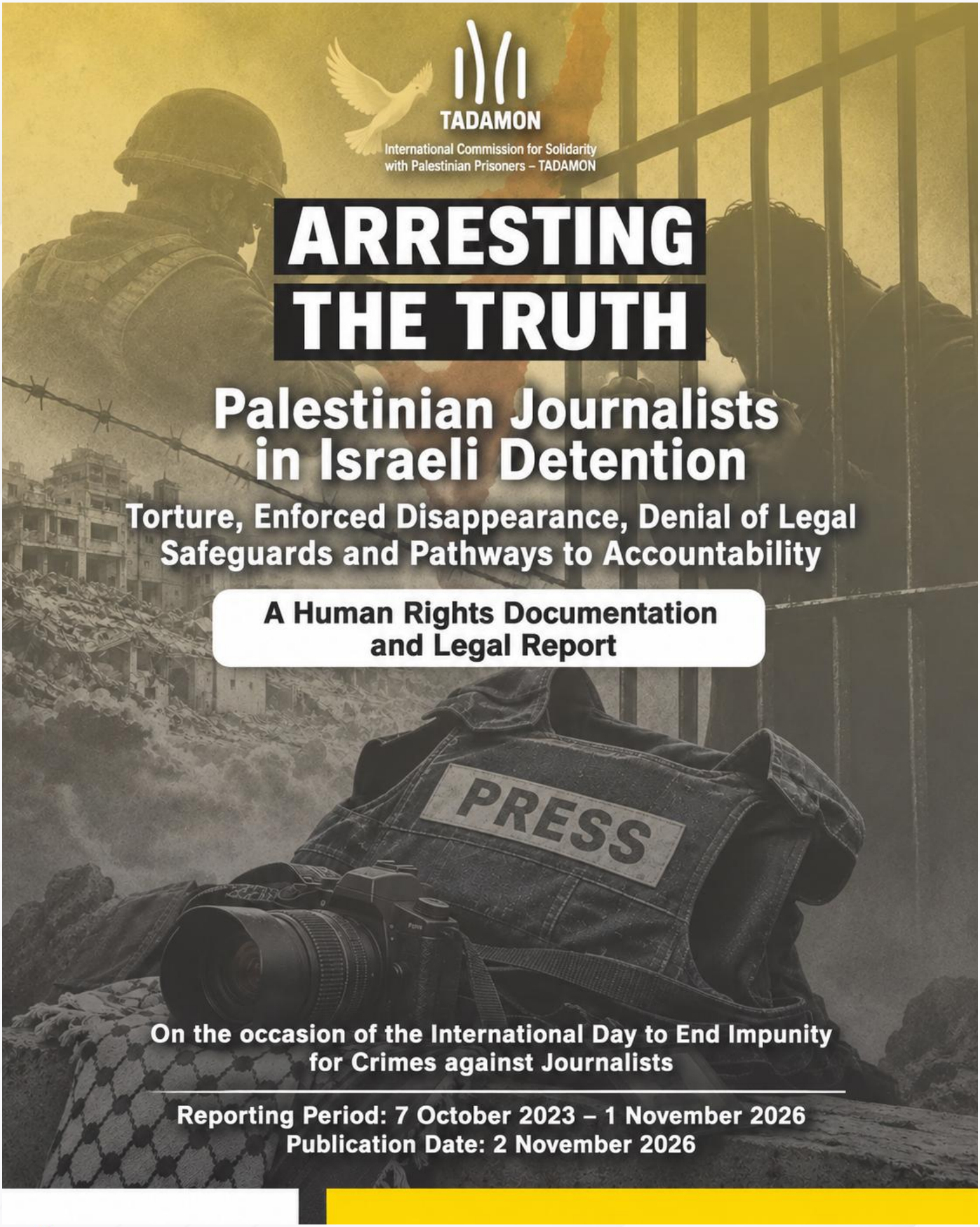

TADAMON
International Commission for Solidarity
with Palestinian Prisoners – TADAMON
ARRESTING
THE TRUTH
Palestinian Journalists
in Israeli Detention
Torture, Enforced Disappearance, Denial of Legal
Safeguards and Pathways to Accountability
A Human Rights Documentation
and Legal Report
PRESS
On the occasion of the International Day to End Impunity
for Crimes against Journalists
Reporting Period: 7 October 2023 – 1 November 2026
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Commission for Solidarity with Palestinian Prisoners – TADAMON affirms that protecting Palestinian journalists in detention requires the release of those arbitrarily detained, an end to torture and ill-treatment, disclosure of the fate of missing persons, and independent investigations into deaths in custody. The sources underpinning this report document cases of detention without charge, isolation, deteriorating health conditions, and threats linked to the resumption of journalistic work. These circumstances call for a response that addresses both the safety of victims and accountability for the acts committed.

This report examines arrest, interrogation and treatment in detention, as well as their implications for press freedom and the public's right to information. Published case files reveal instances of detention without charge, obstruction of the right to a defence, assaults, and threats linked to journalistic work. The authorities remain under an obligation to protect the safety and dignity of every person in detention, regardless of the allegations against them. [18, 19]

In its update dated 21 October 2026, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) recorded that 38 journalists remained in detention, out of 118 arrest incidents documented since 7 October 2023. Israeli authorities carried out 112 of these arrests. This figure is used as recorded on the stated date and within the scope of CPJ's database, while Palestinian data are presented separately due to differences in documentation and counting methodologies. [1]

On 17 September 2026, the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate reported that 39 male and female journalists were being held in Israeli detention, including five women journalists and 21 administrative detainees. On 28 September, Safa News Agency, citing the Palestinian Prisoners' Club, reported that this figure had decreased to 36, including four women journalists, following the release of Nikaa Hamed. These dated figures demonstrate ongoing fluctuations and underscore the need to monitor arrests and releases on an individual, name-by-name and date-specific basis. [3, 10]

In a study published on 19 February 2026, the Committee to Protect Journalists interviewed 59 released journalists. Of these, 58 reported having been subjected to torture, abuse or violence. The study recorded 55 accounts of hunger or malnutrition, 27 accounts of medical neglect, 14 accounts of prolonged exposure to loud noise, and two testimonies of rape. The Committee to Protect Journalists also outlined the limitations affecting independent verification of each individual incident. This constitutes an interview sample and not a statistical survey of all detainees. [4]

This report examines 17 individuals across 15 case files, covering journalists who have been released, cases of administrative detention and isolation, two cases involving the withholding of information about individuals' fate, and two deaths in custody. Among the most recent developments are the continued isolation and renewal of the administrative detention of

Bushra al-Taweel; the circulation of an image showing journalist Marah Awad restrained and blindfolded; and the refusal to release Raja Jabr Lahlouh. [28–31]

TADAMON concludes that addressing impunity requires the preservation of detention, medical treatment, use-of-force and transfer records; access to independent medical examinations; guarantees of access for lawyers and humanitarian monitoring bodies; and investigations into both direct acts and decisions or omissions that enabled them. It calls for the protection of witnesses and families, rehabilitation for survivors, and the referral of incidents meeting the relevant criteria to the competent investigative authorities. [19–25]

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Press freedom constitutes a practical safeguard for exposing violations and monitoring the exercise of power. When a journalist is deprived of liberty because of legitimate professional activity, the harm extends beyond the journalist to their audience, sources and the media institution with which they work. In situations of conflict and occupation, the importance of this function is heightened, as the loss of access to the field or to detainees undermines the ability to verify information and document responsibility.

This report focuses on arrest, interrogation and treatment in detention, as well as related withholding of information and the consequences following release. It does not provide a comprehensive count of journalists killed in military operations or of all attacks against media institutions. Its scope includes media workers where the source has documented their professional status and connection to media work, while retaining the classification used by the source. Particular care is taken to distinguish between journalists and other media workers in the case file concerning Marwan Herzallah.

The choice of 2 November is linked to the obligation to investigate crimes committed against journalists and hold those responsible to account. In this report, combating impunity means establishing the truth, ensuring independent criminal proceedings and providing reparation for harm, rather than merely issuing expressions of concern or relying solely on an internal administrative review. [26]

The report covers information published up to 1 November 2026, on the eve of the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists. Each figure and case is linked to the date of the source establishing it. Earlier data remain dated indicators unless and until more recent figures are issued by the same source.

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

Sources of Information and Nature of the Research

This report was prepared on the basis of a review of publications issued by the Committee to Protect Journalists, the Palestinian Prisoners' Club, the Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs, the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, Addameer, the International Federation of Journalists, and the Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA), alongside reporting by the WAFA, Safa, Anadolu Agency, Sanad and Al Jazeera news agencies. The legal analysis draws on the international treaties and standards set out in the list of references.

The report relies on published sources, and no interviews or detention-facility visits were conducted specifically for its preparation. Testimonies provided by survivors, families and lawyers are attributed to the entities that documented them, with reference to any published documents and official responses made available. The Commission has not had access to all original medical and judicial records and has not received an independent response from the authorities concerning this report.

Criteria for Selecting Documented Cases

The report adopts purposive selection of the individual cases presented in Chapter IV, with the aim of illustrating the range of reported patterns of violations against Palestinian journalists in Israeli detention. The presentation of these cases is based on information and testimonies published in available sources, taking into account the traceability of information sources and the diversity of documented incidents.

The cases presented do not constitute a statistically representative sample of all Palestinian journalists detained, nor are they intended to support generalisations about all cases of detention. Rather, they provide documented examples that help explain the nature of the reported violations and their recurring patterns.

Distinguishing Between Levels of Evidence

The dates of arrest, release, death and handover were examined and cross-checked against successive sources documenting each individual's status. Details concerning treatment are attributed to the testimonies on which they are based, and are then considered in relation to the relevant legal obligations and the requirements of an independent investigation.

Convergent testimonies make it possible to examine patterns of treatment and the decisions that enabled them. Establishing individual responsibility, however, requires linking acts to their respective locations, dates, perpetrators and chains of command. Article 12 of the Convention against Torture requires a prompt and impartial investigation whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that torture has occurred. [19]

Data Management and Prevention of Double Counting

The report distinguishes between the cumulative number of arrest incidents, the number of unique individuals, the number of persons held in detention on a particular date, and cases involving missing persons, deaths and releases. Data from different institutions are not combined to produce a single total, and a subsequent arrest is not assumed to involve a new individual. The source's name and definition, the unit of measurement and the date of recording are retained for each indicator.

Administrative detention in the West Bank is also distinguished from detention under the Unlawful Combatants Law, which has been used in relation to detainees from Gaza. The fact that both systems raise concerns regarding procedural safeguards does not justify conflating them, either legally or statistically. Not all individuals who have not been formally charged are reclassified as administrative detainees without examining the legal framework applicable to each case.

Privacy and Protection

The report refers only to individuals whose names have already been published in the cited sources, without adding identifying details concerning unidentified survivors. The public availability of a testimony does not constitute blanket consent to publish medical records or details of private life. Any subsequent documentation must be based on informed consent, respect the right to decline participation, include an assessment of the risk of reprisals, and ensure the secure preservation of original materials. [23]

CHAPTER I: SCALE OF ARRESTS AND INTERPRETATION OF INDICATORS

Dated Detention Figures and Limitations on Comparability

A Palestinian Prisoners' Club record dated 13 September 2026 indicates that 37 male and female journalists were being held in detention, including 19 administrative detainees. Four days later, the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate published a figure of 39, including 21 held under administrative detention. These snapshots illustrate the rapid changes in detention figures, but do not, on their own, make it possible to determine the net number of arrests and releases over an entire month. [2, 3]

The Committee to Protect Journalists' update of 21 October 2026 provides a more recent detention figure within the Committee's database. It is presented separately from the figures published by the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate and the Palestinian Prisoners' Club, since any numerical comparison between these records requires matching individual names and definitions of journalists and media workers, as well as the criteria used to identify an arrest incident. [1]

Developments in Monitoring During September and October

On 28 September 2026, Safa News Agency, citing the Palestinian Prisoners' Club, reported that 36 journalists were being held in detention following the release of Nikaa Hamed. On 4 October, MADA documented the arrests of Raja Jabr and Sami al-Shami. The arrest of Marah Za'qiq "Awad" was subsequently documented on 26 October. These incidents are established by reference to the names and dates reported, while producing a comprehensive figure as of 1 November requires a complete record that also accounts for releases and subsequent changes in status. [10, 17, 30]

Differences in the figures are attributable to variations in reporting dates and inclusion criteria, as well as the distinction between individual persons and repeated arrest incidents. Accordingly, this report relies on indicators that can be attributed to specific sources and does not combine different totals to produce a new aggregate figure.

Significance of Administrative Detention

September data indicate that detention without criminal trial is a prominent feature of the cases involving journalists. This calls for an individual assessment of the necessity, grounds and duration of detention, as well as the effectiveness of available remedies to challenge it, rather than assuming that a reference to a secret file, in itself, establishes the lawfulness of detention. These data also do not mean that all persons detained in October were subject to the same legal regime. [2, 3, 18, 21]

What the Statistics Alone Do Not Establish

The figures identify the scope of monitoring and protection priorities, while individual case files shed light on the grounds for detention, treatment methods and their consequences. The connection between detention and journalistic activity is examined through the subject matter of interrogations, publications targeted in the proceedings, threats, and arrest and trial decisions.

CHAPTER II: ARREST, JOURNALISTIC WORK AND JUDICIAL SAFEGUARDS

Protection of Journalistic Activity

The right to freedom of expression encompasses the freedom to seek, receive and impart information. Any restrictions on this right must be assessed under Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), with regard to whether they are prescribed by clear law, pursue a permissible aim, and meet the requirements of necessity and proportionality. Publishing material critical of the authorities, or working for a media outlet with a particular political orientation, does not in itself constitute a valid ground for depriving a journalist of liberty. [18]

The civilian status of journalists during armed conflict does not confer immunity from legitimate criminal prosecution. However, it requires that reporting, filming or conducting interviews not be treated as direct participation in hostilities merely because of their subject matter or the individuals they concern. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) affirms that journalists enjoy civilian protection unless and for such time as they directly participate in hostilities. [22]

Administrative Detention and Scrutiny of Necessity

Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention permits the imposition of assigned residence or internment in occupied territory for imperative reasons of security, subject to the right of appeal and periodic review. This is an exceptional and strictly limited power. It does not permit the detention of individuals as punishment for their expression, nor does it allow criminal proceedings to be replaced where the purpose is to punish an alleged past act. [21]

An individual assessment must explain why a less restrictive measure would be insufficient, examine whether the grounds for detention continue to exist, and prevent automatic renewals. The continued detention of a person pursuant to an internal order is not, in itself, sufficient to establish that the measure is free from arbitrariness within the meaning of Article 9 of the ICCPR. The duration of detention and the uncertainty surrounding its end are independently relevant factors in assessing its lawfulness. [18]

Secret Evidence and Access to Legal Counsel

A detainee must be enabled to understand the essential grounds for the deprivation of liberty and to challenge them effectively. This requirement is not met where the defence is unable to contest the substance of the allegations against its client, or where the review merely reiterates the security assessment without meaningful scrutiny capable of being evaluated. Confidential files require safeguards that ensure genuine oversight; they cannot be used to deprive the right to defence of its substance. [18, 21]

Communication with legal counsel must also be confidential and effective, and must allow the detainee to provide information concerning their health, torture and any immediate risks. Interference with such communication restricts the ability to challenge detention and delays the documentation of injuries and preservation of evidence. Rule 61 of the Nelson Mandela Rules provides an important standard for this safeguard. [20]

Video Hearings

The mere holding of a remote hearing does not, in itself, constitute an adequate safeguard. Its adequacy must be assessed by examining whether the journalist can hear and understand the proceedings, speak freely, consult confidentially with their lawyer, and inform the judge of any injuries or coercion. Where indications of torture emerge, they must trigger protective measures and an investigation, rather than an extension of detention accompanied by disregard for those indications. [18, 19]

Incitement Charges and Their Relationship to Expression

Where an incitement charge is brought, the specific publication, its context and the legal elements attributed to its author must be examined. A distinction must be drawn between protected reporting or opinion and conduct that meets the legal requirements for criminalisation. The mere designation of an offence as “incitement” is insufficient to establish either the validity or the invalidity of the charge. The prosecution must still present evidence that can be challenged before an independent court, while respecting the presumption of innocence. [18]

CHAPTER III: TORTURE, CONDITIONS OF DETENTION AND HEALTH

Assessing Testimonies in the Context of the Absolute Prohibition

The study published by the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) documents patterns of beatings, painful restraint, humiliation, sleep deprivation, sexual violence, and deprivation of food and medical care. The testimonies presented in the study should be treated as material warranting investigation and medical and judicial verification, while taking account of the methodological limitations identified by the Committee itself. [4]

Assessment under Article 1 of the Convention against Torture requires consideration of the severity of the pain or suffering, the intentional nature and purpose of the conduct, and its connection to a public official, whether through direct involvement, consent or acquiescence. Acts that do not meet all the elements of this definition remain subject to the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither war, a state of emergency nor orders from superiors may be invoked to justify any exception to the prohibition of torture. [19]

Assessing Practices in Combination

An investigation should not reduce each act to an isolated incident. Stress positions, restraint, sleep deprivation, beatings and food deprivation may have cumulative effects on the same individual. The duration, frequency and circumstances of each practice, as well as the person's pre-existing health condition, must be recorded. Investigators should examine whether the combination of methods intensified the suffering or was intended to coerce or intimidate the detainee.

The absence of visible physical injuries is not sufficient to rule out torture, just as a delay in conducting an interview does not automatically invalidate a testimony. The consistency between the account, clinical findings and surrounding circumstances must be assessed, taking into consideration the effects of trauma and detention on memory and the recollection of chronological events. The Istanbul Protocol provides a professional framework for this work. [23]

Sexual Violence and the Protection of Survivors

Receiving a report of sexual violence requires access to specialised care and confidential documentation in accordance with the survivor's wishes, while avoiding unnecessary repeated interviews. Disclosure of intimate details must not be made a condition for receiving support. Nor should a person be required to confront directly those they accuse, or have their complaint used as a basis for punishment or restrictions on access to legal counsel. [19, 23]

Investigations should address acts of assault, threats, forced stripping and the circumstances of searches, including their purpose and the roles of those who carried them out and those who supervised them. The right to treatment and protection must remain separate from the complaints process: the provision of care must not depend on the survivor's ability to initiate criminal proceedings immediately.

Food, Water and Medical Care

Rule 22 of the Nelson Mandela Rules establishes the standard of food with adequate nutritional value and drinking water available whenever needed. Rules 24 to 27 affirm the State's responsibility for healthcare, continuity of treatment, medical records and emergency responses. Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention further provides safeguards concerning food, hygiene and medical care for protected persons detained within its scope. [20, 21]

Reported weight loss warrants an independent medical examination and a review of the food and treatment provided throughout the period of detention. Such an assessment should include successive measurements, medical conditions, medication and the person's prior health status, with urgent intervention where signs of malnutrition or deteriorating health emerge.

Medical Independence and Documentation of Injuries

Healthcare personnel must not become instruments of punishment or interrogation. Medical independence requires that healthcare professionals be able to examine patients and make medical decisions without non-medical interference, document injuries and indications of ill-treatment, and respect confidentiality and informed consent. Rule 34 of the Nelson Mandela Rules addresses the reporting of indications of torture while ensuring that the patient, or persons associated with them, are not exposed to a foreseeable risk of harm. [20]

CHAPTER IV: INDIVIDUAL CASE FILES AND PUBLISHED TESTIMONIES

The following case files cover seventeen individuals and bring together published testimonies, decisions and procedures that could be documented. The latest available source for each case is identified, together with the obligations raised by the reported facts and the requirements for investigation and protection.

Case File 1: Shadi Abu Sido

The Committee to Protect Journalists documented the arrest of photojournalist Shadi Abu Sido at Al-Shifa Medical Complex on 18 March 2024 and his release on 13 October 2025. He reported being beaten, subjected to stress positions and exposed to loud noises, as well as suffering severe damage to his eyesight and losing 32 kilograms. He also recounted a threat linking the abuse to his ability to take photographs, along with a warning not to return to journalistic work. The Committee stated that it had reviewed photographs and reports concerning scars that were consistent with his account. [5]

The reported connection between the impairment of his eyesight and his ability to work with a camera warrants examination of whether the conduct was intended to punish or intimidate him professionally, in addition to assessing the severity of the harm inflicted. The investigation should establish the places and periods of detention, preserve transfer and medical examination records, and provide an independent assessment of his eyesight, injuries and psychological effects. Effective reparation should not be limited to financial compensation where the injury has impaired his ability to pursue his profession.

Case File 2: Ahmad Abd al-Al

According to the Committee to Protect Journalists' case file, Ahmad Abd al-Al was arrested at Al-Shifa on 18 March 2024 and released on 13 October 2025. He described being transferred between Sde Teiman, Ashkelon, Ofer and Ketziot, and reported beatings, blindfolding and restraint, as well as questioning about his media activities. He stated that his weight had fallen from 90 to 57 kilograms and that he had attended five video hearings without being enabled to present his defence or address the judge directly. [6]

This case requires simultaneous scrutiny of the treatment he reported and the effectiveness of judicial oversight. This includes requesting hearing recordings and transcripts and documenting the submissions made by the defence. The reported weight loss also requires a review of his medical file and food rations. The matter should not be reduced to general living conditions without assessing the harm suffered by the individual concerned.

Case File 3: Abd al-Hamid Hamdouna

The Committee to Protect Journalists records that Abd al-Hamid Hamdouna was arrested while displaced with his family on 20 November 2023 and released on 13 October 2025. He recounted being beaten, subjected to stress positions and hunger, and assaulted during transfers, as well as the spread of diseases among detainees. He stated that his weight had fallen to 55 kilograms at one stage and stood at 65 kilograms upon his release. He also reported being threatened with death if he returned to media work. [7]

This case requires verification of the course of his medical treatment, the illnesses he experienced and successive weight measurements, as well as examination of the assaults during transfers as conduct occurring while he was in the custody of the authorities. The subsequent threat necessitates protection measures that enable the journalist to speak about his detention and return to his work without retaliation.

Case File 4: Sami al-Sa'i

The Committee to Protect Journalists documented Sami al-Sa'i's arrest on 23 February 2024 and his release on 10 June 2025 following administrative detention. The Committee states that it reviewed the detention order. Al-Sa'i had donated a kidney to his son and required medical follow-up. He reported losing 27 kilograms and being subjected to assaults targeting the site of his surgery. He also gave a published testimony stating that he had been raped and threatened with rearrest if he spoke to the media. [8]

This case brings together the obligation to accommodate medical needs, investigate sexual violence and protect the complainant. His testimony should be preserved and the harm documented with his consent, and his health condition must not be used as a means of exerting pressure on him. The duty to investigate does not cease upon the end of detention or because disclosure of the assault was delayed.

Case File 5: Muath Amarna and Sabri Jabrin

On 13 September 2026, the Palestinian Prisoners' Club reported that the rearrest of Muath Amarna was his third. On 17 September, the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate announced that Amarna and Sabri Jabrin had been placed under four months of administrative detention. [2, 3]

Amarna's repeated arrest warrants a review of the sequence of detention orders, the grounds on which they were issued and their connection to his professional activities, as well as an examination of the defence and appeal opportunities available to him. The detention orders concerning both Amarna and Jabrin must be subject to effective individual review addressing necessity, proportionality, duration and evidence. They should be released where no legal basis satisfying these safeguards exists. [18, 21]

Case File 6: Mahmoud Fatafta

In a statement dated 13 September 2026, the Palestinian Prisoners' Club reported that journalist and writer Mahmoud Fatafta had been sentenced to 48 months' imprisonment in a case it described as involving an "incitement" charge. The materials available for this report do not include a copy of the judgment or the complete file of the publications and evidence concerned. [2]

Assessing the prosecution requires examination of the judgment, the publications attributed to Fatafta and whether the criminalisation meets the requirements of Article 19 of the ICCPR. The judgment and its reasoning must be made available to the defence, a fair trial must be guaranteed in accordance with Article 14, and any deprivation of liberty imposed on account of protected expression must be brought to an end. [18]

Case File 7: Nikaa Hamed

WAFA, citing the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, reported that Nikaa Hamed was arrested on 15 September 2026 at a checkpoint near Tuqu' while returning from a journalistic assignment. The report also noted that she had diabetes. On 28 September, Safa, citing her lawyer Khaled Mahajneh, reported that she had been released on bail of 8,000 shekels. This case is included among the documented instances of arrest and release. [9, 10]

Her release does not eliminate the need to examine the grounds for her arrest, the interrogation file, the impact of the bail conditions and any subsequent restrictions on her work. It is also necessary to verify whether her diabetes treatment continued without interruption during detention. The right to an effective remedy for any prior violation remains available even after the actual deprivation of liberty has ended.

Case File 8: Bushra al-Taweel

According to a statement published by prisoners' institutions on 20 September 2026, Bushra al-Taweel has been held under administrative detention since February 2026. On 18 October, the Palestinian Prisoners' Club relayed her account of repeated raids on her cell, beatings and the spraying of gas, continuous camera surveillance, shortages of food and clothing, and poor bedding. She reported dryness of the eyes and skin and numbness in her hands. She also stated that she had been transferred to the "Ohali Oz" isolation facility in Beersheba after signing, on 4 October, documents indicating that she was to be transferred to Damon Prison. [11, 12]

In a statement published on 1 November 2026, the Palestinian Prisoners' Club confirmed that she remained in solitary confinement, which had reportedly continued for approximately two months, and that her administrative detention had been renewed for a further four months. The Club had announced the renewal on 12 October. This report records the continuation of the measure while retaining the duration descriptions as attributed to the relevant

statements, without inferring an exact date on which the isolation began from estimates that vary between sources. [28, 33]

The reported continuation of her isolation requires an end to any prolonged solitary confinement in accordance with Rules 43 to 45 of the Nelson Mandela Rules, as well as access to an independent medical examination and confidential communication with legal counsel. The beatings, gas spraying and deprivation of basic necessities must be investigated. Isolation and transfer orders, together with camera recordings, must be preserved, and al-Taweel must be protected against retaliation for making complaints. [19, 20]

Case File 9: Mohammed Arab

The International Federation of Journalists reported that Mohammed Arab, a correspondent for Al-Araby Television, appeared before an Israeli court in late August 2026, following his arrest near Al-Shifa Medical Complex in March 2024. [13]

The continued detention of Mohammed Arab requires disclosure of its legal basis and the relevant judicial decisions, confidential communication with his lawyer, an independent medical examination and regular information for his family. Judicial review must also allow him to present any injuries and complaints and to challenge the grounds for his detention effectively. [18–21]

Case File 10: Nidal al-Wahidi and Haitham Abdel Wahed

The International Federation of Journalists reported that contact with Nidal al-Wahidi and Haitham Abdel Wahed was lost while they were reporting near Beit Hanoun on 7 October 2023, and that their fate remained unknown in its update dated 9 September 2026. It relayed the Syndicate's demand for disclosure of their situation and described the continued withholding of information as enforced disappearance. The Committee to Protect Journalists continues to classify al-Wahidi as missing. [13, 27]

TADAMON affirms the need to establish the fate and whereabouts of both journalists and to make detention, search and notification records available to their families and to an independent investigative body. The investigation must establish the circumstances of the deprivation of liberty, any connection to the authorities and the withholding of information. It must also safeguard the families' right to truth, participation and an effective remedy. [13, 27]

Case File 11: Marwan Herzallah

The Committee to Protect Journalists documented the death of Marwan Herzallah, a technician at Palestine TV, in Megiddo Prison on 28 March 2026, following his arrest on 8 January of the same year. It quoted his family as stating that one of his legs had been amputated following a previous injury. On 8 October 2026, WAFA announced that his body

had been handed over. Accordingly, this report records the handover and does not repeat the earlier description that the body remained withheld. [14, 15]

Herzallah's death in custody requires an independent investigation into its cause and circumstances, the care provided to him and his disability-related needs. His family must be given access to his medical file and autopsy findings. Transfer and treatment records must be preserved, and responsibility must be established. This obligation remains in force following the handover of his body. [20, 24]

Case File 12: Ihab Diab

On 13 April 2026, the Committee to Protect Journalists published a case file concerning the death of photojournalist Ihab Diab in custody. It reported that he had been arrested on 12 December 2023 and that its account was based on a petition submitted by his family through Gisha and a subsequent admission by the military that it held his body, after earlier responses had denied the existence of any record of his detention. This report does not specify a definitive date of death or its medical cause in the absence of an original document establishing either. [16]

The denial that any record of Diab's detention existed, followed by the admission that his body was held, warrants an investigation into the entire chain of detention and correspondence, including when each authority became aware of his fate. TADAMON affirms his family's right to know the date and cause of death, receive his body and participate in an independent investigation that also addresses responsibility for withholding information. [16, 24]

Case File 13: Marah Mohammed Za'qiq Awad

The SND Agency documented the arrest of Marah Za'qiq from her family home in Beit Ummar, north of Hebron, on 26 October 2026. On 1 November, Al Jazeera published a report concerning the circulation of an image showing her with her hands restrained and blindfolded. The report cited the Prisoners' Media Office as stating that a soldier had published the image through his personal account. It also reported that consideration of her case had been postponed until 4 November 2026. The date of her arrest is distinguished here from the date of the report concerning the image. [29, 30]

Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention requires protected persons to be protected against insults, public curiosity and exposure to public scrutiny. Article 10 of the ICCPR affirms the requirement to respect the dignity of persons deprived of their liberty. The incident warrants examination of the necessity, manner and duration of the restraints, as well as an investigation into whether the image was published for the purpose of humiliation. The original post, account data, timestamp and chain of dissemination must be preserved. [18, 20, 21, 32]

The attribution of the image is based on a published report. The Commission did not have access to the original version of the publisher's account to conduct independent technical verification. TADAMON affirms the need to disclose Awad's place of detention, enable her to exercise her right to defence and obtain a medical examination, and preserve the digital material for investigation while protecting her privacy. [29]

Case File 14: Raja Ma'ruf Jabr Lahlouh

The MADA Center documented the arrest of retired journalist Raja Ma'ruf Jabr, also known as Raja Lahlouh, from her home in Arraba, Jenin Governorate, in the early hours of 4 October 2026. It quoted her husband as stating that the forces took her away without informing the family of the reasons, and later returned to bring her blood pressure medication at her request. On 30 October, the SND Agency published a report that a request for her release had been rejected in a case involving an allegation of incitement through social media. [17, 31]

This case requires continuity of her blood pressure treatment without interruption and access by the defence to the detention decisions and the reasons for rejecting her release. The publications underlying the charge must also be examined against the requirements of necessity and proportionality under Article 19 of the ICCPR, and effective review of her detention must be guaranteed under Article 9. [18, 20]

Case File 15: Sami Yusuf al-Shami

The MADA Center documented the arrest of freelance journalist Sami Yusuf al-Shami, from Asira al-Qibliya, south of Nablus, in the early hours of 4 October 2026. It called for disclosure of his place of detention, guarantees for his safety and his release. This case establishes the arrest as reported in the dated statement. However, no subsequent source was available among the materials reviewed that conclusively establishes his situation as of the report's cut-off date. [17]

He must be informed of the reasons for his arrest, granted access to his lawyer and family, and enabled to challenge his detention effectively before a judicial authority. Examining the connection between the arrest and his professional work requires obtaining the interrogation records, orders, and publications or other materials on which the measure was based. [18, 21]

CHAPTER V: SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, WITHHOLDING OF INFORMATION AND DEATHS IN CUSTODY

Solitary Confinement and Applicable Safeguards

Rule 44 of the Nelson Mandela Rules defines solitary confinement as confinement for 22 hours or more per day without meaningful human contact, and considers any period exceeding 15 consecutive days to constitute prolonged solitary confinement. Rule 43 prohibits prolonged or indefinite solitary confinement. Under Rule 45, solitary confinement that is not prohibited must be imposed only exceptionally, as a last resort, for the shortest possible period and subject to independent review. [20]

Conditions of isolation must be assessed by examining the number of hours spent alone, the availability of meaningful human contact, opportunities to leave the cell and receive visits, and the resulting effects on health. Any isolation that meets the definition of prolonged solitary confinement must be ended. Independent review and urgent medical care must be made available to those who have suffered harm as a result. [20]

Family Contact and Information about Transfers

Information concerning a detainee's place of detention, transfers and health condition constitutes an essential safeguard against disappearance and ill-treatment. Rules 68 to 70 of the Nelson Mandela Rules address notifications concerning imprisonment, transfer, illness, injury and death, while Rule 58 provides for regular contact with family and friends, subject to lawful restrictions. The Fourth Geneva Convention also establishes safeguards concerning correspondence, visits and the transmission of information about internees. [20, 21]

Transfers between multiple detention facilities require a continuous record identifying the time of each handover and receipt, the officials responsible, and the detainee's health condition. Differences between detaining authorities do not justify interruptions in the provision of information or the loss of medical records. Transfers must not be used as a means of obstructing visits by legal counsel or removing witnesses from the complaints process.

Investigation of Every Death in Custody

Deaths in State custody require an effective investigation capable of establishing the cause and circumstances of death and identifying those responsible. Those conducting the investigation must be independent of any persons who may have been involved. Rule 71 of the Nelson Mandela Rules provides for notification to an authority independent of prison administration and for investigations into deaths, disappearances and serious injuries. The Minnesota Protocol provides a specialised framework for investigating potentially unlawful deaths. [20, 24]

The investigation must include preservation of the scene, records and camera footage; documentation of the body and its chain of custody; autopsy and appropriate examinations; witness interviews; protection of the family; and provision for the family's participation. The independence of the investigation must be assessed by examining the body conducting it, its powers, the steps it takes and its findings. [24]

Distinguishing the Right to Truth from Criminal Characterisation

The right to truth includes disclosure of a person's whereabouts, detention records, treatment in custody and, in the event of death, the fate of their body. Investigations must address direct assaults, the withholding of information, destruction of evidence and denial of medical treatment, and establish the responsibility of each entity in accordance with its mandate and the available evidence.

CHAPTER VI: PROFESSIONAL AND FAMILY IMPACT AND THE AFTERMATH OF RELEASE

Disruption of Professional Activity and Access to Information

Detention severs a journalist's connection with the field and their sources, and affects the continuity of media operations and the allocation of professional responsibilities. Threats linking a return to the profession with rearrest or harm further compound this impact, as illustrated by the individual case files presented in this report. An assessment of freedom of expression must therefore consider what a journalist is able to do following release, in addition to the duration of detention. [5, 7, 8, 18]

It must not be assumed that every released journalist is willing or able to give interviews or resume work immediately. Their needs may include medical treatment, rehabilitation, the recovery of equipment and documents, and legal assistance. They must retain control over decisions concerning the use of their name and image and their participation in advocacy activities.

Family and Livelihood

Detention imposes legal, financial and family burdens that should be documented as part of the assessment of harm. These may include substantiated losses of income, medical and legal defence costs, and caregiving burdens, on the basis of information provided by the family with its consent and retained in a manner that respects its privacy.

Families of missing persons and those who have died in custody have specific needs concerning access to records, participation in investigations and receipt of support. The belated disclosure of information does not discharge the obligation to explain the delay or to hold accountable those responsible for withholding it, where such responsibility is established.

Safe Return to Work

Appropriate reparation includes medical and psychological rehabilitation, compensation for substantiated harm, restitution of rights and property where applicable, and guarantees of non-repetition. Support must be designed in consultation with the survivor and must not be conditional upon withdrawing a complaint or refraining from publication. Article 14 of the Convention against Torture establishes the victim's right to redress, compensation and rehabilitation. [19]

CHAPTER VII: LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND LEGAL CHARACTERISATION

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 14 and 19 operate together to protect the rights to life, physical integrity, liberty, dignity, a fair trial and freedom of expression. Article 2(3) establishes the right to an effective remedy. The prohibition of torture under Article 7 is non-derogable in states of emergency, pursuant to Article 4. [18]

Deprivation of liberty must be assessed independently under Article 9, regardless of whether it is authorised by a provision of domestic law. Arbitrariness includes the absence of necessity or proportionality, or the lack of adequate procedural safeguards. Article 14, by contrast, guides the assessment of criminal proceedings and trials. Its terminology should not be applied indiscriminately to preventive detention without explaining the distinction between the two procedures.

Article 19 protects the right of journalists and the public to information. Any restriction on this right must be justified by demonstrating that the applicable legal requirements are met in the specific case. A general description such as “security-related” or “incitement” cannot replace this assessment. Respect for Article 10 also remains obligatory in respect of all persons deprived of their liberty, without discrimination based on the charge or affiliation concerned.

Convention against Torture

Articles 1, 2 and 4 link the definition of torture with its prohibition, prevention and criminalisation. Article 11 addresses the review of interrogation rules and detention arrangements, while Articles 12 and 13 concern investigations, complaints and the protection of complainants and witnesses. Article 15 requires the exclusion of statements established to have been obtained through torture, except where such statements are used as evidence that torture occurred against the person accused of committing it. [19]

Accountability should not be confined to those who directly carried out beatings or assaults. Investigations must also examine incitement, consent and acquiescence, where supported by the evidence, as well as measures taken or omitted to prevent and oversee such conduct. Protection of a complainant must not be postponed until the alleged crime has been conclusively established. Article 16 also requires the prevention of acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment that do not amount to torture.

Fourth Geneva Convention

Articles 27, 31 and 32 establish safeguards for humane treatment and prohibit coercion, torture and brutal treatment of protected persons within the scope of the Convention. Article

76 addresses the place of detention, treatment, medical care and visits of protected persons accused of offences, while Article 78 sets out the conditions for internment on imperative reasons of security in occupied territory. [21]

The protection of dignity is particularly important when detainees are photographed and their images published. The prohibition under Article 27 of insults and exposure to public curiosity extends to the digital environment. A distinction must be drawn between publication that is necessary for documentation and accountability purposes and the display of a detainee in a humiliating situation for purposes of public spectacle. The updated Commentary of the International Committee of the Red Cross emphasises the need to preserve this protection when digital media are used. [21, 32]

Articles 89 and 91 regulate food and medical care; Articles 106 and 116 address correspondence and visits; Articles 129 to 131 concern procedures relating to deaths; and Articles 136 to 140 govern the transmission of information. Article 143 establishes safeguards for international supervision, while Articles 146 and 147 address the repression of grave breaches. These provisions apply according to the individual's legal status and the type of detention concerned. [21]

Journalists and International Humanitarian Law

Article 79 of Additional Protocol I affirms the civilian protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions. Customary Rule 34 requires respect for and protection of civilian journalists, unless and for such time as they directly participate in hostilities. In addressing Israel, the report relies on the applicable rules, including customary protection, and does not present Article 79 as a treaty obligation arising from Israeli accession to the Protocol. [22]

The report relies on the protection afforded to civilian journalists and protected persons. Determining the applicable legal regime for each detainee remains essential, as the status of an independent civilian journalist differs from that of an accredited war correspondent accompanying armed forces, whose status is addressed by the Third Geneva Convention where its conditions are met.

Nelson Mandela Rules and Professional Protocols

The Nelson Mandela Rules provide detailed standards for assessing treatment, healthcare, solitary confinement, communication, complaints and investigations. They are United Nations standard-setting rules rather than an independent treaty; the binding force of many of the obligations they reflect derives from the applicable treaties and law. The Istanbul and Minnesota Protocols support the professional conduct of investigations and documentation, but do not replace the evidence required in an individual case. [20, 23, 24]

International Crimes and Individual Criminal Responsibility

Torture, inhuman treatment or unlawful confinement may constitute war crimes where the relevant elements are established, including the required nexus to the armed conflict, the protected status of the person concerned and the applicable legal basis. Characterisation as crimes against humanity requires proof of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, knowledge of the attack, and the elements of the underlying act. [25]

Command or superior responsibility under Article 28 of the Rome Statute requires examination of effective control, the applicable standard of knowledge, and the necessary and reasonable measures available to prevent or repress the conduct or submit the matter to the competent authorities. Official position alone does not establish responsibility, nor should an investigation be limited to the person who directly carried out the act. The standards under Article 28 differ between military commanders and other superiors, requiring each chain of command to be analysed separately.

CHAPTER VIII: IMPUNITY AND INVESTIGATION MECHANISMS

Published Responses and Their Limitations

In the case file concerning Marwan Herzallah, the Committee to Protect Journalists reported the response of the Israel Prison Service, which stated that it did not comment on individual cases and that incidents involving deaths were examined by the relevant authorities. In the case of Ihab Diab, the Committee presented the military's response, which confirmed that it held his body but declined to provide further comment in response to questions concerning his death. These were responses to the Committee's enquiries, not responses to this report. [14, 16]

The authorities remain obligated to provide specific information about investigations into the reported incidents, including the bodies responsible for conducting them, their findings and the measures taken to protect witnesses. General statements do not replace independent scrutiny capable of establishing responsibility and ensuring access to an effective remedy.

Protection of Human Rights Organisations and Documentation Personnel

In a statement dated 14 October 2026, prisoners' institutions reported the continued targeting of Palestinian human rights organisations, including raids on their premises and the arrest of their staff. They warned of the impact this has on documenting violations, transmitting victims' testimonies and pursuing accountability. This report cites the statement in the context of protecting human rights work, without including unnamed staff members in its statistics on journalists. [34]

The protection of journalists is linked to the ability of journalists and their families to access independent bodies responsible for providing legal assistance and documentation. Disrupting the work of these bodies threatens the preservation of evidence and the follow-up of complaints, particularly where visits are denied and information about detainees is withheld. TADAMON emphasises the need to protect documentation personnel, lawyers and witnesses, and to ensure the continuity of legal assistance and channels for receiving testimonies without intimidation or retaliation. [18, 19, 34]

Initiating Investigations and Preserving Evidence

The practical process begins with the issuance of preservation orders covering paper and digital files, camera recordings, entry and transfer logs, records of the use of force, medical treatment records and complaints. Routine deletion or tampering must be prevented, and the identity of every person who receives, transfers or examines any item of evidence must be recorded. Without this chain of custody, it becomes difficult to test testimonies and link acts to those who carried them out. [19, 23, 24]

Interviews should include victims, detainees who witnessed the incidents, medical personnel, guards and officials responsible for the relevant decisions. Anyone suspected of involvement should be prevented from influencing witnesses or having uncontrolled access to evidence. Investigators must also be granted access to detention facilities and permitted to examine the actual conditions and arrangements without supervision or interference by the authorities under investigation.

United Nations and Criminal Accountability Mechanisms

Submissions may be made to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Where appropriate, cases may also be referred to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The requested action should be clearly specified, whether it concerns establishing a person's fate, adopting protective measures, ending arbitrary detention, or seeking information about investigations and remedies.

Treaty-based mechanisms should be used in accordance with each committee's mandate and procedures. This report does not assume that an individual complaints procedure against a State is available unless that State has accepted the relevant competence. Information may be submitted to competent international or national criminal justice bodies, subject to jurisdiction, admissibility, complementarity and witness protection requirements. The submission of a communication does not mean that a court has opened a case or issued a judgment. [25]

National Jurisdiction Outside the State of Detention

Prosecuting torture or grave breaches before the courts of another State requires examination of that State's laws and obligations, as well as the conditions governing jurisdiction, presence, immunities and other procedural matters. Articles 5 to 7 of the Convention against Torture provide a framework for jurisdiction, investigation and the referral or extradition of cases within its scope, while the Fourth Geneva Convention addresses obligations to suppress grave breaches. This report does not convert these obligations into an assumption that every case may be brought before any court. [19, 21]

FINDINGS

First: The dated indicators demonstrate the continued detention of journalists and the use of administrative detention against a significant number of them. The arrests documented during October require ongoing person-by-person monitoring, while preserving the source and date of each reported figure. [1–3, 17, 30]

Second: Published case files contain evidence and testimonies concerning physical and psychological harm, sexual violence, deprivation of food and medical care, and threats linked to media work. The seriousness of this material is sufficient to warrant independent investigations and urgent protective measures, without waiting for all medical and judicial records to become available. [4–8, 19]

Third: Administrative detention, or any detention without charge, requires an individual review of necessity, duration and safeguards in each case. Withholding the grounds for detention and obstructing the defence pose risks to personal liberty and to the timely identification and documentation of ill-treatment. [18, 21]

Fourth: Cases involving isolation, withholding of information about individuals' fate and deaths in custody demonstrate the need for continuous oversight of the entire process of detention, transfer and medical treatment. Families retain the right to information and participation, and neither release nor the handover of a body removes the obligation to investigate previous violations. [11–16, 20, 24]

Fifth: Testimonies concerning questioning about media work and threats upon returning to the profession demonstrate the impact of detention on press freedom and the public's right to information. The incident involving the publication of an image of Marah Awad after her arrest adds a further dimension concerning public humiliation, privacy and the responsibility of the detaining authority to protect the dignity of the detainee. [5, 7, 8, 29, 32]

Sixth: The reported facts require the preservation of evidence and referral to the competent investigative bodies, including examination of the responsibility of direct perpetrators, commanders and other superiors. Criminal characterisation must be based on the elements of the relevant offence, its context, the applicable rules of jurisdiction and individual responsibility. [25]

RECOMMENDATIONS AND AVENUES FOR ACTION

To the Israeli Authorities

- Release all journalists arbitrarily detained on account of their professional work or peaceful expression, and end any detention that fails to meet international safeguards. In any criminal proceedings, specify the acts alleged and the grounds for prosecution, ensure access to the defence, a fair trial and an effective appeal, and exclude statements established to have been obtained through torture.
- End torture, sexual violence, humiliation and prohibited forms of solitary confinement. Provide food, water and medical care in accordance with individual needs, and ensure urgent and confidential access to lawyers and independent medical examinations. Guarantee that interrogation, transfer or isolation is not used to obstruct the defence or influence complaints.
- End prohibited solitary confinement imposed on Bushra al-Taweel and other female detainees, and guarantee medical examinations and access to legal counsel. Investigate the publication of an image of Marah Awad while she was under military control, preserve the original post and its digital metadata, and cease using images of detainees for purposes of humiliation and public defamation. [28, 29, 32]
- Disclose the fate of Nidal al-Wahidi and Haitham Abdel Wahed, and provide the relevant search and detention records to the competent authorities and their families, subject to appropriate protective safeguards. Ensure that every detention, transfer, serious injury and death is recorded and notified, and facilitate independent humanitarian monitoring in accordance with applicable law.
- Initiate prompt, comprehensive, independent and impartial investigations into torture, deaths in custody and the withholding of information, and publish their findings to the extent compatible with privacy protection and the integrity of the investigation. Preserve evidence and records immediately, hold perpetrators, participants and superiors accountable where the evidence establishes the elements of responsibility, and provide effective reparation.

To the United Nations and Its Mechanisms

- Coordinate urgent action among the mechanisms concerned with detention, torture, freedom of expression and enforced disappearance, prioritising threats to life, cases in which individuals' whereabouts are withheld, and prolonged solitary confinement. Request verifiable information concerning places of detention, legal grounds, medical treatment and investigations.
- Include the detention of journalists and their testimonies in relevant monitoring and investigative activities, facilitate secure channels for receiving evidence, and follow up

on official responses and measures taken rather than limiting action to the transmission of communications. Assess the risk of retaliation before sharing witnesses' names or publishing their information.

To States and Competent Judicial Authorities

- Use diplomatic relations to call for independent access to detainees, the release of arbitrarily detained persons and effective investigations. Support bodies responsible for evidence preservation, forensic medicine and witness protection, and examine available avenues for prosecution in accordance with applicable jurisdictional rules and law, without undermining the independence of judicial institutions.
- Review any support or cooperation connected with detention authorities, or oversight of such cooperation, to prevent contributing to violations, on the basis of a specific legal and factual assessment. Support rehabilitation and reparation, and provide protection to journalists and survivors facing threats through available national mechanisms.

To Media and Human Rights Organisations

- Establish a shared register that distinguishes between individuals and incidents of rearrest, and updates each person's status with a clear date and source. Keep missing persons, deaths, released detainees and house restrictions separate from the actual number of persons in detention, while preserving the history of status changes rather than erasing previous entries.
- Provide independent legal, medical and psychological support to journalists and their families, and document professional harm and post-release threats with their consent. Avoid requiring survivors to repeat sensitive testimonies for advocacy purposes, and refrain from publishing material that could reveal their sources or expose them to retaliation.

CONCLUSION

TADAMON affirms that a journalist's right to safety, liberty and a fair trial does not depend solely on recognition of their professional status, nor does it end upon their release. Protecting journalists requires scrutiny of the grounds for their detention, the treatment to which they were subjected while detained, and the restrictions and threats they face afterwards, as well as ensuring their access to an effective remedy.

The Commission calls for verifiable measures beginning with disclosure of individuals' fate, provision of medical care and an end to arbitrary detention, and extending to independent investigations that preserve evidence and establish responsibility. Protecting journalists' ability to document events requires protecting the individuals who carry out this work and ensuring that detention or the withholding of information does not become a means of suppressing the truth or obstructing accountability.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Table of Dated Indicators

Date of monitoring	Organisation	Indicator	Limitations on use
13 September 2026	Palestinian Prisoners' Club	37 detainees, including 19 held under administrative detention	A snapshot of the number on a specific date [2]
17 September 2026	Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, through WAFA	39 detainees, including five female journalists and 21 held under administrative detention	Its categories must not be carried over to October [3]
28 September 2026	Palestinian Prisoners' Club, through Safa	36 detainees, including four female journalists, following the release of Naqaa Hamed	A dated figure that is not equivalent to the total as of 1 November [10]
21 October 2026	Committee to Protect Journalists	118 arrest incidents, including 112 attributed to Israel and six to Palestinians, with 38 remaining in detention according to the database	The 118 incidents must not all be attributed to Israel or combined with another database [1]

Annex II: Mapping of Individual Cases

Person or case	Status established in the source	Monitoring source
Shadi Abu Sido	Released on 13 October 2025	Committee to Protect Journalists [5]
Ahmad Abdel Aal	Released on 13 October 2025	Committee to Protect Journalists [6]
Abdel Hamid Hamdouna	Released on 13 October 2025	Committee to Protect Journalists [7]
Sami Al-Sa'i	Released on 10 June 2025	Committee to Protect Journalists [8]

Person or case	Status established in the source	Monitoring source
Muath Ammarna and Sabri Jibrin	Administrative detention orders of four months each, according to the statement dated 17 September 2026	Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, through WAFA [3]
Mahmoud Fatafta	Sentence of 48 months, according to the statement dated 13 September 2026	Palestinian Prisoners' Club [2]
Naqaa Hamed	Released on 28 September 2026	Her lawyer, through Safa [10]
Bushra Al-Taweel	Continued solitary confinement and renewal of administrative detention for four months, according to the statement dated 1 November 2026	Palestinian Prisoners' Club, through Anadolu Agency [28, 33]
Mohammed Arab	Appearance before a court in late August 2026	International Federation of Journalists [13]
Nidal Al-Wahidi and Haitham Abdel Wahed	Fate remains unknown, according to the Federation's 2026 update	Federation and Committee to Protect Journalists [13, 27]
Marwan Harzallah	Died on 28 March; body handed over on 8 October 2026	Committee to Protect Journalists and WAFA [14, 15]
Ehab Diab	Death in custody reported in a CPJ case file in April 2026	Committee to Protect Journalists [16]
Marah Mohammed Zaqaqiq Awad	Arrested on 26 October; report concerning the photograph published on 1 November 2026; hearing scheduled for 4 November	Sanad and Al Jazeera [29, 30]
Raja Maarouf Jabr Lahlouh	Arrested on 4 October; release refused, according to a report dated 30 October 2026	MADA and Sanad [17, 31]
Sami Yusuf Al-Shami	Arrest documented on 4 October 2026; no subsequent update available in the reviewed sources	MADA [17]

Annex III: Documentation and Referral Matrix

Subject of investigation	Evidence to be requested and preserved	Reference framework
Lawfulness of detention	Orders, renewals, grounds for detention, appeal records and requests submitted by counsel	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 9; Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 78
Torture and sexual violence	Original testimony, independent medical examination, photographs, use-of-force records and CCTV footage	Convention against Torture, Articles 1, 12 and 13; Istanbul Protocol
Deprivation of food and medical treatment	Dated measurements, prescriptions, medical treatment requests, meal records and medical referrals	Nelson Mandela Rules, Rules 22 and 24–27; Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 76
Solitary confinement	Solitary confinement orders, duration, hours spent in isolation, communication records and medical examinations	Nelson Mandela Rules, Rules 43–46
Death and concealment of fate	Custody register, transfer records, notifications, autopsy and chain of custody of the body	Nelson Mandela Rules, Rules 68–71; Minnesota Protocol
Connection with journalistic work	Publications, questions, threats, equipment and decisions	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19; civilian protection of journalists

REFERENCES AND SOURCES

The review of sources was closed on 1 November 2026. The date of each statement or news report is indicated in its corresponding reference. Dynamic information pages should be read within the limits of the information available at the time of review. The numbered references in the text correspond to the following sources:

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7. Committee to Protect Journalists. Case file concerning Abd al-Hamid Hamdouna. Dynamic information page.
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12. Prisoners' Institutions, via Addameer. Statement concerning the detention and isolation of Bushra al-Taweel. 20 September 2026.
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30. SND Agency. Marah Za'qiq Arrested from Her Family Home in Beit Ummar. 26 October 2026.
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