

Kolbarnews Report on the Number of Kolbars Killed or Injured in the First Half of 1404 (March–September 2025)

As this six-month report on the situation of Kolbars is being prepared, only a few days have passed since the third anniversary of the Jina revolutionary movement, and Iranian and Kurdish society still lives under heavy security and economic pressures, while the justice-seeking from that movement has not been silenced. Kolbari continues as one of the most naked forms of exploitation and class oppression on the borders, unfolding in plain sight of all. The words “Kolbar” and “Kolbari” refer to workers who are forced to carry heavy loads on their shoulders through dangerous border areas, risking their lives as they pass through impassable mountains under the fire of border guards and military and security forces. Kolbari is not an occupation chosen freely, but the last refuge of impoverished workers and the unemployed of Kurdistan, excluded from the formal economy and driven to this dangerous path simply to survive.

According to data from the first six months of 1404 (March–September 2025), a total of 36 Kolbars were killed or injured in various provinces of Kurdistan. Of this number, 17 lost their lives, making up nearly half of all victims. If we consider this ratio, we are faced with the reality that the naked, systematic violence of the Islamic Republic of Iran against Kolbars has intensified. While the overall number is slightly lower compared to past years, the proportion of those killed to those injured has increased, indicating the state’s decision to impose deadlier violence against this marginalized segment of the working class. Most of the killings and injuries were recorded in Kurdistan Province itself, once again showing that repression in Kurdistan is pursued with greater intensity.

This trend cannot be explained merely as the result of border skirmishes or accidental incidents. Killing Kolbars is part of a deliberate policy to instill fear and force the Kurdish people into silence. This policy follows the same path that the unequal economic and political structures of the Islamic Republic have created. Kolbars are not seen as citizens but as security threats, and instead of social support, they are met with bullets and accusations.

In the past six months, the political and military conditions of the region have also cast their shadow over the situation of Kolbars. The twelve-day war between Iran and Israel not only caused human losses and widespread destruction, but also intensified pressures in the border areas of Kurdistan. In the midst of this war, the borders were further militarized, and Kolbars faced greater threats than before. Using the justification of war and external danger, the state intensified domestic repression, and Kolbars became among the first victims of this policy. This simultaneity of foreign war and domestic repression once again revealed how political power exploits every crisis to deepen its class and national domination.

The oppression of Kolbars must be seen within the simultaneous context of both national and class oppression against the Kurdish people. Kolbars are not only victims of economic exploitation and deprivation of the most basic social rights, but also victims of a policy that refuses to recognize the existence of Kurds as a nation and keeps them marginalized. The fate of Kolbars, in fact, represents the intersection of two forms of oppression. On the one hand, economic exploitation that forces Kurdish workers into Kolbari, and on the other hand, national discrimination that responds to every protest and resistance with military repression. These two layers of oppression are intertwined, producing a particular form of structural violence that manifests itself in the killing of Kolbars.

Within this context, Kolbari is not merely an economic phenomenon, but also a form of daily resistance by the Kurdish working class. Impoverished borderland workers, despite being aware of the risk of death, engage in Kolbari because they find no other means to survive. This reality reflects the deep crisis within the country's economic structure, which has marginalized millions of workers and deprived them of the most basic social rights. Under such conditions, the deaths of Kolbars are not individual accidents, but part of the logic of capitalism and authoritarian rule that values profit and its own security above the lives of the dispossessed.

The relative decrease in the overall number of victims but the increase in the proportion of deaths is a clear warning that the regime has chosen the path of intensifying direct violence. This is the continuation of the same policy employed since the very emergence of the phenomenon of Kolbari: economic exclusion, social humiliation, military repression, and denial of national identity. Today more than ever, it must be said that Kolbari is a condensed symbol of the situation of the Kurdish nation, standing at the crossroads of national and class oppression.

The fate of Kolbars is a mirror reflecting the full scope of the Islamic Republic's economic and security policies, in which the lives of the poor and the identity of the Kurdish nation are treated as the least valuable commodities.

This six-month report is not merely the recording of numbers and statistics, but a reminder of a reality repeated every day in the mountains of Kurdistan. Behind every number stands a grieving family. Violence against Kolbars will only end when the existing class and national structures are transformed, and power is reorganized on the basis of equality and freedom rather than repression. From this perspective, the memory of the Jinā revolutionary movement and its cry for justice must guide our vision. The struggle for bread and freedom—whether at the borders or in the cities—are links of a single chain, and only through class solidarity and collective struggle can it bear fruit.

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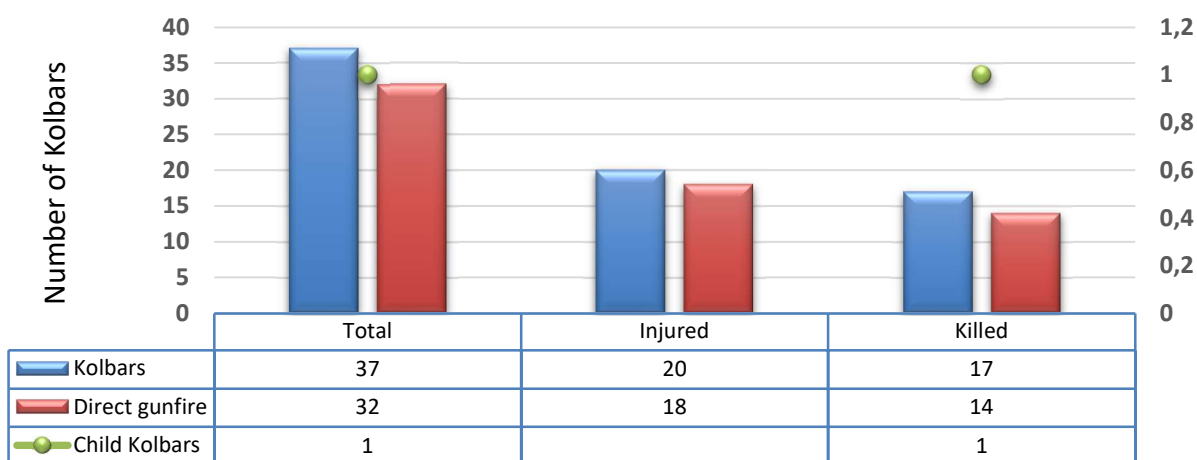
English

The statistics compiled by Kolbarnews for the first half of 1404 “Iranian calendar” are as follows:

According to the recorded data, in the first half of 1404, a total of 37 Kolbars in the border regions and intercity routes of West Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Kermanshah and other 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, 17 Kolbars (46%) were killed, while 20 Kolbars (54%) were injured.
- ◆ 32 cases (83%) of the total 37 Kolbars killed or injured in the first half of 1404, resulted from direct gunfire by regime military forces.
- ◆ 1 Kolbars (3%) of the total 37 cases were child Kolbars under 18 years old. This child Kolber was shot and killed directly by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud).
- ◆ Despite an (74%) decrease in the total number of killed and injured on the first half of 1404 compared to the same period in 1403, the proportion of deaths to total casualties increased from (25%) to (46%). This indicates an increase in the proportion of deaths among the casualties and shows that incidents became more fatal in the first half of 1404 (March–September 2025).

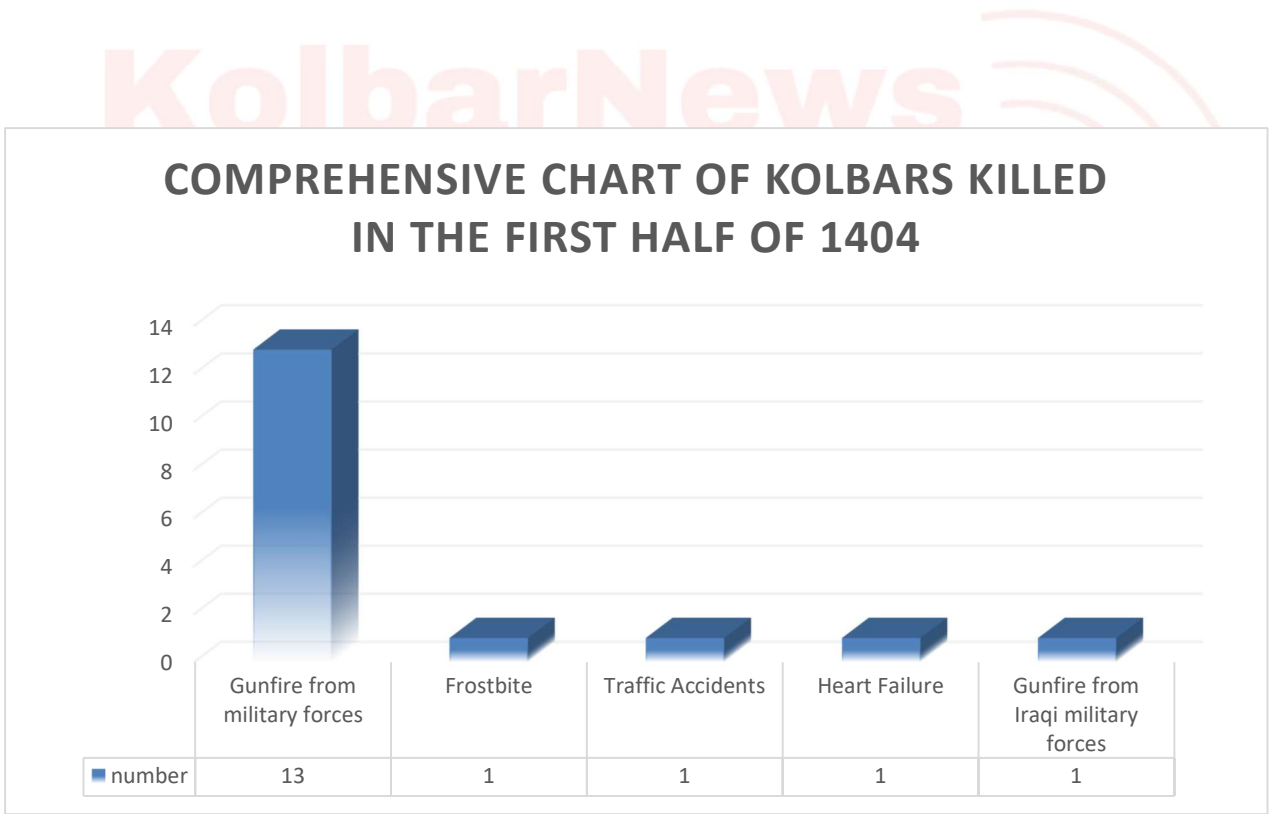
**Comprehensive Chart of Kolbari Victims in the First Half
of 1404**



Status of the Deceased Kolbars:

Out of the 17 Kolbars who lost their lives:

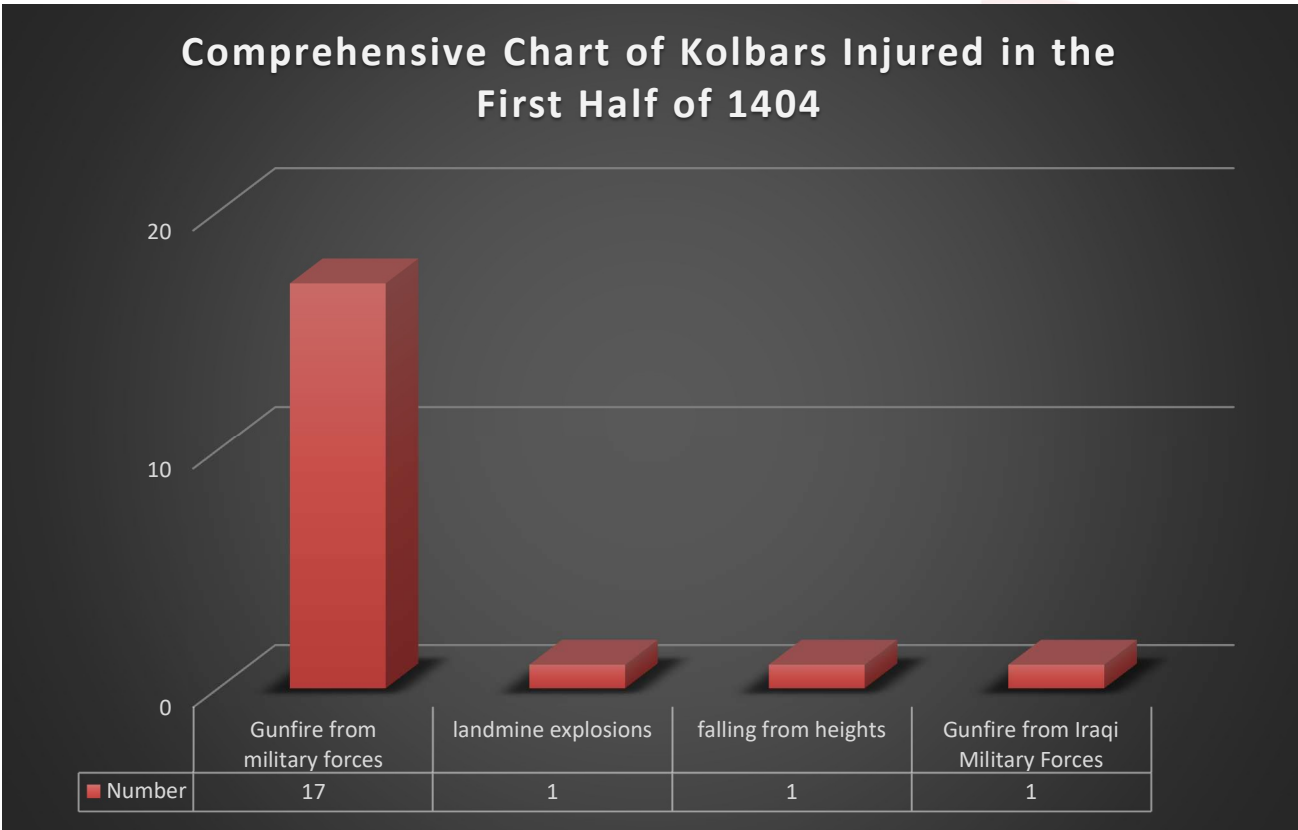
- ◆ 13 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 1 cases due to being trapped in blizzards and frostbite
- ◆ 1 cases due to road accidents while traveling to or from Kolbari
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)
- ◆ 1 cases due to cardiac arrest while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



Status of the Injured Kolbars:

Out of the 20 Kolbars who were injured in the first half of 1404:

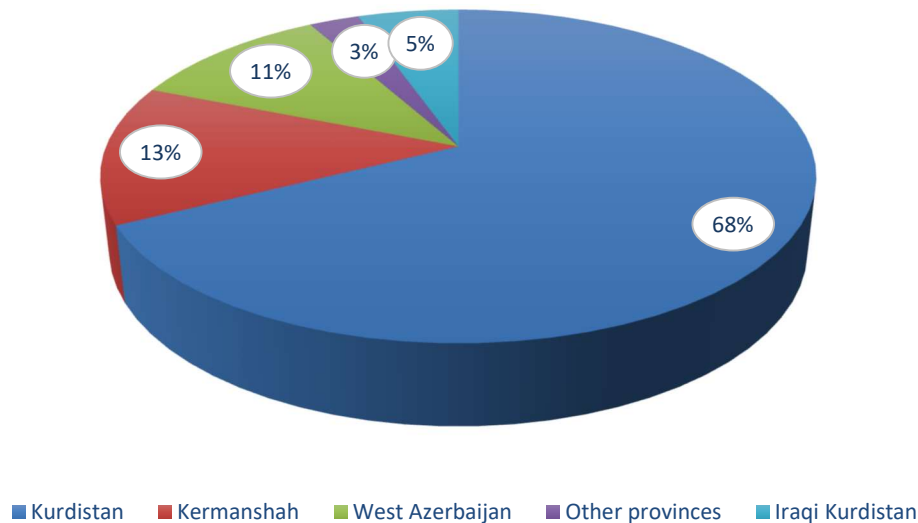
- ◆ 17 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 1 case due to landmine explosions
- ◆ 1 case due to falling from heights
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)



Kolbari Incidents in the First Half of 1404 by Province:

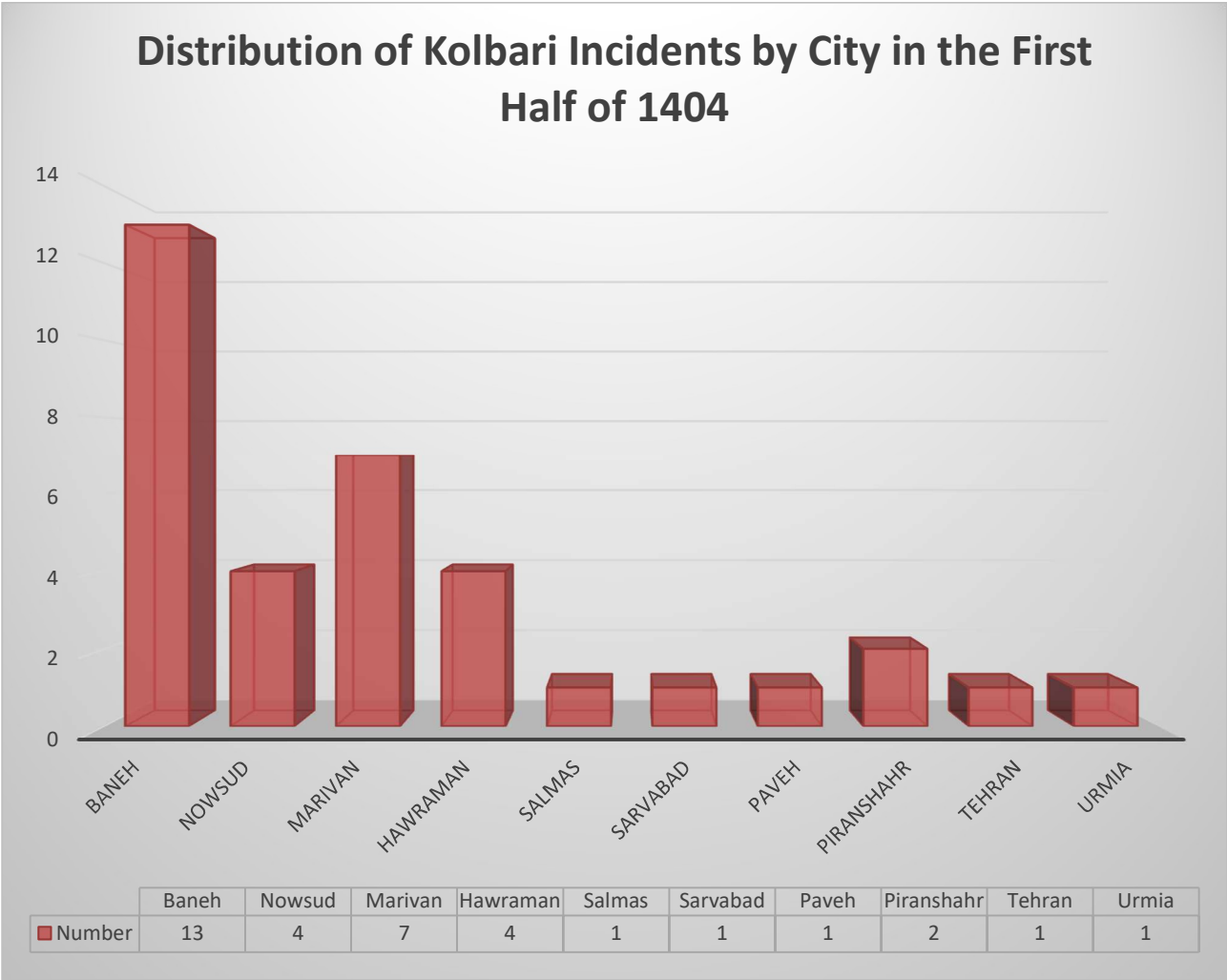
- ◆ 25 Kolbars (68%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kurdistan Province.
- ◆ 5 Kolbars (13%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kermanshah Province.
- ◆ 4 Kolbars (11%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of West Azerbaijan Province.
- ◆ 1 Kolbars or traders (3%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of other provinces.
- ◆ 2 Kolbars (5%) 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 1404

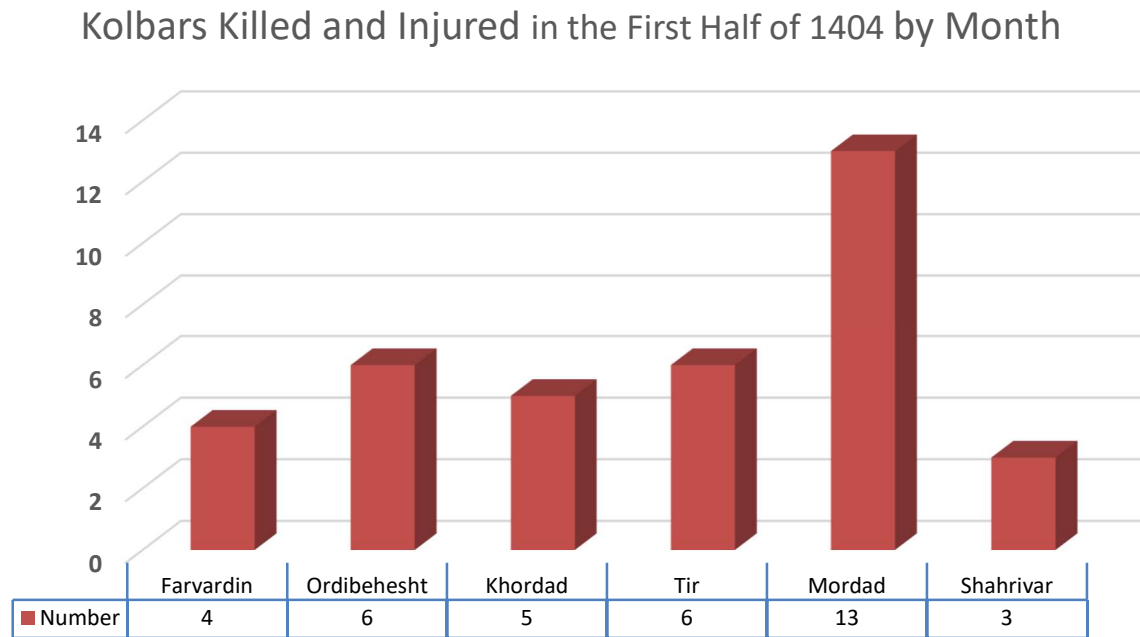


Kolbari Incidents in the First Half of 1404 by City:

- ◆ In the first half of 1404, at least 11 cities in Kurdistan and beyond experienced incidents related to Kolbari.



Kolbars Killed and Injured in the First Half of 1404 by Month:



English

Names, dates, locations, and causes of death or injury of Kolbars in the First Half of 1404 in chronological order:

♦ **Yellow** indicates child Kolbars.

Row	First and Last Name	Place of Birth	Date	Place and Cause of Death	
1	Mohammad Hoseinzadeh	Urmia	09-01-1404	Urmia/ Direct gunfire by military forces	
2	Akash Tarbiet	Piranshahr	10-01-1404	Piranshahr / Hypothermia	
3	Shahab Karimi	Salas Babajani	11-01-1404	Newsud / Car accident	
4	Omar Moradi	Javanroud	28-01-1404	Paveh / Cardiac arrest	
5	Ako Eltafi	Divandarreh	06-02-1404		Tehran / Direct shooting by military forces
6	Ako Sharifi	Baneh	07-02-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
7	Shouaneh Alipour	Baneh	07-02-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
8	Arez Awat Ismaeil	Halabjeh	18-02-1404	Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)	
9	Awat Ismaeil	Halanjah	18-02-1404		Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)
10	Arman Raizan	Marivan	20-02-1404	Marivan / Direct gunfire by military forces	
11	Mohammad Rahimi	Paveh	04-03-1404	Newsud / Direct gunfire by military forces	
12	Kurosh Moradi	Sarvabad	06-03-1404	Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces	
13	Rezgar Vatandoust	Sarvabad	06-03-1404		Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces
14	Mehran Fatahi	Baneh	07-03-1404		BANEh / Direct gunfire by military forces
15	Omid Moradi	Marivan	09-03-1404		Newsud / Direct gunfire by military forces
16	Saivan Abdollazadeh	Baneh	07-04-1404	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
17	Hossein	Baneh	07-04-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
18	Rezgar Mohammadi	Bokan	13-04-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
19	Khaled Mohammadi	Baneh	17-04-1404	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
20	Payam Ahmadi	Sarvabad	24-04-1404	Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces	

21	Latif Yaqhoubi	Salmas	31-04-1404	Salmas / Direct shooting by military forces	
22	Daniyal Salehi	Marivan	01-05-1404		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
23	Rasoul Fathi	Marivan	01-05-1404		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
24	Amin Gardi	Marivan	01-05-1404	Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces	
25	Ata	Hawraman	01-05-1404		Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces
26	Hakim Mahmoudi	Marivan	01-05-1404		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
27	Barzan Salehi	Baneh	04-05-1404	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
28	Hemin Danesh	Marivan	05-04-1404	Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces	
29	Bahram Meik	Saqqez	07-05-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
30	Khaled Ahmadian	Baneh	15-05-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
31	Rahim Ahmadi	Baneh	18-05-1404		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
32	Motalleb	Baneh	18-05-1404		Baneh / falling from heights
33	Payam	Ravansar	21-05-1404		Nowsud / Landmine explosion
34	Rahman Rasoulzadeh	Baneh	26-05-1404	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
35	Milad Tabed	Marivan	03-06-1404		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
36	Mohammad Abdi	Sarvabad	25-06-1404		Sarvabad / Direct shooting by military forces
37	Chia (Khedir) Ahmadnejad	Piranshahr	29-06-1404		Piranshahr / Direct shooting by military forces

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