

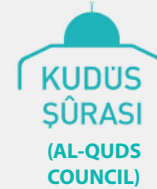
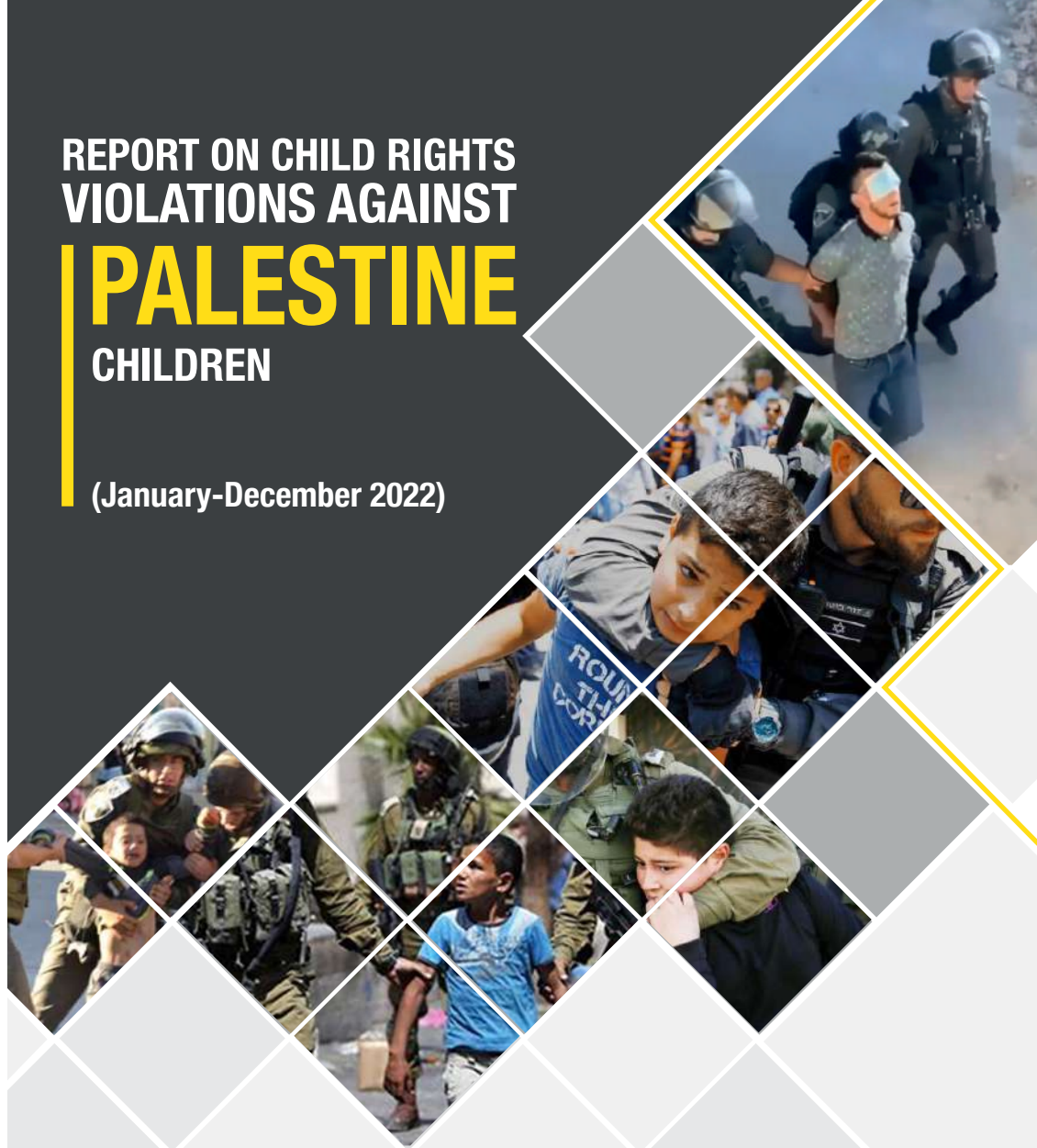
www.kudusvehukuk.com



REPORT ON CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN

REPORT ON CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN

(January-December 2022)



REPORT ON CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN

(January-December 2022)

**JERUSALEM COUNCIL
LEGAL COMMISSION**

JULY 2023

ANKARA

**JERUSALEM COUNCIL
LEGAL COMMISSION**

REPORT ON CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN

ISSUE: 2022/1

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY OCCUPYING ISRAEL IN PALESTINE.....	4
GRAPHICS and CHARTS.....	28
JANUARY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	32
FEBRUARY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.....	35
MARCH 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	41
APRIL 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	45
MAY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	50
JUNE 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	57
JULY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	62
AUGUST 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.....	76
SEPTEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	87
OCTOBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	92
NOVEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.....	104
DECEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	114
CONCLUSION	120
OUR RECOMMENDATIONS.....	126
REFERENCES	130
APPENDIX – CHILDREN’S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.....	137

INTRODUCTION

The Jerusalem Council was formed by civil society organizations dedicated to advocating for Jerusalem, our first qibla, second mosque, and third sanctuary, in the face of systematic attacks and violations of rights against Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Palestinian people. The Council stands against the threat of Judaization imposed by the occupying regime on Jerusalem. It was established with the aim of providing material and spiritual support to the people of Jerusalem, enhancing resistance against occupation, contributing to the economic and social development of the city and its surroundings, and aiding in the production of policies and strategies by conducting research and presenting information and opinions on this matter.

This report has been prepared to identify, assess, create legal awareness, and share with the public the child rights violations falling within the scope of systematic and illegal use of force by Israel over the years, constituting crimes against humanity and war crimes. The aim is to bring to the international arena the suffering, traumas, and victimization of Palestinian children subjected to severe human rights violations, raise awareness of the violations, and mobilize international mechanisms.

Despite numerous international treaties protecting child rights signed among countries (Appendix-Children's Rights in International Legislation), the regions with intense conflicts continue to witness the most significant physical, mental, and emotional harm suffered by innocent children. The United Nations General Assembly, considering the situation of Palestinian children subjected to attacks by Israeli occupying forces, designated June 4th as the “International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression” on August 19, 1982.

Israel, despite being a party to many international treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention Against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, continues to violate them. In front of the eyes of the world, Israel persists in committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and even the crime of genocide in Palestine.

This report has been prepared by members of the Jerusalem Council Legal Commission, consisting of legal professionals with expertise in international law and a sensitivity to human rights violations experienced by the Palestinian people. During the preparation, information was obtained from national and international news sources, agencies, international organizations, and media members. Additionally, previously written works, theses, articles, and reports in this field were utilized.

The purpose of this report is to raise awareness and contribute to the resolution of children's rights violations in the region.

CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY OCCUPYING ISRAEL IN PALESTINE

A - General Framework

Israel has turned all rights and freedoms it violates, especially those of children, into a state policy. Despite being a party to many international treaties based on human rights, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Israel does not comply with their provisions and continues its violations. The monitoring bodies of these treaties and the International Court of Justice have presented findings and decisions confirming that Israel has not complied with the provisions of these agreements.¹

Israel, the biggest obstacle to lasting peace in the Middle East, shamelessly ignores the humanitarian rights of unprotected Palestinians in the territories it has been occupying for years while disregarding the reactions of the international community.

In 1991, Israel signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and pledged to reflect the provisions of the Convention in its domestic laws. It also committed to periodically submitting reports to the Committee on Children's Rights.

When a state ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it assumes the obligation to implement it within the framework of international law. The implementation involves taking measures to ensure that all the rights granted to children in the Convention are implemented within their sovereign territories. Article 4 of the Convention requires states parties to take “all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures” to implement the provisions of the Convention². While the primary obligation in implementation is the responsibility of the State, it is also necessary to ensure the participation of all sectors of society and children in implementing children's rights.

Articles 3, 19, 34, 35, and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, along with Article 16 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, stipulate that states must take legal, administrative, social, and educational measures to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, or any form of sexual exploitation and ensure protection of children against all forms of exploitation and ill-treatment.

On March 25, 2022, the United Nations Human Rights Council held a meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Palestine, Michael Lynk, to discuss the current human rights situation in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. During the meeting at the 49th session of the Council, Lynk stated, “In front of the international community, Israel

¹ <http://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2017/06/04/304546>.

² Child Rights Committee, 34th Session, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Optional Protocols, Rules of Procedure, and General Comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 5, 2003, p. 186.

continues to impose a policy of racial discrimination against Palestine in a world where apartheid has ended.”

International Amnesty Organization, in its report titled “Israel's Apartheid Regime: Racial Discrimination Against Palestinians and Crimes Against Humanity” published in February 2022, concluded that the prohibited actions carried out by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territories are part of systematic and widespread attacks against the Palestinian people. It asserted that in the context of these attacks, inhumane or cruel actions were committed to perpetuate this system, falling under the scope of both the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Rome Statute as a "crime of apartheid" committed against humanity:

"Since its establishment in 1948, Israel has pursued a policy of achieving and maintaining a demographic majority of Jews, as well as maximising control of land and resources for the benefit of Jewish Israelis. However, this comes at the expense of restricting the rights of Palestinians and preventing the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes. In 1967, Israel extended this policy to include the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has established a system of oppression and domination over Palestinians by realising regional fragmentation and separation through human rights violations such as confiscation of land and property and deprivation of economic and social rights. To maintain this system, Israel has committed acts that constitute crimes against humanity, including forced eviction, administrative detention, torture, extrajudicial killings, and hindrance of fundamental rights and freedoms."³

Furthermore, the International Amnesty Organization's determination that Israel has committed the crime of apartheid falls under Article 7(2)(h) of the Rome Statute, which categorises racial discrimination as a crime against humanity.

To prosecute Israeli officials concerning the crimes committed in Palestinian territories, the State of Palestine first recognised the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and later became a party to the Rome Statute. Although Israel is not a party to the Rome Statute and does not recognise the jurisdiction of the ICC, the ICC has accepted that it has jurisdiction in the "occupied territories" of Palestine for ongoing crimes against humanity and war crimes, as Israel's atrocities are fundamentally destructive of the entire peace and security order in the region.

The United Nations Security Council, which is responsible for maintaining peace and security, should address this situation, and serious crimes should be referred to the ICC. The report confirms that the committed serious crimes are not incidental or exceptional but are highly systematic and cruel, significantly affecting the international community as a whole. The impunity of high-ranking officials responsible for these crimes will wound the conscience of the international community. Notably, severe crimes against children should be thoroughly

³ International Amnesty Organization, 'Israel's Apartheid Regime: Racial Discrimination Against Palestinians and Crimes Against Humanity' Report, 2022, p. 27.

investigated, and serious sanctions should be imposed for the well-being of current and future generations.

Israel's occupation policy is considered a war crime according to Article 8 of the Rome Statute. Actions such as intentional killing, torture or inhuman treatment, causing great suffering or serious injury to the body or health, widespread destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and arbitrarily, illegal deportation or transfer, targeting non-participating civilians, intentionally attacking buildings used for religion, education, art, science, or charitable purposes, historical monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected without military necessity, punishment and execution without a fair trial and a recognised judicial decision, are all considered war crimes. Israel commits these actions as war crimes by applying them to Palestinian children.

The occupation of Palestinian territories is also contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Conventions of 1907.

The second article of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide defines mass genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." This definition encompasses the following actions:

1. Killing members of the group,
2. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group,
3. Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part,
4. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group or forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Upon examining this definition, it becomes evident that Israel's numerous violations concerning Palestinian children constitute **genocide**.

During times of war, there are international agreements safeguarding the rights of women, children, and civilians. Among the most crucial ones are the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict.

The first article of the Declaration, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1974, explicitly prohibits attacks on civilians, especially women and children. Article 3 asserts that all states must fully comply with their obligations in international human rights law documents related to the protection of women and children in armed conflict situations. According to Article 4, "all acts of oppressive, cruel, and inhuman treatment against women and children are considered crimes." According to Article 5, "all forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children shall be considered criminal."

Article 24 of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War states: "Parties to the conflict shall take the necessary measures to ensure that children under fifteen, who are orphaned or are separated from their families as a result of the war, are not left to their own resources, and that their maintenance, the exercise of their religion,

and their education are facilitated in all circumstances. Their education shall, as far as possible, be entrusted to persons of a similar cultural tradition."

Article 50 of the same convention also states, "The Occupying Power shall, with the cooperation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children. The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to facilitate the reunion of families temporarily separated."

According to article 94, "The Detaining Power shall encourage intellectual, educational and recreational pursuits, sports and games amongst internees, whilst leaving them free to take part in them or not. It shall take all practicable measures to ensure the exercise thereof, in particular by providing suitable premises.

All possible facilities shall be granted to internees to continue their studies or to take up new subjects. The education of children and young people shall be ensured; they shall be allowed to attend schools either within the place of internment or outside."

Furthermore, the International Court of Justice, in its Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory issued on July 9, 2004, identified the international legal rules violated by Israel. The Court emphasised the prohibition of using force in international relations, as stated in Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and Resolution 2625, which underscores that "the acquisition of territory resulting from the threat or use of force shall not be recognised as legal."⁴ The right to self-determination, as expressed in the International Covenants on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights, is also recognised in this context.

The Court concluded that the Apartheid Wall and the associated system restrict the freedom of movement guaranteed to Palestinians under Article 12(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and violate the privacy of personal and family life, as well as the confidentiality of communication, as stipulated in Article 17(1). The Court also noted the violation of various provisions related to economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to work (Articles 6 and 7), the protection and support of the family, children, and young people (Article 10), and the right to adequate food, clothing, housing, and the standard of living (Article 11), as well as health and education rights (Articles 12, 13, 14) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, along with relevant provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 16, 24, 27, 28).

B - Violations of Rights

Israel, posing a threat to international peace and security, forcibly displaces the Palestinian people by implementing various violations and discriminatory practices, stripping them of their fundamental rights. With the aim of Judaizing Palestinian territories and establishing complete dominance in the region, Israel recognises no rules that would hinder its actions.

⁴ The Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory," Legislation Journal, 2010, Vol. 14, pp. 40-42.

More than half of the Palestinian population consists of young people. Therefore, Israel employs policies such as psychological, mental, and physical violence, unlawful arrests, detentions, and heavy fines targeting the youth and children, aiming to render them passive in society and eliminate the Palestinians' hope for freedom in the future.⁵

1) Violation of the Right to Life

The Right to Life is articulated in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as "Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person."

Article 2/1 of the European Convention on Human Rights states, "Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally."

According to Article 6/1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), "Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life."

Article 6 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasises that every child has the inherent right to life, and states should make maximum efforts to ensure the child's survival and development.

In international law, the use of lethal force must be strictly necessary, proportionate, and graduated. The "positive obligations" of states regarding the right to life are to protect the lives of all individuals within their jurisdiction from risks arising from public authorities, other individuals, or the individual's own actions. The "negative obligations" are not to intentionally and unlawfully harm or end the life of any individual within their jurisdiction. It is documented in our report, as seen in numerous examples, that Israeli forces have applied lethal force disproportionately and intentionally when it was not necessary.

Violations of the natural and fundamental right to life resulting in illegal and extrajudicial executions should entail individual criminal responsibility. The "procedural obligations" of states regarding the right to life necessitate the conduct of an independent and effective investigation, revealing all aspects of any unnatural death, identifying responsible individuals, and, if necessary, imposing sanctions. The enforcement of legislation protecting the right to life and holding those responsible accountable can only be ensured through these means.

Part of providing meaningful protection under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child involves investigating and ensuring accountability for child deaths resulting from the illegal use of force. Data collected by human rights organisations indicates that Israel systematically fails to provide real accountability for child deaths.⁶ It is widely known that Israeli soldiers who harm or kill Palestinians are rarely charged.⁷ The Israeli government fails

⁵ Abdülkadir Tok, <https://mirasimiz.org.tr/blog/page/filistin-de-cocuk-olmak-ve-uluslararası-hukuk/2134>. (Access Date: 03.08.2022)

⁶ International Amnesty, age, p. 24.

⁷ <https://www.habereguven.com/reaction-to-the-decision-to-reject-the-reopening-of-the-investigation-into-the-killing-of-4-palestinian-children> (Accessed: 25.07.2022)

to comprehensively and transparently investigate the conditions of lethal shootings and cannot provide legal accountability and justice in cases involving criminal offences.

Since 1967, Israel has unlawfully withheld the bodies of dozens of Palestinian child martyrs, intending to use them as bargaining chips in the future.⁸

Israel's policy of withholding the bodies of Palestinian children constitutes collective punishment against families, prohibited in international humanitarian law and deemed a war crime under the Fourth Geneva Convention. Additionally, it implies cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and punishment towards the families of the deceased. This violates international human rights law, including Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, due to the mental distress experienced.⁹

2) Torture, Physical Violence, and Injury

According to Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that no child shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and the state must take all appropriate measures to ensure the child's protection and prevent such practices regarding the health and safety of children.

Israel has become infamous for being a state that applies torture legally. According to UN sources, Israel employs 200 different methods of torture.¹⁰ The Palestinian Prisoners Society states that 95% of Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons have been subjected to torture.¹¹

Article 3/2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child obliges states to provide the protection and care necessary for the well-being of children. Israeli occupying forces, by injuring hundreds of children, violated both the letter and the spirit of Article 3/2.

In some cases, injuries lead to death, and in other instances, they result in permanent disabilities such as the loss of eyes, limbs, or other severe impairments. Palestinian children are not only subjected to harassment, stoning, and brutal beatings at checkpoints by Israeli occupiers but also face violence that sometimes causes lasting physical and psychological damage.

The low rate of investigation into attacks by Israeli settlers indicates that Israel is violating its obligations under Article 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which requires states to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery of a child

⁸ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/world/the-bleeding-wound-of-palestinians-funeral-processions-and-losses> (Accessed: 26.07.2022)

⁹ November 16, 2021 – January 10, 2022 Period LPHR Children's Rights Bulletin, p. 2.

¹⁰ "Torture in Israeli Prisons: 200 Methods Used against Palestinian Prisoners," The Palestine Chronicle, <http://www.palestinechronicle.com/torture-in-israeli-prisons-200-methods-used-against-palestinian-prisoners/> (Accessed: 20.07.2022)

¹¹ Anadolu Agency, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/world/95-of-palestinians-in-israeli-prisons-experience-torture-palestinian-prisoners-society/> (Accessed: 20.07.2022)

victim of abuse and to ensure that recovery occurs in an environment that fosters the child's health, self-respect, and dignity.

Israel captures and physically abuses young people and children among the population, resisting its oppression. This is one of Israel's methods to break the spirit of resistance, either before or after interrogation, targeting both the youth and their families.¹²

Torture Methods Applied to Palestinian Children

Occupying authorities blatantly disregard all rights of detained children and perceive them as a "destructive project." They subject them to various forms of torture and despotic and degrading treatment, including beatings, deprivation of sleep, meals, and visits, as well as threats. The worst psychological and physical methods are employed against them to coerce confessions and persuade them to work for Israeli intelligence.

Israeli occupying forces implement various types and forms of torture systematically without distinguishing between children, women, or the elderly. The connection between physical and psychological torture should be noted here: the physical exhaustion of a child reflects on their psychological state, causing their physical pain to intensify.

Occupation forces employ two types of interrogation methods against children:

a) Physical torture includes:

- Beating with rifle butts and batons from the moment of arrest and during transportation, throwing children under the feet of soldiers inside military vehicles,
- Dragging the child on the ground when resisting arrest or transferring to interrogation rooms or elsewhere,
- Forcing the child, hands and feet bound, to lean against a wall and stand on tiptoes for a certain period,
- Subjecting the child to severe shocks affecting the chest bones, which can lead to loss of consciousness,
- Binding hands, feet, and eyes,
- Occasionally using electric shocks during the investigation while searching settlements or military camps,
- Depriving the child of sleep for two consecutive days in the early days of the interrogation,
- Confining the child in harsh and challenging conditions, devoid of all the necessities of life, causing psychological distress,
- Forcing the child to stand for long periods in painful positions with bound hands and eyes,
- Slapping the child's face with eyes blindfolded,
- Compelling the child, bound, to sit on a chair for long hours,

¹² Tok, A.g.e.

- Being left without a blanket or a bed or given a worn, light, and dirty blanket to sleep in during winter,
- Forcing the child to squat without leaning against a wall or their knees for an extended period,
- Staying all day in dark cells or exposed to intense light.

b) Psychological torture includes:

- Threatening to kill, arrest, or demolish the homes of family members,
- Constant surveillance with cameras at all hours,
- Threatening with severe punishment or administrative detention,
- Gathering four or five inspectors around the child in a stressful and confusing state to ask questions to them and work on behalf of Israeli intelligence,
- Humiliation and degradation,
- Forcing children to insult and curse relatives like parents,
- Spitting on other prisoners or physically forcing them while the child is tied,
- Spitting on the child and addressing them with animal names,
- Subjecting the child to a lie detector multiple times,
- Constant exposure to loud music for extended periods, especially when accompanied by sleep deprivation, affecting the senses and sometimes leading to hallucinations,
- Attempting to deceive the child into thinking that their friends have confessed and there is no need for them to endure torture alone,
- Keeping children in cells very close to Jews arrested for murder, who humiliated and threatened them.
- Giving dirty food and water to the child to affect their psychology,
- Isolating the child from the outside world during the investigation and preventing them from meeting with a lawyer or Red Cross representative,
- Not allowing the child to meet their toilet needs, providing a very short time to relieve themselves after persistent insistence.
- Ensuring that the screams and beatings of other detainees are heard during the interrogation. At the same time, the child is in the cell, creating psychological fatigue and pressure on the child.

Violations Against Children Held in Israeli Prisons and Detention Centers

- Subjecting them to harsh conditions unfit for human life,
- Implementing a policy of medical negligence and not providing necessary treatment,
- Placing underage children in sections and cells with convicted murderers,
- Subjecting them to provocative strip searches,
- Isolation and confinement,
- Excessive physical movement in uncomfortable transportation vehicles,
- Applying psychological pressure,
- Prohibiting meetings with lawyers,
- Preventing communication with family members,

- Not allowing the use of toilets in sections outside the prison cell during certain hours, violating Rule 12 of the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules),
- Not informing their families about where they are held or transferred,
- Lack of clothing and blankets in winter, banning the entrance of fans in summer,
- Lack of hygiene in child sections and failure to provide cleaning tools,
- Midnight raids and searches of children's rooms, confiscating personal items, and assaulting them during raids,
- Deprivation of education and prevention of library use,
- Imposing excessive fines and adding them to their records,
- Arresting children under administrative supervision (arrest without any charges),
- Food shortages and poor quality of the provided food.

Studies have proven that Palestinian children are affected by various behaviours and psychological disorders due to the Israeli occupation.¹³ Israel has been targeting the residential areas of Gaza City, where over 800,000 children live, for years. It is nearly impossible to keep statistical records of psychological violence as it is abstract and subjective, causing varying impacts on each child. A report by Save the Children, a human rights organisation, in 2022 revealed the increasing impact of occupation on children's emotional well-being compared to previous years. According to the survey of 560 children in Gaza, the rates of feeling sad, scared, insecure, depressed, stressed, hopeless, and anxious reached around 80%. This illustrates how much of a psychological tool the Israeli occupation is on children, showing the damage to every child's soul in the region.

Especially during periods when resistance actions intensify, the physical violence, injuries, imprisonment, killings, house demolitions, land confiscation, and nightly home raids carried out by the Israeli occupation affect almost the entire Palestinian population and cause permanent disease and disability in a significant part of it.¹⁴

About 90% of Palestinian youth have experienced traumatic events in their lives. This trauma is mostly due to the effects of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian family structure. Human rights violations encompassing extreme violence against the civilian population by Israeli occupation forces have had a profound impact on the psychology of young people, reflecting on their psychological and behavioural disorders. Some of the psychological and behavioural disorders resulting from direct or indirect violence against young people include attention deficit, forgetfulness, lack of focus and memory, sadness and depression, excessive activity, and violence against others.¹⁵ Additionally, sleep disorders such as insufficient sleep, excessive sleep, or nightmares have been observed. Moreover, the violence experienced by

¹³ Save The Children, Trapped:, The impact of 15 years of blockade on the mental health of Gaza's children, page: 17

¹⁴ [4https://www.trthaber.com/news/world/more-than-a-thousand-children-left-disabled-in-one-year-200388.html](https://www.trthaber.com/news/world/more-than-a-thousand-children-left-disabled-in-one-year-200388.html) (Accessed: 25.07.2022)

¹⁵Kadriye Sınmaz, Humanitarian Situation and Violations of Rights in Palestine, 2021, p. 26.

young people is reflected even in their play, filled with various images of violence perpetrated by Israel.¹⁶

3) Arrests and Detentions

The military arrest and detention of Palestinian children living in the occupied territories of Palestine by Israel is a longstanding and significant human rights issue. The decision to designate April 17 as "Palestinian Prisoners Day" was made by the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1974 and approved by the Palestinian National Council. This day serves as a reminder of the ongoing violations of human rights, particularly the arbitrary arrests and detentions of Palestinian children.¹⁷

Arbitrary detentions, in violation of the right to personal security, result in thousands of Palestinian children spending years in Israeli prisons without fair trials. Israel further exacerbates this violation by arbitrarily detaining underage children. The detention of children, regardless of their age, gender, innocence, or physical vulnerability, is a clear violation of Articles 37/1 and 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Every year in the Israeli military detention system, approximately 500-700 Palestinian children, some as young as 12, are arrested, detained, and subjected to legal proceedings. According to the latest report from the Palestinian Prisoners and Released Prisoners Affairs Commission, Israeli forces have detained around 50,000 Palestinian children under the age of 18 since 1967.¹⁸ As of 2022, more than 200 Palestinian children have been detained, with 160 still incarcerated in Israeli prisons. These arrests disregard the basic humanitarian needs of children, including their age, gender, innocence, and physical well-being.

The detention of Palestinian children aims to destroy their futures, negatively impact their life trajectories, and create a generation that is shaken and defeated.

Various violations of rights against Palestinian child prisoners persist despite numerous international documents advocating for the best interests of the child and protecting their fundamental rights.

The occupying forces arrest children at night, sometimes while playing in their homes or on the streets, or even on their way to school. These children are held in prisons and detention centers under extremely harsh and inhumane conditions, often subjected to brutal and sometimes cruel violence. They are deprived of their most basic rights, including education, medical care, adequate nutrition, unrestricted visits from their families, and the right to a fair trial.

The Israeli occupation is detaining Palestinian children in three ways:

¹⁶ Murat Köylü, Human Rights Violations by Israel Against Palestinian Youth, *TIHEK Academic Journal*, 2018, Issue 1, pp. 77-87.

¹⁷ Fethi Güngör, *Serious Violations of Rights Against Palestinian Child Prisoners*, New Turkey, 2016, p. 1.

¹⁸ Mohaja El-Quds, Palestine Family Research Center, "Report on the Situation of Child Prisoners."

a) Home Arrest: Most Palestinian children are arrested in their homes, often during midnight raids by heavily armed Israeli soldiers. These raids involve searching homes, disturbing belongings, and subjecting family members, including young children and the elderly, to insults, threats, and harassment. Subsequently, blindfolded and hands tied, the children are taken for interrogation. If a detained child is sick and requires specific medication, Israeli authorities deny them the opportunity to sleep, eat, use the restroom, or take necessary medication. The soldiers remain indifferent to the tears of children forcibly taken from their homes.

b) Street Arrest: Children are arrested on the streets while playing with friends, sitting together, participating in demonstrations, or going to and from school. These children are detained without notifying their families or allowing them to meet with a lawyer. Often, they are forced to wait for hours in the sun or cold without food or drink before being taken for interrogation.

c) Arrest at Military Checkpoints: The names of wanted children are listed at checkpoints or border crossings, and when these children unknowingly reach a checkpoint, they are arrested, blindfolded, and handcuffed. They are then subjected to investigation and await possible deportation. Israeli authorities frequently use aggressive police dogs when arresting Palestinian children.

Israeli authorities subject detained children to various physical and psychological abuses to obtain confessions, often using force, torture, threats, and coercing them to sign statements, many of which are in Hebrew and not easily understood by the children. Military courts, lacking fair trial standards, demand prison sentences and hefty fines in addition to the torture these children endure. The heavy fines place an economic burden on parents who must pay to protect their underage children and prevent their continued imprisonment.

Contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention, Palestinian child prisoners are transferred from the occupied Palestinian territories to Israel. The European-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor has issued warnings against the policy of arresting Palestinian children and civilians by Israeli army soldiers in the West Bank. They have characterized this as "an action violating international law and a violation of humanity," drawing attention to the brutal and unacceptable injuries and intimidations inflicted during the arrests.

On December 7, 2021, the Military Court Watch, a human rights organisation based in the West Bank, published a report titled 'Cell Prison' stating that the percentage of Palestinian children held in solitary confinement while under Israeli military detention has significantly increased in a historical period. The report highlights that the majority of children subjected to solitary confinement are between the ages of 16 and 17, with some as young as 13. It documents the negative psychological and physical effects of solitary confinement, including weight loss, self-harm, and suicide attempts.

According to Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture, subjecting a child to any form of solitary confinement constitutes inhuman or degrading treatment.

Solitary confinement, as defined by the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules), involves imprisoning individuals for 22 hours or more per day without meaningful human contact.¹⁹

Rule 67 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Rules) prohibits the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary procedure for children. The rules also emphasize the child justice system's role in supporting children's rights, safety, and well-being, and the use of imprisonment as a last resort.

The Military Court Watch reported that only 20% of child detainees had access to a lawyer before or during interrogation, and 72% experienced physical abuse.

According to the Defense for Children International - Palestine (DCIP), most cases of solitary confinement in the Israeli military detention system for Palestinian children occur during pretrial detention and interrogation. Evidence collected by the DCIP overwhelmingly shows that solitary confinement is applied to force confessions or gather intelligence during questioning.

In a report titled "Children in Israeli Military Detention: Observations and Recommendations" published in March 2013, UNICEF concluded that the mistreatment of Palestinian children in contact with the military detention system appears to be widespread, systematic, and institutionalized throughout the entire process, from arrest to prosecution and ultimately conviction.²⁰

Israel consistently violates Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or imprisonment without charge. According to international organizations, since 2000, Israeli authorities have detained, interrogated, tried, and imprisoned approximately 13,000 Palestinian children.²¹

Palestinian children detained by the Israeli occupation regime are often brought to interrogation in the middle of the night, blindfolded, handcuffed, scared, and sleep-deprived. They endure deprivation of food and drink, verbal harassment, threats, and sometimes physical and psychological violence, all in violation of their basic human rights.²² Due to the absence of the right to have a lawyer during interrogation according to Israeli military law, judges in military courts accept statements obtained through coercion or torture. Child

¹⁹ Lawyers For Palestinian Human Rights. (2022, April 29). Marked Surge in the Number of Palestinian Children Held in Solitary Confinement. (Accessed on June 29, 2022, from <https://lphr.org.uk/blog/marked-surge-in-the-number-of-palestinian-children-held-in-solitary-confinement/>)

²⁰ UNICEF, Children in Israeli Military Detention: Observations and Recommendations, February 2013, p. 13.

²¹ Defense for Children International Palestine, 2022.

²² <https://www.indyturk.com/node/265251/world/palestinian-children-tell-us-about-the-torture-they-experience-in-israeli-prisons> (Accessed: 24.7.2022)

prisoners are forced to confess under torture without the presence of their lawyers or families, exemplified by the case of Ahmed Manasra, a 13-year-old child detained by Israel.²³

Articles 37, 38, 39, and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasize the necessity of a justice system tailored to children. The Convention explicitly states that no child shall be subjected to torture or any cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and they shall not be deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The detention and arrest of children should be the last resort, with a focus on protecting their physical and mental well-being.

Studies indicate that around 20% of Palestinian youths are detained, experiencing physical violence and sometimes injuries during detention lasting from hours to days. During this time, they may be taken to detention homes or military camps, deprived of outings, and released upon payment of a monetary fine.

According to the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI), a significant number of Palestinian child detainees are accused of throwing stones. About 74% of these children are subjected to physical violence during arrest, transfer, and interrogation. Israel is the only state systematically trying children in military courts, in stark contrast to Israeli children who are not tried in the military justice system.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child, composed of independent experts appointed by the United Nations, highlighted the torture, ill-treatment, and threats of death and rape used by Israeli occupying soldiers against Palestinian child detainees during their arrest, interrogation, and imprisonment in a 2013 report. The committee urged Israel to end human rights violations against child prisoners.

Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasizes the obligation of State Parties to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence while in the care of parents or other caregivers.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child, in General Comment No. 8 titled "The Right of the Child to Protection from Corporal Punishment and Other Cruel or Degrading Forms of Punishment," states that all State Parties must take immediate action to prohibit and eliminate all forms of cruel or degrading punishment against children and develop awareness and sensitivity in this regard.

In recent years, the Israeli Parliament has approved several laws targeting innocent Palestinian children to facilitate their arrest, punishment, revenge, trial, and harsher sentences. Some of these laws include:

- The Law for Prosecuting Children Under 14,
- The Law on Applying Administrative Detention to Children,
- The Law Increasing the Minimum Penalty for Children Throwing Stones in Jerusalem,

²³ <https://www.haberturk.com/world/news/1151323-israeli-police-interrogation-footage-of-13-year-old-child-revealed> (Accessed: 25.7.2022)

- The Law Allowing Sentences of Up to 20 Years for Children Throwing Stones.

Challenges Faced by Detained Children with the Example of Ahmed Manasra

Seven years have passed, yet the famous phrase "I don't remember" uttered by 13-year-old Ahmed Manasra continues to resonate as a live witness to the atrocities. This phrase has become a testament to the resilience of Palestinian children against the brutality and barbarism of the occupying forces, who relentlessly attempt to destroy them psychologically and physically.

Ahmed Manasra, a child whose experiences transcend the perceptions of Palestinian children, exemplifies the crimes that violate all human rights standards supposedly upheld by the so-called civilized world. Indeed, when it comes to the Palestinian people, these rights appear to be worthless.

Ahmed Manasra, symbolising the resistance of children against the occupation, became a target of systematic psychological assassination to avenge him. This tactic aimed to deter and intimidate future generations from following Ahmed's path. The policy involves the continuous escalation of punishment, raising the stakes, and inflicting pain to discourage and frighten resistance against the occupation. For example, the occupation threatens families of resistance fighters involved in actions resulting in the death of soldiers or settlers, forcing them into displacement and threatening them with financial and emotional losses. Moreover, imaginary life sentences and, in some cases, exorbitant fines are imposed as part of this deterrence policy.

"I don't remember." When Ahmed Manasra was injured and arrested, this phrase spontaneously escaped his lips in challenging circumstances, surrounded by four Zionist investigators from all sides. They bombarded him with violent questions to confuse and psychologically pressure him to extract information.

Occupying forces intentionally leaked this video with suspicion, attempting to discourage emulation or operations against occupying soldiers and settlers. However, this strategy backfired. Instead, the short video and this phrase became a motivating and inspiring statement to continue the resistance against the occupation. The world witnessed the brutality of this occupation that disregards childhood and human rights.

Ahmed's story began in October 2015, when he was a seventh-grade student at the age of 13, returning from school with his cousin Hasan, who was two years older. Both were directly fired upon by settlers near the "Pisgat Ze'ev" settlement in occupied Jerusalem. Hasan was martyred, and Ahmed, moderately injured, was brutally beaten and subjected to multiple attempts to kill him. One of the settlers pointed a gun in his face and shouted "death, death" with obscene insults. He suffered a skull fracture and serious injuries. He bled for more than half an hour and the occupation forces waited for him to die. He was then hospitalised.

Ahmed experienced two shocking events at a very young age: witnessing his cousin's martyrdom and surviving an attempted murder with unjust and disproportionate use of force. These traumatic events left an indelible mark on his psychology.

The atrocities against Ahmed did not end there. After being transferred to the hospital and spending only a few days in intensive care, he was taken to the investigation centre without waiting for his recovery and completion of treatment. This laxity of the authorities seemingly encourages the comfort and courage of civilian settlers in committing crimes. It is clear that official and unofficial attitudes go hand in hand in the commission of crimes that shame humanity.

Despite the occupation forces' own laws prohibiting the trial or arrest of a child under 14 and requiring interrogation in the presence of a parent, Ahmed underwent numerous harsh and internationally prohibited interrogation methods. During this process, a video clip was released showing Ahmed appearing exhausted, repeatedly saying "I don't remember," becoming a symbol of resilience and resistance. The occupation forces did not stop at accusing Ahmed of a series of crimes; they decided to eliminate Ahmed, who had become a symbol of struggle, resilience, and rebellion, known globally through social media.

A year after his arrest, Ahmed underwent brainwashing and was transferred to the homicide unit. The occupation forces tried to convince him of his wrongdoing, denying the existence of occupation and the Palestinian cause, and portraying Jews as oppressed due to the Holocaust. Additionally, he faced immense psychological pressure, but these attempts failed, leading the occupation forces to initiate a plan for his permanent destruction.

Ahmed endured prolonged isolation, with his hand and leg tied to the cell wall for more than 24 hours, making it difficult for him even to attend to his basic needs. He was deprived of visiting his family for an extended period, given dozens of unknown drugs and sedatives. All these factors led to depression, isolation, introversion, and a significant deterioration in his psychological condition. Ahmed no longer recognised anyone, refused to see his mother during visits, and declined to leave his cell.

When his family learned about his deteriorating health, they attempted to have him assessed by a psychiatrist. Through legal and human rights efforts, in December 2021, a psychiatrist was allowed to visit him. The psychiatrist's health report indicated that Ahmed urgently needed treatment for "schizophrenia" and that his continued detention would worsen his condition, threatening his life. Despite seven years having passed, the occupation forces refuse to release Ahmed for external treatment.

4) House Arrest

A significant number of Palestinian children arrested by occupiers are subjected to house arrest for varying durations after being released, depending on the occupation's decision. During house arrest, children are not allowed to leave their homes, even to go to the balcony or look out of the window. They are required to spend their time confined to their rooms.

House arrest for Palestinian children brings about many problems. This policy is one of the worst things these children experience. Deprived of going to school and moving freely, these

children grow up feeling aggressive and distrustful of others and often isolate themselves from society.

The house arrest policy is particularly widespread in Jerusalem, employed extensively by occupation forces against children. In the first half of 2022 alone, occupation authorities issued over 120 house arrest orders affecting children.²⁴ Some were not allowed to leave their homes, even for school, while others were confined to relatives' homes far from their residences. The latter situation is more challenging, leading to family separation and forcing the child to live with people they are not accustomed to.

Occupation forces specifically target Jerusalemite children with house arrest, as younger children cannot always be held in prisons due to their age, making house arrest a preferred alternative.

When children see their friends playing outside, having fun, and cannot join them, it often leads to anger, unnecessary shouting at their family, and confrontations. The child may perceive their family as restricting freedom and imprisoning them, causing conflict. This dynamic has social implications within the family, creating a barrier between the child and the parents.

Sawsan BAKER, a Jerusalemite mother whose 16-year-old daughter is in prison and still detained, highlighted the conflicts within families with children under house arrest in her voluntary work at the Jerusalem Women's Studies Center. She emphasised that "children under house arrest blame their parents, and conflicts arise between the child and the family."

Similarly, parents' fear of their child being re-arrested or harmed by occupation forces may lead them to prevent the child from going to school. This results in the child missing classes, drifting away from the study environment, and often being expelled from school.

The impact of house arrest imposed by the occupation on children persists even after the mandatory residence period ends. Instead of living their lives freely at that age, playing with peers outside, and completing their education journey normally, these children face numerous psychological and social problems.

5) Violation of the Right to Education

One of the significant human rights violations imposed by the Israeli occupiers on Palestinian children is in the realm of education.

According to Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, education should be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Primary education is compulsory. Technical and vocational education should be made generally available to all.

²⁴ International Association for Monitoring Women and Children's Rights (RASID), Report on the Difficulties Faced by Child Detainees in Occupied State Prisons, 2022, p. 7.

Article 28 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child mandates that education should be accessible on the basis of equal opportunity for all children, and Israel is obliged to ensure unlimited access to education for children.

While schools should be safe and secure places for children, in the Palestinian territories under Israeli occupation, schools have become sites where various forms of violence are experienced. The practices of the occupying state restrict the educational opportunities for children.

The Israeli government's insufficient allocation of resources to schools in the Palestinian territories, the weakness of curriculum content, inadequate training for teachers, and the selection of teachers based on loyalty to the Israeli state rather than merit result in low-quality education.

Palestinian children have to pass through Israeli military checkpoints to reach their schools, exposing them to violence, intimidation, and arbitrary arrests, causing them to miss class hours.

The 700-kilometer Separation Wall/Shame Wall, constructed after the Second Intifada, subjects over 3,000 students and teachers daily to arbitrary practices and physical and verbal violence by Israeli police.²⁵

Studies have shown that Israeli soldiers engage in killing and injuring Palestinian students and teachers, attacking schools, and setting up barriers to hinder Palestinians from going to school.²⁶

The Israeli occupation forces can close educational institutions and organisations on the pretext that Palestinian youth are participating in the resistance, throwing stones, and using the crowds of students in schools in this way, and depriving young people of education. In Gaza,

180,000 children had to return to their damaged schools for lack of allowed construction materials. Palestinian children not only face a violation of their right to education but also a breach of their protection rights.²⁷

6) Violation of Freedom of Religious Belief and Worship

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, which includes the freedom to teach, practice, worship, and observance.

Occupying Israel not only restricts access to Al-Aqsa Mosque every hour but also applies various pressures to those who worship there. Israel, which has been rapidly continuing its

²⁵ International Violations Monitoring Center, World Human Rights Report, 2019, p. 35.

²⁶ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/world/palestinian-students-continue-their-education-under-israeli-violations/1354829#> (Accessed: 29.07.2022)

²⁷ International Violations Monitoring Center, World Human Rights Report, 2020-2021, p. 68.

destructive efforts towards Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the religious centers for Muslims worldwide, not only digs tunnels beneath the mosque but also engages in provocative actions with military units around Al-Aqsa from time to time. As a result of these provocations, dozens of Palestinians have been detained. Israel's unwarranted and provocative attacks targeting a place of religious importance and even the worshipping congregation clearly demonstrate Israel's intolerance toward belief and worship. Israel deliberately obstructs Muslims' worship by allowing arbitrary "tourists" into Al-Aqsa Mosque. All these developments indicate a violation of the right to freedom of religion and belief.

Furthermore, some individuals are subjected to entry bans to Al-Aqsa Mosque for a specified period. These bans do not have justifiable reasons and restrict individuals' freedom of belief and worship.

7) Violations of the Right to Shelter (Demolitions and Displacement)

The policy of home demolitions has been a decades-long method of collective punishment and deterrence implemented by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian resistance fighters and their families

According to Article 17/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to own property, alone as well as in association with others." Article 17/2 states, "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."

This fundamental right is violated in various dimensions by Israel, forcing Palestinians to abandon their homes and be forcibly displaced from their lands. One of the methods employed by Israel to reduce the Muslim Palestinian population in the region is the confiscation of Palestinians' property rights. In this regard, among the most frequently used methods by Israel are creating difficulties for Palestinians in buying and selling homes, prohibiting the sale of homes among Palestinian Arabs, arbitrarily revoking residency and permits, confiscating Palestinians' inheritance rights, disqualifying individuals from inheritance rights if they do not reside in the inherited property, and demolishing homes owned by Palestinians. This leads to Palestinians becoming homeless and forced to migrate due to fear of attacks, resulting in an ongoing demographic shift in favor of Palestinians in the region

The policy of demolishing homes and establishing settlements has become one of the most significant injustices for Palestinians in the region since 1948. These demolitions are often arbitrary military demolitions, targeting homes of individuals or their families accused of various reasons as a form of punishment. Some demolitions are administrative, where Israel makes it difficult for Palestinians who want to build homes or structures to obtain licenses from municipalities. In cases where the building is demolished due to lacking a license, Israel

demands a substantial demolition fee from the homeowner and forces them to demolish their homes themselves if they cannot cover the costs.²⁸

As a result of military raids and demolition operations, nearly half of the displaced Palestinian population consists of children. Article 27 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the right to an adequate standard of living for children, aiming to ensure that this standard is sufficient for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development. The Convention also emphasizes the responsibility of State Parties to provide appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in fulfilling their child-rearing responsibilities. Israel's actions of leaving children and parents homeless, demolishing homes, and damaging water pipes blatantly violate both the letter and the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Article 18/2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child obliges State Parties to provide appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in fulfilling their child-rearing responsibilities. Forced displacement and subsequent loss of the ability to fulfill parental and legal guardian responsibilities violate this right.

Article 16/1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the right of children to privacy, family, and home, ensuring they are free from arbitrary or unlawful interference. Article 16/2 gives children the right to protection against such interference or attacks on their privacy. Demolitions separate children physically from their families without access to a legal system to contest such actions, affecting this right.

One of Israel's main policies is to occupy Palestinian lands and settle Jewish immigrants. Through deliberate migration movements carried out for many years on Palestinian territories, Israeli citizens have been placed in the region. The occupation of Palestinian State lands has never ceased since the date of occupation. By implementing this migration policy, Israel has violated the fundamental human right of property ownership

The exile life experienced by displaced Palestinian citizens, who were expelled from the region to make room for Jewish immigrants, is also considered a violation of human rights. The practice of deportation used by Israel to forcibly remove the Palestinian people from their land is one of the collective punishment methods imposed on the Palestinians.

According to research, 44% of young people aged 25 and under who were sent into exile experienced emotional problems, and children aged 6-12 experienced issues such as fear and nervousness. Among children aged 13-17, 47% experienced emotional problems such as panic, fear of darkness, and fear of being alone, along with sleep problems. The loss of a child's parent due to death or exile, resulting in a sense of deprivation, leads to feelings of insecurity and concerns.²⁹

²⁸ UHİM, p. 76.

²⁹ Köylü, A.g.e., p. 83.

8) Violation of the Right to Housing Immunity (Home Raids)

The right to housing immunity and the right to the protection of private life, which are recognized as universal safeguards for one of the social rights, have been violated by the Israeli administration for years.

The practice of Israeli military units conducting nighttime raids, arrests, and searches of Palestinian homes has been ongoing until today. This method is one of the collective punishment measures employed by Israel against the Palestinian people. Israeli soldiers have implemented raids on Palestinian homes during the night to disturb, humiliate, or punish them, especially when seeking to apprehend specific individuals. The siege of the house during these night raids, jumping over walls, banging on doors excessively and terrifyingly, or sometimes even blowing them up, has led to psychological disorders in the population, particularly among the youth.³⁰

According to research, 85% of young people's homes have been subjected to raids, and 40% of young people have experienced violence during these raids.³¹

In nighttime raids, children are arrested, blindfolded, and handcuffed, 90% have no explanation given to their parents about the reason for the raid or where the child will be taken into custody.³²

The report prepared by human rights organizations Yesh Din, Breaking The Silence, and Doctors for Human Rights reveals the military practice of occupying the homes of Palestinians in the West Bank and its consequences on the mental health of Palestinians.³³ In 88% of cases, soldiers ordered household members, including children, to gather in a supervised room. In 30% of cases, witnesses reported that household members were threatened with weapons, and in 25% of cases, the army used physical force or violence to enter the house. The report also indicates that 64% of Palestinian families whose statements were recorded experienced multiple invasions of their homes, and 88% of the invasions occurred at night without a court order or judicial oversight.

Furthermore, the report analyzes the impact of home invasions on the mental well-being of invaded Palestinian children and youth. The findings suggest that invaded homes lead to symptoms of hyperarousal and sleep disorders in children and youth, along with anxiety symptoms, increased dependence on parents, and aggressive behaviors.

9) Violation of the Right to Access Health/Treatment Facilities

Article 12/1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights states, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of

³⁰ Köylü, A.g.e., p. 83.

³¹ Palestinian Counseling Center.

³² Stein, Yael, *Minors in Jeopardy: Violation of the Rights of Palestinian Minors by Israeli Military Courts*, 2018, p. 7.

³³ https://www.phr.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Exposed_Life_HEB.pdf (Accessed: 21.07.2022)

the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health." Everyone has the right to treatment if they become ill, and patients' treatment rights cannot be denied.

Palestinian patients need permission from Israel to receive treatment. However, this permission is not always granted. Due to the inadequacy of healthcare services in Gaza under Israel's blockade, the Gazan population must obtain permission from Israel to travel to the West Bank or Israel for the treatment of life-threatening diseases. In 2021, Israel did not approve 38% of the treatment applications for Gazan children.³⁴

In January 2022, a 16-year-old cancer patient died in Gaza because permission for treatment was not granted. Similarly, in 2022, 19-month-old Fatma el-Masri died because Israeli authorities did not allow her to leave Gaza for treatment for five months.³⁵

10) Forced Migration and Refugee Status

According to Article 15/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to a nationality," and Article 15/2 states, "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

Since its establishment, Israel has made a significant distinction between Palestinian Arabs and Jewish immigrants based on race and religion. While conditions such as permanent residence and birth are required for Palestinians to acquire citizenship, Jewish immigrants have found the rules of the 1950 Law of Return sufficient. According to the law, "Every Jew has the right to immigrate to Israel, provided that they do not engage in any activity against the Jewish people or pose a danger to public health or the security of the state." The state provides special services for new Jewish immigrants in terms of employment, housing, and language learning. However, non-Jewish individuals who newly acquire Israeli citizenship do not receive these special services.

According to the records of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), 49.8% of Palestinians are in refugee status. Israel has established expulsion commissions to forcibly remove Palestinians from their land and resorted to violent methods such as terror, massacre, and attacks to settle Jews in their place.

At regular intervals, Israel subjects the settled population in the Palestinian region to air and ground attacks, leading to forced displacement. Not only does this violate the right to residence and personal security, but also the destruction and rendering unusable of homes and settlements where they own property, further infringing upon housing rights and personal security.

³⁴<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/world/palestinian-children-striving-to-survive-under-israeli-violence-and-rights-violations>.

³⁵<https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/al-mezan-holds-israel-responsible-death-19-month-old-patient> (Accessed: 20.07.2022)

11) Violation of the Right to Travel (Security-Related Closures)

The right to freedom of movement is one of the fundamental human rights protected by international agreements and treaties. According to Article 13/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state." Article 13/2 states, "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

Due to security fears at a paranoid level, Israelis prohibit Palestinians from entering Jerusalem, and if Jerusalemites leave, they make it either impossible or difficult for them to return. They actively obstruct the freedom of travel.

Thousands of Palestinian youth are forced to live in an area surrounded by walls by the occupying Israel. While Israeli settlers move freely in the occupied territories, Palestinians are confined to living in a walled area, with restrictions on moving from one place to another, significantly impacting unemployment rates in Palestinian territories.

12) Israeli Checkpoints and Barriers

Israeli occupation forces engage in various practices, such as prolonged waiting, body searches, forced removal of clothing, beatings, and humiliation, against Palestinians at checkpoints and barriers established between cities, towns, and villages. These barriers, one of the worst manifestations of human rights violations committed by the occupation administration in the occupied territories, unequivocally impact all aspects of Palestinians' lives. Despite challenging weather and health conditions, Palestinians are often subjected to long waits at Israeli military checkpoints. The exhaustive search points, particularly challenging for women, men, and children, cause significant distress.

The most severe consequence of this practice is the loss of lives by patients and the elderly who are often forced to wait for hours at checkpoints on their way to receive medical treatment.

Children, who frequently have to pass through checkpoints or occupied areas, experience constant distress, fear, and danger while going to and from school.

University students, facing difficulties traveling to educational institutions not close to their homes, often choose to abandon their studies or select only those departments conveniently located near their homes.

Research indicates that continuous passage through checkpoints and exposure to the practices of Israeli soldiers at these barriers have sociological and psychological effects on young people.

Closed roads and checkpoints make life and education difficult, imposing restrictions on people's freedom of movement. In addition to 108 permanent checkpoints, Israel reportedly established 2098 temporary checkpoints in 2022.³⁶

13) Prevention of Family Reunification - Disruption of Families

Since 2002, Israel has adopted a policy prohibiting Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza from gaining status through marriage in Israel or Jerusalem. This law prevents thousands of Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza from residing with their Palestinian spouses in Israel or Jerusalem, thus obstructing family reunification.

The Israeli state also prohibits Palestinian mothers from residing in Jerusalem with their husbands and children residing in the city, blatantly violating many international agreements by denying the right to live together for Palestinian families.

14) Land Confiscation

During the establishment of the State of Israel, three-quarters of Palestinian land was seized, confiscated, and expropriated from expelled and displaced Palestinians. After the 1967 War, Israel continued its policy of land confiscation and settlement, seizing large amounts of land in the West Bank and Gaza to establish settlements.

15) Curfews

While the imposition of curfews is considered a method of collective punishment, it particularly restricts the movements, activities, and expressions of young people residing in refugee camps with no other play areas than the streets.

During curfew enforcement, raids targeting the relatives of young people and the beating and humiliating behavior directed at them have been found to have negative psychological and behavioral effects on young people. Young people exposed to a long-term curfew experience mobility issues, increased violent behavior among siblings, disobedience, heightened fears of new situations and from Israeli soldiers. Additionally, many children exhibit psychological or emotional symptoms requiring intervention.³⁷

16) Collective Punishments

The term collective punishment is used to describe Israel's practice of punishing an entire family, neighborhood, or city collectively for the actions of one or more individuals

Collective punishments are prohibited according to Articles 33 and 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. According to Article 33, titled "Collective Penalties, Pillage, and Reprisals Prohibited," no protected person may be punished for an offense he or she did not personally

³⁶ Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Israeli Human Rights Violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (Weekly Update: June 23–29, 2022).

³⁷ Köylü, A.g.e., p. 84.

commit. The application of collective penalties, as well as other forms of intimidation and terror measures, is strictly prohibited.

According to Article 53 titled “Prohibition of Destruction of Property,” the destruction of movable and immovable property belonging to individuals, the state, public institutions and organizations, social institutions, or cooperatives is prohibited, except in cases where military operations make such destruction absolutely necessary.

Among these penalties are conducting raids on homes, sealing or demolishing houses, enforcing curfews, setting up roadblocks, confiscating personal property, uprooting trees, causing damage to agricultural areas and infrastructure, and closing trade, education, and cultural facilities.

GRAPHICS and CHARTS

**Graphic 1. CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN
(JANUARY-JUNE 2022)**

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO LIFE		2	4	3	5	2	16
INJURY	4	16	13	4	35	8	80
ARREST	1	69	5	3	38	1	117
DETENTION	30	6	8	6	147	7	204
VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO HOUSING IMMUNITY	10	10	5				25
VIOLATION OF OWNERSHIP AND HOUSING RIGHTS	14	60	15	2	127	85	303
VIOLATION OF EDUCATION RIGHTS (NUMBER OF SCHOOLS) ³⁸	1	2		3	1		7
VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO ENTER AL-AQSA MOSQUE			2				2
VIOLENCE	14	60	20	7	129	88	318
SEIZURE OF CORPSE			1	1			2
HOUSE ARREST			1				1
FINE			1				1
VIOLATION OF DEMONSTRATION RIGHTS (Civil Disobedience)	3	12		3	3		21

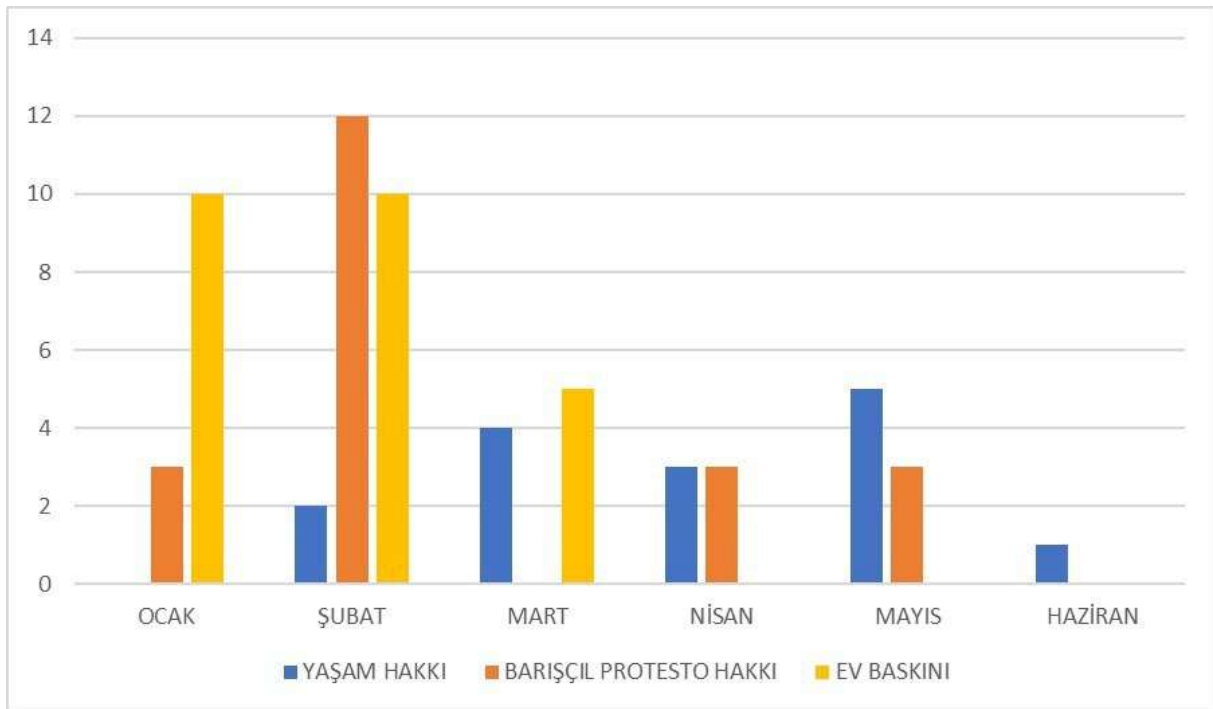
Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

**Graphic 2. CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN
(JULY-DECEMBER 2022)**

	JULY	AGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO LIFE	2	20	9	14	10	3	58
INJURY	26	55	12	26	26	15	160
DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY	47	2		1	38	35	123
DETENTION	17	4	9	5	4	3	42
VIOLATION OF RESIDENCE IMMUNITY	33	27	1	14	24	5	104
VIOLATION OF OWNERSHIP AND HOUSING RIGHTS	23	38	18	33	21	12	145
VIOLATION OF EDUCATION RIGHTS (NUMBER OF SCHOOLS)	6				6		12
VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO ENTER AL-AQSA MOSQUE				6		2	8
ARREST	1	1	3	22	1	10	38

Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

Graphic 3. CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN (JANUARY-JUNE 2022)



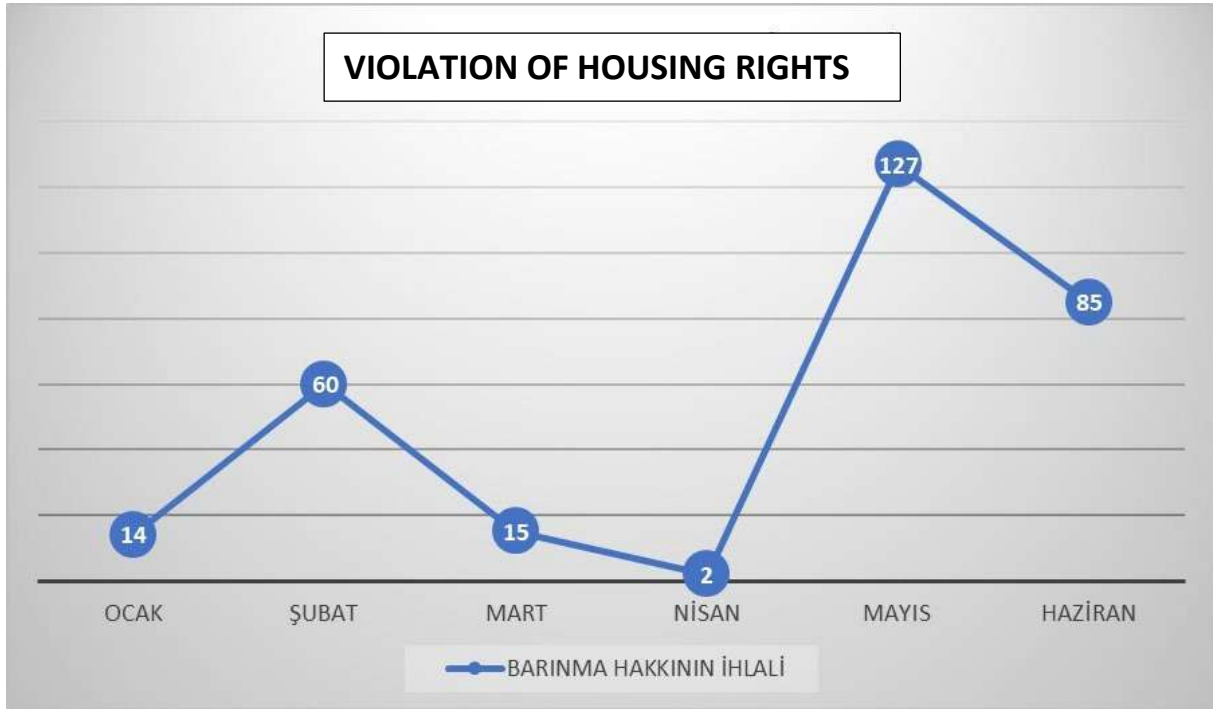
Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

Graphic 4. CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINE CHILDREN (JULY-DECEMBER 2022)



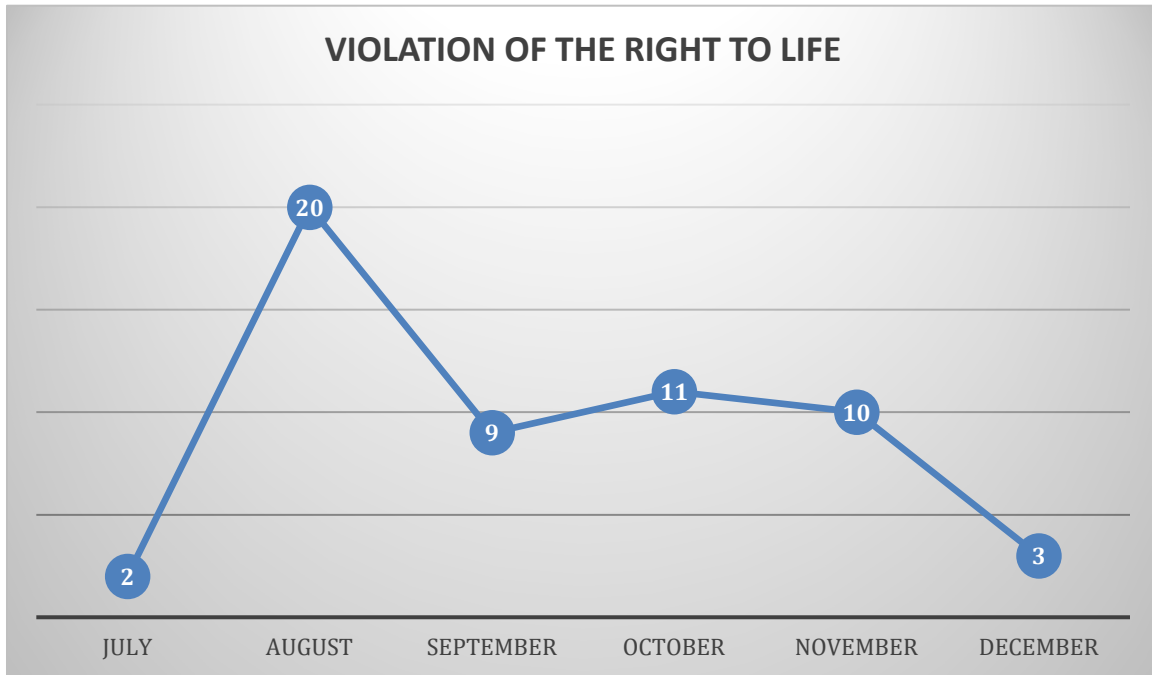
Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

Grafic 5. VIOLATION OF HOUSING RIGHTS FOR PALESTINIAN CHILDREN (JANUARY-JUNE 2022)



Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

Grafic 6. VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE FOR PALESTINIAN CHILDREN (JULY-DECEMBER 2022)



Source: Report on Violations of Children's Rights by the Legal Commission of the Jerusalem Council

JANUARY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

January 3, 2022

Three children named Nasim Zuhair Dmeiri (15), Ahmed (13), and Mahmoud 'Ez al-Deen Shobaki (15) were arrested by Israeli occupation forces in the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem, and Hadi Derbas (18) was detained on Jerusalem's Jaffa Street.

January 4, 2022

A child named Wasim Murad al-Rajabi (13) was arrested in the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem.

January 7, 2022

Children named Fo'ad Mansour (16), Ali Abu 'Eid (17), and Noor Ahmed al-'Alami (16) were arrested in Biddu neighborhood in Jerusalem. In the Aida Camp in Bethlehem, a child named Ahmed Waleed Shararah (17) was arrested.

January 9, 2022

A child named Amer Khaled Taqatqah (17) was arrested in Bethlehem.

January 13, 2022

While attempting to arrest, the foot of a child named Mohammed Marwan al-Faqih (15) was broken by Israeli occupation forces in Jerusalem. Another child named Yaman al-Hajjaj (16) was arrested in the Silwan neighborhood in Jerusalem.

January 16, 2022

A child named Azouz Sadeq Ghaith (12) was arrested in the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem after house raids.

January 17, 2022

Two children, Ibrahim Mahmoud Sweidan (16) and Laith Walid 'Odah (18), were arrested in Kalkilya city. In the Ras al-Amoud neighborhood of Jerusalem, Ward Ma'moun al-Ghoul and Saif Mohammed 'Aweis (17) were arrested after house raids. An attack by occupation forces occurred at Deir Nizam Highschool in Ramallah, causing serious damage to school desks and students' belongings. Not only was the right to education of children violated, but a teacher along with two children, Ramez Mohammed al-Tamimi (14) and Ahmed 'Abdel Ghani al-Tamimi (14), were also arrested.

January 20, 2022

In a joint statement by UNICEF, UNRWA, and OHCHR; the Occupying Israeli Government extended the detention of Amal Nakhleh until May 18, 2022, without any charges or trial. Amal, who was 17 when detained, has been held under administrative detention for over a

year. UN agencies called for the immediate release of the Palestinian child, who is seriously ill, detained in Occupied Israel.



January 21, 2022

A child named Mousa Osama Tawafsha (15) was arrested in Sinjil neighborhood of Ramallah after a house raid.

January 24, 2022

A child named Salah al-Deen Mohammed al-Hadra (13) was arrested in the Eltur neighborhood of Jerusalem after house raids. After a house raid in the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem, occupation forces arrested a father and his two sons. Ibrahim El-Zaghel (17) had been arbitrarily held in occupation prisons for ten months. Following a raid on his home by occupation forces on the day of his release, he, along with his brother Adam al-Joualni (16) and their father (53), were arrested. Occupying Israel employs not only physical violence but also such interventions to inflict psychological violence on Palestinian families.

January 25, 2022

In a raid on Beit Fajjar neighborhood in Bethlehem, a total of 5 people, including a 17-year-old child named Majed Mohammed Taqatqah, were arrested.

January 28, 2022

During protests in Kalkilya, two children were injured by rubber bullets fired by occupation forces.

January 29, 2022

In ongoing protests in Kalkilya, a child was injured by a rubber bullet fired by occupation forces.

January 31, 2022

Two brothers in the southern part of occupied East Jerusalem's Jabel Mukaber had to demolish their homes themselves, resulting in the loss of homes for 2 families, a total of 12 people (2 women, 8 children).

FEBRUARY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

February 1, 2022

Israeli occupation forces (IOF) closed the entrance of Fadi Abu-Shkhaydam's family apartment, destroyed the walls and the interior of the house. The demolition of Abu-Shkhaydam's home leaves a family of 5, including 4 children, homeless, illustrating that the occupying Israeli forces blatantly disregard the principle of personal responsibility for crimes and penalties, considered a fundamental legal principle.



February 3, 2022

During the raids in this week, 112 Palestinians, including 8 children and a woman, were arrested.

February 4, 2022

In an IOF attack on a peaceful protest in Beita, south of Nablus, 5 Palestinians, including 2 children and 2 journalists, were injured with live rounds or rubber bullets.

February 8, 2022

In the occupied West Bank, just like all the other structures, Ayn Samiye Elementary School which was constructed by Palestinian activists in the area where bedouins live, face the threat of destruction by the Israeli occupation forces. Israeli forces, using drones to monitor the region inhabited by Bedouins and where the school is, prevent the completion of the school's construction. The school, at risk of demolition, lacks basic infrastructure services such as water, electricity, also blackboards and landscaping. Although Ayn Samiye School initially started with 10 students, an additional 50 students are expected to begin attending soon. Occupying Israel is clearly obstructing the right to education for Palestinian children.



February 10, 2022

During the raids in this week, 50 Palestinians, including 3 children and a woman, were arrested, with most arrests taking place in East Jerusalem.

February 11, 2022

In the weekly protest against Israeli settlement activities in Qaddum village, Qalqiliya, 10 Palestinians, including a children and a health worker, were injured by plastic bullets from the attack of occupying Israeli forces. In Bita village near Nablus, during the suppression of a peaceful protest against the establishment of the "Evytar" settlement outpost, 3 Palestinians, including a woman journalist and a child, were injured by sound bombs.

Israeli occupation forces arrested 12 Palestinians, including 2 children, in the occupied West Bank.

February 13, 2022

While Israeli forces are stationed at the Silat Al-Harithiya village near Jenin, north of West Bank, an occupying Israeli sniper shot 16-year-old Muhammad Akram Ali Taher Ebu Salah in the eye with live ammunition at around 22 in the evening on February 13. Six people, including a child, were injured. Injured were transported to Ibn Sina Hospital in Jenin. It was reported that Muhammad died at around 1 a.m. on February 14, becoming the first Palestinian child martyred by occupying Israeli forces in 2022.



In the occupied East Jerusalem, 14-year-old Palestinian Ahmed Ukki was arrested on February 13 while watching a provocative demonstration by Israeli extremist settlers led by far-right member of Knesset, Itamar Ben-Gvir. He was accused of allegedly throwing stones at a police car and subsequently detained.



On February 13, a Palestinian in the Sour Baher village, southeastern part of East Jerusalem was forced to self-demolish a two-story house, resulting in the displacement of two families totaling 13 individuals including 9 children. In Beit, a construction site housing a family of 8, including 6 children, was demolished; its gate, 40 saplings and water well were destroyed following an IOF demolition order, violating the basic right to property.

February 14, 2022

In 2003, the Knesset (occupying Israeli Parliament) passed a law prohibiting family unification between Jerusalemites and those with occupying Israeli citizenship and their spouses from the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. This law remained in effect until July 2021. The family unification ban obstructs the population registration of children born in Jerusalem. Although there are children in Jerusalem who were born and raised there, they are not registered, and Israel considers their presence in the city illegal. The Israeli occupation failed to renew the family unification ban in parliament in July 2021 which had been passing each year, but Israeli far-right legislators are constantly striving for its passage.

On February 14, IOF surrounded the house of prisoner Mahmoud Ghaleb Jaradat (38) in Silat al-Harithiya village's eastern entrance in the northern West Bank, forcing villagers to evacuate. During the raid, IOF placed explosives on the second floor of Jaradat's two-story house at around 5:30 am on February 14, exploded his home destroying the area that housed Jaradat's wife and 3 children, rendering it completely uninhabitable. The first floor, where Jaradat's mother, brother Mehdi, and his wife and 3 children resided, became untenable.



According to local and security sources, occupying Israeli forces arrested ten Palestinians from various regions of the West Bank on the night of February 14. Among those detained was a 17-year-old youth from the northern town of Halhoul.

February 16, 2022

Israeli occupation forces extended the detention of Jerusalemite child Emir Burkan. The number of children in Israeli prisons is increasing every day.



IOF conducted 140 attacks on the West Bank, including occupied East Jerusalem. These attacks included raids and searches of civilians' homes and facilities, as well as the establishment of checkpoints. During the raids in this week 78 Palestinians, including 14 children were arrested.

February 17, 2022

Israeli forces arrested 15-year-old Palestinian boy Vesim Jihad Abu Zeri during a scuffle that broke out during the suppression of a peaceful protest in the occupied West Bank.

The Palestinian Ministry of Education reported that the Israeli authorities notified of the demolition of Ras et-Tin School in Ramallah, claiming it lacked proper permits. Ministry reported that the decision to destroy the school is considered one of the violations against educational institutions by Israeli occupation forces and that the schools in area C are targeted. According to the statement of Noura el-Ezheri, principle of Ras Et-Tin School, 50 students attend this school.

February 18, 2022

During the suppression of a peaceful protest by IOF in Bita village of Nablus, 7 Palestinians, including 4 children and a journalist, were injured by the excessive use of force with plastic bullets.

IOF shot 3 Palestinians, including a child, with plastic bullets during the suppression of weekly Kafr Qaddum protest in Qalqilya.

February 19, 2022

During the suppression of the Kafr Qaddoum weekly protest by IOF in Qalqilya, 5 Palestinians, including 2 children, were injured by plastic bullets.

In the Isawiya village, northeast of the occupied East Jerusalem, a Palestinian was forced to self-demolish a 40-square-meter house, resulting in the displacement of a family of 10, including 6 children and 2 women, due to the structure being allegedly unlicensed.

February 20, 2022

In Kafr Malik village northeast of Ramallah, a tent, a residential barracks, and an animal shelter were dismantled and confiscated under the pretext of construction in an archaeological area. As a result, a family of 6, including a woman and a girl, was left homeless.

A demolition notice was issued for a 255-square-meter house, accommodating 16 people, including 8 children.

February 22, 2022

Muhammad Rezeq Shehadeh Salah (14) was shot in his body and killed by Israeli occupation forces near the occupying Israel barrier in El-Khader village, south of Bethlehem, allegedly for throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at settler vehicles.



February 23, 2022

Four homes (agricultural rooms) were demolished in Yatta, east of Al-Khalil, displacing 4 families comprising 31 individuals, including 21 children and 5 women.

IOF carried out 187 attacks on the West Bank, including occupied East Jerusalem. These attacks included raids on civilian homes, shooting incidents, causing fear among civilians, and assaults on many. During the raids in this week (17-23 February), 116 Palestinians, including 14 children and a woman, were arrested.

February 25, 2022

On February 25, during IOF's suppression of peaceful protests in Qalqilya, Nablus, and Al-Khalil, 6 civilians, including a child and 2 journalists, were injured by plastic bullets.

February 27, 2022

In the village of Sinjil, east of Ramallah, a Palestinian woman and her baby were injured in an attack by settler vehicles. Additionally, settlers from the "Ma'ale Libouneh" settlement northeast of Ramallah damaged vehicles by throwing stones.

February 28, 2022

On February 28, a Palestinian civilian in Beit Hanina of occupied East Jerusalem, was forced to self-demolish his house, allegedly for unauthorized construction, resulting in the displacement of a family of 7, including a woman and 5 children.

Tensions erupted between Palestinian youth gathered at Damascus Gate and Israeli police, resulting in Israeli police using water cannons, tear gas, and plastic bullets, injuring 4 individuals. The Palestinian Red Crescent Jerusalem branch reported that among the injured was a disabled girl hit in the face by a sound bomb fired by Israeli police.

During the raids in this week, 114 Palestinians, including 30 children and a woman, were arrested.

MARCH 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

March 2, 2022

Iyad Abu Sneina from Jerusalem, who was detained by the occupying Israeli forces, has been released on bail and with a 60-day restraining order from the Bab al-Amud area

The Israeli occupying court decided to extend the detention period of the young Jerusalemite Muayyad Dahbour, who was taken into custody from his home at dawn on March 1st.



March 4, 2022

Three Palestinians, two of them children, were shot by Israeli occupying forces near a gate leading to the “Beit Hadassah” settlement outpost in Al-Khalil.

March 5, 2022

Two Palestinian youths were shot and wounded by an occupying Jewish settler in the center of Al-Khalil.

The Israeli occupying court sentenced Omar Sevyat, a young man from the Silwan neighborhood, to a six-month ban from the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

March 6, 2022

A 16-year-old boy named Yamen Nafez Jafal, who lived in the town of Abu Dis in East Jerusalem, was shot and killed by the Israeli occupying military.



March 7, 2022

Muhammad Selayime, a resident of Jerusalem who was sentenced to 25 years in prison after being shot with real bullets by Israeli occupying soldiers in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, entered his eighth year of imprisonment.

Firas Al-Jabrini, the lawyer of the Wadi Hilweh Information Center, reported that Israeli occupying forces detained two Jerusalemite children, Dawoud Hijazi (11) and Muhammad Sinokrot (9), and released them after hours of interrogation. Additionally, Israeli occupying forces assaulted and insulted two other Jerusalemite children, Hamad Hatar (14) and Muaz Uveywi (13), before detaining them.

During a raid in the village of Silat al-Harithiya, west of Jenin, eight Palestinians, including one child, were injured by gunfire from the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF).



March 8, 2022

The Israeli occupying court extended the detention of a young Jerusalemite, Sultan Mahran, living in the Silwan neighborhood south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, by one more week, prolonging the investigation.

Israeli Occupation Forces released another Jerusalemite youth from the same area, Sultan Sumrin, under a five-day house arrest condition.

Two young Jerusalemites, injured after being assaulted by Israeli soldiers, were brought to the Hadassah Hospital in the Issawiya neighborhood for treatment, handcuffed and blindfolded

March 9, 2022

The body of Omar Abu Asab, a Jerusalemite child who was killed by Israeli military forces in the Old City of Jerusalem and whose remains were withheld for three and a half months, was buried last night at the Bab al-Rahma Cemetery.

A Jerusalemite child, Ali Al-Kuneybiye, was brutally assaulted and detained by the occupying forces

March 14, 2022

Israeli occupying forces killed a 17-year-old youth named Nader Hashim Rayan in the Balata camp, east of Nablus.



March 16, 2022

The Israeli occupying court sentenced a Jerusalemite prisoner, Naim Ashayer, living in the Tur neighborhood in the occupied eastern part of Jerusalem, to 20 months in prison and a fine of 8,000 shekels.



Recently, Israeli occupying forces detained a 13-year-old Jerusalemite child named Muhammad Assam Marar during clashes that erupted between the towns of Beit Ijza and Beit Duqo, northwest of Jerusalem



March 18, 2022

During the suppression of the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest by IOF in northern Qalqilya, 8 civilians, including 4 children, were shot with plastic bullets.

March 19, 2022

During the suppression of the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest by IOF, 4 civilians, including 3 children, were injured with plastic bullets.

March 21, 2022

The Israeli Occupation Court released Jerusalemite Yazan Zuheir al-Rajabi, who has been held in prison for 8 months.

March 24, 2022

A child was seriously injured and three more people were arrested after being shot in the chest by IOF during a raid on the al-Dheisha refugee camp in Bethlehem.

March 25, 2022

19-month-old Fatma Jalal al-Masri, whose exit from Gaza for medical treatment was denied by Israeli authorities, passed away.

During the suppression of the Kafr Qaddum weekly protest by IOF in Qalqilya, 4 civilians, including a child, were directly injured with plastic bullets and tear gas canisters.

March 31, 2022

Israeli occupation forces shot and killed 16-year-old Sanad Mohammad Khalil Abu Atiya on March 31 by shooting him in the chest.



During clashes accompanying the entry of IOF into the Jenin refugee camp, two Palestinian civilians, including a child, were martyred, and 15 people, including three children, were injured.

APRIL 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

April 1, 2022

During the Kafr Qaddum protest in northern Qalqilya, three children were injured with rubber bullets.

April 5, 2022

International Palestinian Children's Day.

According to the latest report from the Palestinian Prisoners and Freed Prisoners Affairs Commission affiliated with the Palestinian government, Israeli occupation forces have detained approximately 50,000 Palestinian children under the age of 18 since 1967. The report indicates that, as of 2022, more than 200 Palestinian children have been arrested, and 160 children are still detained in Israeli occupation prisons.

Israeli occupation forces detained a young child in the Bab al-Amud area of Jerusalem.

April 6, 2022

Israeli occupation forces detained four children after the Tarawih prayer in the Bab al-Amud area of Jerusalem.

April 9, 2022

In the early hours of the morning, young Ahmad Es-Sa'di was martyred by Israeli occupation forces in Jenin, Palestine.



April 11, 2022

Israeli occupation forces martyred Muhammad Zakarana (17), a young man living in Jenin, in the early morning hours.



April 13, 2022

Israeli occupation forces martyred a young man named Ömer Ulyan in the town of Silvad, east of Ramallah.

Ahmad Manasra, a Jerusalemite child who was severely injured by Israeli occupation forces at the age of 13 in 2015, and later sentenced to 12 years in prison, appeared in court.



April 14, 2022

Sixteen-year-old child Qusay Muhammad Hamamra was martyred by occupation forces in the town of Husan, west of Bethlehem.

Israeli occupation forces detained 14-year-old Muhammad Taha in the Bab al-Amud district of Jerusalem.



April 15, 2022

During the clashes with the invaders in the Bab Al-Zawiya region in the center of Al-Khalili, one child was injured in the foot with rubber bullets and two children were injured with live bullets. During clashes near the military checkpoint north of Jenin, a Palestinian child was injured in the head with a rubber bullet.

After Israeli occupation forces targeted Jerusalemites at Al-Aqsa Mosque, a young child from Jerusalem was injured.

Young people from Jerusalem were beaten and detained by the occupying Israeli forces while they were praying in the Qibla Mosque in Al-Aqsa Mosque. Israeli occupation forces extended the detention period of approximately 400 detained youths until April 16, releasing those under 14 years old.



April 16, 2022

A young Palestinian who was grazing his sheep in the village of al-Maghir, northeast of the city of Ramallah, was attacked by invading Jewish settlers.

A child was shot in the foot by the occupation army during clashes at the entrance of the Al-Aroub refugee camp in the north of Al-Khalil.



April 17, 2022

A special-needs little girl was cornered at the Dome of the Rock by Jerusalemite female guardians when Jewish settlers, who are occupiers, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Occupation forces violently attacked a child and his father in Al-Aqsa Mosque.

47 years have passed since the Palestinian National Council declared April 17 as "#PalestinePrisonersDay" in 1974. While 4,450 Palestinians, including 160 children and 32 women, are in Israeli occupation prisons, 227 Palestinians have been martyred in Israeli occupation prisons.

April 18, 2022

Israeli occupation forces raided 14-year-old Palestinian child Muhammad Mistarihi's home in the Galilee region of occupied Palestine and arrested him.

April 21, 2022

Jerusalem children who took shelter in the Qibla Mosque to protect themselves from the oppression of the occupying Israeli forces were affected by intense tear gas.



April 22, 2022

Israeli occupation forces dropped tear gas canisters from drones onto Al-Aqsa Mosque. Hundreds of Palestinians, including women and children, were affected by tear gas bombs. Jerusalem Red Crescent reported that as a result of the attacks carried out by the occupying forces on the morning of April 22, 31 people were injured, 14 of whom were referred to the hospital. Among the injured are elderly individuals, children, healthcare workers, and journalists.

April 29, 2022

The cry of a child stranded in Al-Aqsa Mosque: "May our blood and lives be sacrificed for Al-Aqsa "

Israeli occupation forces, who raided Al-Aqsa Mosque in the morning, brutally beat women and children.



MAY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

May 7, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished the family home of Omar Ahmed Mohammed Yasin Jaradt in the village of Harithiya, west of Jenin. The right to property and the housing immunity of a child living in the house were violated. Mass punishment actions, which are prohibited under international law, were taken in this incident.



May 8, 2022

Israeli forces shot and martyred Motasem Mohammad Taleb Atallah, 17, with four live bullets on the grounds that he secretly entered the Tekoa occupation settlement near Bethlehem. This incident resulted in the violation of the fundamental human right to life for a Palestinian child, and a 17-year-old child was unjustly taken away from life.

Israeli occupation settlers stoned a bus carrying 15 players from the Azmout club, including four children, at the Beit Furik military checkpoint northeast of Nablus, causing material damage to the bus. In this incident, the policy of intimidation continued, with the commitment to the crimes of restricting the freedom of movement and damaging property against Palestinian children.



May 9, 2022

Three Palestinians, two of them children, were shot with live bullets during clashes accompanying the Israeli occupation forces' attack on Nablus to secure the Israeli settlers'

raids on Joseph's Tomb from the east. This incident violated the bodily integrity of Palestinian children and threatened their right to life.

May 10, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished the house of the Er-Recebi family in Silwan town. The building was home to 40 people from 5 families, including 19 children. In this incident, the right to immunity of the children living in the house was violated by carrying out mass punishment acts, which are prohibited under international law.



May 11, 2022

Israeli occupation forces martyred Thaer Khalil Mohammad Maslat, 16, in Al-Bireh city of occupied Ramallah, on the grounds that he threw stones at the soldiers, by shooting him with a live bullet hitting his chest from the left side shortly after leaving school. Another 17-year-old boy was shot in the leg. Soldiers also fired live bullets, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at many schoolchildren. In this incident, a child's right to life, which is a fundamental human right, was deprived, and other children's rights to life and bodily integrity were violated.



Israeli occupation forces demolished four houses in occupied East Jerusalem, forcing three families, including the Zeytun family, to destroy their own homes. A total of 21 people,

including ten children, were left homeless. Additionally, in Al-Khalil, they demolished nine residences, leaving a total of 39 people, including 22 children, homeless. These incidents involved resorting to collective punishment methods, which are prohibited under international law, depriving children of their right to shelter and violating the right to housing immunity.



May 13, 2022

Israeli occupation forces used 16-year-old Ahed Mohammad Rida Mereb as a human shield for about two hours of exchange of fire in front of an Israeli military vehicle in the Al Hadaf neighbourhood of Jenin. This incident directly intervened in the physical and psychological integrity of the child and his right to life.

Israeli occupation forces injured a child with plastic bullets during the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest in Qalqilya.



May 14, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished two homes, leaving a family of 5 members, including 3 children, homeless. In these incidents, resorting to mass punishment methods prohibited under international law deprived children of their right to shelter and violated the right to housing immunity.

May 15, 2022

Israeli occupation forces injured 3 children during an attack on the Jenin refugee camp. Two children were injured in clashes that erupted after the Israeli occupation forces

suppressed a protest organised to commemorate the Nakba near the Al Mahkama military checkpoint north of Al Bireh.

Israeli occupation forces demolished the homes of 5 families, where 10 children lived.

May 16, 2022

Israeli occupation forces arrested children participating in the funeral of a Palestinian martyr near the Old City of Jerusalem.

May 17, 2022

Israeli occupation forces attacked and arrested numerous individuals, including Jerusalemite children, with tear gas bombs at the Martyrs Cemetery.



May 18, 2022

It is known that Palestinian child detainee Ahmed Manasra suffered severe torture, memory loss, and consciousness, yet he continued to be held in solitary confinement by the occupiers.



May 19, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished the tents of two families in Kherbet al-Markaz, Al-Khalil, leaving 12 people, including 3 children, homeless.

May 20, 2022

Israeli forces martyred Amjad Waleed al Fayed, 17, by shooting him in the chest with about 11 live bullets after raiding Jenin Camp in the occupied West Bank.

In the same attack, another 18-year-old Palestinian was shot and seriously injured. Israeli occupation forces injured a child with plastic bullets during their suppression of the weekly protest in Qalqilya.

Two children were injured by live bullets in the central area of Al-Khalil during an attack by Israeli occupation forces.



May 22, 2022

Israeli occupation forces arrested Jerusalemite children on El-Wad Street near the Old City of Jerusalem.

A 15-year-old child was kidnapped for two hours, beaten, and severely injured in the head by Israeli settler militias near Esh Kosdeh, south of Nablus. The child was later taken to the hospital for treatment.



May 23, 2022

Israeli occupation forces shot a child in the thigh with live bullets during clashes near a military checkpoint at the entrance of Ras Karkar village, west of Ramallah, before detaining him. Israeli settler militias sprayed pepper gas at a Palestinian, his wife, and baby near the al-Mas'oudiyia checkpoint northwest of Nablus in their vehicles.

May 24, 2022

Israeli forces martyred 16-year-old Gheith Rafiq Yameen by shooting him in the head near Kabr Yousef, east of the occupied West Bank city of Nablus.



During clashes surrounding a house in Jenin besieged by Israeli occupation forces, a child was injured with live bullets.

May 25, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished a family home in Beit Safafa village, East Jerusalem, leaving two families, totalling 13 people, including 8 children, homeless. The Jerusalem Municipality issued a final demolition order for the building in Wadi Qaddum, Silwan, consisting of 12 residences. Seventy-four people, including 42 children, live in the building.

May 27, 2022

Israeli occupation forces injured a child with a bullet during an attack on Howara village in Nablus.

They also injured a child by shooting him during an attack on the al-Duheisha refugee camp in Bethlehem.

Live and plastic bullets injured a child during clashes at the entrance of the al-'Aroub refugee camp in Al-Khalil.

Israeli forces shot Zaid Mohammad Said Ghunaim, 14, in the occupied West Bank town of Al-Khader, southwest of Bethlehem, with three bullets in his chest and back while he was returning home, preventing him from receiving medical assistance. Zaid was the third child martyred by the occupying Israel within a week.



Israeli occupation forces injured a child with live ammunition during Zaid's funeral. They also injured a child with plastic bullets during the weekly peaceful protest of Palestinians in Qalqilya.

May 28, 2022

Israeli occupation forces violently attacked and subsequently arrested two Palestinian children during a flag rally in Jerusalem.

May 29, 2022

Israeli occupation forces injured 9 children with rubber bullets and stun grenades during clashes that broke out during the marches of Israeli settlers commemorating the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem.

May 30, 2022

Jewish settlers attacked a school in Urif Village, Nablus. A child was injured during the clashes. Jewish settler gangs attacked homes belonging to the Halisi family in Silwan.



May 31, 2022

Israeli occupation forces, following students and confiscating their school bags, committed an unjust act against Palestinians in the Ras al-Amud neighbourhood of East Jerusalem.



These unjust actions and attacks against Palestinians by Israeli forces clearly show child rights violations in all dimensions. In these attacks, Palestinian children's right to life has been taken away, their physical and mental integrity has been violated, their right to education was obstructed, their right to shelter was eliminated, and their freedom of movement and the right to peaceful protest was obstructed, they were subjected to physical and psychological violence, and unjust arrests restricted their freedom.

JUNE 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

June 2, 2022

Occupation forces resort to house arrest penalties to intimidate Jerusalemite children and inflict psychological violence. Nur Istiyah, a 15-year-old from Jerusalem, who has been sentenced to house arrest, shared her experiences with the Palestine News Agency.



Occupying Israeli soldiers martyred 17-year-old Odah Mohammad Sadaka in the al-Midya village in the west of the country.



June 6, 2022

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) stated that the planned demolition in the Wadi Qaddum neighborhood in Silwan, east of Jerusalem, would lead to the forced displacement of 42 children. This act constitutes a clear violation of Palestinians' property rights, a crime of forced displacement prohibited by international criminal law, and a crime of psychological violence against children.

Israeli police brutally beat Baha el Haddad and his children Firas, Kasım, and Kays in the El Sadiye neighborhood of Jerusalem before arresting them using inhumane methods.



June 8, 2022

Muaviye Alkam, who had been held in Israeli prisons since the age of 14, was released after six years.

June 10, 2022

Occupation forces added another violation of child rights by arresting a young child.



June 12, 2022

Occupying Israeli forces detained a young child in the Silwan village of Jerusalem during the night.

June 13, 2022

United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet stated that Israeli forces continued to kill and injure Palestinians, including children, in the occupied Palestinian territories in the first 6 months of 2022.

Underlining that under international human rights law, every case of death and serious injury caused by the occupying Israeli authorities must be investigated and properly held accountable, Bachelet said:

"The prevailing climate of impunity is fueling further violations and violence. The current chronically high level of killings and injuries of Palestinians, including children, by Israeli forces in the occupied Palestinian territories continued in the first six months of 2022."

Occupying Israeli forces brutally beat a defenseless Palestinian teenager in the city of Al-Khalil.

Israeli occupation forces detained a young child in Silwan town in Jerusalem during the night.

June 14, 2022

Occupying Israeli forces injured 66 Jerusalemites, including 6 with rubber bullets, in attacks against residents of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, at dawn. Dozens of people, including children and individuals with special needs, faced the risk of suffocation.



The occupying Israeli prison administration transferred Jerusalem prisoner Ahmed Manasra to the Ramle prison clinic due to his deteriorating mental health. Ahmed Manasra is in poor health due to the physical and psychological violence he suffered in Israeli prisons since he entered at the age of 13.

June 15, 2022

Rami Jamjoom, a resident of Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, was detained after being brutally attacked by Israeli forces.



Jewish settler gangs brutally beat Jerusalemite Vassam Da'na while taking him to an apartment building.



June 17, 2022

Despite the dozens of military checkpoints and pressure imposed by the occupying Israel, the travel freedom of the Palestinian child Ahmed et-Temimi, who set out from the city of Al-Khalil to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque, was restricted.



June 22, 2022

Lawyers for Jerusalemite detainee Ahmed Manasra stated that "The Israeli occupation court has classified Ahmad's case as terrorism offenses. This decision is legally and constitutionally wrong and a clear violation of the legal and constitutional foundations of the domestic and international legal system, especially the legal system regarding children."

The Israeli occupation administration violates not only international law but also its own law in its attitudes towards Palestinians.

June 24, 2022

Israeli forces decided to demolish a four-story building in Jerusalem, housing 80 people, including women, children, and the elderly.

June 25, 2022

Mohammed 'Abdullah Suliman (16), a child from the Silwad neighborhood in Ramallah, was martyred. Israel continues to attack the right to life of Palestinian children without hesitation.



June 28, 2022

An Israeli court rejected the release request of Ahmed Manasira, a juvenile detainee held in unfavorable health conditions. Israel continues its arbitrary arrests in violation of its own and international law.

Majd Ruwaydi, a 15-year-old Jerusalemite from Silwan town in Jerusalem, was brutally attacked by Israeli occupation forces who raided his house while he was sleeping. Israel violates the inviolability of Palestinians' homes by raiding their homes at any time, as well as psychological violence and attacks.



June 29, 2022

Israeli occupation forces prevented Jerusalem children from playing ball in Al-Aqsa Mosque and threatened to detain them during a raid by Jewish settlers.

June 30, 2022

Occupying Israeli forces detained a Jerusalemite couple in the early hours of the morning. Two children, still in need of breastfeeding, were left alone in the vehicle, crying out of fear. Disregarding international law, Israel continues its attacks, imposing severe interventions not only on children's right to life and physical well-being but also on their psychological well-being.

JULY 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

July 1, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) injured 5 children with plastic bullets while suppressing the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest in northern Qalqilya, claiming to quell the protest.

July 2, 2022

During clashes that followed the suppression of the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) in northern Qalqilya, 3 children were injured with plastic bullets.

July 3, 2022

On Sunday, July 3rd, Palestinian medical sources in Jenin reported that a young man had died due to serious injuries sustained a day earlier when Israeli occupying soldiers shot him in the town of Jaba, southwest of Jenin city in the northern West Bank. The sources stated that 17-year-old Palestinian Kamel Abdullah Alawna was shot twice, once in the abdomen, liver, and intestines, and once in his right elbow, while walking in an area where protests were taking place after Israeli forces invaded the town. Kamel underwent immediate surgery and remained in the Intensive Care Unit until his death. Kamel, a high school student who was scheduled to take a final exam on Monday, was born in 2004 and named after his brother, who was martyred by the Israeli army in 2003. His father is a former political prisoner who was imprisoned by Israel for several years. Israeli soldiers fired live ammunition, rubber-coated steel bullets, tear gas, and concussion grenades at the protesters and surrounding areas after occupying the town with several military jeeps.



Kamel Abdullah Alawna (martyred in 2023)



Kamel Alawna (martyred in 2003)

Again, Israeli occupying soldiers abducted six Palestinians, including children, from their homes in the towns of Silwad and Yabroud, east and northeast of Ramallah in the central West Bank.

The soldiers invaded Silwad, confiscated several military jeeps, and abducted five Palestinians before ransacking homes, among them Abbas Abdul-Hakim Hammad (35), Mohammad Mahmoud Hammad (19), Thalji Majdi Awwad (18), Mohammad Dirar Abu Hamed (17), and Samer Ali Hamad.

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) arrested two Palestinian children attempting to enter eastern Rafah. The children were later released.

July 4, 2022

In the early hours of the day, Israeli occupying soldiers invaded and occupied several areas in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, causing damage by searching and looting dozens of homes. They abducted at least twenty-five Palestinians, including a father and his son, as well as three young brothers, Abdul-Rahman, Mohammad, and Hamdan Hamed Wawi, during the operation.

In Jerusalem, soldiers invaded homes, caused damage, and abducted Karam al-Abeed, Khaled al-Baragheeti, and Ahmad al-Ajlouni.

In the northeastern town of al-Isawiya, soldiers abducted Salih Obeid, Mohammad Dari, and Mahmoud Dari from their homes.

In Ramallah, military vehicles occupied the town of Beit Sira to the west, leading to protests, and three young brothers, Abdul-Rahman, Mohammad, and Hamdan Hamed Wawi, were abducted from their homes.

Israeli forces raided the neighborhood of Jabel Mukaber in Jerusalem and arrested young Palestinians while wearing masks to cover their faces.



Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) demolished two houses; one in the Tam Qissa area south of Al-Khalil, under the pretext of unauthorized construction, leaving a family of 12, including 7

children, homeless. On the same day, IOF demolished a three-story building on a 400-square-meter plot in the village of As-Sawahira ash-Sharqiya in occupied East Jerusalem. During the demolition, IOF attacked the owner and his sons, arresting two of them, one of whom was a high school student who was supposed to take his final exam in the morning.

July 6, 2022

In Tulkarem in northwest West Bank, soldiers abducted four Palestinians from Nur Shams refugee camp, including Ahmed Samer Jaber (17), Khaled Jamal Jaber (22), Ibrahim Adnan Badaviyya (30), and Baha' Nureddin Shehada (22) from the Thannaba area.

On Wednesday, July 6, Israeli soldiers targeted numerous Palestinian homes with live ammunition during a military exercise in Masafer Yatta, south of the West Bank. In Silwan, Jerusalem, Israeli forces attacked young residents with gas bombs during a raid.

July 8, 2022

On July 8, 2022, clashes erupted after the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) suppressed the weekly Kafr Qaddoum protest in northern Qalqilya, resulting in the injury of 8 Palestinians, including a child, with plastic bullets.



Fuad al-Amour, the coordinator of the Protection and Stability Committees in Masafer Yatta and South Al-Khalil Hills, stated that soldiers targeted homes with live ammunition in the Khallet ad-Dabe' area of Masafer Yatta, causing damage to at least four homes. This incident raised concerns among many Palestinians, especially children. Al-Amour reported that the Israeli occupation army aimed to displace families and use the land for illegal colonial activities.

Earlier this year, the Israeli High Court rejected the appeal by Palestinians in Masafer Yatta after the Israeli occupation army designated the area as "real shooting training zones," confirming the continuing attempts to use the lands for military purposes.

July 11, 2022

On Monday morning, Israeli occupying soldiers surrounded homes in the town of Silwad, located in the central West Bank, east of Ramallah, and abducted two Palestinian brothers. Media sources reported that many military jeeps invaded Silwad before soldiers surrounded the house and used loudspeakers to demand the family's departure. Soldiers raided, searched,

looted, and caused damage to the homes before abducting Salem Mohammad Ajarma and his brother Sameh.

On Sunday, Israeli occupying soldiers abducted two Palestinians, including a young boy, from Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank. Media sources reported that Israeli soldiers invaded Doura town, south of Al-Khalil, searched homes, and abducted Palestinian Abed Walid Sweity. The Israeli soldiers handcuffed and blindfolded the Palestinian and took him to the Etzion military base and security center.

İşgalci askerler ayrıca 17 yaşındaki Qussai Mohammad Emad Shrouf'u El Halil'in batısındaki Nouba köyündeki İlhak Duvarı yakınında yürürken kaçırdılar. Tal Romanya, etrafındaki birçok kalıcı askeri barikat nedeniyle kapalı bir bölge olmaya devam ediyor ve yalnızca orada yaşadıklarını kanıtlayabilen Filistinlilerin geçmesine izin veriliyor.

Israeli soldiers also abducted Qussai Mohammad Emad Shrouf, 17, while he was walking near the Annexation Wall in the village of Nouba, west of Al-Khalil. Tal Rumeida remains a closed area due to many permanent military barriers, allowing only Palestinians who can prove they live there to pass through.

July 12, 2022

The Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates welcomed the statement issued on Tuesday, July 12, rejecting the classification of six Palestinian NGOs as terrorist organizations by nine European Union countries.

In October 2021, the Israeli occupation labeled six Palestinian civil society organizations as terrorist entities: the Prisoners of Zamir Protection Authority, the Al-Haq Law for Human Rights, the Bisan Research and Development Center, the International Movement to Defend Palestinian Children's Rights, the Agricultural Work Committees Union, and the Palestinian Women's Committees Union.

The Ministry considered the stance of nine countries, namely Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden, against Israel's attempts to silence Palestinian civil society as a positive step. It emphasized that this is evidence of Israel's commission of crimes and violations of international law.

The Ministry called on states and the international community not to be misled by Israeli classifications, decisions, and laws, stating that these serve as tools to reinforce Israel's apartheid regime and the oppression it imposes on the Palestinian people and institutions.

July 13, 2022

On Wednesday morning, Israeli occupying soldiers abducted three Palestinians, including two children, from the village of Fasayel, northeast of the northern West Bank city of Jericho.

The Palestinian Prisoners Society (PPS) office in Jericho stated that before the soldiers invaded and looted many homes belonging to the Shalalfa family, numerous military jeeps had occupied the village. PPS reported that the soldiers caused excessive damage to the occupied

homes, attacked many Palestinians, and caused panic among the residents by using military dogs after invading the homes.

The soldiers later abducted Haitham Kamal Shalalfa (23), Ahmad Kamal Shalalfa (17), and Aysar Mohammad Shalalfa (12).

July 15, 2022

On Friday, July 15, Israeli occupying soldiers injured many Palestinians in Beita and Beit Dajan, south and east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. Ahmad Jibril, Head of the Emergency Services Department at the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) office in Nablus, reported that soldiers shot two Palestinians in the head with gas canisters in Beita, leading to the death of 17 people due to tear gas inhalation. Jibril added that in Beit Dajan, soldiers caused injuries to at least eleven Palestinians due to tear gas inhalation.

Since May of last year, Palestinians have been organizing continuous marches on Sbeih Mountain in Beita and Beit Dajan in response to the establishment of an Israeli colonial outpost. During these protests, Israeli soldiers injured thousands of Palestinians, including children, and killed numerous individuals. The mountain, owned by Palestinians, holds significant strategic importance, especially if colonizers occupy it, as it could lead to the annexation of 20 acres of Palestinian land and the isolation of a vast area of Palestinian territory.



After the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) suppressed the weekly Kafr Qaddoum protest in northern Qalqilya, clashes erupted, resulting in the injury of 5 Palestinians, including 2 children, with plastic bullets.

July 16, 2022

On Saturday morning, Israeli occupying soldiers detained a Palestinian child near the Ibrahim Mosque in Al-Khalil, southern West Bank, at a military checkpoint. The soldiers also closed the road leading to a nearby town while conducting house searches. Media sources reported that soldiers detained 14-year-old Anwar Amer Burqan at a permanent military checkpoint near the Ibrahim Mosque in Al-Khalil. The soldiers reportedly interrogated the child alone for hours despite pleas from his family before releasing him.



July 19, 2022

Israeli occupation forces abducted four Palestinians, including a father and son from the town of al-Yamoun west of Jenin in the northern West Bank. Media sources reported that Israeli occupation soldiers invaded the town with several military jeeps before breaking into the house owned by Ahmad Amin Nawahda. They occupied the town and caused extensive damage during searches before abducting him. The sources added that Israeli forces raided and looted the house of Badea' Yaser Zeineddin, abducting his son Mujahid. The army also abducted Azmi Salah Ebu Hasan and his son Ahmed from their homes in the town.

Israeli occupation soldiers invaded and occupied various locations in the occupied West Bank, searched and looted dozens of houses, and abducted at least fourteen Palestinians, including fathers and sons.

In Tulkarem in the northern West Bank, Israeli occupation forces invaded the town of Zeita, searched houses, and abducted Ahmed Jaim and his 16-year-old son Omar.

Israeli soldiers invaded Kifl Hares town northwest of Salfit city in the central West Bank, occupying it with several military jeeps before conducting searches and abducting two young men, Samer Mahmoud Bouziyya and Qussai Tahseen.

In Bethlehem, southern occupied Jerusalem, Israeli occupation forces invaded Aida refugee camp north of Bethlehem, searched houses, and abducted Salih As'ad Faraj.

The Local Committee to Defend Al-Arakib reported that a large number of military and police vehicles invaded the village, demolishing shacks and barns. The committee added that despite ongoing Israeli violations, the villagers are determined to remain on their land and rebuild their community.

Israeli soldiers, using wood, tin, and plastic, demolished all makeshift huts and barns, displacing 22 families again.

July 20, 2022

On Wednesday morning, numerous Israeli military vehicles, including bulldozers, invaded the al-Jeeva area in Masafer Yatta, south of Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank, and demolished a house. Fuad al-Amour, the coordinator of the Protection and Steadfastness Committees,

stated that Israeli forces had surrounded and isolated the area before invading it. Israeli soldiers demolished the house of a member of the local al-Amour family just three months after issuing the demolition order. The soldiers attacked Palestinians before starting the demolition, forcing them to leave. Al-Amour stated, "Israel wants to expel Palestinians from their land, build the illegal Annexation Wall to isolate part of the Negev, and continue constructing illegal colonies on stolen Palestinian land."

July 21, 2022

On Thursday morning, Israeli occupation forces invaded several settlements in the Ramallah governorate in the central West Bank, conducted raids on homes, looted houses, and abducted seven Palestinians, injuring two youths.

Israeli forces occupied the city of el-Biereh near Ramallah after several military jeeps entered the town. Israeli forces conducted raids and searches before abducting Abdul-Basset Ma'tan, 42, and injuring two youths with live bullets.

Israeli forces fired live ammunition at two young men, causing injuries to their legs, and launched numerous tear gas and concussion grenades in the town of Deir Abu Mashal west of Ramallah before raiding and searching homes. They abducted 28-year-old Wa'el Mohammad Ata and 17-year-old Yousef Mohammad Ata before withdrawing from the town.

On Thursday night, Israeli occupation forces abducted two Palestinian youths in East Jerusalem. Witnesses reported that the soldiers stopped a car in the Wadi al-Jouz neighborhood east of the city, detained the driver and a passenger, and kidnapped two youths before leaving a child alone in the car.

July 22, 2022

On Friday night, numerous Israeli occupation forces invaded the Silwan town in occupied Jerusalem, injuring many Palestinians, including children, and abducting one Palestinian.

The Wadi Hilweh Information Center in Silwan reported that Israeli forces invaded the town with several military jeeps and police vehicles, occupying it before conducting raids and searches that caused extensive damage. The center added that Israeli forces used live ammunition, rubber-coated steel bullets, and tear gas against protesters, affecting many Palestinians, including children. Several Palestinians, including a baby, were seriously affected before receiving necessary treatment from the Palestinian Red Crescent Society health workers.



On the same day, five Palestinians, including two children, were injured with plastic bullets during clashes that erupted after Israeli forces suppressed the weekly peaceful protest in Kafr Qaddum near Qalqilya.

July 23, 2022

Israeli occupation forces attacked families in the town of Silvan early on Saturday. Approximately 90 people, including the elderly and children, were injured.



On Saturday, Israeli occupation forces injured five Palestinians, including a child, in Kufur Qaddum in the northeastern part of the occupied West Bank. Palestinians had organized a procession in the town before Israeli forces invaded and attacked them with rubber-coated steel bullets and tear gas. Medical sources reported that five Palestinians, including an 11-year-old child, were injured by rubber-coated steel bullets, and dozens suffered the effects of tear gas inhalation. The wounded were rushed to the Rafidia Governmental Hospital in Nablus for treatment.



July 24, 2022

On Sunday morning, Israeli occupation forces invaded the northern West Bank village of Azmut, east of Nablus, conducted raids and searches of homes, looted several houses, and abducted three Palestinians.

July 25, 2022

Monday, Israeli occupying forces demolished a Palestinian home and a tent near the town of Yatta, south of Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank. Rateb Jabour, the coordinator of the National and Popular Committees Against the Annexation Wall and Settlements, reported that Israeli soldiers carried out demolitions targeting three houses and a tin-roofed room in the village of Um Qessa, destroying a home where a family of 12, including eight children, resided. Jabour added that the Israeli forces also invaded the village of el-Boweib east of Yatta, seized and demolished a residential tent belonging to Mohammad Hasan Daoud.

Israeli occupying forces invaded Birin village, south of Al-Khalil, demolishing a house, retaining walls, and an agricultural pool. Palestinians in the region face severe Israeli violations, including the destruction of homes, deprivation of construction rights, forced displacement, and denial of basic services like water and electricity, with the aim of replacing them with illegal settlers.

All Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem and its surroundings, are illegal according to various United Nations and Security Council resolutions, as well as international law, specifically the Fourth Geneva Convention. Furthermore, these settlements constitute a war crime under international law.

Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention states, "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." It also prohibits "individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations" of protected persons from occupied territories.



Israeli occupying forces also abducted at least eight Palestinians from their homes in various areas of the West Bank. In Tulkarem in the northern West Bank, they occupied the Nur Shams refugee camp and conducted searches before kidnapping 24-year-old Ibrahim Muhammad Sheikh Yusuf and 18-year-old Daoud Nasser Khatib.

Additionally, Israeli forces invaded the village of Deir Abu Mashal northwest of Ramallah, searched homes, and abducted 16-year-old Naji Zoheir al-Hindi.

July 26, 2022

As part of the collective punishment policy targeting families of Palestinians accused of attacking Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) or settlers, IOF demolished the family homes of two Palestinian prisoners in Salfit, West Bank. Conflicts erupted between Palestinians and IOF during the demolitions, resulting in four Palestinians being injured.

According to investigations conducted by the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), on July 25, 2022, around 22:30, IOF raided the village of Qarawet Bani Hassan in the west of Salfit with vehicles, trucks, and demolition equipment. IOF surrounded the family homes of prisoners Yousif Samih 'Asi and Yehia Mohammed Mer'ie, forcing the residents to evacuate.

Around 00:10 on July 26, IOF bulldozers demolished the two-story house of the family of prisoner Samih 'Asi, including his wife and five children, continuing until 03:00. Simultaneously, IOF placed explosives in the house of prisoner Yehia Mer'ie, which housed a family of ten, and detonated them in two stages at 07:30 and 08:00. Conflicts erupted during the raids, and IOF fired live and plastic bullets, injuring four Palestinians. Mohammed 'Awad Mer'ie, Yehia's father, reported to PCHR's field worker:

"Israeli forces suddenly raided our house, and within 2 minutes, they told us to evacuate because they would blow it up. I asked them to give us some time because evacuating is not easy for us due to our children, elderly, and medications. We were not given enough time, and we could only take my 86-year-old father out, along with his medicine. As he couldn't move, we could barely get him out. Meanwhile, they pointed to the house and turned it into rubble."

The policy of house demolition adopted by IOF, recognized by Israeli courts, falls under the crime of collective punishment, violating Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits collective penalties and measures of intimidation or terrorism.

Local activist Rateb al-Jabour reported that Israeli forces demolished a Palestinian home in the Umm Qassa community of Masafer Yatta in the South Al-Khalil Hills, displacing ten people, and also occupied a residential tent belonging to a resident in Khirbet al-Buweib east of Yatta.

He added that Israeli occupation forces also invaded another residence tent belonging to a civilian in Khirbet al-Buweib, east of the city of Yatta. Emphasizing the accelerated demolitions of Palestinian homes and structures in communities south of Al-Khalil by Israeli occupying forces, he pointed out that they hindered residents' access to electricity and water, displacing them to make way for colonial settlement expansion in the region.



July 27, 2022

On the evening of Wednesday, July 27, Israeli occupying forces abducted two Palestinians, including a young boy, in Bethlehem and Nablus in the occupied West Bank. According to media sources, Israeli soldiers invaded Beit Fajjar town in the south of Bethlehem, where they abducted 16-year-old Halil Kifah Thawabta as he was walking near the western entrance of the town.



On Wednesday, Israeli forces invaded the city of Jericho in northeastern West Bank, demolishing a Palestinian home and uprooting trees. Media sources reported that numerous military vehicles, including a bulldozer, occupied the Sama Jericho area in the city, demolishing a 120-square-meter house owned by Rida Zilbani. The sources added that the soldiers uprooted several trees near the demolished house before withdrawing from the city. The demolished house is located near the Palestinian State Institutions Complex in the Jericho governorate.



On Wednesday morning, Israeli forces invaded the village of Abu Shkheidim northwest of Ramallah in the central West Bank, searching homes, and abducted 17-year-old Muhammed Samer el-Abed.

In Bethlehem's southern region, several Israeli military jeeps invaded the town of Beit Fajjar, abducting three children, Bilal Ayyash Thawabta (14), Ahmad Luay Thawabta (15), and Yousef Mohammad al-Issa (14).

July 28, 2022

On Wednesday evening, Israeli occupying forces invaded the home of a Palestinian in the southern area of Al-Khalil in the occupied West Bank. Before seizing two cars and carpentry equipment and attacking the family without abducting anyone, they occupied the house. Media sources reported that a large number of Israeli occupying forces invaded the area, raiding and looting several houses belonging to the local Abu Turk family before the incident. The occupying Israeli soldiers seized 37-year-old Maher Daoud Abu Turk and his family after detaining them in their home for more than four hours. During the invasion, the Israeli soldiers attacked the family, including women and children, injuring several people, including Nur Abu Turk, whose shoulder was dislocated. The occupying soldiers also seized two cars belonging to Maher and looted his workshop, causing significant damage.

On the night of July 28th, Israeli occupying forces fired live ammunition at a Palestinian car near the Huwwara military checkpoint south of the city of Nablus in the northern West Bank, injuring three youths, one of them seriously. According to media sources, Palestinian health officials stated that the Israeli soldiers shot the youths in their legs with live ammunition

before taking them to a hospital in Nablus. Additionally, the Israeli soldiers seriously injured a third Palestinian by shooting him in the neck before taking him to an Israeli hospital.

Israeli occupying forces caused numerous Palestinians to be affected by tear gas during a procession at the northern entrance of Bethlehem.

In the El Jalazone refugee camp north of Ramallah, Israeli occupying forces shot a Palestinian child in the leg.

Israeli occupying forces also caused the exposure of many people to tear gas by shooting at least one Palestinian with live ammunition and another youth with rubber-coated steel bullets.

July 29, 2022

On Friday, the Palestinian Ministry of Health confirmed that a 16-year-old Palestinian youth was martyred by Israeli gunfire in the village of el-Mughayyir northeast of Ramallah in the central West Bank, and many others were injured. The Ministry stated that 16-year-old Amjad Nash'at Abu Alia was shot in the chest before being taken to a hospital in Ramallah, where he succumbed to his serious injuries. While it is a known fact that Amjad was martyred by Israeli gunfire, the uncertainty remains about whether he was martyred by the fire of the Israeli army or a paramilitary colonizer, as both are accused of firing live bullets at Palestinians. According to some reports, Abu Alia was shot by a paramilitary colonizer after a peaceful march started from the village center. The head of the El-Mughayyir Village Council told Middle East Eye that Amjad was shot by colonizers, not Israeli soldiers. The bullet that martyred Amjad hit the upper part of his body, indicating its lethality. Meanwhile, according to journalist Hadi Sabarneh at the scene, both Israeli soldiers and paramilitary colonizers, including a settler with an M-16 rifle, came to the protest area before the young man fell. "He said, 'Israeli soldiers and colonizers were firing at Palestinian protesters throwing stones before the young boy fell to the ground.'"





Before Israeli occupying forces and colonizers opened fire on them, Palestinians marched to their lands in the village, protesting ongoing violations and illegal annexation attempts by colonizers. Palestinian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Shtayyeh condemned the killing of the child and called on the international community to act, especially to stop the crimes committed by Israeli occupying forces, which go unpunished due to lack of accountability. He added that the Israeli occupying army remains unpunished, particularly due to the lack of accountability, which encourages it to commit more crimes and violations.

Israeli Education Minister Sasha Biton announced the revocation of permits for six schools in occupied Jerusalem, alleging that they taught Palestinian curriculum and engaged in "inciting" rhetoric against the occupying Israeli authorities. These six schools, facing the threat of closure, have more than 2,000 students from Jerusalem and are among the oldest and most established schools in the city. They will be closed if they reject the curriculum demanded by the occupying Israeli authorities. They can continue their education if the curriculum aligns with the occupiers' demands.

July 30, 2022

Emced Abu Asab, the head of the Committee of Detainees' Families, reported that Israeli forces intervened in celebrations by successful Jerusalemite youths who passed the university entrance exam today, arresting 14 young people.

July 31, 2022

On Sunday, Israeli occupying forces abducted five Palestinians, including a child and his siblings, from their homes in Bethlehem and Jerusalem in the occupied West Bank.

Several military jeeps invaded and searched homes in the southern town of Beit Fajjar near Bethlehem, abducting three Palestinians, one of them a child. Media sources reported that the Israeli occupying forces abducted 19-year-old Qussai Nael Taqatqa, 19-year-old Issa Luay Thawabta, and 14-year-old Ammar Mahmoud Thawabta.

AUGUST 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

August 1, 2022



Israeli Occupation Forces raided the Jenin refugee camp in the north of the occupied West Bank, martyred a child, injured a teenager and kidnapped two Palestinians. In the incident, 17-year-old Dirar Riyad Saleh al-Kafrini was martyred by the Israeli soldiers. The Palestinian Ministry of Health confirmed that soldiers shot Dirar in the shoulder with an expanding bullet before medics took him to Jenin public hospital. The Ministry of Health stated that the expanding bullet caused serious internal injuries and severe bleeding, including multiple organ damage, killing Dirar instantly. In the incident, a person's right to protection of bodily integrity was violated and the crime of deprivation of liberty was committed against another person. A child's right to life, which is the most basic human right, was violated and the crime of murder was committed by torturing him with a monstrous feeling.

On the same day, a child was injured when a pepper gas canister hit his head during the clashes that broke out when the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 160 square meter livable house in the village of Kafr ad-Dik, west of Salfit. The right to property and the right to housing have been violated, and the right to bodily integrity was also infringed upon.

August 2, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 1-storey house of 140 square meters in Sebastia village of Nablus with an illegal structure, leaving a family of 8 people, including 6 children, homeless. The right to property and the right to housing, one of the most fundamental human rights, have been violated.

August 3, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) issued instructions to stop construction work at the Khelet al-Dabi' school in the al-Tawana and Sha'b al-Baten villages of Al-Khalil, to remove the electricity grid and to demolish a classroom. The right to education has been violated.

August 4, 2022

At the beginning of August, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) destroyed 7 houses and a residential tent, leaving 8 families with 44 people, including 16 children and 8 women, homeless. The right to property and the right to housing have been violated.

August 5, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) launched an attack on the Gaza Strip, carrying out air strikes and artillery bombardment on homes and military sites. 11 Palestinians were martyred and 48 people, including 9 children and 4 women, were injured. The rights to life and bodily integrity of numerous children have been violated.



5-year-old Ala' Abdullah Qaddoum was one of the eleven Palestinians martyred in the missile barrage fired by Israel into Gaza on the afternoon of August 5. She was martyred by a missile fired into her house by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF). The right to life has been violated.



August 6, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) continued their offensive assault in the Gaza Strip for two consecutive days, heavily hitting homes, agricultural lands and military sites. As a result, 12 Palestinians, a woman with her mother and a child were martyred, and dozens were injured. Nour al-Deen Hussein al-Zuwaidi (18), who was martyred in an airstrike carried out by IOF near her home in northeastern Beit Hanoun, was one of them.

In addition, 7 Palestinians, including 1 child and 2 women, were martyred as a result of the IOF warplanes firing 6 missiles at a 3-storey house in the Rafah refugee camp, without prior notice to its residents, and destroying it along with 7 neighboring houses. 35 people, including

18 children and 12 women, were killed, civilians were injured. The rights to life and protection of bodily integrity were violated.

Israeli Occupation Forces announced that they targeted the Commander of the Jerusalem Brigades in the south of the Gaza Strip, Khalid Said Mansur, and his body was removed from under the rubble along with his 2 friends. Meanwhile, the only remaining casualties were civilians living in neighboring houses: Muhammad Eyad Hassounah (14), Ismail Abdul-Hameed Mohammad Salama/Dweik (30) and his mother Hana'a Ismail Ali Dweik (50), and Alaa' Saleh Abdul Mohsen Al-Mallahi (30) were martyred. Their right to life was violated.



Palestinians search through the rubble of a building. [Said Khatib/AFP]

9-year-old Hazem Mohammad Salem was martyred when the Israeli army fired missiles targeting houses in Jabaliya, in the north of the Gaza Strip.



11-year-old Ahmad Mohammad Nairab was martyred when the Israeli army fired missiles targeting houses in Jabaliya, in the north of the Gaza Strip.



5-year-old Momen Mohammad Nairab was martyred when the IOF army fired missiles targeting houses in Jabaliya, north of the Gaza Strip. His 11-year-old brother Ahmed was also martyred in the same attack.



The Palestinian Ministry of Health announced that the number of Palestinians martyred by Israeli missiles and artillery shells in the Gaza Strip since the bombings that started on Friday, August 5, reached 24, including 6 children, while the number of injured Palestinians, including many women and children, reached 203. Their rights to life and bodily integrity were violated.

14-year-old Mohammad Eyad Hassouna was killed when Israeli drones fired missiles at houses in Rafah, south of the Gaza Strip. 45 Palestinians, including children, were injured in the attack. On the same day, the rights to life and bodily integrity of numerous children have been violated.



17-year-old Ahmed Walid al-Farram was martyred when the occupying Israeli army fired missiles targeting houses in Jabaliya, north of the Gaza Strip.



A Palestinian child stands behind a shattered window inside a building damaged by Israeli air attacks. [Said Khattib/AFP]

Photos: Children killed as Israel bombards Gaza | Israel-Palestine conflict News | Al Jazeera

The occupying Israeli army fired a missile at a five- storey building near the Shifa Medical Center in southwestern Gaza, destroying it and causing damage to several houses in the surrounding area. Property and housing rights were violated.



A fireball erupts as a result of an Israeli air strike on a building in Gaza City [Ashraf Amra/AFP]

Further, warplanes of the IOF hit 3 more multi-storey houses; One of them completely destroyed the houses in Khan Younis and the other 2 in Gaza, leaving dozens of people, including children and women, homeless.

It is worth noting that as the occupying Israeli attack continues for the second day, the number of houses and buildings targeted by the army has reached 650. This means violation of the property and housing rights of a large number of people and children.



Palestinians salvage belongings from the rubble of their home, destroyed by Israeli air attacks in Gaza City. [Mahmud Hams/AFP]

In addition, a ten-year-old child and a 23-year-old young man were seriously injured when the occupying Israeli army fired missiles at residential areas in the town of Abasan al-Kabeera, east of Khan Younis in the south of the Gaza Strip. Their right to protection of their bodily integrity was violated.

August 7, 2022

In the air strikes carried out by Israeli Occupation Forces just a few hours before the ceasefire was declared on August 7, 4 Palestinian civilians were martyred in the center of Gaza city and others were injured in various ways. Their rights to life and protection of their bodily integrity were violated.

Here are the names and faces of 16 children aged 18 and under who lost their lives in occupying Israeli air strikes in three days:



Source: Palestinian Ministry of Health, Pal Shaheed, Defense for Children International - Palestine | Aug 9, 2022



On the same day, IOF warplanes fired 2 missiles at a house in Tannour neighborhood, Refah City, completely destroying the house, leaving a family of 5 homeless. No casualties were reported.

August 8, 2022

10-year-old Hanin Abu Qayda was martyred due to serious wounds she received on August 6, after the occupying Israeli army bombed the village of Um an-Nasr in Beit Hanoun, in the north of the Gaza Strip. The right to life was violated.

The Palestinian Ministry of Health reported that Hanin was seriously injured when the occupying Israeli army fired a missile at a civilian vehicle, killing her grandmother Na'ama Mohammad Abu Qayda (62) and wounding seven members of the family. The family was

preparing for the wedding of one of Hanin's uncles and the army was advancing towards the groom's house when a missile was fired at their car in the Um an-Nasr area of Beit Hanoun.

Hanin suffered serious injuries, including the main artery in her leg, and could not be saved despite all efforts to save her life as a result of various complications. Their deaths brought the number of Palestinians martyred by Israeli missiles and artillery shells in the three-day offensive on Gaza (August 5-6-7) to 46, including one elderly person, three women and fifteen children.



Also, the IOF destroyed an 80 square meter house in the village of Bayrouq, south of Al-Khalil, leaving a family of 7 people, including children, homeless. The right to property and the right to housing have been violated.

As part of the policy of collective punishment against the families of Palestinians accused of attacking IOF or settlers, on August 8, 2022, IOF demolished 2 family homes of 2 Palestinian prisoners in occupying Israeli prisons in Jenin, West Bank. The first was a 3-storey house built on 600 m², where a family of 6 lived, and the second was a 240 m² house, accommodating a family of 7 people, including 3 children. Their property and housing rights were violated.

August 9, 2022

In the West Bank, 4 Palestinians, including 2 children, were martyred, and 59 people, including 13 children and a woman, were injured. Dozens of people also suffocated due to inhalation of tear gas. The events were as follows:

On August 9, 2022, the Israeli Occupation Forces martyred 3 Palestinians, including a child, and injured 40 people during their raid on the Old City of Nablus, under the control of the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank.

16-year-old Hussein Gamal Taha was martyred by Israeli soldiers who launched a major attack on Nablus in the north of the occupied West Bank.



In the evening, the IOF martyred Mo'men Yassin Jaber (16) and seriously injured 7 people, including 3 children, in a clash with Palestinians at a military checkpoint at the entrance of Al-Shuhada street in the Al-Khalil, south of the West Bank. Their rights to life and protection of their bodily integrity were violated.

16-year-old Mo'men Yassin Jaber was martyred by Israeli soldiers in the Al-Khalil region, within the borders of the occupied West Bank. Medical sources said that during the protests in the Shuhada Street area of Al-Khalil city centre, the soldier attacked Mo'men with an expanding bullet, killing him instantly and causing serious damage to his organs. The right to life was violated by inflicting torture.



The dead and injured were victims of the excessive use of force that accompanied IOF raids on Palestinian cities and villages and the suppression of peaceful protests by Palestinian civilians.

Further, during clashes with IOF in the al-Tour neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem, a Palestinian was hit with a rubber bullet and 3 people, including a child, were arrested. A child was injured with a live bullet during a clash with the IOF at the entrance of Beit Ummar village in the north of Al-Khalil. Their right to protection of their bodily integrity was violated.

August 10, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces destroyed a settlement tent and an animal barn in the al-'Oja village of Ariha, leaving a family of 6 people, including 4 children, homeless. Their property, housing and economic rights were violated.

Additionally, the Israeli Occupation Forces forced a Palestinian to self-demolish his 50 square meter house in the occupied East Jerusalem Beit-Hanina village, leaving a family of 6, including 4 children, homeless. Housing, property and freedom of will were violated, and psychological violence was committed.

August 11, 2022

10-year-old Layan Musleh Sha'er was martyred due to serious wounds she received in Israel's latest attack on the Gaza Strip. Members of her family were also injured; They were coincidentally passing by a military zone when the IOF shot her in the al-Namsawi neighborhood in Khan Younis. Al-Makassed Hospital in occupied Jerusalem in the West Bank said the girl suffered shrapnel wounds to her head after being transferred from Gaza, causing serious damage to her brain. Layan was clinically dead on arrival at the hospital and remained on a breathing machine after surgeons tried to save her life until she succumbed to her serious injuries. Her right to life was violated.



A 15-year-old boy was shot with a live bullet in his right knee after the IOF opened fire on him during clashes in the Bab al-Zaviya region in the center of Al-Khalil. The right to protection of bodily integrity was violated.

IOF notified a family of 6 people, including 4 children, in the city of Dura, south of Al-Khalil, for demolishing a 300 square meter house from their bar under the pretext of unlicensed construction. The right to property and housing was interfered with.

12 August 2022

7 Palestinians, including 2 children, were shot with rubber bullets in clashes that broke out after IOF suppressed the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest in northern Qalqilya. The right to protection of life and bodily integrity was interfered with.

15 August 2022

Palestinian children, who are psychologically affected by the Israeli attack on Gaza, participate in various therapeutic activities.



16 August 2022



Occupying Israel's Bi'r Seb'a Central Court decided to extend the isolation sentence of Ahmet Manasra for another 6 months.

August 17, 2022

After the Israeli Occupation Forces at the Damascus Gate detained two children yesterday, they subjected another young man to violence today. Children who were subjected to the violation of bodily integrity were unjustly detained. Their freedoms have been restricted.

August 19, 2022



Palestinian girl Rahaf and her brother Mohammed were injured in the Israeli bombardment of Gaza. They were brought to Turkey for treatment.

August 24, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces left the Abu Rumuz family, living in the Silvan town south of the Masjid al-Aqsa, and Ibrahim, who was born 10 days ago, homeless.

August 25, 2022



Dozens of people, including three-year-old Majd Abu Sinine and one-year-old Lin Abu Sinine, were in danger of drowning in the attacks carried out by the Israeli Occupation Forces against Jerusalemites in the town of Silvan, south of the Masjid al-Aqsa, at dawn today.

August 30, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces detained 2 Palestinian children at the western entrance of the Silvad town of Ramallah.

August 31, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces brutally beat young Jerusalemite Ahmed al-Tavil.



SEPTEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

September 6, 2022

Occupation forces detained 14-year-old Palestinian child Abdullah Raid El-Hetavi in the Ram neighborhood of Jerusalem. With this action, Israel violated the internationally protected rights of children, including the right to life, physical and mental integrity, freedom of movement and travel.



September 8, 2022

The Palestinian Ministry of Health announced that the Palestinian youth killed by occupation forces on Thursday morning, September 8, at the Beit El military checkpoint at the entrance of Beitin village, east of Ramallah in the central part of the West Bank, was 17-year-old Haysam Mubarak. With this act, the right to life of Haysam Mubarak has been violated.



September 12, 2022

According to a report published today (September 17, Saturday) by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the occupying administration left 29

Palestinians homeless, including 10 children, due to demolitions between August 30 and September 12. The report also stated that an additional 140 people were negatively affected by the demolitions. OCHA revealed that on September 6, the occupying forces "revengefully" demolished an apartment in a multi-story building in Jenin, which belonged to the family of martyr Raad Hazim and was alleged to be the place where three Jewish settlers were killed in April. The report mentioned that the bombs placed during the demolition of the Hazim family's house caused damage to two more houses where 12 people, including 8 children, lived.

The Committee for the Affairs of Prisoners and Freed Persons exposed evidence and eyewitness testimonies to the public, revealing the inhumane treatment, physical assault, and harassment by Israeli occupation forces when capturing four Palestinian children. In a press statement today (September 12th, Monday), the committee stated that Israeli forces apply excessive violence against Palestinian detainees, raid their homes in the late hours of the night, and directly attack and harass them and their family members during the arrest. The statement described an incident in which the Israeli forces violently assaulted 16-year-old Izzuddin Huzeymiye, who is not yet in adolescence, by raiding and breaking into his home in the town of Kabatiye in southern Jenin. It was reported that he was violently beaten in a way that would cause swelling in many parts of his body, dragged face down in the bathroom, and later taken outside, handcuffed with his eyes blindfolded, and forcibly placed in a military vehicle. The committee's statement also provided detailed information about similar treatment towards three other children.



September 14, 2022

Israeli occupation forces, during a nighttime raid on the village of Kefr Dan, martyred 21-year-old Muhammed Samir Huşiye and 17-year-old Fuad Mahmud Ahmed Abid, while also injuring 8 Palestinians, one of them severely.

A funeral was held this morning in Jenin for the Palestinian child who was martyred by a gunshot to the head during a raid by Israeli occupation forces on the city. The body of Palestinian Udey Tarad Salah (17) was taken from the state hospital in Jenin to his home in the village of Kefr Dan, with hundreds of people participating in the procession. The Palestinian

Ministry of Health had previously reported that 17-year-old Udey Tarad Salah was martyred by being targeted in the head during the raid.

September 18, 2022

In the central checkpoint of the occupied city of Al-Khalil, a Palestinian mother was stopped because of a gun image on her child's clothing, and the child's outfit was forcibly removed by the occupying forces.

September 19, 2022

The spokesperson for the Parent Committees in Jerusalem, Ramazan Taha, stated that parents and teachers of students in schools in Jerusalem are always ready to defend their rights in education. Taha emphasized their opposition to the impositions of the occupation regime on education, stating, "We will never accept the confusion of our children's minds and the Israeliization of Palestinian educational programs. We will not accept an imposed educational program that teaches our children the Talmud, forces them to sing the Israeli national anthem, teaches them the history and civilization of the occupying Israeli forces, and promotes Zionist thinking, distorting the truth."

Yesterday (September 19, Monday), Jerusalem students conducted a boycott to protest the Israeli occupation regime's imposition of its own education program. The Israeli occupation regime pressured for a change in the curriculum and the use of books provided by the occupying forces, claiming that the current books used in schools where Palestinian children study propagate anti-Israeli sentiments. Private schools that refused to accept these impositions faced threats of closure. The imposed curriculum by the occupation regime distorts claims contrary to the Palestinians' cause and values, legitimizing the Zionist occupation and attempting to distance Palestinians from their realities.

September 22, 2022

Occupation forces wounded a child with special needs in the town of Beit Ummar, north of Al-Khalil.

Occupation forces wounded a child with special needs in the town of Beit Ummar, north of Al-Khalil.

September 23, 2022

Occupation forces arrested two Jerusalemite children who came to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque for Friday prayers, putting handcuffs on their hands.

September 28, 2022

Israeli occupation forces shot and injured 12-year-old Mahmud Muhammed Halil Samudi in the chest during an armed raid on Jenin Camp.



September 29, 2022

The youngest Palestinian taken away from life in the Israeli occupation forces' raids in the West Bank was 7-year-old Reyyan Suleiman. On September 29, Reyyan, in Bethlehem, was fleeing from Israeli occupation soldiers she encountered on her way back from school. The little heart couldn't bear the fear she experienced at that moment, and Reyyan's heart stopped, falling to the ground.



Occupation forces violently arrested a Palestinian child in the Bab al-Zawiya neighborhood of Al-Khalil.

September 30, 2022

During the morning raids in various areas of the West Bank on Friday, September 30th, Palestinian sources reported that two young Palestinians were injured, and Israeli forces also arrested 7 individuals. According to the sources, during a raid on the Jalazone Camp north of

Ramallah, Israeli forces fired live ammunition at a vehicle, injuring two youths—one in the foot and the other in the shoulder. Both injured youths were taken to the hospital. Additionally, Israeli forces raided the home of 17-year-old Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Nubali, arresting him. In Al-Khalil, Israeli forces arrested six youths: Rafat Qafisha and Ghassan Musawwada in Al-Khalil city, and Muhammad Awad, Basil Bureigis, Nader Abdul Hafez Abu Mayyala, and Raed Hussein Abu Sinine in the town of Beit Ummar.

OCTOBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

October 1, 2022

It is the anniversary of the martyrdom of Palestinian child Mohammed Durra, who was shot and martyred by the Occupying Israeli Forces in his father's arms 22 years ago today.



Occupying Israeli Forces shot and martyred 17-year-old Fayeze Khaled Mahmoud Damdoum at around 15:30 in the Al-Eizariya town of occupied East Jerusalem. Fayeze was riding a motorcycle behind two Israeli military vehicles that entered Al Eizariya from the Al Jabal military base. Fayeze tried to slow down as the occupying Israeli military vehicles in front of him slowed down, but the motorcycle slipped and was dragged. Fayeze stood up and was martyred by being shot in the back of the neck with a real bullet from close range. Under international law, intentional lethal force can only be justified when there is a direct threat to life or serious injury. There is a violation of the right to life. Following the funeral of the martyred Palestinian youth Fayeze Damdoum, a child was shot in the head with a rubber-coated bullet during the clash with the Occupying Israeli Forces in the Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis villages of occupied East Jerusalem.



The occupying Israeli administration demolished the house of Jerusalem woman Ummu Bashar Abu Tiyah, who lived with her three children in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silvan. Immunity of residence and right to inviolability of domicile have been violated.



October 2, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces demolished 3 houses in the West Bank, leaving a family of 5, including 3 children, homeless, gave a notice to another house and seized construction materials. The right to property, one of the most fundamental human rights, has been violated.

October 3, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces demolished a house in the east of Al-Khalil under the pretext of unlicensed construction, leaving a family of 5, including 3 children, homeless.

October 4, 2022

Jewish invaders attacked the high school in the town of Havara, south of Nablus, where Palestinian students were studying. Children's right to education was violated.

October 5, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces arrested 461 people who resisted the invaders who raided the Al-Aqsa Mosque for Yom Kippur. There were also children among the detainees.

11-year-old Salah al-Netsha, who lives in the Ra's al-Amud neighborhood of Jerusalem, was afraid of the occupying Israeli forces while returning from school and tried to escape, but was detained on the pretext of throwing stones at the soldiers.

October 6, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces demolished a 110 square meter house in Dura, Al-Khalil, under the pretext of unlicensed construction, leaving a family of 6 people, including 4 children, homeless. During the destruction, Occupying Israeli Forces attacked and arrested a Palestinian and his son, later releasing them.

Occupying Israeli Forces launched 179 attacks on the West Bank, including occupied East Jerusalem. These attacks included searches and the establishment of checkpoints, as well as raids on civilian homes and facilities. During these raids, 66 Palestinians, including 11 children, were arrested.

Occupying Israeli forces detained two children from Jerusalem named Adiy Haddad and Muhlis Haddad. They blocked journalists who wanted to take pictures.



October 7, 2022

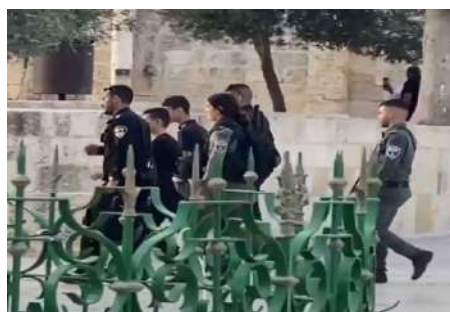
Occupying Israeli Forces opened fire on a group of children near the barrier in Qalqilya in the north of the West Bank, killing 14-year-old Adil Ibrahim Adel Daoud by shooting her in the head at around 15:00.

Occupying Israeli forces occupied the village of Al Mazra'a Al Qibliya, northwest of the city of Ramallah, and began firing live bullets, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinians who tried to prevent the attack. He shot 17-year-old Mehdi Mohammad Ladadwa in the waist at 17:30 near a water source and a public park. The occupying soldiers prevented the medics from reaching Mehdi, but despite the attack of the occupying soldiers, they managed to reach Mehdi and were injured by real bullets while trying to save the injured person. They took Mehdi to Al-Istishari Hospital in Ramallah, but he was pronounced dead around 19:15. The most fundamental right of children, the right to life, has been violated.



(14-year-old Adel Ibrahim Adel Daud on the left and 17-year-old Mahdi Mohammad Abdulmuti Ladadwa on the right)

Occupying Israeli forces detained a child from Jerusalem in Al-Aqsa Mosque.



They detained another child from Jerusalem during the night.



October 8, 2022

Occupying Israeli forces opened heavy fire on a 2-storey house in Jenin at around 08.55. 2 Palestinians, including 17-year-old Mahmoud Moayyad Mahmoud Sous, were martyred and 9 people were injured. Mahmoud was martyred by the Occupying Israeli Forces around 10:00, shot with two bullets in his neck and right hip. The right to life was violated.



Occupying Israeli forces opened fire on Palestinians who gathered to protest barricades in the al-Mazra'a al-Jabal al-Harasha area, north of Ramallah. 16-year-old Nour 'Ali al-Sa'di Shreiteh was seriously injured. Children's right to physical integrity was violated.

Occupying Israeli Forces attacked a group of Palestinians harvesting olives in the Silwan village of East Jerusalem and arrested one of them. He also injured a child with a rubber bullet.

Occupying Israeli Forces injured 10 Palestinians in the center of Jerusalem after Palestinians came together for Mawlid Kandili, and 8 people, including 5 children, were arrested.

The Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Jerusalemite children in the Bab al-Amud area.

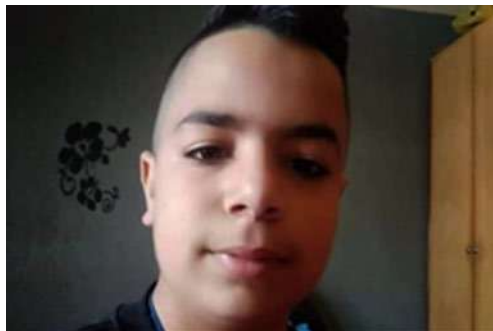


October 9, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces injured 2 Palestinians, including a child, with rubber bullets in the village of Sarda, north of Ramallah.

October 10, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces shot 12-year-old Mahmoud Mohammad Khalil Samoudi in the stomach at around 10:00 on September 28, 2022, in the Al-Zahra district of Jenin. A Palestinian ambulance transported Mahmoud to Al-Razi Hospital, where he underwent surgery. Mahmud, who was taken to intensive care, was martyred on October 10. The right to life was violated and another Palestinian child was taken from his life.



Occupying Israeli Forces forced a Palestinian to demolish his house on his own under the pretext of unlicensed construction in Jabal Mukabber in occupied East Jerusalem, leaving a family of 7, including 3 children, homeless.

Jerusalem students were late for school because the occupying Israeli Forces closed the Qalandia military checkpoint in the north of Jerusalem.

October 11, 2022

The Israeli Occupation Forces prevented Jerusalemite children from entering the Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform the midday prayer, violating their religious beliefs and freedom of worship.



Occupying Israeli Interior Minister Ayelet Shaked demanded the cancellation of a Palestinian family's residence permit in Jerusalem and the demolition of their houses.



October 12, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces martyred 17-year-old Osama Mahmoud Hasan Adawi by shooting him in the stomach in Al-Khalil. Although Osama Mahmoud Hasan Adawi was taken to the hospital, he died due to severe bleeding. The right to life was violated.



Occupying Israeli Forces injured a 14-year-old boy by shooting him in the foot during clashes in Beit Ummar, west of Al-Khalil, and subsequently arrested him.

As a result of the decision of the occupying Israeli court, prisoner Ahmet Manasra from Jerusalem, who spent his childhood in prison, entered the 8th year of his detention.

October 13, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces fired tear gas near al-Qisariyya Mixed School in the Gaza Valley village, leaving many students in danger of suffocation. Many children's right to education has been violated.

Occupying Israeli Forces threw tear gas at many Palestinians, including 3 children, in the Silwan village of occupied East Jerusalem, causing them to suffer severe suffocation.

A Jerusalem baby was martyred by suffocation as a result of the gas bombs thrown by the occupying Israeli Forces in the Silwan town of Jerusalem.



A child was shot in the foot during the conflict that broke out at the entrance of Al-Arroub refugee camp following the funeral of Osama Adawi, who was martyred by the fire opened by the Occupying Israeli Forces on October 12. Additionally, a child was shot in the foot during the conflict in Al-Khalil. The physical integrity of Palestinian children was attacked.

Occupying Israeli Forces forced a Palestinian family with one child living in Sur Baher village to demolish their house on their own under the pretext of unlicensed construction.

October 14, 2022

The occupying Israeli secret unit raided the Jenin Refugee Camp. An 18-year-old Palestinian was shot and martyred.

Occupying Israeli Forces raided the al-Sumod building in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem. They attacked the houses of Jerusalem families living in Wadi al-Jawz District with sound bombs and arrested seven people, one of whom was a child.

Occupying Israeli Forces opened fire on 17-year-old Mohammad Maher Sa'id Ghawadra on September 4, 2022. Mohammed suffered serious burns on 90% of his body. Despite the treatments and amputation of his left arm, he was martyred on October 14. Mohammed's most fundamental right, his right to life, was violated.



October 15, 2022

4 Palestinians, including a child, were injured in the raid carried out by the occupying Israeli Forces on the village of Qarawat Bani Hassan.

Students in the Shuafat camp, located in the northeast of occupied Jerusalem, returned to their schools after a 5-day siege.

October 16, 2022

During the raid by the Occupying Israeli Forces on the village of Karavat Bani Hasan, Palestinians were attacked with real and rubber-coated bullets, stun grenades and tear gas. As a result of the attacks, a child and a teenager were injured by being shot with two real bullets in their limbs.

October 17, 2022

Since the beginning of 2022, the number of deaths among patients who were rejected by Occupied Israel from going abroad for treatment has increased to 8, including 3 children. Palestinian children's right to access treatment facilities has been violated.

October 18, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces raided the house of a Palestinian Christian family with a team of 12 people consisting of the army and the secret service. They beat and then arrested their 16-year-old son, Shadi Khoury, a student at Quakers Friends School in Ramallah.

Occupying Israeli Forces barricaded themselves in the Shuafat Camp in the northeast of Jerusalem, preventing Jerusalem students from going to school and beating some children. This is an attack on children's right to education.



October 19, 2022

The occupying Israeli municipality endangered the lives of children by not repairing the school road used by 3000 children in Sur Bahir town, even though it was dangerous.

Occupying Israeli Forces beat a young man from Jerusalem in the Shuafat Camp area of Jerusalem.



October 20, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces; In the clashes that broke out in Sa'ir village, Al Shuhada street and the entrance of Beit Ummar in Al-Khalil, 4 children were injured, 1 of them seriously. The physical integrity of children was violated.

Occupying Israeli Forces shot 16-year-old Mohammad Fadi Nuri in the stomach during their raid on the Jenin Refugee Camp on September 28, 2022. Mohammad was taken to hospital and woke up the day after surgery, but fell into a coma shortly after and died on October 20 due to extensive internal organ damage and severe bleeding. Another child's right to life has been violated.



October 21, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces injured a child with a rubber bullet during a conflict in Bethlehem.

Jerusalem child Nurhan es-Sayyad, who was kidnapped and beaten by Jewish occupying gangs last night, was found at dawn.

October 22, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces shot and martyred 15-year-old Jerusalem boy Recep Abu Katish on a football field in the Sheikh Cerrah neighborhood in East Jerusalem. He then raided the boy's family home and arrested his father and brother. Recep's most fundamental right, his right to life, was violated.



October 24, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces left a Jerusalem family of 7 homeless, living in the Cebel-i Mükebber town in the southeast of Jerusalem. Children's right to shelter and housing immunity were violated.



October 25, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces injured 20 people, including 3 children, as a result of fire opened in Nablus and Ramallah in the West Bank. On the same day, two Palestinians, including a child, were injured with live bullets in the conflict that broke out in Azzun village in the east of Qalqilya. Occupying Israeli Forces arrested 2 children, one of whom was shot, in the conflict that broke out on al-Shuhada Street in Al-Khalil.

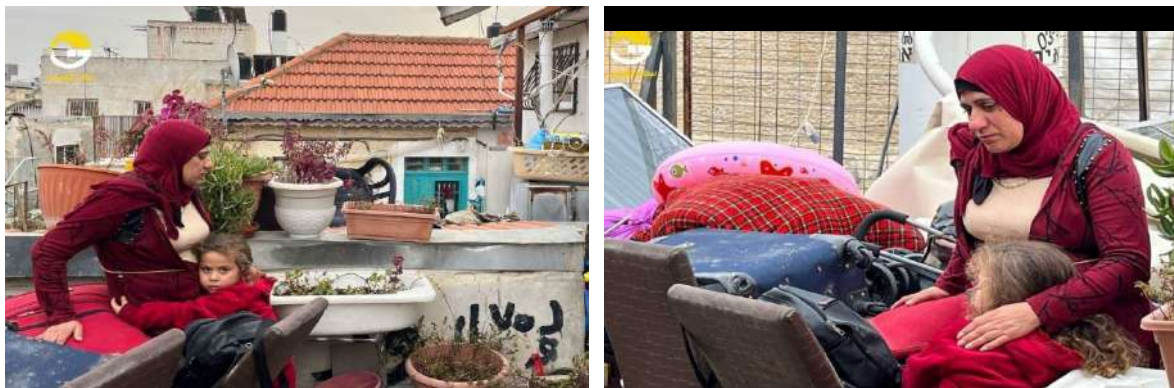
Occupying Israeli Forces destroyed a house under construction in the village of Bani Na'im in Al-Khalil, where a family of 8 people, including 5 children, would move into.

October 26, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces raided Iman schools in Jerusalem with ministry inspectors and arbitrarily searched the students' bags. With this application, the invaders aim to identify schools that use the Palestinian curriculum and impose criminal sanctions. The sanctions in question are a stage of the policy of Judaizing Palestinians by losing their national identity.



The Israeli occupation forces demolished the home of the Al-Ajlouni family, consisting of four members, in the es-Sa'diye neighborhood, citing the lack of a permit. This action constitutes a violation of the right to housing and the inviolability of the home.



October 28, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces shot a child with a rubber bullet during clashes that broke out after suppressing the weekly Kafr Qaddum protest in North Qalqilya.

The occupying Israeli forces forced Rağib Ceabis, a Jerusalemite who lived with his 5 children in the Cebel-i Mükebbber town of Jerusalem, to demolish his house with his own hands.



October 29, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces forced 2 Palestinians to self-demolish their houses on Salah al-Deen Street and Shu'fat District under the pretext of unlicensed construction, leaving two families of 12 people, including 4 children, homeless.



The occupying Israeli forces forced Azzam Abu Asab from Jerusalem, whose house was given a demolition order, to evacuate his house.



Occupying Israeli Forces attacked the houses of Jerusalem families living in the town of al-Tur with tear gas bombs.

October 30, 2022

Occupying Israeli Forces shot a 17-year-old boy and an 18-year-old teenager with rubber bullets near the annexation wall west of Tulkarm.

NOVEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

November 1, 2022

In a clash at the entrance of the el-Arroub refugee camp in Al-Khalil, an occupied territory, a child was wounded in the leg by live ammunition fired by Israeli occupying forces, while other Palestinians were martyred by drowning. In this incident, the right to body integrity and physical inviolability of a child has been violated.

The Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) has condemned the ongoing violations by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) against Palestinian fishermen in the waters of the Gaza Strip. The most recent incident occurred at dawn on Tuesday off the coast of Western Gaza, where four fishermen were arrested, and two boats were confiscated. According to PCHR's monitoring, on Tuesday, November 1, 2022, around 02:30 a.m., IOF vessels stationed at sea off the coast of Gaza Port opened fire on two fishing boats within a 6 nautical mile distance. They seized the two boats and arrested four fishermen, including Zayed Zaki Mustafa Taroush (26), Rajab Khalid Rajl Abu Ryala (36), Mohammad Jamal Khaleel Talaba (24), and 'Abdulrahman Tawfiq Sa'eed Abu Ryala (17), a minor. On the same day, around 12:00 p.m., Israeli occupation authorities released the four fishermen while keeping the two boats in custody. The arrest of a child, 'Abdulrahman Tawfiq Sa'eed Abu Ryala (17), in the absence of any justifiable conditions, constitutes a violation of the child's right to liberty and security.

On November 1st, in the northwest of Rafah in the Gaza Strip, three Palestinian children were injured as a result of the detonation of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) they had tampered with after discovering a munitions cache. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical inviolability of the children, as well as their freedom and security, were severely violated.

Israeli occupying forces shot a Palestinian man attempting to persuade them to release 17-year-old Zamzam Yahia Qawasma at the main entrance military checkpoint on Martyrs' Street in the center of Al-Khalil. In this incident, the freedom and security rights of the child were violated. Additionally, another Palestinian, who was trying to protect this right, had his body integrity and physical inviolability violated as a result.

November 2, 2022

Israeli occupying forces demolished four houses in the village of Al-Walaja, northwest of Bethlehem, under the pretext of unauthorized construction. The demolition left two families, comprising 12 individuals, including 6 children and 3 women, homeless. In this incident, the rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the children were violated.

Israeli occupying forces demolished an uninhabited two-story house in the village of Jalbun, near Jenin, in the C Zone, citing unauthorized construction as the reason. This action left a family of 5, including 3 children, homeless. In this incident, the rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the children were violated.

In Bethlehem, Israeli occupying forces invaded and searched the 'Aida refugee camp' located in the northern part of the city. During the operation, they abducted two brothers, 19-year-old Amir Ismael Elian and his 17-year-old brother Ibrahim, along with 19-year-old Mos'ab Aqel

Mashayikh. In this incident, the crime of depriving a person of their liberty was committed against the child, violating his rights to freedom and security. Additionally, the rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the child were also violated.

November 3, 2022

14-year-old Mohammad Samer Khallouf from the town of Burqin in the west of Jenin was martyred by Israeli occupying forces who opened live fire on children protesting the occupation in the Jenin refugee camp. In this incident, the child's right to protest was initially violated, and as a result, his right to life was further violated through the deliberate act of killing.



As a result of an attack by settler occupiers from the Asfar settlement in Al-Khalil, a Palestinian conducting olive harvesting in the Al-Majalis area, along with his spouse and three children, was injured. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being of the children, as well as their freedom and security, were violated.

In the central Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate of the West Bank, four Palestinians, including one child and two former political prisoners, were abducted by Israeli occupying forces. Additionally, in Bethlehem, a young man was also taken. The soldiers further surrounded the area around the Boys Middle School at the entrance of the Aida refugee camp in the northern part of Bethlehem city. In the first incident, the act of depriving the child of his liberty constitutes a violation of the child's right to freedom and security. In the second incident, the rights to education, freedom, and security of the children were violated.

In another event, Israeli settler-colonizers invaded a Palestinian's olive orchard and attacked a Palestinian man and his three sons in the town of Shiokh, northeast of Al-Khalil in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being of the children, as well as their freedom and security, were violated.

November 5, 2022

Israeli occupying forces opened fire on two Palestinians at the 'Oyoun Al-Haramiya intersection on the main road near Sinjil, between Ramallah and Nablus. Mosa'b Mohammad Mahmoud Zabin Nafal (18) was martyred, having been shot with 7 live bullets, including one to the abdomen, three directly to the heart, one to the hand, and the last to the hip. In this incident, the right to life of the child was violated through the intentional act of killing.

In a separate event, Israeli occupying forces invaded the Aida Refugee Camp near Bethlehem and shot a 14-year-old child with live ammunition. Besides injuring the child in the hip with live ammunition, Israeli soldiers also threw tear gas and sound bombs into a crowd of gathered youth, causing many to be affected by tear gas. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being of the children, as well as their freedom and security, were violated.

Israeli occupying forces abducted two Palestinians from Al-Khalil in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Witnesses reported that soldiers set up a checkpoint in the Sha'abna neighborhood in Al-Khalil, stopping and searching several Palestinians before assaulting and subsequently kidnapping 18-year-old Husam Fawwaz Skafi and 24-year-old Saddam Ali Ja'bari. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being of the child, as well as his freedom and security, were violated.

November 6, 2022

Israeli occupying forces invaded and occupied a school in the town of es-Sawiya, south of Nablus in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The soldiers threatened to close the Al-Lubban es-Sawiya School and warned the school administration that they would shoot and kill any student throwing stones at military vehicles. The school had been closed twice before, particularly due to the constant presence of soldiers on the road leading to the school, who would frequently harass the students. In this incident, the children's right to life was threatened, violating their rights to freedom, security, and education.

November 7, 2022

Israeli occupying forces in Nablus, in the northern part of the West Bank, abducted 16-year-old Wael Masha, his 14-year-old brother Yusuf, and 17-year-old Ala' Bassem Silmi from their homes in the Balata refugee camp. In this incident, the act of depriving the children of their liberty constitutes a violation of their right to freedom and security.

November 8, 2022

Israeli occupying forces abducted a Palestinian child and, after invading their homes in the town of Silwan, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied capital of Jerusalem, summoned two more individuals for interrogation. Media sources reported that the soldiers had taken 15-year-old Mansur Ibrahim Abbassi into custody and summoned two children, Odai and Mohammad Al-Haddad, for questioning. In this incident, the act of depriving the child of his

liberty constitutes a violation of the child's right to freedom and security. The rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the other children were also violated.



Israeli occupying forces abducted nine Palestinians, three of whom were young males, in the town of Deir Cerir and the El Jalazone refugee camp in the Ramallah governorate of the West Bank. In this incident, the possibility that the individuals might be children, with their ages unknown, is considered, and if they are indeed children, the act of depriving them of their liberty constitutes a violation of their right to freedom and security.

November 9, 2022

17-year-old Mehdi Mohammad Hamdallah Hashash was martyred when he was shot by Israeli soldiers east of the city of Nablus in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. At least sixty people were also injured in the incident. In this event, the intentional act of killing violated the right to life of the child.



Israeli occupying forces shot two children during clashes while they were preventing a funeral procession east of Beit Umar in Al-Khalil. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being of the children, as well as their freedom and security, were violated.

November 10, 2022

An 11-year-old child in the village of Tell (Nablus) was injured as a result of the explosion of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) that the child had tampered with near his home. The ordnance was reported to have been fired by Israeli occupying forces during a military operation the day before. In this incident, the child's rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being, as well as freedom and security, have been severely violated.

Israeli occupying forces caused numerous school-age children in the town of Beit Ummar, north of Al-Khalil in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, to be exposed to the effects of tear gas. The soldiers threw a series of tear gas and concussion grenades, leading to many Palestinians, including school-age children, being affected by tear gas before receiving medical treatment. Additionally, the occupying soldiers closed the iron gate at the main entrance of the town, preventing Palestinians from entering or leaving. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being, as well as freedom and security, of the children were severely violated. Furthermore, the violation of freedom of movement hindered their access to medical facilities, thereby infringing upon their right to health.

November 11, 2022

Israeli occupying forces compelled a Palestinian to self-demolish his 70-square-meter house, where a family of four, including a woman and two children, lived in the village of Beit Safafa in East Jerusalem, citing unauthorized construction as the pretext. In this incident, the rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the children were violated.

November 12, 2022

Israeli occupying forces injured a Palestinian child in the 'Aida refugee camp north of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. According to media sources, soldiers attacked Palestinian protesters walking near the eastern entrance of the refugee camp, using live ammunition, rubber-coated steel bullets, and tear gas. Sources indicated that a child was injured by fragments of a rubber-coated steel bullet before Palestinian medical personnel transported them to a hospital in Bethlehem. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being, as well as freedom and security, of the child were violated.

November 13, 2022

Israeli occupying forces demolished two agricultural residences made of tin, steel, and solar panels, displacing two families totaling nine individuals, including 2 women and 5 children, under the pretext of unauthorized construction. In this incident, the rights to property, housing, and the inviolability of the home for the children were violated.

November 14, 2022

15-year-old Folla Rasmi Abdul-Aziz Masalma was martyred when Israeli occupying forces opened fire on a vehicle she was traveling in, and the driver of the vehicle was severely injured. The Palestinian Ministry of Health confirmed that Israeli occupying forces shot and killed a young girl with live ammunition in the early morning hours in the town of Betunia, correcting the incorrect information released by the Israeli military that misidentified the child and led to her death. In this incident, the right to life of a child was severely violated.



Israeli occupying forces attacked Palestinians harvesting olive trees in agricultural fields in Dura, near Al-Khalil, resulting in three Palestinians, including two children, suffering fractures and bruises. Additionally, after an Israeli settler uprooted olive saplings planted by Palestinians on their land, the Israeli forces threw tear gas canisters and sound bombs at the Palestinians. In this incident, the rights to bodily integrity and physical well-being, as well as freedom and security, of the children were violated.

Israeli occupying forces (IOF), setting up a temporary military checkpoint at the northern entrance of the village of Teqoa, east of Bethlehem, engaged in a conflict resulting in a 14-year-old child being shot in the right leg. In this incident, the child's right to bodily integrity and physical well-being was violated.

Israeli occupying forces invaded the Ibrahimiyeh School in the Sahla neighborhood of the Old City area in Al-Khalil, causing panic attacks among many school children. Additionally, the soldiers detained several teachers at the Ziad Jaber School in the Wad Al-Hassen area in the eastern part of Al-Khalil for about an hour. On Monday morning, Israeli soldiers martyred a young Palestinian woman in the town of Betunia, west of Ramallah in the central part of the occupied West Bank. The Palestinian Ministry of Health officially identified the slain young woman as 19-year-old Sana' At-Till from the town of Ath-Theriyya in the southern part of Al-Khalil. In this incident, the rights to education, as well as freedom and security, of the children were violated.

An Israeli occupation military court has extended the solitary confinement of the young Palestinian Ahmed Manasra, despite his serious mental and physical conditions. According to Palestinian lawyer Khaled Zabarka, this extension is a genuine form of torture for 20-year-old Ahmed, who has been held by the occupation forces since the age of 13. Zabarka stated, "He

is under an unprecedented risk to his life in this isolation." For 7 years, Ahmed Manasra has experienced severe violations of his bodily integrity, physical well-being, as well as freedom and security rights in Israeli occupation prisons.



November 15, 2022

A Palestinian was shot and killed by Israeli occupation forces near the illegal Ariel settlement in the central part of the occupied West Bank, close to Salfit. The Palestinian victim was identified as 18-year-old Mohammad Morad Sami Souf from the town of Haris near Salfit. According to Israeli reports, Mohammad had the necessary permits and was employed at a factory in Ariel. The incident constitutes a violation of the right to life for the young individual.

Israeli occupation forces shot and injured a Palestinian child and abducted another during a funeral in the town of Beit Ummar, north of Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank. Local media activist Mohammad Ayyad Awad reported that the soldiers closed the main entrance to the town, preventing Palestinians from reaching the local cemetery. The soldiers reportedly shot a 17-year-old Palestinian in the leg and abducted a 13-year-old child before taking him to an unknown location. The incident constitutes a violation of the bodily integrity and physical well-being of one child and the freedom and security rights of two children.

November 16, 2022

Israeli occupation forces shot a child in the town of Dura near Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank, causing dozens of Palestinians to be affected by tear gas. Medical sources reported that the soldiers shot a child below the right eye with rubber-coated steel bullets before being taken to Dura State Hospital. The incident constitutes a violation of the bodily integrity and physical well-being of the child and the freedom and security rights of the child.



November 18, 2022

Israeli occupation forces raided homes belonging to residents of the Isawiya neighborhood in Jerusalem. The incident is included in the report considering the possibility that children also lived in the raided houses. In this case, the violation of the children's property and housing rights, as well as the inviolability of the home, is noted.

November 20, 2022

Israeli occupation forces beat and kicked two sisters, Raghad (13) and Dina Mustafa 'Abyat (14), before detaining them for a while on a farm near the "Abi HaNahal" settlement in the village of Kisan. In this incident, the children's bodily integrity and physical well-being rights were violated.

A child, chased and pelted with stones by settler colonizers in the east of Al-Khalil, suffered bruises after falling from his bicycle. In this incident, the child's bodily integrity and physical well-being rights were violated.

November 21, 2022

Mahmud Al-Sa'di (17) was martyred, and four others were injured after the attack by Israeli occupation forces on the El-Hadaf neighborhood adjacent to the Jenin refugee camp. In this incident, the child's right to life was violated.



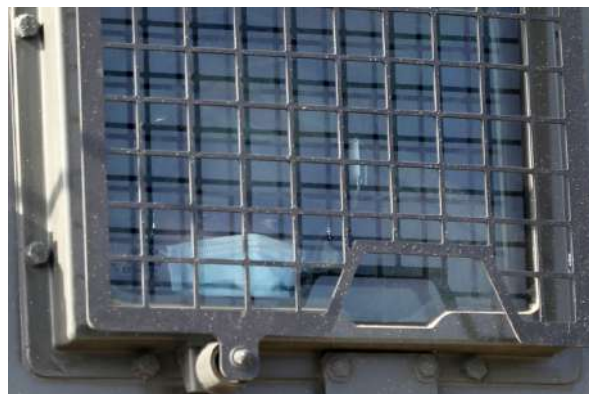
November 23, 2022

Palestinian child Ahmed Amjad Shehadah (16) was martyred on Wednesday morning after succumbing to injuries inflicted by a bullet fired directly into his heart by Israeli occupying forces as they entered the city of Nablus. In this incident, the child's right to life was violated.

Israeli occupying forces demolished the Al-Sumoud and Al-Tahadi School in Khirbet Safa Al-Fawqa, south of Al-Khalil, after seizing students' desks and chairs. The 120 square meter school, constructed from bricks and tin, consisted of 4 classrooms, 2 administrative rooms, and a health unit. The school, which had been established three months prior, provided education for 22 students from the mentioned area. On November 17, 2022, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) issued a military order number (1797) to demolish the school within 96 hours. In this incident, the right to education of the children was violated.

Fuad Al-Amur, the Coordinator of the Protection Committees, a civil society organization in Al-Khalil, announced that Israeli occupying forces conducted a raid in the Mesafir Yatta area in southern Al-Khalil. Amur stated that the occupying forces first confiscated materials inside the Isfi Elementary School in the area and later demolished the building, citing lack of permits. In this incident, the right to education as well as the freedom and security rights of the children were violated.

Israeli authorities are arbitrarily detaining a 16-year-old Palestinian child who, despite completing his prison sentence in September, is being denied release from Israeli detention. In this incident, the child's right to freedom and security is being violated.



November 24, 2022

The children residing in Silwan, Jerusalem, were affected by the gas bomb attack by Israeli forces. In this incident, the children's bodily integrity, freedom, and security rights were violated.

November 25, 2022

Israeli occupation forces shot three Palestinians, including a child, with rubber-coated bullets during the weekly Kafr Qaddoum protest in northern Qalqilya. In this incident, the children's bodily integrity, freedom, and security rights were violated.

November 28, 2022

Israeli occupation forces demolished the homes of two families in Al-Khalil, where a family of seven, including five children, and another family of eight, including six children, lived. In this incident, the children's property and housing rights, as well as the inviolability of their homes, were violated.

November 29, 2022

In the West Bank, 2 brothers were martyred in Ramallah, and a civilian was martyred in Al-Khalil as a result of the fire from the Israeli occupation forces. Additionally, 6 people, including 2 children, were injured. In this incident, the right to life of the children has been violated.

The Israeli occupation forces damaged olive trees on a 2-dunam land and destroyed tents belonging to a family of 7 in East Jerusalem. The incident is included in the report considering the possibility of children living in the tents. In this scenario, the rights of children, including the right to property, housing, dwelling immunity, freedom, and security, have been violated.

November 30, 2022

A Palestinian child from Negev was martyred after being shot by Israeli occupation police, violating the child's right to life.



DECEMBER 2022 CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

December 1, 2022

On Thursday evening, Israeli occupiers assaulted and injured a 17-year-old youth named Wadea Seder with iron bars in the center of the city of Al-Khalil in the southern West Bank.

In the northern West Bank city of Nablus, occupying soldiers invaded the town of Beit Furik where they abducted Maizer Abu Saud and destroyed the bus he used to transport children to kindergarten. The damage to the school bus left the children in a difficult situation.

December 2, 2022

On Friday, Israeli occupying forces in the occupied West Bank near Ramallah and Bethlehem abducted six Palestinian youths. It was reported that the soldiers pursued many Palestinians, and in the village of Nabi Saleh, northwest of Ramallah, they abducted a young child and took him to an unknown location. In Bethlehem, south of Jerusalem, occupying soldiers near the main entrance of the 'Aida refugee camp abducted five young children and transported them to an unknown location. The abducted children were identified as Aysar Amar, Celal Ahmad, Ayham Abu Sour, Hüseyin Masalma, and Qassem Hamamda.



December 6, 2022

Occupying Israeli soldiers wounded a 14-year-old child in the city of Al-Biereh, in the West Bank, by firing bullets.

Early on Tuesday morning, Israeli occupying soldiers and undercover agents occupied Nablus and the Old City in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. They then used armed drones to launch missiles at homes, resulting in three injuries due to mutual gunfire with protesters and resistance fighters. The National Education Directorate in Nablus decided to delay the opening of schools by one hour to ensure the safety of students until the soldiers withdraw from the city.

On Tuesday evening, several Israeli occupying soldiers in jeeps invaded Masafer Yatta and demolished tents set up near a school that had previously been destroyed by Israeli soldiers and was being used as a school.

On November 1, 2022, Mansour Al-Abbas, Amin Al-Abbas, Mustafa Al-Abbas, Mohammad Al-Abbas, and Khalil Al-A'war, who were abducted from their homes in the Batan Al-Hawa neighborhood of Silwan, have been held in detention without any charges since that time.

December 7, 2022

In the town of Silwan, south of Jerusalem, occupying Israeli soldiers invaded the town and chased students returning from school to their homes in the Ein Al-Louza neighborhood. During this incursion, they abducted two children named Maher Ziad Rajabi and Mohammad Shehada. Additionally, the soldiers summoned a child named Midhat Zahda for questioning during the occupation.

December 8, 2022

On Thursday, Israeli occupying soldiers fatally shot 16-year-old Dia' Mohammad Rimawi, a high school student from Beit Rima, near the village of Aboud, by firing live ammunition. The occupying soldiers prevented Palestinian medical personnel from approaching Dia and caused him to succumb to his injuries from blood loss. It was reported that the soldiers also wounded two other young children during the same incident; one was shot in the chest, and the other in the leg.



December 9, 2022

On Friday, Israeli occupying soldiers injured numerous Palestinians, including a child, in Beit Dahan to the east of Nablus in the northern West Bank. Tear gas was used by the soldiers at the scene.

In the town of Kafr Qaddum in Northern Qalqilya, two children and one adult Palestinian were shot with rubber-coated bullets by Israeli occupying forces while they were suppressing the weekly protest.

December 11, 2022

On the night of December 11th, in the late hours of Sunday, Israeli occupying soldiers invaded the eastern neighborhood of Jenin city in the northern West Bank and killed 15-year-old Jenna Majd Essam Zakarna, who had climbed onto the roof of her house. Jenna's family reported that Jenna had gone to the rooftop to fetch her cat, and at that moment, soldiers shot her with bullets, two of which hit her head and face, while the other two hit her chest.



December 12, 2022

On Monday evening, the Israeli occupying army released 16-year-old Hala Srour from Ni'lin town in the central West Bank. She had been abducted by soldiers on November 28th while visiting her brother Khalid, who is a political detainee in Eshel Prison. Hala was detained for 15 days before being released.

December 13, 2022

In the northeastern part of the West Bank in Jericho, occupying soldiers entered the Akabat Jabr refugee camp, conducted house searches, and abducted a young boy named AbdulRahman Ezzat, who is 16 years old.

Occupying Israeli soldiers demolished the homes of five Palestinian families in the vicinity of Jericho and Nablus in the occupied West Bank. Ahmad Abu Ghanem, the head of the Al-Jiftlik Village Council, stated that these demolitions resulted in the displacement of 20 Palestinians, including seven children.



December 14, 2022

Israeli occupying soldiers abducted four young children who were on their way to school at the main entrance of Turmus Ayya town located to the north of Ramallah in the central part of the occupied West Bank. The abducted children are Mohammad Raed Mohammad, 17, Mohammad Ala' Al-Haj Mohammad, 17, Mohammad Afif Abu Alia, 17, and Rateb Kheirallah Na'san, 17.



December 15, 2022

On Thursday, Israeli occupiers entered and occupied a Palestinian school in the village of Orif, located to the south of Nablus in the northern part of the West Bank. They also destroyed the solar panels used to generate electricity for the educational facility.

During the early hours of Thursday, Israeli occupying soldiers invaded the town of Beit Ummar, situated to the north of the Al-Khalil region in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. They conducted numerous house searches, looted homes, and abducted 16 Palestinians, including children and siblings. The abducted Palestinian children are identified as Marwan Rashid Sabarna, 15, Mohannad Mohamad Abu Mariya, 17, Wasim Nabil Bahar, 18, and Jabil Abdül-Mahdi Abu Ayyash, 16.

In Shufat refugee camp in East Jerusalem, Israeli Occupation Forces injured a Palestinian child with rubber-coated bullets.

December 16, 2022

Israeli Occupation Forces invaded the village of Faqqu'a, located to the northeast of Jenin in the northern part of the West Bank, and abducted seven children. The abducted children are Ra'ad Amin Thiab, Qassem Abu Eid, Hadi Thafer Abu Salem, Yousef Abu Salama, Zeid Mahmoud Barakat, Sultan Jalghoum, and Omar Khdour.

In the northern West Bank city of Qalqilya, east of Kufur Qaddum, Israeli Occupation Forces launched attacks using gas and concussion bombs, affecting numerous Palestinians, including children.

Israeli Occupation Forces attacked and injured a Palestinian child during protest the occupation in the town of Tuqu, located to the southeast of Bethlehem.



December 17, 2022

On Saturday night, occupying soldiers in Al-Khalil invaded the southern part of the city and launched numerous tear gas and concussion grenades at protesters and nearby homes, leading to a house catching fire. The owner of the house, Bajes Omran Gheith, who suffers from various chronic illnesses, and many family members, especially children, experienced anxiety attacks.

December 19, 2022

Local activist Rateb al-Jabour stated that Israeli occupying soldiers detained two high school students in Yatta and one student in the town of Dura, located to the south of Al-Khalil.

December 21, 2022

Israeli occupying soldiers abducted two young children from the Ebu Tayeh neighborhood in Silwan, located in the southern part of Jerusalem. One of the abducted children was reported to be named Ishaq D'eis.

During clashes with the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) at the entrance of al-Shuhada Street in the Al-Khalil region, a Palestinian child was injured by a bullet that struck his leg.

December 22, 2022

On Thursday at dawn, Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) attacked Nablus in the northern West Bank, resulting in the killing of a Palestinian civilian and the injury of five individuals, including a child.

December 23, 2022

Israeli settlers in the northern part of the occupied West Bank near Nablus attacked several Palestinian vehicles and injured an 18-month-old Palestinian baby.



Israeli occupying soldiers abducted two young children, Adam Da'as and Mohammad Da'as, from the town of Silwan and then released them after prohibiting their entry to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City for two weeks.



December 26, 2022

On Monday evening, Israeli occupying soldiers invaded the town of Silwan, located to the south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, and took two Palestinian youths, Midhat Zahda and Mohammad Somrain, from their homes to an interrogation center in Jerusalem.



December 27, 2022

In the town of Beit Ummar, north of Al-Khalil, Israeli soldiers invaded the Za'ta area, chased numerous children playing there, and used live ammunition, tear gas, and concussion grenades.

Israeli Occupation Forces conducted raids on the homes of the Samareen families in the village of Silwan, near occupied East Jerusalem, and reportedly attacked six Palestinians, two of whom were children, before detaining them.

Israeli Occupation Forces carried out 163 attacks in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. These attacks included raids and searches of civilian homes and facilities, as well as the establishment of checkpoints. During these raids, 91 Palestinians were arrested, including 10 children.

December 30, 2022

Early on Friday, Israeli occupying military and civilian police forces invaded the Old City of Nablus, where they wounded and abducted 17-year-old Ahmad Al-Masri, taking him to an unknown location. Before abducting Al-Masri, they surrounded his home, which contained five children, and caused significant material damage.

CONCLUSION

Israel, despite being a party to many international human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, does not comply with the provisions of any of them.

This report has been prepared to the best of our ability using information gathered from various news sources and organizations to provide the most accurate and up-to-date account of the human rights violations experienced by children in the year 2022. The data is limited to what has been recorded, and it only represents the visible portion of the iceberg. The figures we have identified represent minimum numbers, as they may vary in different sources, as indicated in the graph on page 28 of the report.

To provide a general statistic of the human rights violations committed against Palestinian children by Israeli occupation forces in 2022:

- 74** violations of the right to life
- 240** injuries
- 155** arrests
- 246** detentions
- 448** violations of the right to property and housing
- 129** violations of the right to inviolability of the home
- 123** instances of deprivation of liberty have been carried out.

When we look at the provisions applied to child prisoners, it is clear that Israeli authorities do not consider the detention of children as a last resort. For example, there are Palestinian children who have received prison sentences ranging from 6 to 18 months for throwing stones at Israeli soldiers. Additionally, there are Palestinian children who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for different charges, as well as children who have received prison sentences of 1 to 3 years on charges of belonging to a clandestine organization. Many of the children held in Israeli prisons have been sentenced to between 5 and 15 years, with an average fine generally ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 shekels. Israel is the only country in the world that tries children in military courts, and every year, 500-700 Palestinian children are tried in these courts.³⁸

The Israeli occupation itself violates fundamental human rights, including the right to life, and poses a significant obstacle to sustainable development and the creation of an appropriate economic environment. Curfews, workplace closures, and checkpoints violate the Palestinian people's rights to freedom of movement, the right to work, children's right to education, and the right to access healthcare services. These measures also paralyze commercial and

³⁸ Ahmet Faruk Asa, *Palestinian Child Detainees*, 2021, s. 4.

economic activities, and by controlling land, natural resources, and water sources, Israel significantly reduces the living standards of the Palestinian people.³⁹

Violation of the Right to Life: In 2022, the right to life of Palestinian children was violated on numerous occasions, and a total of **74 children** were martyred.

The Right to Life is stipulated in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2/1 of the European Convention on Human Rights, and Article 6/1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 6/1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasizes that every child has the inherent right to life, and states that states must make every possible effort to ensure the child's survival and development. States are held responsible for taking prompt interventions in all situations that threaten the child's physical, mental, and intellectual development without delay.

Torture, Violence, and Injury: In 2022, 558 Palestinian children were subjected to violence and injured.

According to Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. It also emphasizes the obligation of the state to undertake protective and preventive measures concerning the health and safety of children.

Unjust Arrests and Detentions: Israel's practice of arresting and detaining Palestinian children in the occupied Palestinian territories has been a significant human rights issue for a long time. In 2022, 246 Palestinian children were unjustly detained, and 155 children were arrested. The detention of children is a clear violation of Articles 37/1 and 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Israeli occupation regime pursues a policy of racial discrimination against Palestinian children, failing to provide them with a fair judicial system, as guaranteed to Israeli children.

Israel, in violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international law, acts contrary to its obligations to provide appropriate legal safeguards for the arrest and trial of children and instead implements racist military rules against Palestinian children. Courts that lack minimum fair trial standards, especially the orders allowing the arrest of children under the age of 12 by the occupation authorities, are a clear violation of international law and basic human rights. Additionally, the decisions concerning child prisoners, based on the "Military Order No. 132," are against international law, as only those under the age of 16 are considered children according to the Israeli judicial system. This practice clearly contradicts Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁴⁰

³⁹ Yücel Acer, 5 Question: The Legality of the Establishment and Actions of Israel, Is it Legitimate Defense or Palestinianization of Palestine?, Seta, 2021.

⁴⁰ Asa, A.g.e., s. 3.

Palestinian child prisoners are transferred from the occupied Palestinian territories to Israel, violating the Geneva Conventions. Israel consistently violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 9, 10, and 11, by arbitrarily arresting and imprisoning individuals without charges.

Subjecting a child to solitary confinement for any period constitutes inhumane or degrading treatment, violating Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture.

Article 67 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Children Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Rules) prohibits the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary procedure against children.

During the spread of the "Corona" virus in 2020, there were no changes in the conditions of detention. There has been no improvement in the nature and extent of Israel's treatment of Palestinian children during the pandemic; the outbreak has not spared Palestinian children from the brutality of the occupation. Furthermore, the Israeli authorities did not take the necessary precautions to protect them and did not make efforts to reduce the risk of virus transmission, in flagrant and open disregard of the most basic rules of international law. In addition, it has used the "epidemic" as an excuse to restrict them, prevent family visits, and cut off communication between children and their families without offering alternatives. In 2020 and 2021, more than 40 children in detention centers contracting COVID-19 posed a real threat to their lives due to the occupation's lack of effective and timely provision of services such as treatment, monitoring, and quarantine.

It has been recorded that more than 1,300 Palestinian children were arrested in 2021 alone.⁴¹ Since the beginning of 2022, occupation authorities have arrested more than **500** children, and approximately **170** children, 95% of whom are students, remain imprisoned in occupation prisons.⁴² Among them, 353 are from Jerusalem, constituting approximately 78.4% of the Palestinian children arrested this year. Most are held in the Ofer, Megiddo, and Damoun prisons under the most difficult conditions.

Prison administrations deprive children of their basic rights and place them in inappropriate cells. Palestinian children in Israeli prisons are denied health services and proper medical treatment. According to testimonies of detained children, prison authorities refuse to take sick children to prison clinics, and most children taken to hospitals are subjected to beatings, insults, and harassment by doctors and nurses. Israel also does not maintain a permanent doctor in prisons. Occupation authorities ignore the health problems of Palestinian children, even in cases requiring urgent surgery. In addition to children in prisons with eye, ear, etc., diseases, there are also children who require surgery due to shrapnel or bullet injuries, as well as those with mental and psychological illnesses. According to statistics from the Palestinian

⁴¹ <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/israil-2021-yilinda-8-bin-filistinliyi-tutukladi/2462560> (Accessed: 23.07.2022)

⁴² RASİD, s. 1.

Ministry of Prisoners, about 40% of the diseases affecting child prisoners are due to poor conditions, lack of hygiene, and inadequate and poor-quality food during detention.⁴³

The occupying forces have intentionally started shooting children at close range, using the pretext of attempting stabbing operations in recent years. Subsequently, they arrest them and transfer them to prisons under difficult health conditions. The occupying state has arrested 39 children after shooting them. Six of the injured children are girls.

The Universal Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflict, Article 5, states that during military operations or in territories under occupation, oppressive, cruel, and inhumane acts committed against women and children by the parties to the conflict, such as imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass detentions, destruction of homes, and forced displacement, are considered crimes.

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor stated that the use of police dogs by the Israeli army to arrest Palestinian children and civilians is an official policy that the Israeli army has followed for years.⁴⁴ The organization published a report in March 2012 about this policy, but there has been no significant change in the practices of the occupying state. The Israeli army also has a special unit for trained police dogs, most of which are imported from Germany and provided for use by army units operating in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to carry out violent actions.

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor considers the use of dogs to arrest unarmed children and civilians, especially according to the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Convention Against Torture (1984), as a form of "torture" and "inhuman and degrading treatment" recognized as a crime under international law.

Violation of the Right to Education: The Israeli occupation state prevented students from receiving education in 19 schools in 2022, the number of which was determined. However, since the exact number of students in schools in violation of the right to education cannot be determined, only the number of schools is stated.

The Right to Education is regulated in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 28 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Israeli soldiers kill and injure Palestinian students and teachers, attack schools, set up military barricades, take away children's school bags, detain children at crossing checkpoints, causing them to be unable to go to school or be late for school, hindering Palestinian children's right to education.

Palestinian schools in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem are also exposed to Israel's "Judaization" policy, attempting to change the educational curriculum and imposing conditions on schools. Schools that do not meet these conditions face the threat of demolition.⁴⁵

⁴³ Asa, A.g.e., s. 5.

⁴⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWmEY0flKeI&t=349s> (Accessed: 28.07.2022)

⁴⁵ <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/dunya/filistin-egitim-mufredatina-israilin-mudahalesi-265246.html> , <https://www.indyturk.com/node/260526/d%C3%BCnya/filistindeki-okullar-i%CC%87srail-buldozerlerine-meydan-okuyor>

Demolitions and Violation of the Right to Housing: The policy of house demolition, property rights violations and house raids implemented as a method of collective punishment and deterrence violates children's right to shelter. Almost half of the Palestinian population displaced as a result of military raids and destruction operations are children. These unlawful actions, carried out to force Palestinians to migrate in order to settle invading Jewish settlers and increase the Jewish population, harm children the most.

Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child protects children's right to a standard of living. In 2022, the right to shelter of 448 Palestinian children was violated as a result of house demolitions. The demolitions constitute a violation of Articles 18/2 and 16/1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, Articles 17/1 and 17/2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are also being violated.

According to the 2022 Activity Report of the human rights organization Palestinian Center For Human Rights, Israeli occupation forces destroyed 146 houses belonging to Palestinians.⁴⁶

Violation of the Right to Travel: In 2022, the Israeli occupation state prevented the right of free movement of 12 Palestinian children. These children were arrested while traveling for education and treatment purposes.⁴⁷

According to Article 13/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 'Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of a state.' According to Article 13/2, 'Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.'

Imposition of Financial Fines: The occupying authorities impose heavy fines on children in addition to sanctions. Even in cases where children are released, large amounts of financial fines are sometimes imposed. The fines imposed on children by the occupation forces in the Ofer Military Court for a year have exceeded 150 thousand dollars.⁴⁸

Administrative Detention Sentence for Children: Administrative detention is a method of punishment that takes place outside due process, in which a person is deprived of his liberty without charge or trial by order of the Israeli military commander. Under Military Order 1651, a person may be detained for up to six months with an unlimited number of renewals.⁴⁹ If it is decided that the detainee "poses a danger to the security of Israel", the military judge can extend the detention period for up to 5 years without even charging him with a crime. However, it is often based on secret evidence that the person does not have the right to see.

Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention states that administrative detention is an exceptional measure that the occupation authorities may resort to only if it poses a real threat to civilians and to the security of the occupying force at that time or in the future.

⁴⁶ <https://pchgaza.org/en/annual-report-2022/> s. 25.

⁴⁷ <https://pchgaza.org/en/annual-report-2022/> s. 56.

⁴⁸ RASİD, s. 7.

⁴⁹ <http://www.militarycourtwatch.org/page.php?id=iz63ezSbG7a11412A1qkQJHcUuf> (Erişim Tarihi: 24.07.2022)

Unfortunately, the policy of administrative detention is systematically implemented on a large scale by the Israeli occupation forces as a method of collective punishment against hundreds of Palestinian civilians every year.

Despite the illegality of the administrative detention used by the occupation forces against Palestinian prisoners, the children could not be freed from this despotic detention. Amal Nakleh, a 17-year-old sick child from the city of Ramallah, was held in administrative detention for 16 months before being released this year. The child named Muhammed Mansur was also held in administrative detention without any charges for 8 months and was released last June. The occupation authorities still hold two minor children in administrative detention. They are Enes Abu al-Rub (17 years old) from the town of Kabatiya/Jenin in the occupied hinterland and Altal Mustafa Mutlak from the town of Jaljulya.⁵⁰

Israel continues to commit human rights violations, especially against the Palestinian people, including children, and persists in the systematic and planned occupation of Palestinian territories with the goal of fully taking control of the Palestinian geography and ensuring the sustainability of its presence in the region. It violates fundamental human rights and children's rights texts, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international law and United Nations resolutions.

The genocide that Israel has been systematically carrying out for years has turned Palestine into an open-air prison. Today, despite the wide range of opportunities and the advanced and fast communication network, the most basic rights of children living in Palestine are clearly violated.

Palestinian children are subjected to acts committed against them by the occupation forces that can be considered war crimes. In addition, children witness many traumatic events such as inhumane acts against their relatives, killings, injuries, captures, imprisonments, exiles, house demolitions and raids.

These violent incidents in Palestine pose a direct or indirect threat to the life and physical integrity of the child or other people important to him/her. This situation can cause intense and deep fear in the child's mind. It makes it difficult or even impossible for the child to feel safe and trust others. Children's fundamental beliefs that the world is a good and fair place and that people will protect them are deeply shaken. They cannot meet even their most basic needs from time to time. Therefore, it is a necessity of humanity to listen to the voices of children exposed to this situation, hear their silent screams and at least not remain silent.

⁵⁰ RASiD, s. 8.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Wars, armed conflicts, and other forms of violence deeply undermine world peace and international social cohesion. People and societies facing and engaging in conflicts for various reasons that disrupts human solidarity and lead to serious social risks.

In the midst of all this chaos and adversity, it is crucial to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights of children, who are the most in need of protection, so that they can live safely.

This report covers the year 2022 and presents data on human rights violations against Palestinian children by the occupying Israeli forces throughout the year. The data presented in the report clearly indicates the seriousness and severity of the situation.

Children's rights are guaranteed in the broadest sense by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In the processes of protecting, implementing, and monitoring these rights, significant responsibilities fall on states, human rights organizations, civil society organizations, and conscientious human rights advocates worldwide. There are international legal rules and decisions in this field, but serious challenges exist regarding their implementation.

Those individuals, institutions, and states responsible for violations should face severe sanctions, and there is a need for binding and deterrent decisions in this regard.

Responses to violations against children should prioritize the best interests of the child, placing them above any political, economic, or similar interests.

Furthermore, there is a need to increase awareness in this field, strengthen international initiatives, and mobilize child rights advocates, international monitoring mechanisms, and organizations.

In this context;

From the Israeli Occupation State;

- The occupying state, which is the perpetrator of children's rights violations in the region, should put an end to arbitrary child killings, arrests, hindering the right to education and shelter, home invasions, and any interventions affecting the physical and psychological integrity of children,
- It should comply with international law, cease violations of the most basic rights of Palestinian children, adhere to the UN Human Rights Convention, and more specifically, comply with children's rights treaties and put an end to violations of the most fundamental legal norms,
- It should implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning children held in occupation prisons and subjected to systematic torture,

- It should lift the checkpoints and the wall of shame that violate the "right to development" of children, especially those living in occupied Palestinian cities, practices that are considered war crimes in the 1997 Rome Statute, including isolation and apartheid,
- It should urgently lift the blockade violating the fundamental rights of tens of thousands of children living in Gaza by implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1860 adopted in 2009,
- It should apply the child trial procedures used for Jewish children who are Israeli citizens to Palestinian children as well,
- It should treat UN human rights experts, independent human rights investigators, and journalists who travel to regions where child rights violations occur for investigations in accordance with international norms,

From the United Nations;

- The United Nations should be actively involved, not only by inviting parties to negotiate or condemning violations but also by taking a more proactive approach,
- It should ensure the consideration of the best interests of the child in decisions taken by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly,
- It should ensure that the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and Human Rights Council urgently take necessary measures against the intense and systematic violations of children's rights. It should enable the adoption of decisions that go beyond mere condemnation messages, involving reporting, analysis, and sanctions, aiming to prevent child rights violation,

From the United Nations General Assembly;

- It should request similar to the advisory opinion on the Wall of Shame case, Israel to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding the legal consequences of its violations of international law,
- It should call for resolutions emphasizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and condemning the occupation activities of Israel,
- It should encourage the endorsement of international reports on the crimes committed by Israel in the Palestinian territories it has occupied since 1967. Furthermore, it calls for the initiation of legal proceedings based on these reports to prosecute Israel, both as a state and its officials, in international courts,

From the United Nations Security Council;

- It should call for the adoption of binding resolutions imposing economic sanctions on Israel for the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes it has committed,

- It calls for the adoption of binding resolutions to halt the Jewish population transfers carried out by Israel in the settlements,
- Be more sensitive about protecting the sanctity of holy places and take binding decisions to prevent attacks on these places,

From the International Criminal Court;

- It should call for the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to show particular sensitivity in the determination of crimes committed in violation of children's rights in the criminal investigation initiated against Israel and in prosecuting those responsible,
- It should call for the acceleration of investigations, a fair and expeditious conclusion leading to the filing of charges against responsible individuals in Israel, and a special effort to bring those who are facing charges to the Court,
- Israeli military and civilian officials be prosecuted under Article 77 of the Rome Statute for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. Relevant provisions result in life imprisonment, long-term imprisonment, confiscation of assets obtained directly or indirectly from the crime, and the imposition of monetary fines,
- According to Article 77 of the Rome Statute, Israeli military and civilian officials will be tried for the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression, and will be sentenced to life imprisonment or long-term imprisonment, confiscation of assets obtained directly or indirectly from the crime, and the imposition of monetary fines

From the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

- As an international organization with the second largest participation after the United Nations and established after the 1969 Al-Aqsa Mosque fire, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation should take decisions to impose sanctions against the rights violations experienced by Palestinian children,
- As an organization, take effective decisions that will force the occupying state to end the systematic violations of the rights of Palestinian children,

From the International Public Opinion;

- To react when wars, armed conflicts and other forms of violence occur, to end them without causing any harm to children,
- To put forward demands to ensure that those who commit crimes are punished,
- To put forward demands to ensure that sensitive international institutions and organizations and NGOs take more responsibility on this issue,
- To put forward demands to ensure that world leaders and political authorities fulfill their great duties,

- All states should make efforts towards ensuring the active involvement of the international public opinion, particularly organizations working on children such as UNICEF and UNHCR, in preventing intense and systematic violations of children's rights in the region, guided by the principle of the 'Best Interests of the Child,'
- States to put forward demands to ensure that persons suspected of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity or crimes of genocide in the Palestinian territories, including the occupied territories, are tried in their national courts, based on “universal jurisdiction”

we recommend this and invite all relevant authorities to take action.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES JANUARY

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/category/weekly-reports/>

Defense For Children International Palestine

https://www.dci-palestine.org/child_fatalities_statistics

REFERENCES FEBRUARY

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/category/weekly-reports/>

Defense For Children International Palestine

https://www.dci-palestine.org/child_fatalities_statistics

Wafa- Palestinian News & Info Agency

https://info.wafa.ps/ar_page.aspx?id=2f01EYa28074809994a2f01EY

FİMED- Palestinian Communicators and Media Association

<https://fimeddernegi.com/tr/category/filistin-haberleri/>

LP4Q- Jerusalem Members of Parliament Union

<https://www.lp4q.org/index.html>

Ajans Filistin

<https://t.me/ajansfilistin>

Al-Quds News

<https://haberkudus.com/cat/kudus-haberleri/8>

TRT News

<https://www.trthaber.com/haber/dunya/israil-gucleri-bati-seriada-filistinli-bir-cocugu-gozaltina-aldi-655753.html>

<https://www.trthaber.com/>

Anadolu Agency

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr>

Independent Türkçe

<https://www.indyurk.com/node/260526/d%C3%BCnya/filistindeki-okullar-i%C8%7srail-buldozerlerine-meydan-okuyor>

REFERENCES MARCH

Defense For Children International Palestine

<https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

Ajans Filistin

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/>

REFERENCES APRIL

Ajans Filistin

<https://t.me/ajansfilistin>

Defense For Children International Palestine

https://www.dci-palestine.org/child_fatalities_statistics

KUTAD

<https://t.me/kutadguncel>

Muslim Port

<https://t.me/muslimport>

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchrghaza.org/en/category/weekly-reports/>

Anadolu Agency

www.aa.com.tr

Yeni Şafak

www.yenisafak.com

REFERENCES MAY

Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association

<https://www.addameer.org/ar>

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchrghaza.org/en/category/weekly-reports/page/3/>

Defense For Children International Palestine

https://www.dci-palestine.org/child_fatalities_by_month

Israel - Palestine News

<https://israelpalestineneews.org/scarred-childhood-israeli-attacks-against-palestinian-children-occupied-west-bank-in-2022/>

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<https://www.ochaopt.org/publications>

Israel-Palestine Timeline

<https://israelpalestinetimeline.org/children/>

If Americans Knew

<https://ifamericansknew.org/>

Ajans Filistin

<https://t.me/ajansfilistin>

REFERENCES JUNE

Welayet News

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com>

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:s2AsU52sVAoJ:https://www.welayetnews.com/content/24599+&cd=5&hl=tr&ct=clnk&gl=tr>

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:msCceuRQRVkJ:https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/dunya/bmden-israil-aciklamasi-bati-seria-ve-dogu-kuduste-300-evi-yikti-1944258+&cd=1&hl=tr&ct=clnk&gl=tr>
<https://turkish.palinfo.com/news/2022/6/06/gal-polisi-Eski-Kud-s-te-bir-Filistinliyle-o-lunu-esir-ald/>

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:GxdlxNqXDjIJ:https://turkish.palinfo.com/news/2022/6/06/gal-polisi-Eski-Kud-s-te-bir-Filistinliyle-o-lunu-esir-ald/+&cd=1&hl=tr&ct=clnk&gl=tr>

Ajans Filistin

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cex6fJWsnMP/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CeyOqxHs0hg/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

https://www.instagram.com/p/Ce0YF_3M357/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Ce0bKDM9mH/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

<https://t.me/ajansfilistin/18498>

<https://t.me/ajansfilistin/18505>

Israel-Palestine Timeline

<https://israelpalestinetimeline.org/children/>

REFERENCES JULY

IMEMC (International Middle East Media Center)-Uluslararası Ortadoğu Medya Merkezi

<https://imemc.org/>

PCHR (Palestinian Centre For Human Rights)- Filistin İnsan Hakları Merkezi

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/>

WAFA

<https://english.wafa.ps/>

DCIP (Defense For Children International Palestine)

<https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

AJANS FILISTIN

<HTTPS://AJANSFILISTIN.COM/>

OCHA

<https://www.unocha.org/>

REFERENCES AUGUST

Ajans Filistin

https://twitter.com/AjansFilistin?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor

Kudüs'te Bugün

<https://www.instagram.com/kudustebugun/>

PCHR (Palestinian Centre For Human Rights)- Filistin İnsan Hakları Merkezi

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/>

OCHA

<https://www.unocha.org/>

DCIP (Defense For Children International Palestine)

<https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

Euro Palestine

<https://europalestine.com/>

Israel-Palestine News

<https://israelpalestinenews.org/>

Israel-Palestine Timeline

<https://israelpalestinetimeline.org/>

Save the Children International

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/gaza_blockade_mental_health_palestinian_children_2022.pdf/

REFERENCES SEPTEMBER

Mirasımız Kudüs Derneği

<https://twitter.com/mirasimiz>

Filistin Enformasyon Merkezi

<https://turkish.palinfo.com/>

SABAH

<https://www.sabah.com.tr/dunya/israil-askerlerinin-oldurmustu-filistinli-cocuk-son-yolculuguna-ugurlandi-6158974>

Haber Kudüs

<https://twitter.com/haberkudus>

TRT Haber

<https://www.trthaber.com/haber/dunya/israil-askerleri-bati-seriada-iki-filistinliyi-oldurdu-708489.html>

En Son Haber

<https://www.ensonhaber.com/dunya/israil-bati-seriada-filistinlilerin-evlerini-yikti>

REFERENCES OCTOBER

Ajans Filistin

https://twitter.com/AjansFilistin?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor

Kudüs'te Bugün

<https://www.instagram.com/kudustebugun/>

PCHR (Palestinian Centre For Human Rights)- Filistin İnsan Hakları Merkezi

<https://pchrgaza.org/en/>

OCHA

<https://www.unocha.org/>

DCIP (Defense For Children International Palestine)

<https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

Euro Palestine

<https://europalestine.com/>

Israel-Palestine News

<https://israelpalestineneews.org/>

Israel-Palestine Timeline

<https://israelpalestinetimeline.org/>

Save the Children International

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/gaza_blockade_mental_health_palestinian_children_2022.pdf/

REFERENCES NOVEMBER

Israel Palestine Timeline

<https://israelpalestinetimeline.org/>

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<https://www.ochaopt.org/>

Israel-Palestine News

<https://israelpalestineneews.org/>

If American News

<https://ifamericansknew.org/>

Euro Palestine

<https://europalestine.com/>

International Middle East Media Center

<https://imemc.org/>

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchgaza.org/en/>

Ajans Filistin

https://twitter.com/AjansFilistin?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor

Defense For Children International Palestine

<https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

TRT Haber

<https://www.trthaber.com/>

Al Mayadeen

<https://english.almayadeen.net/>

REFERENCES DECEMBER

International Middle East Media Center

<https://imemc.org/>

Palestinian Centre For Human Rights

<https://pchgaza.org/en/>

Printed Works

ACER, Yücel: 5 Questions: Legality of Israel's Establishment and Actions, Self-Defense or De-Palestinization of Palestine, Seta, 2021.

ASA, Ahmet Faruk: Palestinian Child Detainees, 2021.

Committee on the Rights of the Child: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, Rules of Procedure and General Comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 5, 2003.

Defense for Children International Palestine: 2022.

GÜNGÖR, Fethi: Serious Rights Violations Subjected to Palestinian Captive Children, Yeni Türkiye, 2016.

KÖYLÜ, Murat: Israel's Human Rights Violations Against Palestinian Youth, TİHEK Academic Journal, 2018.

Lawyer For Palestinian Human Rights: Significant Increase in the Number of Children Held in Solitary Confinement (2022, April 29).

Save The Children: Trapped: The impact of 15 years of blockade on the mental health of Gaza's children.

SINMAZ, Kadriye: Humanitarian Situation and Rights Violations in Palestine, 2021.

SNOUBAR, Yaser / KARATAŞ, Kasım: War, Conflicts and Rights of Disabled Children as a Cause of Disability: The Example of Palestine, Ufku Ötesi Science Magazine, 2014/2015.

STEIN, Yael: **Minors in Danger:** Violation of the Rights of Palestinian Minors by Israeli Military Courts, 2018.

SÜER, Sançar Sefer: Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Yasama Magazine, 2010.

Amnesty International: "Israel's Apartheid Regime: Racial Discrimination Against Palestinians and Crimes Against Humanity" Report, 2022.

International Rights Violations Monitoring Centre: World Rights Violations Report, 2019.

International Rights Violations Monitoring Center: World Rights Violations Report, 2020-2021.

International Association for Monitoring Women's and Children's Rights (RASİD):

Report on the Difficulties Experienced by Child Detainees in Occupied State Prisons, 2022.

UNICEF: Children in Israeli Military Detention: Observations and Recommendations, February 2013.

Digital Resources

AnadoluAjansı: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/filistin-esirler-cemiyeti-israil-cezaevlerindeki-filistinlilerin-yuzde-95i-iskence-goruyor> (Access Date: 20.07.2022)

LPHR Children's Rights Bulletin: 16 November 2021 – 10 January 2022.

“Torture in Israeli Prisons: 200 Methods Used against Palestinian Prisoners”, *The Palestine Chronicle*, <http://www.palestinechronicle.com/torture-in-israeli-prisons-200-methods-used-against-palestinian-prisoners/> (Access Date: 20.07.2022)

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/filistinli-ogrenciler-israil-ihlalleri-altinda-egitimlerini-surduruyor> (Access Date: 20.07.2022)

<https://www.indyturk.com/node/265251/d%C3%BCnya/filistinli-%C3%A7ocuklar-i%CC%87sraile-cezaevlerinde-g%C3%B6rd%C3%BCkleri-i%C5%9Fkenceyi-anlatt%C4%B1-bize-hayvan> (Access Date: 24.7.2022)

<https://www.haberturk.com/dunya/haber/1151323-israil-polisinin-13-yasindaki-cocuga-sorgu-goruntuleri-ortaya-cikti> (Access Date: 25.7.2022)

<https://www.habereguven.com/filistinli-4-cocugun-oldurulmesiyle-ilgili-sorusturmanin-yeniden-acilmasi-talebinin-reddedilmesi-kararina-tepki> (Access Date: 25.07.2022)

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/filistinlilerin-kanayan-yarasi-sehit-cenazeleri-ve-kayiplar> (Access Date: 26.07.2022)

<http://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2017/06/04/304546>

<https://lphr.org.uk/blog/marked-surge-in-the-number-of-palestinian-children-held-in-solitary-confinement/>

<https://www.trthaber.com/haber/dunya/1-yilda-binden-fazla-cocuk-sakat-kaldi-200388.html> (Access Date: 25.07.222)

<https://mirasimiz.org.tr/blog/page/filistin-de-cocuk-olmak-ve-uluslararasi-hukuk/2134> (Access Date: 03.08.2022)

<https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/bas%C4%B1n-b%C3%BCtenleri/bm-kurulu%C5%9Flar%C4%B1-i%CC%87srailde-al%C4%B1konulan-ve-a%C4%9F%C4%B1r-hasta-olan-filistinli-%C3%A7ocu%C4%9Fun-derhal> (Access Date: 26.07.2022)

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/filistinli-cocuklar-israil-siddeti-ve-hak-ihlalleri-altinda-hayata-tutunmaya-calisiyor>. (Access Date: 20.07.2022)

https://www.phr.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Exposed_Life_HEB.pdf (Access Date: 21.07.2022)

<http://www.militarycourtwatch.org/page.php?id=iz63ezSbG7a11412A1qkQHcUuf> (Access Date: 24.07.2022)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWmEY0fKel&t=349s> (Access Date: 28.07.2022)

APPENDIX – CHILDREN’S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

I- OVERALL

International human rights legislation that is important for protecting children against all kinds of violence is as follows: ⁵¹

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.
2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000.
3. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000.
4. Optional Protocol on Additional Application Procedure to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2011.
5. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965.
6. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
7. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
8. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Abolishing the Death Penalty, 1989.
9. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.
10. United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984.
11. Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2002.
12. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 (Opened for signature: 30 March 2007).
13. Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 (Opened for signature 30 March 2007).
14. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance, 2005 (Opened for signature: December 2006).
15. 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; Amended 1967 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
16. 16. Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation of Others through Prostitution, 1949.
17. 17. Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2000.
18. Rome Convention on International War Crimes, 1998.
19. Geneva convention for the protection of civilians in war, 1949.

⁵¹ Yaser Snoubar / Kasım Karataş, As a Cause of Disability: War, Conflicts, and the Rights of Disabled Children: The Example of Palestine, Beyond Horizon Science Journal, C. 14/15, S. 1, December 2014/2015.

20. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 for the Prevention of Non-International Armed Conflict – Protocol 1, 1977.
21. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 for the Protection against International Armed Conflicts, 1977.
22. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 for the Prevention of Non-International Armed Conflict – Protocol 2, 1977.
23. Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980.
24. Convention on Co-operation for the Protection and International Adoption of Children, 1993.
25. ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labor, 1930.
26. Minimum Working Age Convention No. 138, 1973.
27. Convention on Emergency Measures for the Prohibition and Elimination of Child Labor No. 182, 1999.
28. European Convention on Human Rights, 1950.
29. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Criminal Justice (Beijing Rules), 1985.
30. United Nations Guiding Principles on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Principles), 1990.
31. United Nations Rules for the Protection of Children Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Rules), 1990.
32. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules)
33. European Social Charter, 1961.
34. European Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Concerning the Custody of Children and the Restoration of Custody of Children, 1980.
35. Declaration of Basic Principles for the Provision of Justice to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985.
36. European Convention on the Exercise of the Rights of the Child, 1996.
37. Protocol No. 12 on the Prohibition of Discrimination to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 2000.
38. Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on the Abolition of the Death Penalty in All Circumstances, 2002.

II- UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

It was declared by the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly dated 10 December 1948 and numbered 217 A (III). The articles related to children's rights are as follows:

Article 1- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They have reason and conscience, and they should behave towards each other with a sense of brotherhood.

Article 2- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. In addition, no discrimination will be made against a person, whether he or she is independent, under

tutelage, or a citizen of a country that is not autonomous or subject to any other restriction of sovereignty, with respect to the political, legal, or international status of the state of which he is a national or the country of which he is a national.

Article 3- Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and personal security.

Article 5- No one can be tortured, treated in cruel, inhumane, or degrading ways or punished.

Article 7- Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection of the law without discrimination. Everyone has the right to equal protection against any discrimination contrary to this Declaration and against any incitement to such treatment.

Article 9- No one can be arbitrarily captured, detained, or exiled.

Article 10- Everyone has the right to have their case heard fairly and openly by an independent and impartial court, when determining their rights and obligations and when a crime is charged.

Article 11- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

Article 12- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of move and reside within the territory of a state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave and return to any country, including his own.

Article 15- (1) Everyone has the right to a citizenship.

(2) No one may be arbitrarily deprived of his citizenship or the right to change his citizenship.

Article 17- (1) Everyone has the right to own property, alone or jointly with others.

(2) No one may be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This right includes freedom to manifest religion or to manifest it in learning, practice, worship, and observance, whether publicly or privately.

Article 19- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right requires the right not to be disturbed for one's opinions and to seek, obtain and disseminate information and ideas through all means, regardless of national borders.

Article 21- (2) Everyone has the right to benefit equally from the public services of their country.

Article 22- Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security. Everyone has the right to realization of the economic, social, and cultural rights essential to his dignity and the

free development of his personality, through national efforts and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State.

Article 23- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to choose their job freely, to work under just and favorable conditions and to be protected against unemployment.

Article 25- (1) Everyone has the right to food, clothing, housing and medical care for the health and well-being of himself and his family. Everyone has the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or financial difficulties arising from circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Mothers and children have the right to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, benefit from the same social security.

Article 26- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education is free, at least at the primary and basic education level. Primary education is compulsory. Technical and vocational education is open to everyone. Higher education should be open to all with full equality according to their abilities.

(2) Education should be directed to the full development of the human personality and to strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups and shall further the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations.

(3) It is primarily the right of parents to choose the type of education to be given to their children.

Article 27- (1) Everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the society, to enjoy the fine arts, to participate in and benefit from scientific development.

Article 28 - Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be realized.

III- UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on **November 20, 1989**, came into effect on **September 2, 1990**. The Convention has been ratified by **196** countries, making it the most widely ratified human rights treaty among international agreements

The Convention has three Optional Protocols: the "Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict," the "Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography," and the "Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure." The monitoring body for the Convention is the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Committee's General Comments contribute

to establishing a standard framework for the interpretation, implementation, and protection of children's rights.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), established by the United Nations in 1946, is tasked with advocating for children's rights, ensuring the fulfilment of children's basic needs, and creating necessary opportunities for children.

The subject of the Convention encompasses a set of rights, protections, and principles specific to children. States parties recognize and commit to ensuring the rights outlined in the Convention to every child under their jurisdiction, without discrimination of any kind based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, and social origin, property, disability, birth, or other status, belonging to themselves, their parents, or legal guardians.

A- Sections of the Agreement

The contract consists of a preamble and three parts:

The preamble includes the reasons why the party states protect children's rights with a separate treaty, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration of Social and Legal Principles Concerning the Protection and Welfare of the Child, the Juvenile Courts. Reference is made to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Management of Women and Children (Beijing Rules) and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergencies and Armed Conflict.

In the first section (Articles 1-41), the rights that children should have for their survival, development, protection, and participation are outlined. The fundamental principles of the Convention and the obligations of states are specified.

In the second part, (Articles 42-45) there are provisions regarding implementation.

In the third section (Articles 46-54), provisions related to the entry into force and implementation are included.

B- Basic Principles of the Agreement

The **four fundamental rights** included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child are the fundamental principles to be taken into consideration in the interpretation and implementation of all other rights granted to children in the Convention and in fulfilling the duties imposed on states. These:

1) Prevention of Discrimination (Art. 2): All children are protected against discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, congenital or other status of themselves or their parents. They are protected from all kinds of discrimination.

2) Protection of the Best Interest of the Child (Art. 3): The best interest of the child is the child's highest, most important and best interest. The definition of the Best Interest Principle of the Child is in Article 3/1 of the Convention. It is done as follows in the article. "In all activities concerning children carried out by public or private social welfare institutions, courts, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child are the primary consideration." The principle of "Best Interest" constitutes the main philosophy of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. General comment 14 (2013) of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child is concerned with the best interests of the child.

3) Right to Life, Survival and Development (Art. 6): The right to life is the most fundamental right guaranteed in all human rights documents and considered inviolable. It applies to all children without discrimination within the framework of the principles of the Convention. Article 6/1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The article states that every child has the fundamental right to life. This includes ensuring that the physical and spiritual integrity of the child is not damaged and that the child is protected from all kinds of dangers to ensure his/her survival.

According to the Convention, state parties take the necessary measures to ensure that the child continues his life as a respectable and free individual, taking into account his physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development. Article 6/2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In the article, states are asked to "make the maximum possible efforts" for the survival and development of the child.

The provisions of the Convention that protect the child from violence and exploitation are also important for the child's survival and development. According to Article 19 of the Convention, the party states are to protect the child against physical or mental attack, violence or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and all kinds of abuse and maltreatment; They are obliged to take all legal, administrative, social, and educational measures.

4) Right to Participation (Art. 12): The child's right to participation, included in Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, includes the freedom to express himself and his thoughts freely, the right to make opinions and suggestions on issues and problems that affect him, and the right to learn about these problems.

C- Rights Protected by the Agreement

The scope of rights protected by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is as follows⁵²:

- Non-discrimination (art.2)
- Best interests of the child (art.3)
- Parental guidance compatible with the family environment and children's growth capacity (art.5)

⁵²The Association of Human Rights and Equality Experts, Convention on the Rights of the Child Information Note, 2021.

- Right to life, development, and protection (Art.6)
- Birth registration, name, and nationality (Art.7)
- Protection of identity (Art.8)
- Separation from family (Art.9)
- Reunification of the family (art.10)
- Illegal transfer and non-return (Art.11)
- Respect for the child's views (Art.12)
- Freedom of expression, seeking rights, receiving, and imparting information (Article 13)
- Freedom of thought, conscience, and belief (Art.14)
- Freedom of association and peaceful demonstration (Article 15)
- Protection of confidentiality and reputation (Art.16)
- Access to information and protection from harmful materials (Art.17)
- Responsibilities of parents, assistance to parents and childcare services (Art.18)
- Neglect and abuse (Art.19)
- Children deprived of family environment (article 20)
- Adoption (domestic and international) (Art.21)
- Refugee, immigrant (Art. 22) and unaccompanied asylum seeker children
- Health and health services (art.24)
- Periodic follow-up of placement (m.25)
- Social security, childcare services, and opportunities (Art.26 and 18)
- Measures taken to ensure the child's physical, mental, moral, and social development and to reduce poverty and inequality, including support programs and material aid regarding the standard of living and food, clothing, and shelter (Article 27/1-3), improvement of childcare (article 27/4)
- Right to education, including vocational training and guidance (Art.28)
- Purposes of education, with reference to the quality of education (art.29)
- Cultural rights of children from indigenous and minority groups (Art. 30)
- Rest, games, holidays, recreation, and cultural and artistic activities (art.31)
- Minimum working age in force, children who are victims of economic exploitation, including child labor (Art. 32)
- Measures to protect children from substance use (Art.33)
- Sexual abuse and harassment of children (Art.34)
- Child sale, child trafficking and child abduction (Article 35)
- Other types of abuse (Art.36)
- Avoidance of torture or other cruel, inhumane, degrading treatment or punishment, including corporal punishment (Art. 37/1 and Art. 28/2), Measures for children deprived of their freedom and detained (Art. 37/2-3- 4)
- Children in armed conflict, including physical and psychological recovery and social integration (art.38)
- Children's physical and spiritual recovery and their integration into society (Art.39)

- Juvenile justice administration (Art.40)

IV- UNITED NATIONS MINIMUM STANDARD RULES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (BEIJING-BEIJING RULES):

Pekin Rules were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 29, 1985, through Resolution 40/33. They describe how children who violate the law should be treated, how their rights will be protected throughout different stages of the judicial process, and how their needs will be addressed.

The main purpose of the rules is to establish a separate and specialized juvenile justice system. The source of the unique approach to children in the Juvenile Justice System is the principle of the best interests of the child. Protecting the best interests of the child means that, in the event of a child being guilty, the tools of traditional criminal justice (coercion, punishment) should be replaced by rehabilitation and restorative justice.

V. UNITED NATIONS RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY (HAVANA RULES):

Havana Rules were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1990, through Resolution 45/113. They focus on the treatment of children deprived of their liberty and include rules regarding the definition of deprivation of liberty, police supervision, pre-trial detention conditions, conditions in institutions where children are placed, disciplinary rules, search methods, the use of force and restraints, complaint mechanisms, inspection and monitoring mechanisms, and the reintegration of children into society.

The system for adjudicating children should favorably treat their rights and safety, providing support for their physical and mental health. **According to the Havana Rules, depriving a child of liberty should be the last resort, used in exceptional cases and for the minimum required period.** The duration of deprivation of liberty is determined by competent judicial authorities. Children in custody or detained during trial are presumed innocent, and proceedings are conducted accordingly. Efforts should be made to avoid the arrest of children, and if arrest is unavoidable, alternative measures should be applied whenever possible. If an arrest decision is made, investigative authorities should prioritize concluding the detention period as quickly as possible. Detained children should be kept separate from convicted children.

Children who are detained or held in custody during the continuation of legal proceedings are considered innocent, and proceedings against them should be conducted accordingly. Every effort should be made to avoid the arrest of children, and detention decisions should be made only in exceptional circumstances. In such cases, all possible efforts must be made to implement alternative measures. If a detention order is issued, investigative authorities should prioritize expeditious procedures to end the detention as soon as possible. Detained children should be kept separate from convicted children.

VI. UNITED NATIONS GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON THE PREVENTION OF JUDICIAL CRIMINALITY (RIYADH PRINCIPLES)

Riyadh Principles were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1990, through Resolution 45/112. They were formulated to establish policies aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency.

The Riyadh Principles advocate for collaboration among all sectors of society to create policies for the prevention of juvenile crimes. They emphasize treating children as active members of society, acknowledging their value, and ensuring their place in the community. The principles propose the development of policies that involve cooperation between different sectors, educating those at risk in society, providing them with skills that will secure their livelihoods and future, and showing tolerance towards young people during their transition to maturity.

VII. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Covenant was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966. It explicitly states that its provisions will apply to all men and women, thereby including children. Articles 10 and 12 of the Covenant specifically relate to children.

Article 10 of the Covenant defines the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society, emphasizing the need for the broadest protection and assistance to be provided to families and placing the responsibility of ensuring the protection of children on states. The third paragraph of Article 10 recognizes the right of all children to receive care and assistance without discrimination.

Article 12 of the Covenant, while regulating everyone's right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, directly refers to children's rights by aiming to reduce stillbirth and child mortality rates and ensure the healthy development of the child.

Article 13 of the Covenant regulates the right to education, making primary education compulsory and free for everyone.

The monitoring body of the Covenant is the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

VIII. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

The Covenant was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966. The treaty contains provisions directly addressing the rights of children. The rights of children in the justice system (Article 14/1-3) and the recognition that the family is the natural and fundamental unit of society, entitled to protection by society and the state (Article 23) are regulated by the Covenant.

Article 18 ensures the freedom of parents to provide their children with religious and moral education in line with their beliefs.

According to Article 24 of the Covenant, every child has the right to enjoy protection measures necessary for their status as a minor without discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property, birth, or any other status. This includes the right to be registered immediately after birth, to have a name, and to acquire citizenship.

The monitoring body of the Covenant is the Human Rights Committee.