

Civilian Casualties of Turkish Military Operations in Northern Iraq (2015 - 2021)



A report by
End Cross-border Bombing Campaign

August 2022



Contents

Introduction 3

Key Findings 4

Methodology 7

Understanding the data 7

Analysis of the content 9

Bombing areas populated by civilians 9

Targeting agricultural and livestock farmers 10

Targeting villagers collecting wild plants in the mountains 11

Airstrikes on civilian vehicles 12

TAF bombardments inside Makhmur refugee camp for Kurdish population from Turkey 12

Other incidents that caused death and physical harm 13

Geographical location of attacks in which civilians were killed or injured 13

Types of weapons used in the attacks 14

Additional civilian impacts of Turkish military operations 15

Recommendations 17

Authors of the report and End Cross-border Bombing Campaign 18

Appendix 1: Turkish cross-border attack civilian casualty incidents 19

Appendix 2: Identity of civilians killed and their demographics, where known 21

Cover Photo: Jawahira and her relatives are mourning the death of her son Himda'ad Othman - killed by airstrike near Barmiza village on 13 Nov 2017

End Cross-border Bombing is a campaign born in 2020, and is an international coalition of local and international NGOs that have the aim to advocate and create awareness on the topic of bombardments in Northern Iraq. Coalition members include: Iraqi Civil Society Solidarity Initiative, Community Peacemaker Teams, Iraq Body Count, CODEPINK, NOVACT, Un Ponte Per, Solidarity with Kurdistan/Solkurd. The production and dissemination of this report was led from the Iraqi Civil Society Solidarity Initiative with significant contributions from other coalition members.

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A report by **End Cross-border Bombing Campaign**

Introduction

The increasing harm that the Turkish Military's cross-border operations in northern Iraq are causing to the civilian population is an issue of concern. It requires joint actions to be taken on local, regional, and international levels.

This report presents new comprehensive findings of research conducted by members of non-governmental organisations documenting civilian harm and working in peacebuilding and protection of human rights. The report highlights the numbers and identities of civilians and non-belligerents who were killed and wounded due to Turkish Military actions within the territory administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Iraqi governorate of Ninewa. The report analyses the contexts of the incidents leading to civilian harm and explores other impacts: the destruction of villages, homes, health clinics, farmlands, and civilian livelihoods.

The report covers the timeframe starting from 1 August 2015, when the first civilians were killed and wounded by multiple Turkish airstrikes inside a village of Zergali following the collapse of the peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), up until the end of 2021.

On 17 April 2022, a new military operation was launched by the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) codenamed Claw-Lock within the territory of Iraqi Kurdistan. Claw-Lock follows a certain pattern of operations that the TAF has conducted in northern Iraq since 2018¹. The operations consist of large-scale aerial bombardments that were followed by the deployment of special forces on mountain ranges in elevated areas up to 12-15 km south of the Turkish border, where observation posts and bases were built². As a result, the civilian population living and producing income in the adjacent valleys have been shelled by artillery fire and forced into displacement or life under Turkish military control.

¹ Turkish military has been conducting cross-border operations in northern Iraq since the 1990s consisting mainly of airstrikes, artillery shelling, short-term ground incursions and presence in about 10 bases built in late 1990s. In 2018, Turkish military strategy changed. The troops that invaded Iraqi Kurdistan territory began to establish long-term control over the border areas through construction of dozens of bases, which were connected to Turkish territory by roads, and subsequent displacement of civilian population. Since 2019 the operations were codenamed: Claw 1, 2 and 3 (2019), Claw-Tiger and Claw-Eagle (2020), Claw-Lightning and Claw-Thunderbolt (2021), Claw-Lock (2022).

² Human rights monitors documented the construction of at least 20 new bases by Turkish forces only in 2021. The total number of Turkish bases in the territory of Iraqi Kurdistan is estimated to be over 60.

Key Findings

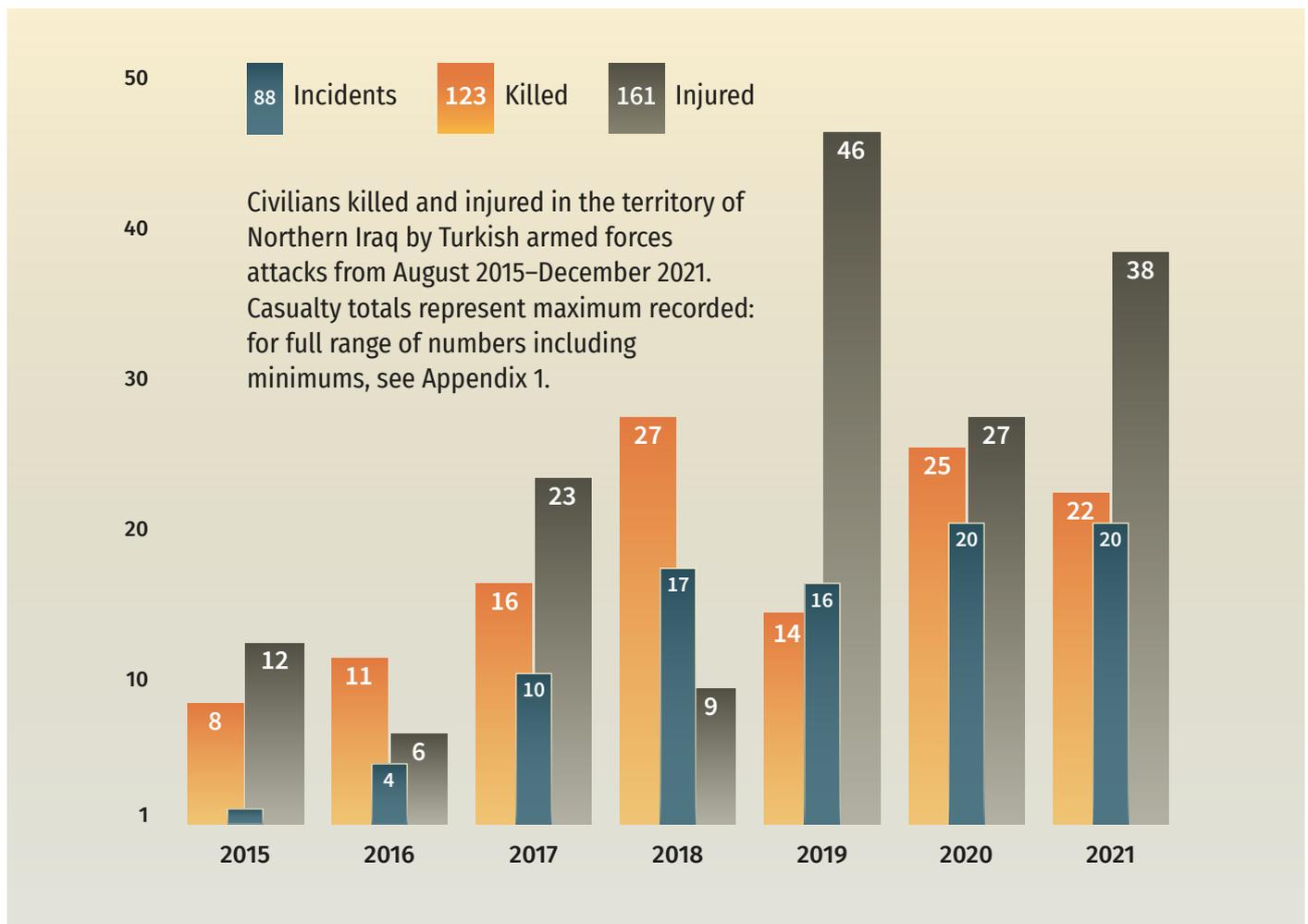
The Turkish Armed Forces have conducted at least **88 cross-border aerial, artillery, and ground attacks which caused civilian deaths and injuries** within the borders of Iraq between 1 August 2015 and 31 December 2021.

Despite the Turkish Government's claims of solely targeting the insurgents of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and their affiliated groups, the eighty-eight attacks by the **Turkish Armed Forces have caused the death of 98 to 123 civilians and non-belligerents of the conflict and injury of 134 to 161 civilians and non-combatants**. The highest number of incidents occurred in the last two years of the conflict, with 20 incidents in 2020 and 20 in 2021.

Despite such a high number of civilian casualties resulting from cross-border military actions by a NATO member on a neighbouring state along with impacting an area spanning four Iraqi Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Ninewa, there

exists a very concerning gap in the documentation of the civilian harm that these military actions have caused. Consequently, there appears to be a lack of serious political action to protect civilians from harm and a lack of support structures available for the impacted population.

111+ civilian casualties in populated areas (cities, towns and villages). The Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) used fighter jets, drones, helicopters, artillery, or other weapons (small arms, light and heavy weapons) in thirty-seven incidents causing civilian death or injury. Targeting populated cities, towns, and villages, TAF destroyed or damaged homes, schools, health clinics, grocery stores, drinking water distribution projects, electric power lines, and places of worship. In these attacks, **at least 39 civilians (including four children) were killed, and 72 civilians (including ten children) were injured**. Among the dead and wounded were health workers, small business owners, shopkeepers,



students, municipal workers, and de-miners clearing mines left by ISIS. Some of the attacks were conducted as far as 115 km south of the Turkish border.

56+ civilian casualties among farmers and livestock owners. The TAF attacked twenty-five times (with fifteen airstrikes, nine artillery shelling, and one other weapon) farmers tending to their land or beekeeping, shepherds grazing livestock, and civilians fishing. As a result, **a minimum of 35 were killed and 21 wounded**, one of the injured shepherds being a sixteen-year-old Yazidi boy. Agricultural and livestock farming form the foundation of sustenance for several thousand families living in the bombarded areas.

23+ civilian casualties from attacks on civilian vehicles. Vehicles carrying civilians were targeted 10 times by Turkish forces: by drones and fighter jets (eight times), a helicopter (one time), and other weapons (one time). These bombardments **killed 13 civilians (including one child) and wounded 10 (including two children)**. In one incident, a family returning home from their farm was targeted by two drone strikes, the TAF killed two adult members and one child, and five were wounded (including two children).

Nine civilian casualties from attacks on foragers. In four incidents (two airstrikes and two artillery shelling), **four people were killed (including a 19-year-old female student) and five injured** while foraging wild plants in the mountains. Many families supplement their food and economic income by collecting herbs and wild plants in the late Spring-early Summer months.

Up to 20 civilian casualties in the Makhmur Camp for Kurdish refugees from Turkey. The TAF conducted at least four airstrikes inside Makhmur camp, which hosts Kurdish refugees from Turkey and is located 165 km south of the Turkish border. In these attacks, **10 people were killed and 10 wounded**. However, due to the presence of the PKK, which has been protecting some 11,000 camp residents from ISIS and other armed groups, the civilian status of seven of the killed and five of the injured could not be independently corroborated.

38+ further civilian casualties in various specific contexts. In the remaining eight incidents, **17 people were killed (including one child) and 21 injured (including one child)**. For example, a 14-year-old boy was killed, and the Turkish soldiers also injured between 10 and 15 people during a protest of residents against a Turkish military base. Next, an 11-year-old girl was injured when a Turkish drone crashed into a field in her village. Then, four male friends, two of whom were professional football players, were injured during a leisure trip by artillery fire. Further, two Iraqi Border Guards (IBG) commanders with their driver were killed, and at least one other officer of the IBG was injured when a Turkish drone targeted a negotiation meeting with the PKK members. Finally, in one incident, 13 Turkish citizens who were held captive by PKK were killed, likely due to Turkish airstrikes, or by PKK, according to a Turkish claim.

Demographics of civilian casualties

Among the killed in all incidents, 80 were identified as adult men, 13 as adult women, and six as male children. Among the injured, 41 were identified as adult men, 16 as adult women, and 14 were children (six female, six male, and two of unknown gender). The identities of other civilians who were reported to be killed and injured in the attacks were unfortunately not possible to be obtained in the research due to the lack of adequate documentation procedures and missing data that the governments and military forces would need to provide.

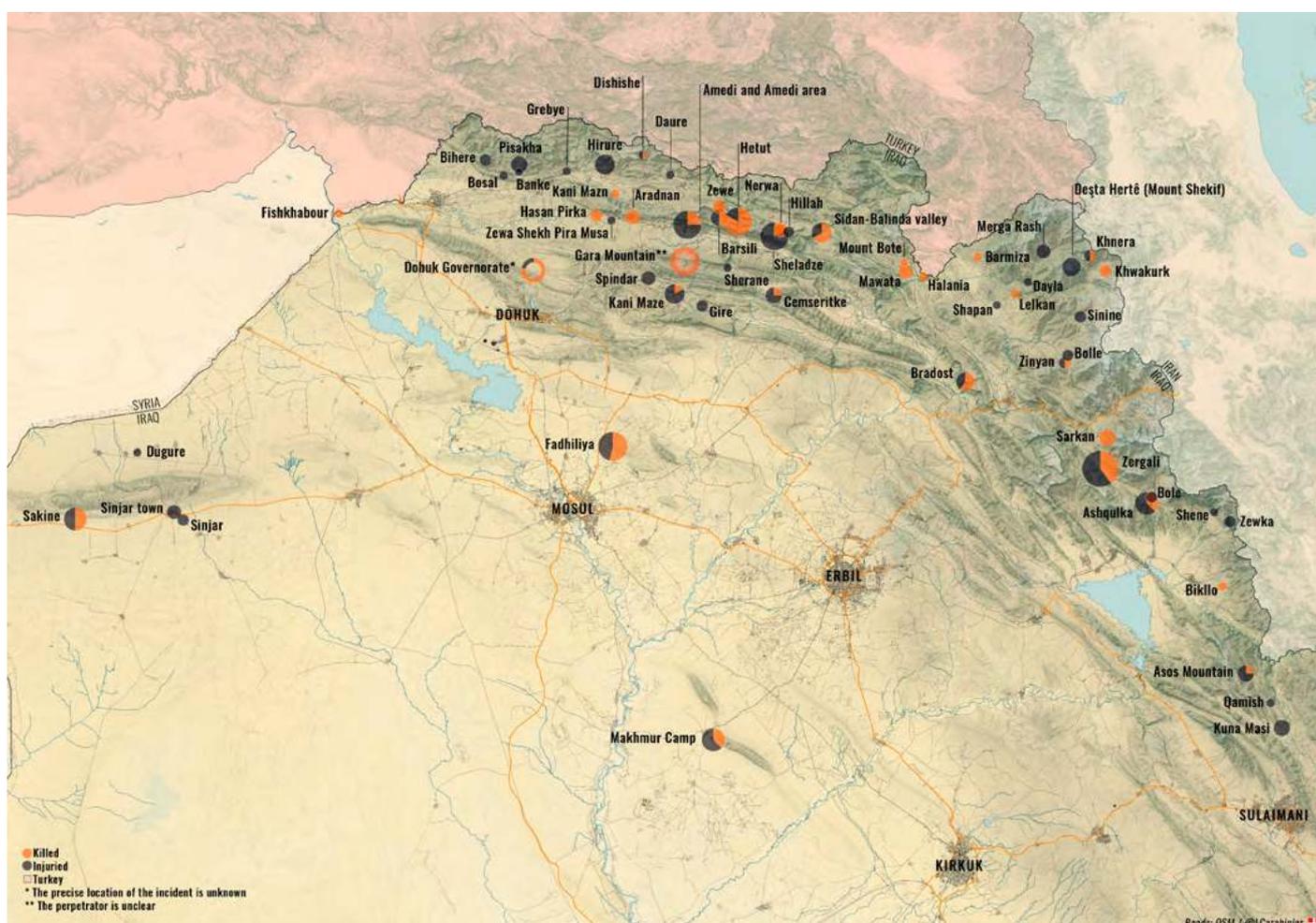
It is difficult, time-consuming and therefore uncommon for a record of civilian war victims to uncover such a high percentage of individuals' names (over 85% in this case. *See Appendix 2*). Their names and identifying details (such as age, gender, family circumstances or profession) not only help to underline the humanity of the victims, but add to the reliability and specificity of data such as that collected here. Such efforts should be engaged in by all actors, including official ones.

Location of civilian casualties

In terms of the geographical distribution of the Turkish cross-border attacks, **the Dohuk Governorate**—which covers the most significant part of the Iraq/Turkey border— **has experienced the highest number of civilian deaths (51 to 67) and injuries (61 to 73)**. In the Erbil Governorate, which covers the remaining area of the Iraq/Turkey border, 29 to 37 civilians and non-belligerent were killed and 35 to 43 wounded. In the Ninewa Governorate, 12 civilians were killed, and 16 to 22 civilians were injured. In the Sulaymaniyah Governorate, six to seven civilians were killed and 22 to 23 wounded.

Additional civilian impact

The report highlights the incidents that caused the death and injury of civilians. The number of Turkish Armed Forces attacks that burned farmland, killed livestock, destroyed and damaged homes and civilian infrastructure, and led to the abandonment of villages, extensive environmental damage, and trauma among the civilian population is exponentially higher.



Methodology

The findings presented in the report are predominantly the result of interviews conducted by members of Community Peacemaker Teams (CPT) with the survivors of the attacks, affected individuals and families, and local authorities carried out between 2015 and 2021, supplemented and corroborated by an analysis of publicly available media, organizational and institutional reports.

Relevant variables were extracted from the interviews and other reports and codified into two connected data tables (Appendices 1 and 2).

Understanding the data

The number of incidents in which civilian harm occurred (88) might seem low in proportion to the widespread attacks in the forms of airstrikes, artillery fire, and other light and heavy weapons fire that Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) have conducted between August 2015 and December 2021 within the borders of Iraq. However, there are several aspects to consider:

» The civilian impacts of the TAF-PKK war within the territory of Iraq are, in the experience of the affected civilians and organizations working on documenting the civilian impacts, severely under-reported and neglected, apart from some significant incidents which are discussed in this report. The majority of Turkish attacks are launched in remote mountain areas. Unfortunately, neither the Iraqi nor the Kurdistan government, let alone international agencies, have developed effective channels for civilians to report on the harm they experience. No official records are available to the public to monitor the incidents. In addition, no adequate support structures are available to civilians to report the violence or request assistance. Community Peacemaker Teams (CPT), upon interviewing some of the impacted families, local government representatives, and Iraqi and Kurdistan Parliament Members, has witnessed a pervasive, widespread sentiment of abandonment by the government and the international community. Many denounced the lack of data and channels to report on the incidents. Many have also expressed the need for better coordination and collaboration at the local, regional, and international levels.

Over the last few years, Kurdish and Iraqi media and journalists have increasingly been more diligent in reporting on civilian harm. As a result, much of the first reporting of the incidents come from them.

Besides the media, some local mayors, who represent the primary links between the civilian population and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in the affected areas, have collected and shared their data with the media and human rights organisations. But, on the contrary, some other mayors have kept silent despite requests to report the incidents.

In addition, it is important to take into account that not all incidents are reported due to fear of potential retaliation by local authorities. For example, CPT has spoken to civilians who were told explicitly by local authorities not to report the harm they experienced from the Turkish military forces.

The report's authors hope that it becomes an instrument to bring more attention to the extent of the civilian impacts of this ongoing war.

» The recorded 88 incidents refer only to those that resulted in civilians' physical harm or death. The number of TAF-initiated incidents that caused damage to civilian houses, farms, livestock, and infrastructure or resulted in disruption of the local economy, loss of livelihoods, displacement of civilians, and trauma, is exponentially higher.

The incidents dataset ([See Appendix 1](#)) contains one row for each incident documented. Columns represent recorded variables, including incident date and time, location, the minimum and the maximum number of people killed and injured, the weapons involved.

The minimum number of killed or injured is recorded as zero when uncertainty exists over (a) the civilian or combatant status of the victim, (b) the possibility of double-counting the same casualty in two separately recorded incidents, and (c) whether the Turkish Armed Forces caused the harm.

When uncertainty or disagreement exists between sources about the number killed or injured, the lower

number is given in the Min column and the higher in the Max column. Every effort is made to establish the facts as definitively as possible: using the Min/Max columns is a prudent and consistent means of accommodating remaining uncertainties.

Weapons are identified as closely as possible by witnesses, most of whom were at ground level, and are therefore given in broad categories (airstrikes, artillery, etc).

Sources are primarily transcripts of interviews by CPT, supplemented by the reports of local activists and local and foreign media organisations.

The casualties dataset ([See Appendix 2](#)) gives names for the killed, if known, and other demographic and identifying details of those 170 casualties for whom some information in addition to their non-combatant status was available. Names of the injured civilians, even when known, have been omitted for privacy reasons.

Children are defined as persons 4-17 years old and babies and infants as 0-3.

The data collected shows that by the gender assigned at birth, 13 of those killed are adult women, and 80 are adult men. Of the injured, 16 are adult women, and 41 are adult men. In addition, at least six male identified children were killed in the attacks, and 14 children were injured. Of the injured children, six are female, including one baby, and six are male. Gender identity of two children could not be identified.

Analysis of the Content

The researchers noted a number of key patterns within the data. These are outlined below.

Bombing areas populated by civilians

According to the collected data, the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) killed and/or wounded civilians inside villages and towns in 37 incidents. Civilian harm: 39 civilians (including four children) were killed, and 72 civilians (including 10 children) were wounded. Among the dead and injured were health workers, small business owners, shopkeepers, students, municipal workers, and de-miners clearing mines left by ISIS.

All but one boy's injury by light weapons fired in the direction of a village are the result of 28 airstrikes and eight artillery shellings.

In at least five incidents whose details could be documented, Turkish drones targeted vehicles transporting members of PKK or related organisations when they were passing through towns

or villages. The blast and flying shrapnel led to the death and injury of bystanders, including children.

For example, on 25 June 2020, a Turkish drone bombed a car parked outside of a grocery shop in Kuna Masi, a village visited by families coming to a picnic from the city of Sulaimani, which is only 35 km away (and located some 160 km southeast of the Turkish border). The strike destroyed the shop and severely wounded its owner, Peyman Talib, her husband Kaiwan Kawa, and their two children, Hamisha and Hezhwan. As a result, Peyman lost one leg and had severe burns on her arms. In addition, her husband and children were hit by pieces of shrapnel in multiple places. Moreover, when the attack occurred, other families with their children were near the grocery store. As the result of the attack, Peyman lives with a disability and needs assistance. Kaiwan, with the help of family members, was able to rebuild the shop and resume selling groceries, snacks, and picnic gear. Hamisha and Hezhwan are attending therapy because of the trauma they experienced in the bombing.



Peyman Talib poses for a portrait with her husband Kaiwan Kawa, son Hezhwan and daughter Hamisha, holding shrapnel left from the bombing.

The children and the father have had some of the shrapnel removed, but some of it remains.

The car's occupants were members of Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK), a Kurdish guerilla group with connections to PKK. [According to PJAK](#), one of their fighters was killed and another three injured in the attack. The PJAK members were allegedly wearing civilian clothes and had stopped to buy groceries when the drone bombed them and the shop.

The drone had reportedly been following the PJAK car for quite some time; it is of great concern that the Turkish military decided to strike the vehicle while inside the village, in close proximity to civilians and families on a picnic, instead of postponing the operation to when the car would have left the village.

A more in-depth story about Peyman and her family can be found [at Community Peacemaker Team's website](#).

On 16 August 2021, a Turkish drone bombed a car inside Sinjar city. The vehicle carried a commander and four members of Sinjar Resistance Units (YBŞ), an organisation related to the PKK, and allied to the Iraqi Government. The commander was en route to the commemoration of the Yezidi genocide, in which the Iraqi prime minister was also present. The shrapnel from the explosive wounded three men, Mahir Mirza Ali, Media Qasim Simo, and Shamil Abbas Brgis, who were clearing a nearby house from mines left by ISIS. The next day, a Turkish drone bombed a health clinic in Sakine village in the Sinjar area, where YBŞ members wounded in the earlier bombing were being treated. In this attack, four health workers of the clinic, Ali Rasho Khdir, Sehdo Elyas Rasho, Haji Khdir, and Mukhlisa Sedar, and four YBŞ fighters guarding the hospital were killed. Another healthcare worker, Habdi Sleman, was injured in the bombing. In the aftermath of the attack, as people rushed to help the injured and dying, Turkish drone bombed the clinic two more times, injuring eight more people who were either patients or had come to offer aid.

In addition to killing and wounding civilians, the bombardments inside villages and towns have destroyed homes, schools, health clinics, grocery

stores, drinking water distribution projects, electric power lines, and places of worship.

Targeting agricultural and livestock farmers

Twenty-five times, the TAF attacked civilians while they worked on their farms or were beekeeping, grazing livestock, as well as civilians who were fishing. Civilian casualties: 35 killed and 21 wounded. The attacks were conducted by airstrikes 15 times, nine times by artillery shelling, and one time by other weapons.

On 9 August 2020, a farmer who works as a teacher at a local school went to extinguish a fire on his land that originated from an earlier airstrike. While doing so, he was killed by a subsequent drone strike. On 23 April 2021, TAF built a base on a mountain range overlooking Hirure village in the Kani Masi sub-district. On 28 May 2021, a group of Turkish soldiers with an interpreter came down from the base and approached three farmers irrigating their farmland. The soldiers told the farmers that they were prohibited from coming to the land again, and if they did so, they would be targeted in the same way as "terrorists." Three days later, Ramazan Ali, a 70-year-old farmer, went to irrigate his land. However, Turkish soldiers fired at him from the base with artillery causing severe injury.

One of the injured shepherds was a 16-year-old Yezidi boy. He and his older brother were guarding livestock when Turkish forces fired artillery rounds that wounded them 8 July 2021. Significantly, a similar story involving an underage shepherd and his family was documented by CPT [on this webpage](#).

In 2021, 23 villages were evacuated by the civilian population due to artillery and air attacks against them and their farmland. In Hirure, 18 families stayed behind. Throughout 2021, their houses, village schools, water distribution, farms, and beehives were bombarded many times. Nevertheless, the farmers kept attending to their land, producing some agricultural produce despite the risk involved.

Agricultural and livestock farming form the foundation of sustenance for several thousand families living in the bombarded areas. Many farmers

who cannot sustain the whole income needed for their families join the Kurdistan Peshmerga forces. Members of the Peshmerga spend ten days a month doing their military service and the rest of the month working as farmers. Therefore the personal details of some of the killed and wounded identify them as off-duty Peshmerga members.

Targeting villagers collecting wild plants in the mountains

In four incidents (two airstrikes and two artillery shelling), four civilians were killed and five injured while foraging for wild plants in the mountains. Many families supplement their food and economic income by collecting herbs and wild plants in the late Spring-early Summer months.

In one incident on 30 June 2018, Turkish forces fired a mortar from a recently constructed base at a group of women foraging in the mountains. The mortar directly impacted a 19-year-old student, Dunya Rasheed, killing her. The soldiers came down from the base, collected the shrapnel of the mortar, and told the villagers to keep silent and not report on this incident. Significantly, neither does the death certificate of Dunya Rasheed state the real cause of death, but rather an unknown explosion. For the family, this meant that despite their grief and trauma, they also could not access Iraqi Kurdistan's support system for victims of war. This case was not the only one of incorrect death certificates for civilians killed by Turkish attacks; a serious concern must be raised about the Iraqi Kurdistan's authorities' actions—and their lack thereof—for the population that TAF targets.



Dunya Rasheed, 19 years old, and the basket she carried when a mortar hit her.

Airstrikes on civilian vehicles

Vehicles carrying civilians were targeted ten times by Turkish forces: by drones and fighter jets (eight times), a helicopter (one time), and other weapons (one time). These bombardments killed 13 civilians (including one child) and wounded 10 (including two children).

On 27 June 2019, a Turkish armed drone followed two vehicles moving along a mountain road in the Pishdar district. One of these was a civilian pickup truck carrying a family of eight returning to their hometown from their farmland, and another was a vehicle carrying PKK members who were wounded in an earlier airstrike. The family members felt fearful, aware of the drone presence and PKK car following behind them for about 45 minutes on the steep mountain road. At the exact moment when the PKK car began to take over the civilian vehicle in a place that allowed this, the drone bombed both vehicles. The attack took the lives of Abdullah Ali Mina, his daughter Kurdistan (aged 30) and son Haryad (aged 17), and wounded five other family members including two children.

Three friends, Azad Mahdi, Mukhlis Adam, and Deman Omar, were killed in their car when passing

a PKK checkpoint in Sidan village in the Sheladze area en route to a leisure picnic after work. On 19 June 2020, a drone bombed the three friends when two PKK insurgents were questioning them at a checkpoint.

In another incident that occurred on 19 March 2021, a Turkish military helicopter followed a civilian pick-up truck carrying two shepherds and several sheep for approximately an hour. The helicopter fired at the truck, wounding the shepherds and killing all the sheep.

TAF bombardments inside Makhmur refugee camp for Kurdish population from Turkey

The TAF conducted a number of airstrikes, mainly carried out by drones, inside the Makhmur Refugee Camp, which hosts more than 11,000 people and their descendants who had fled anti-Kurdish violence in Turkey in the 1990s. In four of these airstrikes, 10 people were reported to have been killed and ten others were wounded. However, due to the presence of the PKK in the camp, the civilian status of the seven killed and five injured could not be independently corroborated. The PKK was in the camp to protect residents against ISIS and other armed groups.



On July 26, 2020, two friends, Dilovan Shahin Omer (a shopkeeper) and Abdullah Ahmed (an off-duty Peshmerga) were killed in a drone strike after stopping by the side of the road to greet each other.

Other incidents that caused death and physical harm

On 29 June 2017, four young men were wounded in an airstrike while going on a picnic in the mountains in the Batifa sub-district area.

Furthermore, in 2017, one person was wounded by artillery fire in the Amedi area and three were wounded in an airstrike in the area of Asos mountain. However, the circumstances in which they were wounded include no further details.

On 26 January 2019, a 14-year-old boy, Hussain, was shot and killed by a small arms fire coming from a Turkish base in Sire during a protest against the presence of the Turkish forces in Iraq. During the protest, between 10 and 15 other people were wounded by a small arms fire.

On 7 August 2020, a village resident was wounded when he went to look at the damage done by an earlier airstrike near his village when shrapnel from another bombing injured him.

On 11 August 2020, an Iraqi Border Guards (IBG) delegation was sent to negotiate with the PKK. A Turkish drone bombed the meeting, killing two IBG commanders and their driver and injuring another. As non-belligerents to the conflict with Turkey, the IBG officers were included in the database and report.

Between the 12 and 14 of February 2021, 13 captives held by the PKK, of whom 12 were Turkish and one Kurdish, were killed during a Turkish attack on the PKK bases on Gara mountain. Turkish forces claimed that the PKK executed the hostages, but the cause of deaths is just as likely to be from the extensive Turkish bombardment of the area.

On 30 April 2021, an 11-year-old girl, Lavin Jasim, was wounded when a Turkish UAV crashed in a field in her village.

Geographical location of attacks in which civilians were killed or injured

Governorate	Incidents	Killed (min)	Killed (max)	Injured (min)	Injured (max)
Dohuk	49	51	67	61	73
Erbil	23	29	37	35	43
Sulaymaniyah	9	6	7	22	23
Ninewa	7	12	12	16	22
<i>Total</i>	88	98	123	134	161

In terms of the geographical distribution of the Turkish cross-border attacks, the Dohuk Governorate, which covers the most significant part of the Iraq/Turkey border, has experienced the highest number of civilian fatalities (51 to 67) and injuries (61 to 73). Civilian population was harmed in forty-nine incidents. The reason is that PKK has controlled large swathes of the border mountain region and the Gara mountain range, some 35 km south of the border. As a result, warplanes and drones frequently bomb the areas with PKK presence. In addition, most of the bases that Turkish forces built are located in the Dohuk Governorate. As a result, most civilian casualties resulting from artillery fire are also found in Dohuk.

In the Erbil Governorate, which covers the remaining area of the Iraq/Turkey border, in twenty-three incidents 29 to 37 civilians and non-belligerents were killed and 35 to 43 wounded. Erbil is the second of Iraqi Kurdistan's governorate that shares a rugged and mountainous border with Turkey and Iran in Sidakan. Some of the significant PKK bases are located in Erbil. Most of the attacks against civilians resulted from airstrikes and some from artillery and other weapons fire from bases. In addition, the Makhmur refugee camp that Turkey has targeted multiple times lies south of Erbil city at 160 km south of the Turkish border.

In the Ninewa Governorate, 12 civilians were killed, and 16 to 22 civilians were wounded in seven incidents. Most incidents took place in the Sinjar area, which Turkish forces bombed with drones and warplanes, targeting mainly members of Sinjar Resistance Units (YBŞ). In 2016, eight civilians were

killed and six wounded in Fadhiliye village near Bashiqa by artillery fire from a Turkish base named Zilkan.

In the Sulaymaniyah Governorate, six to seven civilians were killed and 22 to 23 wounded in nine incidents. In the Sulaimani Governorate, the primary regions experiencing Turkish airstrikes by warplanes and drones are the Qandil and Asos mountain ranges, which have a strong PKK presence. Kuna Masi, where a drone injured four members of one family, lies only 35 km from Sulaimani city, at a distance of 165 km south of the Turkish border.

Types of weapons used in the attacks

Weapons used	Incidents	Killed (min)	Killed (max)	Injured (min)	Injured (max)
Air attacks	64	86	111	89	109
Artillery/shelling	19	9	9	33	35
Gunfire	5	3	3	12	17

Air attacks (involving warplanes, drones, or helicopters) were the primary source of civilian harm. In 64 incidents that involved air attacks, up to 111 civilians and non-belligerents were killed, and up to 107 were injured. The Turkish Air Forces used predominantly F-4 and F-16 fighter jets made in the USA in these attacks.

The emergence of civilian casualties resulting from drone strikes in 2019 corresponds with the increased deployment of armed drones developed by Turkish producers. For example, the Turkish-made drone, Bayraktar TB2, has recently gained worldwide recognition as a tool of war in Ukraine. It is important to mention that in Iraqi Kurdistan, Turkish Forces have killed and wounded civilians with Bayraktar TB2 drones. At least 11 of the documented incidents, likely more, were carried out by Turkish drones. A minimum of 16 civilians (including one child) and non-belligerent were killed, and 22 civilians (including six children) were wounded. Italy, like the USA, is one of the largest arms exporters to Turkey, in particular, the model of combat helicopter “A-129C Mangusta”. It has been reported that from 2015 to 2020, Italy delivered 57 Mangusta helicopters to Turkey, in particular in 2019-2020, a period in which

air attacks by Turkey in the territory of Iraqi Kurdistan intensified. Sources from the field have reported that they have identified that the Italian helicopter Mangusta was involved in some attacks.

In 19 incidents in which civilians were targeted by artillery fire, up to nine were killed and 35 injured. Additionally, the report identified five incidents where Turkish soldiers fired at civilians with light or heavy weapons from their bases, killing three civilians and wounding up to 17 civilians.

The above data has been cross-referenced with data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) which identifies exports from individual countries of the European Union and the United States to Turkey. In 2019, the three largest arms exporters to Turkey were the USA, Italy, Spain³. The European Union countries and the USA can not be directly implicated in the bombings taking place in the border territory of Iraqi Kurdistan. However, these countries bear a degree of complicity for the civilian harm done by Turkish forces, both due to the sale of arms and the non-recognition that Turkey is committing a series of crimes against the Kurdish, Assyrian, Yezidi and other people (this also refers to the North East of Syria and the persecution of the Kurds in Turkey). Furthermore, the international community does not acknowledge that a real humanitarian emergency occurs in this border area, caused by military operations that harm civilians.

The European Union has tried to block this complicity with Turkey through its Arms Export Resolution 208/944 CFSP of 2013, which states that the EU countries should not trade arms with countries that do not respect human rights (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey predominantly). But unfortunately, only a few countries promote this resolution, and most have ignored it.

³ [Trends in International Arms Transfers 2019, SIPRI Factsheet, March 2020](#), Stockholm Peace Research Institute



Schoolteacher holds shrapnel and unexploded munition from Turkish attacks on Hirure school. November 2021.

Additional civilian impacts of Turkish military operations

In addition to causing injuries and deaths among the civilian population of northern Iraq, Turkish cross-border operations and the occupation of the territory have led to far-reaching impacts on the economy of the civilian population, destruction of houses and businesses, and extensive damage to land used for both cultivation and grazing. This has resulted in the abandonment of at least 500 villages and the consequent migration to cities, causing a humanitarian emergency.

The abandonment of villages takes place for various reasons; in particular, some residents can no longer bear the considerable danger to the territory, while others have been unable to sustain themselves because of the devastation of the land used for agricultural activities. The livelihoods of several thousand families depend on local farming and pastoral production. As the access to their fields, orchards, and grazing lands becomes restricted

either directly by the Turkish forces or due to the high risk of bombardment, many of the families are unable to sustain their basic needs and require the support of their relatives. In addition, the loss of access to fertile herding and agricultural lands has burdened the nearby larger towns whose populations rely on the local harvests.

In addition, some villagers in the border regions have decided to emigrate outside Iraq, especially to Europe. Many have undertaken this journey, some passing by the Balkans, others by the Aegean Sea, and others through Belarus.

In all cases of civilian harm that CPT has documented, there has been a noticeable and severe traumatic impact on civilians. Warplanes, surveillance drones, and the proximity of villages to Turkish and Iranian military bases, from which attacks have been launched, have left many people unable to lead lives without fear of future attacks.

Children in many villages have trouble sleeping and are worried about bombings at night. Villagers report that not knowing when the next attack will occur creates high anxiety levels. Many villagers live with severe trauma, so even strong fear can cause a state of anxiety and panic. Alongside homes and schools, roads, water, and electrical projects were destroyed. This has left a strain on residents in accessing basic needs. Because of the high threat level, the government has not reinvested in the damaged villages and many lack necessities.

There is no reliable system of assistance by both Iraqi and Kurdistan Governments in times of crisis and active bombing, nor a consistent system of aid for the resettlement of displaced persons and/or compensation for the victims of cross-border attacks in Iraqi Kurdistan. Residents of displaced villages caught in the cross-border conflict are not eligible for international aid programs. Several municipalities have reported that they do not have funds to assist the displaced due to the financial crisis, limited budgets, and lack of involvement of the government and humanitarian organisations.

In addition to the lack of financial support for families affected by the bombing, there is very little

support to provide treatment to the injured and a lack of channels for reporting and requesting assistance from NGOs. It is also important to point out a gap on the part of central and local governments regarding the registration of victims. The government does not record the deaths and injuries caused by the Turkish bombing. There have also been many cases of issuing death certificates with the wrong cause of death, which leads affected families to miss receiving a governmental subsidy for victims of war. Sometimes, according to direct sources from surviving families, this happens because some victims are afraid to report the cause of death of a family member for fear of repercussions from the government. In other cases, despite family requests authorities have entered a different cause of death in death certificates.

In the previous paragraphs, we illustrated many challenges these individuals face in the silence of the international community and the Iraqi Kurdish government; these victims share a sentiment of feeling alone and abandoned.

The attacks not only have a direct impact on the population, but there are many collateral impacts such as damage to the environment. Bombardments cause long permanent damage to the soil, making it no longer arable. The environmental damage caused by the bombings is considerable, and in the last nine years, some 1.030 million acres have been burnt by Turkish and Iranian bombings, according to the Head of the Environment Committee of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq⁴. In addition, in 2020, Turkey carried out massive deforestation in the Dohuk territory, which helped to destroy even more the balance of the ecosystem of the Iraqi Kurdistan mountains.

⁴. *The Environment on the Border Areas in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has been Greatly Damaged. Due to Continuous Bombardment.* Iraq Civil Society Initiative, December 22, 2021

Recommendations

The Turkish Military should end all aerial and ground attacks in Iraq that directly or indirectly target civilians, villages, farms, vehicles, and other civilian infrastructure to protect civilian lives and livelihoods.

The Turkish Military should withdraw from the territory of Iraqi Kurdistan to allow civilians to return to their villages and agricultural lands.

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) should not use areas inhabited by civilians for their operations or transit.

We call on diplomacy efforts and a renewed will to return to negotiations for both PKK and the Turkish government.

We call on the Kurdistan and Iraqi governments to:

- » Ensure that support networks are established for civilians impacted by the cross-border military operations; and that they are compensated for their losses and provided with adequate health and mental health assistance.
- » Create spaces and processes in which the victims and survivors can report on the direct impacts that the war has had on them and in which they can be included in decision-making. This will allow civilians who bear the brunt of this conflict to be heard.
- » Develop and implement an effective system for monitoring civilian harm in collaboration with local authorities, human rights organisations and agencies.
- » Take into account the expertise of civil society organisations in the decision-making process: human rights and environmental activists have played an important role in documenting the impacts of the war on the civilian population and the environment.

We call on all governments that sell or give weapons to Turkey to prioritise the protection of civilians, civilian well-being, and their commitments to human rights instead of profit.

Authors of the report and End Cross-border Campaign

The authors of this report are researchers and members of non-governmental organisations based in Iraq, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the USA. They have worked for years alongside Iraq's and Iraqi Kurdistan's civil societies, joining efforts to promote human rights and peace. The authors are also the promoters of the international campaign "End Cross-Border Bombings," which was launched by the Iraqi Kurdish families and communities affected by the war between the Turkish Armed Forces and the insurgents Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

The campaign has decided to develop and publish this report to denounce the human rights violations against civilian people living in Iraqi Kurdistan and northern Iraq. According to Bianca Farsetti, the Coordinator of the international campaign 'End Cross-border Bombings': *"It was important to collect the data on victims and attacks in the border territory to shed light on the situation, which had little documentation by the governments of Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan, and to denounce the lack of humanitarian support for the affected populations. For the campaign members, it was important not only to classify the victims as a number but also to reconstruct their stories to give a voice to their families and put pressure on the government agencies to recognize them as victims of this conflict. In addition, the data is commented and collected independently of the parties involved in the conflict, thus adopting the principle of neutrality."*

The campaign members are very concerned about the crisis in which the affected populations live and the indifference of the international community and the local government towards these victims. The people mentioned in the report continue to suffer consequences from previous conflicts; for instance, the genocide led by the Baathist regime, the Iraq-Iran war in the 1980s, the US-led invasions in the 1990s and 2000s, and finally, the invasion of the Islamic State. These conflicts have done nothing but increase the dire conditions these populations have to endure.

Iraqi and international civil society organizations have decided to unite to denounce the bombing of the civilian population and put pressure on foreign governments to take a stand against the Turkish government's destructive policies for many years against the Kurdish and other minority populations. In particular, there is a resounding call for halting weapon sales to Turkey from European countries and the United States. The weapons sold to Turkey contributed to the attacks. The campaign members note the particular urgency of this report in light of Turkey's latest operation in Iraqi Kurdistan, Claw Lock, in which similar civilian casualties can be expected but whose final impact is as yet unknown and unrecorded, including by the main responsible authorities Turkey and Iraq.

***It is time to act against this war, and all wars,
for peace and global disarmament!***

APPENDIX 1: Turkish cross-border attack civilian casualty incidents (section 1, 2015–2019)

Code	Date yyyy-mm-dd	Time	Killed (min)	Killed (max)	Injured (min)	Injured (max)	Weapons	Town or village (1) = inside (2) = outside	Subdistrict	District	Governorate
cb99060	2015-08-01	4:00 AM	8	8	12	12	Air attack(s)	Zergali (1)	Warte	Soran	Erbil
cb72668	2016-02-04		3	3	2	2	Air attack(s)	Fadhiliya (1)	Bashiqa	Al-Hamdaniya	Ninewa
cb47687	2016-10-03		2	2	4	4	Artillery / shelling	Fadhiliya (1)	Bashiqa	Al-Hamdaniya	Ninewa
cb27178	2016-10-09	Noon	3	3	0	0	Artillery / shelling	Fadhiliya (1)	Bashiqa	Al-Hamdaniya	Ninewa
cb98658	2016-10-24		3	3	0	0	Air attack(s)	Mawata (2)	Mergasur	Soran	Erbil
cb48913	2017-04-21		0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Amedi area	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb30441	2017-05-03		1	1	5	7	Artillery / shelling	Sinjah (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb71994	2017-05-16		2	2	2	2	Air attack(s)	Barsili (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb69874	2017-05-31		2	2	4	4	Air attack(s)		Sangasar	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah
cb43668	2017-07-28	6:00 PM	0	0	4	4	Artillery / shelling	Pisakha (2)	Batifa	Zakho	Dohuk
cb32489	2017-09-18		7	7	0	0	Air attack(s)	Sheladze (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb84936	2017-11-12		0	1	3	3	Air attack(s)	Asos mountain (2)	Mawat	Mawat	Sulaymaniyah
cb61474	2017-11-13	3:00 PM	1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)	Barmiza (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb75928	2017-11-23		1	1	1	1	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb49479	2017-12-28		1	1	1	1	Air attack(s)	Amedi area	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb23567	2018-01-24		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb61242	2018-02-12		0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb18230	2018-03-07		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb38725	2018-03-15		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb41367	2018-03-22	1:15 AM	4	4	0	0	Air attack(s)	Sarkan (1)	Qasre	Choman	Erbil
cb91051	2018-03-24		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)			Amedi	Dohuk
cb39409	2018-03-25	Afternoon	0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Hillah (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb52493	2018-04-06		0	0	2	2	Artillery / shelling	Bradost	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb59756	2018-04-07		3	3	0	0	Air attack(s)	Nerwa (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb91601	2018-06-23		0	3	0	3	Air attack(s)	Bezal (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb54481	2018-06-30	3:00 PM	1	1	0	0	Artillery / shelling	Halania (2)	Mergasur	Soran	Erbil
cb34376	2018-07-15		1	1	0	0	Artillery / shelling	Lelkan (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb24013	2018-07-22		2	2	0	0	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb53434	2018-08-07		1	1	0	0	Artillery / shelling				Dohuk
cb45642	2018-11-03		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)				Dohuk
cb18833	2018-11-14		3	3	0	0	Air attack(s)	Aradnan (2)	Bamarni	Amedi	Dohuk
cb82330	2018-12-13	9:00 PM	0	4	0	0	Air attack(s)	Makhmur camp (1)	Makhmur	Makhmur	Erbil
cb81744	2019-01-23		6	6	0	0	Air attack(s)	Hetut (2)	Deraluk	Amedi	Dohuk
cb30010	2019-01-26	3:00 PM	1	1	10	15	Gunfire	Sheladze (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb83143	2019-05-15		1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)	Mount Bote (2)	Barzan	Mergasur	Erbil
cb12941	2019-06-04		1	1	0	0	Gunfire	Fishkhabour (2)	Zakho	Zakho	Dohuk
cb87870	2019-06-05	6:00 AM	0	0	3	3	Air attack(s)	Merga Rash (1)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb77755	2019-06-07	Afternoon	0	0	1	1	Air attack(s)	Grebye (2)	Batifa	Zakho	Dohuk
cb72931	2019-06-12		0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Amedi (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb10841	2019-06-26		1	1	1	1	Air attack(s)	Zinyan (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb87810	2019-06-27	6:00 PM	3	3	5	5	Drone(s)	Ashqulka (2)	Sangasar	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah
cb76943	2019-07-18	4:30 PM	0	0	3	5	Air attack(s)	Spindar (1)	Chamanke	Amedi	Dohuk
cb47805	2019-07-19	Morning	0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Makhmur camp (1)	Makhmur	Makhmur	Erbil
cb91069	2019-08-19	9:30 AM	0	0	2	3	Air attack(s)	Bole (2)	Sangasar	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah
cb20358	2019-08-29	12:00 PM	0	0	1	1	Air attack(s)	Sherane (2)	Deraluk	Amedi	Dohuk
cb81944	2019-09-20		0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Daure (2)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb14214	2019-09-25		1	1	5	5	Air attack(s)	Kani Maze (1)	Chamanke	Amedi	Dohuk
cb28486	2019-09-26	4:00 AM	0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Zewka (1)	Zharawa	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah

Killed and Injured entries that contain "0" (zero) casualties in a "min" column but a higher number in the corresponding "max" column account for the following uncertainties:

 : the possibility that the entry is a double count (duplicate of another entry)

 : the possibility that the casualties were not civilian but combatant

 : the possibility that the perpetrator was the PKK or Iranian military, not the Turkish military

APPENDIX 1 (cont.): Turkish cross-border attack civilian casualty incidents (section 2, 2020–2021)

Code	Date yyyy-mm-dd	Time	Killed (min)	Killed (max)	Injured (min)	Injured (max)	Weapons	Town or village (1) = inside (2) = outside	Subdistrict	District	Governorate
cb85624	2020-01-15	11:35 AM	0	0	1	1	Air attack(s)	Dugure (1)	Sinjar	Sinjar	Ninewa
cb73298	2020-01-27		1	1	3	3	Air attack(s)	Dinarte area	Dinarte	Akre	Dohuk
cb74925	2020-02-26	4:00 PM	1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)	Sidan - Balinda valley (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb85181	2020-02-26		0	0	1	1	Gunfire	Dayla (1)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb32135	2020-04-15	1:00 PM	3	3	3	3	Drone(s)	Makhmur camp (2)	Makhmur	Makhmur	Erbil
cb15668	2020-04-28		2	2	0	0	Air attack(s)	Khwakurk (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb73009	2020-05-30	9:30 AM	2	2	1	1	Air attack(s)	Hetut (1)	Deraluk	Amedi	Dohuk
cb10638	2020-06-15	1:00 AM	0	0	2	3	Air attack(s)	Sinjar (2)	Sinjar	Sinjar	Ninewa
cb53001	2020-06-17	11:00 PM	1	1	0	1	Air attack(s)	Khnera (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb13070	2020-06-19	1:00 PM	3	3	0	0	Air attack(s)	Sidan - Balinda valley (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb52102	2020-06-19		2	2	0	0	Air attack(s)	Amedi area	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb46718	2020-06-25	6:15 PM	0	0	4	4	Drone(s)	Kuna Masi (1)	Mawat	Mawat	Sulaymaniyah
cb83592	2020-07-26	4:30 PM	2	2	0	0	Drone(s)	Hasan Pirka (2)	Bamarni	Amedi	Dohuk
cb29693	2020-07-29	7:30 PM	0	0	5	5	Artillery / shelling	Deşta Hertê (Mount Shekif) (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb75533	2020-08-07	1:30 PM	0	0	1	1	Drone(s)	Qamish (2)	Mawat	Mawat	Sulaymaniyah
cb34871	2020-08-11		3	3	1	3	Drone(s)	Bradost (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb36998	2020-08-11		0	1	0	0	Air attack(s)	Koche Hajar (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb47294	2020-08-19	1:45 PM	1	1	0	0	Air attack(s)	Kani Mazn (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb60963	2020-08-20		0	0	1	1	Gunfire	Shapan (1)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb74991	2020-12-07		3	3	0	0	Air attack(s)	Zewe (2)	Deraluk	Amedi	Dohuk
cb88164	2021-01-22	2:30 PM	0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Gire (1)	Chamanke	Amedi	Dohuk
cb33451	2021-02-02		0	0	1	1	Air attack(s)	Shene (1)	Zharawa	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah
cb99379	2021-02-12		0	13	0	0	Air attack(s)	Gara mountain (2)	Chamanke	Amedi	Dohuk
cb27772	2021-03-19	9:00 PM	0	0	2	2	Helicopter attack	Sinine (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb96109	2021-04-30		0	0	1	1	Drone crash	Zewa Shekh Pira Musa (2)	Bamarni	Amedi	Dohuk
cb40354	2021-05-25	10:30 AM	0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Dishishe (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb37463	2021-05-26	2:30 AM	0	0	2	2	Artillery / shelling	Bihere (2)	Darkar or Hizawa	Zakho	Dohuk
cb81223	2021-06-01		0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Hirure (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb92094	2021-06-05		0	3	0	5	Drone(s)	Makhmur camp (1)	Makhmur	Makhmur	Erbil
cb31568	2021-06-13	1:30 PM	1	1	0	0	Drone(s)	Bikllo (2)	Halsho	Pshdar	Sulaymaniyah
cb65879	2021-07-07		0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Hirure (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb84139	2021-07-08		0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Bolle (2)	Sidekan	Soran	Erbil
cb66643	2021-08-10	3:50 PM	0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Bosal (1)	Darkar or Hizawa	Zakho	Dohuk
cb14559	2021-08-13	10:30 AM	1	1	0	0	Gunfire	Dishishe (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb85769	2021-08-16		0	0	3	3	Drone(s)	Sinjar town (1)	Sinjar	Sinjar	Ninewa
cb84890	2021-08-17		4	4	4	9	Drone(s)	Sakine (1)	Sinjar	Sinjar	Ninewa
cb71912	2021-09-02		0	0	2	2	Air attack(s)	Sidan - Balinda valley (2)	Amedi	Amedi	Dohuk
cb20340	2021-09-04		0	0	3	3	Artillery / shelling	Hirure (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb92239	2021-09-24	10:00 AM	0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Hirure (1)	Kani Masi/Barwari Bala	Amedi	Dohuk
cb91588	2021-12-27		0	0	1	1	Artillery / shelling	Banke (1)	Batifa	Zakho	Dohuk
Totals 2015–2021			98	123	134	161					

Killed and Injured entries that contain "0" (zero) casualties in a "min" column but a higher number in the corresponding "max" column account for the following uncertainties:

 : the possibility that the entry is a double count (duplicate of another entry)

 : the possibility that the casualties were not civilian but combatant

 : the possibility that the perpetrator was the PKK or Iranian military, not the Turkish military

For further information including summary descriptions of each incident, GPS coordinates (where available) and sources with links, please visit bit.ly/ecbb-dataset

APPENDIX 2: Identity of civilians killed and their demographics, where known

Code	Date yyyy-mm-dd	Killed	Birth Sex / Gender	Age	Age category	Occupation	Notes, including family relationships among killed
		Injured (names omitted for privacy)					
cb99060	2015-08-01	Aisha Ahmed Mustafa *	Female		Elder (60+)		* grand parent
		Heybet Mohammed Ameen *	Female		Adult (18+)		* descendant/sibling
		Sama Khabat	Female		20-29	Municipality worker	
		Abdulqadir Bakr	Male		Adult (18+)	Off-duty Peshmerga	
		Endomen Sharawonch	Male		Adult (18+)	Municipality worker	
		Karokh Mohamed Ameen *	Male		30-39	Off-duty Peshmerga	* descendant/sibling
		Najeeb Aziz	Male		50-59	Shop owner	
		Saleh Mohammed Ameen *	Male		Adult (18+)	Village mayor	* descendant/sibling
			Female		Adult (18+)	Student	
			Female		Child (4-17)	Student	
			Female		Adult (18+)		
			Female		Adult (18+)	Worked at a clinic	
			Female		Adult (18+)	In medical training	
	Male		Adult (18+)	Off-duty Peshmerga			
	Male		Adult (18+)				
cb47687	2016-10-03	Ahmad Hamza al-Fadil *	Male		Child (4-17)		* sibling
		Muhammad Hamza al-Fadil *	Male		Child (4-17)		* sibling
cb27178	2016-10-09	*	Male		Adult (18+)		* parent
		*	Male		Child (4-17)		* offspring
		*	Male		Child (4-17)		* offspring
cb98658	2016-10-24		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb30441	2017-05-03	Sidiqi Islam	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb43668	2017-07-28		Male		20-29	Professional football player	
			Male		20-29	Professional football player	
			Male		20-29		
			Male		20-29		
cb32489	2017-09-18	Ali Mustafa *	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	* sibling
		Fakher Tahir Mustafa	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Hakim Saeed	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Jegr Mustafa *	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	* sibling
		Osman Tamr	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Shabaz Saeed	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Sidad Sadiqi	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb61474	2017-11-13	Himda'ad Othman	Male	22	20-29	Trader	
cb41367	2018-03-22	Bezhan Mustafa	Male		20-29	Law student	
		Darbaz Mohammad	Male		20-29		
		Mohammad Ismail	Male		20-29	Off-duty Peshmerga	
		Sherko Mahmud	Male		20-29		
cb91051	2018-03-24		Male		Adult (18+)		
cb39409	2018-03-25		Male	35	30-39		
cb59756	2018-04-10	Majid Mohammed *	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper, off-duty Peshmerga	* sibling
		Ramadan Mohammed *	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper, off-duty Peshmerga	* sibling
		Tahir Mohammed *	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper, off-duty Peshmerga	* sibling
cb54481	2018-06-30	Dunya Rasheed	Female	19	18-19	Student	
cb45642	2018-11-03		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb18833	2018-11-14	Dilovan Mohammed Saleh	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper	
		Ismail Hassan	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper	
		Ramazan Ahmed	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper	
cb82330	2018-12-13		Female		Adult (18+)		Civilian/Combatant status unconfirmed
			Female		Adult (18+)		Civilian/Combatant status unconfirmed
			Female		Adult (18+)		Civilian/Combatant status unconfirmed
			Female		Adult (18+)		Civilian/Combatant status unconfirmed
cb81744	2019-01-23	Azad Majd	Male		Adult (18+)	Fisherman, off-duty Peshmerga	
		Azad Shahin	Male		Adult (18+)	Fisherman, off-duty Peshmerga	
		Bakhtyar	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper	
		Haider	Male		Adult (18+)	Fisherman, off-duty Peshmerga	
		Redar	Male		Adult (18+)	Fisherman, off-duty Peshmerga	
		Ziad	Male		Adult (18+)	Beekeeper	

APPENDIX 2 (cont.): Identity of civilians killed and their demographics, where known

Code	Date yyyy-mm-dd	Killed	Birth Sex / Gender	Age	Age category	Occupation	Notes, including family relationships among killed
		Injured (names omitted for privacy)					
cb30010	2019-01-26	Hussain Rekani	Male	14	Child (4-17)		
cb83143	2019-05-15	Kazim Eli	Male	50	50-59	Farmer	
cb12941	2019-06-04	Amin Salih Omar Mahmoud	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	Yezidi
cb87870	2019-06-05		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer, off-duty Peshmerga	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer, off-duty Peshmerga	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer, off-duty Peshmerga	
cb77755	2019-06-07		Female		Adult (18+)		
cb72931	2019-06-12		Male		Adult (18+)		
			Male		Adult (18+)		
cb10841	2019-06-26	Mansour Manfe	Male	25	20-29	Police officer	
			Male	20	20-29		
cb87810	2019-06-27	Kurdistan Abdullah Ali *	Female	30	30-39		* offspring/sibling
		Abdullah Ali Mina *	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	* parent
		Haryad Abdullah Ali *	Male	17	Child (4-17)		* offspring/sibling
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Female		Child (4-17)		
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Male		Child (4-17)		
cb76943	2019-07-18				Child (4-17)		
					Child (4-17)		
cb91069	2019-08-19		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb81944	2019-09-20		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb14214	2019-09-25	Yusef Jamal	Male	19	18-19		
cb28486	2019-09-26		Male		Adult (18+)		
			Male	25	20-29		
cb73298	2020-01-27	Saeed Habib Yousif	Male		Adult (18+)	Off-duty Peshmerga	
			Male		Adult (18+)		
			Male		Adult (18+)		
			Male		Adult (18+)		
cb74925	2020-02-26	Khalil Ibrahim Sidani	Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb85181	2020-02-26		Male	12	Child (4-17)		
cb32135	2020-04-15	Eyşö Ehmed Ferhan	Female		Adult (18+)		
		Ezime Akdoğan	Female		Adult (18+)		
		Hawa Akdoğan	Female		Adult (18+)		
cb15668	2020-04-28	Fakhir Tazawerd	Male	35	30-39	Farmer	
		Rasheed Miro	Male	36	30-39	Farmer	
cb73009	2020-05-30	Ahmed Jalal *	Male	32	30-39	Farmer	* offspring
		Jalal Nuradin *	Male	60	60-69	Farmer	* parent
cb53001	2020-06-17	Abbas Maghdid	Male	37	30-39	Shepherd	
cb13070	2020-06-19	Azad Mahdi	Male	26	20-29	Construction worker	
		Demam Omar	Male	28	20-29	Construction worker	
		Mukhlis Adam	Male	28	20-29	Construction worker	
cb52102	2020-06-19	Amin Salih	Male	23	20-29		
			Male		Adult (18+)		
cb46718	2020-06-25		Female		Child (4-17)		
			Male		Child (4-17)		
			Female		20-29	Shop owner	
			Male		30-39	Show owner	
cb83592	2020-07-26	Abdullah Ahmed	Male		Adult (18+)	Off-duty Peshmerga	
		Dilovan Shahin Omer	Male	29	20-29	Shop owner	
cb29693	2020-07-29		Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
			Female		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb75533	2020-08-07		Male		30-39	Bus driver	
cb34871	2020-08-11	Mohammed Rashid Sulaiman	Male		Adult (18+)	Iraqi Border Guard commander	Combatant (non-belligerent)
		Zubair Hali Bradosti	Male		Adult (18+)	Iraqi Border Guard commander	Combatant (non-belligerent)
			Male		Adult (18+)	Iraqi Border Guard driver	Combatant (non-belligerent)

APPENDIX 2 (cont.): Identity of civilians killed and their demographics, where known

Code	Date yyyy-mm-dd	Killed	Birth Sex / Gender	Age	Age category	Occupation	Notes, including family relationships among killed
		Injured (names omitted for privacy)					
cb47294	2020-08-19	Khalid Abdulrahman	Male	60	Adult (18+)	Teacher and farmer	
cb60963	2020-08-20		Male	33	Adult (18+)	Shopkeeper	
cb74991	2020-12-07	Hassan Sadiq	Male	56	Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Muhsin Haji	Male	64	Adult (18+)	Farmer	
		Safar Salim	Male	54	Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb88164	2021-01-22		Male	15	Child (4-17)		
			Male	10	Child (4-17)		
cb33451	2021-02-02		Female	16	Child (4-17)	Student	
cb99379	2021-02-12	Adil Kabaklı	Male		Adult (18+)	In military service when abducted	Turkish hostage
		Aydın Köse	Male		Adult (18+)		Turkish hostage
		Hüseyin Sarı	Male	32	30-39	Air defense specialist	Turkish hostage
		Mevlit Kahveci	Male	31	30-39	Soldier	Turkish hostage
		Muhammet Salih Kanca	Male	38	30-39		Turkish hostage
		Müslüm Altıntaş	Male		Adult (18+)		Turkish hostage
		Sedat Sorgun	Male	35	30-39	Military officer	Turkish hostage
		Sedat Yabalak	Male		Adult (18+)	Police officer	Turkish hostage
		Semih Özbey	Male		Adult (18+)	Soldier	Turkish hostage
		Süleyman Sungur	Male	27	20-29	In military service when abducted	Turkish hostage
		Umit Gicir	Male	35	30-39		Turkish hostage
		Vedat Kaya	Male	28	20-29	Police officer	Turkish hostage
		Jutyar Muhsin Husen	Male		Adult (18+)		Kurdish hostage
cb27772	2021-03-19		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer / shepherd	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer / shepherd	
cb96109	2021-04-30		Female	11	Child (4-17)		
cb40354	2021-05-25		Male	20	Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb37463	2021-05-26		Male	20	Adult (18+)	Shepherd	Yezidi
			Male	16	Child (4-17)	Shepherd	Yezidi
cb81223	2021-06-01		Male	71	Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb31568	2021-06-13	Abu Bakir Tofeeq	Male	26	20-29	Civil rights activist	
cb65879	2021-07-07		Male		Adult (18+)		
cb84139	2021-07-08		Male		Adult (18+)	Shepherd	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Shepherd	
cb66643	2021-08-10		Male	55	50-59	Farmer	
cb14559	2021-08-13	Ibrahim Hassan Mohamad	Male	51	50-59	Farmer	
cb85769	2021-08-16		Male		Adult (18+)	Demining NGO employee	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Demining NGO employee	
			Male		Adult (18+)	Demining NGO employee	
cb84890	2021-08-17	Mukhlisa Sedar	Female		Adult (18+)	Health worker	
		Ali Rasho Khdir	Male		Adult (18+)	Health worker	
		Haji Khdir	Male		Adult (18+)	Health worker	
		Sehdo Elyas Rasho	Male		Adult (18+)	Health worker	
			Female		Baby (0-3)		
cb71912	2021-09-02		Male	55	50-59	Fisherman	
			Male	45	40-49	Fisherman	
cb20340	2021-09-04		Female	28	20-29		
			Female		Elder (60+)	Farmer	
			Male	76	70-79	Farmer	
cb92239	2021-09-24		Male		Adult (18+)	Farmer	
cb91588	2021-12-27		Female		Adult (18+)		

For an online version of this casualties list please visit bit.ly/ecbb-dataset

A report by **End Cross-border Bombing Campaign**
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