



UNAMI Human Rights Office
'Human Rights, for All Iraqis, Every Day'

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES: 2008-2012

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
2008	541	721	1082	542	504	975	865	383	359	278	297	240	6787
2009	192	164	216	296	196	336	250	466	179	325	89	347	3056
2010	224	216	266	363	347	210	280	299	209	147	235	157	2953
2011	307	176	201	148	144	280	262	271	241	296	172	273	2771
2012	302	150	179	206	149	360	338	292	398	189	445	230	3238

Civilians wounded from armed violence and acts of terrorism

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20178*
2009	591	518	656	907	623	1095	1177	1941	677	1177	346	1062	10770
2010	814	708	974	1090	1198	621	1192	1190	660	505	949	533	10434
2011	965	732	623	591	477	719	626	724	610	618	521	755	7961
2012	931	493	413	441	412	970	1636	1099	1478	545	1306	655	10379

In analyzing civilian casualties, UNAMI utilizes as wide a range of sources and types of information as possible, which are analyzed for reliability and credibility. Attempts are made to crosscheck and verify such information from other sources before conclusions are drawn and published. Sources include, for example, testimony of victims, victims' relatives, witnesses, and evidence provided from health personnel, community elders, religious and civil leaders, local, governorate and central Government departments and officials, UN and other International Organizations, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and UNAMI Security Section (SSI), media reports, members of the international community, civil society, and NGOs. Where security does not permit direct access to the location of an incident, UNAMI relies on a range of techniques to gain information through reliable networks.

Every effort is made to ensure that data contained in UNAMI reports is as comprehensive as possible; however, the data presented is not exhaustive. Where UNAMI is not satisfied with the evidence concerning a particular incident it will not be reported. In some instances, investigations may take several weeks before conclusions can be made. This also means that conclusions concerning particular incidents or alleged violations may be adjusted as more information comes to hand and is analyzed. However, if information is equivocal, then conclusions will not be drawn until more satisfactory evidence is obtained, or the case will be closed without conclusion and it will not be

* Figure provided by Ministry of Health. During 2008 the numbers of wounded by month were not tabulated by the MoH.

included in statistical reporting or analysis. As information is updated, and conclusions and statistics are modified, this can result in slight differences in reporting of the same incident or variations in statistics reported by UNAMI over time.

In some incidents where civilian casualties are alleged, the status of the reported victim(s) as civilian is disputed or is equivocal. In such cases UNAMI is guided by all the information to hand, as well as the applicable standards of international humanitarian and human rights law in determining whether the victim should be classified as a civilian, as a person actively participating in hostilities, or as status unknown.

In light of the above-noted limitations in methodology, UNAMI does not claim that the information it provides is complete, and it may well be that UNAMI is under-reporting the extent, nature or seriousness of the effect of armed violence and acts of terrorism on the civilian population.