



**Defence for Children International/Palestine Section**

**Status of Palestinian Children's Rights:  
Israel's violations of the right to life and security and  
the rights of children deprived of their liberty during  
the second Intifada (29 September 2000 – 30 June 2004)**

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*Defence for Children International/Palestine Section (DCI/PS) is dedicated to promoting and protecting the rights of Palestinian children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip - as articulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as in other international human rights instruments - and to facilitating the creation of an environment in which all participants are aware of and respect children's rights.*

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## I. Introduction

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Since the beginning of the Palestinian uprising against occupation, or *Intifada*, on 29 September 2000, Palestinian children have suffered an unprecedented series of human rights violations as a result of Israeli military and settler activity in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). Hundreds of children have been killed, thousands injured and arrested, and hundreds of thousands of others exposed to repeated violence, denied an adequate standard of living, and denied the right to education and adequate health care.

These violations are not the result of new measures that Israel has implemented in response to the Intifada. Rather, they are the result of Israel's intensification of pre-existing policies implemented in the OPT that are aimed towards controlling Palestinian land and the movement of persons and goods in these areas.

Israeli restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement since September 2000, along with Israeli military actions in the OPT, has caused a dramatic downturn of the Palestinian economy and a significant decline in the Palestinian standard of living. An estimated 60 – 70% of the Palestinian workforce is unemployed and over half the population is reliant upon direct food aid.<sup>1</sup> Pre-existing conditions have been exacerbated in many parts of the West Bank since 2002 due to Israel's ongoing construction of the West Bank Segregation Wall.

Constituting over half the population, and as the most vulnerable and dependent sector of society, Palestinian children are disproportionately affected by Israeli policies. Inability to access medical care, poverty levels that affect nutritional intake and interruptions in some immunization programs have all lead to an overall decrease in the status of children's health and an increase in malnutrition and anaemia rates. Spiralling poverty, curfews and closures, the devastation of basic infrastructure, the ever-present threat of violence and the deliberate destruction of homes and schools have provoked a serious decline in the quality of education and the loss of school days.

In 1991, Israel became a State Party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In 2002, upon its initial review of Israel's compliance with the CRC, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child underlined the applicability of the Convention in the OPT and Israel's responsibility to implement its provisions therein.<sup>2</sup> Likewise, in its 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion concerning the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, the International Court of Justice affirmed the CRC's applicability to Palestinian areas under Israeli occupation.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF report, "UNICEF witnesses cumulative effects of the conflict on health of Palestinian children," 7 June 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child : Israel. 09/10/2002, CRC/C/15/Add.195, section A, paragraph 2.

<sup>3</sup> International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, 9 July 2004, paragraph 113.

In spite of Israel's clear and well defined legal obligation to respect and ensure Palestinian children's rights, Israel continues to deny the applicability of human rights treaties to the OPT while its military forces simultaneously perpetrate systematic violations of Palestinian human rights as they enforce policies sanctioned by the government of Israel.

This report covers the period from 29 September – 30 June 2004 and focuses on violations of the right to life and violations suffered by children deprived of their liberty. It is based on DCI/PS documentation and adopts a rights based approach, examining Israel's treatment of Palestinian children during this period through the lens of the CRC, the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history.

## II. Right to Life and Security

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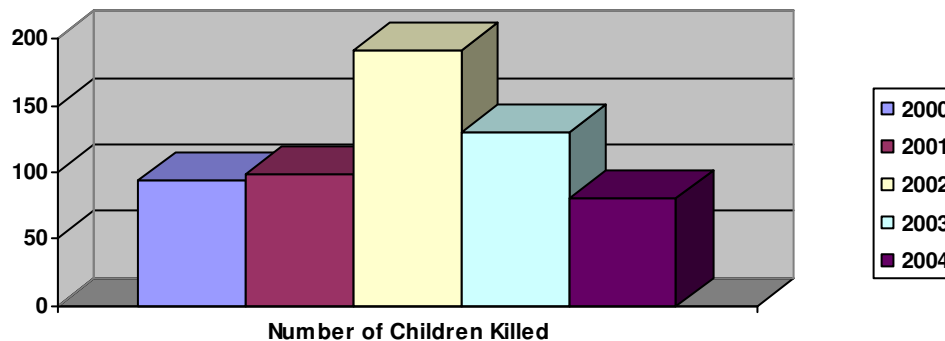
1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.
2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

### *Article 6, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*

Israeli military and settler actions in the OPT caused the deaths of 595 Palestinian children between 29 September 2000 and 30 June 2004. Of these, 51 Palestinian children were killed during Israel's extra-judicial assassination attempts on Palestinian activists. Over 10,000 additional children have been wounded.

Ninety-four children died during the first three months of the Intifada, from 29 September – 31 December 2000.<sup>4</sup> The total rate of child deaths decreased during the following period, with a total of 98 children killed in 2001. In 2002, during which Israel's wide scale invasion of major West Bank cities and towns took place, the rate of child deaths nearly doubled, with a total of 192 children killed. In 2003, child deaths decreased to a total of 130 killed. Statistics from the first six months of 2004 indicate a slight increase in the rate of child deaths, with 81 children killed during that period.

**Chart 1:<sup>5</sup>**  
**Distribution of Palestinian Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Year**



*Source: DCI/PS Documentation*

Since the beginning of the Intifada, 55.6% of child fatalities documented by DCI/PS have occurred in the Gaza Strip, while 44.4% have been in the West Bank.<sup>6</sup> During the first three months of the uprising, more children were killed in the West Bank than in Gaza (51 versus 43). The only other period since then when child fatalities in the West Bank

<sup>4</sup> For breakdown of child deaths by month since 29 September 2000, see Annex I, Table 1.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics for the year 2000 appearing in this chart, and throughout the report, include the period 29 September 2000 – 31 December 2000 only. Statistics for 2004, include only 1 January – 30 June 2004.

<sup>6</sup> For breakdown of child deaths by region since 29 September 2000, see Annex I, Table 2.

outnumbered those in Gaza was in 2002, when the Israeli military launched wide-scale invasions of most major West Bank urban centers. In the West Bank, the majority of child fatalities have occurred in Jenin and Nablus, with 11% and 9.4% of child fatalities respectively.

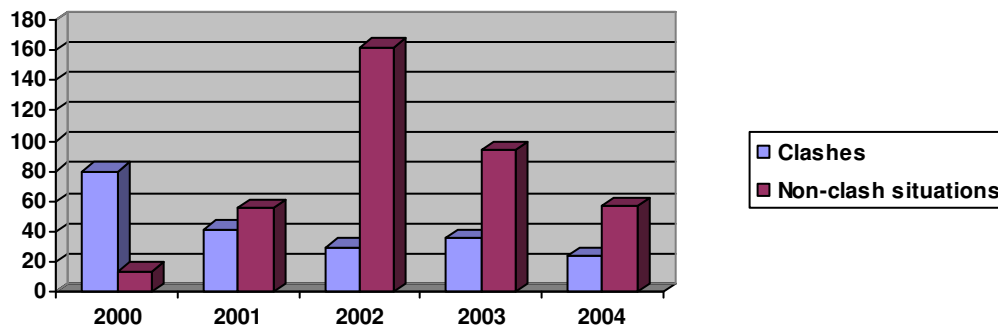
Throughout the second Intifada, children who were not involved in direct confrontation with Israeli forces have been killed and injured. Many children were killed while in or just outside their family home or while they were performing everyday chores, such as hanging out the washing or going to the shops when they were shot by Israeli forces.

The majority of Palestinian children killed during the Intifada died in circumstances not involving confrontation with Israeli soldiers. Of the total 595 children killed, 383, or 64.4%, died as a result of Israeli air and ground attacks, during assassination attempts, or when Israeli soldiers opened fire randomly.<sup>7</sup> During this period, 212 children, or 35.6%, died as a result of injuries sustained during clashes with Israeli military forces.

From 29 September – 31 December 2000, the majority of Palestinian children killed, (85.1%) died as a result of clashes with Israeli military forces. During 2001, that figure decreased to 42.9%, while the percentage of children killed as a result of Israeli air and ground attacks, random gunfire or other non-direct confrontation causes, increased to 57.1%, compared with 14.9% for the first three months of the Intifada. The year 2002 witnessed both the highest level of child deaths during this Intifada and a major shift in the nature of child deaths: the overwhelming majority (84.4%) died in circumstances other than clashes.

Since 2002, the percentage of children killed during clashes has been on the rise. In 2003, 27.7% of children killed died during clashes, while 72.3% died as a result of other attacks. Statistics for the first six months of 2004 indicate a similar trend, with 29.6% of children killed during clashes, and 70.4% killed in other circumstances.

**Chart 2:**  
**Number of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada according to Circumstances of Death**



Source: DCI/PS Documentation

<sup>7</sup> For breakdown of child deaths by circumstances of death since 29 September 2000, see Annex I, Table 3.

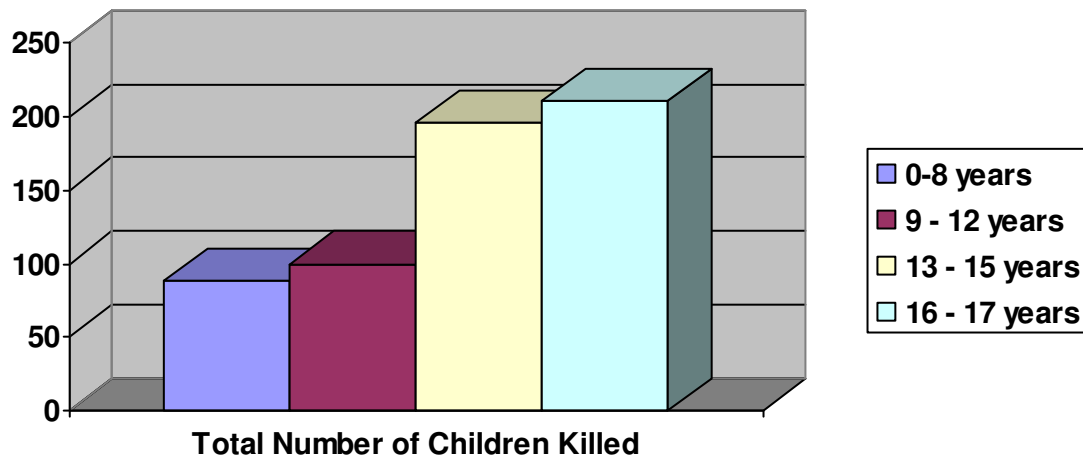
Nearly one-third (31.6%) of children killed during this Intifada were under 13 years of age.<sup>8</sup> Children between 13 and 15 years of age constituted 32.9% of child deaths and 35.5% were aged 16 and 17 years.

During the first three months of the Intifada, 36.2% of children killed were between 13 and 15 years of age and 50% were 16 and 17 years old. In 2001, the percentage of children killed in age groups 13 – 15 and 16 – 17 decreased to 31.6% and 33.7% respectively. At the same time, the percentage of children killed 12 years and under increased dramatically, from 13.8% to 34.7%.

Deaths of children in this age group continued to climb in 2002, with 43.2% of children killed 12 years old and younger. Children aged 13 – 15 years represented 32.3% of children killed, while children aged 16 and 17 constituted 24.5%, a significant decrease from the previous year. In 2003, the percentage of children aged 12 and younger killed decreased to 29.2%, while the percentage of children aged 13 – 15 killed rose to 36.2%. Children aged 16 and 17 represented 34.6% of children killed in 2003, a significant increase from the previous year.

During the first six months of 2004, there was an alarming increase in the death of children in the 16-17 age group. A total of 39 children aged 16 and 17 were killed in the first half of this year, representing 48.1% of total child fatalities. Not since the beginning of the Intifada has the percentage of children in this age group reached this high. Deaths of children aged 12 years and younger decreased to 24.7% of children killed during the first six months of 2004, and deaths of children 13 – 15 years decreased significantly to 27.2%.

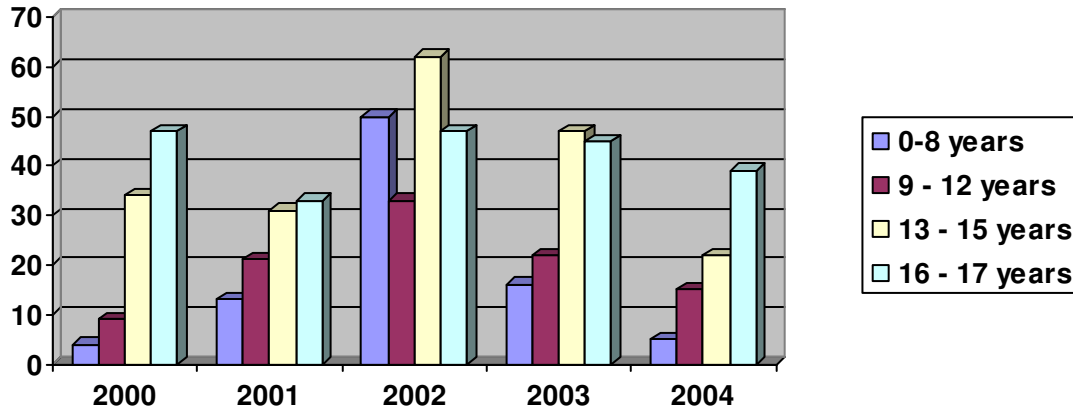
**Chart 3:**  
**Total Number of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Age Group**



*Source: DCI/PS Documentation*

<sup>8</sup> For breakdown of child deaths by age since 29 September 2000, see Annex I, Table 4.

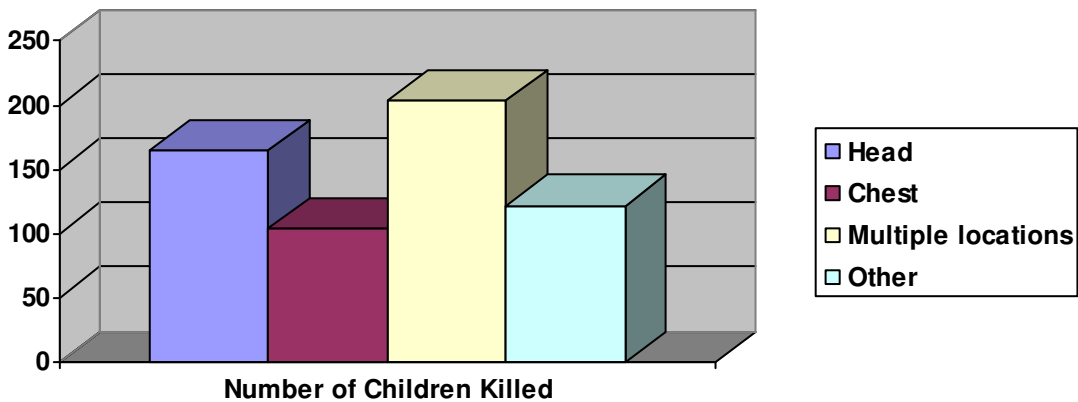
**Chart 4:  
Number of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada, by Year and Age Group**



Source: DCI/PS Documentation

Since 29 September 2000, injuries from live bullets constituted the single largest cause of child fatalities, representing 52% (312 children). Approximately 22% of children died after sustaining injuries caused by heavy artillery, tank shells and shrapnel or missiles and shrapnel. During that period, 204 (34.3%) children died after sustaining multiple injuries.<sup>9</sup> Twenty-eight percent died after sustaining wounds to their head and 17.5% died after sustaining injuries to their chest.

**Chart 5:  
Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada according to Location of Injury**



Source: DCI/PS Documentation

<sup>9</sup> For breakdown of child deaths by location of injury since 29 September 2000, see Annex I, Table 5.

### III. Rights of Children Deprived of their Liberty

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*States Parties shall ensure that:*

*(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment ...;*

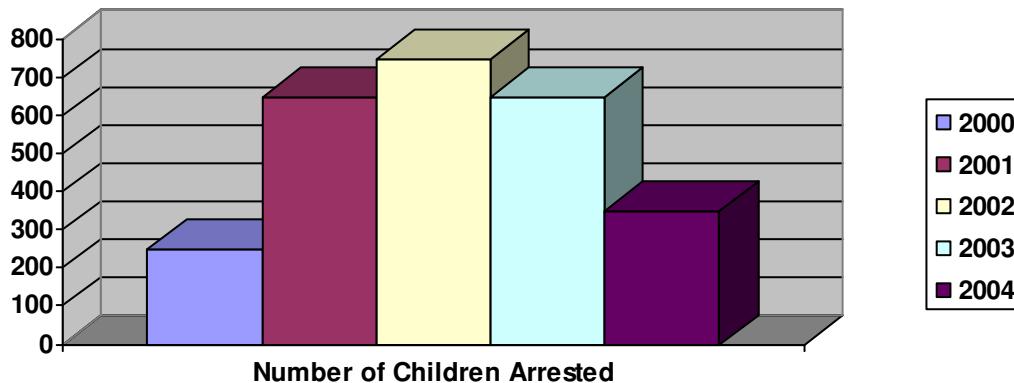
*(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;*

*UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 37*

Since 29 September 2000, Israeli authorities have arrested some 2,650 Palestinian children. Since 2002, hundreds of children have been arbitrarily detained, and then later released without charge, during the mass round-ups of Palestinian males that Israel has carried out. As of 10 July 2004, 324 Palestinian children were held in Israeli prisons and detention centers. Of these, 10 were girls and approximately 30 were boys held under administrative detention.

Some nine percent of total child arrests occurred during the first three months of the Intifada (29 September – 31 December 2000).<sup>10</sup> In 2001, around 650 children were arrested, constituting 24.5% of total child arrests during the Intifada. The year 2002 witnessed the greatest number of child arrests per year, with an estimated 750 children detained, some 28% of total arrests. Arrests decreased slightly in 2003, with 650 children arrested, 24.5% of total arrests. Between January - June 2004, some 350 children were taken into Israeli custody.

**Chart 6:**  
**Estimated Number of Child Arrests, 29 September 2000 – 30 June 2004**



*Source: DCI/PS Legal Unit*

<sup>10</sup> For breakdown of child arrests by year since 29 September 2000, see Annex II, Table 6.



Palestinian child prisoners are subjected to a systematic policy of abuse, which when compared to standards applicable to Israeli children in conflict with the law, is discriminatory. Palestinian children are bound by military orders and are prosecuted before Israeli military courts, which lack the minimum legal guarantees for a fair trial. Israeli children are subject to a separate legal system under Israeli civil law, before which they are entitled to special treatment as juveniles. Under Israeli civil law, a child is defined as anyone under 18 years of age, which corresponds to the definition of a child set out in the CRC. The Israeli military, in contrast, regards Palestinian children aged 16 and over as adults, and treats them as such. Additionally, sentences other than imprisonment that are utilized by Israeli civil courts -- such as placement in a rehabilitation home, parole, or fines alone -- are very rarely issued for Palestinian children sentenced by the military courts.

Palestinian children detained by Israeli military forces face a traumatic arrest through interrogation process. Throughout the Intifada, and prior, Israeli forces have employed methods of arrest of children that ignore international legal standards. During arrest and interrogation, children are subjected to physical and psychological abuse, often amounting to torture. Such treatment threatens the children's development and, in some cases, is life-threatening.

Once juveniles are arrested by the Israeli military, they are often taken to detention centres -- which are located inside settlements and military camps in the West Bank and are administered by the Israeli military -- for interrogation. The questioning can take as long as a month, and in some cases longer. Forms of physical and psychological pressure inflicted upon Palestinian child prisoners during arrest and interrogation include attempts to coerce them into confessing or inducing them to collaborate with the Israeli authorities. Children are routinely handcuffed with painful nylon restraints, subjected to beatings, forced to remain for prolonged periods in unnatural and agonizing positions, soaked in cold and hot water, sexually harassed, threatened with rape and deprived of food, sleep and contact with the outside world, including, most painfully of all, family visits.

With the increasing numbers of children being arrested, DCI/PS lawyers have noted in 2004 that minors are spending ever longer periods of time in detention centres. In some cases, juveniles are held in these centres long after they have been sentenced. Often as many as 11-13 children are held in cells measuring 6x6 metres with insufficient bedding and food. Throughout this period the children are held in virtual isolation. After a time, lawyers may be allowed to visit, but family visits to these centres are forbidden.

### *Charges and Sentencing*

Since 2003, DCI/PS' Legal Unit has noted a marked increase in the arrest of children charged with serious offences. Prior to 2003, the majority of children were charged with throwing stones at Israeli forces, military installations or Israeli settlers in the OPT. Other primary charges included throwing Molotov cocktails or membership in local groups. During the first six months of 2004, the prevailing charges were possession of weapons and explosives and membership in armed groups.

Since the beginning of the Intifada, increasing numbers of children are held under administrative detention orders, imprisonment without charge or trial. In addition to denying the detainee the right to a fair trial, children, their families and attorneys are denied the right to know the alleged offence of which the child is accused. Administrative detention orders can be renewed indefinitely.

When the Intifada began, there were no cases of children held under administrative detention. In 2001, DCI/PS handled only two cases (1.09% of cases) of administrative detention. In 2002, the number of child administrative detainees increased dramatically and 11.8% of cases handled by DCI/PS related to administrative detention. In 2003, the percentage decreased to 8.7%. As of 10 July 2004, approximately 30 boys, or around 9% of all Palestinian child prisoners, were held under administrative detention.

Sentence lengths, issued by Israeli military courts to Palestinian children, have varied considerably during the Intifada. While the seriousness of the charge clearly impacts the length of sentence, sentences are also affected by the court in question and the overall political situation. An examination of DCI/PS records since 1998 highlights the manner in which the average sentence length has changed repeatedly.

While increasing numbers of Palestinian children have been charged with more serious offenses since 2003, the increase in length of sentence began prior to this trend. From 1998 – 2002, the majority of Palestinian children were charged with stone throwing. In 1998, 83.9% of DCI/PS cases (47 out of 56) received a sentence of less than six months. Only one case received a sentence of more than one year.<sup>11</sup>

In 1999, the majority of cases (97 out of 131, or 74%) continued to receive a sentence of less than six months, but there was an increase in the number of cases receiving between six months to one year, 19% in 1999 compared with 14.3% in 1998. Almost seven percent of cases in 1999 received a sentence of more than one year, compared with 1.8% in 1998.

In 2000, the percentage of cases receiving less than six months decreased to 50%, while sentences between six months to one year doubled, from 19% in 1999 to 40% in 2000. In 2001, when the main charge remained stone throwing, but the Intifada had begun, sentences of less than six months again decreased to 35%, while charges of six months to one year increased to 48%.

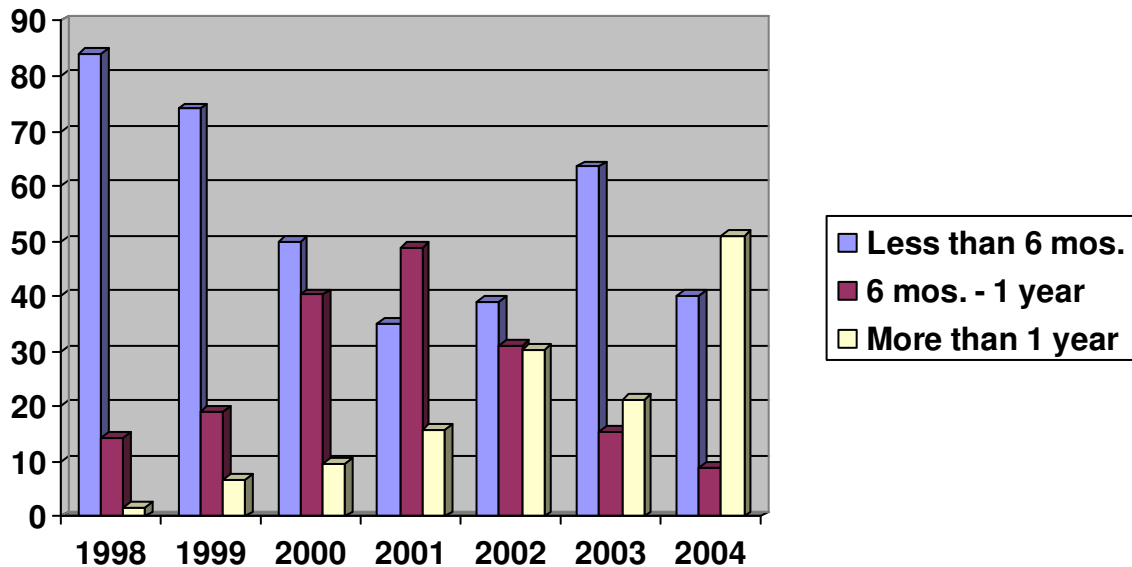
In 2002, two years into this Intifada and with a slight increase in children charged on offences more serious than stone throwing, sentence lengths were fairly evenly divided between “less than six months” (39%), “six months to one year” (31%), and “more than one year” (30%). In 2003, there was a marked increase in the number of children charged with serious offences, but sentences of less than six months increased significantly to 63%, and sentences of more than one year decreased to 21%.

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<sup>11</sup> For breakdown of sentences for cases handled by DCI/PS since 1998, see Annex II, Table 7.

Statistics for the first six months of 2004, compared with those for the same period in 2003, indicate that a new trend is emerging. Forty percent of cases received less than six months during the first half of 2004, compared with 64% in 2003. Twenty-six percent received between one and three years thus far in 2004, compared with 11% in 2003. A quarter of cases issued sentences in 2004 have received over 3 years, whereas only 10% received such sentences during the same period in 2003.

**Chart 7:  
Sentence Lengths by Percentage of Cases Handled by DCI/PS, 1998 - 30 June 2004**



Source: DCI/PS Legal Unit

### *Conditions of Detention*

Palestinian children serve their sentences in five different facilities; two of which are administered by the Israel Prisons Service (IPS), which is under the authority of the Israeli Ministry of Public Security; and three of which are administered by the Israeli military, under the control of the Israeli Ministry of Defence. In addition, children are held after arrest in Israeli interrogation and detention centers.

Both IPS facilities (Neve Tertze Women’s Prison at Ramle and Telmond Compound) are located in Israel. Two of the military facilities (Megiddo and Ketziot) are located in Israel, and one is located in the West Bank (Ofer). Ketziot and Ofer military facilities were re-opened as detention camps during this Intifada.

Palestinian children held in these facilities lack access to basic elements and services, such as natural light and healthcare, that are fundamental towards ensuring the minimum standards for humane living conditions. Cells are frequently overcrowded, with detainees forced to sleep on mattresses on the floor. Poor ventilation in the rooms is exacerbated by the placing of metal grills and panels over windows which also prevent natural light from

penetrating the cells. Hygiene standards are also extremely poor – many children complain that toilets are repeatedly blocked and that bathrooms are dirty with sewage leaking onto the floors. Detainees’ access to toilets and washing facilities is severely restricted.

In addition to poor physical conditions of detention, Palestinian children are frequently subjected to violent attacks by prison staff, resulting in the injury of prisoners, which is made worse by the lack of adequate medical care. Such attacks include harassment and abuse of individual prisoners or mass attacks by armed guards on prisoners, who are often beaten with batons and other objects. Dispersal of tear gas within the confines of a child’s prison cell is another common feature of the attacks.

In many cases, prisoners are further punished by being placed in isolation following an attack, being fined, having their personal belongings confiscated or their “privileges,” such as family visits or outdoor time, revoked. These attacks often occur in response to prisoners’ individual or collective action to demand better conditions of detention.

In facilities where Palestinian child political prisoners are detained in close proximity with Israeli prisoners, the children are frequently the target of physical abuse and harassment by the latter. In the past, such abuse has included having boiling water thrown on Palestinian children and being cut with razors, among other forms of abuse.

Since the beginning of the Intifada, family visits for Palestinian child prisoners have been extremely difficult and, at times, impossible. Most Palestinian children are held in prisons outside the OPT in direct violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.<sup>12</sup> By detaining children outside the occupied territories, Israel makes it extremely hard for the children to receive family visits, since many West Bank residents cannot obtain the permits necessary to enter Israel.<sup>13</sup> Even those family members who are permitted entry to Israel are not automatically given the right to visit their family members in detention. As of June 2004, only around 50% of families were able to visit their children in prison.

Lawyers’ visits during the Intifada have become increasingly difficult. Immediately after the beginning of the Intifada and the imposition of strict restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement, Palestinian lawyers residing in the OPT faced extreme difficulty visiting children, both those detained in the OPT as well as those in Israel. These restrictions have made virtually impossible visits to children detained in Israel by attorneys who hold identity cards from the West Bank or Gaza Strip.

In July 2001, Israeli authorities introduced new regulations governing lawyers’ visits, which, in effect, denied lawyers’ immediate access to prison, and made difficult any visits. As of June 2004, strict regulations that limit the ease and access of attorney visits remain in place. In many facilities, lawyers must submit written requests to visit in

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<sup>12</sup> Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention requires that members of the occupied population be detained within the occupied territory.

<sup>13</sup> For detailed information outlining procedures for lawyer and family visits, see DCI/PS Child Prisoner Briefing No. 24, *Special Focus: Contact with the Outside World*, 10 July 2004.

advance, along with a power of attorney. It takes between one and two days before these forms are processed. If the visit is approved, lawyers are often then forced to wait for hours at the prison gates, subjected to physical searches, harassed and humiliated. Visits themselves are difficult, given that a physical barrier separates the child and attorney and, frequently, an Arabic-speaking Israeli prison guard is present during the visit.

Prison authorities regularly fine child detainees as a form of punishment. The amount is withdrawn from the “canteena” account – a bank account for prisoners into which individuals and organisations are able to deposit money. The funds enable prisoners to purchase additional supplies, which the prison administrations fail to provide. Although the account has been established specifically for the prisoners’ benefit, the prison administration at Telmond is confiscating funds as a form of punishment with increasing frequency. Among the many types of “offences” for which children have been fined are failure to stand promptly -- or standing in the wrong place -- during the thrice-daily roll call, listening to music, and looking a prison guard in the eye.

Abuse by prison staff, combined with sub-standard living conditions inevitably takes its toll on the physical and psychological state of the detainees. The lack of regular family visits and denied immediate access of lawyers leaves children extremely vulnerable to abuse in prison. Symptoms of depression are commonplace, and several children have tried to commit suicide while in detention. During 2004, at least 30 Palestinian child detainees were known to be suffering from serious medical complaints, including rheumatism, asthma, allergies, bone-fractures, severe stomach pains, and psychological illnesses. Of these children, around half developed their ailments as a direct result either of detention conditions or from torture. In all cases, although their illnesses have been diagnosed, the children have not been provided with the requisite care and treatment. At most, the prison administrations have provided the sick children with over-the-counter painkillers.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

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Israel’s occupation is aimed at controlling the land and Palestinian population of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip. The various policies that Israel implements to fulfil its political objectives result in gross violations of Palestinian human rights, including the rights of children.

Israel’s response to the second Palestinian uprising against occupation, or *Intifada*, has been characterized by excessive and disproportionate use of force against a civilian population, combined with a much stricter regime of movement restrictions that have divided the occupied territories into isolated cantons. Adults and children alike are increasingly cut off from basic services, including access to health care and education.

Part and parcel of Israel’s response have been unprecedented measures of collective punishment that entail violations of a wide array of Palestinians’ basic human rights. Each day, Palestinian civilians endure simultaneous, multiple violations of their rights, including the right to life and security, to an adequate standard of living, to freedom of

movement, to be free from unlawful interference in family and home and to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, among others.

The rights violations highlighted in this report are by no means comprehensive. They offer only a glimpse into the multitude of ways in which children during this Intifada have been affected. Constituting over half the population and representing its most vulnerable sector, the collective impact of these rights violations on Palestinian children is immense.

Children's well being is impacted both by violations of their rights as well as violations of the rights of the adults on whom they depend. UNICEF reports that, on average, 1/3 of all school-aged children face daily difficulty reaching the classroom, as they encounter checkpoints, earth mounds, bars and trenches.<sup>14</sup> According to Save the Children UK, since September 2002 alone, thousands of children and their families have been displaced after their homes were damaged or destroyed due to violence, incursions, and the construction of Israel's West Bank Segregation Wall.<sup>15</sup> The dismal economic situation is forcing increasing numbers of children onto the street as child labourers.

The impact of Israel's policies in the OPT on the Palestinian civilian population has been well documented, as has the specific affect these measures have had on Palestinian children. While changes in Israel's occupation regime have been witnessed at various points throughout this Intifada, most of these measures have been largely cosmetic and have done little to improve the dangerous humanitarian situation that Israeli policy has prompted. As this situation continues, the toll will be increasingly difficult to address. The cumulative impact of rights violations experienced by Palestinian children since 29 September 2000 alone will take decades to overcome.

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<sup>14</sup> UNICEF report, "UNICEF witnesses cumulative effects of the conflict on health of Palestinian children," 7 June 2004.

<sup>15</sup> Save the Children UK, "Rights of Palestinian Children 'Compromised,'" 9 March 2004.

## ANNEX I: Distribution of Palestinian Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada

**Table 1:**  
**Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Month**

Month	Number of children killed					
	2000 <sup>16</sup>	2001	2002	2003	1 January – 30 June 2004	Total
January	n/a	3	3	11	6	23
February	n/a	3	9	12	3	27
March	n/a	8	35	18	13	74
April	n/a	12	36	14	16	78
May	n/a	9	15	17	35	76
June	n/a	5	10	8	8	31
July	n/a	8	13	1	n/a	22
August	n/a	8	10	6	n/a	24
September	3	12	12	7	n/a	34
October	35	6	19	15	n/a	75
November	45	9	16	9	n/a	79
December	11	15	14	12	n/a	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>595</b>

Source: DCI/PS Documentation

**Table 2:**  
**Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Region**

Region	2000*	2001	2002	2003	1 January – 30 June 2004	Total
Hebron	9	9	13	3	2	36
Jerusalem	3	4	3	3	1	14
Bethlehem	4	5	6	1	0	16
Ramallah	7	6	11	5	2	31
Gaza	43	64	84	74	66	331
Tulkarem	6	0	10	9	2	27
Jenin	5	6	31	14	0	56
Nablus	8	1	33	16	8	66
Qalqilya	5	3	1	3	0	12
Salfit	3	0	0	2	0	5
Inside Israel	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>595</b>

Source: DCI/PS Documentation

<sup>16</sup> Statistics for 2000 cited in this report include only the period from 29 September – 31 December.

**Table 3:  
Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Circumstances of Death**

<b>Circumstances</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1 January – 30 June 2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
Clashes	80	42	30	36	24	212
Air and ground attacks	4	17	67	37	32	157
During assassination attempts	0	12	19	14	6	51
Gun fire opened randomly	9	17	50	38	17	131
Closure	1	3	9	3	0	16
UXO	0	7	12	2	2	23
Home demolitions	0	0	5	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>595</b>

*Source: DCI/PS Documentation*

**Table 4:  
Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Age Group**

<b>Age</b>	<b>2000*</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1 January – 30 June 2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-8	4	13	50	16	5	88
9-12	9	21	33	22	15	100
13 -15	34	31	62	47	22	196
16 -17	47	33	47	45	39	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>595</b>

*Source: DCI/PS Documentation*

**Table 5:  
Distribution of Child Fatalities during the Second Intifada by Location of Injury**

<b>Location of Injury</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1 January – 30 June 2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head	37	29	41	34	24	165
Neck	1	2	5	8	3	19
Chest	31	20	24	19	10	104
Back	2	4	8	3	4	21
Asphyxiation	2	0	5	0	1	8
Abdomen	2	5	7	6	3	23
More than one place	13	31	82	46	32	204
Waist	1	2	6	3	1	13



Closure	1	3	9	3	0	16
Eyes	4	0	3	3	0	10
Pelvis	0	2	2	3	2	9
Limbs	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nervous Breakdown	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>595</b>

Source: DCI/PS Documentation

## ANNEX II: Palestinian Child Political Prisoners

**Table 6:**  
**Estimated Number of Child Arrests, 29 September 2000 – 30 June 2004**

Year	Estimated Number of Children Arrested	Percentage of Total Arrests
29 Sept. – 31 Dec. 2000	250	9.43%
2001	650	24.53%
2002	750	28.3%
2003	650	24.53%
1 Jan. – 30 June 2004	350	13.21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: DCI/PS Legal Unit

**Table 7:**  
**Length of Sentences for Cases Handled by DCI/PS, 1998 – 30 June 2004**

Sentence	Cases / Percentage						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1 January – 30 June 2004
Less than 6 months	47/ 83.9%	97/ 74.04%	31/ 50%	33/ 35.1%	58/ 38.9%	108/ 63.5%	70/ 40%
6 months – 1 year	8/ 14.3%	25 / 19.08%	25/ 40.3%	46/ 48.94%	46/ 30.9%	26/ 15.3%	16/ 9.14%
More than 1 year	1/ 1.8%	9/ 6.88%	6/ 9.7%	15/ 15.96%	45/ 30.2%	36/ 21.2%	89/ 50.86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>175</b>

Source: DCI/PS Legal Unit