

The Tabulation of War Crimes in Iraq: “UN Casualty Figures for the Month of January 2016”

By [United Nations Iraq](#)

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Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)

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GR Editor’s Note : the UN fails to acknowledge that these casualties are the product of a US-NATO led war. and that “the acts of terrorism, violence and armed conflict in Iraq” are the result of a military and intelligence agenda which consists in financing and supporting terrorism as an instrument of destabilization and conquest. What we are dealing with is the Tabulation of War Crimes.

Michel Chossudovsky, February 3, 2016

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A total of 849 Iraqis were killed and another 1,450 were injured in acts of terrorism, violence and armed conflict in Iraq in January 2016, according to casualty figures released today by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).*

The number of civilians killed in January was 490 (including 24 federal police, Sahwa civil defence, Personal Security Details, facilities protection police, fire department), and the number of civilians injured was 1,157 (including 47 federal police, Sahwa civil defence, Personal Security Details, facilities protection police, fire department).

A total of 359 members of the Iraqi Security Forces (including Peshmerga, SWAT and militias fighting alongside the Iraqi Army but excluding Anbar Operations) were killed and 293 were injured.

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG), Mr. Ján Kubiš, deplored the continuing high casualty toll, particularly a sharp increase in the number of injuries among civilians in January as compared to the previous month.

“One casualty is one too many. The suffering of the Iraqi people must end,” the SRSG said. “Iraqis, civilians in particular, continue to pay the price in this conflict. The Iraqi people should have the opportunity to live in peace and security.”

The figures showed that Baghdad Governorate was the worst affected, with 1,084 civilian casualties (299 killed, 785 injured), Diyala 61 killed and 79 injured, Ninewa 55 killed and 24 injured, while Kirkuk had 12 killed and 3 injured, and Salahadin 2 killed and 14 injured.

According to information obtained by UNAMI from the Health Directorate in Anbar, in January 2016 the Governorate suffered a total of 304 civilian casualties (56 killed and 248 injured). Anbar casualty figures cover the period from 1-30 January, inclusive.

Summary

Month	Killed	Injured
January 2016	490	1157
December 2015	506	867
November 2015	489	869
October 2015	559	1067
September 2015	537	925
August 2015	585	1103
July 2015	844	1616
June 2015	665	1032
May 2015	665	1313
April 2015	535	1456
March 2015	729	785
February 2015	611	1353
January 2015	790	1469
December 2014	680	1360
November 2014	936	1826
October 2014	856	1490
September 2014	854	1604
August 2014	1265	1198
July 2014	1186	1978
June 2014	1531	1763
May 2014	603	1108
April 2014	610	1311
March 2014	484	1104
February 2014	564	1179
January 2014	618	1052
December 2013	661	1201
November 2013	565	1186
October 2013	852	1793
September 2013	887	1957
August 2013	716	1936
July 2013	928	2109
June 2013	685	1610
May 2013	963	2191
April 2013	595	1481
March 2013	229	853
February 2013	418	704
January 2013	319	960
December 2012	230	655
November 2012	445	1306

Please note that all figures remain estimates until full investigation and analysis has been carried out.

*CAVEATS: In general, UNAMI has been hindered in effectively verifying casualties in conflict areas. Figures for casualties from Anbar Governorate are provided by the Health Directorate. Casualty figures obtained from the Anbar Health Directorate might not fully reflect the real number of casualties in those areas due to the increased volatility of the situation on the ground and the disruption of services.

In some cases, UNAMI could only partially verify certain incidents. UNAMI has also received, without being able to verify, reports of large numbers of casualties along with unknown numbers of persons who have died from secondary effects of violence after having fled their homes due to exposure to the elements, lack of water, food, medicines and health care. For these reasons, the figures reported have to be considered as the absolute minimum.

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