



ISOLATED & ALONE

PALESTINIAN CHILDREN HELD IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT
BY ISRAELI AUTHORITIES FOR INTERROGATION

DECEMBER 2020



Defense for Children
International
PALESTINE



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Cover graphic: Sara Al Asfar

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Defense for Children International – Palestine is an independent, local Palestinian child rights organization dedicated to defending and promoting the rights of children living in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. For nearly 30 years, we have investigated, documented and exposed grave human rights violations against children; held Israeli and Palestinian authorities accountable to universal human rights principles; and advocated at the international and national levels to advance access to justice and protection for children. We also provide direct legal aid to children in distress.

For more information, please visit our website:

www.dci-palestine.org

Isolated and Alone:

Palestinian children held in solitary confinement by Israeli authorities for interrogation

December 2020



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Israeli soldiers deployed near a military checkpoint on Shuhada Street in the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on January 16, 2016. (Photo credit: DCIP)

1. Overview

Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2019, Defense for Children International - Palestine (DCIP) documented 108 cases in which Palestinian children arrested by the Israeli military were held in isolation for two or more days during the interrogation period.

The average duration of isolation in this data set was 14.3 days. Nearly 40 percent, 43 children, endured a prolonged period of isolation of 16 or more days. While mainly studying adult prisoner populations, numerous scientific sources indicate that after 15 days “some of the harmful psychological effects of isolation can become irreversible.”¹

The longest documented period of isolation was 30 days, while the shortest was three days. Quteiba B. was 16 years old when he was arrested on September 23, 2018, and was subjected to 30 days of isolation in Israel’s Asqalan interrogation and detention center, located inside Israel. The 108 children whose cases were documented by DCIP were all boys aged between 14 and 17 years old, of whom 70 were aged 17, 30 were aged 16, seven were aged 15, and one was aged 14.

The children were accused of a range of offenses by Israeli authorities, predominantly throwing stones, Molotov cocktails or grenades; 76 children in the data set were accused of such offenses. A further 22 children were accused of weapons possession, and 10 children

¹ See *Seeing into Solitary: A Review of Laws and Policies of Certain Nations Regarding Solitary Confinement of Detainees*, p.3 https://www.weil.com/~media/files/pdfs/2016/un_special_report_solitary_confinement.pdf

were accused of involvement with a military cell. Other accusations ranged from incitement on Facebook and plotting an attack, to membership in a banned organization or aiding a wanted individual.

Of the 108 cases, some children were detained at multiple locations, however, at least 52 children were held at Al-Jalame (also known as Kishon) interrogation and detention center; at least 29 children were held at Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center; at least 32 were held at Megiddo prison and at least 14 were held at Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center in Jerusalem. These facilities are located inside Israel, and all are operated or controlled by the Israel Prison Service (IPS) and the Israel Security Agency. Palestinian children are often transferred between centers during a period of detention.

Table 1: Age ranges of the 108 children who provided testimonies

Age range	Number of children	Percentage
14 years	1	0.9%
15 years	7	6.5%
16 years	30	27.8%
17 years	70	64.8%
Total	108	100.0%

Table 2: Types of ill-treatment reported by Palestinian children held in isolation by Israeli authorities

Type of ill-treatment		West Bank	
		Number of cases	Percentage
	Total affidavits collected	108	100.0%
1	Night arrest	71	65.7%
2	Hands bound	108	100.0%
3	Blindfolded	102	94.4%
4	Strip searched	106	98.1%
5	Physical violence	77	71.3%
6	No legal consultation prior to interrogation	102	94.4%
7	No lawyer or parent present during interrogation	108	100.0%
8	Not properly informed of rights	62	57.4%
9	Stress positions	86	79.6%
10	Exposed to informants	73	67.6%
11	Shown or signed document in Hebrew	11	10.2%

2. Methodology

Defense for Children International - Palestine (DCIP) monitors, documents, and reports on international human rights and humanitarian law violations stemming from Israel's military occupation of Palestinians living in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Specializing in violations of children's rights as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as other international, regional, and local standards, DCIP works to effect positive change in the lives of children living throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. DCIP implements an integrative approach that utilizes the international human rights framework, evidence-based advocacy, and movement building to advance the rights and protection of Palestinian children.

This report relies on the testimonies of 108 children from the occupied West Bank detained by the Israeli military or police between January 2016 and December 2019.

DCIP's Accountability Program focuses on child rights as they intersect with Israeli military and legal systems, and includes a socio-legal defense unit, a monitoring and documentation unit, and an advocacy unit. DCIP's socio-legal defense unit provides legal aid to Palestinian children in the Palestinian juvenile justice system and both the West Bank Israeli military detention system and the Israeli civilian criminal justice system in East Jerusalem.² This unit represents an average of 120 cases each year in Israeli military courts and has developed a reputation for successfully limiting the time children spend in detention. DCIP's monitoring and documentation unit documents human rights abuses and violations against children in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

DCIP lawyers and field researchers collect affidavits from children during prison visits and client meetings in accordance with UN standards, and are trained to ask a series of non-leading questions, specifically focusing on the period of time between a child's arrest and his or her first appearance in an Israeli military court. DCIP also collects precise information and data on alleged violations of Palestinian child detainees' rights through a questionnaire.

In their testimonies, children recount their experiences in chronological order from the moment of arrest to their subsequent interrogation and appearance in an Israeli military court. The time frame covered in the testimonies generally ranges from several days to several weeks, but is occasionally longer.

This report specifically focuses on a Palestinian child's journey through the Israeli military detention system when held in isolation by Israeli authorities solely for interrogation purposes. It seeks to identify recurring patterns of ill-treatment, torture, and denial of due process rights when children are subjected to solitary confinement for interrogation purposes.

2 Unlike the occupied West Bank where Israeli military law is administered, Israeli authorities apply Israeli civilian law in occupied East Jerusalem. Contrary to principles of international humanitarian law and international law, Israel carried out a de facto annexation of East Jerusalem on June 28, 1967, a move unrecognized by the international community. Over the years since, Israeli authorities have taken various administrative, legislative, and demographic measures to unilaterally annex Jerusalem. One result is that children in East Jerusalem are subject to the Israeli Youth Law, which, theoretically, applies equally to Palestinian and Israeli children and provides special safeguards and protections to children in conflict with the law during the whole process — arrest, transfer, interrogation, and court appearances. In practice, Israeli authorities implement the law in a discriminatory manner, often by the overuse of exception clauses, denying Palestinian children in East Jerusalem the full range of protections offered by law.

3. Solitary confinement of children under international law

International law prohibits the use of solitary confinement and similar measures constituting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment against children, defined as any person under 18 years old.³ The practice of solitary confinement, in addition to corporal punishment, placement in a dark cell, or any other punishment that may compromise the physical or mental health of the child may, in some cases, amount to torture.⁴

The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mr. Juan Méndez, has noted “[t]here is no universally agreed upon definition of solitary confinement.”⁵ However, solitary confinement generally refers to the physical and social isolation of individuals who are confined to their cells for 22 to 24 hours a day, without meaningful human contact.⁶

In a 2016 statement, Mr. Méndez defined the types of human interaction that may constitute meaningful contact. “Isolation entails the lack of meaningful social contact for the detainee, whether by means of interaction with other inmates or penitentiary staff, visits, or participation in work, educational, and leisure activities, or sports. [. . .] The international law of human rights mandates significant human contact both within and outside of prison, including with fellow prisoners and with prison staff not strictly dedicated to security functions.”⁷

International law recognizes that children are inherently different from adults because they are still developing both physically and psychologically. Consequently, children are afforded special protections under international law, and the threshold for actions constituting grave human rights violations is lowered when the victim is a child. For example, the prohibition against torture is one of few absolute and non-derogable human rights standards. It applies to any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on any person for a number of reasons.⁸ However, the victim’s age and relative position of inferiority must be taken into consideration when assessing whether treatment or punishment may be classified as torture.⁹

Specifically, “[c]hildren experience pain and suffering differently to adults owing to their physical and emotional development and their specific needs. In children, ill-treatment may cause even greater or irreversible damage than for adults. Moreover, healthy development can be derailed by excessive or prolonged activation of stress response systems in the body, with damaging long-term effects on learning, behaviour and health.”¹⁰

3 UN General Assembly, United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), Rule 45, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/175 (Jan. 8, 2016), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/443/41/PDF/N1544341.pdf>; Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ¶¶ 77 & 86, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/445/70/PDF/N1144570.pdf>.

4 See Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ¶¶ 77 & 86, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/445/70/PDF/N1144570.pdf>.

5 *Id.* at ¶ 25; and UN General Assembly, United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), Rule 45, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/175 (Jan. 8, 2016).

6 *Id.*

7 See Seeing into Solitary: A Review of Laws and Policies of Certain Nations Regarding Solitary Confinement of Detainees, p.2 https://www.weil.com/~media/files/pdfs/2016/un_special_report_solitary_confinement.pdf

8 UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, G.A. Res. 39/46, art. 1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/39/46 (Dec. 10, 1984), <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cat.pdf>.

9 See Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ¶¶ 77 & 86, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/445/70/PDF/N1144570.pdf>.

10 UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 5 March 2015, A/HRC/28/68, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/550824454.html>.

International juvenile justice standards, which Israel has obliged itself to implement by ratifying the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991, require that children should only be deprived of their liberty as a measure of last resort, must not be unlawfully or arbitrarily detained, and must not be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Israel's human rights obligations apply not only inside Israel, but also extend to the territory it occupies, including the Occupied Palestinian Territory.¹¹

In 2011, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mr. Juan Méndez, called for an absolute prohibition on the use of solitary confinement on children, in a report submitted to the U.N. General Assembly.¹²

The U.N. Committee on the Rights of the Child considers the solitary confinement of children, for any duration, to be cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and, in some cases, even torture.¹³

Mr. Méndez has stipulated that even the use of solitary confinement for the stated purpose of separating juveniles or other vulnerable detainees from segments of a prison population is “unjustified unless they actually request protection.”¹⁴

DCIP finds that the physical and social isolation of Palestinian children for interrogation purposes, without their explicit request or consent, during pre-charge and pretrial military detention by Israeli authorities, and where there is limited or no meaningful human contact, is a practice that constitutes solitary confinement. DCIP considers the aforementioned practice by Israeli authorities to amount to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

While Israeli officials consistently argue that international human rights law, specifically the treaties Israel has ratified, does not apply to Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, these arguments have found no international support and have been consistently rejected by the International Court of Justice and several U.N. human rights treaty bodies when assessing Israel's obligations under international law toward Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.¹⁵

11 See International Court of Justice, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, 2004 I.C.J. 136, ¶¶ 101, 109-113 (9 July 2004), <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1671.pdf>. Israel ratified the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 1979; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the CAT, the CRC all in 1991; the ICCPR and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1992; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2002; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (CRC-OP-AC) in 2005.

12 See Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ¶¶ 77 & 86, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/445/70/PDF/N1144570.pdf>.

13 Committee on Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 10, ¶ 89, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/10 (Apr. 25, 2007), <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.10.pdf>.

14 See *Seeing into Solitary: A Review of Laws and Policies of Certain Nations Regarding Solitary Confinement of Detainees*, p.4 https://www.weil.com/~media/files/pdfs/2016/un_special_report_solitary_confinement.pdf

15 In 2004, the International Court of Justice found that both international humanitarian law and international human rights law applied in the OPT, and that Israel was obligated to implement the rights and protections found therein. The Israeli government and its armed forces must abide, at all times, by international humanitarian law as well as other human rights instruments that it has obliged itself to implement. See International Court of Justice, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, 2004 I.C.J. 136, ¶¶ 101, 109-113 (Jul. 9, 2004), <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1671.pdf>.

Table 3: International human rights law guarantees relevant to juvenile justice

Issue	Guarantees and protections	Legal authority
Age of majority	A child is any human being below the age of 18 years.	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), art. 1.
Non-discrimination	Rights apply without discrimination of any kind.	CRC, art. 2.
Prohibition of torture	No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	CRC, art. 37(a); ICCPR, art. 6(5) and 7; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).
Arbitrary detention	No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily.	CRC, art. 37(b).
Notification and reason for arrest	Anyone arrested or detained must be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for arrest and be promptly informed of any charges against him or her.	CRC art. 40(2)(b)(ii); ICCPR, art. 9(1)-(2).
Methods of restraint	Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner that takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. Restraint or force can be used only when the child poses an imminent threat of injury to him or herself or others, and only when all other means of control have been exhausted.	CRC, art. 37(c); CRC General Comment No. 10, para. 89.
Presumption of innocence	Every child alleged to have infringed the penal law must be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.	CRC art. 40(2)(b)(i); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), art. 14(2).
Right against self-incrimination	No child can be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt.	CRC art. 40(2)(b)(iv).
Right to legal counsel and presence of parents	Every child deprived of liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance.	CRC art. 37(d) and art. 40(2)(b)(ii)-(iii); ICCPR art. 14(3)(b) and (d).
Pre-trial detention	The arrest, detention, or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.	CRC art. 37(b).
Prompt appearance before judge / independent and impartial authority in a fair hearing	Every child has the right to have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent, and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law.	CRC art. 40(2)(b)(iii); ICCPR art. 9 and 14(1).
Sentence of detention	Sentence of detention as a measure of last resort and must be proportionate to circumstances, gravity of the offence, age, and needs of the child.	CRC art. 37(b) and 40(4).
Family visits	Every child shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances.	CRC art. 37(c).
Review	Detention reviewed periodically to determine if early release is possible.	CRC, art. 25 and 40(2)(b).



Israeli forces detain a Palestinian youth during clashes in the occupied West Bank city of Bethlehem on December 22, 2017. (Photo credit: AFP / Musa Al Shaer)

4. Solitary confinement solely for interrogation purposes

Evidence and documentation collected by DCIP overwhelmingly indicates that the isolation of Palestinian children within the Israeli military detention system is practiced solely to obtain a confession for a specific offense or to gather intelligence under interrogation.

DCIP has found no evidence demonstrating a legally justifiable use of isolation of Palestinian child detainees, such as for disciplinary, protective, or medical reasons.

The practice has been used, almost exclusively, during pre-charge and pretrial detention. The practice is not generally employed after children have been convicted and are serving their sentences.

Isolation of Palestinian children typically follows a military arrest and transfer period, during which many children are subjected to numerous human rights violations.

While in isolation, the children experience minimal human contact and also commonly report significantly worse cell conditions compared to the cells in which they were placed during other periods of detention.

Almost all interrogations of Palestinian children held in isolation are carried out without prior consultation with or the presence of a lawyer or a family member. Further, children are often exposed to abuse and torture during interrogations.

Coercive tactics, including the use of informants, are frequently used and may cause children to unintentionally incriminate themselves or to issue false confessions.



4.1. Arrest and transfer

Israeli forces frequently arrest Palestinian children at night. In 71 out of 108 cases (66 percent), children held in solitary confinement reported being detained from their homes between midnight and 5 a.m. by heavily armed Israeli soldiers.

Israeli forces typically gather all the occupants of the house, regardless of age, in one area or room and demand identification. Physical violence against family members, including other children in the home, is common. Generally, Israeli forces separate the wanted child from his family within the home for questioning and to confirm his identity. Some children report being subject to physical and verbal abuse and intimidation. Israeli forces often search the home during the raid resulting in the destruction of property. Mobile phones and other items are confiscated during the raids. Once a child's identity has been verified, Israeli forces detain and take the child into custody, removing them from the home.

“I still think about it to this day. I cannot take it out of my head.”

Bilal T., 17
arrested April 12, 2016.

Children and their families are rarely informed of the reasons for arrest, or the location where the child will be detained.

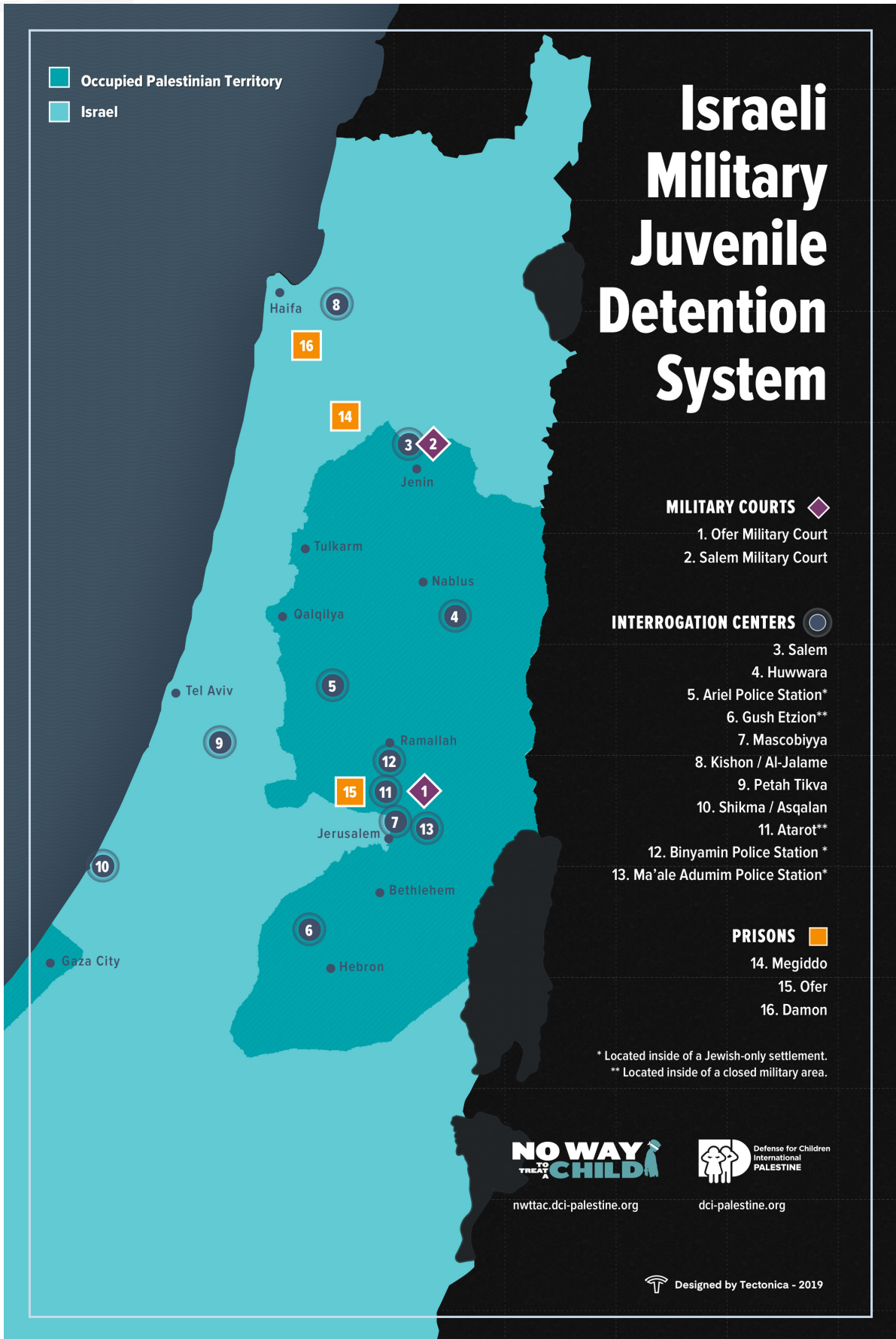
In almost all cases, children's hands are tied behind their backs with plastic cords, often to their discomfort, rather than standard metal handcuffs, and most are blindfolded. In the solitary confinement cases documented by DCIP, all 108 children had their hands bound, and 102 out of 108 children (94 percent) were blindfolded during their arrest and transfer.

Children are also subjected to verbal and physical abuse and intimidation when taken to a military vehicle. Once inside, they are often forced to sit on the floor, bound and blindfolded, and surrounded by Israeli forces, where this abuse often continues. In 77 out of 108 cases (71 percent), children endured some form of physical violence following arrest.

They are subsequently transferred to a military base or directly to an interrogation facility.

Occupied Palestinian Territory
Israel

Israeli Military Juvenile Detention System



MILITARY COURTS

- 1. Ofer Military Court
- 2. Salem Military Court

INTERROGATION CENTERS

- 3. Salem
- 4. Huwwara
- 5. Ariel Police Station*
- 6. Gush Etzion**
- 7. Mascobiyya
- 8. Kishon / Al-Jalame
- 9. Petah Tikva
- 10. Shikma / Asqalan
- 11. Atarot**
- 12. Binyamin Police Station *
- 13. Ma'ale Adumim Police Station*

PRISONS

- 14. Megiddo
- 15. Ofer
- 16. Damon

* Located inside of a Jewish-only settlement.
 ** Located inside of a closed military area.



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4.2. Isolation and cell conditions

Palestinian child detainees are held in solitary confinement at detention facilities located inside Israel. These facilities include Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center in central Israel, near Tel Aviv; Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center (Kishon) in northern Israel, near Haifa; and Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center in Jerusalem.

Across these locations, children reported significantly worse cell conditions during periods of isolation compared to other periods of detention in which they were not isolated. The conditions in isolation cells are commonly characterised by inadequate ventilation, 24-hour yellow lighting, no windows, unsanitary bedding and toilet facilities and hostile architectural features such as wall protrusions.

“I felt so desperate and lonely. It was not suitable for a human being.”

Mohammad Q., 17
arrested July 26, 2017.

Children describe being held in isolation in a small cell measuring approximately 5 feet by 6.5 feet (1.5 meters by 2 meters). The children report either sleeping on a concrete bed, on the floor, or on a thin mattress that is often described as “dirty” and “foul smelling.” There are no windows and no natural light. The only source of light comes from a dim yellow bulb that is reportedly kept on at all hours. Meals are passed to children through a flap in the door. Cell walls are reported to be gray in color with sharp or rough protrusions that are painful to lean against. Children frequently report that the paint of the cell walls and the lighting inside hurt their eyes.

No meaningful human contact

During isolation, Palestinian children have limited or no meaningful social contact. This includes an absence of access to rehabilitative, educational, recreational and therapeutic activities or services.

Palestinian children held in isolation solely for interrogation purposes are denied access

to family visits. Typically, these children experience limited contact only with facility guards, interrogators and informants. Meals are passed to children through a flap in the door, leaving children with virtually no non-adversarial or meaningful human contact.

“You feel isolated and cut off from the rest of the world.”

Ahmad A., 17
arrested January 15, 2018.

Palestinian children who are not detained in isolation are transferred to military courts where a military judge may extend their detention, and at which they may see their parents and a lawyer. However, Palestinian children held in isolation solely for interrogation purposes have their detention extended by military judges at the detention facility itself; further forestalling contact between children and their families and lawyers.



4.3. Interrogations

Palestinian children who are interrogated in the Israeli military detention system do not have the right to have a parent or lawyer present during interrogation, but do have the right to consult with an attorney before interrogation. The Israeli Military Court of Appeals has recognized a right against self-incrimination.

In at least 102 out of 108 cases (94 percent), children had no access to a legal consultation prior to interrogations. Six children received a brief consultation with a lawyer via phone. In all 108 cases, children had no lawyer or family member present during their interrogation. 62 children (57 percent) reported that interrogators did not properly inform them of their rights before interrogation, including of their right to silence.

The interrogation techniques are often mentally and physically coercive, frequently incorporating a combination of intimidation, threats, verbal abuse and physical violence with a clear purpose of obtaining a confession.

“I was scared of him and confessed.”

Laith M., 17
arrested October 8, 2018.

In 86 of 108 cases (80 percent), children held in solitary confinement reported being subject to stress positions during interrogation. Most commonly, children stated that all their limbs were tied to a metal chair just inches above the floor for prolonged periods; a position they described as acutely painful.

According to international juvenile justice standards, restraints should only be used for as long as is strictly necessary.¹⁶ From the testimonies, we did not find any legitimate reason why so many children were restrained, particularly in stress positions, during interrogation in seemingly secure Israeli military or police facilities.



4.4. Role of informants in interrogation process

Israeli intelligence interrogation techniques often include the use of cellmate or prison informants to manipulate or coerce children detained in isolation to reveal potentially self-incriminating information or information concerning other individuals. These informants are typically adult Palestinians collaborating with the prison authorities.

In rare cases, children are recruited as informants by Israeli authorities, primarily during interrogations and through the use of threats or inducements, such as early release or financial or other benefits.

Attempts to recruit children as informants violate international law. Since 2006, DCIP has documented at least 20 cases involving attempts by Israeli forces to recruit Palestinian children as informants during interrogations following arrest.

In 73 of the 108 cases documented by DCIP (68 percent), children were exposed to informants while detained in isolation. Many of these children were subsequently confronted with incriminating statements made to the informant during a subsequent interrogation.

¹⁶ UNICEF, Children in Israeli military detention: Observations and Recommendations, 3 (2013), http://www.unicef.org/oPt/UNICEF_oPt_Children_in_Israeli_Military_Detention_Observations_and_Recommendations_-_6_March_2013.pdf.

Where Palestinian child detainees were exposed to informants, they were held in isolation for a number of days and subjected to several lengthy interrogation sessions by Israeli interrogators. Then, their interrogators informed them that the interrogation was finished and they would be transferred to another prison or detention facility.

In most cases, the childrens' experiences are analogous. Upon arrival at a new facility, they were detained in a typical prison cell, in conditions superior to those of the cell where they were held in isolation. An adult Palestinian prisoner working as an informant, warmly welcomed the child, often bringing warm food, cigarettes, or other items. The adult informant then attempted to gain their trust by sharing information about the child's family and members of their community, or by claiming to belong to the group of adult prisoners ("tantheem") that manage and organize day-to-day prisoner affairs and oversee the child prisoners.

Children reported being warned by this adult informant not to talk to anyone but them about the child's interrogation sessions. Often, the adult informant asked the child about the questions they were asked during their interrogation or offered to contact others outside the detention facility if the child shared information.

After a day or two, the children were transferred back to the original interrogation center and confronted with audio recordings or written statements made to the informant. In most cases, the child only realizes during this interrogation that the adult prisoner was an informant working directly with Israeli interrogators.

Consequently, regardless of guilt or innocence and without the presence of a lawyer, children generally provide a confession to allegations made against them during the interrogation.

When combined with the custodial context of interrogations, isolation of child detainees creates psychological pressure that infringes upon their right not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt.¹⁷ Vulnerability increases when a child in custodial interrogation is denied access to legal counsel, and their parents are not allowed to be present during interrogation sessions.

¹⁷ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 40(2)(b)(iv), G.A. Res. 44/25, U.N. Doc. A/RES/44/25 (Nov. 20, 1989), <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf> [hereinafter Convention on the Rights of the Child].



Israeli forces detain a Palestinian youth from the occupied West Bank village of Yabad on May 12, 2020. (Photo credit: AFP / Jaafar Ashtiyeh)

5. Solitary confinement as torture

Regardless of guilt or innocence, children in conflict with the law are entitled to special protections and all due process rights under international human rights law. International juvenile justice norms are guided by two fundamental principles: the best interests of the child must be a primary concern in making decisions that affect them, and children must only be deprived of their liberty as a last resort, for the shortest appropriate period of time.¹⁸

International human rights law affirms that juvenile justice systems must be child-sensitive, non-violent, and avoid criminalization and punishment of children. Specifically, international human rights law obligates states to create a distinct juvenile justice system that recognizes the special status of children, protects them from violence and focuses on rehabilitation and reintegration.¹⁹

International legal protections for children related to juvenile justice are contained primarily in the CRC, which is the most widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. The CRC outlines minimum protections and guarantees for children and articulates international human rights norms and principles that specifically apply to children.

International human rights law applies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the CRC, the Convention against Torture (CAT), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).²⁰ These human rights treaties generally provide that in all actions involving or impacting children, their best interests shall be a primary consideration, and they should only be detained as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.

¹⁸ See Convention on the Rights of the Child..

¹⁹ See International NGO Council on Violence Against Children, *Creating a Non-Violent Juvenile Justice System* (2013), http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/media/80443/inco_-_juvenile_justice.pdf.

²⁰ See International Court of Justice, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, 2004 I.C.J. 136, ¶¶ 101, 109-113 (Jul. 9, 2004), <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1671.pdf>. Israel ratified the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 1979; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) all in 1991; and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1992.

All persons shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal and torture and ill-treatment are absolutely prohibited without exception. The universal and absolute prohibition of torture enshrined in international law means that no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. International law non-discrimination and equality protections and guarantees prohibit states from discriminating on the basis of race or nationality in the exercise and implementation of penal jurisdiction.

Israel ratified the CRC in 1991, obligating itself to implement the full range of rights and protections included in the convention. During its initial review in 2002, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the U.N. body that monitors implementation of the CRC, expressed serious concern regarding “allegations and complaints of inhuman or degrading practices and of torture and ill-treatment of Palestinian children” during arrest, interrogation, and detention.²¹

In 2013, over a decade later, the Committee on the Rights of the Child again reviewed Israel’s compliance with the CRC and assessed that the situation had deteriorated further. The Committee found that Palestinian children arrested by Israeli forces were “systematically subject to degrading treatment, and often to acts of torture” and that Israel had “fully disregarded” previous recommendations to comply with international law.²²

Generally, the use of solitary confinement during custodial interrogation “creates a de facto situation of psychological pressure” that can compel detainees to confess or make statements against other individuals.²³

The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture has explicitly found that solitary confinement, when “used intentionally during pretrial detention as a technique for the purpose of obtaining information or a confession” amounts to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.²⁴

Specifically regarding juveniles, “the imposition of solitary confinement, of any duration, on juveniles is cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and violates article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 16 of the Convention against Torture,” both international treaties that Israel has obliged itself to implement.²⁵

International law is clear that juveniles need and are entitled to special protections, safeguards, and care due to their status as children,²⁶ and children should not be subjected to isolation or solitary confinement for any duration, or any reason.

The practice of using physical and social isolation for interrogation purposes against Palestinian children during pre-charge and pretrial Israeli military detention where there is limited to no meaningful human contact is a practice that constitutes solitary confinement and amounts to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

21 UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Israel, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/15/Add.195, ¶ 36 (Oct. 9, 2002), <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G02/453/97/PDF/G0245397.pdf>.

22 UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Israel, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/ISR/CO/2-4, ¶ 73 (Jul. 4, 2013), <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC-C-ISR-CO-2-4.pdf>.

23 *Id.* at ¶ 73.

24 *Id.*

25 *Id.* at ¶ 77.

26 Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 19; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment 8, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/8, ¶ 18, (Mar. 2, 2007), http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=CRC/C/GC/8; UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, G.A. Res. 45/113, U.N. Doc. A/RES/45/113, (Dec. 14, 1990), http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/45/113.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Evidence and documentation collected by DCIP overwhelmingly indicates that the use of isolation for Palestinian child detainees by Israeli authorities, solely for interrogation purposes to obtain a confession and gather intelligence, is a practice that amounts to torture under international law.

DCIP finds that the use of isolation by Israeli authorities is unrelated to any disciplinary, protective, or medical rationale or justification, and is not generally used after children have been convicted and are serving their sentences.

As Palestinian children continue to experience widespread ill-treatment and torture and the systematic denial of due process rights, it becomes evident that the Israeli military detention and court system is not interested in justice.

To be clear, in no circumstance should children be detained or prosecuted under the jurisdiction of military courts. However, as a minimum safeguard while Palestinian children living under Israeli military occupation continue to be arrested and prosecuted within the Israeli military court system, Israeli authorities must respect and ensure basic due process rights and the absolute prohibition against torture and ill-treatment. From the moment of arrest, operations and procedures must be carried out in accordance with international juvenile justice standards, specifically the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In order to challenge systemic and seemingly perpetual impunity and increase immediate protections for children, Defense for Children International – Palestine strongly urges that the following measures be taken:

1. The Government of Israel should ensure that:

- Detention must only be used as a last resort, and only for the shortest appropriate time;
- Children must not be subjected to physical or psychological violence;
- Children must have access to legal consultation and parents prior to and during interrogations;
- Children must only be arrested during daylight hours;
- Children must be properly informed of their right to silence;
- Children must not be blindfolded or painfully restrained;
- Children must not be subjected to coercive force or threats;
- All interrogations must be audio-visually recorded;
- Any incriminating evidence obtained during interrogation where a child was not properly and effectively informed of his or her right to silence must be excluded by the military courts;
- Any statement made as a result of torture or ill-treatment must be excluded as evidence in any proceeding;
- The practice of using solitary confinement on children in Israeli military detention, whether in pretrial detention for interrogation purposes or as a form of punishment, must

be stopped immediately and the prohibition must be enshrined in law;

- The practice of using administrative detention orders against Palestinian children must stop immediately and the prohibition must be enshrined in law;
- All credible allegations of torture and ill-treatment must be thoroughly and impartially investigated in accordance with international standards, and perpetrators brought promptly to justice; and
- Children must not be transferred out of the occupied West Bank in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

2. The State of Palestine should:

- Reissue a declaration accepting the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over crimes committed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since July 1, 2002;
- Take efforts that enhance the capacity of former child prisoners to cope with the trauma and negative impact of incarceration after the children's release from Israeli military detention; and
- Take efforts that help society understand the situation of former child prisoners, particularly in schools, to mitigate stigmatization and prepare society to accept these children through family intervention and community education.

3. The international community should:

- Demand that Israeli authorities end the military detention and prosecution of Palestinian children;
- Demand that Israeli authorities implement effective accountability measures to ensure all credible reports of torture and ill-treatment are properly investigated in accordance with international standards and that perpetrators are brought to justice;
- Ensure that no foreign military aid or assistance is provided to Israeli military and police units where credible information exists that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, including involvement in the arrest and detention of Palestinian children;
- Fully support the International Criminal Court's exercise of jurisdiction over the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and oppose and refrain from taking any punitive measures against the State of Palestine for engaging with the International Criminal Court; and
- Call on Israel to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Annex: Case Summaries

Case No. 1

Name:	Ahmad Q.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	January 29, 2016	Location:	Salfit Governorate
Days in isolation:	12 days		

Ahmad was watching TV when a group of masked Israeli soldiers knocked on the door. Soldiers tied Ahmad's hands behind his back with three plastic cords, physically assaulting Ahmad and two of his brothers. Ahmad was not informed of the reason for the arrest nor shown a warrant. Soldiers blindfolded and dragged Ahmad to a military truck, forcing him to sit on the floor. While traveling, soldiers assaulted Ahmad, stomping on his head and tightening a strap around his head. At a military camp, Ahmad was asked about his health and detained in a trailer, still blindfolded and without food or water, until 5 a.m. Ahmad was transported in a cage inside an Israel Prison Service vehicle while handcuffed and shackled to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. There, he was strip searched, interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member, and placed in isolation. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights, nor was Ahmad able to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. On four occasions, his hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair that was nailed into the ground during lengthy interrogations, which Ahmad described as "agonizing." The interrogator shouted at him and called him a liar. During the pretrial interrogation period, Ahmad was detained in isolation in Megiddo prison as well and exposed to informants. The cell conditions were unsuitable, including a dirty mattress on the floor, 24 hour yellow lighting, coarse walls and little ventilation. He confessed to throwing Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 2

Name:	Abdulatif A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	January 31, 2016	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	18		

Around 9 p.m., two undercover Israeli soldiers raided a shop owned by Abdulatif's brother and forced Abdulatif and a customer into a room at gunpoint. More soldiers arrived and dragged Abdulatif onto a bus and sat him on the metal floor. Soldiers did not inform Abdulatif of the reason for the arrest. The boy was not tied or handcuffed, but soldiers threatened to shoot him whenever he moved on the bus. The bus reached Huwwara interrogation and detention center around 11 p.m. Before he was taken inside, soldiers tied his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord and blindfolded Abdulatif. He was strip searched, asked about his health and detained alone in a room until 6 a.m. The next morning, guards from the Israel Prison Service handcuffed and shackled Abdulatif and kept him in a car for around 10 hours without food or water. Around 4 p.m., Abdulatif arrived at Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. Abdulatif was detained in solitary confinement for 18 days and interrogated 5 times. Conditions in his small cell were very poor, including 24-hour lighting, poor ventilation and coarsely textured walls. He spent three days at Megiddo prison where he was exposed to informants. During interrogation,

the interrogator tied Abdulatif's hands and feet in a stress position. The interrogator did not inform Abdulatif of his rights or allow him to consult a lawyer prior to the first interrogation. No lawyer or family member was present during his interrogations. Abdulatif confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 3

Name:	Othman O.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	February 10, 2016	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	17		

In the early morning, Israeli soldiers detained Othman from his job as an overnight janitor at a health center. Soldiers brought a summons for Othman with them. They tied his hands behind his back with two plastic cords and blindfolded him. Soldiers physically assaulted him before forcing him onto the floor of the military jeep, kicking, slapping and hitting him with their rifle stocks. Soldiers also insulted him and threatened to shoot him. Othman noted that the violence badly impacted him as he was ill and in recovery from bone cancer. Soldiers continued to physically assault him while the jeep was traveling. He was detained outside, on a chair, for about seven hours and denied water. At Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, Othman was strip searched, asked about his health, and placed in isolation. The cell conditions were harsh. There were no windows, only ventilation gaps, and the cell was cold. Instead of a bed, there was just one blanket and a mattress on the floor. He did not eat anything for three days because the food was poor. Othman was interrogated multiple times while under solitary confinement. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights and Othman was not permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. No lawyer or family member was present during interrogations. The interrogator shouted, insulted and threatened Othman. Othman was also subjected to position abuse during interrogations. Failing to confess, Othman was transferred to Eshel prison for two days, where he was exposed to adult informants. They communicated with Othman through a hole in the cell. Othman was further interrogated at Al-Mascobiyya and was confronted with another child's accusation against him. He eventually confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 4

Name:	Obada H.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	February 16, 2016	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	12		

Around 3:30 a.m., Obada was awakened by an Israeli soldier pointing his rifle at him and telling him to get up. Israeli soldiers searched Obada and pushed him against the wall. Soldiers then tied Obada's hands behind his back using a single plastic cord and blindfolded him. A soldier hit him twice with the barrel of his rifle while forcing Obada onto the metal floor of the jeep, beside a dog. At an unknown location, Obada was detained outside standing up and physically assaulted by soldiers. He was asked about his health and detained with another person on a bench. Around 5 p.m., Obada was transferred to another unknown location where he was photographed, before arriving at Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. After undergoing a strip search, Obada asked to use

the bathroom. A soldier proceeded to lock Obada in a small bathroom overnight. When Obada knocked on the door to be let out, an Israeli soldier assaulted him with a taser. Obada refused to eat the meals brought to him in the bathroom so soldiers moved him into a solitary confinement cell. He refused to eat for another day, falling unconscious on the third day. When he regained consciousness, Obada found himself at a clinic where soldiers were trying to feed him through a tube, but Obada refused, demanding to know why he had been arrested. Jailers returned him to his cell for an hour or so, then took him into an interrogation room. The interrogator tied his hands and feet to the legs of a metal chair. The interrogator slapped him and shouted at him. Obada was interrogated seven times while in solitary confinement, for one or two hours each time. Failing to confess, guards transferred him to Megiddo prison for two days. There, he appeared to be exposed to informants. When he was transferred back into an isolation cell in Al-Jalame, Obada pretended to have strangled himself with a thread from the mattress. Jailers entered the cell and kicked him. They then moved him into another room where his hands and feet were tied to the bed for two days. Obada never confessed to any of the accusations.

Case No. 5

Name:	Ahmad O.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	February 19, 2016	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	14		

Israeli soldiers arrested Ahmad from his bed around 4 a.m., binding his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord and blindfolding him. Soldiers forced him to walk to Beit El settlement while insulting him. Reaching a military camp, soldiers detained him on the ground, still bound and blindfolded, and physically assaulted him. The next morning, he was transferred to an unknown location. Ahmad asked soldiers to loosen the plastic tie as his hands were swelling, but a soldier instead tightened it and struck his head. In a room, a group of soldiers physically assaulted him again while laughing together. He was transferred again to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was detained outside, still bound and blindfolded. A jailer then strip searched the boy and brought him to a person who asked Ahmad questions about his health. Ahmad was placed in a small cell that had a toilet, and a mattress with a blanket on the floor. There were no windows or lights. Ahmad was interrogated frequently for long periods while held in solitary confinement. He was not informed of his right and was not able to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. Interrogation proceeded without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogators subjected Ahmad to threats, insults, intimidation and position abuse. When he refused to confess, the interrogator threatened “to arrest all my family and use a different method of interrogation,” said Ahmad. He confessed to knife possession and attempting to carry out a stabbing attack.

Case No. 6

Name: Khaled A. Age: 16
Date of arrest: February 25, 2016 Location: Ramallah
Days in isolation: 21

Israeli soldiers woke Khaled from his bed at 3 a.m. and ordered him to get up. He was blindfolded and his hands were bound with a single plastic cord. A group of soldiers physically assaulted him outside, punching and kicking him, and hitting him with their rifle stocks. He was transported on the floor of a military vehicle to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was photographed, strip searched and asked general questions about his health. Khaled was then placed in a small cell which had only a mattress, blanket and toilet. Cold air flowed into the cell from the manually controlled ventilation gaps and there were no windows. While in isolation, Khaled was interrogated multiple times with severe techniques, including threats, physical violence, and being restrained in a painful stress position for five consecutive days, amounting to torture. He was also transferred to another location, Eshel prison, where he was exposed to informants. All interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Khaled stated that he was never informed of his rights nor shown any documents explaining them. He also was not provided the opportunity to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. Khaled confessed to throwing Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 7

Name: Monther E. Age: 17
Date of arrest: February 27, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 14

Monther was arrested while crossing Huwwara checkpoint around 5 p.m. An Israeli soldier tied his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord and forced him to the ground for about half an hour. Monther was not informed of the reason for the arrest. He was transported on the seat of a gray Israeli intelligence jeep to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. There, the boy was strip searched and detained in a room overnight. Around 9 a.m., guards handcuffed and shackled Monther's feet before transporting him to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. An interrogator informed him of his rights before questioning him. Monther did not consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation and no parent or lawyer was present during the three interrogations. Cell conditions while under isolation were grim. The cells had coarse gray walls, ventilation gaps instead of windows, a dirty mattress, and 24-hour lighting. Monther was transferred to Megiddo prison for four days, where he was exposed to adult informants who offered him good food. The interrogator later confronted Monther with statements he had made about stone-throwing to the informants, and Monther confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 8

Name: Imad H. Age: 16
Date of arrest: March 2, 2016 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 22

Around 3:30 a.m., Imad heard a sound outside his house while he was watching TV. Minutes later, Israeli soldiers broke down the door and searched the house. A soldier struck Imad in the chest with his rifle. Imad was blindfolded and his hands were bound with two plastic cords. An intelligence officer informed Imad that he was under arrest for throwing stones without producing a warrant for the arrest. Soldiers physically assaulted Imad inside a military jeep while it was traveling to Dotan settlement. Soldiers detained the boy on the floor in a room, spitting on and kicking him while Imad was blindfolded, bound and shackled. He was allowed to use the bathroom once and given a small piece of bread. Guards from the Israel Prison Service strip searched him, then handcuffed him and re-shackled his legs. Guards transported him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was placed in a small, dirty cell. The cell had two ventilation gaps but no windows, a mattress on the floor and a foul-smelling toilet. Lights were turned on the entire time he was in isolation, making his eyes hurt. The walls were gray and coarse such that he could not lean against them. While in isolation, Imad was interrogated multiple times. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not allow him to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation. Interrogations proceeded without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator shouted insults and squeezed Imad's mouth between his hand until it was bleeding. Imad was transferred to Megiddo prison for three days where he was placed in "a wonderful room" and exposed to informants, who offered him "the best food" and cigarettes, according to the boy's testimony. He confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 9

Name: Fadel T. Age: 17
Date of arrest: March 7, 2016 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 10

Around 5 a.m., Fadel woke to the sounds of Israeli soldiers breaking down the door to his family's apartment. Masked soldiers stormed the place. Fadel was blindfolded and his hands were bound behind his back with two plastic cords. Soldiers did not provide a reason for the arrest or a warrant. Soldiers insulted and physically assaulted the boy outside, punching, slapping, and kicking him. He was transported in a military jeep to Dotan settlement, where soldiers asked Fadel questions about his health and detained him outside, still in his pajamas and blindfolded. He was not provided food or water and soldiers refused to let Fadel use the bathroom. Around 11 a.m., Israel Prison Service guards handcuffed and shackled the boy, then transported him in a closed metal cage to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. At Al-Jalame, a jailer strip searched Fadel and placed him in isolation. The cell conditions were poor, including 24-hour lighting which hurt the boy's eyes and gray walls that had coarse surfaces. While in isolation, Fadel was interrogated for hours at a time in a stress position. The interrogator tied his hands and feet to a metal chair three or four inches above the floor. The interrogator informed Fadel of his rights, such as his right to remain silent. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Fadel was transferred to Megiddo prison for two days, where he

was detained with informants, then returned to Al-Jalame. He confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 10

Name:	Yousef M.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	March 11, 2016	Location:	Tulkarem
Days in isolation:	18		

Yousef woke to the sound of banging on the door at 2 a.m. Around 15 masked and heavily armed Israeli soldiers entered the house when his father opened the door. An officer showed Yousef's father a warrant for arrest in Hebrew, but did not explain the reason for the arrest. Soldiers took the boy outside and tied his hands in front of his body with a single plastic cord. They blindfolded Yousef and put him on the metal floor of a military jeep. While bound and blindfolded, someone asked him questions about his health and checked his temperature and blood pressure. He was detained outside on the ground at an unknown military camp until 10 a.m. Guards from the Israel Prison Service put him in a cage inside of a vehicle, handcuffed and shackled, and transported him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and placed in a small cell. All together, Yousef spent 18 days in isolation at Al-Jalame. During this time, he was interrogated four times in stress positions. He was shown a document outlining his rights, but did not have access to a legal consultation before interrogation started. Yousef was interrogated alone, without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Yousef confessed to plotting to stab an Israeli soldier.

Case No. 11

Name:	Mohammad Q.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	March 16, 2016	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	8		

On March 15, Mohammad's father received a telephone summons for Mohammad to appear at Ariel police station the next day. At 8 a.m., Mohammad presented himself for questioning accompanied by his father. His father was made to wait outside while Mohammad was interrogated. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights. Mohammad had no access to a lawyer prior to or during the interrogation. Around 4:30 p.m., police blindfolded Mohammad and put headphones on him to prevent him from hearing anything. They then transferred Mohammad to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. He was photographed, strip searched and detained in a small cell. "The cell was so small it barely had room for the mattress that was thrown on the floor," said Mohammad. There were no windows, only ventilation gaps. The cell had 24-hour dim yellow lighting and coarse walls. While in solitary confinement, Mohammad was interrogated 10 times. The interrogator informed him of his rights and tied his hand and feet to the legs of a low metal chair, causing him pain. Mohammad was also exposed to informants while detained in Megiddo for two days. He confessed to committing a stabbing attack on two soldiers.

Case No. 12

Name: Yazeed Q. Age: 15
Date of arrest: March 17, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 8

Israeli soldiers arrested Yazeed from his grandparents' home around 2 a.m., having stormed his house first and damaged furniture. Soldiers provided neither a warrant nor reason for the arrest. Yazeed's hands were bound behind his back with two plastic cords. They detained the boy outside on the ground, laughing and mocking him while it was raining heavily. Soldiers then detained him on the second floor of his house, where he noticed his family was gone and all the furniture had been removed. He was blindfolded and placed on the seat of a military truck. While the truck was travelling, soldiers insulted and photographed him. At an unknown military camp, Yazeed was detained on the floor of a flooded trailer, still bound and blindfolded, and denied a drink of water. Soldiers also physically assaulted Yazeed, kicking him, during this period. Around 8 a.m., transferred Yazeed with an adult detainee to multiple locations. At one location, he was strip searched, shackled and the plastic ties were replaced with handcuffs. Yazeed appeared before Salem military court with a lawyer and the judge extended his detention. Yazeed was then transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, where he was searched and placed in isolation. "The cell was small and I had to sleep on a mattress that was filthy and had a horrible smell," said Yazeed. There were no windows; only two ventilation gaps. The cell had gray, coarse walls and 24-hour lighting. Yazeed was interrogated eight times, for one or two hours each time, while tied to a low metal chair. The interrogator informed him of his right to remain silent but did not provide him the opportunity to consult with a lawyer. No family member or lawyer was present during interrogations. The interrogator shouted at him and accused him of stabbing two soldiers and stealing their weapons, which Yazeed confessed to doing.

Case No. 13

Name: Rami K. Age: 17
Date of arrest: March 27, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 16

Rami was arrested from a temporary checkpoint around 5 p.m., while returning home. After Israeli soldiers checked his ID, they informed Rami that he was under arrest without telling him why. Soldiers dragged Rami out of his car, handcuffed and blindfolded him. Soldiers insulted and kicked Rami while detaining him on the ground. He was then moved to an unknown nearby area until midnight without food or water and forced to keep his head lowered between his legs. Soldiers transferred Rami to Etzion interrogation and detention center around 3 a.m. Soldiers asked the boy about his health, strip searched him, and placed him in isolation. Later that morning, he was transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, arriving around 3 p.m. Mohammad was strip searched a second time and placed in another isolation cell. The cell was small, containing only a mattress, a small sink and a foul-smelling toilet. There were two ventilation gaps but no windows. Lights were kept on day and night. The cell walls were gray and coarsely textured. Rami was interrogated frequently while in isolation. The interrogator never informed of his rights and did not give him the opportunity to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation.

Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator subjected Rami to physical violence and position abuse multiple times during interrogation sessions. Rami was also exposed to informants while detained in Megiddo for several days. Rami denied all accusations made against him.

Case No. 14

Name:	Bilal H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	April 10, 2016	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	23		

Around 3 a.m. some 15 Israeli soldiers stormed and searched Bilal's home. Soldiers took Bilal outside, and bound and blindfolded him. They forced him to lie down on the floor of a military truck and transported him to a military camp on a mountain. There, soldiers tightened the plastic ties on his wrists and slapped him. Around noon, Bilal was transferred to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and placed in isolation for 23 days. While under solitary confinement, Bilal was interrogated multiple times a day for at least ten days. Interrogators accused him of involvement in a military cell and plotting an attack. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights, including his right to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. No lawyer or family member was present during the interrogations. Bilal eventually confessed to all the accusations against him.

Case No. 15

Name:	Mohammad T.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	April 11, 2016	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	10		

Mohammad woke around 2 a.m. to find around 20 armed Israeli soldiers in his house. An intelligence officer questioned him about his injured leg. Soldiers searched the house and found two rifles. Soldiers bound Mohammad's hands behind his back and blindfolded him. Mohammad was transported first on the metal floor and the seat of a military jeep to Al-Jalame checkpoint. His leg was examined but he was not given any medical care or pain relievers. He was detained in a room while bound and blindfolded until 5 p.m. Guards affiliated with the Israel Prison Service removed his blindfold, then handcuffed and shackled him. He was transported in a cage inside a vehicle to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. Mohammad was strip searched and placed in solitary confinement. The cell had a filthy mattress with a bad smell. The walls were gray and had a coarse surface. Lights were kept on day and night. The cell had no windows, only ventilation gaps. While in solitary confinement, Mohammad was interrogated multiple times. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not permit him to consult with a lawyer. No lawyer or family member was present during interrogations. Interrogators tied Mohammad's hands and legs to a low metal chair and hit his injured leg. Mohammad was also exposed to adult informants while he was detained in Megiddo prison for three days. Mohammad denied all accusations.

Case No. 16

Name: Bilal T. Age: 17
Date of arrest: April 12, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 17

Bilal was arrested on a bus around 5 p.m. by Israeli policemen, after spending a day working on a construction site inside of Israel without a permit. The police officers escorted Bilal and his friend off the bus and turned them over to Israeli border police. The boy was made to strip behind a tree near a road, in view of passersby. "I felt very humiliated and felt really bad about it. I still think about it to this day. I cannot take it out of my head," said Bilal. Bilal was then allowed to dress before being handcuffed and shackled. He was forced to keep his head down while transferred in a military jeep to Petah Tikva police station. He was detained outside for a short time in heavy rain, which soaked his clothes. Shortly thereafter, he was taken to the detention and interrogation center at Petah Tikva, searched and given prison clothes. Bilal was detained in solitary confinement for 17 days. The cell was so small that he found it difficult to move around. The cell had roughly textured walls, a small toilet that had a bad smell, and a dirty mattress. Lights were kept on the entire time he was in solitary confinement, which was harmful to his eyes, he said. The cell had ventilation gaps but no window. Bilal was interrogated at least 10 times while under solitary confinement. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not allow him to consult a lawyer prior to the interrogation. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. During each interrogation, Bilal's hands and legs were tied to a metal chair that was affixed a few inches from the ground, causing him pain. He was exposed to informants while detained in Megiddo prison for three days. They offered him food and spoke to him through holes in the door. When confronted with statements he had made to the informants, Bilal confessed.

Case No. 17

Name: Ahmad D. Age: 16
Date of arrest: June 9, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 19

Ahmad's father received a phone call summons around 3 a.m., ordering the boy to present himself at the entrance to the village for arrest. When Ahmad arrived with both of his parents, Israeli soldiers tied his hands behind his back with two plastic cords without providing a reason for the arrest. Soldiers instructed Ahmad's parents to drive away, then blindfolded and placed Ahmad on the seat of a military jeep. At Huwwara interrogation and detention center, soldiers searched him and asked about his health. He was detained in a room alone until 9 a.m. Guards from the Israel Prison Service handcuffed, shackled and transported Ahmad in a cage inside in a vehicle to Salem military court. He appeared before a judge without a lawyer and the judge extended his detention. Guards then transferred Ahmad to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. Ahmad was held in solitary confinement at Petah Tikva in a small cell. He said 24-hour lighting and the gray walls hurt his eyes. The coarse texture of the walls made them difficult to lean against and there was no furniture in the cell, only a filthy mattress on the ground. Ahmad was repeatedly interrogated while in solitary confinement. He was informed of his rights but was not able to consult with a lawyer before the interrogation. Ahmad also had no access to a lawyer or a

family member during interrogations. Ahmad was transferred to Megiddo prison for several days where he was exposed to informants. Ahmad confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, as well as possessing a rifle. After his confession, soldiers took the boy to his village to locate the hidden weapon. Soldiers dug it up and photographed Ahmad with it. They physically assaulted him while he was handcuffed, shackled and on the floor of the military jeep.

Case No. 18

Name:	Omar A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 27, 2016	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	15		

Israeli soldiers detained Omar from his home around 2 a.m. They bound his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord. Soldiers did not provide a reason for the arrest, nor did they present a warrant. Soldiers transported him on the floor of a military jeep, then on the seat of a military truck, to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. He was asked about his health. Soldiers then removed the blindfold and plastic tie and detained Omar in a room. Around 9 a.m., Israel Prison Service guards handcuffed, shackled and transported Omar in a cage inside a vehicle to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. A jailer strip searched him before placing the boy in isolation. The cell was very small, with 24-hour lighting, a mattress on the floor and a dirty toilet. The walls were textured and gray. When he was taken out of his cell for interrogation, Omar was made to wear black glasses so that he could not see anything. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights and Omar was not able to consult a lawyer prior to the interrogation. Interrogations proceeded without a lawyer or family member in the room. During five long interrogations, Omar's hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair affixed to the ground. The interrogator also shouted and pounded the table, but Omar denied all allegations. He was transferred to Megiddo prison for five days, where he was exposed to adult informants. When confronted with statements he made to the informants during further Petah Tikva interrogations, Omar confessed to all the accusations against him.

Case No. 19

Name:	Abdullah H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 30, 2016	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	15		

Abdullah woke at 6 a.m. to the sound of an explosion. Israeli soldiers stormed the house and hit Abdullah with a rifle stock while he was in bed. Soldiers then dragged him from his bed and tied his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord, which was very tight. He was not informed of the reason for the arrest or shown a warrant. As they were walking to the military jeeps, soldiers grabbed and squeezed Abdullah's neck. Soldiers blindfolded the boy and forced him onto the floor of a jeep. Reaching Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, Abdullah was searched, asked about his health, and taken before an intelligence officer who introduced himself as Captain Haroon. The officer said, "We arrested you to protect you because the PA [Palestinian Authority] forces are carrying out an arrest campaign and we had to take you away from them." He was detained on a metal

board under an air conditioner that was set to a very cold temperature for two hours while heavily guarded. He was then strip searched and placed in solitary confinement, in cell 36. “It was so small and tight that I felt I was choking,” Abdullahh said. The cell was unsanitary and had little ventilation. The lights were turned on the entire time he was in the cell and gray walls were coarsely textured. Abdullahh was interrogated daily during the period of isolation. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights. Abdullahh was not able to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation and no lawyer or family member was present during interrogations. Abdullahh was interrogated in a stress position for one hour. When he failed to confess after six days, he was exposed to informants in Megiddo prison. Abdullahh confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, and membership in Islamic Jihad.

Case No. 20

Name: Mazen R. Age: 17
Date of arrest: August 22, 2016 Location: Ramallah
Days in isolation: 15

Israeli forces arrested Mazen around 3:30 a.m. from his home. Soldiers tied his hands behind his back with two plastic cords and blindfolded him. He was transferred on the seat of a military jeep to an unknown location. He was asked about his health, and denied food or water while detained outside, still bound and blindfolded, until 10 a.m. Soldiers then moved Mazen into a room, where he fell asleep for a while. He was transferred to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and placed in a cell. Mazen was detained for 22 days in Al-Mascobiyya, including 15 days in isolation. “I was all alone and I was a real mess. I used to cry a lot,” Mazen said. Prior to the first interrogation, Mazen was able to meet with a lawyer and was shown a document that explained his rights. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator shouted and insulted the boy, also threatening to demolish his home and arrest his family members. He was also forced to sit under an air conditioner, which was very cold. When Mazen asked the interrogator to increase the temperature, he turned the temperature lower. Failing to confess, Mazen was transferred to Bi’r as-Sab prison, where he was exposed to informants. He eventually confessed to all the accusations against him.

Case No. 21

Name: Ahmad H. Age: 17
Date of arrest: September 19, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 10

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed Ahmad’s home. An intelligence officer spoke to him over the phone to confirm his identity. Then, soldiers tied his hands from the front with a single plastic cord and took his phone. Ahmad was not informed of the reason for the arrest. Soldiers blindfolded him and transported him on the metal floor of a military jeep to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. He was asked about his health, strip searched and placed in a room, alone. Soldiers removed the single plastic tie after the boy started screaming, then restrained him with new plastic ties again. Around 10 a.m., guards from the Israel Prison Service transported him in a cage inside a vehicle, while handcuffed and shackled, to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. Ahmad was strip searched and

placed in solitary confinement. The cell had no window, a dirty toilet, and coarse walls. The lights were on day and night, which hurt his eyes. Interrogations took place frequently while Ahmad was under solitary confinement. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights or provide him the opportunity for a legal consultation. No lawyer or family member was present during the interrogations. On the first day of his interrogation, Ahmad said: “In the middle of the room in front of his desk was a metal chair that was a few inches above the floor and was pinned to the floor. ‘Welcome, terrorist,’ the interrogator said to me.” Ahmad was placed in a stress position for several hours during two interrogations. He was also exposed to informants while detained for three days in Megiddo prison.

Case No. 22

Name: Mohammad R. Age: 17
 Date of arrest: September 22, 2016 Location: Tulkarem
 Days in isolation: 11

Mohammad, a child laborer in an Israeli settlement, was arrested after his day of work in front of a nearby coffee shop. Israeli policemen who were not in uniform drove up around 6 p.m. and pointed their pistols at him. They knocked Mohammad to the ground, hurting his forehead and arms, before handcuffing and blindfolding him. The police officers did not explain the reason for his arrest. He was taken by car to Teibi police station, where a policeman telephoned his father. Mohammad was detained in a corridor until 11 p.m., then transferred by the Israel Prison Service guards to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. A jailer strip searched him and placed him in isolation. The next morning, Mohammad was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center and placed in a small cell, similar to the one in Petah Tikva. The cell was extremely small, with a soiled mattress and foul-smelling toilet. The walls were painful to lean against due to their rough texture and there were no windows. The yellow lights impacted his vision and his sleep, the boy said. While in isolation, Mohammad underwent three interrogations. He was never informed of his rights and did not have a chance to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. Mohammad had no lawyer or family member present in the room during interrogations, during which he was subjected to position abuse. He confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 23

Name: Mohammad J. Age: 17
 Date of arrest: September 28, 2016 Location: Tulkarem
 Days in isolation: 13

Israeli soldiers searched Mohammad’s house around 3 a.m. on September 28. Finding that Mohammad was not there, they delivered a summons ordering him to appear at the District Coordination Office (DCO) in Tulkarem at 9 a.m. Soldiers also arrested Mohammad’s brother, stating that he would not be released until Mohammad answered the summons. When Mohammad arrived at the DCO at 8 a.m., soldiers instructed his father to leave and tightly bound the boy’s wrists behind his back with two plastic cords. Soldiers detained Mohammad in a room with a 19-year-old detainee until 2 p.m. Israel Prison Service guards then replaced the plastic ties with handcuffs and shackled the boy, transferring him to Al-

Jalame interrogation and detention center. A jailer strip searched and placed Mohammad in isolation. “The cell conditions were not suitable for human beings,” said Mohammad. The walls had tiny protrusions making them painful to lean against and lights were kept on all the time. The mattress and toilet had a bad smell. The cell was so small that it barely fit one person. While under solitary confinement, Mohammad was interrogated daily in a stress position. The interrogator never informed him of his rights. He was not able to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation and no lawyer or family member was present during interrogations. The interrogator shouted at him and threatened to “teach me a lesson,” Mohammad said. Mohammad confessed to throwing stones, arms possession and membership in an armed cell while internally maintaining that none of these accusations were true.

Case No. 24

Name: Mohammad H., 17 Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 22, 2016 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 20

Around 3 a.m., Mohammad’s mother woke and informed him that Israeli soldiers were outside the front door. Soldiers broke down the door, storming the house and threatening to demolish it. Without providing an arrest warrant or any explanation, soldiers bound Mohammad’s hands behind his back with two plastic cords and blindfolded him. They also arrested his father and brother. He was physically assaulted by soldiers while forced to sit on the metal floor of a military jeep. Reaching Dotan settlement, Israeli forces detained the boy on a chair in a yard, with a dog, until 9 a.m. During this time, he was not provided any food or water. Soldiers transferred Mohammad to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was photographed and strip searched. He was placed in isolation, in a cell that was dirty and had little ventilation. “The cell was so small, I could barely move around,” Mohammad said. His cell had 24-hour yellow lighting and coarsely textured walls. While in isolation, Mohammad was interrogated daily. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights and no parent or lawyer was present during the interrogation. The interrogator shouted at him, pulled his shirt, and tied his hands and feet to a low metal chair. Mohammad was also exposed to adult informants while detained in Megiddo prison for several days. He confessed to contacting a member of Hamas in Gaza and to possessing weapons.

Case No. 25

Name: Baker H. Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 23, 2016 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 29

Baker was arrested from a car around 9 a.m. while crossing Atara checkpoint, near Ramallah. Israeli soldiers instructed Baker to get out of the car but did not explain the reason for the arrest. After two hours, a military truck arrived. Baker was blindfolded and his hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord. Soldiers physically assaulted him inside the truck and insulted him. At an unknown location, Baker was asked about his health and instructed to sign some documents. Soldiers then transferred the boy to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. A jailer strip searched him and placed him in

isolation. The cell was completely closed, aside from ventilation gaps, and barely fit one person. Baker said that he could not lean against the walls due to their rough surfaces. The gray walls and 24-hour dim yellow lighting hurt his eyes and caused him to have headaches. Baker also was held in solitary confinement in a cell with similar conditions in Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. While in isolation, Baker was interrogated frequently. The interrogator did not inform Baker of his rights, nor did he provide Baker the opportunity for a legal consultation. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. During interrogations, Baker's hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair for hours at a time. He confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails and weapon possession.

Case No. 26

Name:	Ibrahim S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	January 11, 2017	Location:	Tulkarem
Days in isolation:	17		

Around 2.15 a.m., Israeli soldiers, most masked, stormed Ibrahim's house and arrested, handcuffed and blindfolded him. Soldiers pushed Ibrahim and forced him to walk a kilometre, sometimes on stones and thorns. He was forced to sit on the metal floor of a military vehicle, surrounded by soldiers who made fun of him, and was transferred to an army camp where a doctor asked him about his health, but did not examine him, and asked Ibrahim to sign a form he had not read. He was transferred to another army camp, at which he arrived around 5a.m. and was forced to sit, blindfolded and with his hands tied painfully with a plastic cord, on the floor of a room of soldiers. At 11a.m. Ibrahim was searched and transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center and ordered to strip to his underwear and dress in prison clothes. At 2p.m. he was interrogated for two hours without a lawyer or family member present. The interrogator did not allow him to consult a lawyer beforehand. Ibrahim confessed to forming a military cell with his friends to throw stones, Molotov cocktails and homemade grenades. Despite confessing, he was interrogated a further four times and spent 17 days in solitary confinement thereafter, during which he was exposed to two informants. The cells had ventilation but no windows, a 24-hour yellow light which hurt his eyes, walls that were too coarse to lean on, a dirty mattress and a foul-smelling toilet.

Case No. 27

Name:	Hamzi S.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	January 15, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	6		

Around 2 a.m., Hamzi woke to the sound of masked, heavily-armed Israeli soldiers in his bedroom. Without explaining why or producing a warrant, soldiers arrested Hamzi, blindfolded him and tied his hands with plastic cords. Soldiers made fun of him as he was taken to Al-Jalame crossing, where he was removed from the vehicle and detained on the floor of a room. He was denied food, water and use of the bathroom, and was verbally abused. Around 10 a.m. he was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center where he was strip searched. He was taken to a nurse who examined him, asked general

questions about his health and gave him an inhaler for his asthma. Hamzi was detained for nine days; three with another child and six in solitary confinement, during which he was exposed to informants. The cell, lit by a harsh, 24-hour yellow light and ventilated by cold air, contained a dirty mattress and foul-smelling toilet and was too small to walk in. The walls were too coarse to lean on and had no windows. Hamzi was interrogated by an intelligence officer who introduced himself as captain Abu Habeeb. He was subjected to position abuse and interrogated four times without being informed of his rights and without the presence of a lawyer or family member, and was not allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand. Hamzi confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, contacted a foreign agent, and membership of an illegal organisation.

Case No. 28

Name:	Abdulfattah D.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	January 24, 2017	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	6		

Around 11 a.m., having discharged a home-made rifle from a car, Abdulfattah was detained by Israeli soldiers who blindfolded him and tied his hands behind his back with a plastic cord. He was made to sit on the ground for around an hour before being taken to an Israeli army camp near Silwad and forced to sit in a chair for around three hours. He was denied food and water and was verbally abused before being transferred to Binyamin police station. He was detained for around four and a half hours alone, bound and blindfolded and without access to food, water or the bathroom. Around 8 p.m., he was interrogated without being explained his rights to remain silent or to have a parent present. The interrogation lasted around an hour, at the end of which he was ordered to sign a document written in Hebrew. He was subsequently strip searched and transferred by military keep to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was again ordered to strip to his underwear and searched. Abdulfattah was detained in solitary confinement for three days in Al-Mascobiyya before being transferred to Asqalan prison, where he was detained in solitary confinement and exposed to an informant who spoke to him through the door. Describe cell conditions. He confessed to discharging the homemade rifle, throwing stones and planning to make more rifles.

Case No. 29

Name:	Radi B.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	February 10, 2017	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	14		

Around 2 a.m. Radi woke as he was pushed off his bed by one of many Israeli soldiers, some masked, who had entered his home. He was questioned, threatened, verbally abused and taken to an army vehicle, where soldiers physically assaulted him while he was transferred to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. Around 6 a.m. Radi was taken inside and he was ordered to strip to his underwear while his clothes were searched. He was taken to an army clinic where a doctor asked questions about his health but did not examine him. Radi asked for painkillers but the doctor refused. He was detained in a cell until around 11 a.m. when he was handed over to guards from the Nahshon Unit.

They handcuffed and shackled Radi and transferred him to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. He was ordered to strip and adopt humiliating positions. He was subsequently given clothes and detained in a ventilated but windowless cell which contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Shortly thereafter, Radi was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present. His feet were shackled and he was not allowed to consult a lawyer. Radi was later transferred to Megiddo prison, where he was detained alone and exposed to informants. In all, Radi spent 14 days in solitary confinement. He confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails and selling a homemade weapon.

Case No. 30

Name:	Saif A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	March 28, 2017	Location:	Tubas
Days in isolation:	13		

Around 3.30 a.m. Saif woke to the sound of shouting and a masked Israeli soldier pointing his rifle at him. Soldiers tied his hands behind his back and dragged him from his home, without producing a warrant or explaining why. He was blindfolded and forced to the floor of a military vehicle. Around 6 a.m., Saif was made to sit on the ground for around seven hours at an unknown location, during which a doctor examined him and asked questions about his health. He was transferred to Huwwara interrogation and detention center, where he was forced to strip and adopt humiliating positions. Around 5 p.m., guards from the Nahshon Unit handcuffed and shackled Saif and put him in a mobile cage. He was taken to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, strip searched and medically examined. Saif was detained alone for 10 days in a small cell that contained a filthy mattress and foul-smelling toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. He was interrogated over three days and subjected to position abuse, interrogated without a lawyer or family member present and denied access to a lawyer beforehand. He was temporarily detained in solitary confinement in Megiddo Prison and exposed to informants. He returned to Al-Jalame center and confessed to making Molotov cocktails and homemade grenades, and being in contact with a Hamas member. Despite cooperating with the interrogator, Saif continued to be subjected to position abuse.

Case No. 31

Name:	Muneer S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	April 30, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	15		

Around 5 a.m. an Israeli soldier pulled Muneer from his bed, slapped him, tied his hands behind his back and arrested him without explaining why or producing a warrant. A soldier slapped and screamed at him as he was taken to a military vehicle where soldiers physically and verbally abused him. Muneer was taken to an unknown army camp where a doctor asked him questions about his health but did not examine him. He was transferred to Huwwara interrogation and detention center where he was strip searched and detained in a room, blindfolded and hands bound, with a soldier who slapped him whenever he fell asleep. Around 10 a.m. Muneer was handed over to the Nahshon Unit, who took him,

handcuffed and shackled, to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and detained in a ventilated but windowless cell containing a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Muneer was interrogated without being explained his rights, such as his right to remain silent, without access to a lawyer beforehand and without the presence of a lawyer or family member. He was held in solitary confinement for 10 days before being transferred to Megiddo prison where he was isolated for two days and exposed to informants. He returned to Al-Jalame center where he was held for three days in solitary confinement. He confessed to throwing stones and grenades and possessing a homemade gun and grenades.

Case No. 32

Name:	Wadee'a G.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	May 10, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	9		

Israeli soldiers arrested Wadee'a at 7 a.m. outside the Salem interrogation and detention center. His hands were tied behind his back and he was forced to sit on the ground for around 30 minutes before he was blindfolded and taken to the Salem center, he was strip searched and taken to an interrogation room. With his hands still bound, Wadee'a was interrogated for around two hours without being explained his rights, including his right to remain silent, without access to a lawyer beforehand and without a lawyer or parent present. Around 11 a.m., he was handed to the Nahshon Unit and handcuffed and shackled. He was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center where he was strip searched, briefly interrogated and then detained in a small, windowless cell which had a mattress, toilet, and small ventilation gaps in the coarse walls. The lights were on at all times. The following day, he was transferred to Megiddo prison and exposed to an informant. On May 14, he was transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center and held in a solitary confinement cell of the same description as his previous cell. He was interrogated twice without being informed of his rights or given the opportunity to consult a lawyer or have a lawyer or family member present. Wadee'a was in solitary confinement for nine days. He confessed to manufacturing grenades, throwing Molotov cocktails and stones, possession of weapons, arms trading, contacting a foreign agent and other activities.

Case No. 33

Name:	Ameer R.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	May 12, 2017	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	4		

Around midnight, Ameer was waiting for a taxi when he was arrested by four men who exited a civilian car. They did not tell Ameer who they were or why he was being detained. He was handcuffed, forced into the car and taken to a police station where he was strip searched and asked questions about his health by a doctor who did not examine him. He was denied food, water and access to the bathroom. At 3 a.m., was transferred to a bus station, where a man who introduced himself as Captain Zakaria threatened him and examined Ameer's phone, finding an image of Ameer throwing stones. He was transferred

to Petah Tikvah interrogation and detention center, where he was blindfolded and strip searched. He was detained in solitary confinement for four days in a ventilated but windowless cell containing a filthy mattress and foul-smelling toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. On May 16, he was transferred to Megiddo prison and strip searched and detained with other children. The following day, he was taken to Salem interrogation and detention center, handcuffed and shackled, where he was interrogated for an hour without being informed of his rights or allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand, and without a lawyer or family member present. Ameer confessed to throwing stones and manufacturing and throwing Molotov cocktails and homemade grenades. He was forced to sign a statement in Hebrew, which he did not understand.

Case No. 34

Name:	Mojahed A.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	May 25, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	11		

Around 3 a.m., masked Israeli soldiers aiming their rifles stormed Mojahed's home and arrested him. They tied his hands behind his back with plastic cords, blindfolded him and put him on the metal floor of a military vehicle. He was transferred to an army camp within the Israeli settlement of Move Dutan. Still bound, he was taken to a clinic and a doctor asked him questions about his health but did not examine him. He was subsequently detained, blindfolded, placed in a caravan and denied food and access to the bathroom. Around 10 a.m., Mojahed was handed over to guards from Nahshon Unit, who strip searched then handcuffed and shackled him. He was placed in a mobile cell and transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched again. He was held in solitary confinement for 11 days in a windowless cell which contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. The prison administration adjusted the room temperature so that it became hot or cold. While under interrogation at Al-Jalame, Mojahed was subjected to position abuse, threatened with 50 days of solitary confinement and interrogated without being informed of his rights or allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand, and without a lawyer or family member present. Mojahed confessed to throwing Molotov cocktails and stones. He was subsequently transferred to a room in which he was exposed to informants.

Case No. 35

Name:	Yahya S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	June 15, 2017	Location:	Qalqilya
Days in isolation:	20		

At 2.30 a.m. Yahya and his family were preparing for suhoor (a pre-dawn meal consumed in Ramadan), when Israeli soldiers, many masked, stormed the home. Without being told why or shown a warrant, Yahya was arrested. Soldiers blindfolded him, tied his hands together and took him to a military vehicle which travelled to a military camp where he was put in a very cold room until around 10 a.m. He was then searched by two policemen and asked questions about his health by a doctor who did not examine him. Yahya was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center and strip searched before being detained in

solitary confinement. “The cell in which I was detained was not suitable for human beings,” said Yahya. The windowless cell contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Small gaps ventilated the room with mostly cold air. During his first interrogation, Yahya was not informed of his rights, including his right to remain silent, and was interrogated without access to a lawyer beforehand and without a lawyer or family member present. He confessed to incitement on Facebook during the first interrogation but was interrogated three additional times, during which he was subjected to position abuse, had his hands bound and feet shackled, and was threatened with prolonged solitary confinement. After the final interrogation, Yahya was detained in solitary confinement for another 11 days of a total of 20.

Case No. 36

Name:	Wasim M.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	June 17, 2017	Location:	Tulkarem
Days in isolation:	10		

At approximately 7 a.m., Wasim was waiting to meet his father at Salam Junction when young men nearby began throwing stones at Israeli soldiers. Though he was standing at a distance and had not thrown stones, the soldiers approached Wasim and knocked him to the ground, beating him with a rifle stock. They tied his hands behind his back with a plastic cord, and at least four soldiers beat him for around 15 minutes. Wasim was thrown into a military vehicle and forced to sit on the floor, where a soldier kicked him several times, including in the face, and slapped and verbally abused him. He was taken to an army camp, strip searched and forced to sit, tied and blindfolded, beneath the hot sun for six hours. He was denied food, water and use of the bathroom and soldiers frequently pushed him and verbally abused him. At 1 p.m., Wasim was transferred to Ariel police station and interrogated without being informed of his rights, without the presence of a lawyer or family member and without consulting a lawyer beforehand. Hands tied and feet shackled, Wasim was shouted at and threatened by the interrogator. “If you tell me you threw stones and missed, you’ll go home’ he said and I believed him, so I told him I threw one stone even though I did not throw any,” said Wasim, who was forced to sign a confession in Hebrew. Wasim was transferred to Ofek prison and detained in solitary confinement for ten days.

Case No. 37

Name:	Mohammad E.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 5, 2017	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	13		

At approximately 2 a.m. Israeli soldiers stormed Mohammad’s home and arrested him without producing a warrant or explaining why. His hands were tied tightly and he was forced to walk around 200 metres by a soldier who held him forcefully by the neck. He was blindfolded and pushed to the floor of a military vehicle, where soldiers verbally abused him. The vehicle transported him to an army camp and he was briefly questioned and made to sit outside until around 4 a.m., tied and blindfolded. He was detained in a room for two hours while soldiers shouted at and verbally abused Mohammad and denied him food, water and use of the bathroom. Around 6 a.m. he was transferred to Petah Tikva

interrogation and detention center, strip searched, examined at a clinic, and presented to a military judge who extended his detention for 15 days. In total, Mohammad spent 13 days in solitary confinement. The windowless cell had 24-hour lighting, small ventilation gaps in its coarse, grey walls and contained a filthy mattress and toilet. During his first interrogation, he was threatened with rape and was subjected to position abuse in every interrogation. He was not informed of his rights, including his right to remain silent, or allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand and did not have a lawyer or family member present. He was later transferred to Asqalan prison where he was exposed to informants. Mohammad confessed to attempting to join ISIL via WhatsApp.

Case No. 38

Name:	Mohammad Q.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 26, 2017	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	8		

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers, many of them masked and aiming their rifles, stormed Mohammad's home and arrested him without explanation or a warrant. He was blindfolded and put inside a military vehicle, where a soldier physically and verbally abused him. Upon arriving at Huwwara interrogation and detention center at approximately 6 a.m., Mohammad was strip searched by a soldier and asked questions about his health by a doctor who did not examine him. He was forced to sit in a yard until around 8 a.m., when he was handed over to the Nahshon Unit who handcuffed, shackled and transferred him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for eight days. The windowless cell contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Small gaps in the walls ventilated the room. "I felt so desperate and lonely," said Mohammad. "It was not suitable for (a) human being." Mohammad was subjected to position abuse every time he was interrogated, and the interrogator did not inform him of his rights, including his right to silence, and interrogated Mohammad without a family member or lawyer present and without allowing him to speak to a lawyer beforehand. He was threatened with prolonged solitary confinement and confessed to throwing grenades in the air and throwing stones at Israeli targets. He was temporarily moved to a better cell where he was exposed to an informant.

Case No. 39

Name:	Izzuddin H.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	August 6, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	5		

Around 10 a.m. Izzuddin and his father went to Salem interrogation and detention center, having been requested to do so by an Israeli intelligence officer earlier that day. Once there, Izzuddin was separated from his father and strip searched, after which he was blindfolded, handcuffed and shackled, and forced to sit on the floor for around an hour. He was subsequently taken to a hospital where his legs were x-rayed. Izzuddin's right leg had been shot by an Israeli soldier and his right leg had been injured by a homemade grenade in the year prior to his arrest. Following the X-ray, he was taken to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched again and then detained

in solitary confinement for five days. The windowless cell contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Izzuddin was interrogated several times for two to three hours, and was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. During his first interrogation, he was not informed of his rights or allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand, and did not have a lawyer or family member present. The interrogator verbally abused and spat at Izzuddin, who confessed to throwing four grenades at a tree. “ I had to say because of his pressure and mistreatment,” said Izzuddin.

Case No. 40

Name:	Abdullahh Q.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	August 14, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	3		

Around 9.45 a.m. Abdullahh was cleaning a street when a man emerged from a private car and began beating him. He blindfolded Abdullahh, tied his hands behind his back and forced him into a car in which two Israeli intelligence officers were seated. “I was very scared because I thought I was being kidnapped,” he said. He was taken to the Nahshon Unit where he was strip searched, handcuffed, shackled and placed in a mobile cell. He was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation center where he was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for three days. The windowless cell contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times. He was later transferred to a slightly larger cell with identical conditions and detained for 13 days with another child. Abdullahh was interrogated shortly after arriving at the center. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights, such as his right to silence, did not allow Abdullahh to consult a lawyer beforehand and interrogated him without a family member or lawyer present. “Whenever he liked it, he would tie my feet and hands to a metal chair that was a few inches above the ground,” said Abdullahh. “I felt my legs would break.” The interrogator routinely shouted and spat at Abdullahh. He misled Abdullahh and told him that if he confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, he would be released. Consequently, Abdullahh confessed.

Case No. 41

Name:	lyad Q.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	August 24, 2017	Location:	Salfit
Days in isolation:	23		

Around 3.30 a.m., Israeli soldiers, some masked, stormed lyad’s home and arrested him without explaining why. Soldiers tied his hands tightly behind his back, blindfolded him and forced him to walk around 200 metres to a military vehicle. Soldiers physically and verbally abused lyad on the way to and inside the vehicle. He was taken to an Israeli settlement, Yakir, and dragged across the ground to a container, strip searched and held until around 10 a.m. He was handed over to guards from the Nahshon Unit, who handcuffed and shackled lyad and transferred him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched again and checked by a doctor before being detained in solitary confinement for 23 days. The three windowless cells in which lyad was detained contained a filthy mattress

and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Iyad was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. He was not informed of his rights, including his right to silence, and was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present and without being allowed to consult a lawyer. “I denied it at first, but it was really painful to be detained in those cells and sit in that metal chair for so long,” said Iyad, who confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails. After five days, Iyad was temporarily transferred to a new cell where he was exposed to an informant.

Case No. 42

Name:	Hamzi J.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	August 31, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	8		

Around 2 a.m. Hamzi was woken by three masked Israeli soldiers who tied his hands behind his back and arrested him without explaining why or producing a warrant. He was blindfolded and forced to walk to a military vehicle and forced to sit on its metal floor. Hamzi was taken to an Israeli settlement, Dutan, where soldiers strip searched him and a doctor asked him general questions about his health. Soldiers tied his hands and blindfolded him and forced him to sit on the ground until 7 a.m. He was subsequently transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, during which soldiers threatened to beat him. At the center, he was strip searched and detained for 13 days, eight of which he spent in solitary confinement. Hamzi slept on the floor of a windowless cell which contained a foul-smelling toilet and had coarse walls. Small gaps ventilated only cold air and the harsh lights were on at all times. Hamzi was interrogated seven times for two to three hours each time. He was shouted at and subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. The interrogator told Hamzi that he was not allowed to see a lawyer and threatened him with prolonged solitary confinement. On his fifth day in detention, Hamzi was transferred to Megiddo prison where he was exposed twice to an informant. The following day, Hamzi returned to Al-Jalame center and interrogated a final time. He confessed to participating in a demonstration and incitement on Facebook.

Case No. 43

Name:	Qusai H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	September 5, 2017	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	11		

Around 5 a.m., masked Israeli soldiers stormed Qusai’s house and arrested him without explaining why or producing a warrant. Soldiers tied his hands tightly and forced Qusai into a military vehicle, where soldiers blindfolded him, knocked him to the floor, verbally abused him and hit him with rifle stocks. At Huwwara interrogation and detention center, he was forced to sit in a yard, where he was asked questions about his health but not examined. He was taken to a room and strip searched and, at 7 a.m., guards from the Nahshon Unit handcuffed and shackled Qusai and transferred him to Petah Tikvah interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched again and then detained in solitary confinement for nine days. The tiny, windowless cell contained a mattress and foul-smelling toilet and the walls were coarse and grey. The light hurt his eyes. Ventilation gaps “brought in cold air,

so I was shivering and I had the flu,” said Qusai. He was interrogated several times without a lawyer or family member present and he was not allowed to consult a lawyer. He was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. The interrogator threatened Qusai with 15 days of solitary confinement. The following day, a judge extended his detention for 15 days, “so I believed him,” said Qusai. “I confessed to throwing stones and homemade grenades just to get out of the cell.” Qusai was also detained in solitary confinement for two days at Ofer Prison and exposed to an informant.

Case No. 44

Name: Wasim M. Age: 17
Date of arrest: September 10, 2017 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 21

At 4 a.m., Wasim woke to the sound of shouting in his house. Israeli soldiers entered his room, identified him and tied his hands behind his back before removing Wasim from his home without explaining why or producing a warrant. Soldiers pushed and shouted at Wasim as they forced him to walk to a military vehicle, where they pushed him to the metal floor. One soldier put his feet on Wasim’s head and back. He was taken to an unknown location where he was strip searched and detained until around 6 p.m. and then transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched again and taken immediately to an interrogation room. He was subjected to position abuse, shouted at and interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member or access to a lawyer beforehand. The three interrogators did not inform him of his rights, including his right to remain silent. In total, Wasim was interrogated 10 times, and was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. He confessed to throwing stones and contacting a foreign client. He was detained in solitary confinement for 21 days in a tiny cell with a filthy mattress and toilet. The harsh light was on at all times and the coarse grey walls contained gaps which vented cold air. During his detention, Wasim was transferred to a more comfortable room at Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center for three days, where he was exposed to an informant.

Case No. 45

Name: Mohammad J. Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 2, 2017 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 12

Around 5 a.m. Mohammad woke to the sound of Israeli soldiers trying to break into his home. He opened the door to them and they stormed in, tying Mohammad’s hands behind his back, blindfolding and arresting him without explaining why or showing a warrant. Soldiers forced him to walk around 200 metres to a military vehicle, in which he was taken to Salem interrogation and detention center, where a doctor asked him questions about his health but did not examine him. He was detained until 10 a.m., when he was transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. Mohammad was strip searched and detained alone in a tiny, windowless cell that contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Mohammad told DCIP that he was interrogated so many times that he lost count;

two or three times a day for one to two hours each time. Whenever he was taken for an interrogation, Mohammad was forced to wear black glasses so that he could not see. He was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation and was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member and without access to a lawyer beforehand. The interrogator verbally abused Mohammad and threatened to arrest his family members. Mohammad confessed to throwing homemade grenades and posting threats on Facebook. At one point, he was transferred to another cell and exposed to an informant.

Case No. 46

Name:	Anas H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	October 6, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	13		

Around 3 a.m. Anas woke to the sound of banging on the door to his family home. Israeli soldiers stormed the house and arrested Anas, tying his hands with a plastic cord and taking photos of him. He was blindfolded and taken to a military vehicle, inside which he was forced to sit on the metal floor, shouted at and physically abused. He was taken to an Israeli settlement, Dutan, where he was strip searched and forced to adopt positions that were humiliating to him while soldiers made fun of him. Having dressed, Anas was examined by a doctor who asked questions about his health, and was forced to sit on the ground, blindfolded and hands bound, until 7 a.m., when he was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and detained alone in a tiny, windowless cell that contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times. Anas was forced to wear black glasses that prevented him from seeing when he was taken to his first interrogation, during which he was threatened with prolonged solitary confinement. He was subjected to position abuse during all but one of his interrogations. During his detention, Anas was exposed to an informant. He was temporarily transferred to Megiddo prison, where he was exposed to another informant. Anas spent 13 days in solitary confinement and confessed to throwing stones, Molotov cocktails and grenades.

Case No. 47

Name:	Abdulghani H.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	October 6, 2017	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	6		

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed the house in which Abdulghani was staying and an intelligence officer isolated and questioned him and confiscated his mobile. Soldiers arrested and removed Abdulghani from the house, tying his hands tightly with a cord and blindfolding him. He was forced to sit on the metal floor of a military vehicle, where soldiers verbally abused him. He was taken to an Israeli settlement, Dutan, where a doctor examined him and asked general questions about his health. Soldiers denied him access to the bathroom, tied his hands, blindfolded him, and forced him to sit on the ground until around 8 a.m. He was subsequently transported to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and detained in a tiny, windowless cell which contained a mattress on the floor and a tiny toilet. The grey walls were coarse and contained ventilation

gaps and the lights were on at all times. Abdulghani was forced to wear black glasses when being taken to interrogations so that he could not see. He was interrogated several times for hours, during which he was subjected to position abuse, and was not informed of his rights, such as his right to silence. He was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present and without consulting a lawyer beforehand. Abdulghani was temporarily transferred to Megiddo prison, where he was exposed to two informants. In all, Abdulghani spent six days in solitary confinement. He confessed to throwing stones, Molotov cocktails and grenades.

Case No. 48

Name: Qassam J. Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 16, 2017 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 8

Around 5 a.m. Qassam woke to a small explosion at the front door of his house. Israeli soldiers stormed his room and beat him with their rifles, before tying Qassam's hands tightly behind his back, blindfolding him and forcing him to walk and then run around a kilometre, barefoot, sometimes on stones and thorns. One soldier hit Qassam several times with his rifle stock. Soldiers violently forced Qassam to the metal floor of a military vehicle and one soldier pressed his foot into Qassam's chest. Soldiers physically abused Qassam as he was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where a jailer strip searched him and a doctor examined him and asked questions about his health. Guards from the Nahshon Unit subsequently handcuffed and shackled Qassam and transferred him to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. He was detained in a tiny, windowless cell which had small ventilation gaps in the walls and a mattress on the floor. Half an hour after he arrived in his cell, Qassam was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member and without access to a lawyer beforehand. He was not informed of his rights. In all, Qassam was interrogated for eight days, two hours each day, and was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. The interrogator threatened Qassam with prolonged solitary confinement. On the fourth day of his confinement, he was transferred to another cell for a day, where he was exposed to an informant.

Case No. 49

Name: Maher R. Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 24, 2017 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 18

Around 2.30 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed Maher's room and arrested him without explaining why or producing a warrant. The soldiers, many of them masked, tied his hands tightly behind his back, blindfolded him and forced him into a military vehicle which took him to an Israeli settlement, Dutan. There, he was searched and detained in a container with several adults until 10 a.m. He was denied water and use of the bathroom. A military doctor asked him general questions about his health but did not examine him. He was transported to Salem interrogation and detention center and then to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched, made to wear black glasses so that he could not see, and interrogated. Maher was not informed of his rights, such as his right to

remain silent and was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present. He was subjected to position abuse during 13 interrogations which lasted around 35 hours. He was verbally abused, spat at and pushed by three interrogators. Maher was detained in solitary confinement for 18 days in a small, windowless cell which contained a filthy mattress and toilet. The grey walls were coarse and contained ventilation gaps and the lights were on at all times. Maher was transferred to Megiddo prison for two days, where he was exposed to an informant. He returned to Al-Jalame center and confessed to throwing stones, manufacturing grenades, shooting, membership of a military cell and other activities.

Case No. 50

Name: Khaled T. Age: 17
 Date of arrest: October 27, 2017 Location: Jenin
 Days in isolation: 16

Around 3 a.m., Khaled was working in a bakery when he noticed Israeli soldiers alighting from military vehicles outside. The soldiers arrested and searched him, and put him inside a military vehicle. A soldier tied his hands tightly behind his back and blindfolded him. Around 30 minutes later, at Barta'a checkpoint, soldiers forced Khaled to sit on the ground for around an hour and denied him food and access to the bathroom. An intelligence officer questioned Khaled and he was taken to the Israeli settlement of Dutan, where he was made to sit on the floor of a room from around 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. A soldier then tied his hands tightly behind his back, blindfolded him and put him in a military vehicle which transported him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where a jailer searched and photographed Khaled. Khaled spent 16 days in solitary confinement, sleeping on a mattress on the floor next to a filthy toilet. The windowless cell had coarse walls and some ventilation, and the 24-hour lighting harmed his eyes. "It made me very desperate and depressed," said Khaled. On his first day in detention, a jailer made Khaled wear black glasses so that he could not see and took him to an interrogation room. He was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member and was not allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand. He was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. Khaled was temporarily transferred to a prison where he was exposed to an informant. He returned to Al-Jalame center two days later and confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 51

Name: Ahmad B. Age: 15
 Date of arrest: December 4, 2017 Location: Jenin
 Days in isolation: 16

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers, most of them masked, stormed Ahmad's house. He was arrested without a warrant, and soldiers tied his hands tightly behind his back and blindfolded him. They physically abused him as they made him walk around a kilometre to a military vehicle, in which he was taken to the Israeli settlement of Dutan, where he was taken to a room and strip searched. A military doctor examined Ahmad and asked him general questions about his health. He was blindfolded and denied food, water and use of the bathroom. Ahmad was transferred to Salem interrogation and detention center and then to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and then

presented to a military court, which extended his detention for eight days. He was detained in a small, windowless cell which contained a mattress and a filthy toilet. The grey walls were coarse and contained ventilation gaps and the lights were on at all times. Ahmad was subjected to position abuse during 13 interrogations and was made to wear black glasses when he was taken to interrogations so that he could not see. The interrogator verbally abused Ahmad and interrogated him without a lawyer or family member present and without allowing Ahmad to consult a lawyer. Ahmad was temporarily transferred to Asqalan prison and exposed to informants who threatened him. Ahmad spent 16 days in solitary confinement and confessed to throwing stones and being a member of the DFLP.

Case No. 52

Name: Mohammad B. Age: 17
Date of arrest: December 4, 2017 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 16

Around 2 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed Mohammad's home and arrested him without explaining why or producing a warrant. Soldiers tied his hands behind his back, blindfolded and verbally and physically abused Mohammad as they forced him into a military vehicle, which took him to an Israeli settlement, Dutan. He was strip searched and asked questions about his health by a doctor who did not examine him. He was denied food, water and use of the bathroom. Around 11 a.m. he arrived at Salem interrogation and detention center, and was forced to sit in the rain for around five hours. He was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, strip searched and presented to a military judge who extended his detention. Mohammad was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present and without access to a lawyer beforehand. He was not informed of his rights, including his right to silence. Mohammad was subjected to position abuse during all 11 interrogations, which lasted around 20 hours overall. The interrogator verbally abused and spat at and threatened Mohammad with physical abuse and prolonged solitary confinement. Mohammad confessed to throwing stones. He was detained in solitary confinement for three days in Megiddo prison and exposed to an informant. He returned to Al-Jalame center, where he spent a total of 13 days in a tiny, windowless cell containing a filthy mattress and toilet. The walls, which had small ventilation gaps, were coarse and the lights were on at all times.

Case No. 53

Name: Ahmad A. Age: 17
Date of arrest: January 15, 2018 Location: Bethlehem
Days in isolation: 16

Around 2 a.m., some 10 Israeli soldiers stormed Ahmad's family home. He was blindfolded and his hands were bound in front of him with a single plastic cord. Ahmad was transported on the seat of a military jeep to an unknown military site where he was asked questions about his health and examined. At Gush Etzion interrogation and detention center, Israeli forces stripsearched Ahmad, then transferred him to Asqalan prison. Ahmad was placed in solitary confinement and interrogated for four or five hours nearly every day. He was not informed of his rights prior to interrogation, nor was a lawyer or family member present

during interrogations. Interrogators shouted at him, threatening to physically assault him and extend his solitary confinement if he failed to confess. Ahmad expressed feelings of depression while in solitary confinement. He stated that the cell was very small and had no windows. There was a foul smelling toilet and the cell's walls had painful protrusions. Ahmad said that he eventually confessed "because I was afraid they would keep me in solitary confinement."

Case No. 54

Name:	Ahmad S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	February 6, 2018	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	22		

Around 5 a.m., a group of masked Israeli soldiers detained Ahmad from his bed. He was blindfolded and his wrists were tightly bound with a single plastic cord, causing pain. An intelligence officer questioned him about the location of an individual accused of killing an Israeli settler, forcefully grabbing Ahmad by the neck and shouting at him. He was transported by military truck and bus. Then Israeli forces dragged him along a street, causing light injuries, to a military detention site. He was strip searched and asked about his health, and detained outside on the ground in cold weather for 30 - 40 minutes in two instances. He was placed in a small, windowless cell with 24-hour lighting, coarse walls and a dirty mattress. Ahmad was repeatedly interrogated, each session lasting several hours, about the location of the wanted individual. The interrogator did not inform Ahmad of his rights and he was not given access to a legal consultation before interrogation began. He was also interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or adult family member. During interrogation, Ahmad's hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair, affixed several inches above the floor. Ahmad told the interrogator he had helped the wanted individual get medical care but did not know the individual's current location. After 12 days in isolation in Petah Tikva, Ahmad was detained for two days in a more comfortable cell with an adult informant who represented himself as one of the Palestinian adult prisoners who manages the juvenile section of Asqalan prison. The informant offered Ahmad food and questioned him about his actions. Ahmad was again placed in isolation in Petah Tikva, and confronted with the informant's notes during further interrogation sessions under the same conditions. He confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 55

Name:	Izzuddin S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	February 14, 2018	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	16		

Izzuddin was arrested by Israeli soldiers outside of Salem military court for lighting sparklers in a nearby field with a friend. He was forced to remove his clothes and walk naked to a trailer, while bound and blindfolded, in view of people entering and exiting the military court. Inside of the trailer, Israeli soldiers physically assaulted him for approximately an hour. They banged Izzuddin's head against a wall, pulled hair from his head, and set fire to the pulled out hair. Izzuddin was allowed to dress himself before an Israeli intelligence officer questioned Izzuddin, shouting and using insults. Izzuddin refused to answer any

questions without speaking to a lawyer. One of his friends had lost consciousness from being physically assaulted by soldiers and was transported to a hospital while Izzuddin was transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and placed in a solitary confinement cell, which had poor ventilation, dim lighting around the clock, and protrusions on the walls, among other harsh conditions. Izzuddin stated that it was difficult to breathe because of high moisture levels in the air, and he could not tell day from night. He was not informed of his rights. After asking, he was told that he could not consult a lawyer. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. During repeated and lengthy interrogation periods, Izzuddin's hands and feet were tied to a metal chair affixed a few inches above the floor. The interrogator also slapped him multiple times during interrogations. Izzuddin was exposed to informants, with whom he shared information about himself and other family members, without knowing they were informants. He confessed to multiple accusations against him, including throwing stones and gun possession.

Case No. 56

Name:	Husam S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	February 21, 2018	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	14		

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers detained Husam from his bed. A soldier picked him up and slammed him against the closet, then threw him on the floor and stepped on his back before blindfolding him and binding his wrists with a single plastic cord. A soldier punched him when he screamed that his hands were hurting from the plastic cord. An intelligence officer questioned him about the location of a wanted individual but refused to provide an arrest warrant or the reason for the arrest, when asked. Soldiers searched the house for approximately two hours and placed Husam on the floor of a military jeep. At Huwwara interrogation and detention center, Husam was strip searched and asked questions about his health. He was detained outside without food or water for approximately six hours while bound and blindfolded and denied access to a bathroom. He was then placed in a solitary confinement cell in Petah Tikva, and interrogated while his hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair affixed several inches from the floor. Husam was informed of his rights but was not permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation. He was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member about the whereabouts of a wanted individual and about stone-throwing. During the course of solitary confinement, Husam was interrogated repeatedly and then returned to a small cell which he described as "very small and unsuitable for humans." He was also detained for four days in a cell in Megiddo prison with adult informants who represented themselves as the Palestinian adult prisoners who manage the juvenile section. Husam did not confess to any wrongdoing, despite being returned to an isolation cell in Petah Tikva and further interrogations.

Case No. 57

Name:	Sameh F.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	February 28, 2018	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	8		

Around 3 a.m., an estimated 13 masked Israeli soldiers and three intelligence officers stormed Sameh’s home, threatening to destroy furniture if Sameh did not reveal where he had allegedly hidden some makeshift grenades. The soldiers found one such grenade and then stated that Sameh was under arrest without presenting an arrest warrant. Soldiers blindfolded, bound and shackled Sameh before forcing him to sit on the floor of a military vehicle. At an unknown location, he was detained in a chair without food for approximately six hours—while still blindfolded, bound and shackled — and denied access to a bathroom for some of this period. Sameh was detained inside a military jeep for several hours, then strip searched and placed in a solitary confinement cell in Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. The cell was unsanitary, with no window, 24-hour lighting, and protrusions on the walls. Sameh stated that food was served through a hole in the door and he had no contact with any person outside of the interrogator and prison guard. While walking from his cell to an interrogation room, he was made to wear dark glasses. Sameh was not informed of his rights, and had no access to a legal consultation prior to interrogation. During interrogation, no lawyer or family member was present. He was subjected to shouting, intimidation and stress positions during interrogation—the interrogator tied his hands and feet to a low metal chair affixed to the ground. He made a statement in Arabic without confessing to any wrongdoing.

Case No. 58

Name:	Yasser S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	April 16, 2018	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	11		

Around 4 a.m., a group of masked and armed Israeli soldiers woke Yasser from his bed. An intelligence officer told Yasser that an individual had provided a statement which implicated him, but did not inform Yasser of the reason for the arrest. His hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord. While being transferred in military jeeps, soldiers verbally and physically assaulted him, including hitting his head with a military uniform helmet. He was strip searched and asked questions about his health. At Asqalan prison, he was placed in solitary confinement and repeatedly interrogated while handcuffed. He was shown a document that explained his rights. However, the interrogator refused Yasser’s request to consult with a lawyer before the interrogation. Yasser did not have access to the presence of a lawyer or family member during interrogations. The interrogator threatened Yasser with physical violence, a long period of detention, and administrative detention (a form of detention where an individual is held without charge or trial on the basis of secret evidence), if he did not produce a confession. Yasser described the cell as having “miserable conditions” including no window, a “filthy mattress” and a blanket with a “disgusting smell.” He confessed to throwing stones after 11 days in isolation.

Case No. 59

Name: Mohammad M. Age: 17
Date of arrest: May 24, 2018 Location: Hebron
Days in isolation: 13

Around 6 a.m., while Mohammad was working at a butcher shop, the occupants of a car asked him for. The car departed but returned shortly thereafter. Two men with handguns ordered Mohammad and others into the car. The men blindfolded Mohammad and bound his hands with a single plastic cord, then proceeded to verbally and physically assault him inside the car. He appeared before a judge in Asqalan military court and spoke with a lawyer. He was strip searched and interrogated in Asqalan interrogation and detention center without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator did inform him of his rights. Following the first interrogation, Mohammad was placed in a small, cold cell that smelled bad and had a dirty mattress on the floor. He was exposed to informants and was repeatedly interrogated for long periods, amounting to approximately 10 or 12 total hours in a day. During interrogations, he was handcuffed and shackled to a metal chair, insulted and threatened with 60 more days of solitary confinement. He confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails “because I was very tired and did not want to spend another minute in solitary confinement.”

Case No. 60

Name: Majd H. Age: 17
Date of arrest: June 9, 2018 Location: Ramallah
Days in isolation: 10

Around 5:30 a.m., Israeli soldiers detained Majd from his bed, tying his hands with a single plastic cord and blindfolding him. Soldiers dragged him from the house, still in his slippers, and threw him on the metal floor of a military jeep with his brother. Soldiers did not state the reason for the arrest. Outside the military jeep, soldiers insulted Majd, and punched him. He was then taken to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and detained in a cold, windowless cell measuring less than 7 by 7 feet. The lights were turned on all the time and he was only provided one blanket, which was dirty. Majd was shown a document explaining his rights before the start of interrogation. He stated that he signed this document without reading it, “because I was very scared.” He was not permitted to consult with a lawyer before interrogation and each time he asked to meet with a lawyer, the interrogator told him that the lawyer did not want to see him. Interrogation took place with no lawyer or parent present and included the use of threats, shouting, hitting, and insults. During the 10 days Majd was in solitary confinement, he was interrogated daily for four consecutive hours or more each time. He stated that his hands were tied to the chair, behind his back, during interrogations.

Case No. 61

Name:	Mohammad A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	June 10, 2018	Location:	Jerusalem
Days in isolation:	26		

Around 6 a.m., Israeli soldiers detained Mohammad from his bed. They provided an arrest warrant to his father and searched the house. Mohammad was blindfolded and his wrists were bound with two plastic cords. He was transferred on the floor of a military truck to two military detention sites. He was strip searched and asked general questions about his health. While detained on a chair, blindfolded and bound, several Israeli soldiers insulted his family members, punched his head and kicked his legs. He was then transferred in a cage inside of an Israel Prison Service vehicle to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center. There, Mohammad was detained in multiple solitary confinement cells. Each of these were windowless with 24-hour lighting and dirty bedding. He stated that he did not eat for 10 days because the food was bad. He was shown a one-page document that described his rights but was not provided a legal consultation prior to interrogation. While in solitary confinement, Mohammad was interrogated several times a day, each session lasting more than two hours while his hands were tied to a chair. He confessed to stone-throwing before being detained with informants for several days in Megiddo prison. After being confronted with the informants' statement, he confessed to weapon possession, and throwing Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 62

Name:	Tareq A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	June 10, 2018	Location:	Hebron
Days in isolation:	20		

Tareq was stopped by Israeli soldiers at the checkpoint outside of the Ibrahimi mosque around 2:30 p.m. After checking his ID and viewing photos on his mobile phone, Tareq was questioned by an Israeli intelligence officer over the phone and detained. Soldiers handcuffed him and transported him on the seat of a military jeep to Ofer prison where he was strip searched and held overnight. The next morning, Tareq was handcuffed, shackled and transported in an Israel Prison Service vehicle to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. There, Tareq was strip searched, photographed and had a DNA sample collected from him. He was placed in a cold solitary confinement cell with 24-hour lighting, and a foul smell. While in solitary confinement, he was interrogated nearly daily for approximately five hours each time. He was shown a document explaining his rights before the first interrogation and stated that he signed this document without understanding it. He was not provided the opportunity to consult with a lawyer before interrogation and interrogation proceeded without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator tied his hand behind his back to a chair, and shackled his feet. He shouted and threatened to hurt Tareq's family and friends if he did not confess. He was exposed to informants for several days before being subjected to additional interrogation sessions. He confessed to supporting Hamas, but denied being a member, and signed two statements in Arabic.

Case No. 63

Name: Luai A. Age: 16
Date of arrest: June 14, 2018 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 17

Around 5 a.m., Luai was at a neighbor's house when Israeli soldiers raided it. Luai tried to run to his own home, but soldiers detained him without providing an arrest warrant or stating the reason for the arrest. His hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord. Soldiers then blindfolded and compelled Luai to sit for a long period with his head between his legs on the seat of a military truck, causing him pain. At an unknown military camp, Luai was asked general questions about his health and detained on the ground outside, still bound and blindfolded, for several hours. Soldiers refused his requests for water and use of a bathroom. He was transferred to Megiddo prison, where he was strip searched and detained in the juvenile section for four days. At Salem interrogation and detention center, Luai was informed of his rights without being permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to the start of questioning. He was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator shouted at him and threatened to move him into harsher detention conditions in Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center if he did not confess. Luai was detained in Megiddo then moved to a solitary confinement cell in Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center on June 18, 2018. He said, "Even animals would find it difficult to live in it," when describing the dirty, windowless, cell with 24-hour lighting and walls too rough to lean against. While in solitary confinement, Luai was interrogated more than 10 times for two hours or more each time. His hands and legs were tied to a low metal chair affixed to the ground during interrogation and the interrogator shouted, threatened and insulted him. Luai never confessed to any wrongdoing.

Case No. 64

Name: Ziad J. Age: 16
Date of arrest: June 20, 2018 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 15

Around 5 a.m., Israeli soldiers woke Ziad from his bed, physically assaulting him. Soldiers presented no warrant and did not explain the reason for arresting Ziad, his father and brother. Ziad was blindfolded, his wrists were bound with a single plastic cord and he was forcefully put on the floor of a military jeep. He was asked questions about his health and detained outside at an unknown location while handcuffed and blindfolded. At Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, Ziad was strip searched and taken to an interrogation room. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights. Ziad had no access to a legal consultation prior to the interrogation. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member in the room. Ziad's hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair that was affixed to the ground during long periods of interrogation sessions. Ziad said the interrogator "would sometimes untie me if I cooperated." The interrogator also shouted at him and pounded the table. Ziad spent 15 days in solitary confinement. The cell conditions were poor—small, dirty, 24-hour lighting, poor ventilation, bad food, and painfully textured walls. The jailer who delivered his food and took Ziad to interrogations shouted at and insulted him. Zaid stated that these experiences affected him psychologically and physically. He signed a confession in Arabic.

Case No. 65

Name:	Baker A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 2, 2018	Location:	Ramallah
Days in isolation:	11		

Around 5 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed Baker's home. Without a warrant or stating a reason for the arrest, soldiers blindfolded and bound Baker's hands with a single plastic tie. He was slapped, kicked and insulted before being transported to Al-Mascobiyya on the floor and seat of a military jeep. There, Baker was checked for health conditions, strip searched and detained in a small, cold cell with a bad smell and no window. At Ofer prison, he was detained for 19 days in the juvenile section and treated for chickenpox. After his health was checked again by a military medic, Baker was moved into a solitary confinement cell. During this 11-day period, Baker was repeatedly interrogated for hours at a time. He was informed of his rights before interrogation began but was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Baker stated that he confessed to multiple accusations against him because of the cell conditions and the interrogator's threat to detain his father.

Case No. 66

Name:	Muhyiddin A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 28, 2018	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	10		

Muhyiddin was arrested by Israeli police around 3 p.m. after entering Israel without a work permit. Israeli soldiers knocked them to the ground. They slapped and kicked them with rifles for approximately 30 minutes. Police tied Muhyiddin's hands behind his back with the boy's own belt and detained them on the ground without water, food or use of a bathroom. During this period, police repeatedly physically and verbally assaulted Muhyiddin. His wrists were bound with a single plastic cord, and his eyes were blindfolded. The boy was transported on the seat of a military jeep to Ariel police station. He was strip searched and asked questions about his health before being transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. During the ten days he spent in solitary confinement, Muhyiddin said he only saw the jailer and interrogator. The cell was tiny and filthy with roughly textured gray walls and 24-hour yellow lighting. Before the start of interrogation, the interrogator informed him of his rights but did not give him the opportunity to consult with a lawyer. He was interrogated without the presence of a family member or lawyer while tied to a low metal chair for hours at a time. The interrogation also included threats, insults and other forms of intimidation. Muhyiddin confessed to all the accusations the interrogator raised, including gun possession and throwing stones.

Case No. 67

Name: Suheib Z. Age: 17
Date of arrest: August 26, 2018 Location: Hebron
Days in isolation: 8

Around 3 a.m., Suheib learned from a friend that Israeli forces had entered his village. He went to a high point that overlooks the village until the forces withdrew after daybreak. When he went home, he learned that soldiers had stormed the house, arrested his brother, and left a summons for Suheib to present himself for interrogation at Gush Etzion police station that morning. Suheib went to the police station with two family members who were ordered to leave. Five soldiers tied Suheib's wrists with three plastic cords, blindfolded him and transported him to an unknown location on the floor of a military jeep. He was strip searched, then transported to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center in a cage, inside a military vehicle. At Al-Mascobiyya, Suheib was asked about his health and placed in solitary confinement. The cell was small, with no windows and an unpleasant smell. The mattress and blankets were dirty and the walls were uncomfortable to lean against. Each day he spent in solitary confinement, Suheib was interrogated by more than one person for long periods. He was informed of his right to remain silent but not his other rights. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Interrogators insulted him and handcuffed his hands to the back of a chair between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. with only a short reprieve from the handcuffs during a 30-minute lunch period. Suheib complained about the detention conditions to the interrogator and also stated suicidal thoughts. He confessed to throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

Case No. 68

Name: Abdel-Moheimen D. Age: 17
Date of arrest: August 26, 2018 Location: Hebron
Days in isolation: 3

Around 3 a.m. Israeli soldiers raided Abdel-Moheimen's family home. The boy's father informed the forces that Abdel-Moheimen had an injured hand and was still undergoing medical treatment. The soldiers told the boy's father that the boy would not be beaten and would receive the necessary treatment while under detention. Abdel-Moheimen was placed on the seat of a military jeep, not bound or blindfolded, and transported to Gush Etzion police station. After being strip searched and approximately 30 minutes of detention in a room, Abdel-Moheimen was blindfolded, his wrists were bound with a single plastic cord, and his feet were shackled. He was placed in a second military jeep, then moved to a cage inside of another vehicle where his blindfold was removed and the plastic tie was replaced with handcuffs. At an unknown detention site, he was examined and asked about his injuries, then placed in a small solitary confinement cell. The cell had protrusions on the wall, no window, dirty bedding, and a toilet "in bad shape." He was interrogated for more than two hours a day, morning and evening. Abdel-Moheimen stated that he was not informed of his rights in a manner that he could understand and was not given access to a legal consultation before interrogation began. He was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogators insulted him and threatened to extend the length of his detention if he did not confess. After three days of solitary confinement, Abdel-Moheimen confessed to throwing stones and grenades at Israeli soldiers.

Case No. 69

Name: Quteiba B. Age: 16
 Date of arrest: September 23, 2018 Location: Ramallah
 Days in isolation: 30

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers stormed Quteiba's house. A soldier checked Quteiba's ID card and physically assaulted him when he refused to get his mobile phone. Soldiers did not present an arrest warrant, nor did they state the reason for the arrest. While being transported, Quteiba was blindfolded, handcuffed and made to sit on the floor of a jeep while soldiers punched him and put their feet on his back. At an unknown location, he was asked questions about his health and detained in a metal chair, still handcuffed and blindfolded, for about an hour. Soldiers transported Quteiba next to Ofer prison, then to Asqalan interrogation and detention center, where he was placed in isolation. He was subjected to harsh detention conditions, including: coarse walls, no windows, a filthy mattress, poor food and repeated interrogations. Quteiba was also exposed to an informant. Before interrogation began, the interrogator showed Quteiba a document explaining his rights but did not give him a consultation with a lawyer before. Interrogation took place without the presence of a family member or lawyer. The interrogator threatened to keep Quteiba in isolation until he confessed. Quteiba eventually provided a confession.

Case No. 70

Name: Laith M. Age: 16
 Date of arrest: October 8, 2018 Location: Tulkarem
 Days in isolation: 17

Around 3 a.m. Laith woke up to the sensation of being pushed out of his bed. Israeli soldiers physically assaulted Laith and his mother. He was handcuffed and blindfolded while an Israeli officer accessed his Facebook account from his phone and asked about the location of an individual. Laith forced onto the floor of a military vehicle. Soldiers stepped on him and put their feet on his head. They also slapped, insulted and threatened to shoot and kill him. At an unknown military camp, Laith was asked questions about his health and detained outside. Around 11 a.m., he was transported to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center and placed in solitary confinement. Laith stated that his cell was so small that it was difficult for him to move around. The walls were gray and coarsely textured. The cell had no natural light, and a yellow lighting source was kept on around the clock. When he was taken out of his cell, Laith was made to wear glasses that prevented him from seeing. He was informed of his rights but did not have access to a legal consultation before interrogation started. Laith had no lawyer or family member present during the interrogation. During the course of the interrogations, Laith was placed in a stress position, shouted at, threatened, and confronted with statements he unwittingly made to informants. He confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 71

Name: Laith Q. Age: 17
Date of arrest: October 25, 2018 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 11

Around 1 p.m., Laith was having lunch with his co-workers at a carpentry shop when it was stormed by Israeli police. The police handcuffed Laith and dragged him outside, without presenting a warrant or explaining the reason for the arrest. At a police station, he was strip searched, examined and detained on a bench. Police then blindfolded Laith and shackled his feet, before transporting him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and placed in solitary confinement. The cell was unsanitary, with walls that were painful to lean against and 24-hour lighting. Laith stated that food was delivered through a gap on the door and the ventilation was very poor. An interrogator informed Laith of his rights but threatened that if he did not confess, his family members would be arrested. He was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member, and was not permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. The interrogator Laith several times while he was tied to a metal chair affixed a few inches above the floor. Laith was also exposed to an adult informant who represented himself as one of the adult prisoners who take care of the juvenile section. Laith stated that due to the pressure, he confessed to contacting an individual in Gaza.

Case No. 72

Name: Zaid A. Age: 16
Date of arrest: November 26, 2018 Location: Hebron
Days in isolation: 10

Around 3 a.m., Zaid woke to find a group of Israeli soldiers in his room. Soldiers searched his room without presenting a warrant or informing him of the reason for the arrest. Soldiers blindfolded him and bound his hands with two plastic cords. They forced Zaid to lie on the metal floor of a military jeep. Soldiers stepped on him as they entered the jeep. He was kept in this position for two hours as the jeep travelled. He was then detained in a room, still bound and blindfolded at an unknown location before being handcuffed, shackled and transferred to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. Zaid was asked about his health, strip searched and placed in a painful position on a metal chair for an hour. Before interrogation started, Zaid was shown a document stating his rights but was told he could not consult a lawyer until the interrogation was finished. Zaid stated that the interrogator shouted at him and threatened Zaid with a stress position if he did not confess. Zaid was also exposed to an informant. He confessed to gun possession and forming a cell.

Case No. 73

Name: Adam D. Age: 16
 Date of arrest: November 26, 2018 Location: Hebron
 Days in isolation: 6

Around 3 a.m., Israeli soldiers searched Adam's house and accessed his Facebook account. Soldiers blindfolded Adam, bound his hands with three plastic cords and placed him on the floor of a military jeep. At Gush Etzion interrogation and detention center, Adam was detained in a trailer, still bound and blindfolded, until 8 a.m. He was then handcuffed, shackled and transferred in a cage inside of an Israel Prison Service vehicle to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. There, he was strip searched and placed in solitary confinement. The cell had filthy bedding, no windows and a tiny toilet. Adam stated that the food was bad and the lights were kept on around the clock. He was shown a document explaining his rights before interrogation began. He was not permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation, nor did he have a parent or lawyer present during the interrogation. Interrogations took place nearly daily, for approximately two hours at a time. The interrogator shouted at Adam and threatened to arrest his family members if he failed to confess. Adam confessed to plotting a shooting.

Case No. 74

Name: Obada Q. Age: 17
 Date of arrest: November 26, 2018 Location: Bethlehem
 Days in isolation: 19

Around 4 a.m., a number of Israeli soldiers banged on Obada's front door. When Obada tried to change his clothes, a soldier slapped him. Another soldier intervened and allowed Obada to change out of his pajamas. Without providing a reason for the arrest or a warrant, soldiers blindfolded Obada and tied his hands behind his back with three plastic cords. He was transported on the floor of a military jeep to an unknown location and detained him outside. Soldiers then detained Obada in a room outside a checkpoint for another hour and a half while bound and blindfolded, then transported him to Gush Etzion interrogation and detention center. Obada was asked questions about his health, strip searched and made to stand in a yard wearing only his underwear. He was allowed to dress before being transported in a metal cage inside of a military vehicle to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center. He was placed in solitary confinement, in a small, dirty cell with no windows and coarsely textured walls. During the period of isolation, he was repeatedly interrogated for long periods. He was not permitted to consult with a lawyer but was shown a document explaining his rights before interrogation started. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member and included threats. Obada was also exposed to an adult prisoner who Obada later learned was an informant. He eventually confessed to throwing stones.

Case No. 75

Name: Ahmad I. Age: 17
Date of arrest: January 2, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 18

Around 4 a.m., Ahmad heard Israeli soldiers outside his window. Israeli soldiers detonated an explosive object near the front door, then stormed the house. Ahmad stated that he was expecting to be arrested because he had received a summons to appear for interrogation a week earlier to which he had not responded. Ahmad was not informed of the reason for the arrest nor shown a warrant. Israeli forces handcuffed him and physically assaulted him — punching, kicking, and pushing him — on the way to the military jeep. When young men began throwing stones at the soldiers, Ahmad was forced at gunpoint to walk in front of them and serve as a human shield. Soldiers transported Ahmad on the floor of a military jeep to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. He was allowed some water after being refused many times. Soldiers also prevented him from using a bathroom. He was asked questions about his health and detained outside in the cold while his hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord. He was placed in an isolation cell that was wet, dirty and “not suitable even for animals.” Ahmad reported that the 24-hour lighting caused insomnia and anxiety. He was interrogated while his hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair that was affixed to the ground. The interrogator explained Ahmad’s rights before interrogation but interrogated him without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Ahmad was not permitted to consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation. The interrogation included insults, shouting, and other forms of intimidation. Ahmad was also exposed to informants. Ahmad stated that he provided a false confession because he felt he had no other choice.

Case No. 76

Name: Moataz Z. Age: 17
Date of arrest: January 2, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 21

Moataz was woken from his bed around 4 a.m. by Israeli soldiers, who had blown open the front door and stormed the house. The soldier grabbed him by the neck, restraining his hand with a single plastic cord. They searched the house and Moataz’s phone. Moataz was blindfolded and forced to sit on the floor of the metal jeep. While the jeep was travelling, soldiers kicked and insulted him. At Al-Jalame checkpoint, Moataz was asked general questions about his health. He was forced to sit on the wet ground with his head in a lowered position and denied food and water until 4 p.m. He was then handcuffed, shackled and transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and placed in isolation. The cell was small, dirty and windowless. It had 24-hour yellow lighting, and coarsely textured gray walls. He was interrogated approximately 15 times. The first interrogation lasted six hours. He was not informed of his rights or provided with a legal consultation before interrogation began. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator shouted at and insulted him, placing him in a stress position in a low metal chair each time. Moataz was also detained with an informant who brought him food and offered to help him, but Moataz did not share any information with the informant. He confessed to stone-throwing.

Case No. 77

Name:	Izzuddin H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	January 23, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	12		

Around 3:30 a.m., Israeli soldiers broke down the door to Izzuddin’s house. Soldiers tied Izzuddin’s hands behind his back with a single plastic cord and blindfolded him, despite the fact that he had a problem with his eye. Soldiers pushed and insulted him while walking to the military jeep and did not allow Izzuddin to bring his asthma inhaler with him. At Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, Izzuddin was asked questions about his health but not provided any medication. He was detained outside while still blindfolded in cold weather, without food, water or access to a bathroom. Izzuddin was transferred around 7 a.m. to Asqalan interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and placed in isolation. The cell was small, with a strong odor, and a filthy toilet and mattress. The walls were coarse so that Izzuddin could not lean against them, and lights were kept on day and night. Izzuddin reported that the provided food was also bad. He was interrogated repeatedly and for long periods while in solitary confinement. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights and Izzuddin did not consult with a lawyer before interrogation began. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member and included the use of a stress position while Izzuddin was tied to a low metal chair. The interrogator shouted and accused him of throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, contacting a foreign agent and forming a military cell with two individuals. Izzuddin stated, “I eventually confessed to everything he accused me of because of the long hours of interrogation, huge pressure, conditions of detention, and being tied to the metal chair.” Izzuddin was also exposed to informants.

Case No. 78

Name:	Qusai J.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	January 29, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	7		

Around 2:30 a.m., masked Israeli soldiers stormed Qusai’s house. They assaulted his older brother and mother. A soldier asked Qusai about an allegedly hidden weapon, bound and physically assaulted him. Soldiers ransacked the house, then blindfolded Qusai and forced him onto the floor of a military jeep without informing him of the reason for the arrest . He was assaulted multiple times, including on his head. Qusai was detained at Dotan settlement without food, water or access to a bathroom, and asked questions about his health. He was transferred to Asqalan interrogation and detention center where he was placed in isolation. The cell’s conditions were very poor, including ventilation gaps instead of windows, a dirty sleeping area, 24-hour lighting that was “harmful to my eyes,” and “coarse walls.” During interrogation sessions, Qusai was repeatedly placed in a stress position. His hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair affixed a few inches above the floor for hours at a time. The interrogator informed Qusai of his rights, but did not allow him to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. Interrogations took place without the presence of a family member or lawyer. The interrogator also shouted at and intimidated him. Qusai confessed to all the accusations the interrogator made.

Case No. 79

Name: Thaer A. Age: 16
Date of arrest: February 4, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 9

Around 3 a.m., masked Israeli forces stormed Thaer's house and entered his bedroom. Soldiers physically assaulted him while he was still in bed. They looked through pictures on his mobile phone and asked about a rifle. He was bound with three plastic cords, blindfolded and forced to sit on the metal floor of a military jeep. Soldiers physically assaulted him repeatedly while the jeep was travelling. He was detained outside on the gravel in an unknown location. Thaer was asked questions about his health and if he had been beaten during the arrest. When he replied that he had been assaulted, the soldier shouting at him and called him a liar. He told an intelligence officer that the Palestinian Security Forces had taken the rifle in the cell phone image when they previously detained Thaer. He was detained without food, water and was denied access to the bathroom while detained on the ground. Israel forces then strip searched, handcuffed and shackled Thaer, before placing him in a cage inside a vehicle. Around noon, he arrived as Asqalan interrogation and detention center. He appeared briefly in a courtroom where a lawyer informed him that his detention had been extended. He was placed in solitary confinement for nine days and interrogated repeatedly during this period. The cell was small, filthy and had poor ventilation. There was 24-hour lighting that was harmful to his eyes. The coarsely textured cell walls were painful to lean against. The interrogator did not permit him to consult with a lawyer and the interrogations took place without the presence of a family member or lawyer. The interrogator screamed and insulted Thaer, among other forms of intimidation. Thaer was forced to sit in a stress position — with his hands and feet tied to a low metal chair for hours at a time — during interrogation. Despite denying the accusations during multiple rounds of interrogation, Thaer eventually confessed.

Case No. 80

Name: Osama A. Age: 17
Date of arrest: February 6, 2019 Location: Qalqilya
Days in isolation: 27

Around 3 a.m., a number of Israeli soldiers stormed Osama's house. Osama's father was shown an arrest warrant but soldiers did not explain the reason for the arrest. Osama's hands were tied behind his back with a single plastic cord. He was blindfolded and dragged onto the metal floor of a military jeep. He was asked about his health and detained on the ground outside, in Tzufin settlement, until 7 a.m. During this period, he was not provided food or water and soldiers refused to let him use the bathroom, despite his repeated requests. He was then shackled, handcuffed and transported to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. Osama was strip searched and placed in isolation. He spent 27 days in a small cell with a filthy mattress, filthy toilet and no window. He described the cell as "a closed box" and the food as "cold and insufficient." The lights were kept around the clock and the walls were painful to lean against. While in solitary confinement, Osama was repeatedly interrogated. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not give him the

chance to consult with a lawyer before interrogation. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator tied Osama's hands and feet for long periods to a metal chair that was affixed to the ground, causing him pain. Osama was also exposed to informants posing as adult prisoners who looked after the juvenile section. Osama was later confronted with statements he had made to the informants during an interrogation session. He confessed to all the accusations against him.

Case No. 81

Name:	Basel F.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	February 24, 2019	Location:	Qalqilya
Days in isolation:	9		

On February 23, an Israeli intelligence office delivered a summons for Basel to present himself for questioning at Salem interrogation and detention center the next day. On February 24, Basel went to the center with his father around 10 a.m. Basel was interrogated for eight hours without the presence of a lawyer or a family member, even though his father was waiting outside. He was informed of his rights and permitted to have a legal consultation with a lawyer by phone. Basel denied everything. Soldiers handcuffed, shackled him and put him in a military jeep without informing him where they were taking him. At Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, Basel was placed in solitary confinement. The cell had no windows, 24-hour lighting, and gray walls with a painful surface. It was also dirty and poorly ventilated. While in isolation, he was interrogated frequently in a stress position, with his hands and feet to a low metal chair. Basel maintained his innocence.

Case No. 82

Name:	Bara Y.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	March 4, 2019	Location:	Qalqilya
Days in isolation:	15		

Around 1 p.m., Bara saw Israeli soldiers jumping over the wall into his family's yard. Approximately 16 soldiers, most of them masked, stormed the house. Without explaining the reason for the arrest or providing an arrest warrant, soldiers bound Bara's hands behind his back with two plastic cords and blindfolded him. He was forced to sit on the floor of a military jeep. At the District Coordination Office east of Qalqilya, Bara was detained on the ground outside while shackled, bound, and blindfolded. He was not allowed food, water or access to a bathroom. He was asked about his health without being examined. Around 8 a.m., soldiers transferred him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. Bara was strip searched and placed in isolation. He described the cell's conditions as "extremely harsh." The cell had gray, coarse walls and no window. The only air entering the cell was from ventilation gaps manually controlled by the jailer. The room and bedding were dirty and lights were kept on around the clock. Bara was interrogated multiple times for long periods while being held in these conditions. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not allow him to consult with a lawyer. No lawyer or family member was present during interrogation. The jailer tied Bara's hands and feet to a metal chair affixed a few inches above the ground. The interrogator shouted at and insulted the boy. Bara was also exposed

to informants. He confessed to the accusations made against him.

Case No. 83

Name:	Raed M.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	March 5, 2019	Location:	Bethlehem
Days in isolation:	9		

A group of Israeli soldiers raided Raed's house around 4 a.m. The soldiers did not present a warrant or provide an explanation for Raed's arrest. Soldiers blindfolded Raed and tightly tied his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord. Raed informed the soldiers that he had an allergy which causes shortness of breath and swelling in his eyes. He was placed on the seat of a military jeep and transported to Gush Etzion police station. An interrogator informed him of his right to remain silent and allowed him to speak to a lawyer over the phone. Interrogation took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Raed confessed to throwing Molotov cocktails but refused to sign documents in Hebrew. He was briefly detained outside, then in a room inside the police station until 4 p.m. Raed was then transferred to Ofer prison, where he was strip searched and placed in the juvenile section. After approximately six weeks, Raed was placed in isolation in Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center. During the nine days in the cell, which he described as "unbearable," Raed was interrogated four times. Interrogators shouted at him and threatened to keep him in solitary confinement until he confessed. Raed stated that he confessed to throwing stones at a military jeep due to the harsh conditions in the cell. The cell had no windows, filthy bedding, a horrible smell, and rough walls.

Case No. 84

Name:	Ahmad S.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	March 13, 2019	Location:	Qalqilya
Days in isolation:	15		

Around 2 a.m., Israeli forces stormed Ahmad's house and showed his father an arrest warrant. His hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord and he was blindfolded. He was transported to Tzufin settlement on the floor of a military truck. There, he was asked about his general health and detained on the ground outside while bound and blindfolded until 8 a.m. without food, water or access to a bathroom. He was transported to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center next, where Ahmad was strip searched and placed in isolation. The cell's conditions were so harsh that Ahmad stated that he wished to die. The cell was dirty and smelled "unbearable," with 24-hour lighting making it difficult to sleep. He said he had no pillow or window and the cell's temperature was controlled by jailers, who would make conditions very hot or very cold. After seven days in isolation, Ahmad was detained with an adult informant and frequently interrogated. The interrogator did not inform him of his rights and did not give him the chance to consult with a lawyer before interrogation began. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. The interrogator shouted and used other intimidation tactics. Ahmad was placed in a stress position during the interrogation sessions — tied to a metal chair a few inches above the ground for hours. Ahmad stated that because of the detention and interrogation conditions, he confessed to throwing stones, making explosives and

setting up a military cell.

Case No. 85

Name:	Mohammad A.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	March 26, 2019	Location:	Jerusalem
Days in isolation:	20		

Around 3:30 a.m., uniformed Israeli soldiers raided Mohammad’s home, arresting him. They did not provide a warrant or a reason for the arrest. Mohammad’s hands were tied behind his back with a single plastic cord and his eyes were blindfolded. He was transported on the seat of a military jeep to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center. There, he was strip searched and detained in a cell that Mohammad said “barely had room for one person.” The cell had coarse walls, a “disgusting” toilet, and poor bedding. Mohammad was kept in these conditions, in solitary confinement for 20 days. “Words cannot describe how miserable it was to be detained in that cell,” Mohammad said. During this period, he was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member. During the first interrogation, Mohammad was shown a document that explained his rights but he did not receive a legal consultation. The interrogator shouted at him and threatened to beat him when he denied the accusations. After unwittingly sharing information with informants, Mohammad confessed. He was placed in the juvenile section of Ofer prison during court proceedings. On August 4, Mohammad stated that he was attacked by the Israeli forces’ Masada Unit during a raid on the juvenile section. The Masada Unit struck Mohammad all over his body with clubs and other weapons, including his head.

Case No. 86

Name:	Obada A.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	March 27, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	14		

Obada woke around 4 a.m. to find approximately 10 Israeli soldiers pointing their rifles at him. They searched the house, damaging furniture. Soldiers took Obada outside, binding his hands and blindfolding him. He was not informed of the reason for the arrest or shown a warrant. He was transported on the seat of a military jeep to the gate of Balata refugee camp. There, Obada was asked questions about his health, then transported to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. Ahmad was strip searched and placed in isolation. The cell was very small, with coarse walls, filthy bedding and a foul-smelling toilet. Lights were kept on day and night. “Living in it was a nightmare and was used to put pressure on me and make me desperate and force me to confess,” Obada said. While in isolation, Obada was interrogated seven times, for two to three hours in each instance. The interrogator informed Obada of his rights but did not provide him an opportunity to consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation. Interrogations took place without a lawyer or family member present. Obada stated that interrogations “were gentle at first” but became harsh as time went on and Obada refused to confess. Obada was at times tied to a metal chair. The interrogator shouted, pounded the table, threw things and insulted him. Obada was also exposed to informants. Obada confessed to all the accusations made against him, and signed a statement in Hebrew.

Case No. 87

Name: Samer O. Age: 16
Date of arrest: April 15, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 23

Samer was woken around 3 a.m. by an Israeli soldier pressing his foot onto Samer's chest. Soldiers physically assaulted Samer, his brother and mother. Samer was blindfolded and his hands were bound behind his back with a single plastic cord. Soldiers did not provide an arrest warrant or a reason for the arrest. A group of soldiers forced him onto the floor of a military jeep and continuously kicked and punched him as the jeep travelled. In a storage container in Dotan settlement, Samer was strip searched, asked about his health and then detained on the ground. He was then handcuffed, shackled, and transferred to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. There, he was placed in a small cell with poor conditions under solitary confinement. The cell had a filthy mattress on the floor and a foul-smelling toilet. He could not tell day from night due to the 24-hour yellow lighting in the cell and lack of windows. Samer reported that he only saw the jailer on the way to interrogations during this period, as food was delivered through a door slot. During this period, Samer was interrogated repeatedly for two to three hours at a time. The interrogator informed him of his rights but interrogated him without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Samer did not consult with a lawyer prior to the interrogation. Samer's hands and feet were tied to a low metal chair for each interrogation. The interrogator shouted, threw objects and slapped him. Samer was also exposed to informants. He ultimately confessed to multiple accusations against him. Samer stated that he did so "because I was afraid that the interrogation would never end."

Case No. 88

Name: Abdurrauf N. Age: 16
Date of arrest: April 17, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 28

Around 3 p.m., Abdurrauf was on Haifa Street when Israeli undercover soldiers pulled up in a car and attacked them. The soldiers severely physically assaulted Abdurrauf and his friend using clubs. Abdurrauf was handcuffed at gunpoint and thrown in the trunk of a car. Abdurrauf was not informed of the reason for his arrest nor was he shown a warrant. The car travelled very quickly, causing Abdurrauf to feel pain. Abdurrauf was further detained with his friend in the trunk for three hours while the car was parked. Soldiers did not provide them food or water, and refused to let Abdurrauf use the bathroom when he asked. He was allowed to leave the trunk when the car reached Dotan settlement, around 6 p.m. There, he was strip searched, asked general questions about his health and detained outside in a yard without food, water, or use of a bathroom. Abdurrauf was detained in isolation conditions in Asqalan interrogation and detention center, overnight. The next morning, he was brought before a judge in Petah Tikva military court who extended his detention. Afterward, Abdurrauf was transferred back to Asqalan. Cell conditions were harsh, including a lack of natural light, 24-hour artificial yellow lighting, coarse walls and filthy bedding. Abdurrauf did not consult with a lawyer prior to interrogation, nor were his rights explained.

Interrogations took place without a lawyer or family member present. Harsh interrogation tactics, including threats, shouting, insults and stress positions, were used against him repeatedly. Abdurrauf did not confess to any accusation made against him.

Case No. 89

Name:	Mahmoud S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	April 17, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	28		

Mahmoud was detained by undercover Israeli soldiers around 3 p.m. outside a supermarket. A car pulled over and Israeli soldiers in civilian clothing physically assaulted Mahmoud and his friend with batons. At gunpoint, the soldiers handcuffed and blindfolded the boys, then threw them into the trunk of the car. Mahmoud was kept in the trunk for approximately three hours, including while the car was parked. "I felt I was choking to death," Mahmoud stated. Around 6 p.m., soldiers took Mahmoud out of the trunk and asked him questions about his health. He was detained on the ground, in a yard, for four hours without food, water, or access to a bathroom. He was then transported in a minibus, inside a closed cell, to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. Mahmoud spent 28 days in isolation, including seven days in Megiddo prison. The cell conditions were unsanitary, including a filthy mattress and toilet. Food was delivered through a slot. The 24-hour yellow lighting hurt his eyes and the cell's rough walls were painful to lean against. While in isolation, Mahmoud was interrogated repeatedly. The interrogator neither informed Mahmoud of his rights, nor provided the opportunity for the boy to consult with a lawyer. No lawyer or family member was present during the interrogations. Mahmoud was interrogated in a stress position, with his hands and feet tied to a low metal chair for hours at a time, causing him pain. In Megiddo prison, Mahmoud was exposed to informants. He denied all the accusations against him.

Case No. 90

Name:	Suheib B.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	May 2, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	25		

A group of masked Israeli soldiers stormed Suheib's home around 3 a.m., breaking down the door and throwing the family's belongings on the floor. An Israeli intelligence officer informed Suheib that he would be arrested without providing a reason or warrant for the arrest. Soldiers blindfolded Suheib and tightly bound his wrists with two plastic cords, causing him pain. He was transported on the seat of a military jeep to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. Suheib was asked general questions about his health and strip searched before being placed in isolation. Suheib felt ill overnight due to the lack of food or water. The following day, guards transferred Suheib to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. An interrogator there tied his hands and feet to a metal chair a few inches above the ground before informing him of his rights. He was not provided with a legal consultation prior to the interrogation and questioning took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Suheib was interrogated at least 10 times in this way, losing consciousness twice while tied to the chair for long periods. The interrogator shouted at

him, insulted him, and threatened to kill him. During his detention, Suheib was also exposed to informants and other coercive techniques. He ultimately confessed to all the accusations.

Case No. 91

Name:	Aladdin L.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	May 13, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	12		

Around 3:30 a.m., a group of Israeli soldiers with dogs stormed Aladdin's home. A soldier tied Aladdin's hands behind his back with a single plastic cord and blindfolded him. He was not shown an arrest warrant or given a reason for the arrest. He was forced to sit on the floor of a military jeep and struck on the head. At an unknown military camp, an Israeli intelligence officer looked through Aladdin's mobile phone. Aladdin was detained in a room for approximately four hours without food or water. When he asked to use the bathroom, a soldier denied him access and physically assaulted him. During this period, Aladdin asked soldiers to loosen the plastic cord because of the pain it was causing him, but they refused. He was asked general questions about his health. Around 8 p.m., guards transferred Aladdin, while handcuffed and shackled, to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched and placed in isolation. The cell had barely enough room for one person and a horrible smell. The mattress was filthy. A yellow light was kept on all the time and there were no windows. The walls had a coarse surface making them uncomfortable to lean against. Interrogations took place without the presence of a lawyer or family member, and Aladdin did not have a legal consultation before interrogation began. The interrogator informed Aladdin of his rights and tied his hands and feet to a metal chair that was a few inches above the ground. He was kept in this stress position for several hours at a time. The interrogator shouted at him, insulted him. The interrogator accused Aladdin of throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, plotting to carry out attacks, setting up a military cell, and contacting an agent in Gaza. Aladdin confessed to all the accusations and signed a statement in Arabic.

Case No. 92

Name:	Ahmad S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	May 16, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	11		

An Israeli intelligence officer telephoned Ahmad's father to issue a summons for Ahmad to appear at the Huwwara District Coordination Office (DCO) that afternoon. Ahmad and his father went to Huwwara DCO at 2 p.m. He was informed that he was under arrest without being provided with a warrant or a reason for the arrest. Ahmad was transported to Huwwara interrogation and detention center by a military jeep, where he was strip searched and asked general questions about his health. Guards then handcuffed and shackled him, transporting Ahmad to Asqalan interrogation and detention center. While detained at Asqalan, Ahmad was placed in isolation for 10 days and interrogated at least 15 times. Cell conditions were very poor with a foul odor, little ventilation, no windows and dirty bedding. The interrogator informed Ahmad of his rights but did not give him a chance to consult with a lawyer prior to questioning. Interrogations took place without a lawyer or family member

present. The interrogator subjected Ahmad to shouting, threats, stress positions, and other harsh techniques. Ahmad confessed and provided a statement to a policewoman.

Case No. 93

Name:	Obaida D.	Age:	15
Date of arrest:	May 30, 2019	Location:	Tubas
Days in isolation:	24		

Obaida woke around 4 a.m. to find Israeli soldiers inside his bedroom. An intelligence officer told Obaida they had come to arrest him, without providing the reason for the arrest or a warrant. His hands were bound in front of him with two plastic cords. Soldiers blindfolded Obaida and put him on the floor of a military jeep. At an unknown military camp, he was asked general questions about his health and detained alone, in a room, for approximately three hours without food, water, or use of a bathroom. Obaida was detained with the same conditions outside on the ground and in a military jeep until the afternoon. He appeared in Salem military court with a defense lawyer in attendance. However, the lawyer did not explain anything to Obaida or provide a legal consultation. Obaida was then transferred to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center and strip searched. While detained in Al-Jalame, Obaida was subjected to 24 days in isolation with repeated harsh interrogations. He was informed of his rights but was not allowed to consult with a lawyer. No lawyer or family member was present in the room while Obaida was interrogated. Obaida's limbs were tied to a low metal chair during interrogations for long periods. The interrogator shouted, insulted, and threatened him. He was also exposed to informants. Obaida maintained his innocence and denied all accusations.

Case No. 94

Name:	Mahmoud M.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	June 12, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	23		

Around 5 a.m., Israeli soldiers detonated explosives, blowing up the front gate of Mahmoud's home. They stormed the house, physically assaulting Mahmoud. Soldiers did not provide a warrant, nor a reason for the arrest. Soldiers dragged Mahmoud outside and tied his hands behind his back with a single plastic cord. Soldiers then blindfolded him and transported him on the seat of a military jeep to Al-Jalame crossing. He was detained on the ground outside for two hours without food, water, or access to a bathroom. Mahmoud was then transferred to Asqalan interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and examined. Mahmoud described the cell he was held in while under solitary confinement as "like a grave because it was completely closed from all sides." Ventilation was manually controlled and sometimes set to very cold or very hot. The mattress he was forced to sleep on was thin and dirty. Lighting was kept on day and night, making it impossible to track time. While in isolation, Mahmoud was interrogated for long periods while tied to a low metal chair, causing him pain. The interrogator informed him of his rights but did not allow him to consult a lawyer. No lawyer or family member was present during the interrogations. The interrogations included shouting, insults, threats, and other forms of intimidation. Mahmoud stated that he confessed due to the harsh conditions and

interrogation methods.

Case No. 95

Name:	Abdullah S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 2, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	14		

At 2.20 a.m., Abdullah saw Israeli military vehicles driving outside his home and woke his father, who opened the door to several masked Israeli soldiers. The soldiers removed Abdullah without explaining why or producing a warrant. They tied his hands behind his back, blindfolded him and forced him to the floor of a military vehicle. Shortly thereafter, he arrived at Huwwara interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and asked general questions about his health but not examined by a doctor. He was detained alone until around 11 a.m. and then handed to guards from the Nahshon unit, who handcuffed and shackled Abdullah and took him to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched again. In total, Abdullah spent 14 days in solitary confinement. 11 of these days were spent at Petah Tikva center, in a tiny windowless cell with only small gaps in the coarse walls for ventilation. The cell contained a filthy mattress and a foul-smelling toilet, and was lit by a harsh yellow light at all times. Abdullah was interrogated three times, at least twice without a lawyer or family member present and without consulting a lawyer beforehand. After five days, Abdullah was transferred to Megiddo prison and, again, confined in isolation; this time in a better cell. He was exposed to an informant who brought him food and cigarettes and asked him questions. After three days, he was returned to Petah Tikva center. Having learned from the interrogator that he had spoken to an informant, Abdullah confessed.

Case No. 96

Name:	Abdurrahman L.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	July 23, 2019	Location:	Acre
Days in isolation:	10		

Abdurrahman was working at a restaurant at 2 a.m. when Israeli police officers arrested him without explanation. They handcuffed and shackled him before taking him to a police station. He was made to wait for almost three hours without food, water or access to a bathroom before being transferred to Megiddo prison, where he was strip-searched and detained. In the early hours of the following morning, he was transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, where he was interrogated without being informed of his rights and without the presence of a lawyer or family member. Abdurrahman told the interrogator that he had not done anything. "He put me in a cell and kept me there for three days without interrogation," said Abdurrahman. "He wanted me to feel hopeless and confess to everything." In all, Abdurrahman was in solitary confinement for 10 days, held in a tiny windowless cell containing a foul-smelling mattress and toilet. The coarse walls were painful to lean on and a harsh light was left on at all times. On his third day in isolation, Abdurrahman was subjected to position abuse for three hours during an interrogation. He was interrogated three additional times, during which he was not informed of his rights, did not have the opportunity to consult a lawyer beforehand and was interrogated without a

lawyer or family member present. On the fifth day, he was detained alone in another room and exposed to an informant who brought him food, cigarettes and a drink. Suspecting that the man was an informant, Abdurrahman did not speak to him. The interrogator told Abdurrahman that several of his friends had incriminated him in criminal activities. “I decided to confess because... all my friends had already confessed. And I wanted to confess to get out of the cell.”

Case No. 97

Name:	Shawkat S.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	August 18, 2019	Location:	Jerusalem
Days in isolation:	20		

At approximately 9 p.m., Shawkat and his friends were sitting in a car when eight men exited two vehicles nearby and ordered the boys to raise their hands at gunpoint. Shawkat was thrown by the neck to the floor of a vehicle, within which were several masked Israeli soldiers who tied his hands and blindfolded him. The vehicle travelled for five minutes before Shawkat was pushed out by the soldiers. A man introduced himself as the officer responsible for the local area, and accused Shawkat of being a terrorist. He blindfolded the boy and forced him to sit on the ground for 15 minutes before transporting him to a room in an unknown location. He slept on the floor, still bound and blindfolded, and was denied food, water and use of the bathroom. After a time, Shawkat was taken to Al-Mascobiyya interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and medically examined. He was detained in solitary confinement, in a tiny, windowless cell that contained a foul-smelling blanket and mattress. The walls were coarse and the “cell was not suitable even for animals,” according to Shawkat, who was told only then that he was at Al-Mascobiyya center. Three hours later, the boy was interrogated for around seven hours, during which he was occasionally threatened and verbally abused by interrogators. He was denied access to a lawyer beforehand. In all, Shawkat spent 20 days in solitary confinement. After 14 days in Al-Mascobiyya, during which he was interrogated daily for between five and seven hours each time, he was transferred to Asqalan interrogation and detention center, strip searched and, over four days, exposed to numerous informants who brought him food, cigarettes and clothes. He was subsequently returned to Al-Mascobiyya center, where he spent another week in isolation and interrogated daily but denied all the allegations against him.

Case No. 98

Name:	Khalil N.	Age:	16
Date of arrest:	September 2, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	18		

Around 4.30 a.m., Khalil’s brother woke him and told him that Israeli soldiers were surrounding the house. The soldiers stormed the house and entered Khalil’s room, where they slapped, kicked and hit the boy with a rifle stock. The soldiers also brought a large dog into the room which sat on Khalil, and damaged the family’s property as they searched the home. Without explaining why or producing a warrant, soldiers tied Khalil’s hands behind his back, blindfolded him and removed him from the house, assaulting him repeatedly as they forced him to walk to a military vehicle. He was made to sit on the floor, where

soldiers slapped and punched him as he was driven to Al-Jalame checkpoint, where a doctor asked him questions about his health. Khalil was denied food, water and use of the bathroom. He was taken to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, strip searched and then detained in solitary confinement for 16 days. He was interrogated for almost five hours on his first day in detention and subjected to position abuse, during this and all of the subsequent 15 interrogations. He was not informed of his rights and not allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand or to have a lawyer or family member present. Some days thereafter, he was told that the interrogation period had ended and he would be transferred to Al-Jalame prison. At the prison, he was detained in solitary confinement in a better cell and exposed to two informants who brought him food, cigarettes and a drink and asked Khalil questions, taking note of the boy's answers. Two days later, Khalil was returned to Petah Tikva center, where the interrogator produced the notes taken by the informant. "I realised they were informants, so I had to confess," said Khalil.

Case No. 99

Name: Jamil J. Age: 17
Date of arrest: September 3, 2019 Location: Tulkarem
Days in isolation: 9

Around 2 a.m., Jamil's brother woke him to tell him that Israeli soldiers had surrounded the house. The soldiers stormed the room home and an intelligence officer briefly questioned Jamil, threatening him with ill-treatment if he did not issue a confession. Soldiers bound his hands and removed him from the home without explaining why or issuing a warrant. He was forced to sit on the floor of a military vehicle that transported him to a military clinic in Dutan military camp, where a doctor asked him questions about his health but did not examine him. While waiting for transportation to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, Jamil was denied food, water, use of the bathroom and permission to pray. Police handcuffed and shackled Jamil as they transferred him to the center, where he was strip searched and then detained in solitary confinement for nine days. The tiny cell was "designed to break prisoners", said Jamil. The grey walls were too coarse to lean on and the harsh light was on at all times. The tiny toilet was filthy and the windowless cell contained small gaps in the wall for ventilation. During all four two-hour-long interrogations, Jamil was subjected to position abuse. He was not informed of his rights and was not allowed to consult with a lawyer or have a lawyer or family member present. Jamil confessed during his first interrogation, but was nonetheless interrogated in stress positions a further three times and exposed to an informant who brought him food.

Case No. 100

Name: Zaid B. Age: 15
Date of arrest: September 10, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 6

Around 2 a.m. on his birthday, five masked Israeli soldiers stormed Zaid's home and told him that he would have to accompany them somewhere. They instructed Zaid to speak on the phone with an Israeli intelligence officer who taunted him. The soldiers arrested Zaid without explaining why or producing a warrant. With his hands bound, Zaid was pushed

as he was made to walk around a kilometre to a military vehicle that took him to the Israeli settlement of Dutan. He remained there for an hour before being taken to meet the intelligence officer with whom he had spoken on the phone. The officer questioned him and he was subsequently transferred to Salem interrogation and detention center. He was made to sit in the vehicle outside the center for around an hour with an air conditioning unit directed at him, which made him cold. At 8 a.m., he was taken inside, strip searched, bound, blindfolded and returned to the vehicle, which transferred him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was searched again and detained in solitary confinement for four days. He was subsequently held in solitary confinement in Asqalan prison for a further two days. Zaid described identical conditions in both cells. Both were tiny, and lit with a harsh light at all times. The windowless walls were coarse and the cells contained a filthy mattress and foul-smelling toilet. During all four of his four-hour-long interrogations, Zaid was subjected to position abuse. He was not informed of his rights, and was not allowed to consult a lawyer or to have a family member or lawyer present. While in solitary confinement, Zaid was exposed to two informants who brought him food and cigarettes.

Case No. 101

Name:	Mahmoud Z.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	September 10, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	18		

Around 2.30 a.m., Israeli soldiers, many of them masked, stormed Mahmoud's home, damaging property and verbally and physically abusing Mahmoud. One soldier hit Mahmoud's grandmother with the stock of a rifle. After an hour and a half, the soldiers removed Mahmoud from his home, blindfolded him and tied his hands with plastic cords. Soldiers physically assaulted Mahmoud for several minutes before throwing him onto the floor of a military vehicle. He was not told where he would be taken and was repeatedly slapped, punched and stepped on by soldiers. Around 5.30 a.m. Mahmoud arrived at Huwwara interrogation and detention center, where he was asked questions by a doctor. He was detained alone until around 9 a.m. before being searched, handcuffed, shackled and taken by the Nahshon unit to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center. There, he was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for 14 days. The tiny cell contained a foul-smelling mattress and toilet. The harsh 24-hour lighting hurt his eyes and the grey walls were too coarse to lean on. The cell had no windows; instead, small holes in the wall provided ventilation, which was at times too hot or cold. On the first day, Mahmoud was taken for an interrogation and made to wear glasses that prevented him from seeing. He was interrogated for three hours and subjected to position abuse during every interrogation, during which he was denied access to a lawyer beforehand and was interrogated without a lawyer or family member present. Nine days into his confinement, he was transferred to and detained in solitary confinement at Megiddo prison for a period of four days, where he was exposed to an informant claiming to be head of the Tantheem who brought Mahmoud food, cigarettes and a drink and asked him questions. When Mahmoud returned to Petah Tikva center, the interrogator revealed that Mahmoud had been speaking to an informant, and the boy subsequently confessed.

Case No. 102

Name: Husam N. Age: 17
Date of arrest: September 16, 2019 Location: Nablus
Days in isolation: 8

At approximately 4 a.m., Husam woke to the sound of banging on the front door of his family home. As he opened the door, around 15 masked Israeli soldiers stormed the house, isolating Husam. They checked his ID, confiscated his phone and searched the house, destroying property. An unmasked officer told him to change his clothes as they would be removing him from the home, but he would not tell Husam or his father why or show them an arrest warrant. Around 20 minutes later, soldiers tied Husam's hands behind his back, blindfolded him and took him to a military vehicle. They dragged him to the floor of the vehicle, which took him to Huwwara interrogation and detention center. He was strip searched, bound and blindfolded and then asked questions about his health by a doctor. He was detained alone in a room for about four hours before being transferred to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center by the Nahshon unit. He was strip searched again and then detained in solitary confinement for eight days. The tiny, windowless cell contained a filthy and foul-smelling mattress and toilet. The grey walls were too coarse to lean on and the light hurt his eyes and head. Two hours after he arrived, he was taken to an interrogation room and interrogated over a period of four hours for the first of four times. He was interrogated without consulting a lawyer beforehand and without a lawyer or family member present. Husam confessed during the second interrogation, having been shouted at and told by the interrogator that his friends had implicated him. "Because of their confession and because of the difficult circumstances in which I lived in the cell, I confessed to all the charges brought against me," said Husam.

Case No. 103

Name: Iqab S. Age: 16
Date of arrest: September 23, 2019 Location: Jenin
Days in isolation: 14

Around 4 a.m. Iqab woke to the sound of Israeli soldiers outside his home. Many masked Israeli soldiers stormed Iqab's home and entered his room with a dog that attacked him. Once the soldiers verified his identity, they knocked him to the floor and tied his hands behind his back. Without explaining why or producing a warrant, they removed Iqab from his home and forced him to walk around a kilometre, frequently pushing him and forcing him to walk on jagged objects. He was made to lie on the floor of a military vehicle, blindfolded, and taken to an army camp where he was transferred to another vehicle and driven to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center. He was denied use of the bathroom. At the center, he was strip searched and then taken to an interrogation room, where an interrogator made him sign a document he did not understand. He was subsequently detained in solitary confinement for 14 days; 11 of which were spent in a cell that was "small, frightening and dirty." The windowless cell was lit at all times by a yellow light and contained a filthy mattress and toilet and coarse walls. Iqab was interrogated three times. He was not explained his rights and not allowed an opportunity to consult a lawyer or have a lawyer or family member present. He was subjected to position abuse and verbal abuse during every interrogation. Three days into his detention, the interrogator informed Iqab that he would

be transferred to prison. He was detained in solitary confinement in a standard cell and exposed to an informant claiming to be the head of the Tantheem. He was later returned to the interrogator, who again subjected him to position abuse, and Iqab gave a signed statement to the police.

Case No. 104

Name:	Qassam H.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	September 25, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	8		

Around 4.30 a.m., Qassam's mother woke him to tell him that Israeli soldiers had come to the house. The masked soldiers broke down the front door and told Qassam to verify his identity over the phone with an intelligence officer. Some ten minutes later, the soldiers tied Qassam's hands behind his back, blindfolded him and dragged him down the stairs and out of his home. He was driven to a military camp clinic and asked questions about his health by a doctor. He was subsequently handed to the Nahshon unit who handcuffed and shackled Qassam and took him to Petah Tikva interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for eight days. The tiny, unventilated cell contained a foul smelling mattress and toilet, and was lit by a yellow light at all times. The walls were grey and coarse. Around two hours after his arrival, Qassam was interrogated for two hours without being allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand and without a lawyer or family member present. He was subjected to position abuse during all four interrogations to which he was subjected and the interrogator threatened to detain Qassam's brother and father in prison for a prolonged period. Qassam confessed during the third interrogation, having been told that his friends had implicated him in their own confessions.

Case No. 105

Name:	Ahmad K.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	October 6, 2019	Location:	Salfit
Days in isolation:	20		

Around 11 p.m., Ahmad was getting ready for bed when he saw Israeli soldiers surrounding his home, five of whom stormed the home and searched Ahmad three times. They tied his hands behind his back, blindfolded him and told his mother to sign an arrest warrant. After 20 minutes, they removed him from the home and took him to a military camp where a doctor examined him and asked general questions about his health. He was again bound and blindfolded and made to sit outside in the cold weather, guarded by soldiers who denied him food, water and use of the bathroom. Around 6 a.m. he was driven to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center where he was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for 12 days. The filthy cell contained a foul-smelling mattress and toilet, coarse grey walls and a yellow light that remained on at all times. "I felt I was choking because the cell was sealed off. It had no breathing gaps," said Ahmad. Four days into his detention, he was taken for an interrogation and made to wear glasses that prevented him from seeing. He was subjected to position abuse during all five interrogations and was interrogated without the presence of a lawyer or family member and without being allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand. The interrogator shouted at and verbally abused Ahmad,

who confessed during the third interrogation, having been informed that his friend had implicated him.

Case No. 106

Name:	Mohammad R.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	October 23, 2019	Location:	Golan
Days in isolation:	9		

Having finished his work as an agriculturalist for the day, Mohammad made his way back to the tent in which he slept atop a mountain in the Golan Heights. While en route, an army officer in a civilian car detained and questioned him and called the Israeli police, who arrived some 15 minutes later. They told Mohammad that he was wanted for questioning, although they would not tell him why, and made the boy speak on the phone with an Israeli intelligence officer who, likewise, would not explain the reason for his arrest. The police handcuffed Mohammad, shackled his feet and took him by car to Masada police station, where he confessed to entering Israel without a permit. Around 7 p.m., guards from the Nahshon unit drove him to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and detained in solitary confinement for nine days. The tiny windowless cell contained a thin and filthy mattress and foul-smelling toilet. The coarse grey walls were too painful to lean on and the dim, yellow lighting was painful to his eyes. At 11 a.m. the following day, Mohammad was interrogated and subjected to position abuse. He was not allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand or to have a lawyer or family member present. Despite confessing during this first interrogation, he was interrogated a further four times for almost 15 hours, and was subjected to position abuse in every interrogation. After four days in detention, Mohammad was transferred to a regular cell and exposed to an informant who claimed he was head of the Tantheem. Mohammad reiterated what he told the interrogator and nothing more, and was transferred back to the cell in which he was first confined.

Case No. 107

Name:	Abdulkarim A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	November 7, 2019	Location:	Nablus
Days in isolation:	18		

Abdulkarim woke to the sound of banging on the front door around 4 a.m. Israeli soldiers stormed the home and an officer pushed Abdulkarim forcefully against a wall and tied his hands behind his back. Without being told why or shown a warrant, Abdulkarim was removed and forced to walk, blindfolded, to a military vehicle, inside which he was forced to sit on the floor with a dog on top of him. At first, Abdulkarim was taken to a military camp at Al-Samra and briefly detained in a room with two other detainees. He was then driven to Huwwara interrogation and detention center, where he was strip searched and asked questions about his health by a doctor. He was subsequently handed to the Nahshon unit, who handcuffed the boy and shackled his feet. He was driven to Asqalan interrogation center, strip searched again and detained in solitary confinement. The tiny, windowless cell contained a filthy and foul-smelling mattress and toilet. The harsh light was on at all times and the coarse, grey walls were uncomfortable to lean on. Around 4 p.m., he was interrogated for almost four hours. He was not informed of his rights or allowed to consult

a lawyer beforehand or to have a lawyer or family member present. Abdulkarim was interrogated seven times, for at least two hours each time, and was subjected to position abuse during every interrogation. Once he learned that his friend had implicated him, Abdulkarim confessed. After ten days, Abdulkarim was transferred to Asqalan prison where he was detained in solitary confinement and approached by an informant who brought him food, cigarettes and a drink and asked him questions. Three days later, he was returned to the cell at Asqalan center for a further five days and provided a statement to the police.

Case No. 108

Name:	Qais A.	Age:	17
Date of arrest:	November 11, 2019	Location:	Jenin
Days in isolation:	10		

Around 2 a.m., Qais woke to the sound of an explosion at his front door. Many masked Israeli soldiers stormed the home with dogs, isolating Qais and throwing him to the floor. Having identified Qais, the soldiers removed him from his home, blindfolded and hands tied behind his back, without explaining why or producing a warrant. Soldiers verbally abused him as they took him to a military vehicle, inside which he was forced to sit on the floor with a dog sitting atop his back. Around 5 a.m., he was removed from the vehicle at Al-Jalame crossing and taken to a room, where a doctor asked him questions about his health. Still bound and blindfolded, he was made to lie down on his front on the ground outside in cold conditions until around 8 a.m. Soldiers occasionally pushed him and denied him food, water and access to the bathroom. He was subsequently taken to Al-Jalame interrogation and detention center, strip searched him and detained in solitary confinement for ten days. The windowless cell had grey walls too coarse to lean on, within which were several small ventilation gaps used by prison staff to control the temperature, which was either extremely hot or cold. The cell contained a thin, filthy mattress and a tiny, foul-smelling toilet and the dim lighting was on at all times. On his first day at the center, Qais was made to wear blackened glasses so that he could not see as he was taken to an interrogation room. He was subjected to prison abuse for two hours on that day, and in every interrogation thereafter. He was not informed of his rights and was now allowed to consult a lawyer beforehand or to have a lawyer or family member present. The interrogator shouted at and threatened Qais with physical violence and prolonged solitary confinement. "I was very afraid of him and his threats, so I confessed," Qais told DCIP. Despite confessing on the first day, Qais was interrogated nine more times, for between one and two hours each time.





#nowaytotreatachild

Founded in 1991, Defense for Children International - Palestine (DCIP), an independent, local child rights organization, defends and promotes the rights of Palestinian children living in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

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