

ANNEX I – Table 1

Estimated casualties in modern conflicts, including those for which international(ised) courts and tribunals were established

Location	Conflict Period	Number killed (conservative estimate)	Source	Number killed (other sources)
Afghanistan	1 Jan 2009 - 31 Dec 2015	21,323	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	26,270 – Brown University ¹
Syria	Mar 2011 - 2015	250,000 ²	United Nations Security Council	470,000 – Syrian Centre for Policy Research ³
Iraq (US Conflict)	20 Mar 2003 - 18 Dec 2011	119,902	Iraq Body Count	N/A
Iraq (Islamic State Conflict)	1 Jan 2014 - 31 Oct 2015	18,802	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	N/A
Sierra Leone	Mar 1991 - Jan 2002	70,000	United Nations Development Programme Evaluation Office	50,000 ~ 75,000 – Human Rights Watch ⁴
East Timor	7 Dec 1974 - 31 Oct 1999	102,800 ⁵	Timor-Leste Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR)	183,000 – CAVR ⁶
Rwanda	7 Apr - 15 Jul 1994	500,000	Human Rights Watch	1,000,000 – Government of Rwanda ⁷ 2,000,000 – Student Genocide Survivors Organization ⁸
Yugoslavia	1992 - 1995	104,732 ⁹	Jan Zwierzchowski & Ewa Tabeau, The 1992-95 War in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Census-Based Multiple System Estimation of Casualties Undercount	130,000 – The International Conservatorium of Investigative Journalists

¹ Includes estimations of civilian deaths from 2001 to 2010, and builds upon UNAMA's estimations from 2009 to 2015.

² The U.N. Security Council has however ceased to update the toll as information becomes harder to verify due to the conflict's continuance and conditions.

³ Of this figure, 400,000 deaths can be attributed to direct acts which form part of the armed conflict. The remaining 70,000 can be attributed to indirect causes.

⁴ Estimated deaths between 1991 and 1999.

⁵ Approximately 18,600 (+/- 1,000) Timorese were either killed or disappeared while approximately 84,200 (+/- 11,000) died to indirect causes.

⁶ Speculated to such an amount due to conflict-related indirect causes that are difficult to ascertain with precision.

⁷ Rwandan Government's summary of Rwanda's history, accessible at <<http://www.gov.rw/home/history/>> (last accessed on 28 June 2017).

⁸ This figure stems from research done across 390 genocide memorial sites and other cemeteries across the country. However, they are not officially confirmed figures and thus require further confirmation.

⁹ This figure cannot be read as a clearly defined number of deaths of strictly civilians, rather than a mixture of armed combatants and civilians that lost their lives at war from the direct effects of the armed conflict.

Sri Lanka	1982 – 2009	40,000 ¹⁰	United Nations, <i>Report of the Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka</i>	75,000 – Crisis Group, <i>War Crimes in Sri Lanka</i> ¹¹
Uganda	1987 - Present	100,000	United Nations Secretary-General	N/A
Sudan	2003 - Present	300,000	United Nations News Centre	N/A
Kenya	2007 - 2008	1,113	Commission of Inquiry into Post Election Violence	1,500 – BBC News
Libya	15 Feb 2015 - 23 Oct 2011	10,000 ~ 15,000	National Transitional Council United Nations Human Rights Council	N/A
Ivory Coast	2011	462	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	N/A
Mali	Jan 2012 - 20 Feb 2015	1,689 ~ 3,713	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)	N/A
Total		1,647,847		

¹⁰ The report, providing a baseline figure of *at least* 40,000 civilian deaths in the final five months of the conflict alone, suggests that there may have been 75,000 civilian deaths. A proper investigation is recommended to arrive at a precise figure. In the interests of accuracy, the more conservative and precise figure is opted for.

¹¹ An estimated figure based upon the calculations of missing persons.