscular dystrophy, and was tortured and abused during interrogation in Skopje.

Mohammed Munir Moqbel, 16, from Al-A'roub refugee camp in Hebron, was brutally assaulted with the butts of a rifle at the time of his arrest, resulting in fractures to the jaw and face, general bruises on the body and shattered face. He was transferred to Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem,

550

Arrests of under
18 children in
2020



52

children under
the age of 14





and underwent surgery to repair jaw and facial fractures.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested 12-year-old Youssef Abed from al-Bireh, who is disabled. Ahmed Manasra was infected with the Corona virus and was transferred to Ramla hospital. He was sentenced to 9 years and a half. He has been detained for five years so far.

The occupation did not hesitate to shoot Palestinian children before arresting and interrogating them before being treated. Rather, they blackmailed them by offering confessions in exchange for treatment and medical care. 10 of the boys were arrested after being shot, some of them seriously.

In 2020, the military courts of occupation continued to impose heavy fines on child prisoners as part of a programmed and approved policy, with fines imposed on children in 2020 in the Ofer court only (350,000 shekels) equivalent to 102,000\$.



Conditions of child prisoners

By the end of 2020 ,170 children were held in Israeli prisons in three central prisons (Megiddo, Ofer and Damon). In addition, a number of them attended to detention and interrogation centres and were subjected to harsh conditions of detention, violent means of torture, and violation of their rights.

All those arrested were severely beaten while in detention, placed in harsh conditions in detention and interrogation centres, and subjected to all forms of abuse, torture, psychological and physical pressure. The occupation treats children as terrorists and constantly insults and threatens them.

The occupation prisons administration continues to deliberately deprive children of the most basic necessities of life, and commits arbitrary practices against them, most notably breaking into their rooms and sections. The occupation also deprives dozens of children from their families or lawyers' visits. In addition to that, the jailers persist in their ill-treatment against those juvenile prisoners, and attempt to deprive the elderly prisoners from taking care of the young ones.

In order to further the legislation of violations against children, the occupation authorities recently introduced amendments to Military Order No.(1651) with the aim of lifting protection for children between the ages of 12 and 14, thus allowing the cap on their detention to be raised, as the maximum sentence imposed on this group before the amendment was no more than six months in effect or suspended. After the new amendment, there is no longer protection or time limit

for the punishment that may be imposed on children who are tried in front of the occupation military courts and may reach for decades or life sentence.

Article 25-2 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirmed that «motherhood and childhood have a right to a special care and assistance». The following various conventions have given full characterization of that protection and its types. For example, the Child Rights Convention of 1989 stressed the need to protect children and their lives and provide opportunities for development and growth and restricted depriving children of their freedom, and made it the last resort and for the shortest possible time. Article 1 in the Child Rights Convention defines the child as the one who is under the age of 18, until he reaches the

age of maturity. Besides, children under the age of 18 in the occupied territories are subject to dual protection, first for being civilian and second for being children. Articles 24 ,38 ,50 ,82 ,89 ,94 ,132 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 referred to children and to the need to protect them. The government's policy of «protecting the rights of

motherhood and
childhood have a
right to a special
care and assistance

Declaration of
Human Rights

the child as the one
who is under the
age of 18, until he
reaches the age of
maturity

Child Rights
Convention

the child» is a matter of serious consideration. The Israeli criminal law defines the Israeli child as the one who is under the age of 18, while in the occupied territories in 1967, Israel applies the Military Order (132) of 24/09/1967, which defines the Palestinian child as a person under the age of 16, in conflict with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which defines the child as every person under the age of 18. That means that Israel continues to violate its international obligations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of which it is one of the parties.



Women Arrests

(118) women and girls were arrested, including minors and elderly women, mothers and sisters of prisoners, activists, journalists and university students. In addition to re-arresting a number of women stationed in Al Aqsa mosques, including Khadija Khoais, Hanadi Al-Helewani and Nahla Siam.

The occupation arrested Ms. Aya Ahmed Al-Khatib, 30, from the village of Arara in the occupied interior. She is married and has two children «Mohammed and Abdul Rahman» and works in the field of charity work and providing humanitarian assistance to the sick and needy. She was subjected to a harsh investigation in the center of the detention of Jallma, and her trial was postponed many times.



10
University
students were
arrested



The occupation also re-arrested six female prisoners of war, namely: editor Suhair al-Batran from Hebron; journalist Bushra al-Taweel from Al-Bireh; editor Shorouk Mohammed al-Badan from Bethlehem; editor Da'ad al-Khatib from Ramallah; editor «Siham al-Batat from Hebron, as well as editor «Bayan Pharaoh from Jerusalem.

The arrests also included a number of Palestinian minors, the youngest of them: Iman Abu Bakr, a 16 -year-old girl from Jenin, Karima al-Assir, NizamY Abu Bakr, whose father was charged by the occupation with killing a soldier with a stone in the middle of the year, was arrested twice with her mother.



The occupation also arrested a number of mothers and sisters of prisoners and martyrs, a number of social activists and workers in medical, charitable and media associations. Other 10 university students were arrested for allegedly resisting the occupation, including student Lian Kaid, Ruba Fahmi Assi, Elijah Abu Hajla and Shaza Al-Taweel, all from Ramallah and Birzeit University.

The occupation detains three female prisoners under arbitrary administrative detention. First, the prisoner «Bushra Al-Taweel» (26) from Al-Bireh is an activist in the field of prisoners' defense and she has been arrested four times. The second prisoner is «Khitam A-Sa'afin» (57years) from Ramallah, a feminist activist and president of the Union of Palestinian Women's Committees. The third captive Shorouk Mohammed al-Badan, (26) from the town of Taqwa in Bethlehem and an editor who spent 12 months in the administrative detention previously.

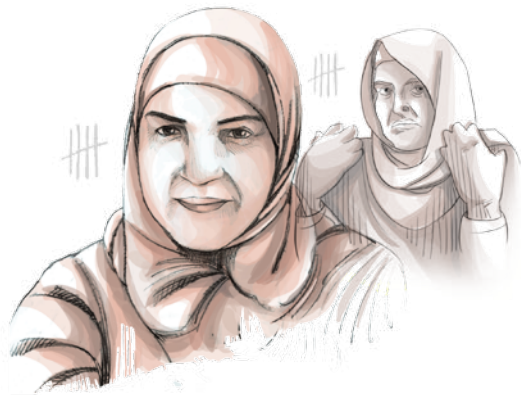
Conditions of female prisoners

The prison administration continues to violate the rights of Palestinian women prisoners in Al-Damoun prison and deprives them of all basic necessities of life, including the right to receive medical treatment in prison for Those whose diseases worsen for lack of adequate treatment.

The Department also continued to break into the rooms of the female prisoners and abuse them and impose multiple sanctions against them. It also broke its promise to install public telephones in the prison to allow female prisoners to communicate with their relatives, especially as visits were suspended for more than seven months due to the Corona pandemic.

The prison administration violates the privacy of female prisoners by placing surveillance cameras in the square and corridors. Additionally, prisoners complain of moisture in the rooms, and there are no doors for toilets as they are just covered by sheets and blankets. And the administration also continues to ban the entry of handicraft materials.

It also continues to neglect the follow-up and treatment of six wounded and sick women prisoners suffering from very serious health conditions, and do not receive the necessary treatment for their health conditions, especially the Jerusalemite prisoner «Isra Al Jaabes», who



suffers from burns throughout her body, needs several operations and plastic surgeries. All she gets are fake promises and deliberate procrastination from the prison administration.

This is in addition to the suffering of the transport for long hours in the «Al-Busta» car to the military courts. The Palestinian female prisoners get harassed by the criminal prisoners who are transferred in the same means of transport (al-Busta).



Although international law granted special protection to women, the Israeli occupation authorities failed to comply, and continue their systematic violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including the mistreatment of Palestinian women during their detention in particular. Article (79-2) of the First Additional Protocol of the Geneva Conventions 1977 states that cases of detained mothers should be considered as a priority. The government's policy of «eliminating the gender discrimination» of women is a

major challenge. Article (25-2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 also affirms this protection, affirming that «motherhood and childhood have a right to special care and assistance», and the affirmation of this special protection for women is reflected in Security Council Resolution (1325) of 2000 on the organization of the treatment of women and girls during interrogation and detention, and the organization of their lives in prisons. It also called on all parties in armed conflicts to take special measures to protect girls from gender-based violence during armed conflict and to take into account the special needs of women and girls.

“
motherhood &
childhood have a
right to special care
& assistance
“
Universal Declaration
of Human Rights





المجلس التشريعي الفلسطيني
Palestinian Legislative Council



Legislative Deputies Arrests

The kidnapping of the deputies of the Legislative Council is a flagrant violation of the most basic international norms and conventions, and is not based on any legal justification. It is rather a true political decision to restrict their role in facing the crimes of occupation. The occupation continued during the year 2020 to target deputies with arrests, summonses, break-ins and threats against them. The report listed the arrest of 9 deputies, in addition to two former ministers:

- **MP Sheikh Mohammed Mahmoud Abu Tair, 68 -year-old**

Was arrested from his home in Al-Bireh, where he has been living since he was deported from Jerusalem nine years ago. Notably, he



spent more than 35 years in the occupation prisons. Recently, he has been issued with an administrative arrest order and they have renewed his administrative detention for a second time.

● **MP Hassan Yusuf Khalil, 64 -year-old**

From Ramallah was arrested and sentenced to administrative detention. He was previously sentenced to 20 years in Israeli prisons, much of which was in renewed administrative detention.

● **Nizar Abdel Aziz Ramadan, 61 -year-old**

From Hebron, was sentenced to four months administrative detention. He is a former detainee who spent more than 10 years in Israeli prisons.

● **MP Ahmed Mohammed Atoon, 55 -year-old**

Was arrested and sentenced to four months of administrative detention. He previously spent more than 13 years in Israeli prisons..

● **MP Mohammed Ismail Al-Tal, 56 -year-old**

From Hebron, was sentenced to four months in prison. He has spent 12 years in occupation prisons, half of which in administrative detention.

● **Mp Khaled Ibrahim Tafesh from Bethlehem**

A former prisoner who was arrested several times, spent a total of 8 years in the prisons of the occupation. He was one of the deportees of The MARJ AL ZOHOR and was sentenced to administrative detention.

● **MP Nayef Mahmoud Al-Rajoub,**

From Hebron, was arrested, and after interrogation for hours, he was released after being threatened not to facilitate the reconciliation efforts between the Palestinian main factions, Fatah and Hamas.

● **MP Hatem Rabah Qavisha, 60 -year-old**

From Hebron, was arrested, transferred to Etzion and interrogated for several hours, and released after being threatened not to participate in any political activities.

● **MP Abdul Jaber Mustafa Abdul Jaber Fuqaha, 54 -year-old**

From Al-Bireh, was arrested and interrogated in Ofer, and several hours later he was released, and several days after his arrest it was found that he was infected with the coronavirus.

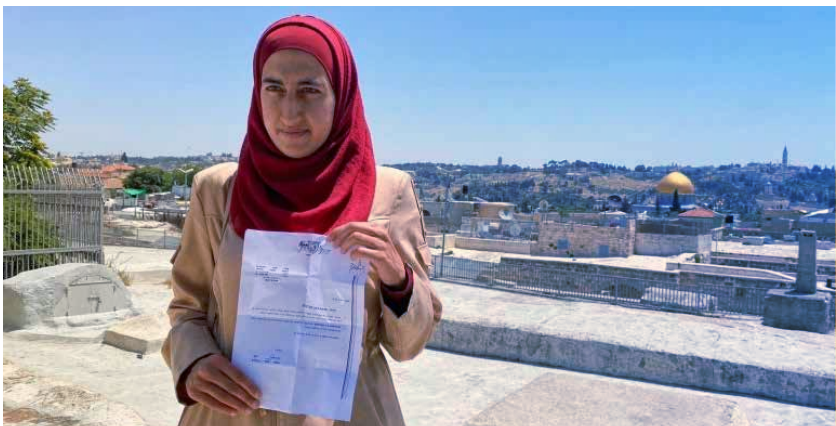
The issue of the arrest of the deputies of the Legislative Council, apart from the fact that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of the Palestinian people to choose their constituents and express their aspirations, and that it is violations of international norms by the availability of political immunity to the representatives of the people and deputies, is in addition to a flagrant violation of bilateral agreements with the Palestinian side. In particular the Oslo II Agreement of 1995 in Articles (2) and (3) states establishing a legislative council that acts as a legislative body, and provides a democratic basis for the establishment of Palestinian institutions. Additionally, the arrest of the deputies violates many of the international conventions signed by the occupying Power. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 indicates that the individual cannot be discriminated against on the basis of «political opinion or other opinions» or «national or social origin». Article 42 in Geneva Charter 1949 states that detaining people is not acceptable unless «the security of the state in detention makes it absolutely necessary», and arbitrary detention is prohibited under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 under Article 4.



Journalists Arrests

During the year 2020, the occupation continued to target Palestinian journalists with arrests, summonses or detentions for hours and sentencing them, with the aim of deterring them from exposing the crimes of occupation against the Palestinian people.

The report listed (72) cases of summoning and arresting journalists, including (26) arrests. A journalist arrested is «Sondus A'weys» during her coverage of the events in al-Aqsa Mosque. She was released after investigation on the condition that she be removed from al-Aqsa Mosque for 3 months. And the occupation authorities also summoned Palestine TV reporter in Jerusalem, Christine Renawi, to be interrogated at the Mascobiya center twice, and also summoned the Jerusalem journalist Rose Zarro for investigation.



The Israeli occupation courts have issued a number of administrative detention orders against journalists, including journalist Bushra Al-Taweel, journalist Osama Shaheen from Hebron, and journalist Mujahid al-SaadYin Jenin, while releasing a number of journalists who were arrested after interrogation, and a number of them are still detained.

An independent journalist is every journalist who moves independently away from military areas and is not part of them, and is considered a civilian in accordance with the provisions of



the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the First Additional Protocol and the 1977 Protocol II on non-international conflicts, in addition to UN Security Council Resolution 1738 of 2006. Security Council Resolution (2222) of 2015 on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts (protection of journalists, media workers and associated individuals) referred to the Paris Declaration of the World Press Freedom Conference of 2014, as well as the provisions of Article 52 of the Protocol itself that equipment and information facilities that is not used for military purposes and do not meet the requirements of Article 52.2 are included in the civilian characterizations that must not be the subject of deterrence or attack. The same article affirms that publishing news is not an acceptable justification for attacking means of media and considering them as a legitimate target simply because it broadcasts news, even though this activity constitutes support for the war efforts.



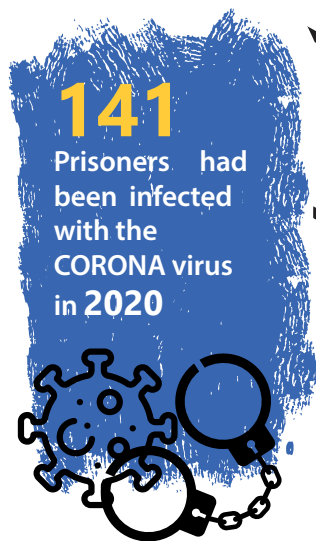


Corona and the Captives

The year 2020 was marked by a new aspect of suffering for thousands of prisoners in the prisons of the occupation, namely the Corona pandemic, which entered the occupation prisons as a result of the occupation's disregard for the lives of prisoners and the failure to apply the protection measures or the provision of cleaning and sterilizing means for prisoners.

The occupation policy in dealing with the pandemic facilitated the entry of the virus into prisons and caused the infection of dozens of prisoners of infectious disease, and its policy was:

- No tests were carried out on prison administration staff when they came from vacation to prisons, many of whom were carrying the virus.
- No screening of new prisoners or detaining them in isolated places until they are confirmed to be Corona virus-free.
- Closeness between investigators and prisoners during the investigation period without regard to the possibility of being infected with the virus, this resulted in transmission of the disease to many prisoners.



- Overcrowdedness within rooms and sections and the inability to achieve spacing.
- Failure to provide medical face masks for prisoners to use to protect themselves, especially when moving.
- Delay in screening prisoners who have shown symptoms similar to those of Corona.
- Prisons are not fully sterilized, and sanitizers and cleaning tools are not provided.
- Failure to provide any real medical care to the injured prisoners after being quarantined in special sections.
- Refusal to provide special food to infected prisoners or contacts to increase their immunity to protect them from the symptoms of the disease.

Since the outbreak of the Corona pandemic in February, many international appeals have been launched for the release of women, children, the sick and the elderly, and the occupation has not dealt with these appeals, and refused to release any Palestinian prisoner, despite the release of hundreds of Jewish criminals, which demonstrates the racism of the occupation in dealing with the prisoners.



In addition to the occupation's refusal to release them, it continued to flout the lives of prisoners by not taking any safety and preventive measures for two full months. The prison administration even deprived the prisoners from dozens of items that were available in the prison canteen, including cleaning materials and soap.

After this period and under the threat of escalation by the prisoners, the occupation at the end of April implemented some preventive measures inside the prisons, but they are insufficient and substandard to protect the prisoners, putting their lives at great risk under the Corona pandemic.

The occupation took advantage of this pandemic in imposing many harsh measures on the prisoners, including a complete suspension of visits by parents and the suspension of visits by lawyers, and did not provide them with a substitute for them by telephone. The suspension of visits led to a severe shortage of clothes among the prisoners, as the family visits is the only way for prisoners to get clothes.

There is still a high risk for prisoners because prisons are fertile places for the spread of diseases and epidemics. The prisons are overcrowded and lack the minimum conditions of protection due to the failure to apply all preventive and safety measures to protect prisoners. The news pertaining to the infection of more prisoners and jailers announced from time to time make the prisoners live a state of constant anxiety and fear as they wait for an unknown fate that may arrive at any moment.

By the end of 141 ,2020 prisoners had been infected with the CORONA virus, the majority of them in Gilboa prison, including 17-year-old Ahmed Saleh Manasra, a 17-year-old from Jerusalem, who is serving a nine-year prison sentence and was arrested 5 years ago at the age of 12.



Deterioration of Prisoners' health conditions

During the year 2020, the health of many prisoners deteriorated and the situation of some of them reached the highest risk as a result of the continuous policy of medical negligence and the failure to provide them with appropriate medical care, most notably among these prisoners:

- **The patient prisoner "Nidal Ibrahim Abu A'ahor"**

From Bethlehem, who has cancer, in addition to kidney failure. He suffers from acute health conditions and was sentenced to one year in prison. He has been staying at A-Ramla Hospital since his arrest and he does not receive proper medical care. He is subjected to medical negligence that could lead to his death at any moment.

- **The prisoner "Imad Abu Remouz", 46-year-old**

From Hebron, has been detained since 2004 and is sentenced to 25 years. His health has seriously deteriorated in recent months, where he was found to have a cancerous tumor in the testicles. After procrastination for several months, the occupation agreed to have



an operation on him at The Shaari Tsedek Hospital to remove one of the testicles. He needs constant medical follow-up.

● **The prisoner "Jamal Ibrahim Amr", 49 -year-old**

From Hebron has been detained since 2004, and sentenced to life. Recently his health condition deteriorated significantly, where he was found to have a cancerous tumor in the liver and kidneys. His condition is worsening significantly, with the administration of the occupation prisons continuing to procrastinate in the follow-up of his health and the provision of necessary treatment.

● **The prisoner "Imad Rashid Kamil", 55 -year-old**

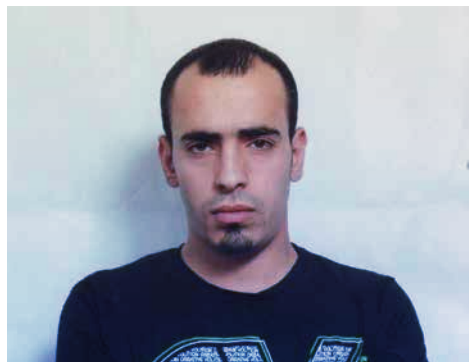
From Jenin, detained since 1998 and sentenced to life imprisonment. His health has recently deteriorated and he is complaining of stomachaches and urinary tract infections accompanied by burns, bleeding, shortness of breath, sinus problems and poor vision.

● **The elderly prisoner Muwaffaq Nayef Orooq, 77 -year-old**

From the 48 territories, detained since 2003, sentenced to 30 years in prison. He suffers from a serious deterioration of his health. He was transferred more than once to the hospital of «Barzlai» and underwent surgery, to remove the stomach and a cancerous tumor in the intestine, after exhausting his chemotherapy.

● **The prisoner Yasser Walid Khazamia, 29 -year-old**

From Jenin, suffers from Bahcat's illness and his health has recently worsened due to harsh interrogation and detention



conditions, and due to the negligence and procrastination of the occupation prison administration in providing him with the necessary treatment. He was arrested last August.

● **The prisoner "Mustafa Mohammed al-Banna", 31 -year-old**

From Jabaliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, has been detained for two years and sentenced to 3.5 years in prison. He suffered from a heart attack in 2019 in Nafeh prison, and underwent an operation to implant a pacemaker, but he still urgently needs a medical follow-up to his condition.

● **The prisoner "Maher Abu Rayyan", 43 -year-old**

From Hebron, suffers from a chest and lung disorder that leads to water gathering on the lungs. The prisoner underwent surgery to draw water from the lungs but needs constant medical follow-up.



● **The prisoner "Fathi al-Najjar", 53 -year-old**

From Hebron, has been detained since 2002 and sentenced to 30 years in prison, and al-Najjar suffers from abdominal pain, urine, blood, bleeding in the anus, and the prison administration refuses to conduct the necessary medical examinations to determine the



causes of bleeding and treatment. He also has problems with vision and knee ligaments.

● **The prisoner "Muammar Asaad al-Sabah", 41 -year-old**

From Jenin, detained since 2003, and is serving an actual prison sentence of 23 years, recently suffered from serious health condition and was transferred to the intensive care department of the Israeli Hospital Soroka and was found to have severe inflammation of the lungs, as a result of prolonged procrastination in providing medical care to him.



● **The prisoner "Sharhabel Abu Thrai", 49 -year-old**

From Jerusalem. His health has recently deteriorated as he suffers from a weakened heart muscle after suffering from several clots and blockage of the arteries, severe pain in the head. He cannot walk or move properly, as he complains of high cholesterol level, kidney laziness and lung problems.

The ill-treatment of prisoners and the violation of their rights under international law appear to be widespread in Israeli prisons and detention facilities, where thousands of Palestinian prisoners stay. Such violation is evidenced by the way the Israeli prison authorities deal with them, and the denial of necessary health care during the Corona crisis (Covid- 19). This contradicts with the obligations of the occupying Power towards international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Convention 1907, the Geneva Convention 1929,

and the Third Convention of 1949. Article (13) of the Third Geneva Convention 1949 stipulates that prisoners are treated humanely; article (14) stipulates respect for persons and their value as human beings and article (16) calls for equal treatment of different nationality, religion and sex.





Life Sentences

During the year 2020, the occupation courts continued to sentence Palestinian prisoners to life imprisonment, sentencing five prisoners to life imprisonment, accusing them of participating in operations that led to the deaths of settlers or soldiers:

- **The prisoner "Assem Omar Barghouti"**

from Ramallah, arrested by the special forces of the occupation in January 2019 and transferred directly for investigation at the MaSkopje, where he was subjected to an intensive and harsh investigation, and was convicted by the occupation court of carrying out two operations, one resulted in the death of two soldiers, the other for the death of a settler, and the injury of others. and the court sentenced him to life imprisonment repeatedly 4 times. He is the son of prisoner «Omar Barghouti» who spent 26 years in captivity.



5

Prisoners to life imprisonment in 2020



● **The prisoner, "Sahban Wael al-Titi"**

From Hebron, was arrested in March 2016, and charged with the murder of a settler in a car crash. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by the occupation court, and a fine of NIS1,800,000 . Additionally, the occupation demolished his family's house.



● **The prisoner, Khalil Youssef Jabarin, 19 -year-old**

From Hebron, was arrested in September 2018 after being shot in the leg and hand when he was only 16 years old.the occupation claimed that Khalil had stabbed a settler. He was



sentenced to life and a compensation of NIS1,250,000. Besides, the occupation authorities demolished his family two-storey building.

● **The two young prisoners, Omar Samir Al-Rimawi (20) and Ayham Bassem Sabah (18)**

From Ramallah, were arrested on 18 February 2015, when they were only 15 years old, after being shot and injured.The occupation

claimed that they carried out a stabbing that led to the death of a settler, and after being sentenced to 35 years in prison, the occupation authorities reconsidered their decision and sentenced them last year to life imprisonment.





Martyrs of the Captive Movement

During the year 2020, the list of martyrs of the captive movement rose to 226, with the death of 4 new martyrs during the year as a result of deliberate medical negligence. To this moment, the bodies of 3 of them are still held by the occupation, namely:

● The martyr Kamal Abu Waer:

The prisoner Kamal Najib Abu Waer (46 years) from Jenin, arrested in 2003, and was sentenced to life. During his detention, he was infected with cancer of the throat and vocal tendons in addition to breaking the platelets, and his health has deteriorated rapidly as a result of the lack of appropriate treatment. The occupation refused to release him, even after he was infected with Corona. In May 2020, he suffered a new cancerous tumor in the larynx that caused his loss of his ability to speak or eat, forcing the occupation doctors to implant a special tube in the stomach to feed him through it.

On 10th November, 2020, Prisoner Abu Wa'ar suffered a new health setback, and was urgently transferred to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead after 17 years in Israeli prisons. His corpse remains in detention under the occupation.



3 Martyrs are still held by the occupation



● **The martyr Daoud al-Khatib:**

The prisoner Daoud Talat al-Khatib, 41, from Bethlehem, was arrested in 2002 and sentenced to 18 years and 8 months in prison. He served most of his sentence and was supposed to be released on December 4th, 2020, but he martyred only three months before his release due to medical negligence.



Al-Khatib suffered a heart attack in 2017 in Raymon Prison. The occupation refused to release him exceptionally as a result of his deteriorating health in recent months, although he had only several months left. He suffered a severe heart attack in Ofer prison in September, after which he was martyred, and his body is still being held.

● **The martyr Saadi Al-Ghabarel:**

The prisoner, Saadi Khalil Al-Ghabarely, 75, a resident of the Gaza Strip, was arrested in 1994, sentenced to life imprisonment, subjected to solitary confinement for more than 12 consecutive years. He suffered from several chronic

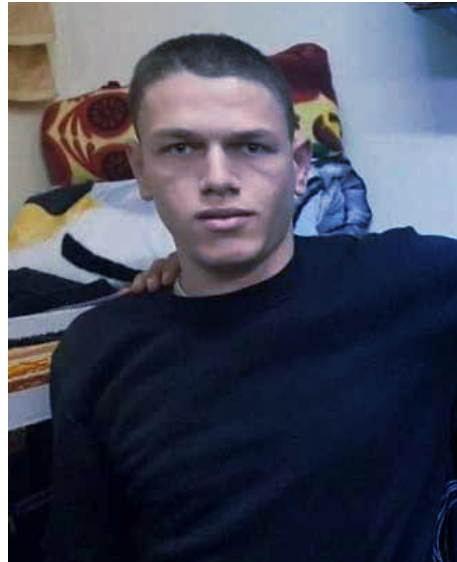


diseases, including diabetes, blood pressure, weakened immunity and high blood lipids.

His health has recently declined and he has suffered cancerous tumors in the prostate. Despite the seriousness of his condition, the occupation refused to get him examined by a specialist. Then, he began to suffer from the absence of the consciousness, and was transferred to Kaplan Hospital inside the occupied interior. Later, he entered in a state of clinical death, before the announcement of his martyrdom in July. The occupation is still holding his body.

● **Martyr Nour Al Barghouti:**

The prisoner, Nour Rashad Al-Barghouti, 23, from Ramallah, was arrested on 23rd February, 2017 and interrogated for more than 50 days. Two years later, the military occupation court sentenced him to eight years in prison. On 22nd April, 2020, the prisoner suffered a severe fainting while in section 25 of the Negev desert prison, prompting the prisoners to seek an immediate ambulance, but the prison administration clearly delayed the transfer and resuscitation of the prisoner. The paramedics arrived more than half an hour after the incident of his loss of consciousness, and few hours after being transferred to the hospital, the occupation announced his martyrdom.





Prisoners and Hunger Strike

In 2020 ,23 prisoners went on hunger strike for various periods to protest against their administrative detention or isolation in harsh conditions. The strike ranged from two weeks to four months.

Despite the serious impact of the hunger strike on the health and lives of the prisoners, they are forced to go on strike, which is not in love of hunger or suffering. Rather, it is a means to self-defence and rejection of the policy of administrative detention imposed by the occupation intelligence just in case of suspicion. The administrative detention is meant to drain the prisoners' lives without any charge, and without a specific ceiling. Hence, the hunger strike is a means to achieve a goal and not an end in itself.

One of the most prominent prisoners who went on hunger strike for more than 20 days is the prisoner Maher Abdul Latif al-Akhras (49 years old), who went on a hunger strike for 104 days to protest his arbitrary administrative detention. Eventually, he won despite all the pressures exerted on him and the attempts of the occupation to circumvent his strike. He even suffered from acute health condition at Kaplan Hospital inside the occupied interior.



He suspended his strike after promising to release him after the end of his four-month administrative detention period, without renewal. That had already taken place, as Prisoner Al Akhras was freed after he won the battle of dignity.



Prisoner «Abed Arrahman Shuaibat» from Beit Sahour went on a strike that lasted for 33 days, before being suspended in Ramlla Hospital prison with an agreement to set a ceiling for his administrative detention. Also, Prisoner «Uday Shehada» (24 years) from Bethlehem went on a strike for (30) days, and suspended his strike with an agreement to set the ceiling of his administrative detention. In addition, Fadi Ibrahim Ghonimat, 40, from Hebron, had his administrative detention renewed twice by the occupation court. He was promised to



get released after the second detention but the occupation broke the promise. That prompted the prisoner to go on hunger strike to protest his continued administrative detention without charge for multiple periods.

Prisoner Sami Mohammed Nazazara, 48, from Hebron, went on hunger strike for 23 days. Then he suspended his strike after reaching an agreement to cap his administrative detention. Prisoner Mohammed Wahid Wahdan from Ramallah went on a -23day strike. The prisoner, the, anti-settlement activist, Mohammed al-Zugair, 33, went on strike for 20 days until he got a decision to cap his administrative detention, and a substantial decision not to renew it again.





Demolition of Prisoners' Homes

In 2020, the occupation authorities escalated the policy of collective punishment against families of prisoners, mainly through the demolition of their homes, where the report listed six destruction operations of prisoners' homes in prisons that year.

Prisoners whose families' homes were demolished:

Prisoner Ahmed Jamal Qanba' whose family house the Israeli army demolished in February for the second time. Ahmed's house was demolished for the first time in 2018. He has been detained since January 2018, and was accused him of participating in the operation carried out by the martyr «Ahmed Jarrar» and led to the death of

6
Destruction
operations of
prisoners' homes
in 2020



a Zionist rabbi. The occupation authorities demolished his family's house several months later after his arrest.

The prisoner, Kassam Barghouti, from the village of Kober, northwest of Ramallah, was arrested on 26 August 2019. He was severely tortured at the «Mascobiya» investigation center for more than two months. His mother Widad Barghouti was arrested for a while, then was released. The occupation bulldozers then demolished his family's house completely on the pretext that Qassam had participated in an attack that resulted in the death of a settler.

Prisoners, Yazan Magames and Walid Hanatsheh in Ramallah, demolished their homes on the pretext of their participation in a bombing that killed a female settler. Prisoner Magames, who has been detained since 9 /11/2019, was also severely tortured during interrogation in the «Mascobiya» detention facility, while The Prisoner «Hanatsheha» was arrested on 3/10/2019. He was also severely tortured for more than two months.

In November, the Israeli bulldozers demolished the -180 square-meter, two- storey house of Khalil Doikat, from the village of



Rujib, east of Nablus, after he was charged with carrying out an attack on a rabbi near Tel Aviv in August.

The Israeli authorities also closed a room in the house of Prisoner Nazmi Abu Bakr from Ya'abd town, southwest of Jenin, who was accused of killing an Israeli soldier by throwing a stone at his head from the roof of his house in May.

The Israeli occupation forces also raided the house of the prisoner «Mohammed Murouh Qabha» in Jenin twice during December. They took the measurements of the house in preparation for the destruction. The occupation claimed that Qabha is responsible for killing a female settler.

When the occupation authorities demolish or destroy a property of Palestinians in Jerusalem, this is a violation of article 53 of the Fourth Geneva convention of 1949, which states: «Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or co-operative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations». The military necessity does not apply in this case. Besides, according to article (8/1/a/4) of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, assures the destruction or seizure of property is a war crime, as the article states that it is a war crime: «To inflict large-scale destruction and seizure of property without any military necessity justified by law and in a corrupt manner».



Administrative Detention

The occupation neglected all calls and appeals by many international institutions, including the United Nations, that administrative detainees who are considered political prisoners should be released with the spread of the Corona pandemic. The occupation courts continued during the year 2020 to issue administrative orders against prisoners, which is considered a disregard for all norms, laws and international institutions that called for their release for fear for their lives.

The report disclosed (1,100) administrative decisions during the year, including (750) the decision to renew administrative detention for other periods of two months to 6 months, and reached (5) times for some prisoners. Other (350) administrative detention orders were issued against prisoners for the first time, most of whom were released prisoners re-arrested.

The occupation continues to detain (380) prisoners under the arbitrary administrative detention act. The majority of whom are freed prisoners who have served various periods in prisons and have been re-arrested, and most of them have got a renewed order for other periods. Those include (4) members of the Legislative Council, three female prisoners,

1,100

Administrative
Decisions
in 2020



380

Prisoners
under the
arbitrary
administrative
detention act



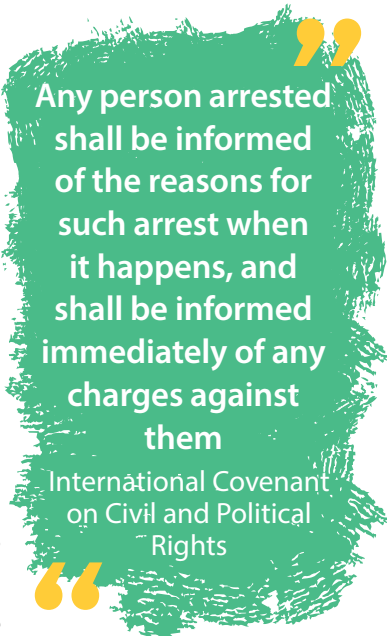
Bushra al-Taweel from al-Bireh, "Khitam A-Sa'fin" from Ramallah, and "Shorouk al-Badan" from Bethlehem, in addition to two underage children.



There are also a number of prisoners who have completed their actual sentences in the prisons of the occupation. However, the occupation refused to release them on the recommendation of the intelligence services and transferred them to administrative detention without charge.

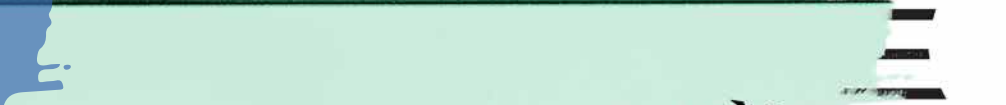
The occupation authorities claim that under article 78 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in War time (1949)- The Fourth Convention, have the right to detain persons under their authority under administrative detention, which means detention without charge or trial, relying on a confidential file and evidence. The detainee or his lawyer cannot access those confidential materials. According to the Israeli military orders, the administrative detention order can be renewed for indefinite times. Hence, this is an illegal punishment or political procedure. It is contrary to international law,

in terms of being firstly, an arrest without charge. That contradicts the text of article (9.2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: "Any person arrested shall be informed of the reasons for such arrest when it happens, and shall be informed immediately of any charges against them". Therefore, it is an arbitrary arrest according to the text of article (9.1) of the same Covenant that "no one may be arrested or arbitrarily arrested", and that "no one may be deprived of their liberty except for legal reasons and their procedures. Secondly, the administrative detention is contrary to the principle of public trial. It is based on a confidential file and evidence, whereas article (14.1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees the right to public trial, as an essential element of a fair trial, and the rule must be verbal and public. The court, whatever type it is, must declare the time and place of the trial. Thirdly, the administrative detention is contrary to the principles of justice, impartiality and transparency. Since the military judge and the prosecutor serve in the Israeli army, and they work in the same legal unit in the Israeli army, and they are appointed by the same hierarchy!! Hence, the military is the judge and the plaintiff.



Any person arrested shall be informed of the reasons for such arrest when it happens, and shall be informed immediately of any charges against them

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights



Ambassadors to Freedom... Smuggled Sperm

During the year 2020, Palestinian prisoners in the Israeli occupation prisons continued to defy the occupation through the smuggling of sperms to outside prisons and having children while those prisoners are behind bars. Those sperms are called "ambassadors to freedom". During the past year, 7 prisoners were able to have children through smuggled sperms, raising the number of prisoners who got babies this way to (67) prisoners ,got (95) children.

The prisoners consider the continuation of smuggling of sperms from the prison and having children despite the procedures and punishments against them constitutes a moral victory, and expresses the steel will they enjoy and constant hope for life. It exceeds all bars and limits despite the cruelty of the jailer and his compulsive circumstances and the long years passes of the prisoners' lives while deprived of their freedom.

One of the prisoners who got a child through smuggled sperms in 2020 is Prisoner "Walid Nimr Daqqa" from the occupied territories in 1948. He is one of the old prisoners, detained since 1986, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In February 2020, his wife gave birth to a baby girl called "Milad" through "smuggled sperm" 34 years after his arrest.

Ahmed Khaled al-Jayousi, 43, from Tulkarem, has been detained since 2002 and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Occupation Court. He got a baby through the smuggled sperms and named him Aways.



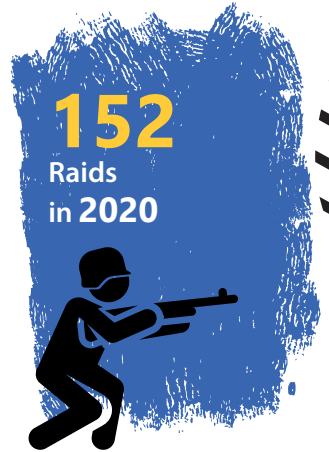


Isolation, Abuse and Break-ins in Prisoners' Rooms

During the year 2020, the occupation continued to carry out the process of abuse, repression and breaking in prisons and departments. It targeted certain prisons notably, where the report revealed (152) raids during the year.

The occupation deliberately humiliates and provokes prisoners in order to justify attacks on them if they object to the practices of occupation, and has deliberately created a state of tension and instability in most prisons by practicing the policy of individual and collective transfer, which have affected entire sections. Besides, the prisons administrations conduct searches and night incursions and sometimes carrying out transfers and isolation of some prisoners.

Most of the incursions were accompanied by penalties imposed on prisoners, including fines deducted from their accounts in prison canteen, the withdrawal of electrical appliances or the closure of sections and changing them into isolation ones. Besides, they may transfer some prisoners to solitary confinement as a punishment for confronting the break-ins and the refusing Humiliating strip and intrusive searches. By the end of the year, 11 prisoners are still in solitary confinement cells in solitary confinement, including The Jerusalemite prisoner Fadwa Hamada.



11

Prisoners are still in solitary confinement cells in solitary confinement





Conclusions and Recommendations

The conclusion

- The year 2020 saw a continuation of the policy of human attrition, with arrests reaching 4,600.
- The occupation escalated the policy of issuing administrative detention decisions against prisoners, issuing (1100) order compared to (1022) decisions during 2019.
- Putting the lives of Palestinian prisoners at great risk, as a result of disregard for their lives and failure to apply preventive and protective measures against the coronavirus.
- Exploiting the Corona pandemic to impose further abuse on prisoners, stopping the family visits program and denying them access to detergents and soap.
- The focus is on the city of Jerusalem as each year, where the percentage of arrests from The City of Jerusalem accounted for %42 of the total arrests.
- Palestinian women continue to be targeted with arrest, abuse, harsh investigation and arbitrary sentences.
- The use of occupation intelligence for what is known as a military investigation, which leads to death or permanent disability.
- The continuation of the policy of killing prisoners, where during the year four new prisoners martyred as a result of medical negligence.
- The occupation continues to target and abuse minor Palestinian

children, with 550 children being arrested, including a number of the wounded and the disabled.

- Sentencing of 5 prisoners to life.
- Continued policy of medical negligence that has led to the decline in the health of dozens of sick prisoners.
- Targeting Palestinian journalists and media professionals with arrest, detention and the closure of institutions.
- Exploiting the crossings that the people of the Gaza Strip need to travel through to other countries or to get treatment outside Gaza, specifically the Beit Hanoun crossing, and making it a trap to arrest Palestinian citizens or blackmail them to collaborate with the occupation.

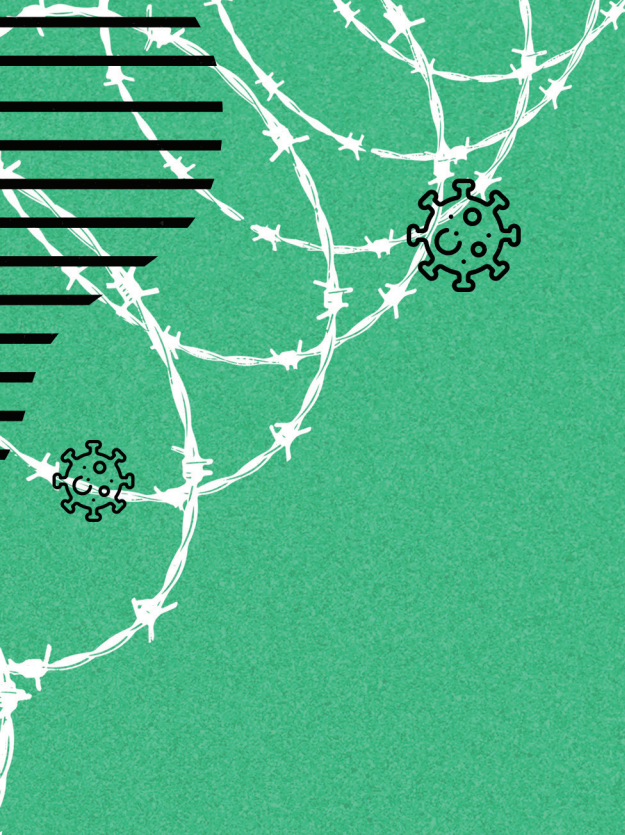
Recommendations

- Reaching out to WHO and other international institutions to ensure that prisoners are protected from the risk of a corona pandemic and stop its spread in prisons, and provide the vaccine against the virus.
- Investing in the UN call for the release of sick prisoners, the elderly, the female prisoners and the children for fear of risking their life with corona and to contact the stake holders to support that release.
- Investing in the ICC Prosecutor's decision to open an investigation into the crimes of the Israeli occupation in Palestine. To demand the opening of an investigation specifically for the Palestinian prisoners in occupation prisons, for practicing a policy of physical and psychological torture against prisoners, including children

and women.

- Mobilizing International public opinion to support the prisoners and stand against their oppressors, and to pressure the occupation to abide by international humanitarian conventions.
- The government has also taken measures to reduce the number of people who have been forced to flee their homes.
- Exposing serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed by the occupation authorities. Requiring international organizations to carry out their duties to call for questioning the occupation state in international organizations and to demand the formation of inquiry and truth commissions to reveal the extent of the violations committed by the occupying forces against Palestinian prisoners.
- The Palestinian Foreign Ministry needs to urge its ambassadors and representatives in Arab and European countries to fulfill their responsibilities towards the issue of prisoners and convince the international community that their case is just and humanitarian.
- Supporting institutions and centers consolidating the cause of prisoners in order to be able to assume their responsibilities effectively and strongly to serve and support the cause.
- Encouraging the Arab League to adopt more serious positions on the issue of prisoners and to use its legal and diplomatic potential for the benefit of their cause.
- Urging the International Committee of the Red Cross to adopt stronger attitudes towards the practices of occupation against prisoners, instead of just the routine follow up of visits file.

- In light of the Corona pandemic outbreak and the absence of mass events, we recommend that the new media be used to carry out large-scale electronic campaigns in solidarity with the prisoners to cast light on their suffering.
- Calling on the European Parliament to intervene to protect the Palestinian people's deputies from arrest and abuse.
- Following-up to the recommendations of the recent Arab Parliament in Cairo, which called on the United Nations and international human rights bodies to assume their legal and humanitarian responsibility for the prisoners.



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