

فرع لجنة الحقوقيين الدولية ، جنيف  
تتمتع الحق بصفة استشارية لدى المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي في الأمم المتحدة  
NGO in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations



## Al-Haq Annual Field Report on Human Rights

### Violations in 2022

## Al-Haq Annual Field Report of Human Rights Violations in 2022

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## Introduction

The human rights situation in Palestine during the year 2022 has witnessed the most dramatic deterioration in almost two decades. Palestinians in the West Bank witnessed an increase in human rights violations, as well as Palestinians in the Gaza Strip who were subject to an Israeli military offensive. Moreover, attacks and targeting of Palestinian human rights movements and organizations continued during this year, as part of Israel's settler colonialism regime manifested in increased repression and violent practices against the Palestinian people.

The prolonged occupation of the Palestinian Territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, continues to be manifested in killings, land appropriation, home demolitions, expansion of settlements, violating the right of opinion and expression, imposing travel and movement restrictions, violating the right to health, education and family reunification and other violations of economic and social rights. The year 2022, witnessed an increased level of incitement and hate speech against Palestinians in the West Bank and inside the green line, especially through election campaigns leading up to



Israel's recent Knesset elections. The far-right Israeli government, with all its parties and ministries, that came into place at the end of December 2022, reflects how the situation of human rights will be during this year. 2022 marked a significant increase in killings and field executions, making it the bloodiest year since 2005. This was accompanied by large-scale raids in the West Bank and wide attacks on Palestinian human rights movements and organizations.

Based on Al-Haq field documentation, this report showcases the main Israeli human rights violations committed during 2022 against Palestinians, with a special focus on a number of violations that capture the transformation of the colonial policies that were evident throughout recent years. The report mainly addresses Israeli violations committed against the Palestinian people including killings and demolitions of private and public structures. It also, incomprehensively, includes other violations like those targeting the human rights movement in Palestine, raids, arrests and movement restrictions.

On the other hand, no change can be seen at the Palestinian internal level, i.e., the human rights violations by both the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the de facto government in the Gaza Strip. This report presents some human rights violations committed on this level, including arbitrary detention, violating the rights of adequate detention conditions, fair trial and freedom of opinion and speech.



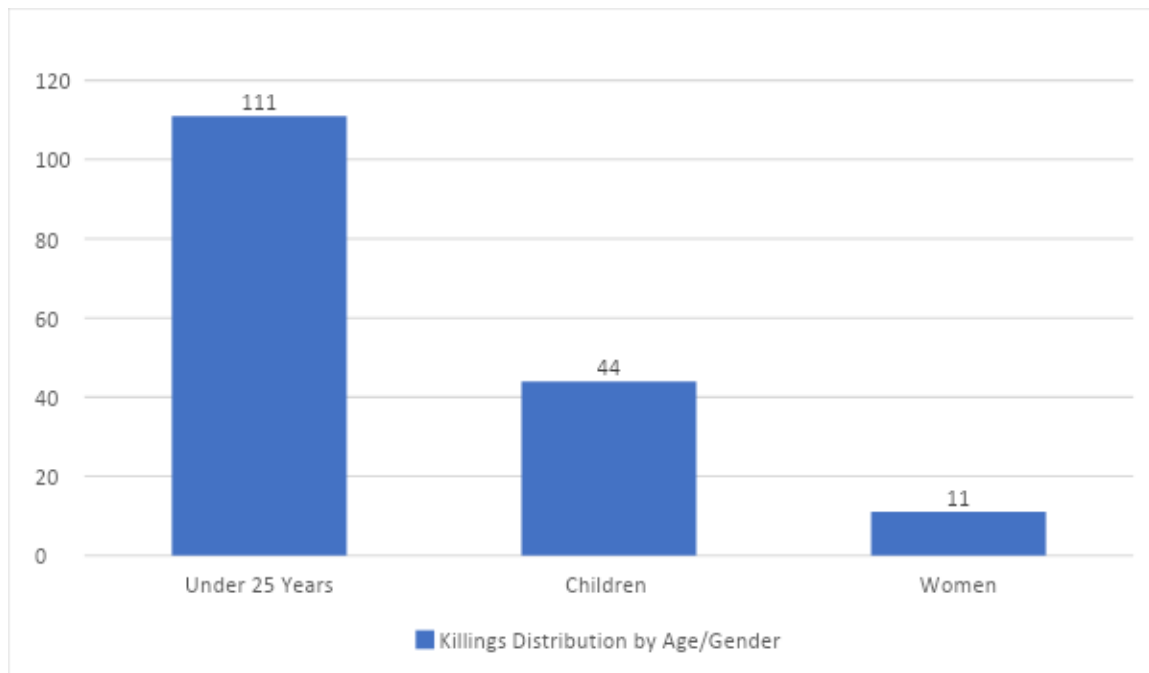
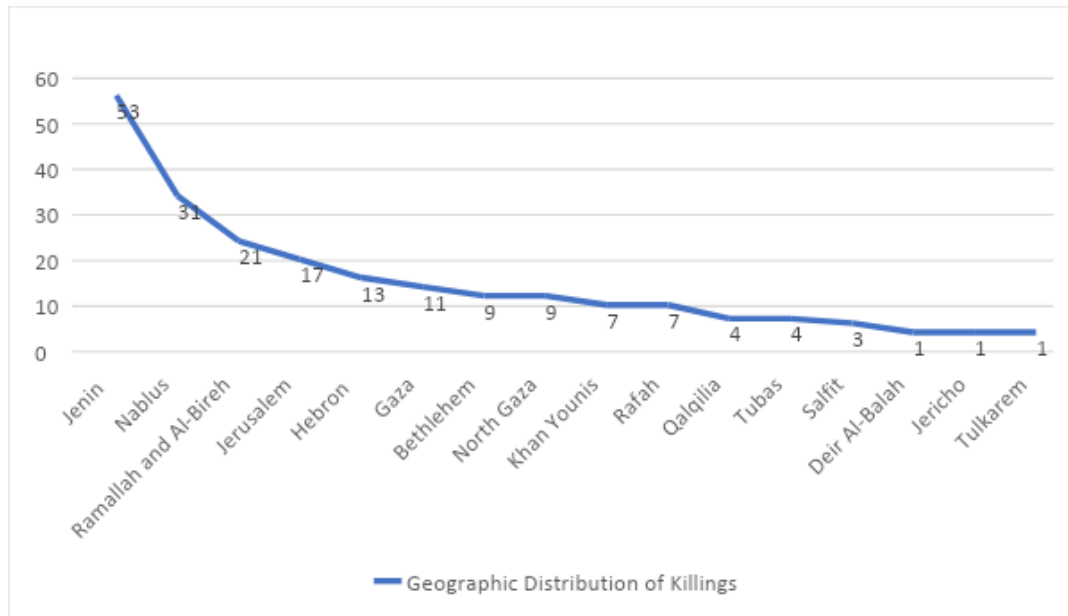
## Israeli Violations

### Killings

During the year 2022, the Israeli Occupying Forces (IOF) killed 192 Palestinians, while four others died inside the Israeli prisons. 157 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, considered to be the largest number of killed Palestinians in a year since 2005. Most killings were focused in the northern part of the West Bank, specifically in Nablus and Jenin (84). Moreover, the Israeli authorities killed another 35 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, 32 killed through the Israeli offensive against it. Of the 192, 44 Palestinian children were killed (36 in the West Bank, eight in Gaza Strip). Eleven Palestinian women were also killed during this year (six in the West Bank, five in Gaza Strip). Killings can be geographically distributed as follows:



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The IOF impeded the Palestinian ambulance from providing medical aid to 27 injured Palestinians before they passed away. They have not also provided at least 161 of them with medical aid after shooting them.

According to the Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center (JLAC), the Israeli authorities withheld the bodies of 45 Palestinians for different periods of time during 2022; 18 bodies were released while the other 27 are until the date of drafting this report still withheld. This raises the number of withheld bodies to 115 by the end of 2022, the oldest withheld body goes back to April 2016 after the Israeli authorities resumed this policy in the wake of October 2015-rising. It is worth noting that a number of withheld bodies belong to Palestinian prisoners who died behind bars, the last of them was Nasser Abu Hmeid who died of illness on 20 December 2022, while he was serving seven life sentences in addition to 50 years. He was arrested in 2002. This number (45) does not include the withheld bodies in the so-called cemeteries of numbers. JLAC records reveal that 256 Palestinian bodies have been withheld in these cemeteries.

### [Israeli Offensive on the Gaza Strip](#)

The Israeli occupying authorities carried out an offensive on the Gaza Strip on 1 August 2022, targeting specifically the border area of Gaza. They assassinated one of the Islamic Jihad leaders in Gaza, followed by announcing a large-scale military offensive called “Operation Breaking Dawn”.



This offensive resulted in the killing of 49 Palestinians including 17 children and four women. Despite the Israeli claims that this military operation was carried out against armed Palestinian resistance fractions, 35 casualties were civilians.

The below affidavit highlights an instant when the Israeli military air force targeted a group of children who were sitting near their grandfather's grave in Al-Falouja cemetery, in the north of the Gaza Strip on 6 August 2022. The targeting killed five children, most of them from one family: Hamed Haidar Hamed Najem, 16; Jameel Ihab Jameel Najem, 13; Jameel Najmeddin Jameel Najem, 3; Mohammad Salah Hamed Najem, 16; Nadhmi Fayeze Abdulhadi Abu Karsh, 15. Their bodies were turned into remains:

*"[...] On Saturday, 6 August 2022, while I was taking the stairs down to leave my house and head to the opposite street, I heard a very strong bombing sound followed by the screaming of my wife saying 'Jameel...Jameel'. This was the first time I've heard her screaming this way. My children, nephews and other men of the family are used to gathering around my father's grave in the cemetery opposite to our house, about 10 meters away, the children were used to playing there daily. I was terrified when I heard the bombing sound and my wife's screaming and I began running towards the cemetery from which white smoke was rising. I saw my brother, 36, standing near the northern entrance of the cemetery and screaming 'Jameel Ihab... Jameel Ihab', referring to my son. I ran towards my father's grave near which the children used to sit and I was shocked*



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*at what I saw. There were five children next to each other on the ground surrounding the grave, their bodies were torn into remains and blood all over the place, it was barely possible to recognize their identities. My brother was able to recognize his only son Jameel, 4, and started screaming 'my son...my son'. I tried to help him while looking at other children on the ground. Suddenly I was able to recognize my son Jameel from the clothes he was wearing, as his body was completely torn, his head smashed and his hand and leg cut. I held him between my hands while his blood poured down. I was not even aware of what has happened. I rushed out of the cemetery to an ambulance that arrived to the place, while my brother gave his son to another man who transferred him to the hospital using a civilian car. When we arrived at the hospital, other injured children were there too, thus I knew they were: Mohammad Salah Najem, 16, and Haidar Hamed Najem, 16 (two cousins of mine) and our neighbour Nadhmi Fayeze Abu Karsh, 16. All of them were announced dead alongside my son and nephew. Another child, Ameer Mahmoud Abu Ma'za, 3, was severely injured by shrapnel. We buried the five children the next day in Al-Falouja cemetery near my father's grave in the place they were killed [...]"<sup>1</sup>*

Below is another affidavit on the killing of Dunyana Al-Amour:

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<sup>1</sup> Affidavit No. 257/2022: Israeli Violations.



*“At around 16:05 of Friday evening, 5 August 2022, I was standing about 30 meters away from my house, where my wife and children were. My wife was baking bread using the electric oven in the north-western room, and my daughters Areej and Rawan were with her. My daughter Dunyana was sitting in her room in the eastern part of the house. The rest of my children were watching TV in the south-western room. The area was very quiet. Suddenly I heard a severe shelling sound that seemed to be very close to me but I could not recognize its exact source. It was followed by heavy gunfire from the border fence. I was terrified because I was in an open space. A few moments later, I heard my family shouting from inside the house, while the gunfire sound was ongoing. I rushed to my house to make sure that everyone is ok. When I arrived, I saw heavy smoke and dust coming out of the house, then I headed to the room in which my wife was baking, to see her trying to push my daughter Areej who was lying under the rubble. She was screaming as she said she got injured in her shoulder and left leg. I managed to pull her out of the house to a safe spot near the house wall, in the western part away from the border fence. I headed back to the house to evacuate the rest, who were screaming and crying. While trying to evacuate my children, I was able to hear the heavy gunfire and the bullets hitting the walls of my house and my son’s nearby house. Meanwhile, one of my sons told me that my daughter Dunyana, 22, got injured in her room, located in the northeastern part of the*



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*house, overlooking the border fence. I rushed to her room to see her, she was injured in the head and the blood pouring out of it. I was in complete shock. I went out of the house and shouted ‘ambulance...ambulance’. About two minutes later, one of our neighbours, who works as a paramedic in the Palestinian Ministry of health, came to our house and said that he called the ambulance but no one answered. He entered the house to try to help Dunyana and asked me to go and look for a car. I spent half an hour looking for a car but to no avail. The ambulance did not come either.*

*[...] I went back to the house to check on my daughter and I saw her on the ground covered with a blanket, near her was my wife screaming and calling for help to rescue her. My son Assem and the paramedic covered her head with a cloth and carried her using the same blanket to a nearby road called Arrabay’a Road , about 80 meters away from my house. Meanwhile, a farmer approached the road with his agricultural truck and was able to transfer my daughter to the hospital. She was accompanied by my wife, my son Assem and the paramedic, who took her to the European hospital in Khan Younis, which is the closest one (about three kilometres away from our house). Twenty minutes later, the doctors pronounced her dead. They told us she was directly injured in her head and chest [...].”<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>2</sup> Affidavit No. 269/2022: Israeli Violations.



## Killings and Field Executions in Nablus and Jenin

Most killings during 2022 were focused in the northern part of the West Bank, especially in the Palestinian cities of Nablus and Jenin. Eighty-four Palestinians were killed in these areas, constituting 44% of the total number of killings. According to Al-Haq field documentation, most killings took place during Israeli raids while the victims were in their houses, the victims included 18 male children and one female child. These cities also witnessed repeated and systematic targeting of media personnel obscuring their movement and hindering their ability to carry out their work safely.

On Sunday, 11 December 2022, the IOF killed the child Jana Majdi Issam Assaf (Jana Zakarnah), 15, while breaking into the Al-Bayader neighbourhood in Jenin. Below is an affidavit of M.A. on this killing incident:

*“[...] my daughter had her dinner then after 10-15 minutes of the Israeli raid on the city, she said she wants to go the rooftop of the house to feed her cat there. I told her that there is shooting near us but she responded that we are used to this especially since the IOF break into the Al-Bayader area and the eastern neighbourhood in Jenin every so often. We usually go up to the rooftop of our house and do not get hurt. I note here that I heard the shooting sound but did not know where the military force exactly was. My daughter headed to the rooftop through the internal stairs and I was able to hear her steps moving on the rooftop. A few minutes later, I heard some youth shouting ‘Allah Akbar’, so I*





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*looked into the window to see a military jeep situated on the northern side of my house, about 40 meters away. Palestinian young men were throwing stones towards the jeep but there was no presence of any armed Palestinians in the area. My daughter Jana was still on the rooftop at that moment. Half an hour later, I knew from social media that the Israeli force withdrew from the place. Then my brother and son arrived at my house and reaffirmed that the force has left. My son asked me about his sister Jana and I told him she is on the rooftop, so he went up to see her. A few moments later, he started screaming 'my father come and see the blood, Jana got injured'. I rushed to the rooftop where I was shocked to see my daughter Jana lying still on the ground covered in her blood. No one else was on the rooftop, near Jana's body lay a mobile phone, which I used to call my brother who lives near me in the Wad Izzeddin neighbourhood. I told him that Jana got injured so he can call the ambulance or any other car to transfer her to the hospital. A few minutes later, my brother arrived with my neighbours and friends to help Jana. We were able to transfer her in the ambulance to Jenin Public Hospital, it was around 12:15 am. Jana was taken to the emergency room in the hospital, at around 12:30 am and after completing the medical check needed, one of the doctors informed me that Jana passed away, she died from injuries sustained in her head and chest [...].<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup> Affidavit No. 2022-12-1441-JN-K-A2-IL-CLD

## Targeting of Medical and Media Personnel, the killing of Shireen Abu Akleh



***Targeting an ambulance in Jenin refugees camp while attempting to rescue Mr. Mateen Hassan  
Dhabaya, 14 October 2022***

2022 witnessed a dramatic increase in the cases of obscuring ambulances from providing medical aid to injured and killed Palestinians. The IOF impeded Palestinian ambulances from providing medical aid to 27 injured Palestinians before they passed away. Moreover, the IOF attacked medical and media personnel during their raids on Palestinian villages and cities in the occupied West Bank. They have also informed the Palestinian coordination that personnel are completely forbidden from being in the areas they raid.



Below is an affidavit of a journalist describing the targeting of journalists through the Israeli raid on Jenin refugee camp:

*“[...] at around 9:00 am of Saturday, 8 October 2022, an Israeli military force carried out a military operation in Jenin refugees camp and nearby neighbourhoods. When we knew about the raid, I headed to the surrounding area of the camp, alongside journalists Mujahed Al-Sa’adi, Nidal Shtayeh and Ja’afar Shtayeh who were wearing the press uniform, including bulletproof vests and helmets. We were also carrying our journalism equipment like cameras and camera stands. We headed to the northern part of the camp and went up an under-construction building after taking approval from the owner. We usually use this building for our media coverage as it oversees large parts of the camp and nearby neighbourhoods. We situated ourselves on the fifth floor of the building where there is an open exposed balcony that oversees the whole area. Israeli drones were flying in the same area and could easily see us and recognize what we were doing as journalists. We started setting up our cameras in order to cover the events and confrontations in the area. Without any previous warning, at about 10:20 am, we were shocked when they fired one bullet directly towards us, which hit one of the balcony walls, thus, leaving some shrapnel, but luckily, we did not get wounded. We realized at this moment that we are under attack by the IOF from the eastern part, where some military vehicles were situated about*



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*250-300 meters away from us. A few seconds later, we were targeted again with a heavy and direct shooting from the same direction. It is worth noting that after we received the first bullet, we left the balcony and took the ground as we realized that we were directly targeted. The second round of shooting lasted for around two minutes, through which the IOF fired 5-6 bullets on three rounds of shooting [...]”.*<sup>4</sup>

One of the main cases that shows the direct and intentional targeting of journalists is when the IOF opened fire towards a group of journalists near Al-Awda square during their raid on Jenin camp on Wednesday, 11 May 2022. The targeting resulted in the injury of journalist Ali Samoudi who sustained an injury in his left shoulder and the killing of prominent journalist Shireen Abu Akleh when the IOF suddenly opened fire towards them without any previous warning despite the fact that they were wearing their Press uniform and no nearby clashes were taking place at the moment of shooting.

Al-Haq’s team has conducted a thorough investigation into the killing of Shireen Abu Akleh, which included a forensic architecture investigation of the crime. The full report can be found here: <https://www.alhaq.org/monitoring-documentation/20666.html>

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<sup>4</sup> Affidavit No. 2022-10-1085-JN-K-A1-IL-NTG. a

## Deaths in Peculiar Circumstances/Indirect Killings

17 Palestinians were killed in peculiar circumstances. Including, four Palestinian political prisoners died in Israeli prisons due to medical negligence; Nasser Abu Hmeid, 51, who died on 20 December 2022 after a struggle with improper cancer treatment<sup>5</sup>; Mousa Haroun Abu Mheimed, 40; Ihab Taher Mahmoud Zaid, 40; and female prisoner Sa'dia Salem Radwan Mattar- Farajallah, 64. Five Palestinians from the Gaza Strip died after the Israeli occupying authorities refused to issue them medical treatment permits in Jerusalem hospitals. Another two Palestinians were killed as a result of ramming attacks by Israeli settlers.<sup>6</sup>

## Demolitions

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.addameer.org/news/4964>

<sup>6</sup> The other nine Palestinians died in other peculiar circumstances.



*Demolition in Al-Duyouk Al-Tahta area, 26 October 2022*

Apart from the structures and houses destroyed during the Israeli military offensive on the Gaza Strip, in 2022, the IOF demolished or issued a demolition order of over 687 Palestinian private and public structures in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. An increase of almost 80 structures from 2021 total demolitions, which reached 607 houses and structures demolitions.

The increase in demolitions of Palestinian houses and structures has coincided with Israeli settlements' expansion. According to the Applied Research Institute- Jerusalem (ARIJ), in 2022 the Israeli government issued around 158 settlement plans to expand and



build 13,000 new settlement units in 78 settlements in the West Bank, covering 15,200 Dunums of Palestinian lands.<sup>7</sup>

### House Demolitions<sup>8</sup>

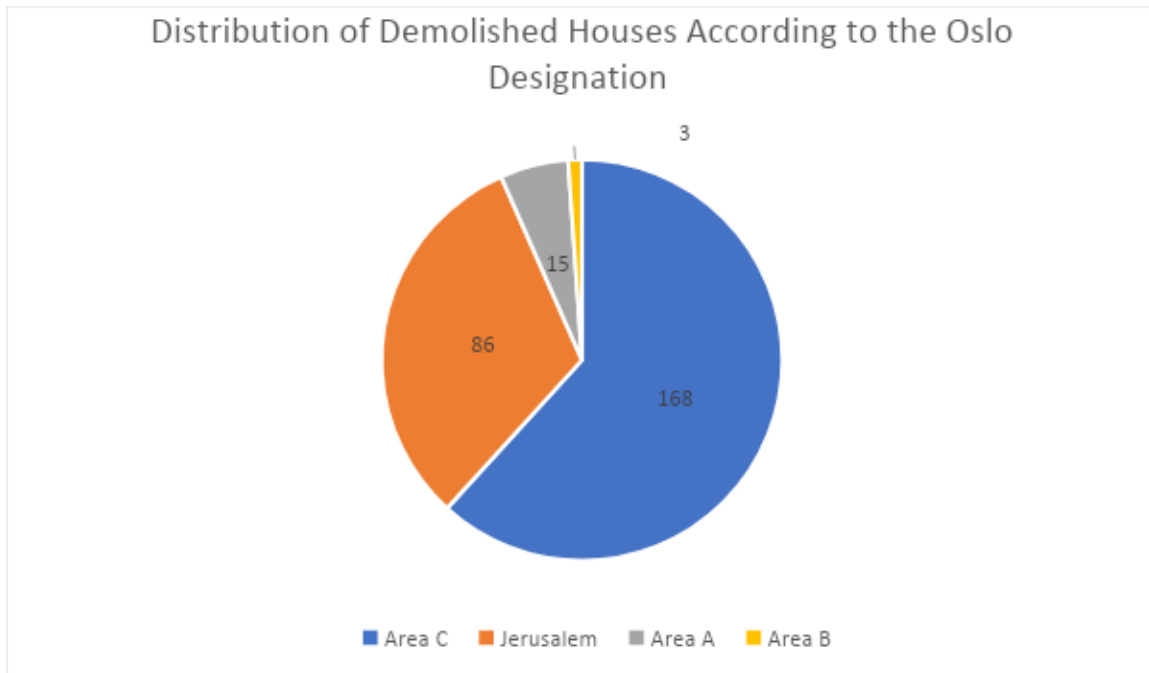
During 2022, the IOF demolished 272 houses, an increase of 39 houses in comparison with 2021 (233). Most of the houses were demolished under the pretext of not having a building permit (245 houses), while 18 houses were punitively demolished (especially in Jenin).

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<sup>7</sup> Report on Settlements in the OPT in 2022, the Applied Research Institute- Jerusalem (ARIJ): <https://bit.ly/3Yswncd>

<sup>8</sup> In relation to houses, Al-Haq is informed by two primary criteria: (1) the owner, and (2) status of the home as to whether it is inhabited or not. Accordingly, if three uninhabited housing units belonging to the same owner are demolished, Al-Haq considers all three units as one home, combining their surface areas as one house. For example, in Wadi al-Humos, the Israeli occupying authorities demolished more than 70 housing units, with multiple uninhabited units belonging to the same owners. Hence, the surface areas of these units were combined and entered as 14 houses only. Likewise, Bedouin residential tents usually include more than one residential tent. Al-Haq counts all tents, which serve as rooms or other facilities such as kitchens or toilets, of the same structure and household as one residential tent. For instance, if a family live in four tents, including two as rooms, one used as kitchen and the other one as a toilet, these are all counted as one residential tent.





The demolitions resulted in the displacement of 962 Palestinians including 444 women and girls (almost 46%), 475 children (almost 49%), 269 school students (almost 28%), and 219 of the total number had been previously displaced since Al-Nakbah (almost 23%). Of all demolished houses, 75 houses were under construction while 197 were completed and mostly populated at the time of demolition.

The IOF did not allow the opportunity to evacuate about 132 houses before executing the demolitions. 48 families had their houses previously demolished. Furthermore, 70 families were subjected to violent harassment and attacks during the demolitions. Most





of these families were forced to rent new apartments or live in their relatives' houses until they find other alternatives.

Of all demolitions, 58 houses were self-demolished. Self-demolitions have been an increasing phenomenon across the occupied city of Jerusalem to avoid hefty fines and fees imposed by the IOF on affected house owners.

### Other Private Structures<sup>9</sup>

Apart from houses, in 2022 the IOF demolished a total of 404 private structures, compared to 367 private structures demolished in 2021. According to the Oslo designation, demolitions of private structures are distributed as follows: 355 in Area C, 43 within the municipal borders of occupied Jerusalem, and six in Area B.

Of all demolitions, 160 structures were used to provide a main source of livelihood, causing significant adverse economic consequences on affected family members. At the time of demolition, only 34 structures were under construction while the rest were already finished.

Almost 85 structures were previously demolished (21% of all demolitions). In relation to statistics on the entity that carried out the demolition: The Israeli Civil

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<sup>9</sup> When several components of a commercial premise such as barracks, tents, garage, or structure are owned by the same owner/ person. Al-Haq's policy entails counting the demolition as one. For example, if an animal farm is made up of three barracks, but are all owned by the same owner, the surface area of this farm is combined and entered into the Al-Haq's databank only once. This calculation also applied when storage facilities are an integral part of a house.



Administration 347, Jerusalem municipality 27, self-demolition 12, The Israeli Nature Authority and the Border Police 18. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli authorities demolished 25 water wells in 2022.

### Public Properties

Eleven public properties were demolished in 2022, with 9 structures in Area C and two in Area B. These demolitions can be geographically distributed as follows: Hebron 7, Tulkarem 2, Qalqilia 1 and Nablus 1. Among these demolitions were the Asfy gender mixed primary school in Hebron (which was subject to demolition twice during the past year) and the Al-Sumoud mosque in Qalqilia.

### Other Israeli Violations<sup>10</sup>

Moreover during 2022 Al-Haq has documented many other types of violations committed by the IOF and colonial settlers. These included military raids, arrests, land and property confiscations, injuries, home raids and searches, beatings, attacking medical personnel, denying the issuance of medical permits, and other violations that impinge on many rights including rights to movement, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, as well as environmental violations.

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<sup>10</sup> Al-Haq do not have the capacity to document all types of violations exhaustively. Hundreds of abuses are documented as a representative sample, giving an indicator of the nature of these abuses, or shedding light on a certain policy.



Furthermore, Israeli colonial settlers committed a number of other violations, including throwing stones towards Palestinian houses and vehicles and attacking Palestinian towns. They have also attempted to seize Palestinian lands and impede landowners from reaching their own lands. As well as, burning and uprooting trees and damaging agricultural crops. Settler colonial violations were witnessed in many areas of the West Bank but were heavily focused on the villages of Nablus and Jerusalem.

According to Al-Haq field documentation, the main Israeli violations can be summarized as follows:

Home raids	Killings	Throwing stones towards houses and vehicles
House searches	Demolition of private structures and houses	Preventing farmers and workers from their work
Money stealing/theft	Demolition of public properties	Confiscating agricultural vehicles
Confiscating equipment	Movement restrictions	Prevent owners from reaching their private lands
Levelling of lands and trees	Flooding agricultural lands with sewage water	Damaging agricultural crops
Confiscating electronics	Intentional ramming	Beating



Arrests	Refusing to issue travel permits	Impeding the work of journalists
Travel bans	Refusing to issue medical treatment permits	Impeding the work of journalists
Blackmailing	Firing live and rubber ammunition	Writing racist slogans
Land confiscation	Causing material damage during homes searches	Suppressing peaceful protests
Punitive demolition	Attacking fishers' boats	Assaults and humiliation
Setting fire in private and public properties	Closing shops	Disfiguring Palestinian bodies
Withholding bodies	Collective punishment	Spraying Palestinian lands with herbicides
Throwing gas canisters and stun grenades	Attacking universities and schools	Attacking fishermen
Forcible deportation	Kidnaps	Vandalizing vehicles
Theft of livestock	Damaging fishing boats	Closing cultural organizations



Cutting and uprooting trees	Theft of agricultural crops	Attempts to seize lands
Establishing settlement outposts	Stabbing attacks	Setting fire in crops and trees
Damaging water pipes	New checkpoints	Confiscating artifacts/antiquities
Controlling water wells and resources	Setting fire in private vehicles and properties	Livestock ramming
Attacking hospitals	Stealing olive harvests	Shooting
Raiding Palestinian towns and cities	Chasing workers while heading to their workplaces	Settlements' expansion

### Annual Focus of 2022 Collective Punishment

This year's focus is on Israel's policy of collective punishment, closure of roads and military checkpoints and the increased settler colonial violations in the city of Nablus. A series of major closures took place in the city of Nablus and the villages surrounding it. On Tuesday 11 October 2022, the IOF imposed a closure on the city of Nablus, followed by a closure to the entrance of Deir Sharaf town carried out the next day. Furthermore,



the IOF also closed the two military checkpoints in Huwara and Awarta located in the southern part of the city and Al-Masaken Road in the eastern part of the city. The IOF increased punitive measures against Palestinians passing by the checkpoint located at the entrance of Surra village (western Nablus), and a total closure of Till village road in the southern part of Nablus, and Asseira Al-Shamaleya road located in the northern part of Nablus. The IOF further installed new checkpoints at the entrances of Sabastya town in the northwest of Nablus and the entrance of Beit Furik in the east.

These closures coincided with increased attacks and harassment by Israeli colonial settlers targeting Palestinians in Huwara town in the south of Nablus. They set fire to a coffee shop and several trucks, vandalized tens of vehicles and houses' windows, and broke into archaeological sites, all of which were carried out under the protection of the IOF. As a result of these settlers' attacks, a total of 15 shops and 20 vehicles were damaged. They also attacked a civil defence vehicle in Burin which was trying to arrive in Huwara to quench the fire caused by the settler attack, they broke its windshield and sprayed gas on its crew. Furthermore, the settlers attacked another six houses and broke their windows. The attack also left a number of injuries; two injuries in the head, two injuries with live ammunition, two injuries with metal bullets, two burn injuries and 45 gas suffocation cases. Among the injured was nurse Hala Ahmed Halima, who sustained bruises and burn injuries on her face after Israeli settlers attacked her in Huwara while she was heading to her work in Salfit Public Hospital.





Closure of the city of Nablus as part of collective punishment



## Israeli Attacks on Human Rights Organisations in Palestine

During 2022, the Israeli violations have extended to widely and systematically target the Palestinian human rights movement and activists, including individuals and organizations. This included defamation, repression, silencing human rights defenders, drying out their resources and delegitimizing their work. On 19 October 2021, the Israeli Minister of “Defense” Benny Gantz announced the designation of six leading Palestinian civil society organizations (CSOs) as “terror organizations” under Israel’s domestic Anti-Terrorism Law (2016), effectively outlawing the organizations and placing them at risk of imminent reprisals. On 18 August 2022, the IOF raided Ramallah, forcibly entering the offices and confiscating property from seven designated Palestinian civil society organizations including Al-Haq. The IOF sealed and closed the offices of the seven organizations and left a military order on the doors of these organisations ordering them to permanently close, announcing their entire work as criminalized. The following day the Israeli intelligence made calls to a number of General Directors leading the designated organizations to orally summon them for interrogations, Shawan Jabrin the General Director of Al-Haq was among the people who were called and summoned, however, he refused to adhere to this call due to lack of legal due process and procedures.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> For more information on the raid of Al-Haq office, you can see the investigation made by the Forensic Architecture Investigation Unit at Al-Haq  
<https://www.alhaq.org/monitoring-documentation/20580.html>





## Violations by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas Authority in the Gaza Strip<sup>12</sup>

In 2022, Al-Haq documented a great number of violations committed by the Palestinian Authority (PA) in the West Bank and the Hamas Authority in the Gaza Strip. It can be generally noted that the oPt still witnesses a deterioration in the situation of rights and general freedoms. These included violating the right to freedom of opinion and speech and the right to peaceful assembly, the right to political affiliation, torture and ill-treatment.

The table below shows the distribution of violations documented by Al-Haq according to the type of violation:

Type of Violation	Number of Violations
Arbitrary Detention	51
Violation of the right to a fair trial	42
Violation of the right to humane detention conditions	12
Violation of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	11

<sup>12</sup> Al-Haq does not provide a full documentation of these violations. Hundreds of abuses are documented as a representative sample, giving an indicator of the nature of these abuses.



Ill-treatment and torture	47
Violation of the right to live	21
Violation of the right to peaceful assembly and association	10

Below are the testimonies of five detainees held for several months at the General Intelligence Prison in the city of Jericho:<sup>13</sup>

- J.S reported that he was subjected to torture and ill-treatment while held in the General Intelligence Prison in Jericho for more than three months, through which he was beaten using batons and plastic pipes. [J.S. was also held in another prison facility in Ramallah]. He was detained under very bad conditions while in the Ramallah rehabilitation center especially after he started a hunger strike. He was [further] prevented from access to water for prayer prewash purposes “Wudu’ water” and deprived of salt. At times he was also denied using the toilet.
- K.H. reported that he was subjected to torture and ill-treatment while detained in the General Intelligence Prison in Jericho. Torture methods included the use of the so-called “shabeh” method (forcing him to stay in the squat position for a long period of time), which caused persistent pain in different parts of his body.

<sup>13</sup> These cases were documented in internal reports of Al-Haq.



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- A.H. reported that he was subjected to continued torture and ill-treatment including using the “shabeh” method for long hours per day during a detention period of over 80 days. Furthermore, he was held in solitary confinement for nine days as a result of starting a hunger strike, he was also prevented from meeting his lawyer and family members.
- A.K. reported that he was subjected to ill-treatment, torture and beating all over his body at the General Intelligence Prison in Jericho. He was also put in solitary confinement for periods of time. He also indicates that the prison conditions in Ramallah were extremely dire. He was held in solitary confinement for nine days as a result of starting a hunger strike.
- K.N. reported that he was subjected to ill-treatment at the General Intelligence Prison in Jericho, as well as, suffering from very bad detention conditions in the Ramallah detention centre. He was not provided with his required medicine despite suffering from chronic health problems.

Similar cases of torture were also documented in the Gaza Strip. Below is the testimony of R.A who reported on the circumstances of the killing of his brother Nasser Sulaiman Salem Abu Ubeid, 52, from the city of Deir Al-Balah who was detained in the Military Police Center in Gaza:

*“[...] my brother was transferred to the centre of the anti-narcotics police after he was brought before the military prosecution that decided to detain him for*



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*harbouring a fugitive. After about a week, he was transferred to the military police centre in Anssar prison in West Gaza. On 18 September 2022, the lawyer and I were able to visit my brother Nasser in prison. During this visit, Nasser informed us that he was subjected to severe torture by the anti-narcotics police, by using different torturing methods like “Al-Shabeh”, burning some parts of his body, electric shocks and other horrible methods. His wife was allowed to visit him the next day, 19 September 2022. Nasser was also allowed to call his family members. The last call I received from him was on 13 October 2022, when he told me that he is very tired and in severe pain, feeling much pain in his chest. The next day, 14 October 2022, I received a phone call from the hospital informing me that Nasser is in the arteries department at Al-Shifaa Hospital in Gaza so I went there to see him. He told me that he has been suffering from severe pain in his chest during the last ten days and that he asked the jailers to take him to the hospital but instead, they took him to the medical clinic in the prison that only gave him painkillers. The next day, 15 October 2022, his medical status deteriorated and thus, was transferred to the ICU in the hospital. At 5:30 am on Sunday, 16 October, he was announced dead [...].<sup>14</sup>*

The table below illustrates the type of perpetrator and the number of violations. As indicated below the General Intelligence has committed the highest number of

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<sup>14</sup> Affidavit No. 2022-10-1252-DB-K-A2-PS-NTG



violations during 2022 according to the non-exhaustive documentation carried out by Al-Haq field researchers.

Perpetrators	Number of Violations
General Intelligence	23
Preventive Security	13
Palestinian Police, West Bank	11
Internal Security	11
Palestinian Police, Gaza Strip	6

Concerning cultural rights and freedom, 2022 witnessed a surging trend in the break down on the cultural space in the West Bank carried out by the Palestinian Authority Forces (PA). Al-Haq has documented a number of violations committed by PA forces in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate by preventing several cultural events to take place. In one particular case, on 8 July 2022 at the closing event of the sixth annual “ASHTAR” International Youth Theatre Festival held in Ramallah an unknown group of young men attacked the participants in the parade forcing them to end the event by the use of violence and beating of participants young and old alike. PA forces failed to attend to the protection of the participants despite the fact that the organizers according to their testimony to Al-Haq had acquired the permits needed to hold the event. In another

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incident, the PA security services prevented a musical show from taking place in Khalil Sakakini Cultural Center under the pretext of 'not getting an official permit from relevant authorities'.