Refugee camps

Aqbat Jabr camp
1 injury, none by live ammunition

Balata camp
2 injuries from live ammunition
2 injuries, none by live ammunition

Nur Shams camp

Aida camp
9 injuries, none by live ammunition

Al Jalazone camp
2 fatalities from live ammunition
21 injuries, 6 from live ammunition

Askar camp

Kalandia camp
12 injuries, 11 from live ammunition

Beit Jibrin camp
1 injury, none by live ammunition
20 injuries, 15 from live ammunition

Jenin camp
1 fatality from live ammunition
20 injuries, 15 from live ammunition

El Far’a camp
4 injuries from live ammunition
1 fatality from live ammunition

Dheisheh camp
2 fatalities, from live ammunition
45 injuries, 32 from live ammunition

Camp No.1

Shu’fat camp
27 injuries, none by live ammunition

Arroub camp
1 injury, none by live ammunition

El Fawwar camp
3 injuries, none by live ammunition

Kalandia camp

Arroub camp
1 fatality from live ammunition
71 injuries, 18 from live ammunition

As a result of Israeli security forces operations in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

223
refugees injured* in or around camps of which 92 by live ammunition

16%
of refugee injuries are children (36)

847
Israeli security forces operations conducted in and around camps

41%
of all Palestine refugee injuries were caused by live ammunition

7
of the 51 refugee fatalities that occurred in 2017, took place in and around camps

Live Ammunition & Refugee Fatalities

According to international law, the security forces of the occupying power, exercising law enforcement functions, are permitted to use lethal force only as a last resort - when there is an imminent threat of serious physical harm or death to the forces. UNRWA has documented and protested to the Israeli authorities 4 out of 7 refugee fatalities in 2017 where it appeared that the use of force by the Israeli Security Forces was disproportional to the threat posed.

Tear Gas Concerns

Increase in Use of Live Ammunition:
UNRWA has observed a dramatic increase in the % of injuries of Palestine refugees from live ammunition in the past five years.

Percentage of live ammunition injuries

Number of injuries

0%
10%
16%
43%
41%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

2017


2017

37%
41%

The use of tear gas in the Aida refugee camp appears to be at an unprecedented scale globally. A UC Berkeley report entitled ‘No Safe Space’ ** found in Aida and Dheisheh camps:

1. Tear gas exposure was widespread, frequent, and indiscriminate.
2. The use of tear gas by the ISF was primarily unprovoked.
3. There were no safe places in the camps. Homes and schools were not designed to protect against tear gas exposure and there was no way to avoid or mitigate effects.

MAIN CONCERNS

Large proportion of injuries sustained by children
Repeated use by the ISF of large amounts of tear gas, including in crowded areas and confined spaces with detrimental effect on vulnerable populations like children & elderly
A rise in the percentage of injuries from live ammunition and concerns about apparent excessive use of force, killing or injuring civilians

* Injuries” denote cases where medical treatment or intervention is required as a result of bodily harm sustained as the result of use of force.
Data on refugees killed and injured from UNRWA. Data on total numbers of Palestinians killed from OCHA. Data on Israeli casualties, see relevant OCHA reports.
In view of its mandate, the Agency is not in a position to collect information with regard to casualties other than those concerning Palestine refugees.