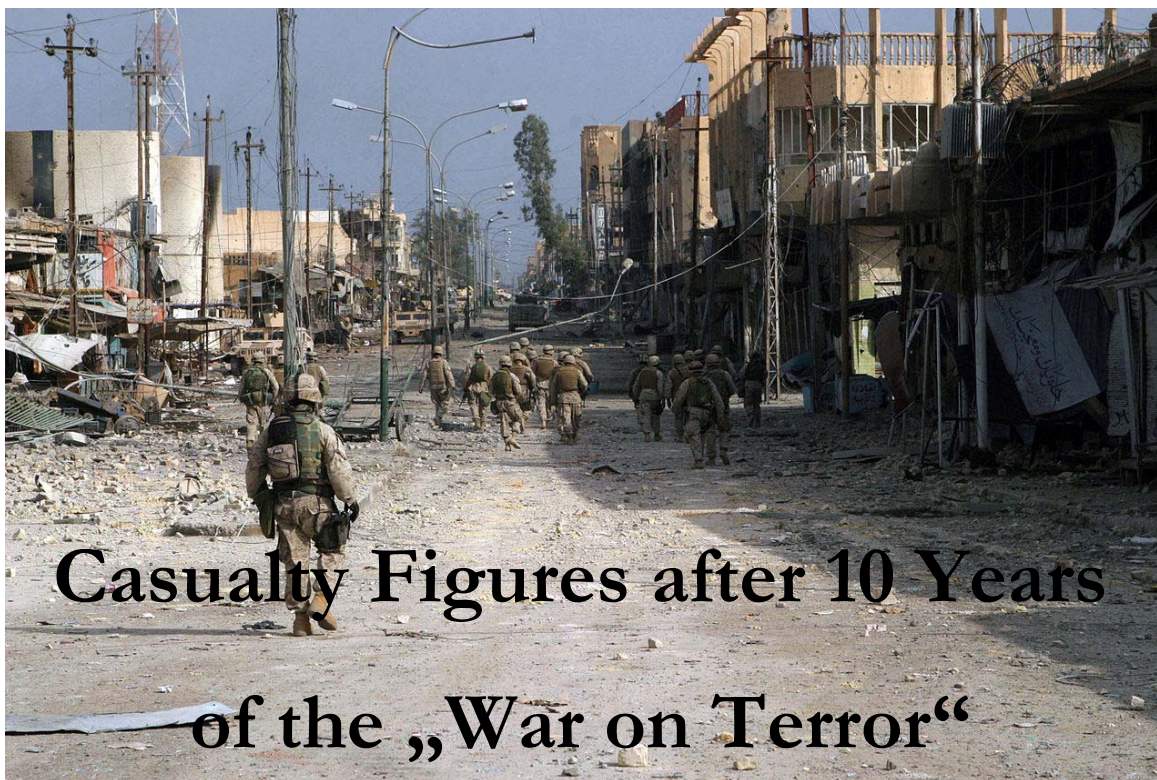




Body Count



Iraq

Afghanistan

Pakistan

IPPNW Body Count

- **The question of casualty figures**
 - **Public opinion and knowledge about military interventions and the war on terror**
 - **Media outlets on casualties**
 - **Relation of casualty figures and levels of destruction**
 - **Assessment of political programmes and their outcome**
- **IPPNW approach on casualty figures**
 - **Iraq / Afghanistan / Pakistan**
 - **Available data / assesment**
 - **Modes of counting / reports with related data**

Wikipedia entry Germany

W Irakkrieg – Wikipedia

de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irakkrieg

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1 Vorgeschichte
1.1 Politische Vorgeschichte
1.2 Militärische Vorbereitungen
2 Verlauf
2.1 Bombardier.
2.2 Schlacht um
2.3 Medien
3 Verluste
3.1 Getötete Zivil
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3.3 Kriegsgefang.
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Vorgeschichte

Politische Vorge

→ *Hauptartikel: Begr*

Bereits vom **Zweiten Golfkrieg** leitet eine Kontinuität zum Irakkrieg über, da die Vereinigten Staaten als Anführer der UN-Koalition beschlossen, Saddam Hussein nicht zu stürzen. Die Vereinten Nationen beließen ihm im Amt, leiteten aber mehrere strafende Schritte ein. So richteten sie zwei Flugverbotszonen im Norden und im Süden des Landes ein, um die kurdischen und schiitischen Minderheiten zu schützen, und verhängten ein strenges Embargo über den Import in den Irak, der sich auf Rüstungsgüter sowie auf alle denkbaren Inhaltsstoffe von ABC-Waffen konzentrierte. Zusätzlich wurde vom Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen ein Waffeninspektionsregime installiert, das jahrelang als verdächtig geltende Anlagen und Installationen im Irak überprüfte.

Tote dieses Maßstabes und bekämpft die Vereinigten Staaten und das Vereinigte Königreich den Irak nach einem Zeitungsbericht über die Entdeckung

Verluste

- 28.800–37.400 Tote
- unbekannte Anzahl an Verwundeten
- 4.804 Tote^[1]
- 32.753+ verwundet (US-Streitkräfte 31.102^[2],

Zivilisten:
ca. 115.000–600.000 bis zum Ende der Besetzung 2011^{[3][4]}
unbekannte, aber weit höhere Anzahl an Verwundeten

Datum 20. März 2003 bis 1. Mai 2003
Ort Irak
Causa Belli siehe Begründung für den Irakkrieg
nach Kapitulation
:2003–2011
ien
/ereinigte Staaten
/ereinigtes Königreich
lition der Willigen*
er
George W. Bush
Tommy Franks
CENTCOM)
David D. McKiernan (3.
rmees/CFLCC)
ke
1.000 reguläre Truppen
Koalition der Willigen*
804 Tote^[1]
2.753+ verwundet (US-
treitkräfte 31.102^[2]
Zivilisten:
ca. 115.000–600.000 Tote bis zum Ende der Besetzung 2011^{[3][4]}
unbekannte, aber weit höhere Anzahl an Verwundeten

Wikipedia entry US/International

W Casualties of the Iraq War x

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Iraq_War

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Casualties of the Iraq War

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about casualties for the war beginning in 2003. For other wars, see [Iraq war \(disambiguation\)](#).

Casualties of the conflict in Iraq since 2003 (beginning with the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#), and continuing with the ensuing [occupation of Iraq](#), as well as the activities of the various armed groups operating in the country) have come in many forms, and the accuracy of the information available on different types of Iraq War casualties varies greatly.

V · T · E **Iraq War** [show]

Source	Casualties	Time period
Associated Press	110,600 violent deaths	March 2003 to April 2009
Iraq Body Count project	110,937–121,227 civilian deaths from violence. 172,907 civilian and combatant deaths ^{[1][2][3]}	March 2003 to December 2012
Iraq Family Health Survey	151,000 violent deaths	March 2003 to June 2006
Lancet survey	601,027 violent deaths out of 654,965 excess deaths	March 2003 to June 2006
Opinion Research Business survey	1,033,000 deaths as a result of the conflict	March 2003 to August 2007
WikiLeaks. Classified Iraq War Logs ^{[1][4][5][6]}	109,032 deaths including 66,081 civilian deaths. ^{[7][8]}	January 2004 to December 2009

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Iraqis, however, information on both military and civilian casualties is both less precise and less consistent. Estimates of casualty levels are available from reporters on the scene, from officials of involved organizations, and from groups that summarize information on incidents reported in the news media.

The word "casualties" in its most general sense includes the injured as well as the dead. Accounts of the number of coalition wounded vary widely, partly because it is not obvious what should be counted: should only those injuries serious enough to put a soldier out of commission be included? Do illnesses or injuries caused by accidents count, or should the focus be restricted to wounds caused by hostile engagement? Sources using different definitions may arrive at very different numbers, and sometimes the precise definition is not clearly specified.

Contents [hide]

1 Overview. Iraqi death estimates by source

10 Years after the invasion of Iraq

Ten Years After the Iraq W x

www.nytimes.com/2013/03/20/opinion/ten-years-after-the-iraq-war-began.html?_r=0

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EDITORIAL

Ten Years After


By THE EDITORIAL BOARD
Published: March 19, 2013 | 407 Comments

Ten years after it began, the [Iraq war](#) still haunts the United States in the nearly 4,500 troops who died there; the more than 30,000 American wounded who have come home; the more than \$2 trillion spent on combat operations and reconstruction, which inflated the deficit; and in the lessons learned about the limits of American leadership and power.

ROOM FOR DEBATE

Was It Worth It?

Is America better off now than it was when Saddam Hussein was in power?



EDITORIAL

Iraq's Fragile Future

By THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Iraq continues to face political strife, sectarian violence and corruption and mismanagement.

It haunts Iraq too, where the total number of casualties is believed to have surpassed 100,000 but has never been officially determined; and where one strongman was traded for another, albeit under a more pluralistic system with a democratic veneer. The country is increasingly influenced by Iran and buffeted by the regional turmoil caused by the Arab Spring.

In 2003, President George W. Bush and Paul Wolfowitz, the deputy defense secretary, used the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, to wage pre-emptive war against Saddam Hussein and a nuclear arsenal that did not exist. They promised a

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December 2006

Pentagon: Iraq suffers 1,000 x

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/1537345/Pentagon-Iraq-suffers-1000-attacks-a-week.html

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The Telegraph

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Pentagon: Iraq suffers 1,000 attacks a week



US troops attend the scene of a car bomb attack in a busy Baghdad street

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News

By Staff and agencies
4:32PM GMT 19 Dec 2006

Insurgent and sectarian attacks in Iraq are at their highest level in over two years, according to a Pentagon report.

The average number of attacks per week on American and Iraqi troops and Iraqi civilians from mid-



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Public opinion and knowledge about the war on terror

Poll conducted by YouGov (formerly Polimetrix) April 26 - May 2, 2012

Q63: Do you believe that the following statement is true or not true? "Iraq had weapons of mass destruction when the United States invaded in 2003."					
	All	Democrat	Republican	Independent	Other/Not sure
True	31.8%	14.9%	62.9%	26.9%	26.1%
Not true	42.6%	63.1%	17.5%	46.5%	17.3%
Don't know	25.6%	22.0%	19.6%	26.6%	56.5%

How many Iraklis died due to the invasion?

Poll conducted by Ipsos Public Affairs Feb. 12-15th 2007

Ipsos Public Affairs
February 12-15, 2007

Project #81-5861-13 Page 4
AP/Ipsos Poll

15. Just your best guess, how many U.S. soldiers have died in Iraq since the war began there in March, 2003?

500 or less	4%
501 to 1,000	4%
1,001 to 2,000	10%
2,001 to 3,000	35%
3,001 to 4,000	26%
4,001 or more	19%
(DK/NS)	2%
Summary	
Median	2974

16. Just your best guess, how many Iraqi civilians have died in Iraq since the war began there in March, 2003?

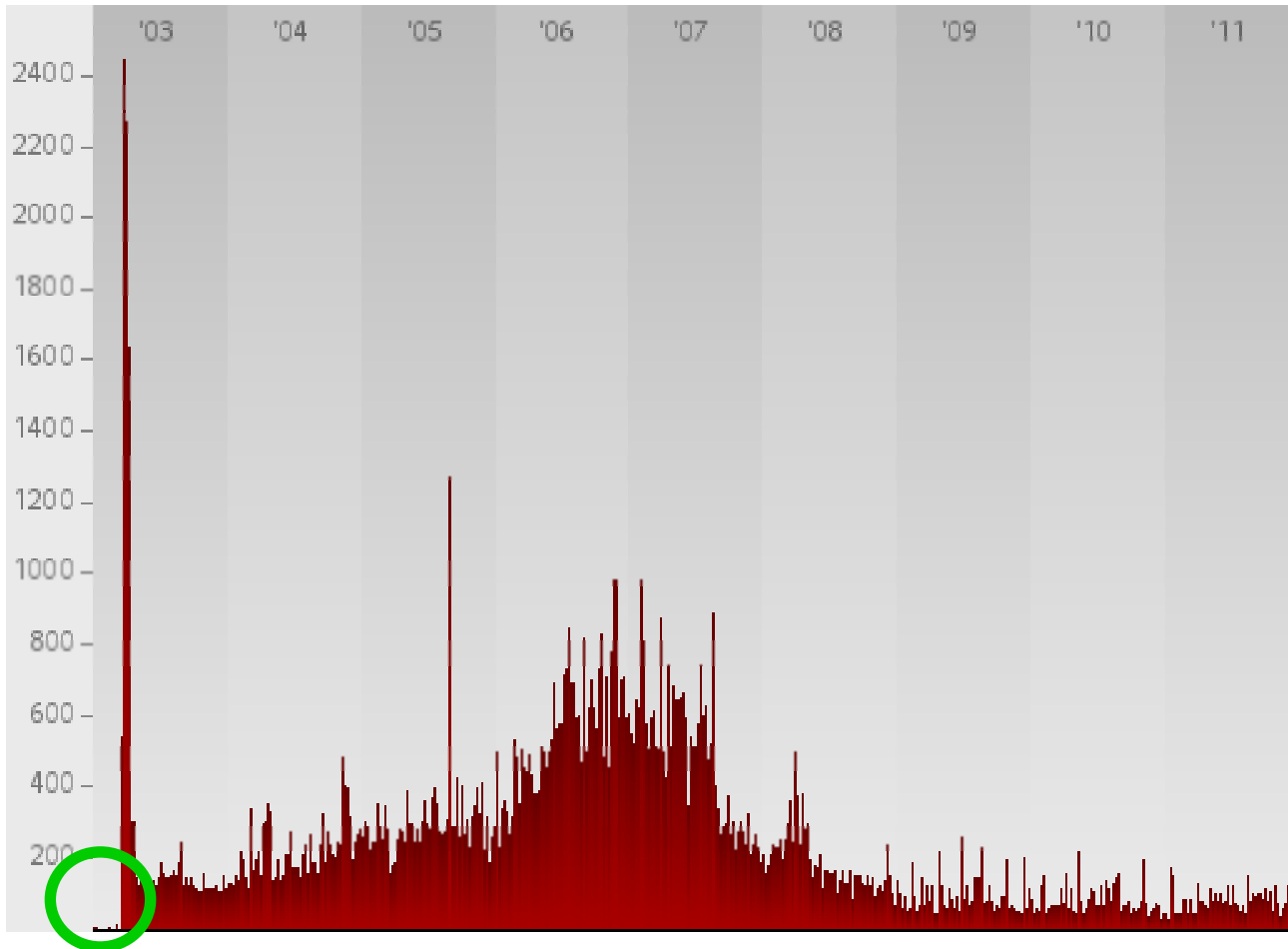
1,000 or less	8%
1,001 to 5,000	24%
5,001 to 10,000	20%
10,001 to 50,000	21%
50,001 to 100,000	11%
100,001 to 250,000	6%
More than 250,000	5%
(DK/NS)	4%
Summary	
Median	9,890

17. Do you personally know someone who is currently serving, or has recently served in the military in Iraq, or not? Is that person you, a family member, a friend, or just someone you know?

Yes (Net)	65%
Self	1%
Family member	22%
Friend	28%
Someone you know	24%
No	35%

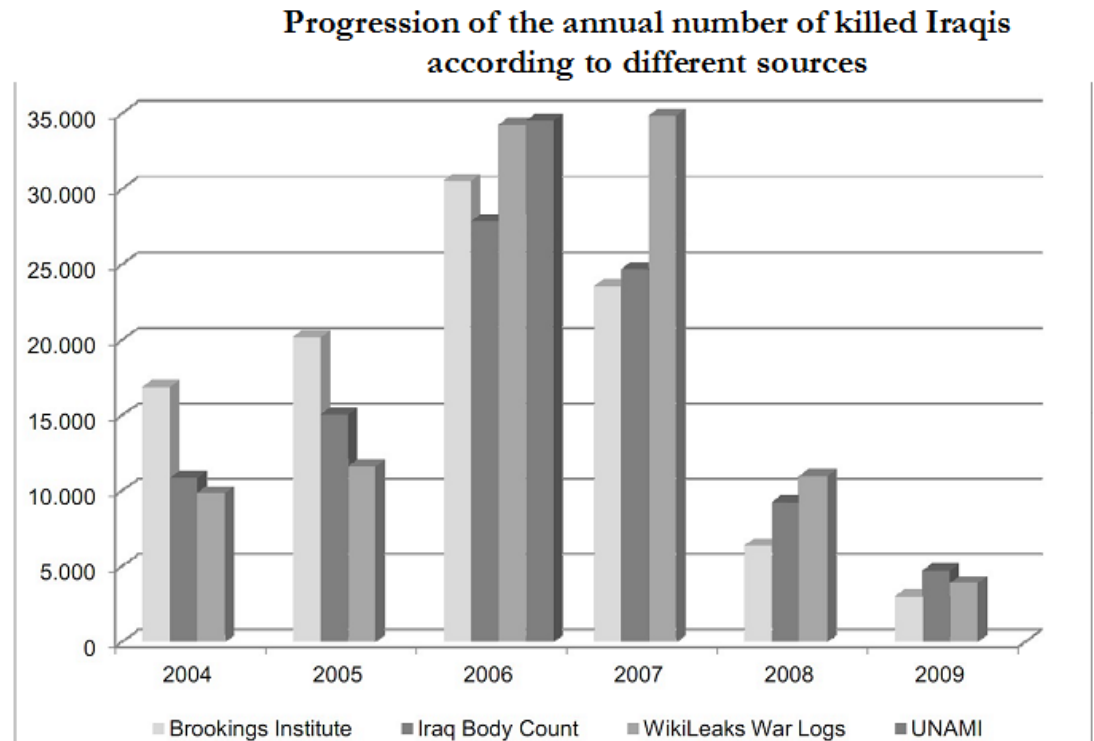
Irak Body Count (IBC)

Deaths of civilians by english news reports cross checked with at least one other source / weekly graph. Counts 117440 civilian deaths from 2003 to 2011



Passive investigations Iraq

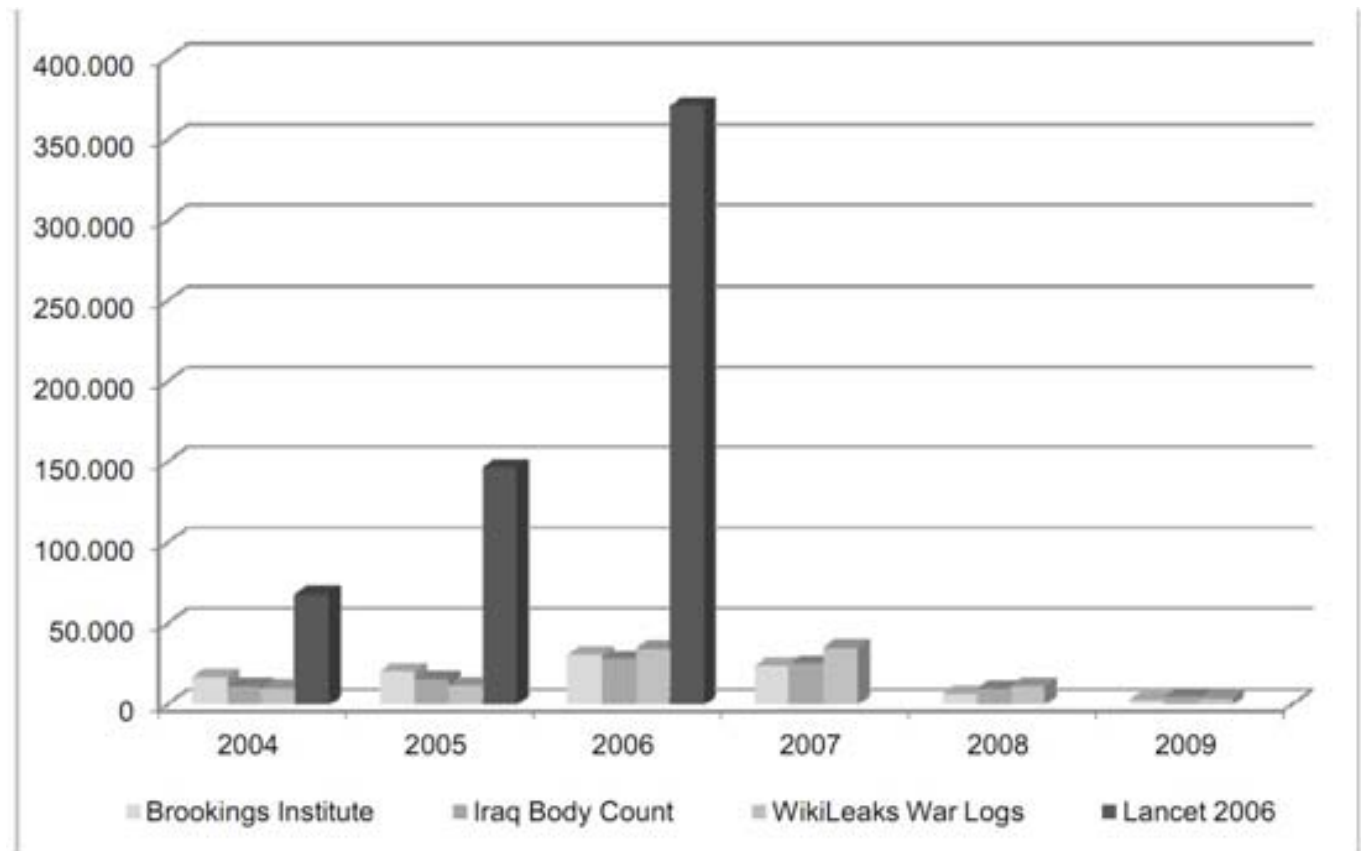
- Various datasets compared



The Lancet Study 2006

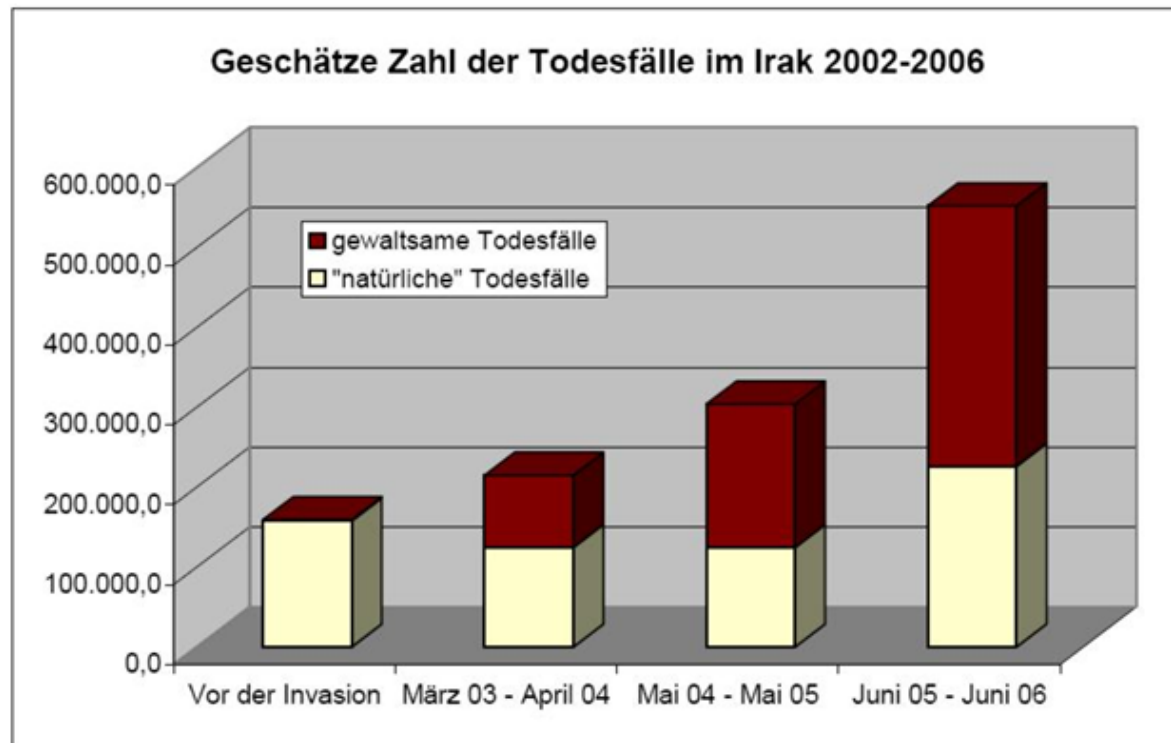
- **Mortality after the 2003 invasion of Iraq: a cross-sectional cluster sample survey** Published Online October 11, 2006

Excess mortality in Iraq for the period March, 2003–September, 2006, attributed to the invasion of Iraq



Excess Mortality 2003-2006

- Excess number of deaths by causes (Natural/Violent)



Source of violence in Irak

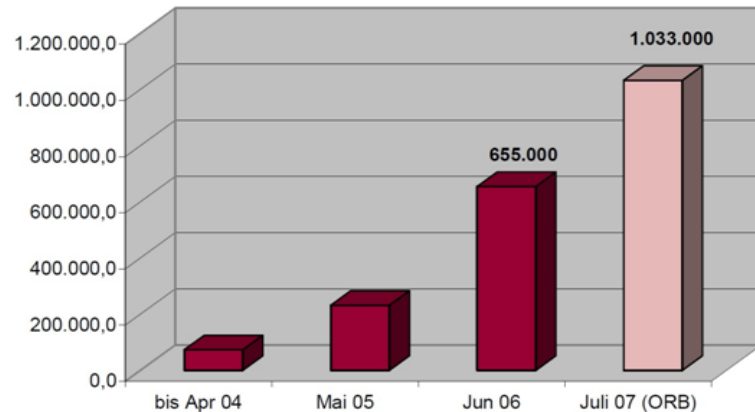
Source of the violence:	Time frame			Aggregate	
	March 03 - April 04	May 04 - May 05	June 05 - June 06	%	Deaths (ex- trapolated)
Occupation troops	35,6%	38,9%	26,1%	31,5%	189.000
Others	8,9%	18,9%	30,3%	23,5%	141.000
Unknown or unsure	55,6%	42,2%	43,6%	45,0%	271.000
Firearms	80,0%	51,1%	52,7%	56,0%	336.000
Car bomb	2,2%	7,8%	18,2%	12,6%	76.000
Other explosion / artillery ammunition	2,2%	23,3%	12,1%	14,2%	86.000
Aerial attack	13,3%	14,4%	12,1%	13,2%	80.000
Unknown or unsure	0,0%	2,2%	2,4%	2,0%	12.000
Accident	2,2%	1,1%	2,4%	2,0%	12.000
Violent deaths as a whole	90.000	179.000	328.000	100,0%	601.000

Source: Lancet Study 2006

Comparing the Lancet Study

- Comparison Lancet / ORB
- Comparison epidemiology / passive survey over time

Increase of the aggregate number of additional deaths up to July 2007



Source: Lancet Study 2006 and ORB Study 2008

Recent events

Monday 20 May: 125 killed

Baghdad: 48 by car bombs.

Basra: 14 by car bombs.

Samarra: 13 by car bombs.

Hilla: 13 by suicide bomber, IED.

Haditha: 8 policemen by gunfire.

Balad: 8 by car bomb.

Baiji: 5 by suicide car bomber.

Baquba: 3 by bombs.

Yathrib: 1 by gunfire.

Mosul: 1 by mortars.

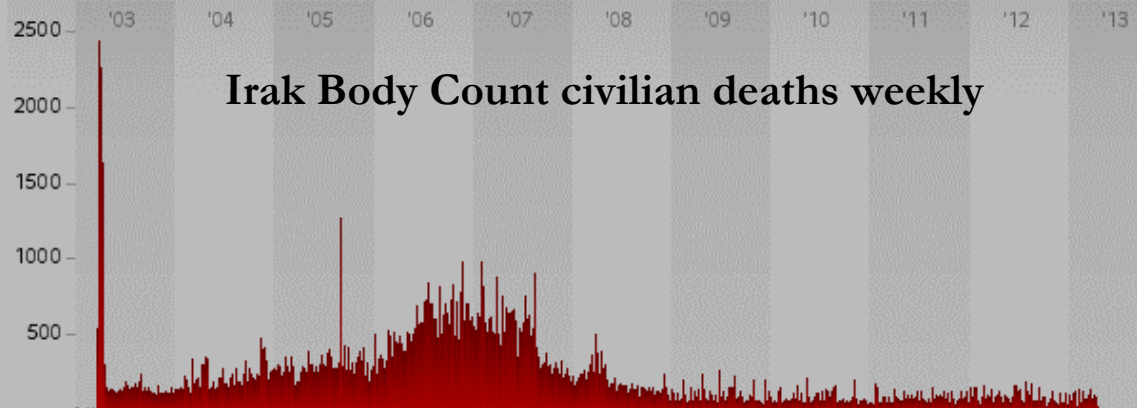
Diwaniya: 1 child by gunfire.

Tikrit: 2 by AED.

Anbar: 4 bodies found.

Al-Dahab al-Abyad: 4 family members by mortars.

May casualties so far: 564 civilians killed.



Iraq Body Count civilian deaths weekly

Relation of casualty figures and levels of destruction

- **1st World War**
 - **17 Million dead (40% civilians)**
- **2nd World War**
 - **63,5 Million dead (60% civilians)**
- **Vietnam War**
 - **5-9 Million dead incl. Laos/Cambodia (70% civilians)**
- **Gulf War 1990-91 + Iraq War (80-90% civilians)**
 - **100000 soldiers/civilians + 500000 children as a consequence of the sanctions**
 - **1,5 Million Irakis 2003-2011**

Afghanistan





When it hits, the JDAM generates an 8,500-degree fireball, gouges a 20-foot crater as it displaces 10,000 pounds of dirt and rock and generates enough wind to knock down walls blocks away and hurl metal fragments a mile or more. "There is a very great concussive effect. Damage to any human beings in the vicinity would be pretty nasty," said Rob Hewson of *Jane's*. "A 2,000-pound bomb has an effective damage radius of at least 800 meters (about 2,600 feet)."

HRW: Airstrikes and civilian deaths in Afghanistan

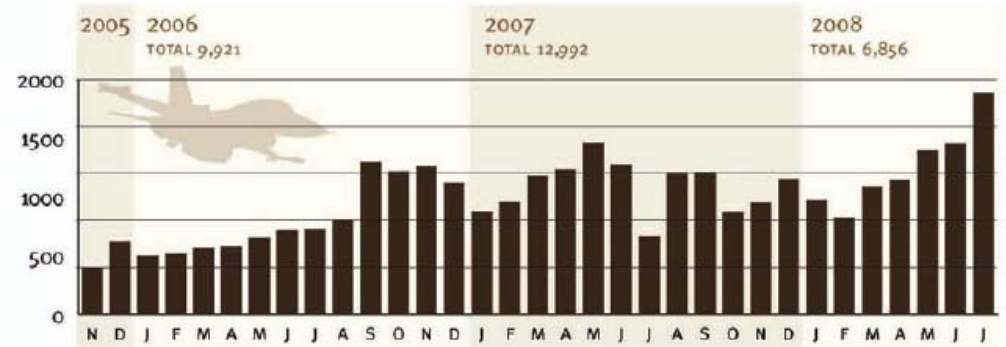


AFGHANISTAN

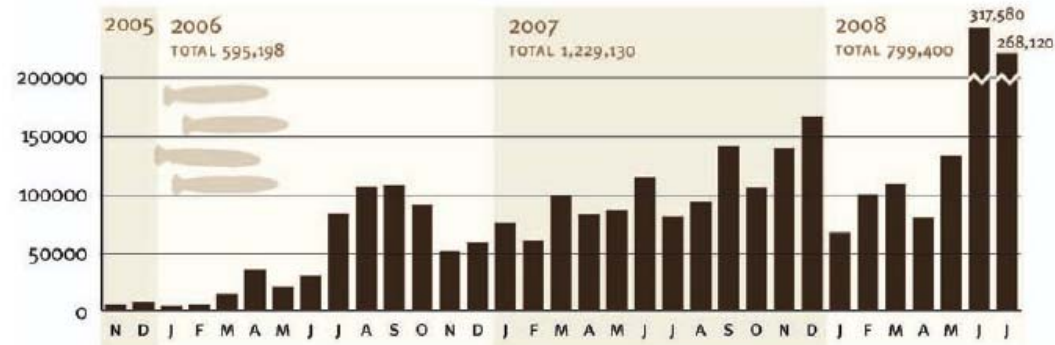
“Troops in Contact”

Airstrikes and Civilian Deaths in Afghanistan

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH



Close Air Support Flights in Afghanistan, 2006-2008



Pounds of Bombs Deployed in Afghanistan, 2006-2008

Oberst Klein promoted General 2012

- Killing over 100 civilians in an airstrike



Afghanistan 2001-2011

Medium values and extreme values for directly killed civilians in Afghanistan (October 7, 2001 to December 31, 2011) (Table 3)

Year	Lowest Number Average	Highest Number Average	Extreme Values
2001	1537	2490	824 – 3300
2002	475	650	475 - 650
2003	200	450	0
2004	214	230	210 – 230
2005	378	413	178 – 478
2006	939	930	635 – 1315
2007	1442	1582	747 – 2000
2008	1656	2118	864 – 4050
2009	1984	1964	1157 – 2502
2010	2410	2582	1380 – 2777
2011	2641	2641	2262 - 3021
Summe	13876	16050	8732 - 20323

Columns 1 and 2 yield a medium value of 14,963; the medium value of the right-most column is 14,527.

Afghanistan altogether

- 2001-2011

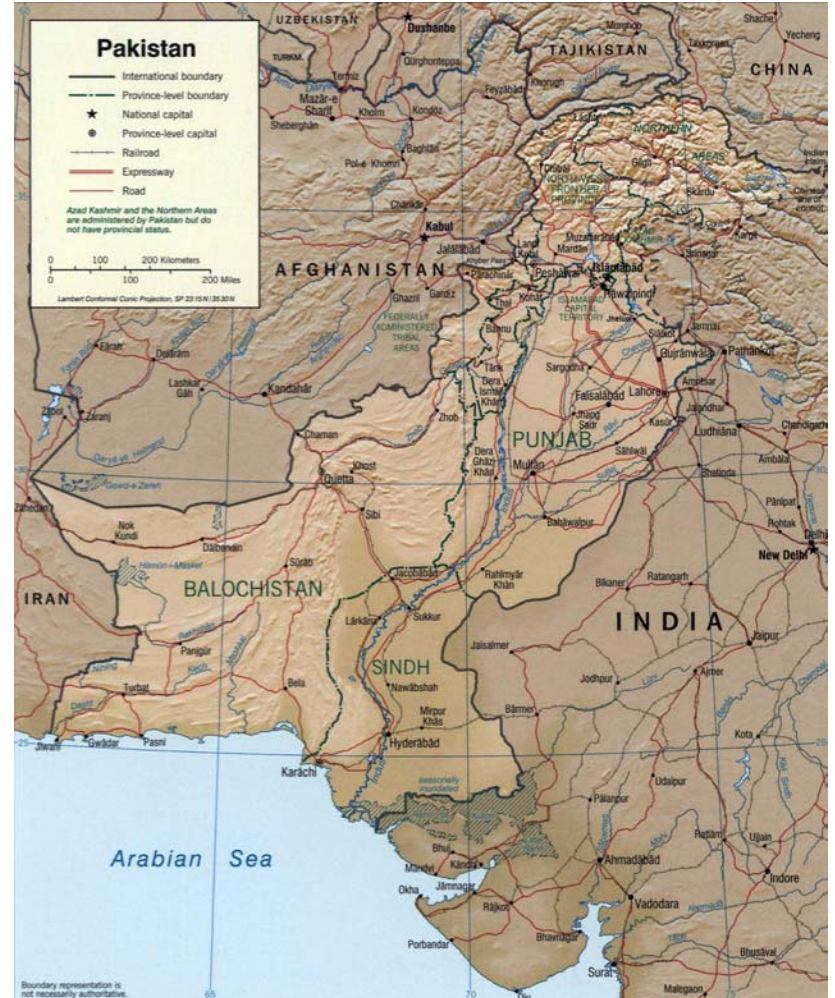
2.5. Summary (Table 11)

Civilians and Combatants	Directly Killed
Afghan Civilians	14,500 – 116,000
NGO Workers	213
Afghan Security Forces	7,161 – 8,000
Private Security Forces	981
ISAF- and OEF Soldiers	2,842
“Taliban”	44,943
Combined	70,640 – 172,979

Afghanistan/Pakistan



Source: Map Resources. Adapted by CRS. (K.Yancey 11/22/05)



Pakistan

On the tenth anniversary of September 11, the Wall Street Journal carried an ad with the headline “Which country can do more for your peace?”

Like notes on a bulletin board, the add displayed a series of numbers

- 21,672 Pakistanis civilians lost their lives in the “war against terror” or were seriously wounded.
- 2,795 soldiers were martyred.
- 8,671 soldiers were wounded.
- 3.5 million inhabitants were displaced.
- There were 3,486 bomb explosions and 283 major suicide attacks.
- The combined loss for the Pakistani national economy was put at 68 billion dollar.

Pakistan besides the war on terror

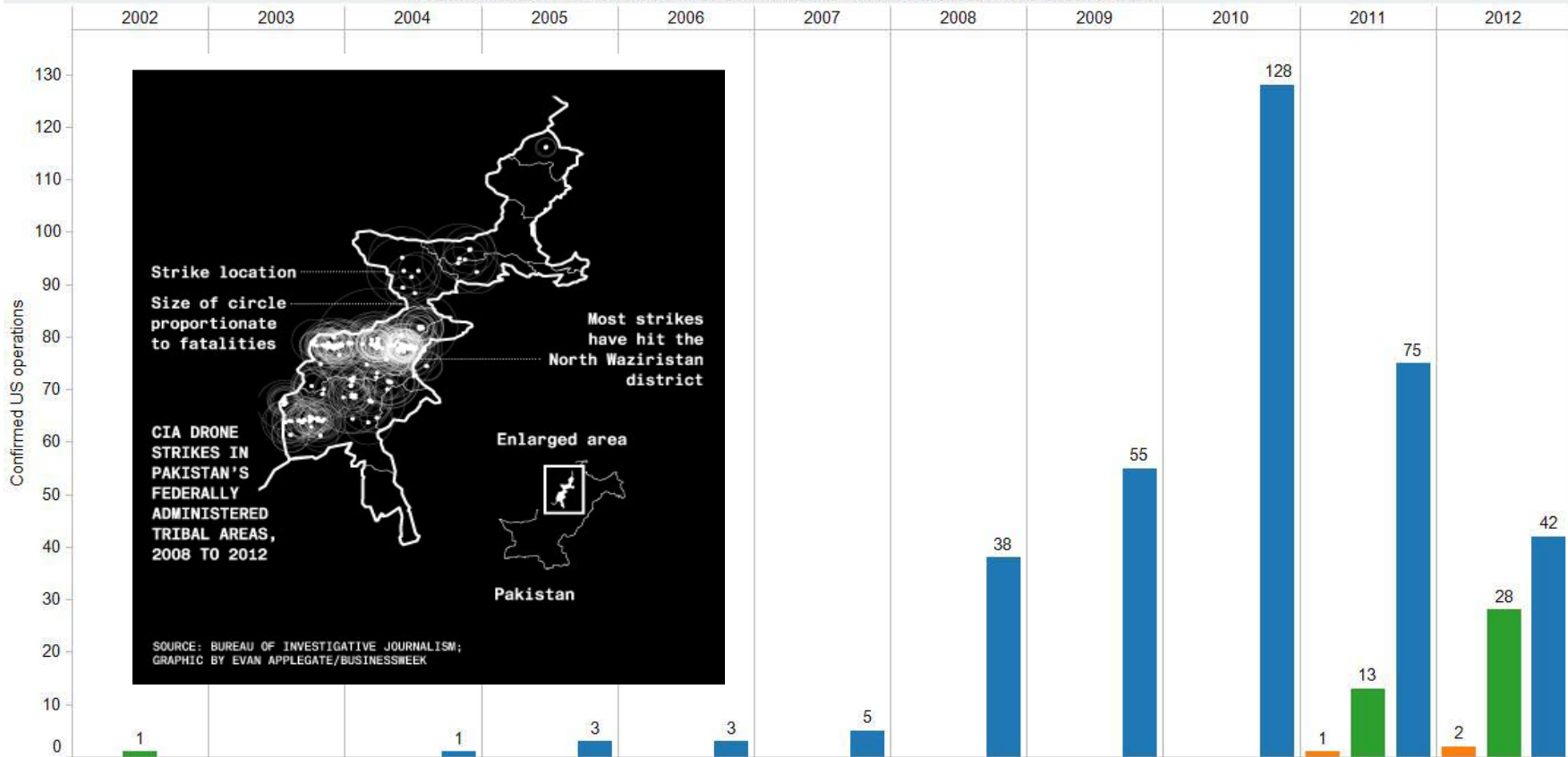
- **The Most Important Other Conflict Areas besides the “War on Terror”:**
- There is an armed conflict between nationalist-separatist forces and the state security forces in Balochistan that reaches into the 1950s. It is fairly safe to assume that the Pakistani state and military leadership declares all uniformed forces that are killed in these battles to be victims of the “war on terror” and counts them among them, even though this is neither factually nor politically justified. On the victims on the opposing side – among them hundreds or thousands of “disappeared” and “extra-legally executed” – there are no official data at all.
- There are contradictions between the Sunni majority and the Shiite minority that often violently escalate, which is accompanied by terror attacks against mosques and other religious sites, as well as by violent mass confrontations. But this conflict is by now also influenced by the “war on terror”; it is, however neither factually nor historically caused by it.
- Finally, there are the gang wars in the country’s largest city, Karachi. They are motivated by ethnic conflict, party politics, and criminal enterprises. Their roots also reach back at least into the 1990s. According to recent data (The Dawn, October 6, 2011) at least 800 persons have already been killed in these conflicts during the current year. To me, this seems to be close to the average of previous years. Quite often, these are contract murders. All of the major parties are considered as more or less involved and complicit.

Drone Wars

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Country ■ Somalia ■ Yemen ■ Pakistan

Every confirmed US drone strike in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia recorded by the Bureau, 2002-2012



- IPPNW Body Count: „The combined estimate for Pakistanis killed in the „war on terror“ is about 40.000 to 60.000 – up to 3000 from Drone attacks“

21.05.13

Pakistani victims: War on terror toll put at 49,000 – The Express Tribune

THE EXPRESS
TRIBUNE
WITH THE International Herald Tribune

Pakistani victims: War on terror toll put at 49,000

TTP has weakened due to infighting and fragmentation, spy agencies tell Supreme Court.

By Mudassar Raja / News Desk

Published: March 27, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Top spy agencies told the Supreme Court on Tuesday that Pakistan has lost 49,000 lives since the apocalyptic attacks on World Trade Center and Pentagon in the United States on September 11, 2001. Interestingly, government agencies had put the fatality figure at 40,000 in earlier reports.

More than 24,000 people – both civilians and troops – were killed in terrorist attacks during the period between 2001 and 2008. The last five years have proved costlier, in human terms. Another 25,000-plus people died during military offensives against Taliban insurgents in the restive tribal regions since 2008, the attorney for the intelligence agencies told the court in a report.

LINE OF DUTY

15,681

casualties have been suffered by the armed
forces in the tribal areas since 2008

The apex court was hearing a petition challenging the constitutional status of the Action in Aid of Civil Powers Regulations (AACPR) 2011 which relates to deployment of armed forces to help the civil administration restore law and order.

The petition was filed by former Jamaat-i-Islami senator Professor Ibrahim through his counsel Ghulam Nabi. The petitioner has accused the army of violating human rights in the provincially administered tribal areas (PATA).

COST OF WAR

5,152

civilians have been killed and 5,678 injured in bomb blasts and suicide
attacks since 2008

„IPPNW Body Count“ summary

- The mode of counting and the definition of „war victim“ strongly influences the numbers of casualties to be found
- Infrastructure and regional development influence the information that comes out of a war zone
- Passive investigations do not give a good picture of the real numbers of casualties
- Political bias influences the reporting and counting of casualties

Thank you for being interested



House search in Amiriyah
Fallujah, Iraq, an area, where a
particularly large number of
people died, May 2007



Internationale Ärzte für
die Verhütung des Atomkrieges,
Ärzte in sozialer
Verantwortung e.V.

IPPNW