1.3.2 Civilian casualties

1.3.2 Civilian casualties

Broken down by gender, age and police, UNAMI data shows that 4 women, 17 men and 27 children were killed (20 boys and 7 girls) during the reference period (see Figure 3).

Number of incidents	Women casualties		Children casualties[127]		Police casualties[128]		Civilian men casualties		Total civilian casualties (killed + injured)
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
55	4	1	27 (20M,7F)	30 (24M,6F)	0	2	17	27	106

Figure 3. Civilian casualties recorded in Iraq by UNAMI between 1 August 2024 and 1 August 2025. Breakdown by age, gender and police.[129]

The majority of civilian casualties recorded by UNAMI were caused by unexploded ordnances (UXOs), explosive remnants of war (ERWs), air attacks, mortars and rockets, and small arms fire (see Figure 4).[130]

Image

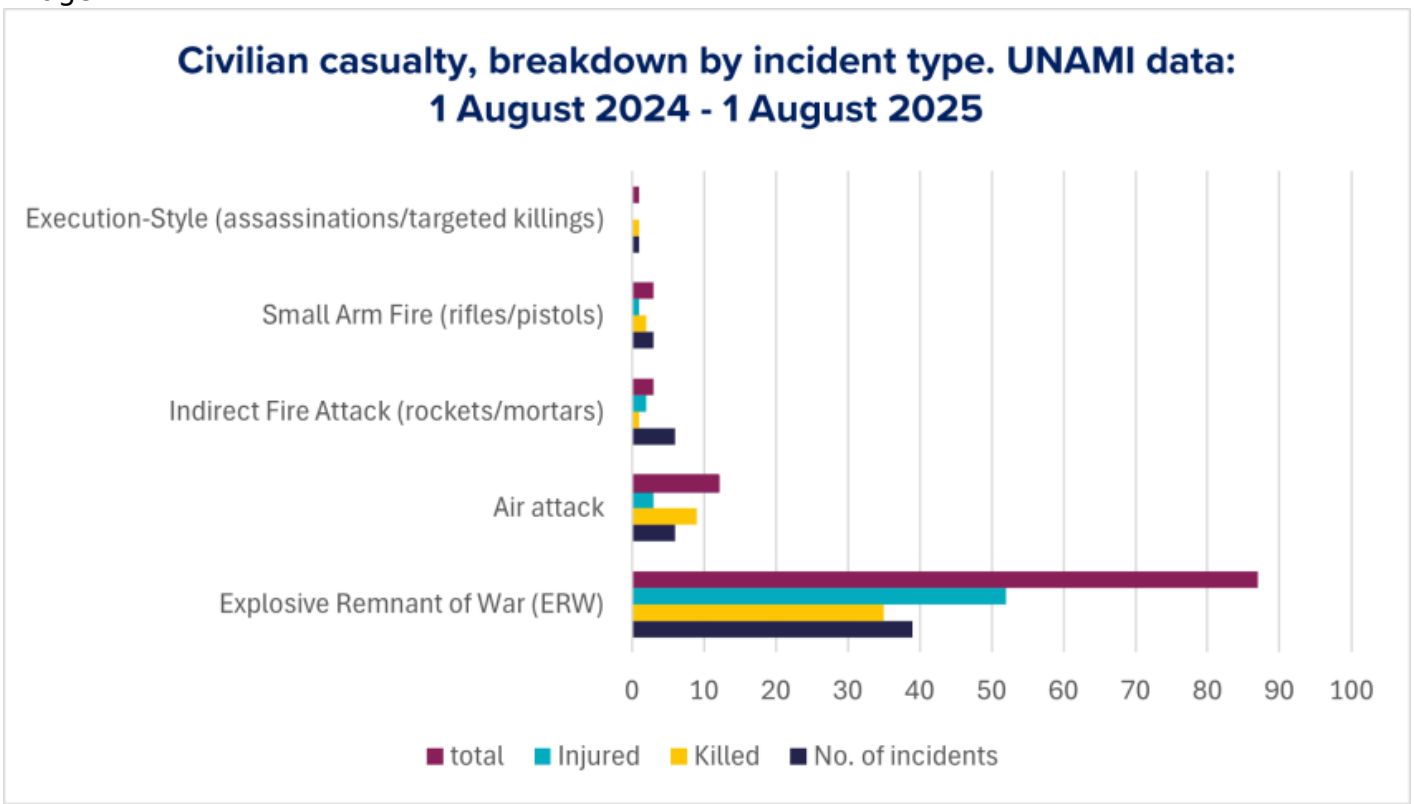

Figure 4. Civilian casualty figures by incident type. UNAMI data for the period between 1 August 2024 and 1 August 2025.[131]

According to UNAMI data (see Figure 5), the highest number of civilian casualties recorded during the reference period was in Salah Al-Din governorate (24, including 8 deaths), followed by Basrah (23, including 10 deaths), Ninewa (12, including 8 deaths), and Sulaymaniyah (9, including 7 deaths). No civilian casualties were recorded in the governorates of Anbar, Babil, Karbala, Qadissiya and Wassit.[132]

Image

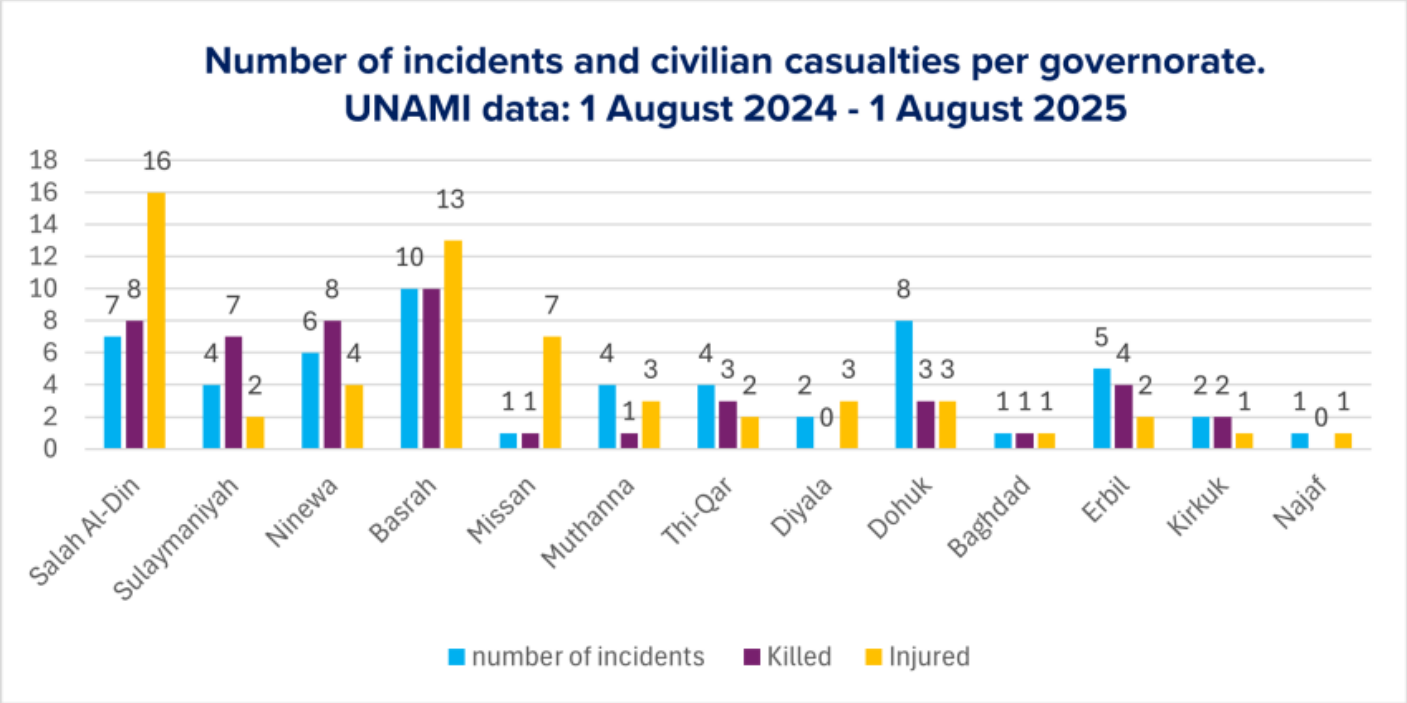

Figure 5. Number of incidents and civilian casualties per governorate. UNAMI data for the period between 1 August 2024 and 1 August 2025.[133]

For the period between 1 August 2024 and 1 August 2025 the UCDP recorded 234 events leading to 346 casualties out of which 46 were civilian deaths. The largest number of civilian deaths was recorded in the governorates of Salah Al-Din (10) and Sulaymaniyah (6). There were also 6 civilian deaths recorded by UCDP without being able to attribute a precise location in one of the governorates. UCDP did not record any civilian deaths in the governorates of Babil, Karbala, Muthanna, Najaf and Qadissiya (see Figure 6).[134]

Image

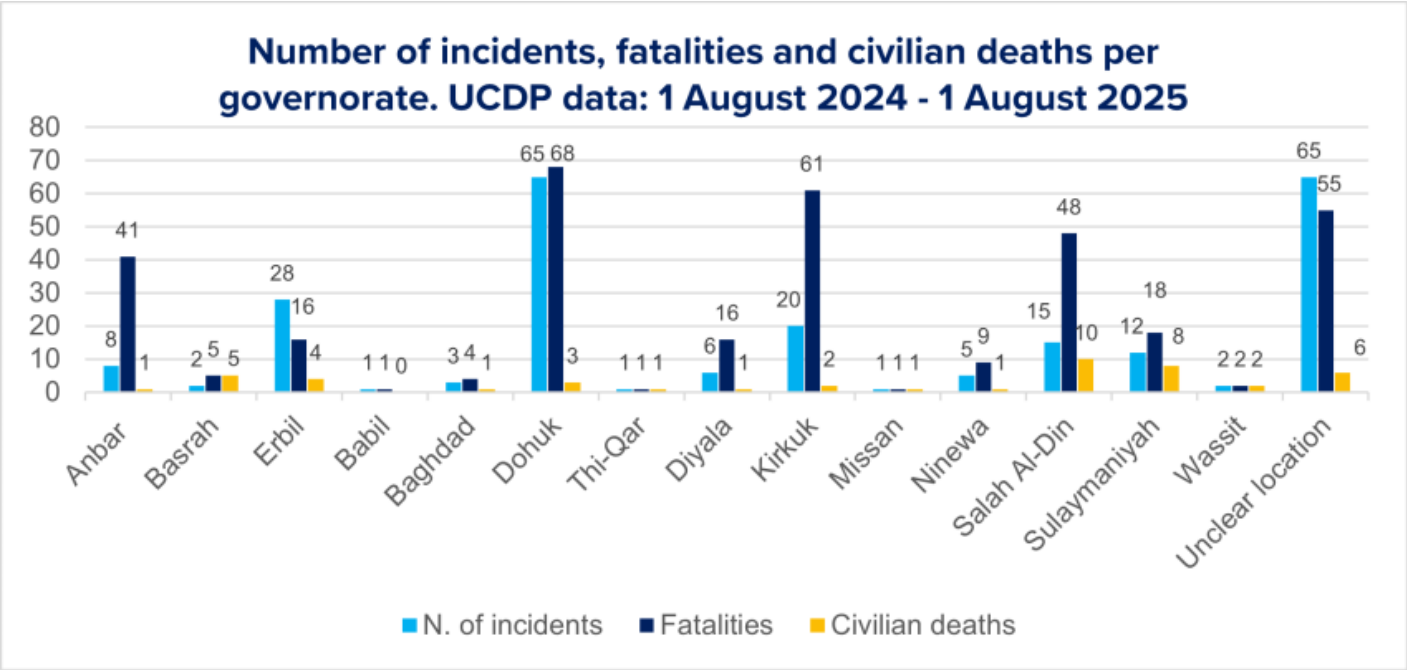

Figure 6. Number of incidents and civilian casualties per governorate. UCDP data for the period between 1 August 2024 and 1 August 2025.[135]

Iraq Body Count (IBC),[136] an independent data project that documents violent civilian deaths caused by US-led coalition forces, Iraqi government forces, anti-government forces, ISIL or unknown actors in Iraq, documented 262 civilian deaths (which were marked as preliminary data) due to violence between August 2024 and February 2025.[137]

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV)[138] reported in May 2025 that they recorded 111 casualty-causing incidents of explosive violence in Iraq in 2024.[139]

- [127]

  “M” for Male and “F” for Female.

- [128]

  Iraqi police due to their civilian functions related to law enforcement at the time of the incident are considered as

- [129]

  EUAA analysis based on UNAMI data. UNAMI, Email to EUAA, 4 August 2025

- [130]

  UNAMI, Email to EUAA, 4 August 2025

- [131]

  EUAA analysis based on UNAMI data. UNAMI, Email to EUAA, 4 August 2025

- 132

  UNAMI, Email to EUAA, 4 August 2025

- 133

  EUAA analysis based on UNAMI data. UNAMI, Email to EUAA, 4 August 2025

- 134

  EUAA analysis based on UCDP data. UCDP, data covering 1 August 2024 to 1 August 2025 provided by courtesy of UCDP by email, 19 August 2025

- 135

  For reasons of consistency with UNAMI and ACLED datasets used in this report, data for Halabja governorate have been incorporated into Sulaymaniyah governorate. Please refer to section Kurdistan for further details. For reference, UCDP recorded one security event, two fatalities, and two civilian deaths in Halabja governorate in the reference period. EUAA analysis based on UCDP data. UCDP, data covering 1 August 2024 to 1 August 2025 provided by courtesy of UCDP by email, 19 August 2025

- 136

  Iraq Body Count (IBC) is an independent data project that documents violent civilian deaths caused by US-led coalition forces, Iraqi government forces, anti-government forces, ISIL or unknown actors in Iraq. IBC, About the Iraq Body Count project, n.d., url

- 137

  IBC, Documented civilian deaths from violence, url, accessed 16 June 2025

- 138

  AOAV is a research and advocacy organisation that records incidents and resulting casualties caused by explosive weapons at the global level. For more information about AOAV see AOAV, What do we do?, n.d., url

- 139

  AOAV, Explosive Violence Monitor 2024, 21 May 2025, url, p. 14

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2026 | Email: info@euaa.europa.eu