

# **Kolbarnews Report on the Number of Kolbars Killed or Injured in 2025**

In recent years, the issue of Kolbari in Iranian Kurdistan has become one of the most persistent and emblematic manifestations of structural oppression, class exploitation, and policies of occupation and repression. Kolbari is not merely an “informal” activity or a “marginal job,” but a clear indicator of the failure of centralist development-oriented policies, the systematic elimination of economic opportunities in Kurdistan, and the continuation of unequal political and economic relations. Data published by Kolbarnews in recent years demonstrate an unprecedented level of state violence and lack of occupational safety for Kolbars, a trend that within the context of security policies, border militarization, and intense political and economic control over these regions, effectively results each year in dozens of deaths and hundreds of injuries.

According to these data, the majority of Kolbar deaths are caused by direct gunfire from armed forces of the Islamic Republic, explosions of landmines left behind from past military conflicts, falls from mountainous terrain, and physical exhaustion resulting from impassable routes and harsh climatic conditions. In this context, the role of security forces in violence against Kolbars reaches a level that clearly indicates the issue lies not in the realm of “workplace accidents,” but rather in the domain of public policy, a policy that has turned the deaths of Kolbars into a naturalized and foreseeable outcome of the existing security-economic structure. These workers, who are compelled by necessity to engage in this livelihood, are neither recognized under labor laws, nor covered by insurance or social protection, nor even guaranteed the right to life in the face of armed forces.

The Jina Revolutionary Movement of 2022, under the slogan “Woman, Life, Freedom,” marked a turning point in redefining these structures. Within this movement, the demands of women, youth, workers, and oppressed nations were articulated within a unified emancipatory framework, and the issue of Kolbars must be understood within this same context. In other words, Kolbari is the product of the intersection of three layers of oppression; class oppression as insecure workers without job protection, national oppression as residents of occupied, militarized, and underdeveloped regions; and political oppression as subjects placed under constant security surveillance and state coercion. Together, these layers have sustained the

phenomenon of Kolbari and created a structure in which the killing of Kolbars is not an exception, but rather a deliberate and systematic outcome of these policies.

Moreover, regional geopolitical developments including the twelve-day war between Iran and Israel have led to intensified security pressure along the borders, a process that has directly exacerbated working conditions and increased the level of violence against Kolbars. The expansion of military presence, the imposition of new restrictions, and the heightened securitization of border areas have not only reduced opportunities for Kolbari but have also significantly increased the mortal risks faced by Kolbars. As a result, Kolbars are now caught between two simultaneous pressures, structural poverty and military threat.

The statistical reports published by Kolbarnews over these years serve as empirical documentation for analyzing this situation. These data clearly reveal that Kolbari is not an accidental, non-economic, or individual issue, but rather a structural and political phenomenon rooted in unequal relations of production, the concentration of power and wealth, militarization, and institutionalized discrimination against the Kurdish people. Within this framework, analyzing the condition of Kolbars must be part of a broader critique of the imposed situation in Kurdistan.

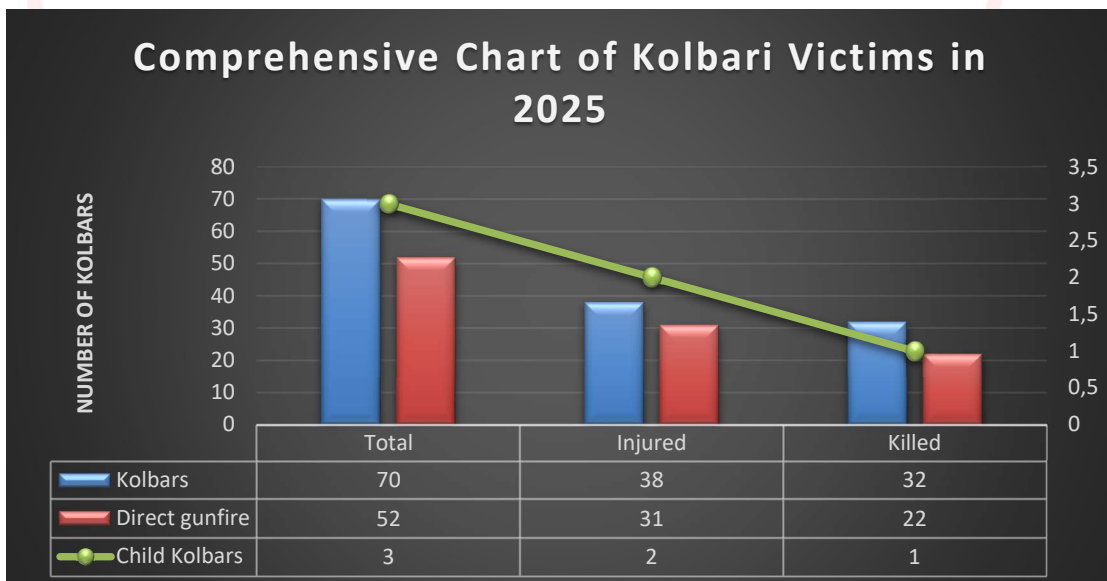
For this reason, the present report seeks based on officially published data to provide an accurate and well-documented picture of the various dimensions of this issue.

English

## The statistics compiled by Kolbarnews for the year of 2025:

According to the recorded data, in 2025, a total of 70 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, 32 Kolbars (46%) were killed, while 38 Kolbars (54%) were injured.
- ◆ 53 cases (76%) of the total 70 Kolbars killed or injured in 2025, resulted from direct gunfire by regime military forces.
- ◆ Out of a total of 70 Kolbars who were killed or injured in 2025, a total of 3 Kolbars (4%) were child Kolbars under the age of 18. One of these cases involved the killing of a child Kolbar as a result of direct gunfire by Iraqi border guard forces (Haras al-Hudud).
- ◆ Also included in these figures is one Baluch Kolbar who sustained severe injuries after being set on fire by security forces.
- ◆ Despite an (80%) decrease in the total number of killed and injured in 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, the proportion of deaths to total casualties increased from (17%) to (46%). This indicates an increase in the proportion of deaths among the casualties and shows that incidents became more fatal in 2025.
- ◆ Taking into account the statistics for the year 2025, over the past seven years (2019 to 2025) a total of 1,686 Kolbars have been killed or injured; of this number, 1,319 people, equivalent to (78%), were injured, and 367 people, equivalent to (22%), lost their lives. Additionally, out of these cases, 1,280 incidents, equivalent to (76%), occurred as a result of direct gunfire by military forces.

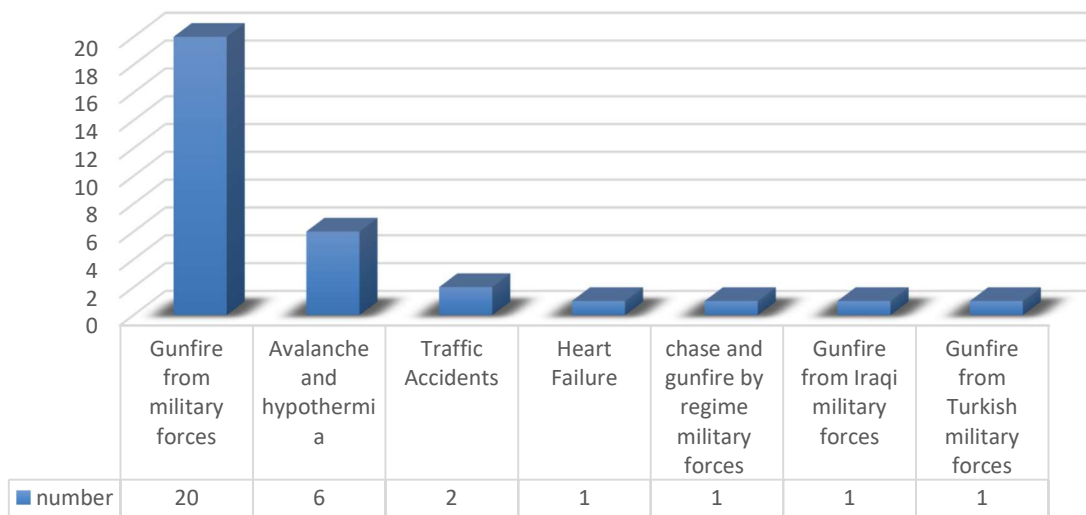


## Status of the Deceased Kolbars:

Out of the 32 Kolbars who lost their lives:

- ◆ 20 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 6 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 chase and gunfire by regime military forces while the Kolbar was traveling to or returning from Kolbari activities
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)
- ◆ 1 case due to cardiac arrest while carrying loads
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Turkish border guard forces

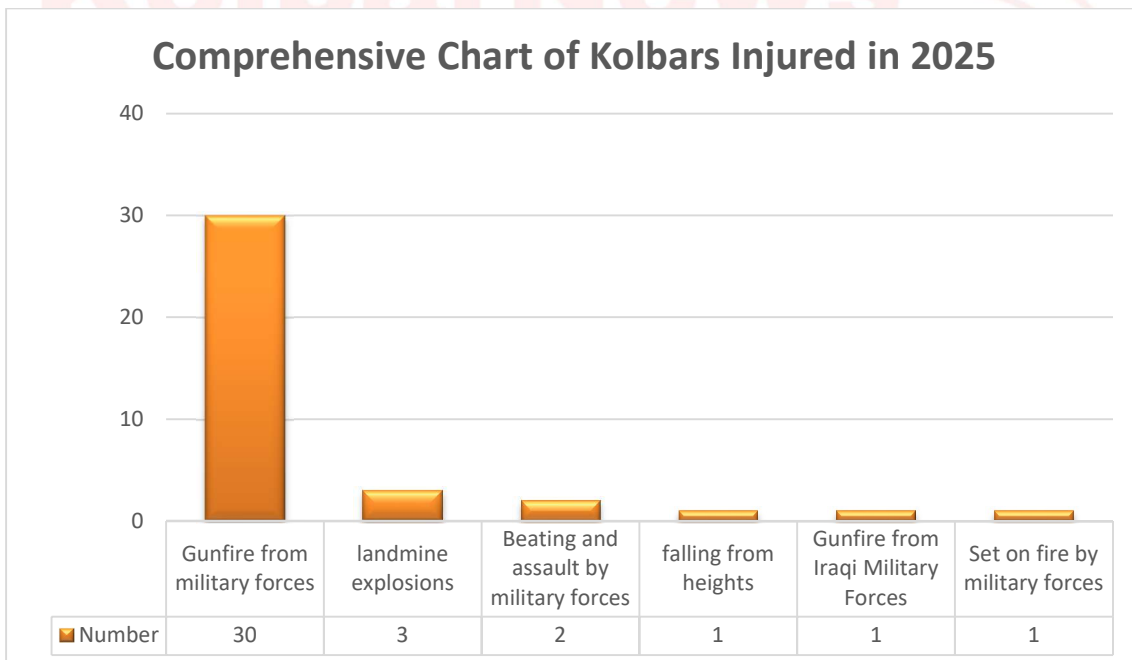
### Comprehensive Chart of Kolbars Killed in 2025



## Status of the Injured Kolbars:

Out of the 38 Kolbars who were injured in 2025:

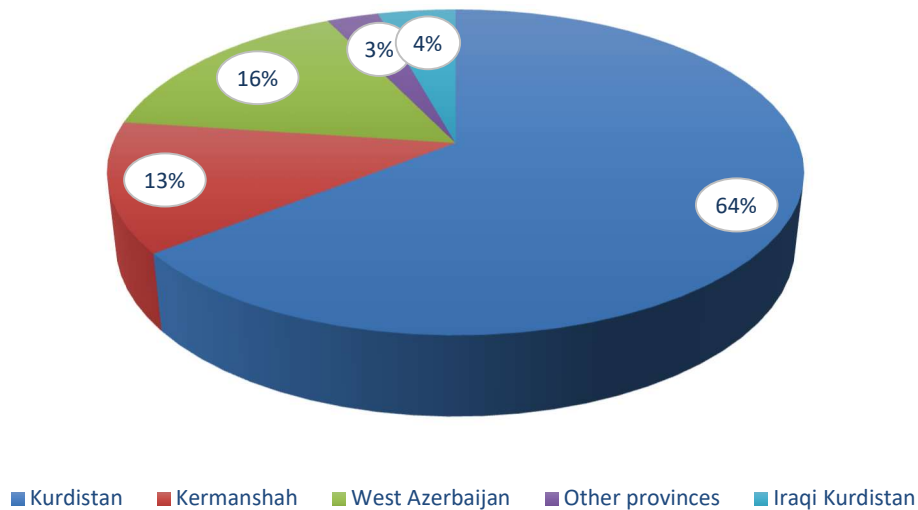
- ◆ 30 cases due to direct gunfire by regime military forces
- ◆ 3 cases due to landmine explosions
- ◆ 2 cases due to beatings by regime military forces
- ◆ 1 case due to falling from heights
- ◆ 1 case due to direct gunfire by Iraqi border guards (Haras al-Hudud)
- ◆ 1 case due to being set on fire by military forces



## Kolbari Incidents in 2025 by Province:

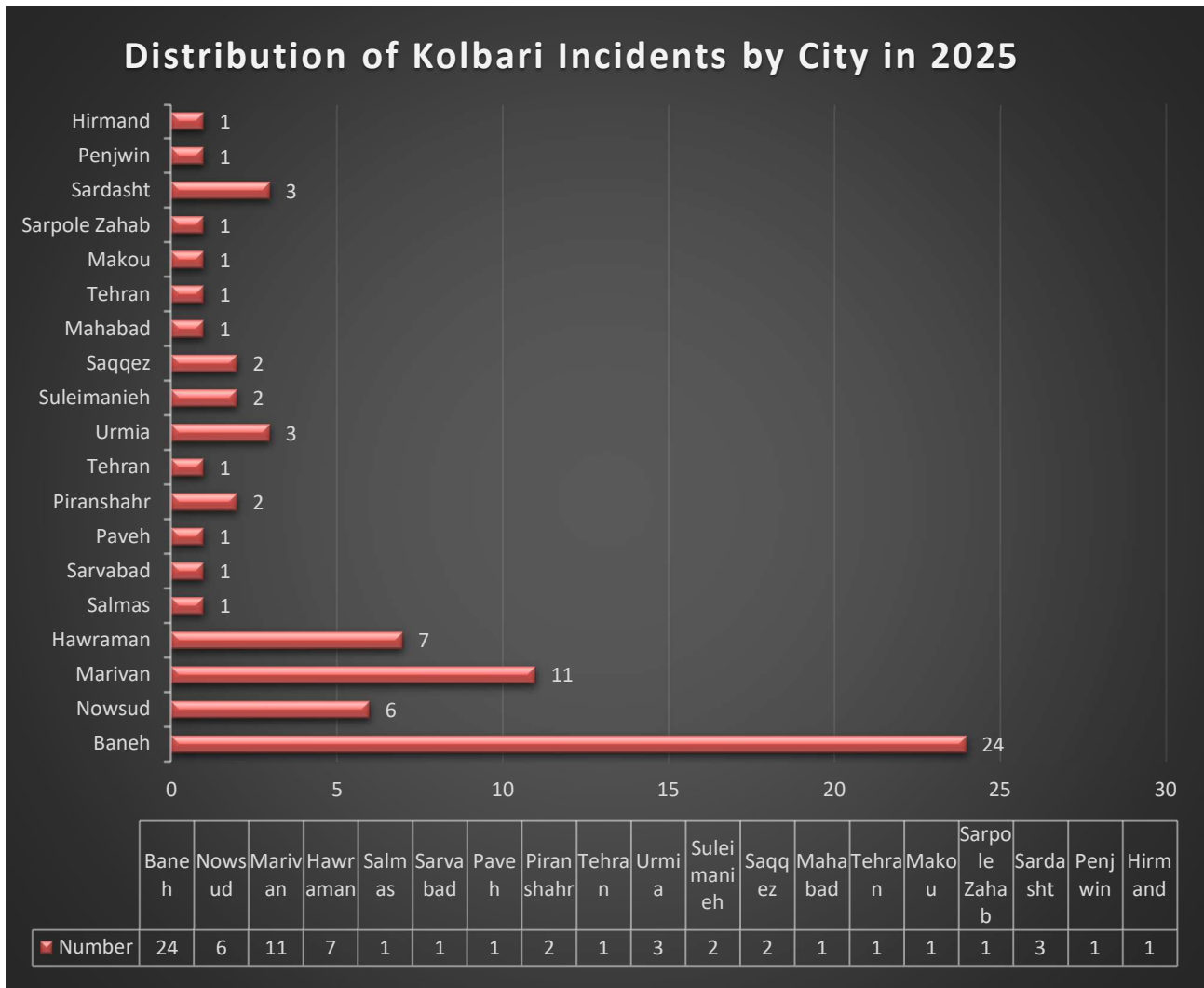
- ◆ 45 Kolbars (64%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kurdistan Province.
- ◆ 9 Kolbars (13%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kermanshah Province.
- ◆ 11 Kolbars (16%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of West Azerbaijan Province.
- ◆ 2 Kolbars or traders (3%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of other provinces.
- ◆ 3 Kolbars (4%) were killed or injured in the border areas and transportation routes of Kurdistan of Iraq.

**Distribution of Kolbari Incidents by Province in 2025**

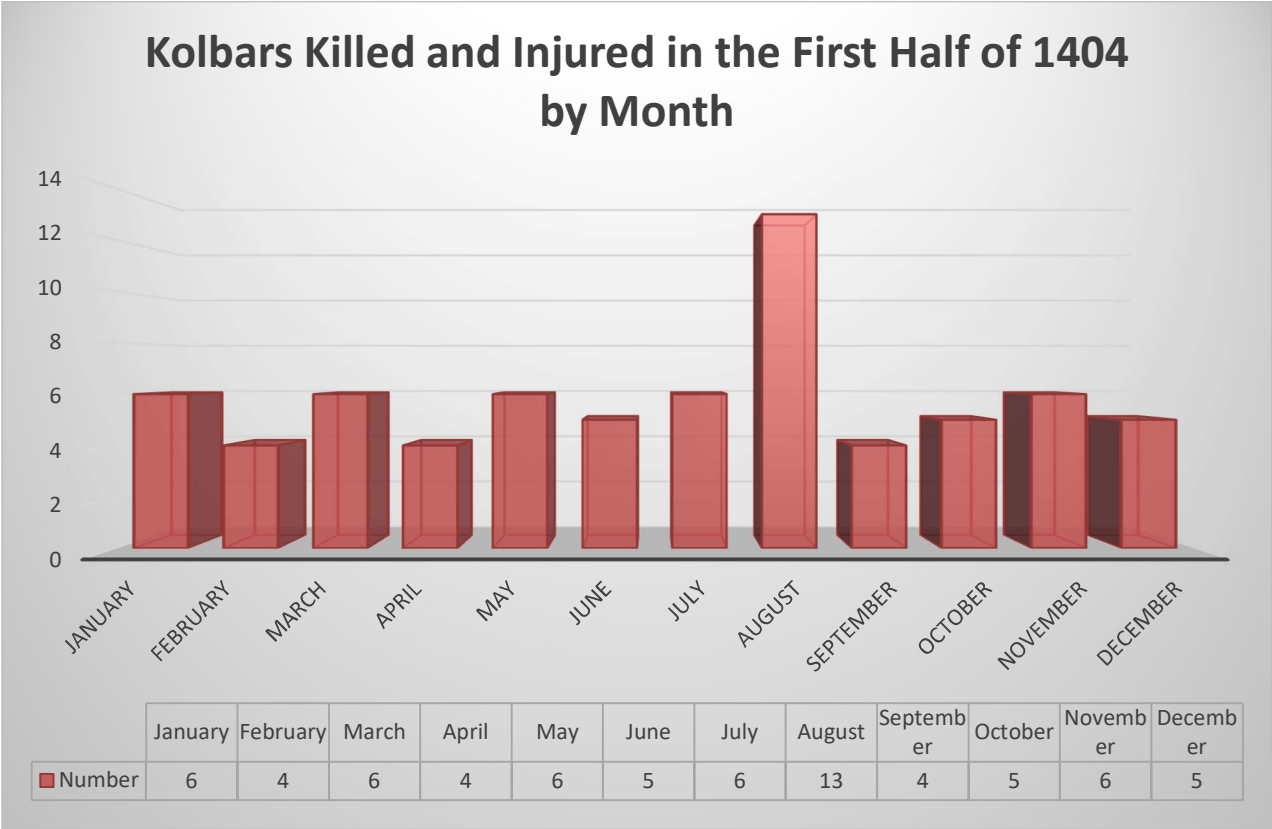


## Kolbari Incidents in 2025 by City:

- ◆ In the year 2025, at least 19 cities in Kurdistan and beyond experienced incidents related to Kolbari.

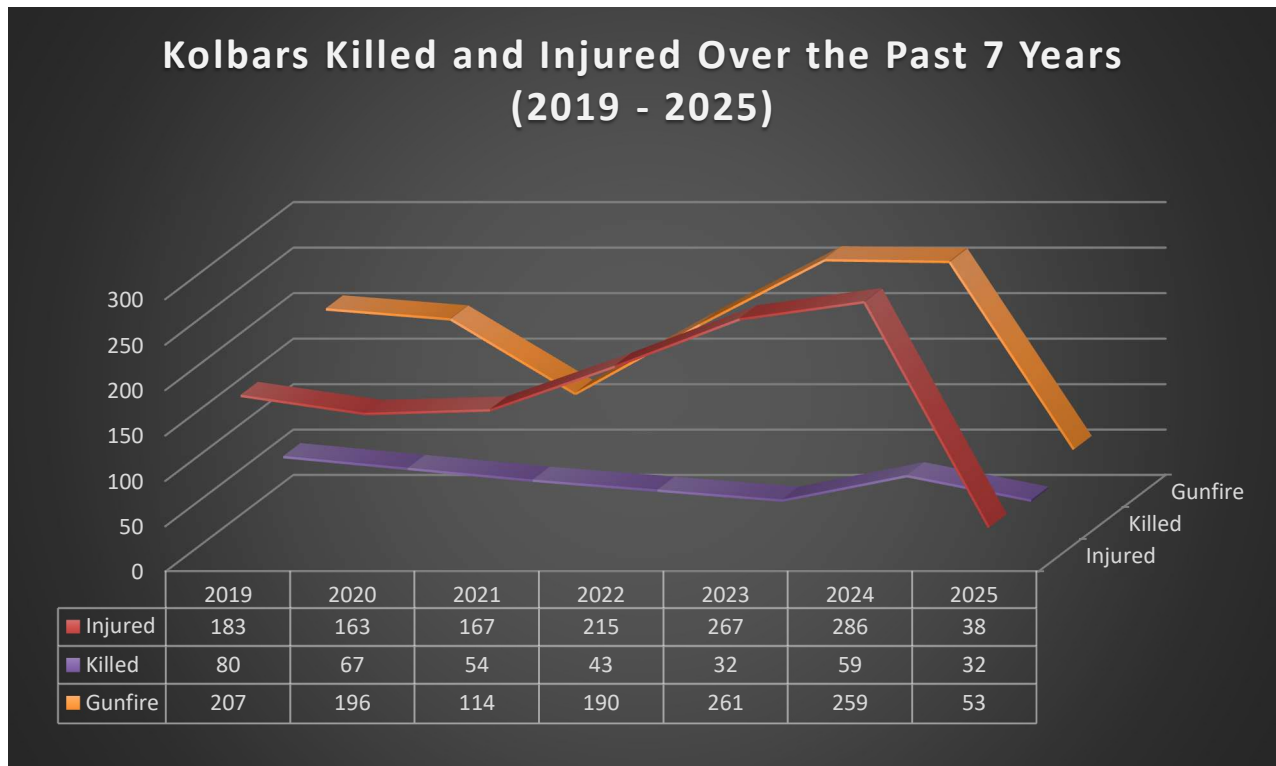


Kolbars Killed and Injured in 2025 by Month:



## Statistics of Kolbari Incidents over a Seven-Year Period:

- ◆ Taking into account the statistics for the year 2025, over the past seven years (2019–2025), a total of 1,686 Kolbars have been killed or injured; of these, 1,319 individuals, equivalent to (78%) were injured and 367 individuals, equivalent to (22%) lost their lives. Additionally, out of all these cases, 1,280 incidents, equivalent to (76%) occurred as a result of direct gunfire by military forces.



English

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

◆ Yellow indicates child Kolbars.

Row	First and Last Name	Place of Birth	Date	Place and Cause of Death	Place and Cause of Injury
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		Nowsoud / Direct shooting by military forces
10.	Saadi Khademi	Saqquez	02/21/2025	Penjwen / Road accident	
11.	Shahnam Zaherinejad	Sarpole Zahab	02/28/2025	Sarpole Zahab / Direct shooting by military forces	
12.	Ahmad Karimzadeh	Baneh	03/07/2025		Banah / Direct shooting by military forces
13.	Ariyan Karami	Marivan	03/14/2025		Marivan / Pursuit by military forces
14.	Sina Rostampour	Baneh	03/20/2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
15.	Mohammad Hoseinzadeh	Urmia	03/29/2025	Urmia/ Direct gunfire by military forces	
16.	Akash Tarbiet	Piranshahr	03/30/2025	Piranshahr / Hypothermia	
17.	Shahab Karimi	Salas Babajani	03/31/2025	Nowsud / Car accident	
18.	Omar Moradi	Javanroud	04/17/2025	Paveh / Cardiac arrest	

19.	Ako Eltafi	Divandarreh	04/26/2025		Tehran / Direct shooting by military forces
20.	Ako Sharifi	Baneh	04/27/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
21.	Shouaneh Alipour	Baneh	04/27/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
22.	Arez Awat Ismaeil	Halabjeh	05/08/2025	Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)	
23.	Awat Ismaeil	Halanjah	05/08/2025		Sulaymaniyah / Direct shooting bij Iraqi border forces (Haras al-Hudud)
24.	Arman Raizan	Marivan	05/10/2025	Marivan / Direct gunfire by military forces	
25.	Mohammad Rahimi	Paveh	05/25/2025	Nowsud / Direct gunfire by military forces	
26.	Kurosh Moradi	Sarvabad	05/27/2025	Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces	
27.	Rezgar Vatandoust	Sarvabad	05/27/2025		Hawraman / Direct gunfire by military forces
28.	Mehran Fatahi	Baneh	05/28/2025		BANEH / Direct gunfire by military forces
29.	Omid Moradi	Marivan	05/30/2025		Nowsud / Direct gunfire by military forces
30.	Saivan Abdollazadeh	Baneh	06/28/2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
31.	Hossein	Baneh	06/28/2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
32.	Rezgar Mohammadi	Bokan	07-04-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
33.	Khaled Mohammadi	Baneh	07-08-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
34.	Payam Ahmadi	Sarvabad	07-15-2025	Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces	
35.	Latif Yaqhoubi	Salmas	07-22-2025	Salmas / Direct shooting by military forces	
36.	Daniyal Salehi	Marivan	07-23-2025		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
37.	Rasoul Fathi	Marivan	07-23-2025		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
38.	Amin Gardi	Marivan	07-23-2025	Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces	

39.	Ata	Hawraman	07-23-2025		Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces
40.	Hakim Mahmoudi	Marivan	07-23-2025		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
41.	Barzan Salehi	Baneh	07-26-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
42.	Hemin Danesh	Marivan	06-26-2025	Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces	
43.	Bahram Meik	Saqqez	07-29-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
44.	Khaled Ahmadian	Baneh	08-06-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
45.	Rahim Ahmadi	Baneh	08-09-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
46.	Motalleb	Baneh	08-09-2025		Baneh / falling from heights
47.	Payam	Ravansar	08-12-2025		Nowsud / Landmine explosion
48.	Rahman Rasoulzadeh	Baneh	08-17-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
49.	Milad Tabet	Marivan	08-25-2025		Marivan / Direct shooting by military forces
50.	Mohammad Ahmadpour	Baneh	08-27-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
51.	Mohammad Abdi	Sarvabad	09-16-2025		Sarvabad / Direct shooting by military forces
52.	Chia (Khedir) Ahmadnejad	Piranshahr	09-20-2025		Piranshahr / Direct shooting by military forces
53.	Karvan Elyasi	Salas Babajani	09-23-2025		Nowsud / Direct gunfire by military forces
54.	Qasem Azizi	Baneh	09-25-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
55.	Rebwar Mohammadzadeh	Baneh	10-01-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
56.	Mehdi Sharifi	Baneh	10-05-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
57.	Naser Rahimi	Baneh	10-08-2025		Baneh / Landmine explosion
58.	Ebrahim Piranzad	Baneh	10-24-2025	Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces	
59.	Shaho Rostami	Baneh	10-24-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces
60.	Shirzad Hosseini	Marivan	10-25-2025		Baneh / Direct shooting by military forces

61.	Ali	Hirmand	10-27-2025		Hirmand / Set on fire by military forces
62.	Ebrahim Abdollahi	Javanroud	11-10-2025		Newsud / Landmine explosion
63.	Asad	Noudsheh	11-20-2025		Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces
64.	Siavash Javani	Saqquez	12-01-2025		Saqquez / Direct shooting by military forces
65.	Vahid Dolatkah	Makou	12-02-2025	Makou / Direct shooting by Turkish military forces	
66.	Masoum Ahmadi	Urmia	12-09-2025	Hawraman / Avalanche and hypothermia	
67.	Jandar Ahmadi	Urmia	12-09-2025	Hawraman / Avalanche and hypothermia	
68.	Bakhtiar Rouzbeh	Marivan	12-20-2025		Hawraman / Direct shooting by military forces
69.	Kamal Khazari	Pranshahr	12-26-2025	Hawraman / Avalanche and hypothermia	
70.	Khosrow Hamzepour	Sardasht	12-26-2025	Hawraman / Avalanche and hypothermia	

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