

National Iranian American Council (NIAC)



Iran **Unfiltered**

SPECIAL EDITION

Civilian Casualties and Housing Damage in Iran

The Human Cost of the
2026 Iran War (40-Day
Conflict)

July 2026

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Note on Evidence and Methodology

This report applies a strict two-tier evidentiary standard. **Tier 1** figures are verified by at least two independent sources using distinct methodologies and can be fully defended in academic, legal, or policy settings. **Tier 2** figures are official Iranian government claims, cited with clear attribution, that have not been independently audited in full. Every data point has been cross-checked against primary sources. All figures should be understood as minimum thresholds unless otherwise noted, given Iran's internet shutdown, Planet Labs' satellite imagery restrictions, and restricted humanitarian access throughout the conflict.

I. Executive Summary

The 2026 Iran War caused a civilian catastrophe fully corroborated by independent international organizations. Civilian death tolls range between **1,030 and 2,362** — with the true figure difficult to determine given Iran's internet blackout, restricted journalist access, and the fact that approximately 40% of bodies were initially unidentifiable due to the nature of munitions used. At least **254 to 376 children** are confirmed among the dead, and over **26,500 people** were injured across the 40 days.

"In practice, the war has destroyed the lives and livelihoods of ordinary citizens with little influence over the Islamic Republic's policies. Those supposedly meant to benefit from the war ended up bearing its heaviest human and economic costs."

— Hadi Kahalzadeh, welfare economist; Non-Resident Fellow, Quincy Institute. *Responsible Statecraft*, April 15, 2026

The Minab school strike — killing 156 people including 120 schoolchildren on the opening day of the war, confirmed by the local prosecutor and independently verified by satellite imagery, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the UN, and major news organizations — stands as the single most documented atrocity of the conflict and has prompted formal war crimes investigations. The cumulative pattern of incidents — including the Lamerd sports hall, the Niloofar Square killings, and the double-tap Karaj bridge strike — reflects a war in which civilian concentrations were repeatedly struck.

On housing, the Red Crescent's final confirmed total of **125,630 civilian units damaged** — including 100,000 residential units — is the most authoritative national figure available and has been cited directly by UN OCHA in its humanitarian updates. Tehran bore the largest single-city burden with **46,623 residential units damaged** and 649 recorded impact points, while the western border provinces of Kermanshah, Kurdistan, and Ilam recorded the most severe damage outside the capital. The scale of destruction was approximately **15 times greater** than the damage caused by the June 2025 Twelve-Day War, and in total magnitude is broadly comparable to the residential damage inflicted over the entire eight-year Iran-Iraq War.

The most scientifically independent measure — the Oregon State University satellite assessment of **at least 7,645 buildings** with confirmed structural damage — provides the externally verified scientific floor. The gap between this figure and the Red Crescent's 125,630 units reflects fundamentally different definitions of damage: the satellite methodology captures only significant structural change, while the ground registration counts any impact including broken windows and cracked walls. The government's

own categorisation confirms that the vast majority of the 125,630 units fall into the minor damage category — but that does not make the smaller number more “true.” Both figures document real harm to real people's homes.

The displacement of **3.2 million Iranians** — 60% of them women and children — is confirmed by both OCHA and UNHCR, and represents one of the largest internal displacement events in Iranian history since the Iran-Iraq War. Taken together, the documented human and material costs of this conflict place it among the most destructive episodes of civilian harm in the modern Middle East.

Primary Tier 1 independent sources:

HRANA (Human Rights Activists in Iran); Hengaw Organization for Human Rights; UN OCHA Humanitarian Updates 1–3; UN OHCHR (Volker Türk, March 19, 2026); UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Iran; Human Rights Watch; Amnesty International; Oregon State University Conflict Ecology Lab (Corey Scher and Jamon Van Den Hoek); Bloomberg satellite and land-use analysis; Al Jazeera casualty tracker; The Lancet Regional Health — Europe; Congresswoman Ansari et al. letter to Secretary Hegseth (200+ organizations); UNHCR; Just Security.

Official Iranian sources (Tier 2, cited with attribution): *Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Iranian Forensic Medicine Organization (Abbas Masjedi); Iranian Red Crescent Society; Tehran Municipality; Housing Foundation of Iran (Bonyad-e Maskan); Ministry of Roads and Urban Development (Farzaneh Sadegh).*

I. Civilian Casualties

**1,030 – 2,362 Civilians
Killed**

confirmed civilian dead across various sources

1.1 Total Death Toll — Cross-Source Verification

Four independent sources provide the primary death counts. Their convergence across distinct methodologies makes the civilian casualty figures among the most robustly documented of the conflict.

Iranian Ministry of Health / Al Jazeera tracker (May 5, 2026): At least 3,468 people were killed in US-Israeli attacks on Iran between February 28 and April 8, 2026, according to Iran's Ministry of Health. The victims were aged between eight months and 88 years and included seven infants, 376 children, and 496 women. More than 26,500 people were injured, including at least 4,000 women and 1,621 children.¹

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT — RED CRESCENT RELIEF WORKER, TEHRAN

"I saw a man standing on the rubble. Shortly after, his wife's body was found near the building. The intensity of the strike had made identification of the body extremely difficult. In one moment, that man had lost everything — his home was destroyed and not a single member of his family remained by his side."

— Elias Nazpour, journalist and relief worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society (Khorasan Razavi unit).
Source: Fararu / Mehr News Agency, May 2026

HRANA — Human Rights Activists in Iran (US-based NGO): As of April 7, HRANA documented 3,636 total deaths in Iran due to strikes, including 1,701 civilians (among them at least 254 children), 1,221 military personnel, and 714 unclassified. HRANA noted it is believed that military casualties are significantly higher than reported, as confirmations depend on government data obscured due to the sensitive nature of military information.²

Hengaw Organization for Human Rights (Norway-based NGO): At least 7,650 people were killed during the 40-day phase of the war, of whom 1,030 — equivalent to 13.5% — were civilians, and at least 6,620 were military personnel. Hengaw's significantly higher total reflects its deeper documentation of military casualties, particularly across Kurdish provinces where it has strong field networks.³

UN OCHA Humanitarian Update No. 3 (April 16): As of 7 April, the Ministry of Health and Medical

¹IRNA, "3,468 Martyred in the Imposed War, Third Confirmation / 6,000 Meetings with Families Conducted," 2026. [irna.ir](https://www.irna.ir).

²HRANA News Agency, "Day 39 of the US-Israeli Attack on Iran; Extensive Damage to Rail and Road Networks," 2026. hra-news.org.

³Hengaw Organization for Human Rights, "Hengaw Report No. 10 on the War: 7,650 People Killed, Including 1,030 Civilians," 2026. hra-news.org.

Education reported at least 2,362 civilian deaths and more than 32,314 injuries nationwide, with the highest casualties recorded in Tehran, Hormozgan, and Isfahan.⁴

By contrast, this civilian death range is higher than the **1,030 cited by Hengaw** and **1,701 confirmed civilian dead cited by HRANA**. However, a death toll of 2,362 in the February 28 - April 8 phase of the war is certainly plausible and perhaps even likely given documentation barriers. The total death toll (civilian + military combined) ranges from **3,375–7,650**, depending on sources.

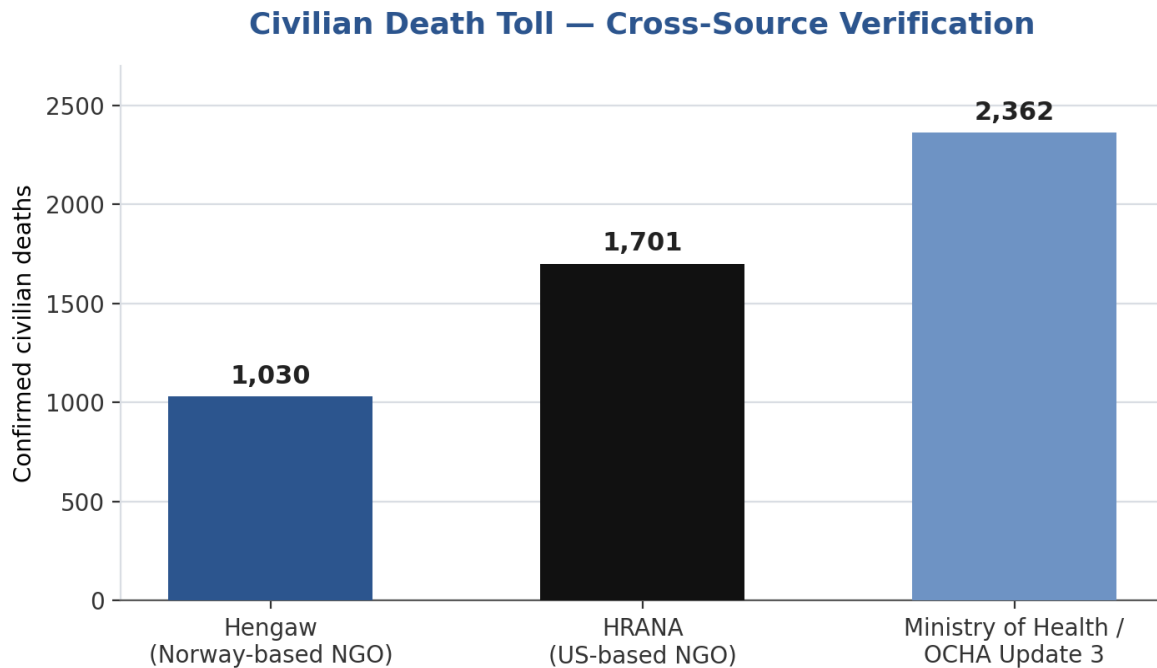


Chart 1. Civilian death toll across the three primary independent tallies.

⁴United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Islamic Republic of Iran: Humanitarian Update No. 03," April 16, 2026. [unocha.org](https://www.unocha.org).

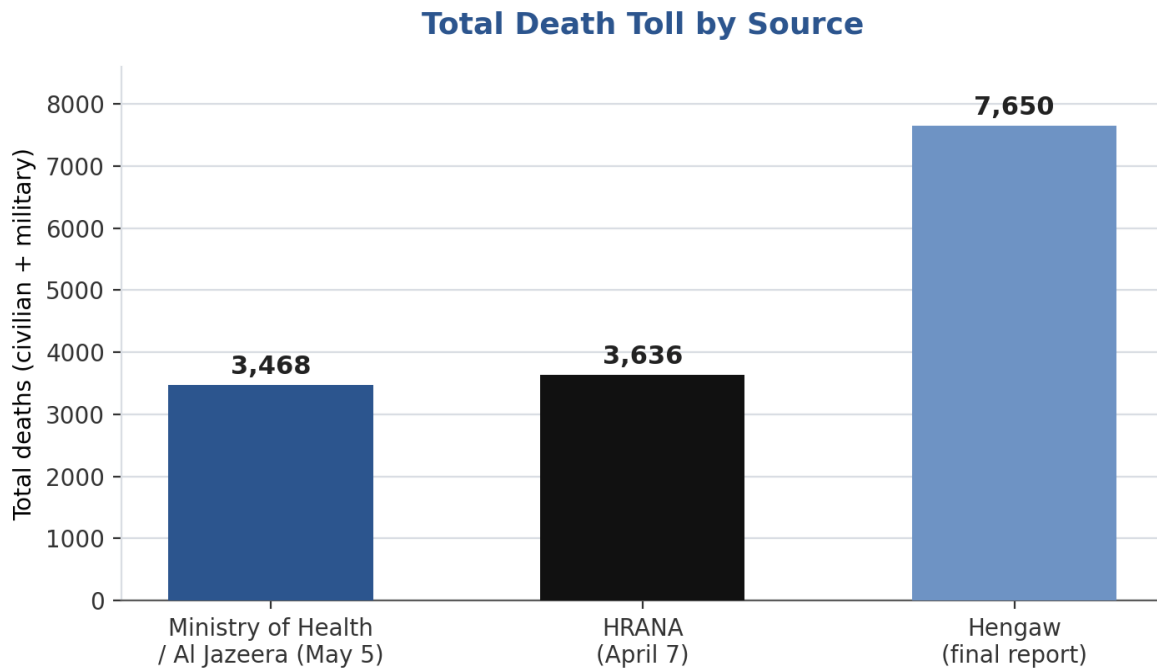


Chart 2. Total death toll (civilian and military combined) by source.

"The situation is becoming catastrophic for millions of children across the region. Since 28 February, more than 1,100 children have been reported injured or killed in the violence. These numbers will likely climb as the violence intensifies and spreads. Nothing justifies the killing and maiming of children, or the destruction and disruption of essential services that children depend on."

— UNICEF, March 11, 2026

1.2 Demographic Breakdown

The most current verified demographic figures come from the Ministry of Health final tracker (Al Jazeera, May 5) and OCHA Update No. 2 (April 3):

Among the dead:

- **496 women** killed (Ministry of Health final)
- **376 children under 18** killed (Ministry of Health final) / **254+ children** (HRANA independently verified)
- **7 infants** killed
- **24–26 health workers** killed (OCHA Update 2)

Among the wounded:

- **4,000+ women** injured
- **1,621 children under 18** injured
- **116 health workers** injured
- **30,000+** cases treated and discharged

254–376 Children Killed

confirmed dead across independent and official tallies

1.3 The Minab School Strike — A Horrific Tragedy Mourned Worldwide

The bombing of Shajareh Tayyebbeh Elementary School in Minab, Hormozgan Province, on February 28, 2026 — the opening day of the war — is the most independently-documented civilian atrocity of the conflict, verified by the local prosecutor, satellite imagery, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, BBC Verify, the New York Times, and eight UN experts, among others.

According to a final tally provided on April 9 by Ebrahim Taheri, the general prosecutor in Minab, the death toll was revised to 156 — including 120 students (73 boys and 47 girls), 26 teachers (all women, one six months pregnant), seven parents, a school bus driver, and a technician at a nearby clinic.⁵

156 Killed in Minab

including 120 schoolchildren, at a single elementary school in Minab

FEB. 28, 2026

⁵"Minab Prosecutor: Final Casualty Count of the Attack on Shajareh Tayyebbeh School Is 156." Asriran, 2026. asriran.com.



Figure 1. Drawing made by a nine-year-old child hours before the attack on his school. According to relatives, he drew missiles striking the school and wrote that “all the kids died” after dreaming the school would be bombed the night before.

Amnesty International's analysis of audiovisual evidence and missile remnants indicated that a US-manufactured Tomahawk missile was likely used. Amnesty concluded that the evidence points to a failure by US forces to take feasible precautions to avoid civilian harm — a serious breach of international humanitarian law — noting the school building was directly struck alongside 12 other structures in an adjacent IRGC compound.⁶

Human Rights Watch reviewed 14 videos and 40 satellite images spanning 25 years and found that a wall was built between February and September 2016 to physically separate the school from the IRGC compound. Reuters found years of publicly available online activity about the school. The New York Times reported that the Pentagon's preliminary investigation found that US Central Command used outdated targeting data from the Defense Intelligence Agency, likely spurred by an emphasis on “lethality” following efforts that dismantled civilian protection safeguards.⁷

The strike pattern was documented as a triple-tap — the school was struck three times in total, including after first responders arrived. UN experts called for an independent investigation of the attack as a possible grave violation of international humanitarian law.

"These child casualties are a stark reminder of the brutality of war and violence on children, which impacts families and communities for generations. Children and schools are protected under International Humanitarian Law and must be places of safety."

— UNICEF, March 5, 2026

1.4 Other Independently Verified Civilian Incidents

On February 28, a sports hall in Lamerd, Fars Province, was attacked by a two-missile strike while a women's volleyball team was using the facility, killing at least 21 people including 4 children and injuring 100. Investigations by the New York Times, BBC Verify, and independent analysts concluded that a US

⁶Amnesty International, "USA/Iran: Those Responsible for Deadly and Unlawful US Strike on School That Killed over 100 Children Must Be Held Accountable." March 16, 2026. [amnesty.org](https://www.amnesty.org).

⁷Human Rights Watch, "US/Israel: Investigate Iran School Attack as a War Crime." March 7, 2026. [hrw.org](https://www.hrw.org).

Precision Strike Missile was used.⁸



Figure 2. Sports hall in Lamerd, Fars Province, after it was struck by two missiles on February 28 during a women's volleyball training session, killing at least 21 people — including four children — and injuring around 100 others.

At least 20 civilians, mostly families gathered after breaking their Ramadan fast, were killed in Tehran's Niloofar Square on 1 or 2 March.

An Israeli airstrike on 9 March in the Resalat neighbourhood of Tehran destroyed a Basij-affiliated building as well as three residential buildings, resulting in 40 to 50 deaths. BBC analysis confirmed Israel used Mark 82 bombs in the attack.⁹

The B1 bridge in Karaj was attacked on April 2 with two missiles, causing it to partially collapse. Eight people were killed and at least 95 were wounded. The deputy governor of Alborz Province stated the victims were civilians celebrating Sizdah Be-dar in the area below the bridge. According to Fars News Agency, the second strike occurred once first responders had arrived to assist victims of the first.¹⁰ After the strike, U.S. President Donald Trump shared video of the bridge collapsing on his Truth Social page, stating "The biggest bridge in Iran comes tumbling down, never to be used again — Much more to follow! IT IS TIME FOR IRAN TO MAKE A DEAL BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, AND THERE IS NOTHING LEFT OF WHAT STILL COULD BECOME A GREAT COUNTRY!"

⁸Christiaan Trieber and John Ismay, "New U.S. Missile Hit Iranian Sports Hall and School, Analysis Shows." The New York Times, March 30, 2026. [nytimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com).

⁹Nawal Al-Maghafi, "Iran War: Inside Tehran as the Civilian Toll of US-Israeli Strikes Rises." BBC News, March 27, 2026. [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com).

¹⁰Thomas Nedwick, "Key Iranian Bridge Severed By Airstrikes (Updated)." TWZ, April 2, 2026. [twz.com](https://www.twz.com).

1.5 Displacement

**3.2 Million Individuals
Displaced**

60% women and children

Approximately 3.2 million people had temporarily relocated as of April 15, some 60% of them women and children. As of April 16, UNHCR reported approximately 118,300 Iranian nationals had crossed into neighbouring countries — nearly 113,000 to Turkey and around 9,100 to Pakistan.¹¹

1.6 International Legal Assessments

UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk stated: “The human cost of this reckless war is alarming. Hostilities are being waged without regard to the immediate and long-term consequences for civilians across the entire region.” He stated that attacks targeting civilian objects or infrastructure indispensable to the civilian populations constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law and amount to war crimes.¹²

The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Iran strongly condemned the strikes and reminded all parties of their obligations under international humanitarian law, stating that failures to respect the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution may attract international responsibility including accountability for war crimes.¹³

"Children in Iran and across the region are exposed to physical harm and psychological distress, alongside attacks and rising threats to the essential infrastructure upon which their survival depends. Schools, homes, and communities that should provide safety and stability are affected. Over 760 schools have reportedly been destroyed or damaged."

— UNICEF, April 7, 2026

¹¹HRANA, "Day 13 of the U.S.-Israeli War on Iran: More Than Three Million Displaced." March 12, 2026. en-hrana.org.

¹²UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Civilians Bear Brunt of Reckless War in the Middle East, Says Türk." March 19, 2026. ohchr.org.

¹³Olivia Le Poidevin, "Iran War Breaks UN Charter, Strike on School Shocking, UN Probe Says." Reuters, March 4, 2026. reuters.com.

II. Housing and Civil Building Damage

2.1 The Evidentiary Framework

Two fundamentally different types of evidence exist for housing damage. Both are legitimate — they measure different things — and both are presented with clear attribution.

Satellite radar analysis (Oregon State University / Conflict Ecology Lab) detects significant structural change visible to radar from orbit. It misses minor damage such as broken windows and cracked walls, and was further limited by Planet Labs' imposition of a two-week imagery delay over Iran. It is an independently verified scientific minimum.

EWYEWITNESS ACCOUNT — TEHRAN RESIDENT (RADIO FARDA, MARCH 5, 2026)

"The destruction has become very extensive... entire parts of the city that held years of our memories are now being wiped out. For example, the Lamiz Café on Turkmenestan Street was struck. I always used to buy my coffee there. These were part of the city's memory — and now they are disappearing. What makes everything worse is the internet blackout, because we cannot even receive evacuation warnings for our neighbourhoods. Without internet, under the shadow of war, everything becomes much darker and more terrifying."

— Anonymous Tehran resident, interviewed by Radio Farda, March 5, 2026 (14 Esfand 1404)

Ground registration (Iranian Red Crescent, Tehran Municipality, Housing Foundation) counts any unit that received any form of damage — from broken windows to complete structural collapse. It reflects the full breadth of blast impact on urban buildings. It is the most comprehensive count available but depends on self-reporting and has not been independently audited.



Figure 3. Residential buildings in Iran destroyed by airstrikes during the 40-day conflict. The Iranian Red Crescent Society recorded more than 125,600 civilian units damaged nationwide, including at least 1,246 completely destroyed — a scale of destruction approximately 15 times greater than the June 2025 Twelve-Day War.

2.2 Satellite-Verified Structural Damage (Tier 1 — Independent Science)

A study by Conflict Ecology researchers at Oregon State University, drawing on Copernicus Sentinel-1 radar imagery, estimates conservatively that at least 7,645 buildings were damaged or destroyed across Iran — including 60 education and 12 health facilities — between the beginning of hostilities on February 28 and the ceasefire on April 8. Bloomberg's analysis of land use within damage clusters in Tehran found that 2,816 buildings were hit, approximately 32% linked to the military, 25% to industry, 21% to civilians, 19% to commerce, and 2% to government.¹⁴

This figure is explicitly a conservative minimum. The methodology detects only significant structural change, and restricted satellite access during the conflict further limited coverage.

"The city of 9 million people is scarred by debris, rubble and bombed-out high-rises. In a city of this size, destruction does not always produce a single, concentrated visual field of devastation. The line between military targets and civilian life cannot be cleanly drawn in practice. Once strikes begin, their impact spreads across this interdependent fabric."

— Nazanin Shahrokni, Simon Fraser University, cited in Bloomberg, April 2026

2.3 UN-Verified Housing Damage (Tier 1 — UN-Cited)

The UN OCHA independently cited and validated the Red Crescent's housing figures in its official humanitarian updates:

As of April 10, the Iranian Red Crescent Society estimated that more than 125,600 civilian units had been damaged nationwide, including approximately 100,000 residential units and 23,500 commercial units. In Tehran, municipal authorities reported damage to around 40,000 residential units, with thousands of structures assessed as requiring moderate repairs, structural reinforcement, or full reconstruction.¹⁵

**125,630+ Civilian Units
Damaged**

residential and commercial units damaged nationwide

¹⁴Golnar Motevalli, Krishna Karra, Tom Fevrier, and Raed Wahid, "Iran Satellite Data Show US-Israel Strike Damage to Civilian, Military Sites." Bloomberg, April 21, 2026. [bloomberg.com](https://www.bloomberg.com).

¹⁵UNOCHA, "Humanitarian Update No. 03."

Housing & Building Damage — Satellite vs. Ground Registration

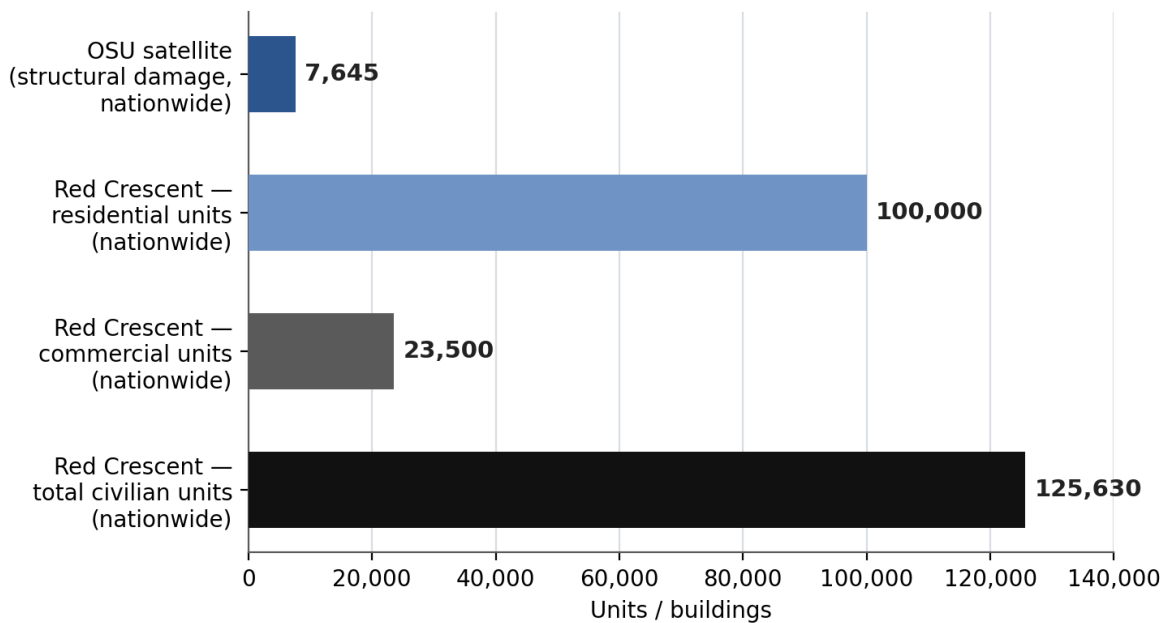


Chart 3. Housing and building damage — satellite-verified structural damage compared with Red Crescent ground-registration totals.

2.4 Most Severe Damage Categories (Tier 1 — Internally Consistent)

The Iranian government's own damage categorization produces severe-damage figures broadly consistent with satellite evidence.

Tehran Municipality breakdown by severity:

- **Group A** — minor damage (broken windows, glass): 32,643 units
- **Group B** — moderate damage (structural stabilisation needed): 5,133 units
- **Group C** — structural reinforcement required: 825 units
- **Group D** — complete destruction, full rebuild required: 984 units

The combined Groups C and D in Tehran total 1,809 seriously or totally destroyed residential units, while the satellite-detected figure indicates approximately 591 civilian buildings with major structural damage in the capital.

The Housing Foundation of Iran has indicated that 1,246 units completely destroyed nationwide, representing only the most severe destruction category.

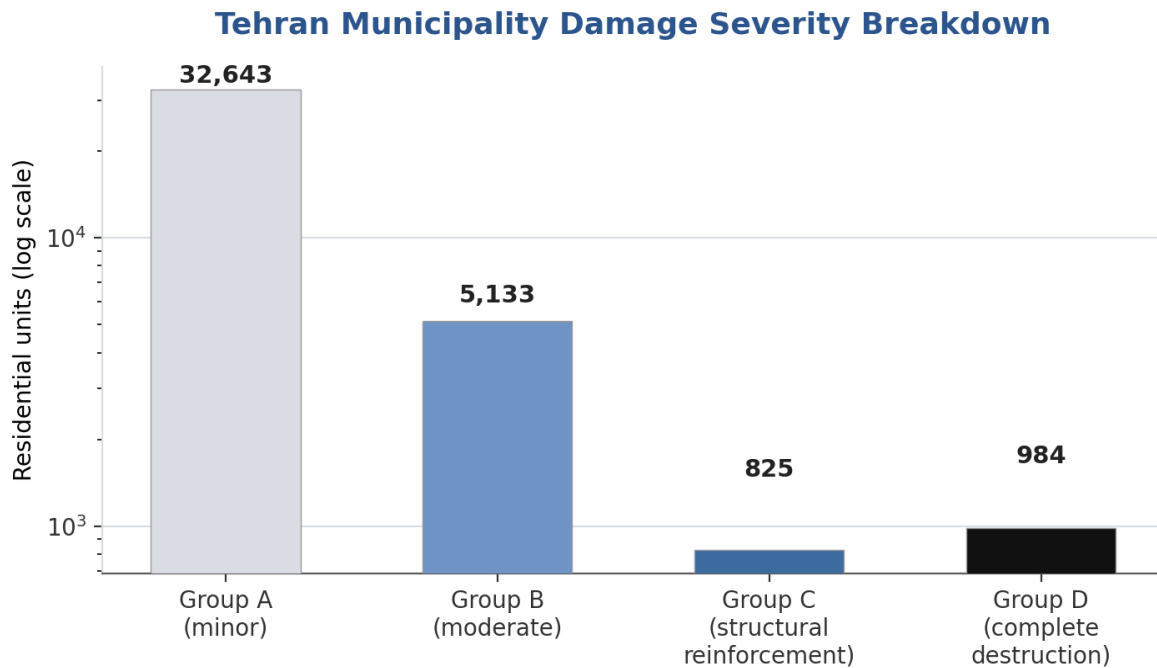


Chart 4. Tehran Municipality residential damage by severity category (log scale).

2.5 Medical and Educational Infrastructure — Cross-Verified

As of April 3, the Red Crescent reported damage to over 334 health and emergency centers — including 316 pharmaceutical, medical, health, and emergency centers and 18 Red Crescent centers. Three Red Crescent emergency personnel were killed and 15 were injured.¹⁶

"On the second day of strikes, an in vitro fertilization clinic at Gandhi Hospital was hit and seriously damaged. Pregnant women across the region are being forced to give birth in unsafe conditions, without essential services, and sometimes without electricity. Such attacks on Iran's health care infrastructure will not only prevent short-term care for civilians; it risks preventing essential care from being administered for years to come."

— Center for American Progress, April 2026

The final official figures of 857 schools and 32 universities damaged are cited consistently across multiple Iranian official sources and referenced in OCHA humanitarian updates without contradiction.

2.6 Province-by-Province Breakdown

Beyond Tehran, the most severely affected provinces in terms of residential units damaged:

- **Kermanshah:** 13,267 units
- **Kurdistan:** 8,407 units
- **Ilam:** 6,991 units — also highest for complete demolitions outside of Tehran at 187 units
- **West Azerbaijan:** ~6,000 units

¹⁶United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Islamic Republic of Iran: Humanitarian Update No. 02 | As of 3 April 2026." April 3, 2026. iran.un.org.

- **Hamadan:** ~5,800 units
- **East Azerbaijan:** ~2,900 units

For units requiring complete demolition and rebuilding, the hardest-hit provinces after Tehran were Ilam (187 units), Kurdistan (125 units), and Lorestan (121 units).

Residential units damaged by province

Circle size is proportional to units damaged. Boundaries are real province geometry; each circle sits inside its actual province.

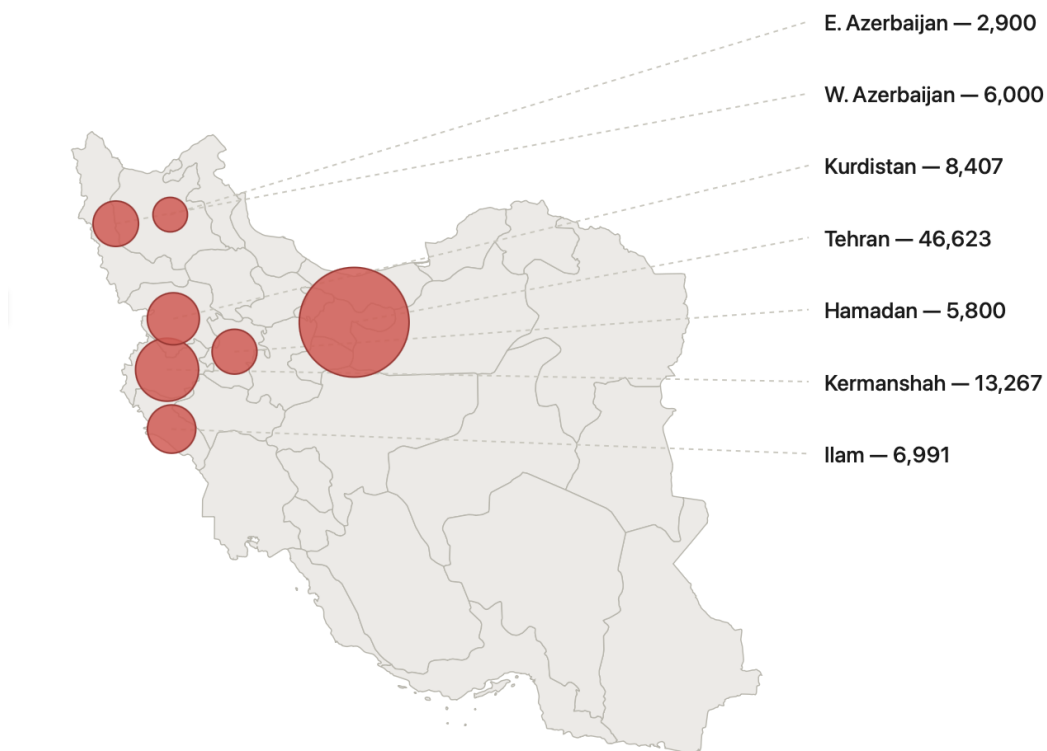


Chart 5. Residential units damaged by province, mapped by location — bubble size and color intensity scale with damage severity.

2.7 Comparison with the June 2025 Twelve-Day War

Minister of Roads Farzaneh Sadegh confirmed that in the June 2025 Twelve-Day War, 9,134 residential units were damaged nationwide. The 2026 war's damage of approximately 100,000–135,000 units represents roughly 15 times the scale of destruction of the prior conflict.

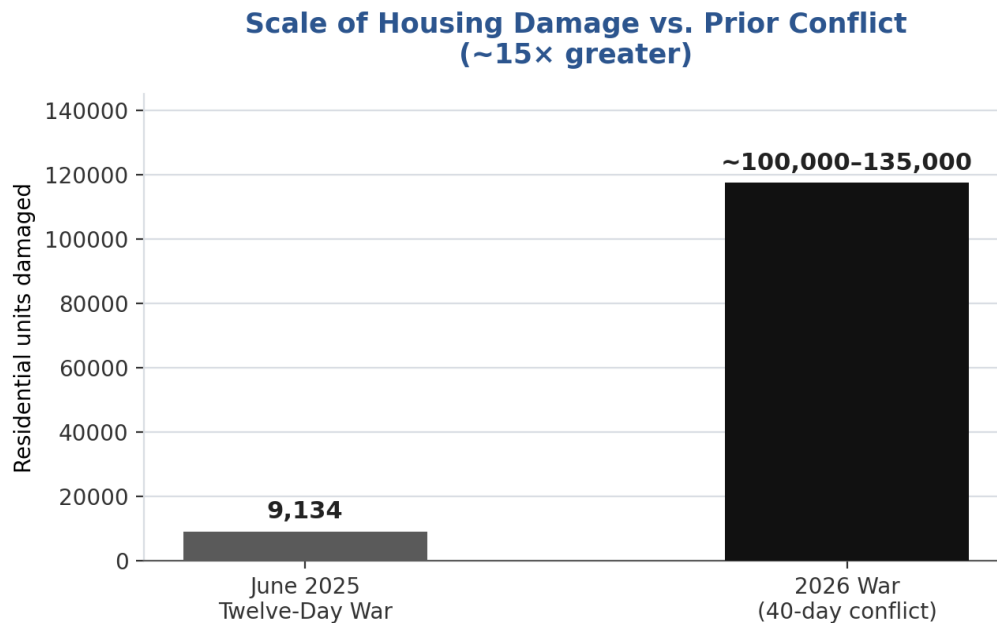


Chart 6. Scale of residential damage compared with the June 2025 Twelve-Day War.

2.8 U.S. and Israeli Narratives on the Bombing of Iran

Numerous American officials have asserted that the war is with the Iranian government and not with the people of Iran. Yet the evidence above documents extensive civilian harm, even if — as CENTCOM Admiral Bradley Cooper asserted in recent testimony — the U.S. never intentionally targets civilians.

Intent aside, the U.S. admits to striking more than 13,000 targets across Iran over the course of the war, while Israel — largely using U.S. munitions — dropped more than 18,000 bombs on Iran. With many of these strikes occurring in densely-populated civilian areas and causing extensive harm well beyond the intended target, major civilian casualty totals were inevitable. Many American policymakers have dismissed these impacts as an unfortunate outcome that is seen in any war.

Notably, there could have been extensive differences in the rules of engagement surrounding U.S. and Israeli strikes. While the U.S. appears to have been responsible for the largest mass-casualty event of the war in Minab, Israel is believed to have focused its strikes in and around the capital of Tehran. Admiral Cooper indicated in testimony that,¹⁷ following a review of his team, only one school out of thirty-nine reported as damaged and destroyed in a recent New York Times article was impacted with U.S. munitions — the exception being the Shajareh Tayyabeh school at Minab.¹⁸ If true, this would seem to implicate Israel in the destruction of many of the schools under question. However, without additional pressure on officials who perpetrated this war, it will be difficult to attribute various attacks and their effects given the dual participation of both the U.S. and Israel.

¹⁷NIAC (@NIACouncil), “The first day of the Iran war saw the devastating bombing of an elementary school in Minab, killing 156 including 120 young children...” X, May 19, 2026. [x.com](#)

¹⁸Leanne Abraham, Aurelien Breeden, Bora Erden, Anushka Patil, Christiaan Triebert, Daniel Wood, and Karen Yourish, “Iran’s Schools and Hospitals in Ruins, Times Analysis Shows,” New York Times, April 9, 2026. [nytimes.com](#)

III. Summary Tables

Casualties — Cross-Source Verification

Indicator	Figure	Source	Tier
Total deaths — Ministry of Health	3,468	MoH / Al Jazeera (May 5)	Tier 1
Total deaths — HRA https://x.com/NIACouncil/status/2056819339924279452?s=20NA	3,636	HRANA (April 7)	Tier 1
Total deaths incl. full military — Hengaw	7,650	Hengaw final report	Tier 1
Civilian dead — Ministry of Health	2,362	MoH / OCHA Update 3	Tier 1
Civilian dead — HRANA	1,701	HRANA (April 7)	Tier 1
Civilian dead — Hengaw	1,030	Hengaw final report	Tier 1
Children killed (MoH final)	376	MoH / Al Jazeera	Tier 2
Children killed (HRANA independent)	254+	HRANA	Tier 1
Women killed	496	MoH / Al Jazeera	Tier 2
Total injured	26,500+	MoH / Al Jazeera	Tier 2
Children injured	1,621	MoH / Al Jazeera	Tier 2
Women injured	4,000+	MoH / Al Jazeera	Tier 2
Health workers killed	24–26	MoH / OCHA Update 2	Tier 1
Minab school — killed	156 (120 children)	Minab prosecutor	Tier 1
Lamerd sports hall — killed	21 (4 children)	NYT / BBC Verify	Tier 1
Persons internally displaced	3.2 million	OCHA / UNHCR	Tier 1

Housing Damage — Tiered Evidence

Indicator	Figure	Source	Tier
Buildings with confirmed structural damage — nationwide	7,645 minimum	OSU Conflict Ecology Lab (satellite)	Tier 1 — independent science
Buildings hit in Tehran (satellite)	2,816	Bloomberg / OSU	Tier 1 — independent science
— of which civilian buildings (~21%)	~591	Bloomberg land-use analysis	Tier 1
Units completely destroyed — nationwide	1,246	Housing Foundation of Iran	Tier 1 — severe category only
Units completely destroyed — Tehran (Group D)	984	Tehran Municipality	Tier 1 — severe category only
Units requiring structural reinforcement — Tehran (Group C)	825	Tehran Municipality	Tier 1 — severe category only
Total civilian units damaged — nationwide	125,630+	Red Crescent / OCHA Update 3	Tier 2 — UN-cited official
— Residential units	100,000	Red Crescent	Tier 2
— Commercial units	23,500	Red Crescent	Tier 2
— Medical centers	334+	Red Crescent / OCHA Update 2	Tier 2
— Schools	857	Multiple official sources	Tier 2
— Universities	32	Multiple official sources	Tier 2
Residential units damaged — Tehran (all categories)	~40,000	Tehran Municipality / OCHA	Tier 2
— Minor damage (Group A)	32,643	Tehran Municipality	Tier 2
— Moderate damage (Group B)	5,133	Tehran Municipality	Tier 2
Most damaged province after Tehran	Kermanshah (13,267 units)	Ministry of Roads	Tier 2
Damage vs. June 2025 Twelve-Day War	~15× greater	Ministry of Roads / calculation	Tier 1 — calculated
Residential units damaged — June 2025 war (baseline)	9,134	Ministry of Roads (Sadegh)	Tier 1

Recommendations

The evidence compiled in this report, independently corroborated across UN agencies, human rights organizations, and satellite analysis, points to a pattern of harm to civilians, homes, schools, and medical infrastructure that warrants urgent international attention. The following recommendations follow directly from the documented findings:

End hostilities and protect civilians.

All parties should immediately and permanently cease strikes on populated areas, and commit to protecting civilians and civilian infrastructure as required under international humanitarian law, including the distinction between military and civilian objects and adherence to the principles of proportionality and precaution. The U.S. blockade on Iranian ports should be immediately lifted, along with sanctions as necessary to allow unimpeded delivery of medical aid, food, and shelter materials to displaced populations, and restrictions on internet access and journalist mobility that have hampered documentation and emergency warning systems should be lifted.

Ensure accountability and remedy for victims.

States responsible for unlawful strikes should provide a reconstruction and reparation fund to allow for the reconstruction of destroyed homes, schools, and medical facilities, coordinated where possible through UN and Red Crescent/Red Cross channels to ensure equitable distribution, and provide compensation to the families of civilian victims of bombings. Some of this was envisioned in the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Iran brokered by Pakistan, though the agreement has since broken down as the parties have returned to fighting. Continued monitoring and public reporting of casualty and displacement figures should proceed on an ongoing basis, with an emphasis on reconciling official government tallies with independently verified data as access improves, so that the international community retains an accurate and defensible record of the conflict's human cost. Independent monitors must continue to document evidence of harms committed to civilians and civilian infrastructure so that a true picture of the war's costs is told and appropriate accountability can be pursued.

Sources & Notes

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Report compiled and formatted July 2026. This document synthesizes publicly reported figures from the sources listed above; figures are subject to revision as further verification and investigation proceed.