

Kolbarnews Report on the Number of Kolbars Killed and Injured in the First Half of 2025

We are publishing this report one week after the announcement of a ceasefire between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the State of Israel, a fragile truce that cannot yet be deemed stable, with fears looming that the flames of war may erupt once more. The twelve-day war, which began on June 12, 2025, and ceased on June 24, 2025, has left behind wounds that are neither temporary nor fleeting, but rather deep scars on the peoples of Iran and Israel.

During this conflict, 29 people were killed in Israel and more than 3,345 were injured. In contrast, Iran reported 1,054 deaths and 4,476 injuries. Amid these statistics, what remains unforgettable are the hundreds of defenseless women and children on both sides of the border who became victims of military, regional, and geopolitical rivalries. In Iran, missile and drone attacks extended to 26 provinces. Internet and digital communications were entirely disrupted in large areas of the country. Hospitals, schools, homes, and vital infrastructure were targeted, creating conditions where not only militarization but systematic repression and violence against the population intensified.

During the 12-day period, the Islamic Republic, in coordination with intelligence and security institutions, arrested 823 individuals on charges such as espionage, collaboration with the enemy, propaganda activities, possession of weapons, disruption of national security, and “connection with the Zionist regime.” Our experience shows that these charges are often fabricated and unsubstantiated, aimed at suppressing dissidents, particularly social activists, journalists, and ethnic minorities.

In this context, it must be explicitly stated that during the war, Kolbars along the Kurdistan border once again became targets of the regime’s orchestrated scenarios. Pro-regime supporters, in full alignment with defenders of Iran’s territorial integrity, launched both propaganda and security campaigns against the Kolbars. By disseminating baseless claims such as the smuggling of micro-drones, drone transportation, espionage equipment, and military gear through , they effectively laid the groundwork for broader repression and the systematic killing of Kolbars. These fabricated accusations serve one purpose only: to legitimize state violence in border regions, particularly in Kurdistan.

What transpired during this war at the hands of two fascist regimes was, without a doubt, reactionary. The Islamic Republic of Iran and the State of Israel are two sides of the same coin, two military-security powers who, in their struggle for influence and dominance, have sacrificed millions of lives to their ambitions. We at Kolbarnews stated this position clearly in a June 14 statement, titled: "In Condemnation of War; Parallels in Reactionary Nationalism Between Iran and Isreal." In that statement, we wrote that the Islamic Republic with its legacy of suppressing ethnic groups, labor and women's movements, structural corruption, and economic incompetence lacks any legitimacy to represent the people. On the other hand, the Israeli government, with its ongoing occupation of Palestinian territories, civilian massacres, and consistent violations of international law, is one of the primary sources of instability and violence in the Middle East. A war between these two regimes leads not to freedom or democracy, but to the strengthening of security apparatuses, the deepening of domestic repression, the spread of poverty and devastation, and the retreat of grassroots movements from the public sphere.

In Kurdistan, the impact of this war was not only military but also social, political, and class-based. The regime exploited the war as an opportunity to intensify the security climate and repress civil and revolutionary movements in Kurdistan. Simultaneously, state-affiliated media branded Kolbars and Kurdish activists with labels like "terrorists," "Israeli spies," and "armed agents" lies that not only increased the impunity of security forces but also psychologically prepared the public to accept further violence. It is clear that this is a continuation of longstanding policies: from the mass executions of political prisoners in the 1980s to the ethnic cleansing tactics in the borderlands of Kurdistan and Baluchistan.

We firmly assert that no foreign power, no military coalition, and no top-down scenario can liberate the oppressed nations, women, and marginalized classes. Real change comes from below, through independent organization, through the labor, student, women's, Kolbar, unemployed, and environmental movements. Only our own collective power can guarantee freedom and equality not governments willing to sacrifice millions for their resources and interests. No ceasefire can bring lasting peace as long as a balance of terror persists between reactionary powers.

This recent war also sharply exposed class contradictions within Iran. The ruling class including military-economic institutions like the IRGC, the Foundation of the Oppressed, and other quasi-state bodies not only remained unscathed by the war but leveraged it to silence dissent, intensify censorship, and consolidate power. In contrast, workers, Kolbars, women, oppressed nationalities, and unemployed youth not only lost their lives but also their livelihoods. Kurdistan, Baluchistan, and Khuzestan emerged as the most vulnerable regions.

As stated in Kolbarnews's official statement: "Fundamental change is only possible when it arises from organized social struggles and the collective will of the people from below." This is a socialist perspective, rooted in class consciousness and horizontal mass organization. We neither pin our hopes on promises from global powers nor on superficial reforms from the regime; decades of bloody experience have shown that salvation lies only in the hands of the people themselves.

At a time when official media outlets are either denying reality or producing security-driven narratives, it is our duty to document the stories of the oppressed. While statistics speak of disaster, without human, historical, and analytical context, they are reduced to cold data. So let us treat this report not just as a record of numbers, but as a testament to the struggle, suffering, and resilience of the people.

In this semi-annual report, Kolbarnews aims not only to document events but also to analyze trends, repression patterns, and deepening contradictions. We believe that in authoritarian regimes, the line between external war and internal repression is always blurred. The daily killing of Kolbars and fuel carriers in Kurdistan and Baluchistan, executions of prisoners, internet shutdowns, arbitrary arrests, and the silencing of every independent voice are all part of the same project one that begins with Israeli airstrikes but continues in the prisons of Evin, Rajai Shahr, Sanandaj, Urmia, and Kamiyaran.

In conclusion, we reaffirm that the recent war was not a battle between good and evil, nor a fight for freedom, equality, or democracy. It was a conflict between two reactionary, militarized capitalist systems with religious inclinations and it is the defenseless people who paid the price. We must condemn this war with the same intensity that we condemn domestic repression, the torture of prisoners, class, gender, and ethnic injustices, and the killings of Kolbars and fuel carriers.

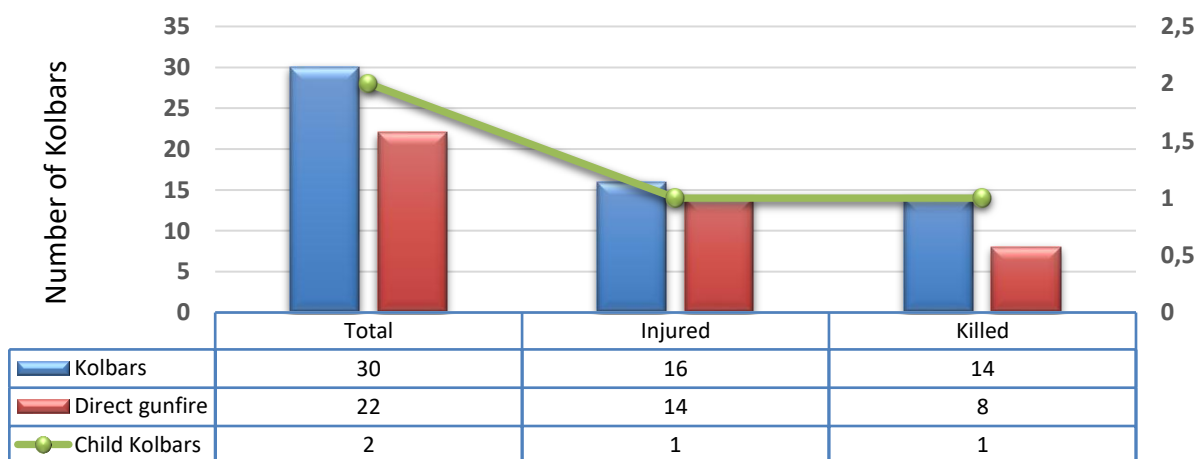
Yet within this darkness, a glimmer of hope can be seen: the emergence of independent organizations, the growing solidarity among social movements, and increasing public awareness of the true nature of both regimes. Though gradual, this process is inevitable. An organized and conscious people can ultimately dismantle the structures of authoritarianism, occupation, and exploitation by the Islamic Republic.

The statistics compiled by Kolbarnews for the first half of 2025 are as follows:

According to the recorded data, in the first half of 2025, a total of 30 Kolbars in the border regions and intercity routes of West Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, and Kermanshah provinces have been killed or injured due to various factors, including direct military gunfire, avalanches and frostbite, stepping on landmines, falling from mountains and heights, and other causes.

- ◆ Out of this total, 14 Kolbars (47%) were killed, while 16 Kolbars (53%) were injured.
- ◆ 22 cases (73%) of the total 30 Kolbars killed or injured in the first half of 2025, resulted from direct gunfire by regime military forces.
- ◆ 2 Kolbars (7%) of the total 30 cases were child Kolbars under 18 years old, with one case involved direct shooting by Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud), which resulted in the death of the child Kolbar.
- ◆ Despite an (89%) decrease in the total number of killed and injured on the first half of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, the proportion of deaths to total casualties increased from (13%) to (47%). This change indicates a (261%) increase in the share of deaths among total casualties and reflects the deadlier nature of incidents in the first half of 2025.

Comprehensive Chart of Kolbari Victims in the First Half of 2025



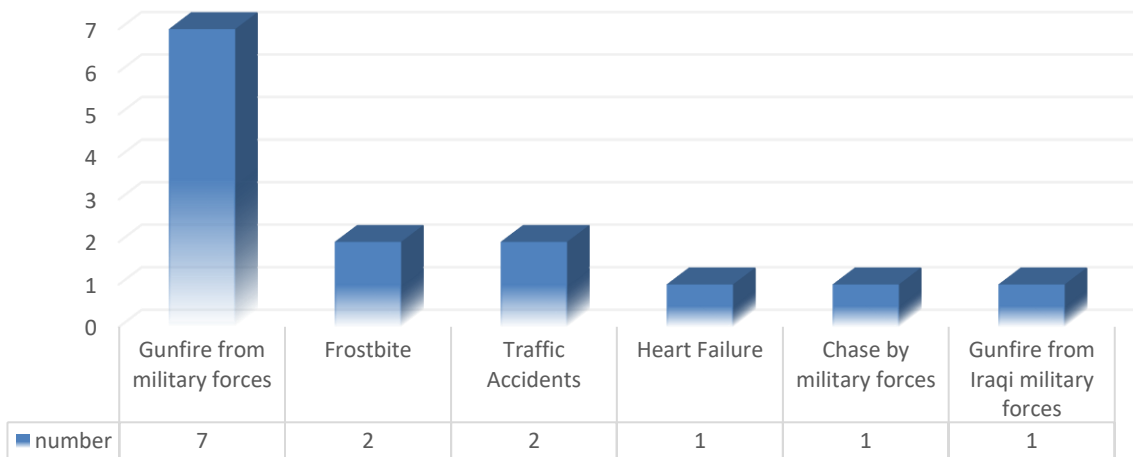
Status of the Deceased Kolbars:

Out of the 14 Kolbars who lost their lives in the first half of 2025:

- ◆ 7 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 2 cases due to being trapped in blizzards and frostbite
- ◆ 2 cases due to road accidents while traveling to or from Kolbari
- ◆ 1 case due to pursuit and gunfire from regime forces during travel to or from Kolbari
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)
- ◆ 1 cases due to cardiac arrest while carrying loads



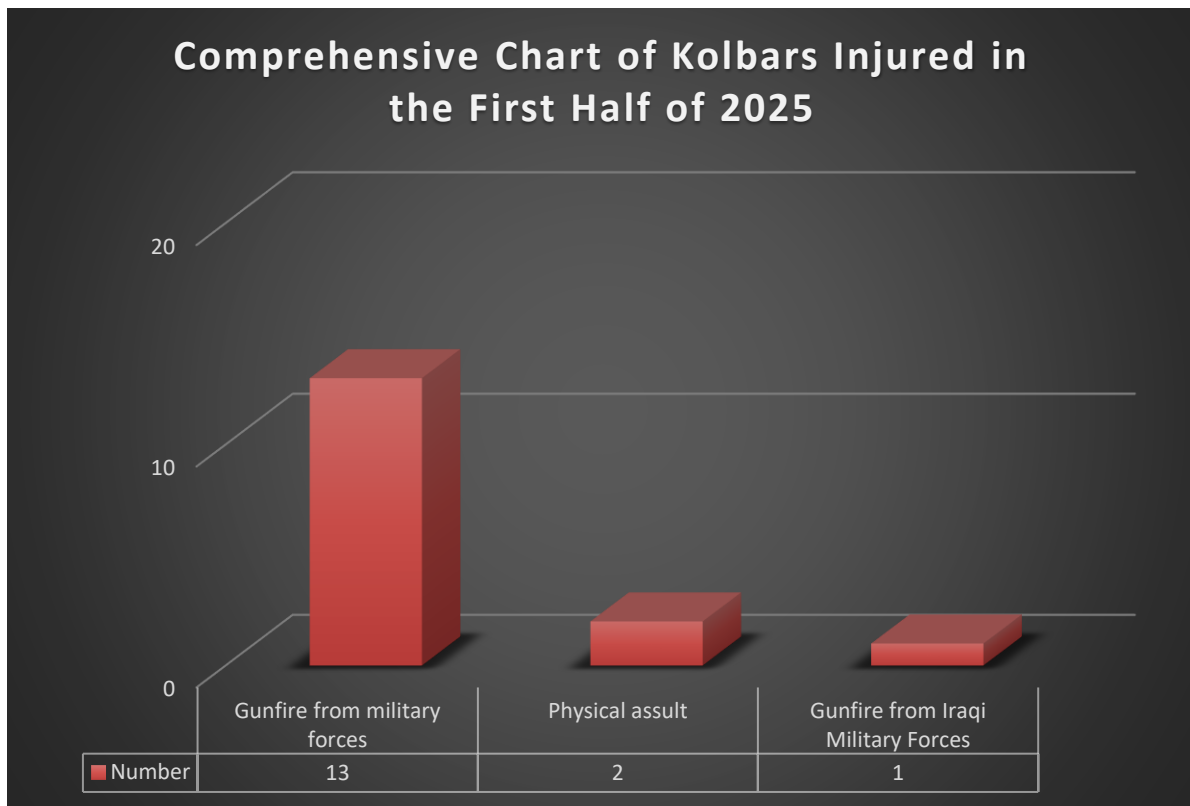
COMPREHENSIVE CHART OF KOLBARS KILLED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025



Status of the Injured Kolbars:

Out of the 16 Kolbars who were injured in the first half of 2025:

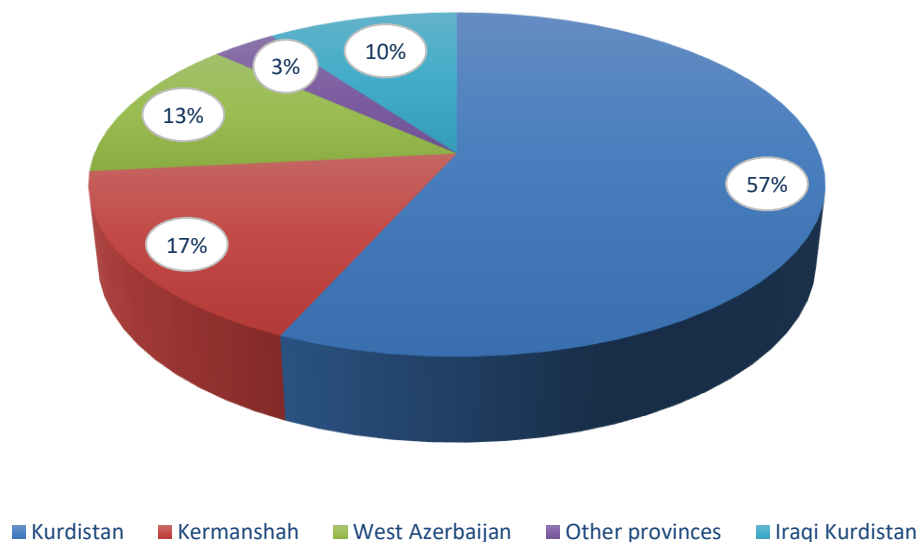
- ◆ 13 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 2 cases due to beating by regime military forces
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)



Kolbari Incidents in the First Half of 2025 by Province:

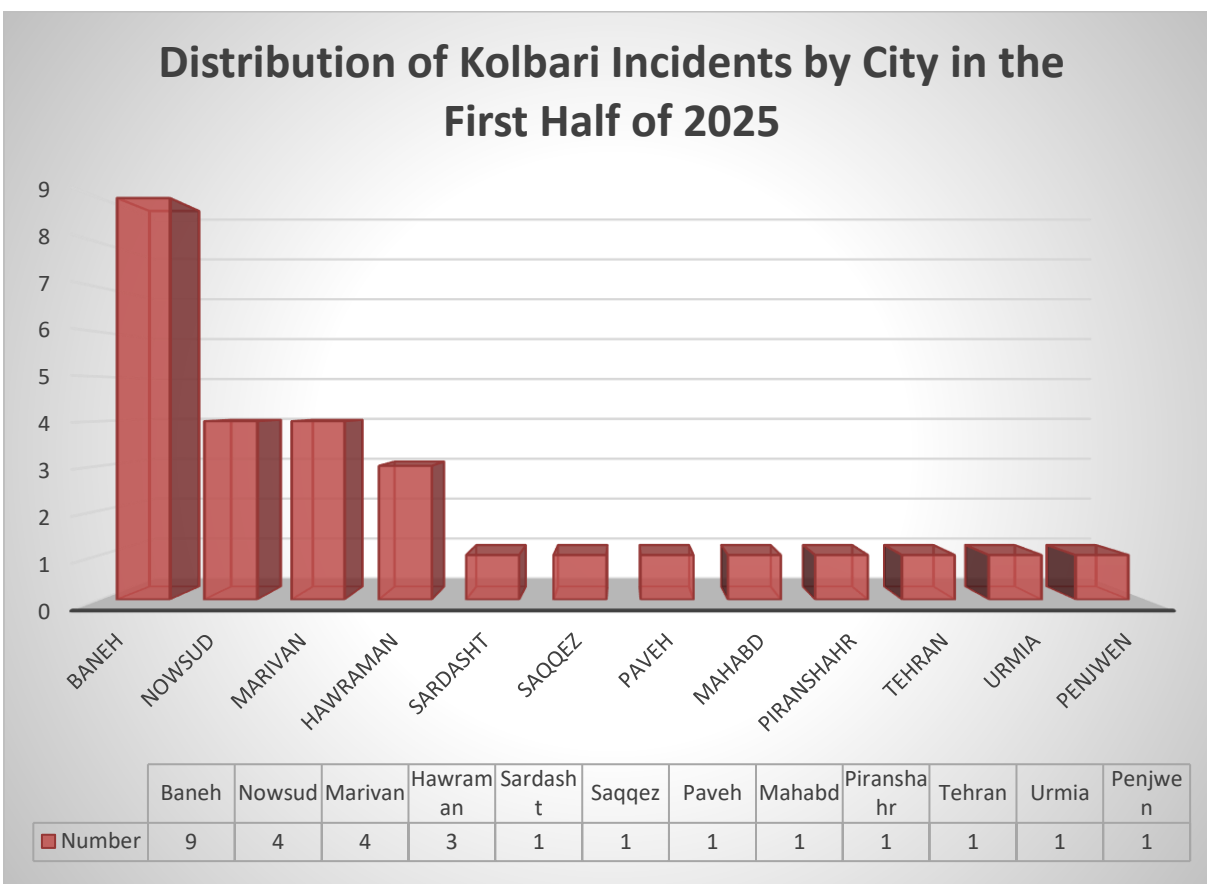
- ◆ 17 Kolbars (57%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kurdistan Province.
- ◆ 5 Kolbars (17%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kermanshah Province.
- ◆ 4 Kolbars (13%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of West Azerbaijan Province.
- ◆ 1 Kolbars or traders (3%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of other provinces.
- ◆ 3 Kolbars or traders (10%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kurdistan of Iraq.

Distribution of Kolbari Incidents by Province in the First Half of 2025



Kolbari Incidents in the First Half of 2025 by City:

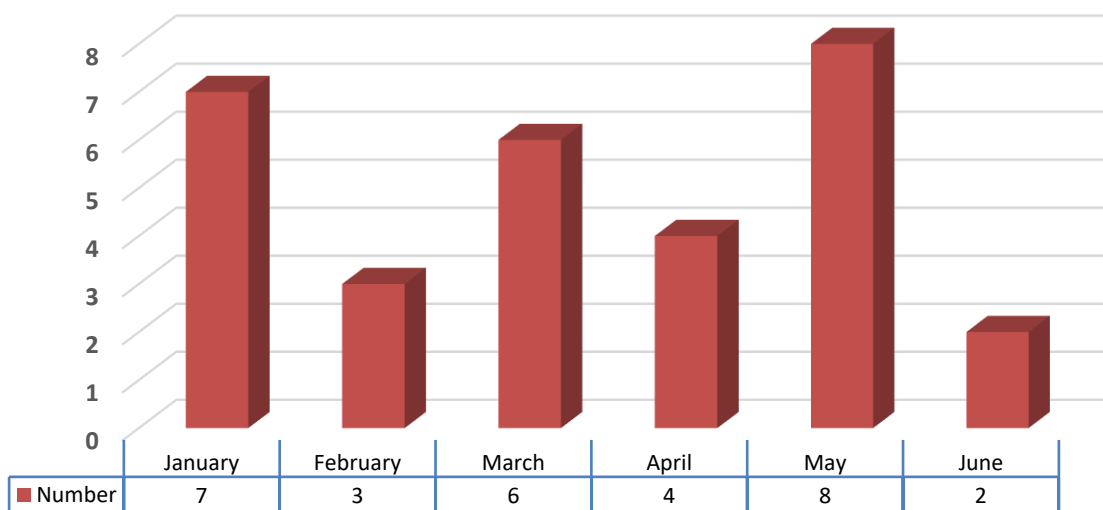
- ◆ In the first half of 2025, at least 13 cities in Kurdistan and beyond experienced incidents related to Kolbari.



English

Kolbars Killed and Injured in the First Half of 2025 by Month:

Kolbars Killed and Injured in the First Half of 2025 by Month



English

Names, dates, locations, and causes of death or injury of Kolbars in the First Half of 2025 in chronological order:

♦ **Yellow** indicates child kolbars.

Row	First and Last Name	Place of Birth	Date	Place and Cause of Death	
1	Kaveh Saeedbraei	Saqquez	12/30/2024	Mahabad / Pursuit by military forces and vehicle catching fire	
2	Omid Afrouzeh	Bukan	01/05/2025		Saqez / Direct shooting by military forces
3	Shahin Rasoul Hassan	Sardasht	01/07/2025		Sardasht / Direct shooting by military forces
4	Mohammad Veisi	Saqquez	01/12/2025		Marivan / Beating by military forces
5	Saro Veisi	Saqquez	01/20/2025		Banah / Direct shooting by military forces
6	Jamal Azizi	Baneh	01/23/2025		Banah / Direct shooting by military forces
7	Mahyar Safari	Kamiyaran	01/27/2025	Marivan / Direct gunfire by military forces	
8	Amin Hassani	Sarvabad	02/09/2025	Hawraman / Avalanche and hypothermia	
9	Heja Shiri	Salas Babajani	02/19/2025		Newsoud / Direct shooting by military forces
10	Saadi Khademi	Saqquez	02/21/2025	Penjwen / Road accident	
11	Ahmad Karimzadeh	Baneh	03/07/2025		Banah / Direct shooting by military forces
12	Ariyan Karami	Marivan	03/14/2025		Marivan / Pursuit by military forces
13	Sina Rostampour	Baneh	03/20/2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
14	Mohammad Hoseinzadeh	Urmia	03/29/2025	Urmia/ Direct gunfire by military forces	
15	Akash Tarbiet	Piranshahr	03/30/2025	Piranshahr / Hypothermia	
16	Shahab Karimi	Salas Babajani	03/31/2025	Newsud / Car accident	
17	Omar Moradi	Javanroud	04/17/2025	Paveh / Cardiac arrest	
18	Ako Eltafi	Divandarreh	04/26/2025		Tehran / Direct shooting by military forces

19	Ako Sharifi	Baneh	04/27/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
20	Shouaneh Alipour	Baneh	04/27/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
21	Arez Awat Ismaeil	Halabjeh	05/08/2025	Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)	
22	Awat Ismaeil	Halanjah	05/08/2025		Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)
23	Arman Raizan	Marivan	05/10/2025	Marivan / Direct gunfire by military forces	
24	Mohammad Rahimi	Paveh	05/25/2025	Nowsud / Direct gunfire by military forces	
25	Kurosh Moradi	Sarvabad	05/27/2025	Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces	
26	Rezgar Vatandoust	Sarvabad	05/27/2025		Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces
27	Mehran Fatahi	Baneh	05/28/2025		BANEH / Direct gunfire by military forces
28	Omid Moradi	Marivan	05/30/2025		Nowsud / Direct gunfire by military forces
29	Saivan Abdollazadeh	Baneh	06/28/2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
30	Hossein	Baneh	06/28/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces

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