URGENT ACTION

MOHAMMED ALLAN REARRESTED AT HOSPITAL

Mohammed Allan was rearrested on 16 September as he was preparing to leave the hospital where he had been recovering since he ended a hunger strike protesting against his administrative detention. He has now gone back on hunger strike.

Palestinian lawyer **Mohammed Allan** ended his hunger strike on 20 August, after 65 days, when the Israeli High Court suspended his administrative detention order because his life was in danger. The administration of Barzilai Medical Centre, where Mohammed Allan had been recovering from the effects of his hunger strike, discharged him on 16 September. However, the Israeli police came into the hospital shortly afterwards and arrested him as he was preparing to leave.

The Israeli police have released a statement saying that Mohammed Allan was rearrested on the orders of the military commander to serve the remainder of the administrative detention order that had been suspended. He was transferred to Ramleh prison clinic, which lacks the facilities or specialist staff to provide appropriate care for long-term hunger-strikers, and will be detained until his administrative detention order expires on 4 November. Administrative detention orders can be renewed indefinitely. His lawyer has so far been denied access to him.

Mohammed Allan has restarted his hunger strike in protest at his renewed detention. Israel originally detained Allan in November 2014 on the basis of evidence which has been withheld from him and his lawyers, thereby denying him the ability to exercise his right to challenge his detention. Israel uses administrative detention extensively, justifying it on security grounds while in some cases using it to suppress Palestinians' freedom of expression.

Please write immediately in English, Hebrew or your own language:

- Urging the Israeli authorities to cancel the detention order and release Mohammed Allan if he is not promptly charged with an internationally recognizable criminal offence and brought to trial in proceedings which meet international standards;
- Urging them to ensure that he has access to qualified health professionals of his choice providing health care in compliance with medical ethics, including the principles of confidentiality, autonomy, and informed consent; the authorities must never require health professionals to act in any way contrary to their professional judgment or medical ethics, which essentially precludes compulsory feeding of mentally competent hunger strikers;
- Calling on them to end the practice of administrative detention.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 29 OCTOBER 2015 TO:

Minister of Public Security
Gilad Erdan
Kiryat Hamemshala
PO Box 18182
Jerusalem 91181, Israel
Fax: +972 2 584 7872
Email: gerdan@knesset.gov.il
Salutation: Dear Minister

Director General, Ministry of Health
Moshe Bar Siman Tov
2 Ben-Tabai St.
P.O.B. 1176
Jerusalem 91010, Israel
Fax: +972 2 623 3026
Email: mankal@moh.health.gov.il
Salutation: Dear Director General

And copies to:
Military Judge Advocate General
Brigadier General Danny Efroni
6 David Elazar Street
Hakirya, Tel Aviv,
Israel
Fax: +972 3 569 4526
Email: avi_n@idf.gov.il

Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country. Please insert local diplomatic addresses below:
Name Address 1 Address 2 Address 3 Fax Fax number Email Email address Salutation Salutation

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date. This is the first update of UA 181/15. Further information: https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde15/2282/2015/en/

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mohammed Allan started his hunger strike on 16 June in protest at his administrative detention. He had been held by the Israeli authorities without charge or prospect of trial since he was arrested on 6 November 2014 at his home in Einabus village, in the occupied West Bank, when he was handcuffed and taken to his office in the West Bank city of Nablus, and ordered to show files of clients he had represented. He was handed a six-month administrative detention order on 11 November. His administrative detention was renewed for another six months on 5 May. The Israeli authorities have not given Mohammed Allan or his lawyer any reasons for his arrest and detention, but claim that he is connected to Islamic Jihad, a Palestinian group whose political and armed wings are both banned by Israel. As a lawyer, he has represented people accused by the Israeli authorities of affiliation with various Palestinian political factions. According to Palestinian human rights organization Addameer, for most of his hunger strike he only consumed water.

Mohammed Allan's lawyer, Jamil al-Khatib, and human rights organization Adalah submitted a petition to the Israeli High Court on 17 August calling for the Israel Security Agency (ISA) and the Military Commander of the West Bank to cancel Mohammed Allan's administrative detention order on grounds of the evident deterioration of his health, which, they argued, contradicted the stated justification for his detention since he could not pose any threat to security. At the same time the Palestinian Ministry of Prisoners' Affairs submitted a petition. The petitions were considered together on 19 August. The Israeli High Court suspended – but did not cancel – his administrative detention order. The decision was based on his medical condition alone – a 19 August MRI scan revealed extensive brain damage, caused by vitamin deficiency - and took no account of the legality of his detention. The court ruled that, if there was no improvement to the neurological damage, the detention order would be revoked entirely, but that if his health improved, it could be reimposed. Before the ruling, the Israeli military had tried to make him abandon his hunger strike, offering to release him, at one time if he agreed to a period of exile, and at another time if he agreed to a release date in November. He maintained that he should be released in September. On 19 August, an Israeli state representative said that if his condition was "irreversible and permanent", thus rendering him unable "to resume his activities", the state would lift the detention order immediately. After the 19 August MRI that revealed brain damage, medical sources said that it would take a number of weeks to conduct the tests necessary to ascertain if the damage was permanent. Mohammed Allan ended his hunger strike on 20 August after the Israeli High Court ruled that his administrative detention order be suspended because of his medical condition.

Administrative detention – ostensibly introduced as an exceptional measure to detain people who pose an extreme and imminent danger to security – has for years been used by Israel to detain a much wider range of people, including those who should not have been arrested at all, and people should have been arrested, charged and tried in accordance with international fair trial standards, although Israeli military courts regularly fail to meet these. Orders can be renewed indefinitely and Amnesty International believes that some Palestinians held in administrative detention by Israel are prisoners of conscience, held solely for the non-violent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association. The Israeli military withholds most of its evidence against administrative detainees, claiming this is for security reasons. This prevents detainees from challenging their detention. According to Palestinian human rights organization Addameer, there are now five other administrative detainees on prolonged hunger strikes. As of July 31, Israel was holding 342 Palestinians in administrative detention, according to statistics from the Israel Prison Service obtained by B'Tselem, an Israeli human rights organization; some had been held for over two years.

Name: Mohammed Allan
Gender m/f: m

Further information on UA: 181/15 Index: MDE 15/2463/2015 Issue Date: 17 September 2015