

# Among the Houses

**An Elucidation of the Violation of Humanitarian Law in the  
,Twelve-Day War, Based on Legal Documents, Biographies  
and the Circumstances of the Martyrdom of Civilians**







# *In The Name Of God*

*Dedicated to the martyr rescuers of the  
day Sacred Defense-12*



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# Among the Houses

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## **In the Name of God the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful**

All praise is due to God, Lord of the Worlds, and the ultimate end belongs to the righteous.

The book before you narrates an unknown dimension of the twelve-day war waged by the Zionist occupying regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran in Khordad and Tir 1404; a narrative not of tanks, fighter jets, and missiles, but of children, mothers, students, relief workers, and citizens who, in the midst of their ordinary lives, suddenly took flight toward martyrdom. The compilation of these works and images is an effort to preserve the truth and safeguard human dignity; a truth that, if not recorded or if distorted, would deprive the conscience of history. This book constitutes part of the ethical and humanitarian responsibility of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran in recording and documenting human suffering in armed conflicts. Official and field investigations following the air attacks revealed that more than 30 percent of the martyrs of this short and devastating war were children and civilians. This reality is not merely a statistic; it is a warning to the international community and a confirmation of the fact that the Zionist regime, fully aware of the consequences of its actions, violated the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.

International humanitarian law, based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, establishes clear principles:

- The Principle of Distinction between military and civilian targets
- The Principle of Proportionality in attacks
- The prohibition of indiscriminate attacks
- The protection of children, relief workers, the wounded and sick, and vital infrastructure

However, the objective evidence from this period indicates that the Zionist regime not only disregarded these principles but also exposed civilians to the direct fire of war. Defenseless children who were martyred in their homes or schools, mothers holding



their children in their arms, and relief workers who lost their lives under the rubble while trying to save another human being—each possessed rights that should have been protected on the battlefield. Another section of this book addresses documented violations of humanitarian law—violations that invalidate the claims of the aggressor regime and serve as a record for the legal and historical memory of the Iranian nation and the global community.

Alongside these legal documents, the images and materials contained in this book speak another language of truth: the language of tears, the language of silence, the language of the gaze, and the language of martyrdom. These images are not merely photographs; they are testimonies of victimization and humanity, and viewing them places one between two contradictory emotions: sorrow for the loss of a life and honor for the rank of martyrdom.

From the very first moments following the attacks, the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran stood beside the people. In addition to offering five victim of oppression martyrs during relief operations, the Society's relief workers personally retrieved the pure bodies of the martyrs from beneath the rubble—scenes which, although sorrowful, displayed the most radiant image of the true meaning of humanitarianism. This preface is written in honor of those very hands that carried, instead of weapons, embrace, assistance, and humanity. Today, our child and civilian martyrs deserve to be recorded in the historical memory of the nation and the world as innocent human beings whose right to life was taken from them. This book is a small step along that path—an effort to ensure that no child martyred by bombs is forgotten in silence.

May this work serve both as a mirror for awakened consciences and as a document for future generations, so that they may know what transpired in this land and how victimization was accompanied by dignity.

**Pirhossein Kolivand**  
**President of the Red Crescent**  
**Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran / 1404**





## **Preface**

At dawn on 23 Khordad 1404, following the escalation of regional tensions, the Zionist regime initiated a series of military and terrorist attacks against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an action that came to be known as the “Twelve-Day War.” This operation, carried out in a terrorist manner and through aerial strikes with purported military objectives, targeted parts of the capital and several other provinces of our country. However, investigations and reports by independent human rights bodies indicate that in many cases Israel’s attacks not only lacked distinction between military and civilian targets but also directly harmed ordinary citizens such as women, children, scientists, relief workers, medical personnel, and even patients. Such actions clearly violate the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law. This body of law, founded upon the Geneva Conventions and international



custom, was established to protect civilians during armed conflict. According to the report of the Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs, during these 12 days, the indiscriminate attacks of the Zionist regime against Iran's vital infrastructure and residential areas resulted in the martyrdom of 1,064 people, among whom were hundreds of civilian compatriots, including medical personnel, relief workers, scientists, children, and women, as well as the injury of thousands more.

The Twelve-Day War was a test for the global conscience—a test in which the Zionist regime, by disregarding the fundamental principles of humanitarian law, displayed a face of lawless warfare. It was a war in which there was neither “distinction,” nor “proportionality,” nor “precaution.” From the attack on Evin Prison and the martyrdom of medical personnel and relief workers to the destruction of medical centers and the violation of territorial integrity, all are manifestations of the collapse of ethics on the battlefield.

Humanitarian law is established to preserve human dignity in the harshest conditions, and when these principles are trampled, not only political borders but also the boundaries of humanity are broken. Today's world needs accountability, justice, and respect for the rule of law more than ever. Until the perpetrators of these crimes stand before the court of truth, the flames of lawlessness will not be extinguished.

In this war, the Zionist regime, in addition to violating primary human and ethical principles—which themselves require separate examination—also breached many



contemporary rules of international humanitarian law that are rooted in the moral teachings of various religions and cultures. These actions include the excessive use of unconventional weapons, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, destruction of vital infrastructure, violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and the commission of war crimes. From the perspective of international humanitarian law, the killing of children in Israel's aerial attacks against Iran constitutes a clear violation of both international humanitarian law and the rights of the child. Children, as the most vulnerable group in armed conflicts, are the primary victims of these violations. The Zionist regime's attacks on civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and relief and health centers severely trampled fundamental principles such as the right to life, the right to education, and the right to health of children. These actions also leave deep and long-term psychological consequences—including anxiety, depression, and concentration disorders in children—which are recognized as “invisible violence” and have destructive effects on their personality and social future. From a legal standpoint, such attacks constitute explicit violations of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as treaty-based and customary rules of humanitarian law that prohibit attacks against civilians, especially children. The international community and international organizations must hold the perpetrators of these violations criminally accountable



### **Why Among the Houses?**

This book narrates a war that, although brief, left a deep and enduring wound in history—a twelve-day war that unfolded not on the battlefield, but in the heart of cities, residential homes, health and relief centers, and the daily lives of ordinary people. The aggression and terrorist attacks of the Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran in Khordad 1404 represent a clear example of modern wars of the century—wars in which the boundary between the front line and the city collapses, the distinction between combatant and non-combatant becomes unclear, and military objectives are defined within civilian targets and even among homes. In such conflicts, although the duration may be short, the intensity of harm inflicted upon civilians is often multiplied. This book narrates the Twelve-Day War from the point that bore the greatest burden: defenseless human beings.



This book is not a political statement. It does not chant slogans, does not rush to judgment, and does not speak the language of emotion. This work is a document—a document grounded in names, dates, locations, types of attack, and the status of the victims. Every chapter, every account, every name is traceable, verifiable, and referable. This book is not a court; yet it provides the raw materials of justice. This book does not issue verdicts, but it keeps alive the possibility of judgment.

These pages are addressed to the international community—to the institutions entrusted with the protection of human rights and humanitarian law. Silence in the face of these names is not neutrality. Silence is participation in the normalization of a long-standing crime—a crime that is currently unfolding in Gaza. For the Zionist regime, it makes no difference whether the target is on the battlefield or among homes. For the enemy, it makes no difference whether the target is military personnel or medical staff, relief workers, children, scientific elites, or a defenseless woman. For years, the enemy has grown accustomed to killing, to committing crimes, and to defying the law—and proclaims this openly and with pride before the world.



### **International Laws That Were Violated**

International humanitarian law is the product of centuries of humanity's bloody experience in attempting to restrain violence in circumstances where war has already occurred and can no longer be stopped. In modern wars, weapons have become more intelligent, yet the victims remain ordinary human beings. The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols constitute the last moral barrier against the normalization of killing civilians. If this barrier collapses, war will have no limits.

This book demonstrates that during the Twelve-Day War, the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in attacks against various parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran—particularly civilian areas—were repeatedly and variously violated. Not in the form of dry legal clauses, but in the form of burned bodies, blinded eyes, destroyed homes, and targeted ambulances. Civilians are neither parties to war nor its decision-



makers, and they must never become instruments of warfare.

According to the Minister of Health, during this Twelve-Day War, 18 members of the medical staff were oppressdly martyred, while 7 hospitals and 11 ambulances were bombed. Relief workers of the Red Crescent Society were also injured during rescue operations and were directly targeted by the enemy. One ambulance of the Society in Tehran, while engaged in relief operations, and one rescue helicopter in Zanzan were directly attacked. Moreover, five Red Crescent relief workers—Mehdi Zartaji, Mojtaba Maleki, Amirhossein Jamshidpour, Yaser Ziouri, and Seyed Ali Akbar Mirmohammadi—were martyred. Relief workers do not carry weapons; they carry life, and their presence is a sign that humanity still endures in the heart of war. When a civilian is killed, the war has deviated from its course; and when a relief worker is targeted, war has been declared against humanity itself. During these twelve days and even afterward, international media largely either remained silent, minimized the narrative, or reframed it within political expediencies. In this war, the voices of many victims were not heard, not recorded, or were pushed to the margins.



## **A Glance at Those 12 Days**

The Twelve-Day War began under conditions in which the general atmosphere of the region had already been marked by security tensions and mutual threats. The first signs of war emerged through sudden and simultaneous attacks at multiple locations—attacks that, without prior warning, transformed the normal urban environment into a state of emergency in the early hours.

In the initial hours, the sound of explosions was heard in certain urban areas across the country. Warning systems were activated in parts of the country, and the normal flow of daily life was abruptly disrupted. Early information was fragmented and limited, and many citizens received the first news through direct observation or informal communications.

In the early days, the intensity of the attacks and the ambiguity of information had the greatest impact. Some areas witnessed multiple attacks or alerts within a single day and night. At the same time, urban mobility decreased, relief and medical centers were placed on alert from the very first minutes, and families struggled to safeguard their members. As the conflict continued, the geographic scope of the attacks expanded, and the pattern of people's lives changed noticeably. During this period, the presence of relief and medical forces in affected areas became more pronounced, and emergency response turned into one of the most critical field needs. Many families remained in a state of uncertainty, and the return to normal conditions was accompanied by caution and concern.

The clashes were not confined to a single point but spread across several urban areas. Some regions were directly targeted by attacks, while others were affected by blast





waves, service disruptions, or security conditions. Attacks on residential fabric, public centers, and urban transit routes caused the consequences of the war to extend far beyond the specifically targeted locations.

During the Twelve-Day War, various methods of attack were reported, reflecting the multi-layered nature of the conflict: aerial strikes (using fighter jets or guided munitions), missile attacks (with varying ranges and targets), drone operations (with reconnaissance or offensive capabilities), and cyberattacks reported in the form of disruptions to certain systems or services. The combination of these methods made the wartime environment more complex and unpredictable for civilians.

As the conflict expanded, urban activities declined, nonessential travel was restricted, and many families either left major cities or spent long hours in a state of readiness. Anxiety, insomnia, concern for children and the elderly, and worries about access to urban services became part of people's daily experience.

As the days of war passed, the news grew more alarming, particularly because of the nature of the enemy's targets. The number of martyrs increased daily—martyrs selected from among homes, not from the battlefield, but children, even infants, innocent women, and the targeted assassinations of scientists, all of which amounted to an assault on a nation's future. Foreign media repeatedly referred to the assassination of military commanders, whereas the targets lay within the heart of cities—among homes, among physicians, nurses, and relief workers. This reality became a central concern in the writing and compilation of this book as a clear documentary record for the international community and for future generations.



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## International Claims of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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**Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran:**

The attacks of the Zionist regime against Iran constitute a violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations and an act of clear aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Responding to this aggression is Iran's legal and legitimate right pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not hesitate, with full force and by the means they deem appropriate, to defend the sovereignty of Iran.

**Letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations:**

Following the military aggression of the Zionist regime against several locations in Iran, including a number of military headquarters, nuclear facilities, and residential buildings—which resulted in the martyrdom and injury of a number of military commanders, university professors, and innocent Iranian women and children—Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, described this aggressive act as tantamount to a declaration of war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the immediate consideration of this matter by the Security Council. In this letter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs emphasized that the attacks of the Zionist regime constitute a blatant violation of Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as an independent Member State of the United Nations



and amount to a clear act of aggression against Iran. With the utmost urgency and deep concern regarding the aggressive and unlawful action of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, I hereby submit this letter to you. The Israeli regime, through the reckless and deliberate escalation of a crisis that clearly violates the Charter of the United Nations and the most fundamental norms of international law, has carried out a series of coordinated military attacks against cities, peaceful nuclear facilities, military commanders, and ordinary citizens. Among the targets was the Natanz nuclear facility, one of Iran's principal nuclear sites operating under the full supervision and safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This reckless attack has not only endangered the lives of Iranian civilians but, by creating the risk of a radiological catastrophe, has also posed a disturbing threat to regional and international peace and security.

Any deliberate military attack against nuclear facilities constitutes a grave violation of international law. This dangerous attack further weakens the global non-proliferation regime and the overall functioning of the International Atomic Energy Agency. At the same time, a number of targeted assassinations against senior military commanders and Iranian scientists have taken place in Tehran. These deliberate and premeditated acts constitute clear examples of state terrorism. Responsibility for these heinous crimes—openly and arrogantly claimed by the Prime Minister of the regime—amounts to an explicit acceptance of responsibility for the attack itself.



These unjust acts not only represent a severe violation of Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as an independent Member State of the United Nations, but also, under international law and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, constitute acts of aggression and war crimes. Most importantly, these heinous attacks constitute a clear violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, which explicitly prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. These coordinated actions amount to a declaration of war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and represent another element of Israel's unlawful and destabilizing pattern of behavior in the region, posing a serious threat to international peace and security.

Israel, the most terrorist regime in the world, has now crossed all red lines, and the international community must not allow these crimes to go unpunished. The Security Council and the Secretary-General must immediately and unequivocally condemn and act. This is not merely a military attack against a nation; it is a direct assault on the principles that form the foundation of the international legal order. Failure to ensure accountability will only embolden the aggressor, reward impunity, and fuel further chaos in an already fragile region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its inherent right to self-defense pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and will respond decisively and proportionately to these unlawful and cowardly acts. The



Islamic Republic of Iran will act with full determination to protect its sovereignty, its people, and its national security. This right is non-negotiable. Israel will deeply regret this reckless aggression and the grave strategic miscalculation it has committed.

In light of the seriousness of this unlawful aggression and its consequences for international peace and security, I hereby request the convening of an immediate emergency meeting of the Security Council. The Council must fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter, strongly condemn this act of aggression, and take immediate and concrete measures to ensure the full accountability of the Israeli regime for its crimes. I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council and brought to the attention of all Member States.



### **Demands of the Iranian Red Crescent Society**

On 23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025), Pirhossein Kolivand, President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society and Head of the Humanitarian Law Committee of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In this letter, while condemning the crimes of the Zionist regime in its attack on Iran, he called for the immediate action of the ICRC to implement the fundamental principles of humanitarian law and protect civilians and relief workers in response to Israel's aggression.

The letter states: "Dear Ms. Mariana Spoljaric, Honorable President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with the utmost regret and sorrow, I inform you that following the brutal and unlawful airstrikes of the Zionist regime against areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of innocent citizens, including women and children, have lost their lives, and many others have been injured. More regrettably, one of the relief workers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society was martyred while performing his humanitarian duties. This hostile act constitutes a clear violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, particularly the four Geneva Conventions (1949) and their Additional Protocols, especially Article 51 of Protocol I regarding the protection of civilians in international armed conflicts. Furthermore, this attack violates the principles of distinction between military and civilian objectives and proportionality in the use of force, and constitutes a clear war crime."



The Iranian Red Crescent Society, while strongly condemning this inhumane act, calls upon you and your institution, as a neutral body committed to humanitarian principles, to officially condemn this attack and to utilize all available international mechanisms to halt such aggressions and protect civilians and relief workers. We have always emphasized neutrality, independence, and humanity, and we expect the ICRC to fulfill its historical and ethical responsibility in effectively protecting human and humanitarian law during crises.







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**Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger**

**Esteemed President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

Date : 13 June 2025

**Dear Ms. President,**

With deep sorrow and regret, I wish to inform you that following a brutal and unlawful airstrike by the Zionist regime on parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of innocent civilians -including women and children- have lost their lives, and many others have been injured.

Tragically, one of the relief workers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran was also martyred while performing his humanitarian and life-saving duties.

This hostile act constitutes a blatant violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, particularly the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols -most notably Article 51 of Protocol I, which pertains to the protection of civilians during international armed conflicts. The attack further violates the principles of distinction and proportionality and clearly amounts to a war crime.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns this inhumane act and respectfully calls upon you and the institution under your leadership -as a neutral and humanitarian body- to formally condemn this attack and utilize all available international mechanisms to help halt such aggressions and protect civilians and humanitarian workers.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to the principles of neutrality, independence, and humanity, and we expect the International Committee of the Red Cross to act in accordance with these principles and fulfill its moral and historical responsibility to protect human rights and international humanitarian law in times of crisis.

With best regards,

**Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand**  
**President**  
**Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran**



**Submission of Evidence of Violations to  
the International Criminal Court (ICC) – The Hague**

Documentation of violations of international criminal law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was submitted to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC, under the leadership of Mr. Karim Khan. The submission included references to:

Attacks on relief vehicles, specifically the attacks against the Iranian Red Crescent ambulances, which constitute a violation of Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv) of the Rome Statute. Attacks on medical facilities or areas adjacent to hospitals in Tehran and Kermanshah, violating Article 8 of the Rome Statute. Violations of the immunity of relief personnel bearing the Red Crescent emblem, in contravention of Article 8(2)(b)(iii b) of the Rome Statute.

Indiscriminate attacks against civilians and destruction of essential medical facilities.

The use of unlawful force and actions against regional peace. This correspondence, dated 18 June 2025, was submitted under Article 15(2) of the Rome Statute by an international non-governmental organization to provide documented evidence of breaches of the Rome Statute.



## **Alleged Violations**

On 23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025), the Israeli regime carried out multiple direct and terrorist airstrikes on civilian areas in Tehran and 22 other provinces, committing the following acts:

**Targeted attacks on relief vehicles:** More than eight direct attacks were carried out against ambulances bearing the official emblems of the Iranian Red Crescent and the Ministry of Health, resulting in the destruction of vehicles, medical equipment, injuries, and martyrdom of relief workers. One Red Crescent rescue helicopter was also hit. These actions constitute a clear violation of Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv) of the Rome Statute.

**Attacks on medical centers or adjacent areas in Tehran and Kermanshah:** Missiles targeting buildings near hospitals disrupted operations and endangered the lives of patients, particularly those with respiratory conditions, in at least four hospitals (Valiasr, Shahid Motahari, Khatam al-Anbiya, and Fatemeh Zahra). Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah was directly targeted. These acts violate the principles of distinction and precaution according to Protocol I and Article 8 of the Rome Statute.

**Violation of the immunity of rescuer:** Despite their humanitarian mission, relief workers were directly targeted, a gross violation of customary international law and Article 8(2)(b)(iii b) of the Rome Statute.



**Killing of civilians and indiscriminate attacks:** The killing of women, children, and the elderly during these attacks reflects the arbitrary use of force and disregard for the principles of proportionality and distinction. These acts are tantamount to crimes against humanity.

**Destruction of medical centers:** Several medical facilities were partially or completely destroyed. The fear generated among patients and medical staff, as well as disruption to vital services, constitutes a clear violation of Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949).

**Disproportionate use of force and actions against regional peace:** The use of heavy weaponry in urban areas and the disregard for the immunity of relief centers and sacred sites contravenes established principles of international humanitarian law and the Charter of the United Nations.





Iranian  
Red Crescent

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Ref.: 1404/21/01/9271

Date: 18 June 2025

**To the Honorable Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC)**

Subject: The Hague Legal and Documented Notification Regarding Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Recent Aggressive Attacks by Israel

**Dear Mr. Karim Khan,**

Greetings and regards,

I, representing the **Iranian Red Crescent Society and Iranian National Committee of Humanitarian Law**, express my deepest concern — based on our inherent duty to uphold the principles of International Humanitarian Law — over Israel's deliberate, organized, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian, and in particular, relief and medical infrastructure within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These attacks initiated by an act of aggression, directly and extensively resulted in human casualties and the destruction of critical infrastructure.

Accordingly, and through this official communication, I hereby bring to your esteemed international body's attention documented cases of violations committed during Israel's recent attacks, in the form of a **"Legal and Documented Notification."**

Based on field evidence, credible documents, and reports collected by official and independent sources, Israel, in the course of its direct and organized attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure in Iran, has repeatedly and grossly violated the provisions of the **1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977**, as well as the **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**.

**Summary of the Alleged Violations:**

On **14 June 2025** (24 Khordad 1404), the Israeli regime carried out several direct airstrikes on residential and civilian areas in **Tehran and 22 other provinces**, committing the following acts:

1. **Targeted attacks on relief vehicles:** Over 8 direct attacks were launched on ambulances bearing the official emblems of the Iranian Red Crescent Society and the Ministry of Health, leading to the destruction of vehicles, medical equipment, and the injury and martyrdom of relief workers. An IRCS relief helicopter was also hit by shrapnel. These acts constitute a clear violation of **Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv)** of the Rome Statute.



## **Statement of the National Humanitarian Law Committee of Iran**

The National Humanitarian Law Committee of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement strongly condemning the deliberate and brutal attacks by the occupying Zionist regime on civilian areas in Tehran and other parts of the country. The Committee emphasized that these attacks resulted in the martyrdom and injury of dozens of defenseless civilians, including women, children, the elderly, patients, relief workers, journalists, and media personnel.

These violent and unlawful actions, which targeted homes, medical centers, essential civilian infrastructure, Red Crescent relief teams, and media institutions, constitute gross violations of international humanitarian law. They breach fundamental principles such as:

### **Distinction between military and civilian targets**

Proportionality in the use of force

Precaution in attacks

Prohibition of attacks against protected persons and objects

Prohibition of collective punishment and retaliation against civilians

Prohibition of terrorizing or intimidating civilians

Such actions clearly amount to multiple war crimes and crimes against humanity. According to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, and Protocol I, the deliberate targeting of civilians, humanitarian relief personnel bearing



protective emblems, and medical facilities is strictly forbidden and represents an absolute, binding obligation for all parties involved in armed conflicts. Similarly, attacks on

journalists and media institutions engaged in non-combat reporting violate Article 52 of Protocol I and established customary international humanitarian law.

The Zionist regime, with a long record of systematic violations of human law and international humanitarian law in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and now Iran, has once again demonstrated blatant disregard for fundamental humanitarian principles, posing a profound ethical and legal test for the international community.

The National Humanitarian Law Committee of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls upon:

The United Nations, The International Committee of the Red Cross States party to the Geneva Conventions, All responsible international institutions to immediately condemn these unlawful and inhumane attacks. The Committee urges them to take swift and decisive action to halt the ongoing aggression of this regime and to facilitate the legal prosecution of those responsible before competent international judicial bodies.

Iran reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the principles of neutrality, humanity, and human dignity and strongly calls for unconditional protection of humanitarian actors, civilians, and media personnel in all crisis situations.



## **Humanitarian Role of the Iranian Red Crescent in the 12-Day War**

Before evaluating violations of international humanitarian law by the Israeli regime during its attacks on Iran, it is important to highlight the vital humanitarian role played by the Iranian Red Crescent Society in responding to these assaults. The Society and its selfless rescuers were instrumental in providing aid to the victims, particularly in saving those trapped under rubble.

**Scope of Relief Operations:** From the outset of the attacks, more than 8,200 Red Crescent rescuers participated in 502 operational points, rescuing numerous injured and trapped individuals in Tehran and other cities.

**Rapid Response and Rescue Efforts:** In some areas, rapid response teams, assisted by search-and-rescue dogs and specialized equipment, saved many lives with remarkable speed. Debris removal operations were often conducted under the risk of continued attacks and secondary collapses. Rescuers, sometimes with minimal rest and under extremely challenging conditions, successfully retrieved survivors from under the rubble.

**Casualties Among Rescuers:** During the operations, five rescuers were martyred, reflecting the high risks and dedication of their missions. Witnesses and media reports indicate that rescuers worked day and night under severe psychological stress and direct threats, using their expertise to locate and save victims buried under debris. Miraculous rescues were reported, including children and adults pulled out alive after hours of effort.

**Additional Humanitarian Support:**





Red Crescent personnel also played a critical role in transporting the injured to medical centers, providing first aid, and offering psychological and emotional support to those affected. Overall, through their organized operations and selfless dedication, the Iranian Red Crescent significantly contributed to reducing human casualties and saving lives during the Israeli attacks on civilian areas in Iran.



### **A Short Narrative of Bravery:**

According to Red Crescent reports, over 60% of the martyrs of the Israeli attacks were discovered by the Society's rescuers. Pirhossein Kolivand, head of the Iranian Red Crescent, described their courage and selflessness:

“Rescuers tirelessly carried out search, rescue, and debris clearance operations in over 520 operational points. One scene, captured in images that shocked the world, showed a young soldier buried under a pile of concrete, moving a stone off his chest and calling out to rescuers in a broken voice. Over 60% of the martyrs of the Israeli attacks were found by Red Crescent rescuers, and many injured were saved alive.”

During heavy attacks on Dokooohé in western Tehran, the Red Crescent personnel worked courageously under missile fire. All volunteers were active during the attack on the national broadcasting building. Five Red Crescent rescuers were martyred on the spot, and 21 healthcare personnel also lost their lives.

### **Operational Organization and Preparedness:**

Five operational centers were established in Tehran, with the readiness to set up 100 centers within an hour.

Rescue teams maintained high morale, stating that if fresh personnel arrived, it was welcome, but they themselves would not leave.

### **Continuity of Services:**

Red Crescent pharmacies and rehabilitation centers continued operations despite cyberattacks, ensuring



uninterrupted distribution of essential medicines.

The Khadam volunteer network continued activities across eight axes: education, recreation and resilience, livelihood, employment, community-based economy, and more.

The 4030 hotline, which had proven successful during the COVID-19 pandemic, handled approximately 100,000 calls, providing psychological counseling to pregnant women, children, and the elderly.

Stories of Dedication:

At the funeral of martyr rescuer Mojtaba Maleki, his father said: “Go on with the work of rescue and helping people; I will bury my child myself.” The father of martyr Mehdi Zarrataj said: “Even if my entire family is martyred, it is for the sake of the system; my hope is the destruction of Israel.”

All documented violations of humanitarian law—including the martyrdom of five rescuers, the survival of 20 injured personnel, and attacks on Red Crescent ambulances and helicopters—have been compiled and sent to international bodies. Twenty-one hospitals and medical centers were directly targeted, with only about 1,500 hospital beds near the Peace Building repeatedly attacked.

While no tragedy surpasses the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (AS), this year we witnessed a symbolic Ashura: we did not see the fire fall upon the tents of Karbala, but we saw homes burning. We saw Zainab, Abbas, and Ali Asghar, and we witnessed children who were martyred by the terrorist attacks of the Israeli regime.”

The Iranian Red Crescent, through its organization, courage, and humanitarian dedication, played a crucial role in saving lives and mitigating human suffering during the 12-day Israeli attacks on civilian areas in Iran.



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## International Claims of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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### **Expression of Sympathy by International Bodies**

A letter was sent to Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), concerning the killing of three volunteer rescuers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society by the Israeli regime. The letter emphasized the violation of relevant provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the First Additional Protocol of 1977, highlighted the breach of the principles of distinction, proportionality, and the classification of these acts as war crimes, and requested that she condemn this act. The letter is dated 16 June 2025.





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Red Crescent**

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**Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger**

**Esteemed President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

Date: 16 June 2025

**Dear Ms. President,**

With profound sorrow, I would like to inform you following an entirely unlawful missile strike by the Zionist regime on civilian areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran, three volunteer relief workers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society were martyred while engaged in life-saving operations. These humanitarian personnel were clearly identifiable, wearing the official Red Crescent insignia, and were operating strictly within the framework of international humanitarian law.

This targeted attack represents a grave violation of **Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)** and **Article 12 of Additional Protocol I**, both of which explicitly guarantee protection for relief personnel and humanitarian facilities in armed conflict. Striking unarmed aid workers operating under the internationally recognized emblem of the Red Crescent also constitutes a grave breach of the principles of **distinction, proportionality, and humanitarian immunity**, amounting to a **war crime**.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran firmly condemns this inhumane act and respectfully calls on the International Committee of the Red Cross -as the global authority entrusted with safeguarding humanitarian principles- to formally and unequivocally condemn this attack. We urge the ICRC to utilize its full moral and legal capacities to pursue accountability for this atrocity through relevant international mechanisms.

The Iranian Red Crescent remains unwavering in its commitment to the principles of **neutrality, impartiality, independence, and humanity**. We look to the ICRC to uphold those very principles by offering firm and visible support for humanitarian actors who are increasingly targeted amid armed conflict.

With respect and hope for urgent and decisive action,

**Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand**

**President**

**Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran**



Sending a letter to Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, regarding the repeated attacks directed against areas near relief and medical centers, including the Peace Building, Rehabilitation Center, Youth Organization, and Hajj and Pilgrimage Center of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, causing physical and psychological harm to relief and medical personnel; highlighting the illegality of attacks on Evin Prison and the killing of prisoners, patients, administrative staff, and lawyers; referencing attacks on aid workers in violation of Article 8(2)(b)(iii) of the Rome Statute and the mass killing of civilians; and requesting the relevant institution to publicly condemn these actions and take appropriate measures to document and report these violations to the relevant international bodies on June 23, 2025.





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**Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger**

**Esteemed President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

Date: 23 June 2025

**Dear Ms. President,**

Greetings and regards.

In line with the humanitarian mission and the global responsibility of your esteemed Committee in upholding the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), we hereby express the deep concern of the Iranian Red Crescent Society over the continued military attacks by the Zionist regime on civilian facilities, medical centers, relief institutions, and even prisons.

In the most recent attacks, for the second time, areas adjacent to healthcare centers and the Peace Building of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, as well as the Rehabilitation Center, Youth Organization of the Iranain Red Cescent Society, and Hajj Medical Center in Tehran, were targeted—causing physical and psychological harm to our relief and medical personnel.

Furthermore, the direct strike on the grounds of Evin Prison—housing detainees, sick inmates, administrative staff and lawyers—is another alarming case of a blatant violation of humanitarian principles. This prison is not a military target by any means, and any military action against it constitutes a clear threat to the lives of protected persons and violates the prohibition against attacks on defenseless detainees.

Around the world, signs are placed near medical centers prohibiting even car horn sounds to maintain peace and focus for healing. Yet, unfortunately, the Zionist regime has utterly disregarded such basic humanitarian norms—targeting medical, relief, and humanitarian centers with unprecedented lethal attacks. This is in stark contradiction to global conscience and the established rules of International Humanitarian Law.

Other instances of gross violations of the IHL include, but is not limited to, the following:

**1. Attacks on or near medical centers:**

Including Valiasr, Shahid Motahari, Khatam Al-Anbia, and Fatemeh Zahra hospitals in Tehran; Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah; the Red Crescent Rehabilitation Center; the Evin Prison Emergency Unit; and Adl Hospital. These attacks have endangered patients' lives and disrupted medical services, violating the principles of distinction and precaution under the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions and Article 8 of the Rome Statute.





Sending a letter to Mirjana Spoljaric, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, regarding extensive and multiple violations of International Humanitarian Law across eight main axes, accompanied by supporting documentation in annexes; with specific reference to the following:

attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel and the violation of their protected status;  
direct and indirect attacks against rehabilitation centers and areas in their vicinity;  
destruction of and damage to humanitarian vehicles and equipment;  
attacks against multiple groups of civilians, particularly those entitled to special protection under the Geneva Conventions (such as pregnant women);  
destruction of residential, commercial, and educational buildings;  
destruction of objects and infrastructure indispensable to the survival of the civilian population;  
the attack on Evin Prison;  
and the attack on nuclear facilities;

requesting the documentation of the aforementioned acts and the submission of a report to relevant bodies, in particular the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Human Rights Council; as well as requesting cooperation in the reconstruction of humanitarian infrastructure, dated 15 July 2025.





**Iranian  
Red Crescent**

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Date: 30 June 2025

**To the Esteemed Presidents of National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent**

Warm Greetings.

It is with profound sorrow and grave concern that I bring to your attention the recent attacks carried out by the Zionist Regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, during which the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law and the core values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have been flagrantly and repeatedly violated.

These attacks have not only targeted civilian objectives but, in an unprecedented and shocking manner, directly and deliberately struck humanitarian relief vehicles bearing the distinctive emblem of the Red Crescent, as well as volunteer personnel engaged in humanitarian missions. Such actions constitute a blatant violation of the principle of protection of humanitarian personnel and equipment, the principle of neutrality, and the obligation to respect internationally recognized protective emblems. These acts clearly amount to war crimes.

Tragically, five of our dedicated relief workers were martyred in these assaults, and essential medical equipment — including ambulances and a Red Crescent rescue helicopter marked with the official emblem of the Red Crescent — were deliberately targeted and destroyed. These incidents have severely threatened the safety and dignity of humanitarian operations in the region.

We firmly believe that silence or inaction in the face of such grave violations paves the way for the repetition of similar atrocities elsewhere in the world and undermines the trust placed in humanitarian institutions.

Therefore, we respectfully urge you and your National Society to:

1. Officially and unequivocally condemn these inhumane acts and express a clear and firm stance in safeguarding International Humanitarian Law;
2. Support the issuance of a joint and comprehensive statement calling for an immediate international investigation into these crimes, particularly the targeting of relief workers, the destruction of medical facilities, and humanitarian transport;



Sending a message to the Presidents of all National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide—excluding the Magen David Adom of the Zionist regime and the Palestine Red Crescent Society (a total of 190 National Societies)—regarding the violation of the fundamental objectives and principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; condemning the attack on humanitarian and relief vehicles bearing the Red Crescent emblem and the killing of five members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, in clear contradiction with the principles of protection of humanitarian personnel and equipment, as well as neutrality and impartiality; and calling upon the aforementioned National Societies to condemn these actions, ensure the implementation of International Humanitarian Law, and support the issuance of a comprehensive statement aimed at initiating international investigations into these crimes, dated 30 June 2025.





**Iranian  
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**Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger**  
**President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

Date: 15 July 2025  
Ref: 1404/21/01/8542

**Subject:** Evidence of IHL Violations concerning the Israel's Attacks on Iran and Call for Action

**Dear Ms. President,**

In response to your esteemed letter, the Iranian Red Crescent Society, as a humanitarian institution bearing international responsibility towards victims of armed conflicts, hereby expresses its profound concern regarding numerous documented and serious violations of peremptory norms of international humanitarian law during the recent military attacks by the Israeli regime. According to official documentation received from the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and other responsible authorities, within the twelve-day period of the conflict, a series of actions against persons and facilities protected under international humanitarian law have occurred, contrary to fundamental principles enshrined in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocol I of 1977, which in some instances constitute international crimes subject to prosecution.

**1. Attacks on Medical and Relief Personnel in Violation of their Immunity (Annex 1):**

According to reports and attached evidence:

- At least 25 health sector personnel, including doctors, nurses, technicians, and medical students, have been injured or killed.
- Five Iranian Red Crescent Society relief workers were directly targeted and martyred while providing aid.
- Sixteen relief workers and volunteers in various provinces have been wounded.
- These attacks violate Articles 16 and 20 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), Articles 15 and 71 of Additional Protocol I (1977), and Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.





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Condolences from International  
Organizations  
and the Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies

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Mr Pirhossein Kolivand  
President  
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran  
No 1362 Valiasr Avenue  
Building of Peace  
1517813511 Teheran

Wabern, 23.06.2025

Dear President Kolivand,

It is with utmost sadness that we received news of the tragic loss of IRCs colleagues while providing vital humanitarian support to those affected by the ongoing conflict. The Swiss Red Cross sends its deepest condolences to the families, friends and colleagues at the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We remain in solidarity with you, urging protection for all humanitarian workers and commending the dedicated work of you, your staff, your volunteers in times where many have been affected and yet continue to provide essential services.

Our thoughts are constantly with you during these difficult times.

With sincere regards,  
Swiss Red Cross

Thomas Zeltner  
President  
Swiss Red Cross

Nora Kronig  
Director general  
Swiss Red Cross



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Dear Dr. Koulivand,  
Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society,  
We were deeply saddened to receive the tragic news of the passing of your colleagues from the Iranian Red Crescent Society while providing vital humanitarian support to those affected by the ongoing conflicts. The Swiss Red Cross extends its deepest condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

We hereby express our solidarity with you and call for the protection of all humanitarian aid workers. We also commend the selfless efforts of you, your staff, and your volunteers, who continue to provide essential services even in times of widespread suffering.

Please know that we stand with you during this difficult period.

Respectfully,

Swiss Red Cross

Thomas Zeltner – President, Swiss Red Cross

Nora Kronick – Executive Director, Swiss Red Cross







Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand  
President  
The Red Crescent Society of  
the Islamic Republic of Iran

Geneva, 26 June 2025

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

It is with profound sadness that we write to you to express our sincere condolences, on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), for the heartbreaking deaths of four staff members of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS), who lost their lives while carrying their humanitarian mission - saving lives.

Together, we are mourning the passing of Mehdi Zartaji Saray, Yasser Zivari, Mojtaba Maleki and Amirhossein Jamshidpour.

We will always remember their selfless dedication and commitment to helping the most vulnerable in such difficult circumstances.

Please extend our condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of Mehdi, Yasser, Mojtaba and Amirhossein. The IFRC stands in solidarity with the IRCS during this extraordinarily difficult time.

With deepest sympathy and solidarity.

Kate Forbes  
President

Jagap Chapagain  
Secretary General

CC:

Mr. Xavier Castellanos, IFRC Under Secretary General for National Society Development and Coordination  
Mr. Hossam Elsharkawi IFRC Regional Director, MENA  
Mr. Faisal Mahboob, IFRC Head of Delegation, Iran

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies | Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja | الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
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Message from the International Federation of Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

To: Iranian Red Crescent Society

Attn: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand,

Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

With profound sorrow and deep regret, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) extends its heartfelt condolences on the tragic loss of four staff members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), who lost their lives while carrying out their humanitarian mission—saving lives.

We mourn the passing of Mehdi Zartaji, Yaser Sarai, Mojtaba Maleki Ziuri, and Amir Hassan Jamshidpour. We will always remember their selfless dedication and commitment to assisting the most vulnerable people under such extremely difficult circumstances.

Please convey our deepest condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of Mehdi, Yaser, Mojtaba, and Amir Hassan. The IFRC stands in solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent during this extraordinarily difficult time.

With our deepest sympathy and solidarity,

Kit Forbes – President, International Federation of Red  
Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Jagan Chapagain – Secretary General, International  
Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies





**American  
Red Cross**

**Office of the President and  
Chief Executive Officer**

National Headquarters  
430 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006

June 24, 2025

Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand  
President  
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Dear President Kolivand,

On behalf of the American Red Cross, I write to express our deepest condolences on the tragic deaths of the four Iran Red Crescent Society rescue workers who were recently killed while conducting rescue operations and providing aid to the wounded.

Our thoughts are with the families, friends, and colleagues of your fallen team members. The selflessness and bravery shown by these four rescuers, and other response workers in the Shahid Bagheri district, serve as powerful reminders of the courage displayed by humanitarian responders every day.

In this time of profound grief, please know that your sorrow is shared. We honor the memory of your fallen colleagues and recognize the unwavering commitment of your teams to the collective mission of our Red Cross Red Crescent movement.

With sincere condolences,

Cliff Holtz



## Message from the American Red Cross to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society  
On behalf of the American Red Cross, I extend our deepest condolences on the tragic loss of four Iranian Red Crescent volunteers who were recently killed while conducting rescue and humanitarian operations for the injured.

We express our heartfelt sympathy to the families, friends, and colleagues of your fallen team members. The courage and dedication demonstrated by these four volunteers, along with other responders in the Shahide Bagheri region, serve as a powerful reminder of the bravery shown every day by humanitarian workers. Please know that we share in your grief during this profoundly sorrowful time. We honor the memory of your fallen colleagues and deeply respect the unwavering commitment of your teams to the collective mission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

With sincere condolences,

Cliff Holtz

President, American Red Cross



بلال احمر  
پاکستان



PAKISTAN  
RED CRESCENT

Ref No: PRCS/CM/Letter/01

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> Jun, 2025

**Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand**  
**President**  
Iranian Red Crescent Society  
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

**Subject: Condolences on the Loss of Red Crescent Aid Workers**

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

It is with profound sorrow and heartfelt grief that we have learned of the tragic loss of three brave humanitarian workers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society in the recent escalation of violence in your region.

On behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society and the people of Pakistan, we extend our deepest condolences to the families of the departed, to your esteemed organization, and to the entire Iranian nation. These dedicated individuals sacrificed their lives in the noble service of humanity, a loss that echoes painfully across the global humanitarian community.

We unequivocally condemn the act of aggression that led to this tragedy. Any attack on humanitarian workers, who operate with impartiality and compassion in the midst of conflict, is an affront to the core principles of Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and international humanitarian law.

The Pakistan Red Crescent stands in full solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent in this hour of mourning. We are ready to offer any form of humanitarian support or assistance that you may require during this difficult time.

Please convey our sympathy and prayers to the families of the martyred colleagues. May their courage continue to inspire us all in our shared mission to serve those in need.

With heartfelt condolences and solidarity,

Sincerely,

*M. Naek*

**Mrs. Farzana Naek**  
Chairperson  
Pakistan Red Crescent Society



Message from the National Red Crescent Society of  
Pakistan to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Ref: PRCS/CM/Letter/01

Date: 25 June 2025

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society  
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Subject: Condolences on the Loss of Iranian Red  
Crescent Volunteers

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

With profound sorrow and heavy hearts, we write to you regarding the tragic loss of three dedicated volunteers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society amid the escalating violence in the region.

On behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society and the people of Pakistan, we extend our deepest condolences and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families, your esteemed organization, and the people of Iran. These noble and selfless individuals sacrificed their lives in the service of humanity, leaving a void felt across the global humanitarian community and touching hearts everywhere.

We strongly condemn this aggressive act. Any attack on humanitarian personnel, who operate with neutrality and compassion in times of crisis, constitutes a clear violation of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and of international humanitarian law.



June 24, 2025



**Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand**

President

Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS)

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the volunteers and staff of the Canadian Red Cross, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the families and colleagues of the five responders from the Iranian Red Crescent Society who were killed while carrying out their humanitarian mandate. We are deeply saddened by their tragic deaths, as well as the injuries sustained by other Iranian Red Crescent Society personnel. Any attack on humanitarian workers, ambulances, and medical facilities is utterly unacceptable.

Our thoughts are with the families and the injured responders, and we wish them strength and a full recovery. We stand in solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent Society during this difficult time.

With deepest sympathy,

A blue ink signature of Conrad Sauvé.

**Conrad Sauvé**

President and CEO

Canadian Red Cross Society

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Message from the Canadian Red Cross Society to the  
Iranian Red Crescent Society

Date: 24 June 2025

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

On behalf of the volunteers and staff of the Canadian Red Cross, we extend our heartfelt condolences to the families and colleagues of the five Iranian Red Crescent volunteers who tragically lost their lives while performing their humanitarian mission.

We are deeply saddened by the loss of these dear individuals and also by the injuries sustained by other members of the Iranian Red Crescent. Any attack on humanitarian personnel, ambulances, or medical facilities is completely unacceptable and strongly condemned.

We share in the grief of the families and the injured volunteers, and we wish them patience, resilience, and full recovery. During this difficult time, we stand in solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent Society and express our unwavering support.

With deepest respect and sympathy,

Konrad Soewe

President & CEO, Canadian Red Cross





June 24, 2025



**Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand**  
President  
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS)

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the volunteers and staff of the Canadian Red Cross, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the families and colleagues of the five responders from the Iranian Red Crescent Society who were killed while carrying out their humanitarian mandate. We are deeply saddened by their tragic deaths, as well as the injuries sustained by other Iranian Red Crescent Society personnel. Any attack on humanitarian workers, ambulances, and medical facilities is utterly unacceptable.

Our thoughts are with the families and the injured responders, and we wish them strength and a full recovery. We stand in solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent Society during this difficult time.

With deepest sympathy,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Conrad Sauvé".

**Conrad Sauvé**  
President and CEO  
Canadian Red Cross Society

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT AND CEO  
BUREAU DE PRÉSIDENT ET  
CHEF DE LA DIRECTION  
400 COOPER STREET  
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CANADA K2P 2H8  
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croixrouge.ca



•Message from the Canadian Red Cross Society to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

•Date: 24 June 2025

•To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

•Honorable President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

•Dear Dr. Kolivand,

•On behalf of the volunteers and staff of the Canadian Red Cross, we extend our heartfelt condolences to the families and colleagues of the five Iranian Red Crescent volunteers who tragically lost their lives while performing their humanitarian mission.

•We are deeply saddened by the loss of these dear individuals and also by the injuries sustained by other members of the Iranian Red Crescent. Any attack on humanitarian personnel, ambulances, or medical facilities is completely unacceptable and strongly condemned.

•We share in the grief of the families and the injured volunteers, and we wish them patience, resilience, and full recovery. During this difficult time, we stand in solidarity with the Iranian Red Crescent Society and express our unwavering support.

•With deepest respect and sympathy,

•Konrad Soewe

•President & CEO, Canadian Red Cross



Dear all,

We, the Red Cross of Chad, would like to express through this message our sincere condolences for the lives lost following the barbaric attacks by Israeli forces on Iranian infrastructure.

We stand firmly in solidarity with the people of Iran and strongly condemn the acts of aggression committed by both American and Israeli forces against a sovereign nation. It is evident that the Iranian Red Crescent is currently overwhelmed in its efforts to provide emergency assistance to those affected.

The Red Cross of Chad morally supports the Iranian Red Crescent in all its humanitarian actions.

On behalf of our President and all our volunteers, the Red Cross of Chad calls on the international community and the United Nations to condemn this violation of international law against the Islamic Republic of Iran.



Message from the National Red Cross Society of Chad  
to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The Red Cross Society of Chad hereby extends its heartfelt condolences on the loss of innocent lives as a result of the brutal attacks by Israeli forces on the infrastructure of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We firmly stand with the noble people of Iran and strongly condemn the aggressive actions carried out by U.S. and Israeli forces against a sovereign and independent nation.

It is evident that the Iranian Red Crescent Society is currently engaged in extensive efforts to provide emergency assistance to those affected by these tragic events. The Red Cross Society of Chad fully supports all humanitarian actions of the Iranian Red Crescent on both ethical and humanitarian grounds.

On behalf of our President and all our volunteers, we call upon the international community and the United Nations to unequivocally condemn this blatant violation of international law against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We remain ready to provide any assistance and support during this difficult time.

We pray to Almighty God to always protect Iran, its great people, and the brave volunteers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Respectfully,

Red Cross Society of Chad





Dear Dr. Kolivand,

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

It is with profound sorrow that I, along with the members of the Permanent Commission, once again extend our heartfelt condolences and sympathy on the loss of Mr. Seyed Ali Akbar Mir Mohammadi, a volunteer rescuer of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, who tragically lost his life on 22 June while performing rescue operations under a collapsed building in Isfahan.

Kindly convey our deep grief and sincere condolences to his beloved family and to all his colleagues at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

We stand with you in this difficult time and wish you all the very best.

Mersedeh Babeh

President of the Permanent Commission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent





Dear Dr. Pirhossein Koulivand  
President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society  
Subject: Condolence Message

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the Middle East and North Africa, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the Iranian Red Crescent Society and to the families of the brave rescuers who tragically lost their lives while performing their duties. We are deeply saddened by the news of the passing of three rescuers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society who were killed in the airstrike on 16 June 2025 in Tehran while providing aid and conducting rescue operations in the Shahid Bagheri area.

We also mourn the loss of Mr. Mehdi Zartaji Saray, who was martyred on 13 June 2025 in East Azerbaijan Province while responding to an emergency operation.

Their selflessness, courage, and unwavering commitment to humanitarian service are a source of pride. We honor their memory and extend our sincere condolences to their families and all their colleagues at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Please accept our heartfelt sympathy, solidarity, and support during this difficult time.

With sincere condolences,

Dr. Hossam El-Sharkawy

Director of the Regional Office

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – Beirut







Ref.: IFRC/HS/042/2025  
Date: 18 June 2025

**Dr. PirHossein Kolivand,**  
**Honorable President of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Subject:** Condolence Message

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the IFRC Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, I would like to extend our sincere condolences to the Iranian Red Crescent Society and to the families of the courageous rescuers who tragically lost their lives in the line of duty.

We are deeply saddened by the deaths of three IRCS rescuers, killed in an airstrike on 16 June 2025 in Tehran, while delivering aid and conducting rescue operations in the Shahid Bagheri district. We also mourn the loss of Mr. Mahdi Zartaji Saray, who was killed on 13 June 2025 in East Azerbaijan province during emergency response operations.

Their dedication, courage and unwavering commitment to humanitarian service command our deepest request. We honor their memory and express our heartfelt sympathy to their families, loved ones, and to all their colleagues at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Please accept our deepest condolences during this difficult time. Our thoughts and solidarity remain with you.

With heartfelt sympathy,

**Dr. Hossam Elsharkawi**  
**IFRC MENA Regional Director**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies | Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja | اتحاد الجمعيات الدولية للصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
Address: Platinium 776 Building, New Martaká, Street 20-2002, Hazmiah, Lebanon | العنوان: المبنى 776 بلاتينيوم، شارع 20-2002، حزمية، لبنان  
T: +961 5 428 444 | F: +961 5 956 058 | E: info.mena@ifrc.org | W: ifrc.org | Postal address: P.O. Box 113 - 5233, Hamra, Beirut, Lebanon

Internal



- Dear Dr. Pirhossein Koulivand
- President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society
- Subject: Condolence Message
- Dear Colleagues,
- On behalf of the Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the Middle East and North Africa, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the Iranian Red Crescent Society and to the families of the brave rescuers who tragically lost their lives while performing their duties.
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- We also mourn the loss of Mr. Mehdi Zartaji Saray, who was martyred on 13 June 2025 in East Azerbaijan Province while responding to an emergency operation.
- Their selflessness, courage, and unwavering commitment to humanitarian service are a source of pride. We honor their memory and extend our sincere condolences to their families and all their colleagues at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.
- Please accept our heartfelt sympathy, solidarity, and support during this difficult time.
- With sincere condolences,
- Dr. Hossam El-Sharkawy
- Director of the Regional Office
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – Beirut





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[BButsanaSita@redcross.org.uk](mailto:BButsanaSita@redcross.org.uk)

**BY EMAIL**

Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand, President  
Iranian Red Crescent Society

16 June 2025

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

I am deeply saddened to be sending to you this letter of condolence as we learned with great sorrow of the death of Mr. Mahdi Zartaji, a member of the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

We stand in solidarity with your staff and volunteers who are responding to the humanitarian situation and admire the profound sense of commitment and humanitarian service from all at the Iranian Red Crescent Society. We rely heavily on the courage and willingness of our staff and volunteers, who despite the risks and challenges, always strive to reach those in need.

We recognise and commend all of the members of the National Society who continue to work bravely and tirelessly in accordance with our Fundamental Principles to fulfil their humanitarian mission at this exceptionally difficult time.

On behalf of the British Red Cross, please accept and share our deepest condolences and sympathy to the family, friends and colleagues of Mr. Mahdi Zartaji. You and your colleagues will continue to remain in our thoughts at this difficult time.

Yours sincerely,

Béatrice Butsana-Sita  
Chief Executive Officer

**The power  
of kindness**



Protective emblems used by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement  
The British Red Cross Society, incorporated by Royal Charter 1908, is a charity registered in  
England and Wales (220949), Scotland (SC037736), Isle of Man (0752) and Jersey (430).  
Patron: His Majesty King Charles III



To Dr. Pirhossein Koulivand  
President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society  
Subject: Condolence Message  
16 June 2025

Dear Mr. President and Esteemed Colleagues of the Iranian Red Crescent Society,

On behalf of the German Red Cross, I wish to extend our heartfelt condolences for the loss of four colleagues of the Iranian Red Crescent Society who tragically passed away while performing lifesaving relief operations.

We have been closely following the worsening situation and are deeply saddened by the deaths and injuries of several individuals. During these difficult times, the Iranian Red Crescent Society has demonstrated extraordinary dedication in providing vital assistance, support, and comfort. Their tireless efforts have brought relief and solace to those affected and stand as a testament to the unwavering professionalism and commitment of all operational teams and the entire national society.

Solidarity within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and commitment to our shared principles remain essential. Please be assured that the German Red Cross stands firmly in support of the Iranian Red Crescent Society. Once again, we extend our sincere condolences.

Kindly convey this message of solidarity and support to your staff and volunteers. May your courage, dedication, and humanity continue to inspire hope in these challenging times.

With respect,

Christoph Ohnen

Director, International Cooperation

German Red Cross Headquarters – Berlin, Germany





Deutsches Rotes Kreuz e.V. - Carstenstraße 58 - 12205 Berlin

Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand  
President  
Iranian Red Crescent Society

Berlin, June 16<sup>th</sup> 2025

**Letter of condolence**

Dear Mr. President  
Dear colleagues from Iranian Red Crescent Society

On behalf of the German Red Cross, I would like to convey my deepest condolences for the loss of four IRCS colleagues while carrying out relief operations.

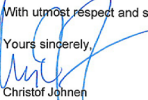
We have been following the current escalation closely and are deeply saddened by the loss of lives and the number of people injured. During these difficult hours, the Iranian Red Crescent Society has demonstrated exceptional dedication in providing critical assistance, support and comfort. Their tireless efforts have brought relief and solace to those affected and stand as a proof to the unwavering commitment and professionalism of all operational teams and the entire National Society.

Therefore, the solidarity within our Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and our commitment to shared principles remain essential. Please be assured that the German Red Cross stands in support of the Iranian Red Crescent. Once again, I offer my sincere condolences.

Please convey my message of solidarity and support to your staff and volunteers. May your courage, dedication, and humanity continue to bring hope in these times.

With utmost respect and solidarity,

Yours sincerely,

  
Christof Johnen  
Director of International Cooperation Division  
German Red Cross, National Headquarters Berlin, Germany



**Deutsches Rotes Kreuz – DRK e.V.**

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President  
Gerda Hasselfeldt

Chief Executive Officer and  
Secretary General  
Christian Reuter

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To Dr. Pirhossein Koulivand  
President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society  
Subject: Condolence Message

16 June 2025

Dear Mr. President and Esteemed Colleagues of the Iranian Red Crescent Society,

On behalf of the German Red Cross, I wish to extend our heartfelt condolences for the loss of four colleagues of the Iranian Red Crescent Society who tragically passed away while performing lifesaving relief operations.

We have been closely following the worsening situation and are deeply saddened by the deaths and injuries of several individuals. During these difficult times, the Iranian Red Crescent Society has demonstrated extraordinary dedication in providing vital assistance, support, and comfort. Their tireless efforts have brought relief and solace to those affected and stand as a testament to the unwavering professionalism and commitment of all operational teams and the entire national society.

Solidarity within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and commitment to our shared principles remain essential. Please be assured that the German Red Cross stands firmly in support of the Iranian Red Crescent Society. Once again, we extend our sincere condolences. Kindly convey this message of solidarity and support to your staff and volunteers. May your courage, dedication, and humanity continue to inspire hope in these challenging times.

With respect,

Christoph Johnen

Director, International Cooperation

German Red Cross Headquarters – Berlin, Germany



We express grave concern over the military strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran since 13 June 2025, which constitute a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and the subsequent escalation of the security situation in the Middle East.

In the face of rising tensions with unpredictable consequences for international peace and security, as well as for the world economy, we underscore the urgent need to break the cycle of violence and restore peace. We call on all parties to engage through existing channels of dialogue and diplomacy, with a view to de-escalating the situation and resolving their differences through peaceful means.

We express serious concern over any attacks against peaceful nuclear installations that are carried out in violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Nuclear safeguards, safety, and security must always be upheld, including in armed conflicts, to protect people and the environment from harm. In this context, we reiterate our support for diplomatic initiatives aimed at addressing regional challenges.

Civilian lives must be protected, and civilian infrastructure must be safeguarded, in full compliance with international humanitarian law. We extend our sincere condolences to the families of the victims and express our solidarity with civilians affected.

Guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, BRICS remains committed to promoting international peace and security and to fostering diplomacy and peaceful dialogue as the only sustainable path toward long-term stability in the region. In this regard, we also reaffirm the necessity of establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, in line with relevant international resolutions.

We call upon the international community to support and facilitate dialogue processes, uphold international law, and contribute constructively to peaceful settlements of disputes for the benefit of all humanity.

BRICS countries will remain seized of the matter.



## Press Release

### Joint BRICS Statement on the Escalating Security Situation in the Middle East Following Military Attacks on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran

We express our deep concern over the military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since 13 June 2025 (23 Khordad 1404), which constitute a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and have subsequently escalated the security situation in the Middle East.

In light of rising tensions with unpredictable consequences for international peace, security, and the global economy, we emphasize the urgent need to break the cycle of violence and restore peace.

We call upon all parties to engage through existing dialogue channels and diplomacy with the aim of de-escalating tensions and resolving disputes through peaceful means.

We express our serious concern regarding any attacks on peaceful nuclear facilities, which would constitute violations of international law and relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The safety and security of nuclear facilities must always be upheld, including during armed conflicts, to protect both people and the environment from harm. In this regard, we reiterate our support for diplomatic initiatives aimed at addressing regional challenges.





Oslo 17.06.2025

Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand President Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear President, Iran Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers,

On behalf of the Norwegian Red Cross, I wish to express our heartfelt sympathy with you, your staff, and the dedicated volunteers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society in light of the complex situation affecting your country, and the tragic loss of three Iran Red Crescent volunteers.

We are deeply moved by the efforts of the Iranian Red Crescent in delivering life-saving assistance and support to those affected. In these challenging times, your commitment to alleviating human suffering embodies the core humanitarian principles that unite us across borders.

We understand the immense pressures placed upon your teams and the sacrifices they make. Please know that your work is seen, valued, and admired across the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The Norwegian Red Cross and Iran Red Crescent Society has recently signed an MoU. In this spirit, we are ready to support you in your humanitarian mission, based on our shared commitment to humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. We remain ready to explore how we can best support your vital response efforts.

Please convey our regards and encouragement to all your colleagues and volunteers.

With solidarity and respect,

Yours sincerely,



Simen Saxebøl

Secretary General Norwegian Red Cross (interim)

**Norwegian Red Cross**

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**Visitor:** Hausmannsgt. 7, OSLO  
**Invoice:** Norges Røde Kors,  
Postboks 2967, 7438 Trondheim

**Phone:** +47 05003  
**Fax:** +47 22054040  
**Web:** [www.redcross.no](http://www.redcross.no)  
**E-mail:** [post@redcross.no](mailto:post@redcross.no)

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**Org.no:** 864 139 442

 International  
Federation of  
Red Cross and Red  
Crescent Societies

Norwegian Red Cross Message to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Dr. Pirhossein Koulivand

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Norwegian Red Cross, I wish to express our heartfelt condolences to you, your staff, and the dedicated volunteers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society in light of the complex situation affecting your country and the tragic loss of three Iranian Red Crescent volunteers.

We are deeply moved by the efforts of the Iranian Red Crescent in providing lifesaving assistance and support to those affected. During this challenging period, your commitment to alleviating human suffering embodies the fundamental humanitarian principles that unite us across borders.

We recognize the immense pressures your teams face, as well as their remarkable dedication. Please be assured that the work of your national society is highly valued and admired throughout the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Having recently signed a memorandum of understanding between the Norwegian Red Cross and the Iranian Red Crescent, we stand ready to support you in your humanitarian mission, based on our shared commitment to humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. We are also prepared to explore how best to support your crucial efforts in responding to this crisis.

Please convey our greetings and solidarity to all your colleagues and volunteers.

With respect, Simen Saksebol

Acting Secretary General, Norwegian Red Cross



التاريخ: 16 يونيو 2025

المرجع: 324/2025

سعادة الأمين العام لجمعية الهلال الأحمر الإيراني المحترم،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،

نتقدم إليكم، وإلى كافة كوادر ومتطوعي جمعية الهلال الأحمر الإيراني، بأصدق عبارات المواساة والموازة في ظل هذه الظروف الصعبة التي تمر بها بلادكم.

إذ نتابع بقلق وألم بالغين نداءات الوضع الإنساني، فإننا نُعبر عن تعاطفنا العميق مع المتضررين. كما نُعبر عن تقديرنا الكبير لما تبذلونه من جهود ميدانية مخلصّة، تمكن أسمى معاني الإنسانية والتطوع، وتُجسد المبادئ الأساسية التي تقوم عليها حركتنا الدولية الموحدة، وعلى رأسها الحياد، وعدم التحيز، والخدمة دون تمييز.

نسأل الله أن يُلهمكم القوة، وأن يحفظ فرقتكم العاملة والمتطوعين على امتداد مناطق الاستجابة، وأن يُلهم المتضررين وأسر الضحايا الصبر والسلوان.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير،

إفهام أحمد المنديل  
الأمين العام  
جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي  
إفهام أحمد المنديل  
الأمين العام  
جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي

Kuwait Red Crescent Message to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Secretary General of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, I extend our heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy to you and all the staff and volunteers of the Iranian Red Crescent Society during this difficult time your country is facing.

As we follow the humanitarian consequences of the current situation with deep concern and sorrow, we express our sincere solidarity with those affected. We also wish to convey our sincere appreciation for your tireless efforts, which continue on the ground—efforts that reflect the highest human and volunteer values, and uphold the fundamental principles of our united Movement, including neutrality, impartiality, and non-discriminatory service.

We pray for your continued strength, the safety of your teams and volunteers in the affected areas, and for the recovery and solace of the victims and their families.

With respect,

Fahad Ahmed Al-Mandeeel

Secretary General, Kuwait Red Crescent Society





Message from the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society to the  
Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

With deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy, the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society has received the tragic news of the loss of four dedicated members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society during the recent conflicts.

We are profoundly saddened by this distressing incident and share in your grief. The courage, dedication, and humanitarian spirit of those who serve under the Red Crescent emblem, in times of both war and peace, serve as a beacon of hope for millions. Their selfless and devoted service in the fulfillment of humanitarian duties will always be remembered and respected.

We extend our deepest condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of the deceased members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society. May their souls rest in peace and their memory be forever cherished. May you find strength and unity in the days ahead.

With respect,

Dr. Novruz Aslanov

President of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society

Member of the National Parliament





Dr. Pir Hossein Kollivand  
President  
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Tokyo, 18 June 2025

Dear Mr. President,

It is with deep sorrow that I learned of the tragic loss of four dedicated members of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who lost their lives while carrying out their humanitarian duties.

On behalf of the Japanese Red Cross Society, I would like to express our heartfelt condolences to the families and loved ones of the deceased, as well as to you and all colleagues of your Society.

Please accept our deepest sympathy and solidarity during this difficult time. We sincerely pray for the peaceful rest of the departed souls and for strength and comfort to those left behind.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Atsushi Seike  
President



- Condolence Message from the Japanese Red Cross Society to the Iranian Red Crescent Society
- To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand
- President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society
- Tokyo, 18 June 2025
- Dear President,
- It is with profound sadness that we have learned of the tragic passing of four dedicated members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, who lost their lives while performing humanitarian duties.
- On behalf of the Japanese Red Cross Society, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased as well as to you and all your colleagues.
- Please accept our sincere sympathy and solidarity during this difficult time. We earnestly pray for the repose of the departed souls and for patience and comfort for the bereaved.
- 
- With respect,
- Professor Anshushi Saike
- President, Japanese Red Cross Society





PALESTINE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



جمعية الهلال الأحمر الفلسطيني

June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025

Dr. Pir Hossein Kolivand  
President  
Iranian Red Crescent Society

Dear Dr. Kolivand,

On behalf of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, I want to express our deepest condolences to you, your colleagues, and the families of three Iranian Red Crescent Colleagues who tragically lost their lives in this ongoing escalation.

We are truly heartbroken to hear of this devastating loss. These humanitarian workers were carrying out life-saving tasks, driven by their commitment to help others, and their loss is felt across our entire Movement. Please know that we mourn with you.

Their courage and selfless service will not be forgotten. In moments like this, we are reminded of how important, and how vulnerable, our humanitarian mission is, and of the urgent need to ensure the protection of those who carry it out.

Please extend our deepest sympathy and support to the families of the victims and to your entire team. You are in our thoughts during this incredibly difficult time. We stand with you in solidarity and shared grief.

With all our support,

Dr. Younis Al-Khatib  
President

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فلسطين/ البيرة - شارع القدس الرئيسي - هاتف: 02-2978520 - فاكس: 02-2406518 - ص.ب: 3637 البيرة  
Palestine/ Al- Bireh - Jerusalem Main St. - Tel: 02-2978520 - Fax: 02-2406518 - P.O.Box: 3637 Al-Bireh  
E-Mail: info@palestineRCS.org www.palestineRCS.org

Condolence Message from the Japanese Red Cross Society  
to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Tokyo, 18 June 2025

Dear President,

It is with profound sadness that we have learned of the tragic passing of four dedicated members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, who lost their lives while performing humanitarian duties.

On behalf of the Japanese Red Cross Society, I extend our heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased as well as to you and all your colleagues.

Please accept our sincere sympathy and solidarity during this difficult time. We earnestly pray for the repose of the departed souls and for patience and comfort for the bereaved.

With respect,

Professor Anshushi Saike

President, Japanese Red Cross Society





Condolence Message from the French Red Cross to the Iranian Red Crescent Society

To: Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Subject: Condolence Message

Dear Mr. President,

I was deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Mehdi Zartaji and three other members of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, who were killed while assisting the wounded in Tehran amid the recent escalation of hostilities.

On behalf of the French Red Cross, please accept my sincere condolences. Our sympathy and support extend to the families of the deceased as well as to all those who had the opportunity to work alongside them.

Their dedication and selflessness will remain a lasting part of the history of the movement.

The French Red Cross strongly believes in the need to protect humanitarian workers. Respect for international humanitarian law is essential to ensure their safety and enable them to provide assistance to those in need.

Dear President, I reiterate our deep support and convey my highest respect and esteem to you.

Philippe Da Costa

President, French Red Cross





Le Président

Paris, le 18 juin 2025

Nos Réf. : PRES//a 297

Objet : Message de condoléances

Monsieur le Président,

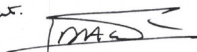
C'est avec une profonde tristesse que j'ai appris le décès de Mahdi Zartaji et de trois autres membres du Croissant-Rouge iranien, tués depuis l'escalade du conflit alors qu'ils venaient en aide aux blessés à Téhéran.

En mon nom et au nom de la Croix-Rouge française, je tiens à vous présenter mes plus sincères condoléances. Toutes nos pensées et notre soutien vont aux familles et aux proches des défunts, ainsi qu'à celles et ceux qui ont eu l'occasion de travailler à leurs côtés. Leur dévotion et leur altruisme resteront gravés dans l'histoire du Mouvement.

La Croix-Rouge française est convaincue de la nécessité de protéger les travailleurs humanitaires - le respect du Droit International Humanitaire est un impératif pour garantir leur sécurité, et leur permettre de venir en aide aux populations affectées.

En vous réitérant notre profond soutien, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.

*Bien sincèrement.*

  
Philippe Da Costa

Pir Hossein Kolivand  
Président  
Croissant-Rouge iranien  
Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi  
Téhéran



## Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

What follows in these pages is not a narrative. It is not a list. It is not statistics. What you are about to read are the names of human beings individuals who each existed as a world apart from the war, until the war entered their lives uninvited. In this chapter, you will encounter faces that never stood on a battlefield. None were combatants. None were military decision-makers. Most were in their homes. What binds them all is their civilian status a legal condition meant to shield their lives, yet one that ultimately failed to do so.

The names assembled here are not arranged to stir emotion. Each name is the outcome of a documented review, accompanied by the time, location, type of attack, and the individual's status at the moment it occurred. These entries are presented not for mourning alone, but for the record for the preservation of truth. A truth that, without names, is reduced to numbers, and without documentation, fades into erasure.

This chapter must be read slowly not because of the volume of information, but because of the weight each line carries. Every name marks an unfinished life, and every unfinished life poses a question that law, morality, and the conscience of the international community are compelled to answer.

On the page you are about to turn, you will encounter people who stood without protection. Introducing them is not the conclusion of a story it is the beginning of accountability.



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## Expressions of sympathy by international organizations

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### **Direct Attacks on Residential Homes:**

During the 12-day war and the indiscriminate attacks by the Israeli regime on civilian targets in Iran, multiple reports documented direct damage to residential homes across various regions. The Israeli regime targeted homes of scientists and senior Iranian military officials—including, for example, the Saadatabad Professors' Building, residential towers in Chamran Town, Shahid Mahallati Town, and neighborhoods such as Narmak, Tehranpars, and Gisha. Due to the use of modern weapons with high destructive power, many neighbors were also killed or severely injured. Most of these residences belonged to families with no direct or indirect involvement in the conflict.

The attacks often occurred at night or early morning, when family members were at home, leaving them with little or no opportunity to evacuate or take shelter. As a result, many housing units were partially or completely destroyed, with shattered windows, collapsed walls and roofs, leaving residents dead, injured, traumatized, or homeless. In some cases, homes not directly hit became uninhabitable due to blast waves or shrapnel, turning civilian neighborhoods from safe living spaces into dangerous and emergency zones.





Legal Protection Against Attacks on Residential Areas:  
Under fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the protection of civilians and civilian property in armed conflicts is absolute. The Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) prohibits any destruction of private property, including residential homes. Another essential principle is the principle of distinction, emphasized in Article 48 of the First Additional Protocol (1977), which obliges parties to distinguish at all times between military objectives and civilian objects. Residential homes and civilians, as civilian objects, cannot be targeted unless they are effectively and verifiably used for military purposes. Directly targeting civilians or their property constitutes a grave violation of customary international humanitarian law and a serious crime.



**Direct Attacks on Humanitarian and Medical Facilities:**

During the 12-day war, in addition to residential areas, reports documented direct or targeted attacks on medical centers, emergency responders, ambulances, and even Red Crescent rescue helicopters—units whose sole mission is saving lives and providing humanitarian services during conflict. These attacks occurred while medical centers were actively treating the wounded, Red Crescent personnel operated with distinct and recognized insignia, and ambulances were transferring casualties or performing humanitarian missions.

Consequently, emergency response in some areas was temporarily or completely halted, putting the lives of the injured, patients, and even rescuers in direct danger. The disruption of these facilities had consequences beyond physical damage, systematically reducing the capacity to save lives at critical moments.

**During these Israeli crimes and indiscriminate attacks:**

Five Red Crescent rescuers were martyred while performing humanitarian missions.

Six doctors and over twenty healthcare personnel were also killed.

Direct attacks on medical facilities are a clear war crime and an unjustifiable violation of international humanitarian law. Such acts not only endanger patients, children, the elderly, and medical staff but also systematically increase indirect deaths by destroying vital infrastructure and pushing an entire health system



toward collapse.

In the 12-day war, the Israeli regime directly targeted ten medical, emergency, and welfare centers, a pattern seen previously from World War II to the 2024 Gaza conflict, but in Iran, it was executed with unprecedented speed, intensity, and focus.

**Daily reports documented Israeli airstrikes on medical centers, including:**

Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah Province

Moheb Kosar Hospital

Buildings adjacent to Khatam al-Anbiya and Valiasr Hospitals

Red Crescent centers and fleet in Tehran Province

Tehran Province Welfare Organization

Shahid Tajrish Hospital

During these indiscriminate attacks, five Red Crescent rescuers were martyred while providing humanitarian services in residential areas. Notable martyrs included:

Mehdi Zarrataj, killed on the first day of the war in Tabriz

Mojtaba Maleki and Amirhossein Jamshidpour, killed when a Red Crescent ambulance was directly attacked in Tehran

Yasser Zivori in Asadabad, Hamadan Province

Seyed Ali Akbar Mirmohammadi in Isfahan Province

Other atrocities included the attack on a Red Crescent rescue helicopter in Zanzan Province, clearly falling outside the scope of legitimate military objectives.

These events underscore that residential areas, civilians, and humanitarian facilities were deliberately targeted, constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law and war crimes



## **Legal Protection of Humanitarian and Medical Services:**

The protection of medical services, personnel, and their equipment is one of the most fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). These rules, primarily rooted in the Four Geneva Conventions (1949) and their Additional Protocols, ensure that even during the most intense armed conflicts, the path for saving lives and aiding the wounded remains open. International law recognizes hospitals and medical centers as safe havens from attacks.

Geneva Convention I (1949), Article 19 explicitly states: “Fixed and mobile medical units must not be attacked under any circumstances and shall at all times be respected and protected by the parties to the conflict.” This protection extends to all types of medical facilities, from large hospitals to small mobile clinics and emergency units. The only exception occurs if medical facilities are used beyond their humanitarian mission for harmful military purposes, but such claims must be proven convincingly and with evidence. Customary international law also emphasizes that medical units are not legitimate military targets.

Those who risk their lives to save others must themselves receive full protection. Article 24 of Geneva Convention I states clearly:

Medical personnel, including doctors, nurses, and rescuers exclusively engaged in treating the wounded and sick, must be respected and protected.

Any direct attack or deliberate endangerment of these



personnel—whether they are government staff or members of humanitarian organizations such as the Red Crescent—constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law. Targeting a rescuer directly to obstruct the saving of lives is unjustifiable.

The transport of casualties from the frontlines to hospitals must remain safe and open. Geneva Convention I and First Additional Protocol (1977), Article 21, emphasize the immunity of medical transport vehicles. Vehicles such as ambulances (ground vehicles) and rescue helicopters (air vehicles) operating with clearly marked medical insignia, like the Red Crescent, must be respected and protected, and any attack against them is prohibited. This rule is also recognized under customary law, and targeting a rescue vehicle performing its mission is considered a serious legal violation.

Symbols such as the Red Crescent or Red Cross are not merely signs; they are internationally recognized protective emblems established under the Geneva Conventions. These symbols act as a legal shield for medical personnel and equipment. Any attack on persons or vehicles legitimately and clearly marked with these emblems is not only morally reprehensible but a serious violation of humanitarian law and may be prosecuted as a war crime.

These laws ensure that ethics and humanity are preserved, even in the darkest moments of war.



### **Killing of Children, Women, and Civilians:**

A significant portion of the reported casualties during the 12-day Defensive War consisted of children and women—individuals who neither participated in the conflict nor had any role in military operations. Many of these victims were in residential homes or urban areas, carrying out daily activities or unable to flee or seek shelter during the attacks. Among the victims, children and the elderly, as the most vulnerable groups, suffered the greatest impact from explosions, collapsing debris, and shrapnel. Women, likewise, had no connection to military targets.

The consequences of these attacks went beyond death or injury: families were left grieving and shattered, surviving children faced long-term physical and psychological trauma, and the social fabric of non-military neighborhoods experienced sudden collapse. The shocking martyrdom of Rayan Ghasemian, a two-month-old infant and his family in the bombing of residential buildings in Sa'adat Abad, Tehran, received widespread international media attention and became a symbol of the humanitarian catastrophe of the 12-day war.



### **Legal Protection of Civilians:**

One of the most important and foundational pillars of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is the absolute protection of the life and safety of civilians, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children, during armed conflicts. This absolute protection is rooted in Geneva Convention IV (1949), which in Article 50 emphasizes that civilians must always be respected and protected, especially against violent acts. This article explicitly includes children and women as part of the civilian population, granting them general and non-derogable protection.

International law strictly prohibits any attack that intentionally targets civilians. Article 51 of Additional Protocol I (1977) explicitly states that civilian populations must not be the object of attack. This principle, known as the prohibition of direct attacks against civilians, is both a legal and moral red line, and violating it constitutes a serious war crime.

Beyond general protection, the law provides special safeguards for the most vulnerable:

Geneva Convention IV, Article 24 and Additional Protocol I, Article 77 (1977) highlight that children must receive special protection, be given particular respect, and be shielded from any attack.

Article 27 of Geneva Convention IV prioritizes the protection of women against any threats to their life or well-being. Violations against civilian women are considered a serious indicator of breaches of humanitarian protection.



Customary international law further reinforces these principles:

Rule 1: Obligation to distinguish between civilians and combatants.

Rule 11: Prohibition of direct attacks against civilians.

Rule 47: Prohibition of attacking persons who do not take direct part in hostilities.

The deliberate killing of civilians, women, and children is not merely a legal violation; it constitutes a fundamental breach of humanity and civilization, and the perpetrators bear international responsibility.





consequences. According to Farhadi, spokesperson of the Ministry of Education, at least 36 schools were directly targeted, resulting in the martyrdom of 30 students and teachers—indicating a systematic pattern of disregard for the protection of educational institutions.

This pattern mirrors previous attacks on schools in Aleppo (2016) and Gaza (2024), raising serious legal and humanitarian concerns.

International Humanitarian Law recognizes the principle of distinction between military and civilian objects as a fundamental pillar. Attacking educational centers is a clear violation of this principle, as these sites are presumed civilian, and the presence of children eliminates any doubt. Even if a claim of “military use” is made, IHL imposes strict conditions to remove protection, including the principle of proportionality, which requires that harm to civilians, especially children, must not exceed the anticipated military advantage. In practice, harm to children and destruction of educational spaces cannot be justified militarily.

Attacks on kindergartens, schools, and universities are not merely the destruction of buildings, but direct assaults on the right to education, the psychological security of children, and the future of a nation. The consequences of these attacks persist long after the conflict ends.

Educational centers and kindergartens, as civilian and humanitarian spaces for children, must be protected from attack under all circumstances. The attacks during the 12-day war represent a serious violation of the principles of distinction and proportionality under IHL.



### **Attacks on Educational Centers and Kindergartens:**

Educational institutions, from early childhood to universities, are not only sites of knowledge transfer but also centers for shaping individual and social identity. Kindergartens, schools, and universities are specifically designed for the care, education, and growth of children and youth. Consequently, under all legal and humanitarian frameworks, these institutions are completely civilian in nature.

The constant presence of children, teachers, and educational staff makes these centers highly vulnerable during conflicts, and protecting them is one of the clearest obligations of International Humanitarian Law. Schools, kindergartens, and universities are considered civilian objects, and any attack against them is prohibited. These locations do not have military functions, and their daily use is limited to children, adolescents, and youth who do not participate in armed conflicts. From the perspective of international law, children, teachers, and students are absolute civilians, and educational centers, as humanitarian shelters, must be protected from the effects of war.

Any damage to these facilities endangers lives and undermines the psychological security of families and the social structure of the community. During the 12-day war, multiple reports documented damage or direct attacks on educational centers and kindergartens, even though children were present or normally using these facilities. There was no reported military function, and even minor attacks could have irreparable human



### **Legal Protection of Educational Centers:**

One of the clearest and least disputed areas of protection under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is the safeguarding of educational centers and children during armed conflicts. The rules governing this domain are established not only in treaty law but also in customary international law, providing a solid legal framework to evaluate the lawfulness or unlawfulness of any attacks on schools, kindergartens, and other educational facilities. According to Article 52 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, “civilian objects shall not be the object of attack.” This article establishes the fundamental principle of protecting properties and locations that do not have a military function. Schools, kindergartens, and other educational centers, as spaces dedicated to the education, care, and development of children and youth, are inherently civilian objects. They do not play any direct role in military operations, and their routine use is limited to educational and social activities. Consequently, any attack on these facilities is prohibited. IHL also recognizes special protection for children beyond the general protection of civilians. Article 77 of Additional Protocol I emphasizes that children must receive special respect and protection and be shielded from any attack or harm. This special protection arises from the physical and psychological vulnerability of children and their inability to understand or cope with the consequences of armed conflict. Therefore, any action endangering the life, physical health, or psychological security of children violates the fundamental obligations



of the parties to the conflict. Attacks on educational centers, which are direct gathering places for children, doubly violate this special protection.

The principle of distinction, a cornerstone of humanitarian law, is reinforced in Articles 48 and 51 of Additional Protocol I. Parties to the conflict are required to always distinguish between military objectives and civilian objects and direct their attacks exclusively against military targets. Article 51 also prohibits indiscriminate attacks—those that, by their nature, method, or means employed, cannot distinguish between military and civilian targets or inevitably cause harm to civilians. Attacks on educational centers, particularly in urban and densely populated areas, inherently pose a high risk of widespread harm to civilians, especially children, and even without intent to target civilians directly, such attacks contravene the principle of distinction and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks.



**In addition to treaty law, customary IHL rules reinforce the protection of educational centers and children. According to the ICRC's customary rules:**

Rule 7: Attacks against civilian objects are prohibited.

Rule 11: Direct attacks against civilians are prohibited.

Rule 135: Children enjoy special protection in armed conflicts.

These rules are binding on all parties to a conflict, regardless of whether they have ratified the Additional Protocols, and violations can be recorded as serious breaches of IHL.

The legal framework clearly demonstrates that the protection of educational centers and children is one of the most transparent and indisputable obligations of IHL. The civilian nature of schools, special protection for children, the principle of distinction, and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks together render any attack on schools and kindergartens categorically prohibited. This framework provides a solid legal basis for assessing field events and shows that damage to educational centers constitutes a serious violation of fundamental IHL rules.



### **Attack on Evin Prison:**

Evin Prison, as an official detention facility, houses unarmed individuals, including ordinary prisoners, detainees under judicial proceedings, administrative staff, medical personnel, and civilian visitors. By its very nature and function, the prison is a civilian location and has no direct or effective role in military operations or objectives. Prisoners, regardless of the nature of their charges, are persons deprived of liberty and protected under IHL.

At approximately 11:50 AM on 2nd Tir, during the 12-day war, Evin Prison was the target of a direct attack. The assault struck multiple areas simultaneously, including the main entrance, guard posts, administrative buildings, the prosecution office, prisoner wards, the central clinic, and the medicine warehouse. Reports indicate that the attack resulted in at least 80 fatalities and caused extensive damage to the prison's critical infrastructure. The consequences extended far beyond physical destruction. Due to the restricted mobility and lack of protective options for detainees, prisoners are among the most vulnerable groups during conflicts. Attacking their place of detention inevitably creates a risk of mass casualties, severe psychological trauma, and elimination of basic security guarantees.

From the perspective of IHL, this event directly contravenes the fundamental rules protecting civilians and civilian objects. Under Article 52 of Additional Protocol I, objects that are inherently civilian must not be targeted. Prisons and detention centers are civilian



facilities, and merely housing detainees—even those charged with security-related offenses—does not change their legal status. Furthermore, the prison clinic, as a medical unit, enjoys special protective status, and targeting it constitutes a double violation of humanitarian rules.

Prisoners—whether political, ordinary, or non-combatant detainees—are persons under protection, and any act endangering their life or health represents a direct breach of the obligations of the parties to the conflict. The attack on Evin Prison demonstrates that, even during warfare, facilities entitled to the highest level of protection under IHL were not spared, and prisoners, as persons not participating in hostilities, must have guaranteed safety. This event exemplifies a direct threat to civilians in a facility designed for detention, not for military engagement, and any action endangering the life or well-being of these individuals constitutes inhumane conduct or gross disregard for civilian life.



### **Legal Protection of Prisons in Armed Conflicts:**

Under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), detention facilities, including prisons, are considered civilian objects as long as they are not used for military purposes, and they enjoy full protection from attack. Article 52 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977) explicitly states that civilian objects shall not be the object of attack, and merely housing detainees—even those held for security-related offenses—does not alter the legal status of these facilities.

Additionally, the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and customary IHL provide special protection for individuals deprived of liberty, who, due to their complete dependency on the detaining authority and inability to ensure their own safety, are among the most vulnerable civilians. Under Articles 48 and 51 of Additional Protocol I, parties to a conflict must distinguish between military and civilian objects and refrain from indiscriminate attacks that inevitably harm civilians. This obligation is especially critical regarding prisons, particularly in urban areas, because these locations inherently concentrate unarmed individuals with no means of defense or shelter.





**Customary international law, as codified by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), reinforces these protections:**

Rule 7: Attacks against civilian objects are prohibited.

Rule 11: Direct attacks against civilians are prohibited.

Rule 47: Attacks on persons who are unable to defend themselves or are under the control of an opposing party are prohibited.

These rules fully apply to detained individuals, and any attack on their place of detention constitutes a serious and manifest violation of IHL.

**Targeted Killing of Scientists:**

Scientists, researchers, and members of the academic community are absolute civilians due to the nature of their professional activities, which are limited to scientific, educational, research, or technological work. They have no direct role in hostilities.

During the 12-day war, reports indicate that a number of scientists and academic elites were targeted in their private residences—attacks carried out outside any military engagement, deliberately endangering individuals who were unarmed and not participating in military activities. Among those assassinated were Dr. Mohammad Mehdi Tehranchi, Dr. Hamid Minouchehr, and Dr. Fereydoun Abbasi.

These attacks were extrajudicial and outside the battlefield, resulting not only in the loss of human life but also in long-term, irreparable damage to the scientific, educational, and developmental infrastructure of society.



### **Legal Protection of Scientists:**

Under IHL, a fundamental principle of civilian protection prohibits any direct attack on individuals not directly participating in hostilities. Article 51 of Additional Protocol I stipulates that civilians must not be the object of attack, and any acts of violence against them are forbidden at all times. Scientists, as unarmed, non-combatant individuals, are explicitly protected. Moreover, the principle of distinction, enshrined in Article 48 of Additional Protocol I, requires parties to distinguish between military objectives and civilians, directing attacks solely at legitimate military targets. Targeted attacks on scientists, who neither constitute military objectives nor are engaged in hostilities at the time, constitute a clear violation of this foundational principle.

Customary IHL rules, as outlined by the ICRC, also absolutely prohibit direct attacks on civilians. According to Rules 1 and 11, civilians are protected from attack, and any intentional targeting, regardless of location or profession, is considered a serious breach of IHL. When such attacks are preplanned and deliberate, the gravity of the violation is heightened, moving beyond incidental harm to deliberate targeting of civilians.

The assassination of scientists during the 12-day war exemplifies the deliberate targeting of civilians outside military operations. This action cannot be justified under the principle of distinction nor reconciled with protective rules of IHL. These attacks not only take the lives of unarmed individuals but also undermine



the scientific and human foundations of society, demonstrating that the scope of wartime harm extended far beyond the battlefield into the domains of science and civilian life.



### **Attack on IRIB and Journalists**

Journalists, news anchors, cameramen, and media personnel are civilians, even during wartime, and enjoy special protection under international humanitarian law. The IRIB (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting) is neither a military base nor a weapons depot, but a public information center.

Around 18:30 on 25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025), the Israeli regime targeted the glass building of IRIB with several missiles, resulting in the death of two Iranian citizens. The airstrike on the IRIB glass building is a highly controversial action with serious legal and media implications. From the perspective of the Islamic Republic of Iran and many international observers, it constitutes a crime against journalists and civilian infrastructure and forms part of Israel's broader strategy of comprehensive media and intelligence pressure against Iran.

Journalists, cameramen, media staff, and employees of news organizations, by virtue of their professional role, are considered civilians, whose function in armed conflict is limited to reporting, documenting events, and conveying facts to the public. During the 12-day war, reports were recorded of journalists being targeted—including the late journalist Fereshteh Bagheri—as well as attacks on media infrastructure, including the glass building of IRIB. These attacks placed unarmed media personnel in direct danger and seriously disrupted independent media activities.

These attacks occurred not on the battlefield, nor



during direct military engagements, but in spaces where journalists were performing their professional duties. Targeting media institutions not only threatens the lives of civilians but also restricts the free flow of information, depriving society of access to news and factual reporting. The consequences extend beyond immediate human harm to affect public rights and collective awareness.



## **Legal Protection of Media Personnel and Facilities**

Under international humanitarian law, journalists working in conflict zones are considered civilians and enjoy full protection. Article 52 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions (1977) explicitly states that journalists assigned to conflict areas must be protected as civilians and must not be targeted.

Media facilities, including IRIB centers, are considered civilian objects, and merely producing or broadcasting content—even during wartime—does not alter their legal status. The principle of distinction, enshrined in Article 48 of the First Additional Protocol, obliges parties to a conflict to always differentiate between military objectives and civilians and to direct attacks only against military targets. Attacking journalists or media facilities, in the absence of any effective military role, constitutes a clear violation of this fundamental principle.

Furthermore, Article 51 of the same protocol prohibits indiscriminate attacks, or attacks that are likely to cause unavoidable harm to civilians—a situation that clearly applies in strikes on urban media facilities. In customary international law, the rules codified by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reaffirm the protection of journalists and civilians. Accordingly, media centers, as clear examples of civilian objects, are entitled to special protection. The ICRC considers this rule a cornerstone of contemporary wartime law.

Attacks on journalists and media facilities, including IRIB, during the 12-day war, go beyond endangering unarmed individuals—they constitute an attempt to



silence the flow of information and eliminate civilian witnesses of the conflict. International humanitarian law explicitly protects journalists and media infrastructure as civilians and civilian objects, and any attack against them, in the absence of a direct military role, qualifies as a serious violation. These events demonstrate that the harms of war target not only civilian lives but also the society's right to know and access the truth.



### **Direct Attack on Civilians in Tajrish**

Tajrish Square, as one of the busiest public urban spaces, was a daily gathering place for civilians from all walks of life. This area, with a completely civilian function, hosted pedestrians, shopkeepers, families, elderly people, and children, with no reported military role or function.

During the 12-day war, Tajrish Square was directly targeted around 3:00 PM on 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025). The attack occurred in one of the busiest urban locations and directly endangered the lives of civilians present. With no evidence of a specific military objective, the strike caused human casualties and created a severe atmosphere of fear and insecurity among citizens.

The public nature of the square, the high density of people, and the lack of effective shelter amplified the human consequences of the attack. The most vulnerable groups—including women, children, and the elderly—were exposed to the greatest risk. The attack in the heart of a civilian area demonstrates the direct transfer of wartime violence from the battlefield to the daily lives of civilians. The direct targeting of civilians in Tajrish Square is a clear example of the transfer of armed violence into the civilian sphere. This incident occurred neither in the context of a military confrontation nor near an object with a military nature; it directly targeted a defenseless, unarmed population. The framework of international humanitarian law (IHL) explicitly prohibits such attacks, classifying them as serious violations of the principle of civilian protection, making the documentation of these events essential for truth preservation and legal accountability.





## **Legal Protection of Civilians**

Under international humanitarian law, protecting civilian populations is a fundamental principle governing armed conflicts. Article 51 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions (1977) states that civilian populations and individuals must not be targeted, and acts of violence against them are prohibited at all times. Urban squares and public spaces, as long as they are not used for military purposes, are considered civilian objects and are entitled to full protection. The principle of distinction, set forth in Article 48 of the First Additional Protocol, obliges parties to a conflict to always differentiate between military objectives and civilians and to direct attacks only against military targets. Attacking a public urban square in the absence of a specific military target constitutes a clear violation of this fundamental principle.

Furthermore, Article 51 prohibits indiscriminate attacks or attacks that are likely to cause unavoidable civilian casualties, a situation that clearly applies to strikes on densely populated urban areas. Under customary international law, rules codified by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) explicitly protect civilians. According to Rule 1 and Rule 11, civilians must not be targeted, and any direct attack on them is prohibited. These rules apply regardless of the civilians' location, especially in public urban spaces.

Notably, even if a single combatant is present among civilians, the principle of proportionality dictates that 12 civilian deaths cannot be justified. This attack



is not a military error but constitutes state terrorism against daily civilian life. The strike on civilians in Tajrish demonstrates that no place is safe without legal accountability, strengthened urban defense, and constant remembrance of the crime.

This attack by the Israeli regime on civilians erased the memory of past urban floods and made Tajrish a reminder of the cruelty of a regime that targets people even at traffic lights. The failure to enforce international law in recent years, especially after Middle Eastern wars, has paved the way for repeated humanitarian tragedies. This inability emboldens offending states to commit war crimes without fear of accountability.

The Geneva Conventions (1949), which prohibit attacks on civilians, have been effectively rendered powerless, as the International Criminal Court lacks enforcement mechanisms against powerful perpetrators. In this vacuum, tragedies like the bombing of Tajrish Square in 1404 (2025) continue to recur. According to human rights reports, this attack resulted in the death of dozens of civilians, including women and children, and constitutes a clear violation of the First Additional Protocol of the Geneva Conventions. The perpetrators, relying on political and military backing from veto powers, escaped prosecution.

This event recalls the bombing of civilian areas in Gaza, where the absence of accountability perpetuated the cycle of violence. Unless the international community establishes binding mechanisms—such as automatic sanctions or special courts not subject to veto—similar



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- In this chapter, you will encounter faces that never stood on a battlefield. None were combatants. None were military decision-makers. Most were in their homes. What binds them all is their civilian status a legal condition meant to shield their lives, yet one that ultimately failed to do so.
- The names assembled here are not arranged to stir emotion. Each name is the outcome of a documented review, accompanied by the time, location, type of attack, and the individual's status at the moment it occurred. These entries are presented not for mourning alone, but for the record for the preservation of truth. A truth that, without names, is reduced to numbers, and without documentation, fades into erasure.
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atrocities will recur in other cities. History shows that appeasing criminals sacrifices justice and endangers global security. It is time for international law to move from paper to practice, before incidents like Tajrish become symbols of 21st-century genocide.

International Demands

Islamic Republic of Iran





## Mehdi Zartaji

Relief Worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 13 June 2025 ● East Azerbaijan Province

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehdi Zartaji was martyred while carrying out his duties and providing assistance to the wounded on the first day of the airstrikes conducted by the Israeli regime. He served as the shift supervisor of the Gomichi Relief and Rescue Base in Osku. At the time of the attack, while selflessly transferring the injured to a safe location, he was targeted by enemy drones and attained his long-held aspiration of martyrdom. Mehdi Zartaji, 39 years old, was an experienced member of the Iranian Red Crescent who had devoted many years of his life to serving the people and assisting those in need. He is survived by two teenage sons. At the moment of his martyrdom, he was engaged in evacuating the wounded to safety. He was always among the people, striving to support those facing economic hardship and doing whatever he could even in the smallest ways to ease the burdens of villagers in the community where we lived.





# Martyrs of Relief





## **Mojtaba Maleki**

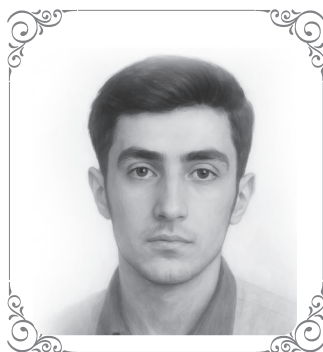
**Relief Worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Mojtaba Maleki, born on 16 February 1995, embodied dignity and serenity—qualities associated with the birth anniversary of Imam Hasan al-Mujtaba (peace be upon him), which fell one day after his own birthday. He joined the Iranian Red Crescent Society in 2011. In every crisis, he placed calm judgment and reason at the forefront of his work, striving to resolve matters in a way that would earn the satisfaction of all. On Monday, 16 June 2025, reports confirmed that the Israeli regime had targeted a Red Crescent ambulance in Tehran, and two relief workers were martyred while on duty. Mojtaba Maleki was one of these martyrs. His primary motivation in serving the people and joining the Red Crescent was humanitarian conviction and love of country. He had learned devotion to Iran within his family home, and in that same path he sacrificed his life in martyrdom. No matter the nature of the crisis, he stood ready to respond.





## **Amirhossein Jamshidpour**

**Relief Worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society**

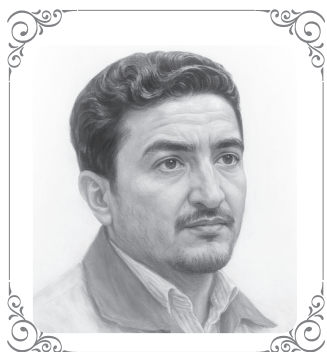
Date and Place of Death: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Amirhossein Jamshidpour, born in 1999, was a young artist who brought renewed color and vitality to homes with his skilled hands. Though his profession lay outside emergency response, he would join the Red Crescent whenever extraordinary circumstances arose, offering his service without hesitation. Whenever we felt his presence was needed, he came without expectation of reward. During the war, despite the fact that his family had relocated to another city for safety, he returned to Tehran to stand alongside us. One colleague recalled that his fiancée had said: “When he saw how the situation was unfolding, he couldn’t remain away. He came back to Tehran.” During the war, although his family had relocated to another city, he returned to Tehran to stand beside us. A colleague recalled that his fiancée had said “When he saw how the situation was unfolding, he could not remain away and come back to Tehran.”







## **Seyed Aliakbar Mirmohammadi**

**Relief Worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 22 June 2025●Isfahan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyed Aliakbar Mirmohammadi, born in 1991, was the son of a disabled war veteran, Seyed Mahmoud Mirmohammadi. A young man newly married, with only three to four months having passed since his wedding, his heart was filled with love for service and helping others. In 2005 (1384), after completing first aid training, he joined the Iranian Red Crescent Society in Shahr-eza and thereafter participated in relief and humanitarian activities. Beyond emergency response, he also maintained close cooperation in the Society's volunteer affairs. Beginning in 2020 (1399), he pursued training in rescue and relief operations, and in 2021 he attained the rank of First-Class Relief Worker. He was martyred at the very moment the missile struck. His wife was also a Red Crescent volunteer and had engaged in several charitable activities within the Society. They were truly a Red Crescent family. Seyed Aliakbar held two bachelor's degrees, one in Social Sciences and another in Law.



## **Yaser Zivari**

**Relief Worker, Iranian Red Crescent Society**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 22 June 2025●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Yaser, a 37 year old relief worker, was targeted in a treacherous attack by the Israeli regime during his humanitarian mission on the first day of Tir and was martyred. Though he endured eight days in the hospital after sustaining severe injuries, he ultimately attained martyrdom following the incident. Martyr Ziouri had served for ten years as a firefighter in Asadabad County, Hamedan Province, and held a bachelor's degree in Management as well as a bachelor's degree in Rescue and Relief Operations. He joined the Iranian Red Crescent Society in 2010 (1389) and volunteered in service to the people. On the first day of the incident, although it was not his assigned shift, he resolutely made his way to assist the affected civilians. On that grim day, the blast wave engulfed him, and shrapnel from the explosion struck his body from the neck downward. He remained in the hospital for eight days. Despite partial recovery and having passed the initial critical dangers, divine destiny decreed that he join the ranks of the martyrs.



## **Abbas Zarei**

### **Firefighter**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Abbas Zarei, born in 1985, a firefighter from Asadabad, Hamedan Province, attained his long-held aspiration on the second day of the aggression by the Israeli regime. Though he was not on duty, he voluntarily rushed to rescue the people's property and wheat fields from the fires caused by drone attacks along the Saifabad and Bahmandareh roads.

Despite drones circling overhead, Abbas did not cease his efforts to contain the flames, believing that the harvest represented the labor of an entire year for the people.

Ultimately, following the direct launch of a drone-fired missile into the operational team, Abbas was martyred at the scene. He ascended to the heavens while the fresh bread he had purchased at dawn for his wife's breakfast still remained on the back seat of his car.



## **Zakaria Mahmoudi**

**Firefighter**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Zakaria Mahmoudi, born in 1977 (1356), was a devoted member of the Fire Department and one of the martyrs of service and security of Asadabad County in Hamedan Province. During the terrorist attacks carried out by the Israeli regime on 14 June 2025 (24 Khordad 1404), he was severely injured while providing aid to the wounded and managing the scene of the incident. Martyr Mahmoudi, a symbol of sacrifice and selflessness, endured several days of grave injuries and ultimately, on 21 June 2025, attained the exalted rank of martyrdom, becoming the seventh martyr of Asadabad in this aggression.

The martyrdom of this emergency responder, who sacrificed his life in service to his compatriots, stands as testimony to the brutality of the enemy in targeting service personnel.

His pure body was laid to rest in the Martyrs' Cemetery of Asadabad.





## Mohammad Nourinasab

**Firefighter**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025 ● Hamedan

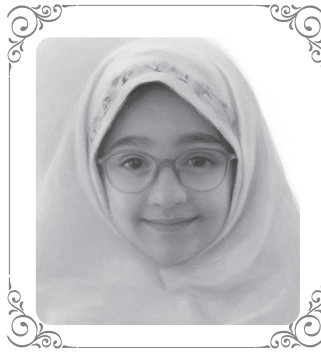
### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Nourinasab, a devoted firefighter of the Municipality of Asadabad County, was one of the selfless individuals who sacrificed his life for the security of the people during the 12-Day War of aggression against Iran. On 14 June 2025, when the Asadabad region was targeted by drone attacks, he voluntarily rushed to the scene to provide assistance and manage the crisis. At the height of operations to contain fires caused by attacks on infrastructure and the people's farmlands, Martyr Nourinasab was struck by the direct launch of missiles from an attacking drone. He was martyred on the front line of service, alongside other selfless colleagues such as Martyr Abbas Zarei and Martyr Mohsen Mirzaei. The martyrdom of non-combatant emergency personnel, such as firefighters, constitutes under international law a clear testament to the violation of the immunity afforded to those who protect civilian lives and stands as evidence of crimes against humanity.



# **Child and Adolescent Martyrs**





## Marsana Bahrami

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The crimes of the Israeli regime during the 12-Day War are more heart-wrenching than words can convey. Martyr Marsana Bahrami, an eight-year-old student from Tehran, was among the most innocent victims of the airstrike on Shahid Chamran Residential Complex. In the early hours of 14 June 2025, a missile fired by the child-killing regime struck their family home directly, and Marsana, together with her mother and father, was martyred. She lay in her mother's arms, beside her doll. The empty seat of Marsana in her classroom stands as a symbol of the dreams that war has stolen. This terrorist attack was not a miscalculation, but a deliberate strategy to target children and the future of Iran. The martyrdom of Marsana serves as an international testament to crimes against children and cultural genocide. She lay at rest in her mother's arms, beside her doll. The empty seat of Marsana in her classroom stands as a symbol of dreams plundered by war.



## **Ali Niazmand**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

On 14 June 2025 , missiles fired by the Israeli regime targeted the Niazmand family, resulting in the martyrdom of four of its members. Martyr Ali Niazmand, a 10-year-old fourth-grade student, was a child who loved football and was fascinated by the stories of heroes.

His father, Abolfazl Niazmand, was a devoted volunteer and cultural activist in the Nobonyad neighborhood, and his sisters, Fatemeh and Motahareh, also attained martyrdom.

The assassination of this faithful and culturally engaged family in their own home demonstrated that the regime's aim was to eliminate all the jihadi and intellectual role models of society. The pure bodies of the family were laid to rest at Imamzadeh Yahya ibn Zayd in Gonbad Kavus. The martyrdom of young Ali, who dreamed of heroism, stands as undeniable evidence of war crimes and state-sponsored terrorism against the future-m







## Motahareh Niazmand

Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The tragedy at Shahid Chamran Residential Complex reached its peak with the martyrdom of a five-member family. Among these beloved ones, Martyr Motahareh Niazmand was one of the most innocent child martyrs of the 12-Day War.

Motahareh, the daughter of the jihadi scholar Martyr Abolfazl Niazmand, along with her mother, father, sister, and brother, were targeted in their home by the savage attack of the child-killing Israeli regime.

The direct strike of a missile from the child-killing regime on the family home on 14 June 2025, resulted in a familial massacre. The pure bodies of this family were laid to rest at Imamzadeh Yahya ibn Zayd in Gonbad Kavus, serving as yet another testament to the deliberate crimes of the Israeli regime against women, children, and culturally engaged families of Iran.





## **Fatemeh Niazmand**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Fatemeh Niazmand was one of the most innocent child martyrs of the 12-Day War. Motahareh, the daughter of the jihadi scholar Martyr Abolfazl Niazmand, along with her mother, father, sister, and brother, was targeted solely for residing in their family home by the savage attack of the child-killing Israeli regime.

The direct strike of a missile on this family home on 14 June 2025 (24 Khordad 1404) resulted in a familial massacre. By targeting Abolfazl Niazmand as a cultural and intellectual activist, the regime sought to eliminate jihadi thought, but in doing so, innocent children like Fatemeh were sacrificed.

The pure bodies of this family were laid to rest at Imamzadeh Yahya ibn Zayd in Gonbad Kavus, serving as yet another testament to the deliberate crimes of the Israeli regime against women, children, and culturally engaged families of Iran.



## Zahra Barzegar

Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Zahra Barzegar, a three-year-old child, and her mother, Dr. Marzieh Askari, a dedicated pediatric specialist, were martyred in a drone attack by the Israeli regime. Zahra, whose angelic voice had captivated hearts singing the anthem “Ey Iran, Ey Marz-e Pargohar”, became a symbol of innocence and purity through her brief life.

This crime revealed two clear objectives: the assassination of innocent children and the elimination of dedicated professionals. Dr. Askari, a physician who had saved countless lives, herself embodied the example of a devoted mother and was deliberately targeted. The circulation of videos of Zahra singing and reciting religious songs turned her into a symbol of angelic innocence in the hearts of the people. Her martyrdom stands as undeniable evidence that this war was a deliberate campaign targeting children and compassionate professionals of the nation.





## **Sarvin Hamidian**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Sarvin Hamidian, a nine-year-old child raised in a family of selfless and devoted individuals from Dashtmazar, Damavand, became yet another symbol of the innocence of Iranian children. In the early hours of 14 June 2025, a missile from the child-killing regime struck their residential building in Tehranpars. Sarvin, along with her mother, Hadis Fakhari, an employee of the Social Security Organization, was martyred; her mother was the sister of Martyr Saeed Fakhari, a veteran of the Sacred Defense.

This missile attack, which claimed the lives of 34 students, including 11 elementary school children, demonstrated that the regime was targeting the elimination of a generation of resistance. The martyrdom of Sarvin serves as a poignant reminder of the dreams of students who, in the safety of their own homes, were sacrificed to state-sponsored terrorism, and stands as undeniable evidence of crimes against children.





## Mehrdad Kheiri Ordekloo

Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 23 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The atrocity of the attack on Evin Prison on 23 June 2025, was intertwined with the martyrdom of children. Mehrdad Kheiri, a five-year-old child and son of the innocent prison social worker, Martyr Zahra Ebadi, became a symbol of the innocent victims of this war. Mehrdad, along with his mother, was martyred in the indiscriminate attack by the child-killing regime on the Evin compound. The most heartrending part of the story was the moment his body was recovered three days after the attack. Mehrdad's body was found in the arms of Hamid Ranjbari, his mother's colleague, who had been martyred while trying to protect him. This image stands as a shocking testament to the depth of the crime and, at the same time, the selfless courage of Iranian personnel. The assassination of Mehrdad Kheiri and his mother demonstrates that the regime's aim was the complete destruction of social security and a strike against all civil and human infrastructures of the country.





## **Fatemeh Zakerian Amiri**

**Child**

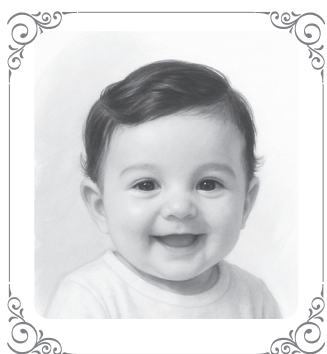
Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Fatemeh Zakirian Amiri, a five-year-old child and daughter of the scholar Martyr Mohammadreza Zakirian Amiri, was martyred in the early hours of 14 June 2025, along with her father, her mother, Zeynab Nabizadeh, a teacher, and her seven-month-old sister, Zahra, during a missile attack by the child-killing regime on their residential building in Shahid Chamran Complex, Tehran.

Fatemeh's innocent face and the simultaneous martyrdom of her family became a tragic testament to the deliberate targeting of the innocent. The pure bodies of the four martyrs of this family were carried in a funeral procession attended by thousands, from Hosseiniyeh Noor Amir Kala to the Martyrs' Cemetery of Shayestegan, where they were laid to rest.





## **Zahra Zakirian Amiri**

### **Infant**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Zahra Zakirian Amiri, a seven-month-old infant and younger sister of Fatemeh, became a symbol of the innocence of Iranian infants in the face of the crimes of the Israeli regime. In the early hours of 14 June 2025, she was martyred along with her father, the scholar Martyr Mohammadreza Zakirian Amiri (a nuclear scientist), her mother, Zeynab Nabizadeh (a teacher), and her five-year-old sister, Fatemeh, during a missile attack by the child-killing regime on their residential building in Tehran. The innocent face of the seven-month-old infant became a symbol of the regime's cruelty in the massacre of civilians. The pure bodies of the four martyrs were carried in a funeral procession attended by thousands, from Hosseiniyeh Noor Amir Kala to the Martyrs' Cemetery of Shayestegan in Babol, where they were laid to rest.





## **Mahya Nikzad**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025 • Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mahya Nikzad, a seven-year-old innocent student from Ajabshir (East Azerbaijan), became a symbol of the innocence of Iranian children in the face of the crimes of the Israeli regime. She was martyred during the aggressive attacks of the child-killing regime on Shahid Chamran Residential Complex in Tehran on 14 June 2025, and the heart-wrenching image of her face brought sorrow to millions.

Her pure body was transferred to her hometown, where she was laid to rest in Ajabshir in a funeral attended by large crowds of citizens and officials. In her memory, the student service station “Martyr Mahya Nikzad” was inaugurated at the entrance of Ajabshir to provide cultural and welfare services to Arbaeen pilgrims.







## **Taha Behrooz Kivij**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 22 June 2025 ● East Azerbaijan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Taha Behrooz, a seven-year-old student and Quran learner, was martyred on 22 June 2025, along with his friend Alisan Jabbari during a drone attack by the child-killing regime in the Heydarabad neighborhood of Tabriz. These two children, playing at the time, became victims of the brutal attacks of Israel.

Taha, the only child of his family, was born in 2019. His mother was also injured in the explosion. He was a student at the Quranic Institute “Hoorah” in Tabriz. Taha’s father recalls: “The neighbors called me quickly, but I could not believe that Taha had gone. Even several wounds can be seen on his face.”





## **Alisan Jabbari Porvandaraq**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 18 June 2025● East Azerbaijan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Alisan Jabbari, a seven-year-old elementary student, was martyred on 22 June 2025 alongside his friend Taha Behrooz while playing, during a drone attack by the child-killing regime in the Heydarabad neighborhood of Tabriz. Alisan was born in 2019. His parents are from Tabriz, and his mother was also injured in the explosion.

His pure body was laid to rest in the Martyrs' Cemetery of Tabriz, following a funeral procession attended by large crowds of Tabriz citizens. In October 2025, empty school desks were decorated with flowers in his memory, and his birthday anniversary was commemorated through a public campaign against child-killing and a petition submitted to UNICEF.





## Heida Zeinali

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Heida Zeinali, a student and daughter of Martyr Alireza Zeinali, was martyred in the early hours of 13 June 2025 during an Israeli attack on their private residence in Shahid Beheshti Complex, Tehran. Heida often spent time drawing alongside her sister. When Aima turned eight and became literate, she even taught Heida numbers. Sometimes, while Aima was doing her homework, Heida would sit beside her, pick up a notebook, and begin writing herself.



## **Aima Zeinali**

### **Child**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Aima Zeinali, a creative and energetic six-year-old child and member of the Children and Adolescents' Intellectual Development Center, was martyred in the early hours of 13 June 2025 along with her father, Engineer Alireza Zeinali, and her younger sister, four-year-old Heida, during a missile attack by the child-killing regime on their residential building.

They were residents of Tafresh, and their mother, Hamideh Pazouki, the sole survivor, recounts a heartrending story of their sacrifice. She says: "Aima means 'Our Moon' and Heida means 'Peace.' Aima was always creative and had a large table filled with colored paper." Aima was scheduled to begin elementary school in October 2025.



## **Seyyedeh Mahya Sedighi Saber**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 23 June 2025●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Seyyedeh Mahya Sedighi Saber, a seven-year-old second-grade student, was martyred on 23 June 2025 (03 Tir 1404) along with 11 members of her family, including her father, the nuclear scientist Seyyed Mohammadreza Sedighi Saber, her mother, her sister Seyyedeh Fatemeh (a medical student), and her brother Seyyed Hamidreza, during a missile attack by the child-killing regime on their family home in Astaneh Ashrafiyeh, Gilan province.

She was raised in a family devoted to selflessness and scholarship. Her uncle, Seyyed Alireza Sedighi Saber (brother of the martyred scholar), recounts: “Mahya had an astonishing intellect and was fluent in English.”





## Mohammad Hossein Khaki Ahmadabadi

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Hossein Khaki Ahmadabadi, a thirteen-year-old adolescent, was one of the heroes of the new generation. He excelled in religious recitation, Quran study, sports, academics, and ethics. He began learning Quran at the age of five, earned top ranks in religious chanting and the call to prayer, and advanced in karate with numerous medals up to a black belt.

Mohammad Hossein had a profound love for Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them) and, from the age of ten, with his mother's help, established the Qasem ibn al-Hasan (peace be upon him) religious group at home, serving as its reciter. His room walls were covered with pictures of martyrs and headbands reading "Ya Hossein," and he considered Martyr Fahmideh a role model for life.





## Mojtaba Sharifi

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 20 June 2025●Khuzestan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr student Mojtaba Sharifi, a third-grade elementary school student in Najafabad, Isfahan, was martyred on 17 June 2025 in a missile attack by the child-killing regime on Najafabad. His sister, Fatemeh Sharifi, a seventh-grade student, also attained martyrdom in the same attacks, and this brother and sister became a sorrowful testament to familial sacrifice.

Mojtaba, from a faithful and selfless family, loved studying and childhood games, and was due to begin the fourth grade in September 2025. To preserve his name, a school in Isfahan was named in honor of this dear martyr.





## **Seyyed Armin Mousavi**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 20 June 2025●Khuzestan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr student Seyyed Armin Mousavi, eight years old and an elementary school student at a school in the Dokooheh district of Andimeshk, Khuzestan, was martyred on 22 September 2025 along with his father, Seyyed Gholamabbas Mousavi, and his mother, Seyyedeh Siyahgis Mousavi, in a brutal attack by the occupying regime on the agricultural lands of Dokooheh.

Armin, from a faithful farming family in Andimeshk, loved studying and rural childhood games. His classmates remember his kindness and liveliness: “Armin always lit up the classroom with his smile.” His innocent face became a symbol of civilian victims of targeted attacks.







## **Parham Abbasi Arimi**

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

In the early hours of 14 June 2025, a missile from the child-killing regime annihilated an entire family, including Martyr Parham Abbasi Arimi, a sixteen-year-old student, and his twenty-four-year-old sister, Parnia.

Parham, raised in a faithful and cultured family, stood on the threshold of blossoming and building his future. The simultaneous martyrdom of Parham, Parnia, and their parents constitutes a familial annihilation aimed at the physical and psychological eradication of an entire social unit. Parham's innocent face tells a sorrowful story of a young and promising generation buried beneath the rubble of oppression. This crime stands as evidence that the regime's objective is the total destruction of security and the merciless targeting of Iran's future builders.





## **Soheil Katouli**

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Soheil Katouli, an eleven-year-old Iranian student, was martyred in Israel's attack on residential areas in Shahid Chamran Town, Tehran.

Soheil can be imagined like any eleven-year-old boy, shoes still slightly too big for his feet, hair tousled by the wind of play, and eyes that looked at every new thing with curiosity. Every image we form bears witness to his humanity—not merely to a brief headline in the newspapers.

That day, for Soheil's family, everything changed in an instant. Reports state that he and his mother were martyred in the course of the attack.





## Amir Ali Khorami

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Amir Ali Khorami, a seventh-grade student, was martyred during Israel's large-scale attacks on Iran in June 2025. He was described as a kind, neat, and cheerful boy who had the habit of telling his teacher every day, "God give you strength, sir."

He lived in an area near the residence of Dr. Ahmadreza Zolfaghari, one of the nuclear scientists killed in the attack. During the Israeli airstrike intended to assassinate Zolfaghari, the bombardment spread to neighboring homes, and Amir Ali was martyred.





## Amir Ali Amini

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Amir Ali Amini, an eleven-year-old Iranian adolescent, was martyred in the early hours of 14 June 2025 during Israeli airstrikes on Iran. He was a member of the youth taekwondo team of Fars Province and a trainee of the Iran Taekwondo Federation, nurturing the dream of becoming an Olympic champion.

Amir Ali was martyred in a drone and missile attack by Israel on a residential area along Mahallati Street in Tehran. His grandfather, in a sorrowful account, said: “I recognized his mattress beneath the rubble... The night before the attack, he had reconciled with his younger brother and said, ‘I love you,’ but time stopped for him.”





## **Zahra Bahmanabadi**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Zahra, an eight-year-old girl, was martyred alongside her younger sister Hanieh (3.5 years old), her infant brother Amir Ali (nine months old), and their mother during a missile attack by the Zionist regime on residential areas of Tehran in the course of the “12-Day War” between Iran and Israel.

Their mother was breastfeeding the infant when the missiles struck, and four members of the family were martyred. The father is the sole survivor and now faces the loss of his wife and three children. The funeral and burial ceremony was held in Section 42 of Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery in Tehran, where hundreds of other martyrs of this conflict are also laid to rest.





## Hanieh Bahmanabadi

Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Hanieh Bahmanabadi, a three year old girl, was martyred along with her family during an Israeli missile strike on their residential building in Tehran.

The Bahmanabadi family had been living their ordinary daily life when Israeli missiles struck their home. Hanieh was martyred together with her sister Zahra Bahmanabadi (8 years old) and her infant brother Mohammad Ali Bahmanabadi (9 months old) in the attack. Their mother was wounded in the same strike and later attained martyrdom.



## Mohammad Ali Bahmanabadi

Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mohammad Ali Bahmanabadi, a nine-month-old Iranian infant, was one of the civilian victims of Israeli airstrikes on Iran during the 12-Day War. He was martyred alongside his mother and his two sisters Hanieh (3 years old) and Zahra (8 years old) in the bombing of a residential complex near Evin Prison in Tehran.

The family was inside their home when Israeli missiles struck the building, causing it to collapse completely. According to rescue reports, their bodies were found beneath the rubble. Mohammad Ali was martyred in his mother's arms, as she and his sisters were embracing one another.





## Rayan Ghasemian

**Infant**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Rayan Ghasemian, a two-month-old infant, was martyred in the early hours of 14 June 2025 during a missile attack by the Zionist regime on a 14-story residential building in Shahid Chamran Town, Tehran. He is recognized as the youngest martyr of Iran in this conflict.

The attack resulted in the martyrdom of more than 60 people, one-third of whom were women and children. Rayan was the son of Engineer Behnam Ghasemian and Dr. Zahra Rasouli, a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, who suffered 80 percent burns, was hospitalized, and later attained martyrdom.







## Baran Eshraghi

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Baran Eshraghi, a nine-year-old Iranian girl, was martyred alongside her father, Ehsan Eshraghi, during missile attacks by the Zionist regime on residential areas of Tehran in the early hours of Friday, 14 June 2025.

The incident occurred in the Sarv Professors' Building located at Ketab Square. Baran was the only child of her family. Her father, Ehsan Eshraghi, 48 years old and a bank employee, was martyred, while her mother, an employee of Shahid Beheshti University, survived the attack and was later discharged from the hospital after treatment.





## **Tara Hajimiri**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Tara Hajimiri, an eight-year-old Iranian girl and a talented gymnast, was martyred alongside her father and mother during a missile attack by the Zionist regime on residential areas along Patrice Lumumba Street in Tehran in (June 2025).

She was a child with great dreams passionate about gymnastics and aspiring to win a gold medal in international competitions. This incident formed part of Israel's widespread attacks on Iranian territory, which led to the martyrdom of civilians, including children and families, and stands as further evidence of child-killing and criminal conduct.





## Reyhaneh Sadat Sadati Armaki

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Reyhaneh Sadat Sadati Armaki, an eighth-grade student, was one of the adolescent martyrs of the Zionist regime's attacks on Iran in June 2025. She was the eldest daughter of Martyr Seyyed Mostafa Sadati Armaki, a nuclear scientist and professor of nuclear physics at Shahid Beheshti University, and his wife, Martyr Fahimeh Moghimi, a religious studies teacher. She was martyred alongside her family members on the evening of 15 June 2025, during airstrikes by the Zionist regime on their residence in Narmak, Tehran. Reyhaneh Sadat loved Imam Hossein and religious gatherings.





## **Fatemeh Sadat Sadati Armaki**

**Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fatemeh Sadat Sadati Armaki (known as Fatemeh Sadat), born around 2018 (approximately eight years old), was one of the Iranian child martyrs of the Zionist regime's airstrikes on Tehran in June 2025.

She was the daughter of Martyr Seyyed Mostafa Sadati Armaki, a nuclear scientist, and Martyr Fahimeh Moghimi. Fatemeh Sadat was martyred alongside seven members of her family, including her older sister Reyhaneh Sadat (15 years old), her younger brother Seyyed Ali (5 years old), her mother, and her maternal grandparents, in the attack on their home in Narmak, Tehran.





## Seyyed Ali Sadati Armaki

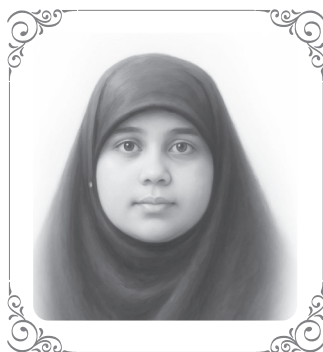
Child

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 14 June 2025 ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Seyyed Ali Sadati Armaki, approximately four to five years old at the time of martyrdom, was the son of Martyr Seyyed Mostafa Sadati Armaki. On 15 June 2025, he was martyred alongside his father, his mother Martyr Fahimeh Moghimi, his sisters Reyhaneh Sadat (15 years old) and Fatemeh Sadat (approximately 8–10 years old), and his maternal grandparents during the bombing of their family home in Narmak, Tehran. The family was originally from the village of Armak in Kashan, and a total of seven family members were martyred in this attack.





## Mohaddeseh Aghdasi

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mohaddeseh Aghdasi, a thirteen-year-old girl from Mashhad, was martyred alongside her father, Hojjatoleslam Aghdasi, a cleric and ideological-political official in a military institution, and her younger brother, Mohammadreza Aghdasi (10 years old), on 14 June 2025 during the Zionist regime's air aggression on residential areas of Tehran.

The family had migrated from Dargaz (Jashnabad village) to Mashhad and were in Tehran on a family trip at the time of the attack.





## Mohammadreza Aghdasi

Student

Date and Place of Martyrdom: 15 June 2025● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mohammadreza Aghdasi, a nine-year-old elementary school student from Mashhad, was the son of Hojjatoleslam Aghdasi and the brother of Martyr Mohaddeseh Aghdasi. The family had traveled to Tehran and were staying in a residential apartment near Evin Prison.

On 14 June 2025, during the Zionist regime's widespread aggression, a missile struck the building where they were residing. The attack was part of a broader campaign of targeted assassination and bombardment that resulted in the martyrdom of the father, Mohammadreza, and his sister.





## **Milan Saber**

### **Student**

Date and place of martyrdom: June 23, 2025● Gilan

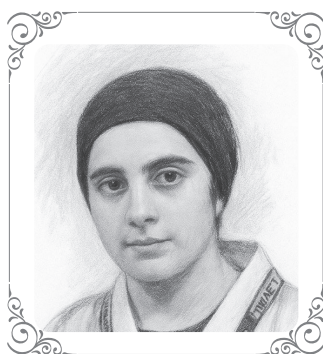
### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Milan Saber, a 7-year-old Iranian child and the son of Hamed and Mahsa, was martyred during large-scale Israeli airstrikes on Iran. He was in his mother's arms at the time of the attack. The Saber family had traveled to the region to attend a memorial ceremony for Hamidreza Saber, the 17-year-old nephew of Hamed Saber. On the night of mourning, an Israeli missile strike targeted Hamed Saber's parental home. The attack resulted in the martyrdom of 16 relatives and neighbors.

Hamed Saber, Milan's father, was an employee of the Ports and Maritime Organization of Hormozgan Province. His mother, Mahsa Ahmari, was a PhD student in psychology at the University of Tabriz, a visiting lecturer at the University of Hormozgan, and a practicing psychotherapist.







## Helena Gholami

Student

Date and place of martyrdom: June 21, 2025 ● Qom–Tehran Highway

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Helena Gholami, a talented teenage girl from Khorramabad, was one of the victims of a drone attack on the Qom–Tehran highway. Helena was a karate athlete from Lorestan Province who dreamed of bringing honor to Iran in international competitions.

Israeli drones targeted the family's vehicle. Helena and her father were injured and transferred to the hospital. However, due to the severity of her injuries, she fell into a coma and was later martyred. Her martyrdom represented not only the loss of a child, but also the extinguishing of a promising athletic future.





## Yasin Molaei

Student

Date and place of martyrdom: June 21, 2025●Kermanshah

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Yasin Molaei was a 6-year-old Iranian child who was martyred in a drone attack on the city of Hamil in Kermanshah Province. On the afternoon of June 21, 2025, the Molaei family was traveling by road from Hamil to Sarableh when a drone strike targeted the area.

In this attack, in addition to a truck, a civilian passenger vehicle was also hit. Yasin and his mother were martyred instantly. His father and another child from the family were severely injured and transferred to medical centers for treatment.





## **Fatemeh Sharifi**

Student

Date and place of martyrdom: June 17, 2025● Isfahan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fatemeh Sharifi, a 13-year-old seventh-grade student at Shahid Ghorbani High School in Isfahan, was originally from a family in Omidiyeh, Khuzestan, who had been living in Isfahan. She was described as intelligent, polite, creative, and especially talented in writing.

Her teacher recalled that Fatemeh had strong self-confidence and asked thoughtful questions about society and the concerns of teenagers, appearing more mature than her peers. In her final writing exam, she wrote an essay about her grandmother's house in Ahvaz a piece that became her last written work.





## Mohammadreza Nader Khamseh

Student

Date and place of martyrdom: June 14, 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mohammadreza Nader Khamseh, born in 2008, was a defenseless high school student who was martyred during the 12-day war and Israeli attacks in the early hours of June 14, 2025. He was an eleventh-grade student at Shahid Mofatteh High School in Tehran.

At an age when he should have been filled with hope, education, and dreams for the future, he became a victim of attacks that did not distinguish between military and civilian targets. Teachers and classmates remembered him as calm, responsible, and dedicated to his studies. His martyrdom became a symbol of the heavy toll that armed conflict places on teenagers and civilians.





## Ehsan Ghasemi

Student

Date and place of martyrdom: June 21, 2025●Qom

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Ehsan Ghasemi was a 16-year-old teenager from the Salariyeh district of Qom who was martyred during the 12-day conflict. He was known for his kindness, good character, and support for his family and friends. He had no military role.

On June 21, 2025, while his family was inside their residential building, a missile strike hit the structure, resulting in the martyrdom of Ehsan and several other family members. His funeral was held in Qom. His life and martyrdom stand as a reminder of the impact of armed conflict on civilian families.





# Martyr Women





## **Fatemeh Akbari**

### **Cultural Activist**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Fatemeh Akbari was martyred in the criminal attacks of the Zionist regime alongside her husband, Commander Mohammad Jafari, on June 13, 2025, in Tehran.

She was 17 years old when she married. She possessed a deeply faithful spirit, had memorized several sections of the Holy Qur'an, and regularly attended Qur'anic exegesis sessions. For forty years, she stood beside her husband as a devoted companion and partner in their shared path of struggle, living with love, commitment, and purpose.

Ultimately, she was martyred together with him in the attack carried out by the Zionist regime. The targeting of the spouses and close companions of commanders reflects an effort to weaken the psychological, emotional, and ideological foundations of resistance by striking at the families who stand beside them.





## **Najmeh Karimi Qaleh Teki**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 17, 2025● Isfahan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Najmeh Karimi, 29 years old and holding a diploma in tailoring, lived a modest life in Habibabad, Isfahan, alongside her husband, Moslem Ta'ati, a municipal worker. Their simple working-class life of ten years was soon to become more beautiful with the birth of their child, Maahlin.

Frightened by the sound of missiles and air defense systems near military areas and the airport, Najmeh—who was pregnant—became deeply distressed. Seeking safety, she gathered her husband and family and left for the Chadegan area near Isfahan. During the missile attacks, their civilian vehicle was targeted, and seven of their loved ones were martyred.







## **Behjat Saeidian Mahabadi**

**Employee**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

On the first night of the brutal attack on Tehran, in Chamran Town, a home collapsed, and three precious lives were lost. Behjat Saeidian, a kind and hardworking woman, was martyred alongside her husband, Ruhollah Bahrami, and their 9-year-old daughter, Mersana, beneath the rubble of hatred and violence. Behjat was always at the forefront of the mosque's cultural and educational activities in their neighborhood. That night, she, her husband, and their daughter had fallen asleep in the living room. Their teenage son, Amir Mahan, rushed out of his room and witnessed in horror as the ceiling fell upon his beloved family.





## Maryam Qanbarian Alavijeh

### Cultural Activist

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 22, 2025●Isfahan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The twelve-day attacks produced tragedies that, in their depth, revealed lessons of resistance. Martyr Maryam Qanbarian was among the victims of indiscriminate terror. Her martyrdom occurred in a moment when she paused to preserve her modesty. Her husband recounts that while holding their son Parsa, they had less than two minutes between missile strikes to escape. In the height of fear, Maryam returned to retrieve her headscarf. The third missile, fired shortly after, threw her nearly ten meters inside the house, and she was martyred.

Her martyrdom stands not only as the killing of a civilian, but as a symbol of a deeper moral struggle—where even a woman's dignity and modesty were not spared from violence.



## **Bahareh Lotfi**

### **Evin Prison Employee**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 22, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Bahareh Lotfi, a dedicated employee of Evin Prison and originally from Hamedan Province, was martyred during the recent terrorist attack on this facility. She was the daughter of Martyr Ali Lotfi, a chemical warfare veteran of the Iran-Iraq War who later succumbed to his injuries in 1997.

Bahareh had worked for approximately 13 years in the sentence enforcement department of Evin Prison. Her funeral was held in Hamedan with the wide participation of local residents.





## **Elham Farahmand**

**Teacher**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Although the Farahmand family was originally from Azerbaijan, they resided in Gonbad-e Kavus. After completing high school, Elham entered the seminary, studying first in Qom and later in Najafabad, Isfahan, where she graduated.

She was known for her gentle character, calm demeanor, modest dress, and deep faith. Her father recounts that she once said, “Father, pray that we may be martyred together as a family.”





## **Dr. Marzieh Askari**

**Physician**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 14, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Dr. Marzieh Askari, assistant professor at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, was martyred alongside her daughter in the attack on Chamran Town. Her name is remembered not only for academic excellence but for compassion, especially toward sick children.

Her life reflected sincerity, humility, and devotion. She was committed to timely prayer, quietly assisted those in need, and after her martyrdom it was revealed that she had been supporting a child under her care.





## **Mehrangiz Imanpour**

**Painter and Art Instructor**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 22, 2025● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mehrangiz Imanpour was a respected painter and art educator who had held numerous exhibitions in Iran and abroad. Her artistic focus included religious themes, portraits of martyrs, works related to the Sacred Defense, and solidarity with the Palestinian people.

A graduate of Fine Arts, she was active in volunteer art workshops and participated in cultural and Qur'anic classes. She was martyred in the vicinity of Evin.



## **Pari Ahmadvash**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 21, 2025●Kermanshah

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Pari Ahmadvash lived a peaceful life in Islam-Abad-e Gharb with her husband and two children. On June 21, 2025, as the twelve-day war unfolded, the family set out on the road from Hamil toward Ilam Province.

Their civilian vehicle was targeted in a missile attack. Pari and her son Yasin were martyred on that non-military road, another example of civilians caught in the violence of war.



## **Zahra Ebadi**

**Social Worker**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 22, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The Evin tragedy included the martyrdom of Zahra Ebadi, a 52-year-old prison social worker, alongside her 5-year-old son Mehrad Kheiri. Zahra had devoted ten years of service to assisting inmates. After returning to work at her superior's insistence, missiles struck the area.

Their bodies were recovered three days later from beneath the rubble. Identification was made through her wedding ring.







## Hadis Fakhari

Employee

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 15, 2025● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hadis Fakhari, born in 1985, was a committed employee of the Social Security Organization. She devoted her life to raising her talented daughter, Sarvin.

Sarvin excelled in swimming competitions in Tehran and demonstrated remarkable mathematical ability in abacus classes. She was on the threshold of her aspirations when she and her mother were martyred together in the attack.

These accounts reflect not only the loss of infrastructure during the twelve-day conflict, but the loss of lives, futures, and unfulfilled dreams.





## Mojgan Qaraviri

Housewife

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The cowardly assassination in the capital demonstrated that not only scientific elites, but also their life partners, were targeted. Martyr Mojgan Qaraviri, a devoted woman from Bandar Anzali and the wife of Dr. Mohammad-Mehdi Tehrani, a nuclear scientist of Iran, was martyred alongside her husband in this terrorist attack.

This crime was an explicit attempt to undermine the emotional and familial foundations supporting Iran's scientific community. By targeting this couple in Tehran, the attack struck at the intellectual stability and moral support behind leading scientific minds. The martyrdom of Mojgan Qaraviri, who stood beside her husband throughout his scientific path, reflects a conflict that extended beyond laboratories and into private homes.





## Hasti Valizadeh

Employee

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 15, 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The twelve-day war also struck at the country's emerging scientific generation. Martyr Hasti Valizadeh, born in 1999, was among those martyred during the missile attacks on Tehran. After the passing of her father, she became the primary provider for her family, carrying that responsibility with commitment and resilience. She was an outstanding aerospace engineering graduate of Sharif University of Technology and had achieved rank 139 in Iran's national mathematics entrance examination. Alongside her studies, she worked as a university entrance exam consultant in the Rabin Educational Group, guiding hundreds of students toward academic success. Her martyrdom was not only the loss of a young professional, but the loss of intellectual potential and future scientific contribution.





## **Mona Bakouei Ketrini**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The strategy of assassination during the twelve-day war centered on targeting the families of scientists. In another deadly strike, Mona Bakouei, wife of Ali Bakouei and mother of Yasmin and Armin, was martyred when missiles were fired directly at their residential home.

The assassination of Ali Bakouei, the scientist sought by the regime, was carried out by striking at the heart of his family. Mona Bakouei was martyred inside her own home, in front of her children. Her blood stands as testimony to the deliberate targeting of civilians within their private residences.





## **Yasmin Bakouei Ketrimi**

**University Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: July 14, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The missile strike on the home of Dr. Ali Bakouei Ketrimi became a family annihilation. In the middle of the night, the explosion shattered their home. Dr. Bakouei, his wife Mona, and their son Armin were martyred instantly.

Yasmin Bakouei, 24 years old and a student at Sharif University of Technology, was thrown by the force of the blast into a neighboring building. Her body was missing for seven days, and her family was forced to hold her funeral with only her photograph beside the coffins of her loved ones.





## **Nabizadeh**

**Teacher**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 13, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Zeinab Nabizadeh, a graduate in chemistry from Farhangian University and a devoted teacher, was martyred on June 13, 2025, in the Shahid Chamran residential complex alongside her husband and their two young daughters, Fatemeh (5 years old) and Zahra (7 months old).

She held a master's degree in chemistry and was known for her humility, dignity, and devotion to her family. The entire family was martyred together in the missile strike.





## **Pourandokht Saadatnejad**

### **Evin Prison Employee**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Pourandokht Saadatnejad, born in 1968, was an experienced official in the sentence enforcement division of Tehran Province's prison organization. After years of service, she was nearing retirement when missiles struck Evin Prison. She was martyred while fulfilling her professional duty. Her body was returned to her hometown in Talesh County for burial.





## **Saltanat Hosseinpour Bazkiaei**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Saltanat Hosseinpour, a resident of Astaneh-ye Ashrafiyeh in Gilan Province, was martyred when a missile struck her family's home before dawn on June 23, 2025.

She was martyred alongside eleven members of her family, including her son, nuclear scientist Mohammad Reza Seddighi.







## **Zahra Saber**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025 – Gilan

Shahrbano Pourramazan Siahkoocheh, an elderly mother described by her children as the “best mother in the world,” was martyred alongside her husband when a missile destroyed their home.

The force of the explosion was so severe that no intact remains were recovered from the site.





## **Seyedeh Fatemeh Seddighi Saber**

**University Student**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyedeh Fatemeh Seddighi Saber, daughter of nuclear scientist Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber, was martyred along with eleven relatives in the missile strike of June 23, 2025. She was a medical student at the University of Isfahan and aspired to specialize in psychiatry.





## **Shahrbanou Pourramazan Siahkoocheh**

**Housewife**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025 ● Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Shahrbanou Pourramazan Siahkoocheh, an elderly mother described by her children as the “best mother in the world,” was martyred alongside her husband when a missile destroyed their home.

The force of the explosion was so severe that no intact remains were recovered from the site.





## **Parisa Rahrosonaghari**

### **Cultural Activist**

Date and Place of Martyrdom: June 23, 2025 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Parisa Rahrosonaghari, born in 1978 and originally from Takestan in Qazvin Province, was martyred in the missile attacks on Tehran. Her funeral was held in Takestan with the presence of local residents and officials. She was a civilian who was martyred in the course of the attacks on residential areas.



## **Fateme Esfandani**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fateme Esfandani, a mother who had devoted her life to raising her children was martyred alongside her three children and son-in-law in Israel's attack on residential areas of Tehran. Israel made her and her family victims of war. Her sons, Hossein and Amir Abbas Jafarabadi, were also martyred. She had raised her children with love, hope, and bright methods of upbringing. One of her children was a vet, another was an engineer, and her last child was a student who loved football.





## Hosnia Jafarabadi

Vet

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Hosnia Jafarabadi, alongside her scientific expertise in veterinary medicine, possessed a spirit that shone far beyond the classroom. Her classmates remember her far calmness that radiated through her behavior and for her tireless perseverance. Her love for animals was not limited to earning a degree; rather, it led her to underprivileged areas, where she participated in voluntary missions, striving to ease the suffering of voiceless animals.

At Islamic University of Karaj, Hosnia was not merely an outstanding student; she embodied a blessed union of knowledge, faith, and steadfastness. She proved that the strong heart of a student can be a sanctuary for the deepest beliefs and the greatest sense of social responsibility. Her memory remains a guiding light for all who seek to bridge the boundaries between knowledge and action.





## **Fateme Siahpoush**

**Employee of Evin Prison**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The devout and charitable lady from Khomein, approximately forty years old and with more than twenty-two years of service, was martyred in the missile attack on Evin Prison. She was an unarmed administrative employee who had spent the last decade of her life in public service. She was committed to faith and principles, her primary concern was caring for those who are in need; a notebook containing the names of underprivileged families remains as a testament to her kindness. Her martyrdom at her workplace demonstrated that targeting civilian personnel in administrative centers constitutes a grave violation of human dignity and international humanitarian law. This brutal attack separated this mother from her teenage child.





## **Fateme Qanbari**

**Employee of Evin Prison**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fateme Qanbari , a compassionate special worker at Evin Prison, embodied the civilian victims whom humanitarian law in times of war failed to protect. A young woman from Delijan who had come to Tehran fifteen years ago to work, carried out a human duty toward prisoners in an environment far from front lines. But the attack of July 23 shattered the boundaries meant to safeguard civilians and protected sites. In her final moments, Fateme selflessly refused to abandon her injured colleagues which was a symbol of her deep commitment. She was martyred at her place of service, a clear testament to the grave violation of the laws of war and the targeting of civilian personnel and facilities. A crime that claimed the life of a dedicated social worker committed to her profession and family, buried humanitarian principles beneath the rubble.







## **Seyyede Masoume Azimi**

Employee of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyyede Masoume Azimi was born into a family from Taleqan. She was a committed employee of IRIB, having worked so many years in the national media organization. On the evening of Monday, June 16, 2025, she was martyred in an airstrike carried out by Israeli fighter jets targeting the central headquarters of IRIB. With her martyrdom, her name was inscribed among the honored martyrs of the national media. She played an important role in the secretariat of IRIB, where she was responsible for administrative coordination, support, and planning. She maintained close and sincere relationship with her colleagues and, despite her professional responsibilities, consistently upheld her kindness and spirit of empathy. These qualities made her widely respected and beloved in her workplace.





## Kokab Hatami

Retired

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Kokab Hatami and Yusof Qorbani, a married couple who had devoted their lives to medical care and public service within the Social Security Organization, lived in what was considered a safe corner of Tehran. They along their young daughter Sahar Qorbani, had no involvement in military hostilities. But in the nightmare attack on Shahr-ara area, humanitarian law was crushed by the missiles. Targeting house of this family constitutes a human tragedy and a clear violation of the principle of distinction under international law. This attack did not strike a military objective; but erased a civilian family from the fabric of life which included retired healthcare professionals and their daughter. This crime stands as a evidence of unlawful and inhumane nature of this war.





## Sahar Qorbani

Cultural activist

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Sahar Qorbani was martyred alongside his father, Yusof Qorbani, and her mother, Kokab Hatami, in an Israeli attack targeting residential areas. Their home was a small but loving place filled with the sound of everyday joy and laughter and the warmth of simple family moments; despite this, Israeli missiles struck them in that home. At her funeral procession in Ahwaz, people said that Sahar was not only the daughter of this city, but also she is the daughter of Iran. Now, her name stands alongside the other martyrs of the twelve-day imposed war.





## **Fahime Moghimi**

student

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.17●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The assassination of Dr. Mostafa Sadati Aramaki, an Iranian scientist, was carried out in blatant violation of international humanitarian law. In order to eliminate one individual, the attacker did not hesitate to target the entire family in their residential home with missiles. Fahime Moghimi, student of Qur'anic science and his wife, was martyred alongside their three young children and her visiting parents. Seven civilians were killed in the home in this attack. The intensity of explosion was such that genetic testing was required for identification, and the coffins carried in their funeral procession were tragically lightweight. This act stands as a clear manifestation of state terrorism and complete disregard for victim lives.



## **Fateme Shirazi**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Among the martyrs of unjust attacks carried out by Israeli regime against civilian areas, the names of mothers shine who had borne for years the sorrow of separation from their martyred children. She was a noble lady and the mother of two esteemed martyrs of sacred defense (Iran-Iraq War). After years of patience and sacrifice, she was martyred in an attack on Narmak neighborhood of Tehran, as result of missile projectiles striking the area. The martyrdom of this patient mother opened a new chapter of devotion and resistance. Having dedicated her life to the path of her martyred sons, she ultimately joined the ranks of selfless and found peace beside them. The martyrdom of Fateme Shirazi reflects the ignoble and cowardly nature of these attacks which went so far as to violate even the sanctity of old mothers of martyrs.





## **Seyyede Siahgis Mousavi Azade**

**housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.20●Khuzestan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The family of Seyyed Gholamabbass Mousavi, consisting of The father, mother (Seyyed Siahgis and seven-year-old Seyyed Armin, was a small working-class family living under support of social welfare programs. On 20 June, they were brutally targeted in agricultural field of Do-kouhe, Andimeshk. This attack not only violated the principle of distinction between military and civilian targets, but also destroyed a vulnerable family in farmland which, constitutes a non-military economic activity. The martyrdom of seven-year-old Seyyed Armin, alongside his parents, stands as a testament to the brutality of the attackers who showed no regard even for the safety of a child and livelihood of working class family.





## **Atefe Baajzade**

**Evin Prison social worker**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyyede Atefe Baajzade, born in 1979 in Khorramshahr, served as a consultant and social worker at Evin Prison. She was martyred during the bombing of Evin detention facility, leaving behind a daughter. Her martyrdom at her workplace constitutes a clear violation of protection afforded to civilian personnel and administrative facilities. International humanitarian law emphasizes that civilian government employees must be protected; however, the attackers disregarded this principle. Atefe was laid to rest in Khorramshahr, where local residents, tribal communities, and mourning processions turned out on large numbers, demonstrating that the killing of unarmed civilian employee in the heart of the country is national tragedy. Atefe Baajzade is another name added to the long list of violations of humanitarian law during the twelve-day war.





## **Tabasom Pak**

**Employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15 ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Tabasom Pak, 45, was martyred on Sunday, 15 June 2025, while returning home from her workplace near Saboonchi street. She was targeted simply walking through the alley beside her house on her way to her own street. Her killing underscores the attackers' recklessness in failing to distinguish between military objectives and residential areas. The tragedy of Tabasom's family did not end here; for two full days, they searched in anguish through hospitals and Kahrizak forensic medical center in hopes of finding her remains. This brutal attack not only took Tabasom's life but also imposed the torment of uncertainty and wailing upon her family. Her name has become a symbol of innocent civilians whose only crime was living within safety of their everyday lives, and her name now added to the list of martyrs of the twelve-day war.







## **Zahra Chobini**

### **Student**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Zahra Chobini, a young student of financial accounting, was not killed on battlefield but in the course of her ordinary journey home. She was targeted in the crowded Tajrish Square in Tehran, among innocent pedestrians, by precision-guided missiles. Striking densely populated urban center with precision weaponry constitutes a clear violation of the principle of distinction and amounts to a war crime. The aggressor's propaganda apparatus attempted first to deny and then to normalize the incident in an effort to obscure this crime. Zahra's martyrdom in the heart of the capital stands as a compelling evidence of the inhumane nature of these attacks against civilians. Her name, as a martyr of this war, will never be erased from the memory of her homeland.





## Masoume Shahryari

Retired

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Masoume shahyari, born in 1976 and a retired employee of bank Melli, and her husband Parviz Azizi, had reached retirement after a lifetime of hard work and raising children, Parham and Parnia, hoping to finally enjoy a peaceful chapter of their lives. However, Israeli missiles trampled humanitarian principles and cut the middle years of this couple's life together. Parviz was a retired employee of the ministry of education and had no involvement in any military activity. Targeting this civilian couple in their home constitutes a clear violation of immunity and the principle of protection under international humanitarian law. This attack not only took the lives of Masoume and Parviz, but also deprived their children of presence of their parents at vital stage of their lives, so it is another evidence of disregard for international legal norms in this war.





## **Parnia Abbasi Arimi**

**Employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Parnia Abbasi was not a soldier, but a poet, an English teacher, and an employee of Bank Melli. She has been recently been admitted to master's program, standing at threshold of a promising future. On the first night of the attack, the aggressors' missiles did not strike a military objective; they targeted the bright future of Parnia and her entire family. The loss of Parnia symbolizes the destruction of young talent and human capital in an inhumane attack that showed no respect for the sanctity of private homes.





## **Azam Mirzayi**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Azam Mirzayi, a sixty-year-old woman, was not killed on a battlefield but in her residential home in the Narmak district of Tehran. A missile strike on the night of Eid Al-ghadir completely destroyed the first floor of the building where she lived with her father and brothers. This attack constituted a clear violation of principle of distinction and the deliberate targeting of a civilian area. Her son, Afshin, returned from a trip to be confronted with a destroyed home and the news of his mother's martyrdom, a grief that represents just a fraction of a human cost of this war. Her family emphasized that they had no military affiliation. The martyrdom of Azam Mirzayi stands as a further testimony to the brutality of the aggressor, who showed no regard even for the safety and sanctity of women within their own homes.





## Nahid Mohammad Rahimi

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Nahid Mohammad Rahimi, her husband, and her daughter Mehrnoosh Hajisoltani (flight attendant with Mahan Air) were killed in a single moment by the blast wave of the attackers' missiles in the Narmak neighborhood of Tehran. The strike on the family's residential building constituted a clear violation of the principle of distinction and a crime against civilians. Mehrnoosh, 29, with a promising professional ahead of her, was martyred in her own home. From a family of five, only two sons survived, they left to be witnesses the destruction of their home and the simultaneous loss of their parents and sister. This collective martyrdom stands as evidence of ruthless policy and absolute disregard for civilian lives, a war that tore apart the fabric of a non-military family.





## Mehrnoosh Hajisoltani

Employee

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14 ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mehrnoosh Hajisoltani was a 29-year-old woman who worked as a flight attendant for Mahan Air. She was martyred in her own home in the Narmak neighborhood of Tehran during missile attacks carried out by the Israeli regime against the city. Her martyrdom was a profound loss for her family, as the blast wave caused by the missile strike also claimed the lives of her father and mother at the same time. From their family of five, only Mehrnoosh's two brothers survived. Her colleagues remember her fondly, describing her as a kind and compassionate person.





## Maryam Babayi

**Retired**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Maryam Babayi, a retired and devoted elementary teacher, was killed in the attacks at a time when she should have been spending her retirement in recovery following heart surgery. In the early hours of 13 June, she was martyred at her daughter's home as the ceiling of the room collapsed due to the strike. Targeting residential areas and claiming the life of a civilian in a physically vulnerable condition constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law. Her colleagues describe her as a kind and responsible teacher. She is the first resident of section 24 of Behesht Zahra Cemetery to be laid to rest among the civilian martyrs of the twelve-day war. Her name is forever recorded in the martyrs of the twelve-day war.





## Niloufar Qalevand

**Coach**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Niloufar Qalevand a young Pilates instructor, was martyred alongside her parents in the early hours of 13 June in a residential building in the Nobonyad neighborhood of Tehran. The missile strike at the heart of a civilian area and the complete destruction of a three-member family constitutes a clear violation of the principle of distinction and a ruthless crime against civilians. Niloufar, whose life was devoted to promoting health and tranquility, was killed in her home in a war that recognized no boundaries. This tragic incident occurred just days before her birthday, demonstrating that this war shows no regard even for sanctity of family life or the promise of future joys.







## **Fateme seddighi poudé**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Maryam Babayi, a retired and devoted elementary teacher, was killed in the attacks at a time when she should have been spending her retirement in recovery following heart surgery. In the early hours of 13 June, she was martyred at her daughter's home as the ceiling of the room collapsed due to the strike. Targeting residential areas and claiming the life of a civilian in a physically vulnerable condition constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law. Her colleagues describe her as a kind and responsible teacher. She is the first resident of section 24 of Behesht Zahra Cemetery to be laid to rest among the civilian martyrs of the twelve-day war. Her name forever recorded in the martyrs of the twelve-day war.





## Maryam Minaei

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

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## Mansoure Haji Salem

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Mansoure Haji Salem and her husband, Seyyed Isar Tabatabaei Qomeshe -an academic elite- were targeted by missile while praying in their home. When the missile struck their home, the section of building where the couple was completely destroyed, while Seyyed Mohammad Misaq and his sister, Bahar Sadat, remained in the other of the house. In a terrifying moment to endure, Seyyed Mohammad Misaq witnessed his mother being thrown outward by the blast wave. She tried to hold onto something steady herself, but few moments later she fell down. In a phone call to his grandmother, Misaq could only say: “a missile hit our house. My mom and dad were thrown away. Bahar and I are alone”. This innocent child with his own eyes witnessed the tragic martyrdom of his parents.





## **Fateme Kavemanesh**

**retired**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.16 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fateme Kavemanesh was an 80-year-old benevolent woman who ended her higher education degree in surveying from university of Tehran but, her deep devotion to spirituality led her to the honorable profession of teaching Islamic studies. Despite living a life of great personal modesty, she was exceptionally generous in helping those in need. She even devoted her savings to purchasing a home for underprivileged couples. On June 16, while she had gone to Qods Square in Tajrish for a medical appointment, she was martyred as a result of the Israeli attack. After several days of searching, her son identified her previously unidentified body in the hospital.





## Sona Haghighi

Employee

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Sona Haghighi, a dedicated bank employee and a loving mother, was killed in a missile strike on residential areas of Tehran, alongside her 11-year-old son, Soheil Katouli. Sona had worked for years with discipline and perseverance, so in her tribute to her memory, her colleagues renamed their bank branch after her. Soheil was a child full of joy and imagination. He left behind a notebook filled with his innocent drawings, from rain and rainbows to hearts of filled his mother's name. Israeli missiles struck this mother and son together in their home, taking their lives side by side. The death of Sona and Soheil represents a crime against a committed member of the workforce and against the innocent future of a nation that shows the terrorist regime recognizes no boundaries in taking lives of civilians.



## **Akram Abdolkarimi**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The crimes of 12-day war spared neither the elderly nor the sanctity of non-military homes. Akram Abdolkarimi, affectionately known as “Bakht”, was at the age of 80, widely recognized in her neighborhood as a symbol of maternal kindness and compassion. She was not only a mother to her own children, but a second mother to all those who entered her home seeking safe haven. This elderly woman was directly targeted by Israeli missiles in her home at Sixth Square, Narmak, Tehran and lost her life. The killing of this gentle mother within the privacy of her home reflected the extreme brutality and moral disregard of the attackers. Targeting an 80-year-old woman who was symbol of kindness shows that enemy seeking to destroy all moralities and emotional foundations of Iran.





## Shokat Sabbaqian

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13 ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Shokat Sabbaqian and her husband, Mohammad Yusof Shahrapour, a retired employee of ministry of labor, were killed in a direct missile strike on their home. The couple, who have lived peacefully together for many years, lost their lives within the safety of their own home. Their simultaneous deaths underscored the non-military and residential nature of the target and highlighted the brutality of the regime that shows no respect for old and retired people. Shokat Sabbaqian and her husband's deaths stand as another account of civilian losing their lives by the child-killer regime in strikes on residential areas.





## **Nahid Ansari**

**Doctor**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.20 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Dr. Nahid Ansari, born in 1972, was a dedicated Doctor, a mother of two, and sister of Dr. Farzane Ansari, head of National Standards Organization. After losing her husband during COVID-19 pandemic, Dr. Ansari became the sole only support of her small family. A missile strike on residential areas of Tehran claimed the life of this devoted mother, leaving her family bereaved and diminished once again. Her children, who had already endured the loss of their father, were now forced to face the profound grief of losing their only remaining parent. The death of this compassionate doctor underscores that the victims of the conflict have not been limited to combatants, but have influenced civilian professionals and householder mothers and it is in searching destroying supporting foundations of society.







## **Zohre Sadat Hosseini**

**Employee of Evin Prison**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.25●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

In within victims of unfair attack of Israeli regime on Evin prison, the name of Zohre Sadat Hosseini remains as a symbol of devotion in the path of reform and social reintegration. She was a geography specialist and an employee of prisoners' employment and vocational training department. Her primary effort was to teach skills that would facilitate the reintegration of inmates into society after the completion of their sentence. When the Israeli missiles struck the Prison, she and her husband (who also worked in prison) were trapped under the collapse. In one of the most heartbreaking scenes of this tragedy, her husband managed to reach her workplace in an attempt to retrieve her body with his own hands from the rubble. Her martyrdom represents a crime against the ideal rehabilitation and possibility of reaching right path, and serves as evidence that Israel targeting non-military and responsible personnels intentionally.





## **Shirin Esmaeili**

Employee of Evin Prison

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The crimes of twelve-day war even targeted prisons, and it was in attacks that martyr Shirin Esmaeili attained martyrdom. Shirin was a lively, kind, and warm-hearted mother who had worked for years within the prison system, including in the administrative and support section of Evin Prison. Her husband, Masoud Nowruzi, recalls that her name reflected her nature; She brought sweetness to their lives. She possessed a young spirit, but working in Evin brought a profound transformation in her. Shirin, who loved painting and left behind an unfinished oil painting, ultimately lost her life when a missile struck Evin. The martyrdom of Shirin Esmaeili demonstrates that the aggressor's cowardly attacks target not only elites, but also targets responsible employees and mothers to finalize joy and hope from this country.





## Leyla Jafarzade

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The most painful dimension of the twelve-day war was the targeting of young mothers who were symbol of hope and uplifting of their families. Leyla Jafarzade, a mother with one-year-old child, was martyred in the attack on Evin Prison. In June 2025, Leyla had succeeded to provide a bail to free her husband, who had been imprisoned due to financial debt, so he could return to his family, but amid these efforts to resolve administrative matters and free her husband, missiles from child-killer regime struck, so Leyla lost her life. Her martyrdom not only left a one-year-old without mother, but also demonstrated that attackers showed no mercy even toward humanitarian efforts and a woman's sacrifice to preserve her family. While seeking to restore hope for her home, she martyred.





## Hajar Mohammadi

Charitable person

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The crime of attack on Evin Prison claimed not only employees, but also charitable persons engaged in humanitarian works. Hajar Mohammadi, a 41-year-old charitable woman, embodied selflessness and compassion. For years she cared for her ailing mother, choosing to provide nursing care rather than pursue a family of her own. Hajar's primary concern was assisting the needy and orphans, and in cooperation with charitable organizations she actively worked toward facilitating the release of inmates with financial debt. On 23 June 2025, Hajar Mohammadi had gone to Evin Prison to pursue matters related to the release of a prisoner when an Israeli missile struck and martyred her. Having dedicated her life to helping the most vulnerable members of society, she became a victim of brutal attack. Her martyrdom as a supporter of needy people stands as evidence that the aggressor showed no regard even for humanitarian and charitable endeavors.



## **Neda Rafee Parsa**

**G.I.S engineer**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Neda Rafee Parsa, an accomplished scholar holding a Ph.D in industrial engineering from AmirKabir University of Technology, represented a distinguished example of integration of academic expertise and organizational commitment within the Ministry of Energy. Although her initial assignments did not fully reflect her capabilities, her intelligence and strong command of statistical analysis in the power sector quickly established her as a conscientious and forward-thinking manager. Her appointment as head of the statistics and GIS group, as well as her leadership of significant data Governance project, testified to her professional precision and dedication. On the day of incident, her deep sense of responsibility drew her back to the workplace. Ultimately, it was this devotion to work that led her tragic martyrdom.





## Leyla Jafarzade

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

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## **Seyyede Tahere Aghaeidoost Roudanbe**

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Among the tragic stories of the twelve-day war, the story of Seyyede Tahere Aghaeidoost, 40 years old, stands as symbol of the suffering of civilians killed in an unimaginable setting. She had gone to Evin Prison with her son, Mohammad Amin, to visit her husband, who had been detained there for eight months due to financial difficulties. At the moment, the first missile struck the entrance of the Prison, and the blast wave threw Tahere and her son to the ground. Despite the family's frantic search, Mohammad Amin was eventually found injured in emergency ward, but Tahere was identified among the deceased after several days of searching. Her death, while her sole intention had been to visit her imprisoned husband and preserve her family, demonstrates that the aggressor shows no mercy in targeting the Iranians' strong hearts.





## Mahnaz Khoshkerdar

Social worker

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Among the victims of twelve-day war, Mahnaz Khoshkerdar-who had 25 years of service in the field of social working within the judiciary- became the symbol of selfless dedication. Born in 1973, she regarded her work in prisons such as Evin Prison, Shahr Prison, and Qasr Prison not just a job, but as a sacred trust to care for wounded hearts. Though her official duty was social assistance, she devoted herself wholeheartedly to securing justice and helping distressed families. Her colleagues remember her as a woman who quietly raised financial support for the release of the needy prisoners. She was a compassionate mother to her two sons, a devoted wife, and deeply committed to faith and spirituality, particularly fond of reciting Ziyarat Ashura and observing periods of spiritual retreat. On the morning of 24 June 2025, despite recommendations not to remain at her workplace, she insisted on attending what she described as an “important council meeting” at Evin and was martyred during the attack.





## Farzane Javaherian

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Among the civilian victims of the twelve-day war were individuals who lost their lives not as a result of direct impact, but due to the fear and distress caused by the attackers. Farzane, a 68-year-old resident of Parand, was one such innocent victim. Her home was located near Imam Khomeini National Airport, an area that was targeted by the first powerful explosion in the early hours of Friday morning. According to her brother, Farzane had Asthma, and upon hearing the terrifying sound of initial projectile, she suffered a severe asthma attack and went into shock. In those early hours of the conflict, emergency lines were overwhelmed, and her niece's attempts to obtain assistance were unsuccessful. Ultimately, with the help of neighbors, lifeless body of Farzane was transported to the hospital. The innocent woman lost her life due to the fear and anxiety triggered by the attack before medical help could reach her.





## **Akram Mohammadsalimi Namini**

### **Employee of Evin Prison**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23 ●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Among the employees who placed service to the people above their own comfort, martyr Akram Mohammadsalimi Namini, born in 1975 and holding bachelor degree in juridical sciences, holds a distinguished place. A devoted mother of 16-year- old twin daughters, she had been on a leave on the day of incident, but insisted on going to Evin Prison so that, on her words, “the affairs of people” and people facing financial difficulties would not be left unresolved. Her husband, Bahram Soltani, recounts that Akram was martyred beneath the rubble caused by the second missile strike. The discovery of her body, unfolded in an unusual manner. After several days of searching hospitals and holding onto fading hopes, a wounded prison soldier approached the family and spoke of a vivid dream. In that dream Akram and her colleague had shown the exact location where they remained beneath the rubble.





## **Zahra Nazari**

**Qura'n teacher**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.17● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Zahra Nazari was a young Qur'an teacher from Mashhad. Her six-member family- her father, mother, and their four children- had traveled to Tehran to accompany their father for medical consultation and follow-up treatment. When the sound of explosion echoed through the residential building where they staying, the children first attempted to help their parents evacuate the apartment. Not all family members had managed to exit when a second explosion occurred, causing the building to collapse. Zahra and her older brother, Mohammad Medhi, could not survive so trapped under the rubble.





## Ashraf Afshordi

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Among the victims of twelve-day war, Ashraf Afshordi came to be regarded by supporters as a symbol of steadfastness and companionship in path of struggle. She was devoted wife of Major General, Mohammad Bagheri, former Chief of Staff of armed forces, and for more than four decades stood beside him throughout his demanding military and social responsibilities. Described as an educated, patient. And committed woman, Ashraf Afshordi was martyred during the attack alongside her husband and their journalist daughter, Farzane Afshordi. The deaths of this three-member family have been portrayed by sympathizers as evidence that enemy not only target commanders, but also targets their cognition and families. Eventually, they received martyrdom by years of fortitude and selflessness.





## **Fereshte Afshordi**

### **Journalist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fereshte Afshordi was a committed journalist, the daughter of Major General Mohammad Bagheri and the niece of Major General Hassan Bagheri, one of the prominent commanders of Iran-Iraq war. Her father and uncle were among Iran's most senior military commanders, both played significant roles in the country's defense. Despite this distinguished lineage, Fereshte had a simple and unpretentious life and widely known among acquaintances for her kindness. This young journalist ultimately lost her life in attack alongside her parents. Her death demonstrates that the enemy showed no mercy for family members of commanders and targeted the awareness to silence the voice of right, but her martyrdom became her last testament.





## **Rohangiz Farhan Mohini**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Among the victims of the attack on Astane Ashrafiye, 72-year-old Rohangiz Farhang Mohini came to symbolize the vulnerability of elderly civilians and deep emotional bonds within families. She had traveled from Tehran to Astane to attend the anniversary memorial of her brother and stand beside her grieving relatives but, she lost her life. It has been recounted that she held a special devotion to Hazrat Abolfazl al-Abbass. According to reports, the force of the missiles explosions was too severe that she suffered an acute cardiac episode and died from the shock and distress.



## **Saeede Qashqayi Abdi**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The story of Saeede Qashqayi is a tragic account of being on the verge of escape and few moments later, be taken away. Her husband Parviz Qashqayi Abdi, remembers that after the outbreak of hostilities, they decided to leave Tehran and had already packed their belongings. The trunk of their car was full, they were only minutes away from departure. Saeede had gone back to the kitchen to gather a few remaining items. At approximately 3:30 am. On Sunday, 15 June, 25, a missile struck the adjacent building, causing their four-story building to collapse. Saeede lost her life in those very moments. Her body was recovered 24 hours after the collapse, in the exact spot her husband had indicated, the kitchen.





## **Sakineh Ebrahimi**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Sakineh Ebrahimi was among the victims of the attack in Tehran on 13 June 2025. She was killed alongside her husband, Major General Mehadi Rabbani- deputy for operations to the chief of the General staff of the armed forces- and their son, Hamed Rabbani. The family resided in Shahrak Shahid Daghayeghi in Tehran, a residential complex known for housing families of war participants and service members.







## Maryam Vahedpanah Kivi

Employee of Evin Prison

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23 ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Maryam Vahedpanah Kivi was another innocent victim of the missile strike on Evin Prison on 23 June 2025. A committed administrative employee of the facility, she lost her life when carrying out her professional duties. Originally from Kowsar (kivi) in Ardabil province, she had been serving far from hometown in Tehran. Her death, alongside other colleagues and prison staff, demonstrated that Israel regime does not consider any boundaries and targeting employees in ordinary governmental and administrative workplaces.





## Hanieh Naderi

Employee

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Hanieh Naderi, a 33-year-old bride, was martyred in the early hours of 13 June 2025 during a missile strike on the Borje Ostadan tower near Ketab Square of Tehran. Her death is one of the saddest stories of the 12-day war.

**Academic and professional path:** after completing her undergraduate studies in electrical engineering, Hanieh pursued her interest in Humanities and earned a master's degree in psychology. She was employed in the Ministry of Education in a role aligned with her graduate studies, worked as a personnel instructor and teacher. In her work she sought to guide students toward cultural values and constructive activities.

**Social and civic engagement:** in addition to her educational responsibilities, she was involved in election monitoring activities in cooperation with Guardian council.





## **Fahime Moghimi Varmarzani**

**student**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fahime Moghimi Varmarzani was an accomplished academic and cultural activist who was killed in the early hours of 13 June 2025, along with her husband and five family members, when a missile struck their home in Narmak, Tehran. In addition to her role as a wife and mother, she had a distinguished academic and educational background. She was graduated of Sharif University and at the time of her martyrdom, was pursuing a master's degree in Qur'anic sciences and Hadis studies at University of Tehran. She was also regarded as a dedicated and well-respected teacher at girl's high school in district 4 of Tehran. According to reports, the intended target of the strike was her husband, Mostafa Sadati Armaki, described as nuclear scientist and university professor. However, the attack resulted in deaths of multiple members of family, including Moghimi Varmarzani.





## Hanieh Naderi

**Employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

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## **Amene (Hadise) Mousavi**

**Private sector employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Amene Mousavi was a 37-year-old employee of private company in Tehran. On 15 June 2025, three missiles directly struck the Mousavi family's home on Shariati Street in Tehran, completely destroyed the building. In the attack Amene was martyred along with all her family except his brother, who survived. The strike was described as emblematic of attack on civilians within their homes. The level of destruction was so severe that the victim's bodies were not identifiable, the family had to try genetic testing for confirmation. Amene Mousavi was neither a military figure or scientific, but an ordinary civilian who lost her life inside her home.





## **Fateme Mousavi**

**Retried employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fateme Mousavi, the mother of Hadise Mousavi, was martyred in the Israeli missile attack on Tehran on Sunday, 15 June 2025. The strike occurred on Mohebbi Street, off Shariati Street, targeting the second floor of a Three-story residential building. In this incident Fateme Mousavi lost her life alongside her 37-year-old daughter, Hadise Mousavi, and her 65-year-old husband Saeed Mosavi. The only surviving member of family was their elder son, Mohammad Mousavi (31 years old), who was at her workplace at her time of attack. Fateme Mousavi's body was recovered from beneath the rubble after eight days of search and rescue efforts.





## Tahere Taheri

housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.20 ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Tahere Taheri (born in 1978) and her husband Seyyed Asghar Hashemitabar, a nuclear scientist, were martyred on 20 June 2025 following a missile strike by the Israeli regime on their home in Tehran. The couple were known for their exemplary devotion to one another and for their commitment to Iran's scientific advancement. Their daughter, Fahime, a 23-year-old student at Sharif University, was seriously injured in the attack. Their martyrdom can be described as a symbol of targeting elites and their families within the safety of their own home by terrorism.





## Maryam Hajari Davabsari

**Detist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of Interntional Humnitarin Law During the 12-Day War

Maryam Hajari Davabsari, a distinguished and dedicated dentist from Gilan province, was martyred alongside her husband, Dr. Abdolhamid Minouchehr, a nuclear physicist and dean of the faculty of Nuclear Engineering at Shahid Beheshti University, during terrorist attack to their home. Dr. Hajari was regarded as a symbol of selflessness and was known for providing free dental treatment to patients in need. The deaths of this academic and cultural couple in their home have been portrayed as clear evidence deliberate targeting of Intellectuals and their families, and as an indication that the scope of twelve-day aggression extended beyond military centers.







## Zahra Shamsbakhs

**IT educated**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Zahra (Najme) Shamsbakhs, a 35-year-old woman and graduate in information Technology (IT), was among victims of the 13 June attack on Sarv Residential Complex for Professors in Saadat Abad, Tehran. Najme was an employee of the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology. Alongside her official position, she was actively engaged in social activities, including cooperation with the Imam Musa Sadr Institute and the Dar al\_Akram Charity, supporting children deprived from education. She was also known as a cyclist and mountaineer. Due to the intensity of the missile explosion, she was thrown away from the sixth-floor window of her apartment while asleep and lost her life. Her death has been described as further evidence of the targeting civil activists, alongside elites and children, within the safety of their homes.





## **Farzane Aghaei**

**Nurse and surgical technician**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Farzane Aghaei, a retired Nurse and surgical technician, was 51 years old. She had served for more than 20 years as a head nurse in eye surgery departments at various hospitals and, following her retirement, utilized her extensive knowledge of ophthalmic surgical procedures in a managerial role at medical equipment company specializing in eye care. Farzane Aghaei was martyred in an airstrike on Tehran. Having dedicated her life to the service of healthcare, she was laid to rest in Behesht Zahra Cemetery alongside martyrs of the war. The deaths of medical personnel and healthcare workers in direct attacks on residential areas are cited as evidence of violation of international humanitarian law by the aggressor.





## Fariba keyvani

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Fariba keyvani, 66 years old, a homemaker and the wife of Hassan Sasan Mohammadi Biglar, who was active in the field of medical equipment, were a civilian couple martyred in the attack on the Sarv Residential Complex for professors in Saadat Abad, Tehran. The elderly couple, who were living a simple and ordinary life in the capital, became victims of strikes on residential areas, like many other residents of the complex. The death of this civilian husband and wife has been considered as another evidence of the aggressive nature of the attacks and their impact on non-commanders.





## **Sarvenaz Vaez zade**

**Employee**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Sarvenaz Vaez zade, a 31-year-old business development specialist, was among the civilian victims of the 15 June attacks on Tehran. Sarvenaz, whom her father lovingly remembered her as “light of the home”, has worked tirelessly to achieve her goals and was planning to begin a new chapter of her life in marriage. On the night of the accident, in the Sohrevardi neighborhood, as she attempted to flee, the building collapsed on top of her. Her father sorrowfully said that she departed this world with white cloths of martyrdom. Her death has been described as symbolic loss of young civilians and the shattered aspirations of an active generation amid the twelve-day war; a war that does not follow the rules of humanity.





## **Mahsa Ahmari**

**Student**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.24●Gilan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Mahsa Ahmari, a Ph.D candidate in psychology at University of Tabriz and a lecturer at the University of Hormozgan, was among the victims of the Astane Ashrafiye tragedy in the early hours of 24 June 2025. The famous scholar, who was on the verge of defending her doctoral dissertation and provided psychotherapy services, was martyred in a missile strike on her home alongside all members of her small family. Mahsa, her husband Hamed Saber, and their seven-year-old son Milan Saber, all lost their lives in the attack.





## **Masoume Pirhadi Marvaki**

**Housewife**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

She was an Iranian citizen and the mother of a teenage daughter and a young son. She was killed during an attack on residential areas on Tehran, leaving her children to face the harsh reality of growing up without their mother far sooner than they ever should have. If one gazes at her photo, a sense of sorrow and concern can be seen in the depth of her eyes; as though beneath the earth, she still worries about the fate of her children. Her shattered body was returned to her hometown of Brojerd, where she was laid to rest until the lamentation of Lur women, who have transformed the funeral rites of the fallen into enduring symbols of steadfast will and unyielding resilience over centuries.





## **Fateme pouladvand**

**Student**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Fateme pouladvand, a 23-years-old master's student, was killed in the early hours of 13 June 2025, along with her entire family, in a missile strike on Nobonyad Town in Tehran. Her brother, Ali pouladvand, who lived on a neighborhood of her, is the only surviving of the family. He described his family as follows; “my father, Zabihollah pouladvand, was a chemical warfare veteran of the Iran-Iraq war who lived for years dependent on an oxygen concentrator. My mother devoted 18 years of her life to caring for her injured husband while also providing for her family's livelihood with great sacrifice”. The force of the explosion was so severe that it took 48 hours to recover the bodies of Fateme and her mother from the beneath of the rubble. Ali has stated that his only wish is justice for the unjustly shed blood of his family.





## Shahdowlat Ghaed Rahmati

Housewife

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Shahdowlat Ghaed Rahmati was the devoted wife of the honored disabled veteran Zabihollah Pouladvand and the selfless mother of martyrs Fateme and Mehdi Pouladvand. She was martyred in a missile strike on Shahid Chamran Complex in Nobonyad, Tehran. For 18 years, due to her husband's disability, Shahdowlat had assumed responsibility for both caring for him and providing the family's livelihood. She was regarded as a woman of remarkable strength and resilience. In the early hours of 13 June 2025, she was killed at home alongside her husband and their two student children. Because of the heavy volume of debris, her body and her daughter's body were found after 48 hours. Her death has been described as symbolic because the aggressor targeted the heart of an Iranian family and destroyed several generations of one family.







## Atefe Sadeghzade

### Student

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.15●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

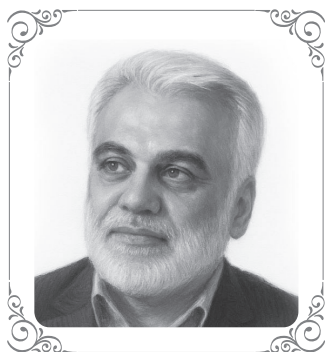
Atefe Sadeghzade, a 37-year-old architect and employee of stationary manufacturing company, was originally from Damghan, though Tehran had become her home. On the 15 of June 2025, like any other day, she went to her workplace, on Saboonchi Street; but that day was different. The site was struck during the Israeli bombardment. Among the chaos and debris, her husband was the first to reach the scene. He was the one who recovered Atefe's dust-covered body from beneath the rubble. Atefe was martyred and left her ten-year-old behind. Atefe Sadeghzade, daughter of Iran, rest in peace. Your name remains alive in our memory. Whenever we see a woman quietly lifting a burden from another's shoulder, we will remember you.





# Scientistic martyrs





## **Mohammadmehdi Tehrani**

**Head of Islamic Azad University; nuclear physics**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Dr. Mohammadmehdi Tehrani (born in 1965) was a nuclear physicist, a nationally recognized professor (selected in 2012), and head of Islamic Azad University. He held a Ph.D in atomic physics from Shahid Beheshti university and taught in more than 40 universities. He described as having played a crucial role in scientific policymaking and national defense-related research initiatives. Due to his involvement in Iran's nuclear programs, he was sanctioned in 2020 by the U.S Department of the Treasury. In the early hours of 13 June 2025, Dr. Tehrani was martyred in his residence in Tehran in an airstrike attributed to the Israeli regime. His wife also killed in the same attack.





## **Abdolhamid Minouchehr**

**Head of faculty of Nuclear Physics, Shahid Beheshti University**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Dr. Abdolhamid Minouchehr (born 1962) was a prominent nuclear scientist and professor at Shahid Beheshti university. He held Ph.D in nuclear engineering and spent many years engaged in research and teaching in the field of nuclear sciences. His academic work focused on reactor physics, nuclear stimulation, and advanced fuel design, and he published numerous scientific articles in these areas. He also served as head of the faculty of Nuclear Engineering at Shahid Beheshti university, playing a significant role in educating and mentoring a new generation of experts. He was killed in attack in Tehran attributed to Israel. The incident was described as demonstrating that even civilian scientists and academics are not immune to the violence of war. His memory is regarded as a symbol of dedication to peaceful scientific service and commitment to national progress, and his path is inspiring for future generation.





## **Seyyed Isar Tabatabaei Qomeshe**

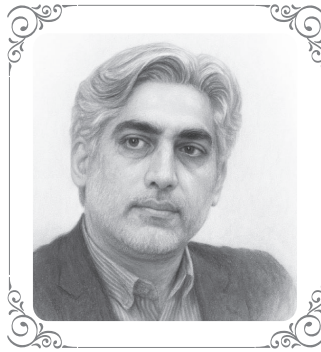
**Nuclear scientist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.21●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyyed Isar Tabatabaei Qomeshe was described as one of Iran's scientific elites and a prominent nuclear specialist who dedicated his life to national service and scientific advancement. He was educated in mechanical engineering and nuclear engineering at reputable universities and was involved in sensitive nuclear and economic projects for many years. Despite professional opportunities abroad, he maintained that his knowledge should be used in his country and its people. On 21 June 2025, he and his wife were martyred in an attack on their home in Tehran by Israel. The incident was characterized by sources as a violation of human law and violation. He is remembered as a figure of sacrifice, courage, and scientific expertise, and as a role model for future generations.





## **Seyyed Amirhossein Fegghi**

### **Nuclear scientist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.14●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyyed Amirhossein Fegghi was a prominent nuclear scientist in Iran who devoted his life to science, education, and the peaceful applications of nuclear technology. Born in 1978 in Shiraz, he completed his bachelor's, master's and doctoral studies in nuclear engineering in the field of energy and then he joined the faculty of Shahid Beheshti University. Throughout his academic career, he contributed to scientific research and education by publishing scholarly articles, supervising graduate theses, and participating in research projects. His work supported the development of peaceful application of nuclear energy, including nuclear medicine and radiopharmaceuticals, and helped a role in training the next generation of nuclear experts. He was martyred on the attack on his home in Tehran which was a terrorist act. He is remembered as a symbol of scientific dedication and public service, and his legacy is said to continue inspiring future generations.





## Ahmadreza Zolfaghari Daryani

**Nuclear scientist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Ahmadreza Zolfaghari Daryani was a prominent nuclear scientist of Iran and a native Dariyan in Shabestar, east Azerbaijan province. He worked as a nuclear physics and a famous member of the university's nuclear science faculty, playing an important role in education and research in this field. He held multiple scientific and managerial responsibilities and was recognized as a senior researcher in strategic nuclear technology projects, he was martyred at his home alongside his wife, Mahnaz Musaei, and their child in an incident that targeted their home. According to reports, the attack occurred without military justification or prior warning and has been described as an act of violence against non-combatants. His martyrdom is portrayed as reminder that science and public service is not free from risk, and his name remains alive in Iran's scientific and national memory.





## **Fereydoon Abbasi Davani**

**Nuclear scientist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

He was one of Iran's most prominent nuclear scientists and a leading scientific figure who devoted his life to nuclear science, education, technology, and service to the country. Fereydoon Abbasi Davani was born on 8 September 1958 in Kerman. After studying nuclear physics, he became one of the most influential specialists in the field. From 2010 to 2013, he worked as head of Atomic Energy Organization of Iran. He was also a university professor and played significant scientific and managerial roles throughout his career. He was martyred in an attack on his residence in Tehran which was done by Israel, an incident in that members of his family were also injured. His wife later said that the force of explosion threw her away from the thirteen floor of the building. Dr. Abbasi Davani's martyrdom is described as a symbol of dedication to science, perseverance under pressure, and national work, so his name is regarded as enduring in Iran's scientific memory.







## Soleyman Soleymani

**Nuclear scientist**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.23●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Soleyman Soleymani was a nuclear scientist who played an important role in advancing Iran's scientific and defense programs. Like the meaning of his name and his hometown, he was described as a source of light for his family, friends, colleagues, and many of his country. Like other nuclear scientists who lost their lives in similar circumstances, he was known for his deep commitment to his homeland and his tireless efforts. Despite being regarded as an influential figure in Iran's scientific progress, relatively little public information has been released about his professional title or family. He was remembered as calm and determined, eager to listen and collaborate, and deeply interested in laboratory research and chemistry. He was aware of the risks associated with his work and external pressures and sanctions, but stood committed to his path. His compassionate and thoughtful gaze remains unforgettable to those who know him. He is remembered as a dedicated scientist of his country whose legacy endures



# **Martyrs of National Strength**





## **Majid Tejen Jari**

### **Artificial Intelligence Teacher**

Date and place of martyrdom: 2025.06.13●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Majid Tejen Jari, 35 years old was described as famous scientific talent and humanitarian figure, and as one of the civilian victims of the twelve-day war during which fundamental principles of international humanitarian law were reported to have been violated. Majid Tejen Jari is originally from a village in Amol, he was active in the fields of Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies. He served as lecturer and mentor to the generation of students and young specialists and was the head of Artificial Intelligence commission of the Young Industry, Mine and Trade House of Iran. Majid traveled to Tehran for routine personal matters when he lost his life during attacks on non-military residential areas. The incident was cited by observers as highlighting the risks faced by civilians, including individuals with no combat role, in situation where the principle of distinction between civilian and military objectives is not upheld. His death is not regarded only as the loss of an individual life, but also as loss of knowledge, aspiration, and the efforts of young generation.





## **Reza Bosalik**

**Transportation Department Employee,  
Islamic Consultative Assembly / Civilian**

Date 26 Khordad 1404 (16 June 2025) ● Tehran, Iran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Reza Bosalik was an employee of the Transportation Department of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament of Iran). He attained martyrdom during attacks carried out by the Zionist regime against the Glass Building of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) in Tehran. He had gone to the IRIB premises on an official work assignment in service of the country and had no combat role; yet he lost his life in a blind and deadly attack. This incident constitutes a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, in which the principles of civilian protection and distinction between military and civilian objectives were entirely disregarded. His pure body was laid to rest in Kelardasht, Mazandaran Province, where the large public turnout at his funeral testified to the respect and remembrance of his sacrifice. The martyrdom of Reza Bosalik represents not only the loss of a human life, but also the loss of a spirit of service and a future that could have continued to benefit society.





## Seyed Asadollah Taheri

Self-Employed / Civilian

Date: of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

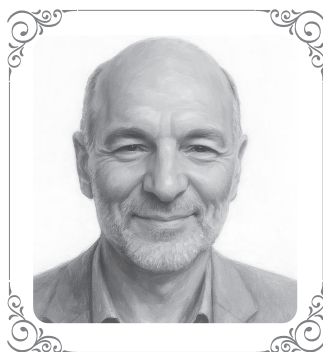
Martyr Seyed Asadollah Taheri was an honorable civilian from Khorramabad who attained martyrdom following an attack carried out by the Zionist regime against Tehran. He is counted among the martyrs of the twelve-day war.

After his martyrdom, his body was placed among unidentified martyrs affiliated with the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran (FARAJA) in Tehran and was later identified through DNA testing.

The body of this martyr from Lorestan Province was transferred to Khorramabad for funeral rites and burial and he was laid to rest in the martyr's cemetery of the village of Deh Sefid.

His martyrdom once again demonstrated that the aggressions of the hostile regime have targeted ordinary and non-military civilians in cities across the country.





## Hossein Ahmadi

### Employee

Date :of Martyrdom: 23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Hamedan

### Violation of Interntional Humnitarin Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hossein Ahmadi was a dedicated employee of the General Directorate of Communications and Information Technology of Hamedan Province, serving on the frontline of maintaining the country's vital infrastructure. He attained martyrdom in the early hours of 23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025) during a treacherous attack carried out by the Zionist regime against the Subashi radar site in Hamedan. The attack on a defensive and communications center constituted clear evidence of the deliberate targeting of the country's critical and defense infrastructure. The martyrdom of Hossein Ahmadi\_ a non-military employee performing his specialized duty in strengthening national communications\_ was strongly condemned by officials.

His solemn funeral ceremony in Hamedan stood as a symbol of the nation's steadfastness in the face of this crime. He sacrificed his blood for the security of the homeland's information and communications networks.





## **Seyed Ali Akbar Seyedan**

**Security Officer**

Date :23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Seyed Ali Akbar Seyedan, 42 years old, was responsible for the protection of Dr. Mohammad Mahdi Tehrani, a nuclear scientist and President of Islamic Azad University. In the early hours of 23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025), when the Zionist regime carried out a terrorist attack on the Saadat Abad Residential Complex for University Professors in Tehran, he attained martyrdom while performing his duty, defending the nation's scientists.

Seyed Ali Akbar, who had spent years working alongside the country's elite, ultimately sacrificed his life for the security and scientific sovereignty of Iran. His martyrdom stands as a symbol of the loyalty of protective forces who, alongside scientists, stand resolute against deliberate terrorist attacks, cementing their names in the history of the nation's resistance.





## Hamidreza Mirzaei

**Soldier / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hamidreza Mirzaei, a 23-year-old soldier, was among the dozens of victims of Israel's symbolic attack on Evin Prison. Military service had been challenging for him even before the conflict, but after the first missiles, he approached his duties with greater dedication: "If I don't go now, when will I?" His mother recounts that on the day of his martyrdom, he was extremely tired but woke up at 5 a.m. to reach his post on time. A hospital guard recalls that after the missile attack, he walked in, gave his father's number, and said his uniform was a trust to be returned to his friend.

Hamidreza had suffered severe lung burns and after several days in the hospital due to infection, passed away. In his youthful face, one can read the countless dreams buried with him. Today, not only his family but the entire nation of Iran mourns this young life lost.







## **Ali Hatefi Fard**

**Political Activist / Civilian**

Date: of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Ali Hatefi Fard, an active member of the Nedaye Iranian Party, attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's terrorist attacks on Hamedan Province on 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025). As a civil political figure, Martyr Hatefi symbolizes the targeting of all segments and ideologies of society during the twelve-day aggression. While engaged in social and civic activities in Asadabad, he became a victim of the hostile drones of the Zionist aggressors. His martyrdom demonstrates that the enemy made no distinction between military positions and civilian spheres in its attacks. His pure body was mournfully laid to rest amid the sorrow of the people of Asadabad, serving as another testament to Iran's suffering in the face of state-sponsored terrorism.





## **Mohsen Mirzaei Rashid**

**Civil Servant / Civilian**

Date: of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mohsen Mirzaei Rashid, a dedicated and selfless member of the Crisis Management Department of Asadabad Municipality, attained martyrdom on 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025) during the Zionist regime's drone attacks on Hamedan Province.

While present on the roads surrounding Asadabad to provide emergency assistance and manage the incident scene, he was targeted by a direct drone strike and, alongside other devoted colleagues, including Martyr Mohammad Nouri, ascended to the heavens. Martyr Mirzaei, who had devoted his entire career to maintaining public safety and saving lives, remained courageously on the frontlines during his final mission. The martyrdom of a crisis management officer while performing humanitarian duties serves as evidence of violations of international conventions and the deliberate targeting of emergency personnel during the twelve-day war.





## **Hojjatoleslam Ali Torkashvand**

**Employee / Cleric / Civilian**

Date: of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Hojjatoleslam Ali Torkashvand, 52 years old, was one of the martyred clerics who attained martyrdom during the twelve-day war. He had devoted his life to promoting spirituality among civil servants.

During one of the Zionist regime's criminal attacks in Karaj, he was targeted and achieved the high honor of martyrdom. Martyr Torkashvand, originally from Tuyserkan, exemplified that the enemy's attacks made no distinction between frontline defenders and those responsible for cultural and spiritual affairs.

According to his wife, he used to seek the invitation to martyrdom from God through long prayers, observing the Ashura vigil, and supplications at the graves of martyrs.





## **Amir Torkashvand**

**Civilian Employee**

Date: of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Amir Torkashvand, 49 years old, was a resident of Moradabad village in Tuyserkan County, Hamedan Province. He, along with Ali Torkashvand Moradabadi and two other martyrs, Mohammad Faghiri and Mohammad Jalilvand, is counted among the innocent martyrs of Tuyserkan County during the twelve-day aggression.

The martyrdom of these four citizens of Tuyserkan demonstrates that the scope of the aggressor regime's attacks was not limited to military centers, but also targeted ordinary civilians and residential areas. The pure body of Martyr Amir Torkashvand, like the other martyrs of this incident, was laid to rest in his hometown with the strong presence of the people and local officials. His martyrdom stands as firm evidence of the terrorist and inhumane nature of the enemy's attacks.





## **Rashid Dinvari**

**Crane Operator / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Rashid Dinvari, a 31-year-old resident of Hamedan, became a symbol of dedication and service during the twelve-day war. He was not a military force, but a hardworking crane operator who responded to the call for assistance from law enforcement authorities during a time of crisis.

On the evening of 24 Khordad, Rashid immediately presented himself to transport a stranded vehicle near an operational area in Bahar County, Hamedan. While carrying out this service mission, he was targeted by drones of the Zionist regime and attained martyrdom. Martyr Dinvari, who entered the scene of danger with sincere intentions, sacrificed his life for the security of the country. He was laid to rest in the Martyrs' Cemetery of Hamedan.





## Mohammad Jalilvand

Self-Employed / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Hamedan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Jalilvand was among the victims of the Zionist regime's terrorist attacks on Hamedan Province during the twelve-day aggression. He is counted among the martyrs of this crime alongside other innocent martyrs of Tuyserkan County, including Amir Torkashvand, Mohammad Faghiri, and Ali Torkashvand.

The martyrdom of this ordinary civilian occurred at a time when the enemy's attacks were targeting residential areas and non-military individuals. The loss of Mohammad Jalilvand symbolizes the targeting of public safety and the well-being of innocent citizens. His pure body was laid to rest with the strong presence of the people, ensuring that his name would stand in history as testimony to the terrorist nature of the aggressor regime's attacks. The blood of this martyr bears witness to the oppression of ordinary Iranian civilians.





## **Mojtaba Aghababai**

**Judiciary Employee / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mojtaba Aghababai, a resident of Hoveyr village in Damavand County, was a servant of justice and public service who did not wear a military uniform, yet sacrificed his life for the security of the homeland. He was a dedicated member of the Judiciary.

During the twelve-day military aggression of the Zionist regime and its indiscriminate attacks on infrastructure, Martyr Aghababai attained the high honor of martyrdom on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025), following Israel's brutal strike on Evin Prison.

He was the respected brother of Martyr Sergeant First Class Abolqasem Aghababai. The martyrdom of this public servant stands as evidence of the breadth of the aggressor regime's crimes, which targeted even civilians and judicial personnel.





## Omid Ghahremani

Self-Employed / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Omid Ghahremani, along with his father, Martyr Naser Ghahremani, were among the innocent victims of the twelve-day aggression of the Zionist regime against Iran. This father and son, residents of Islamshahr, attained the high honor of martyrdom during enemy missile attacks on residential areas. The martyrdom of this father and son, who lost their lives in a single terrorist operation, illustrates the catastrophic and inhumane nature of attacks on civilians. Martyr Naser Ghahremani was recognized as the fifteenth martyr of Islamshahr in this incident. The honored bodies of both martyrs were laid to rest at the sacred shrine of Imamzadeh Aqil (A) with the heartfelt participation of the people and officials of Islamshahr.







## **Naser Ghahremani**

**Self-Employed / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Naser Ghahremani was among the innocent victims of the Zionist regime's twelve-day war against non-military areas in Iran. He was recognized as the fifteenth martyr of Islamshahr during this wave of attacks.

Martyr Ghahremani attained the high honor of martyrdom when enemy missile strikes targeted his residential home. In a profoundly tragic detail, his son, Martyr Omid Ghahremani, also achieved martyrdom alongside him in the same attack. This incident symbolizes state terrorism and the deliberate targeting of civilians. The honored bodies of Martyr Naser Ghahremani and his son were laid to rest with the widespread participation of the people of Islamshahr.





## Javad Ghorbani

Self-Employed / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

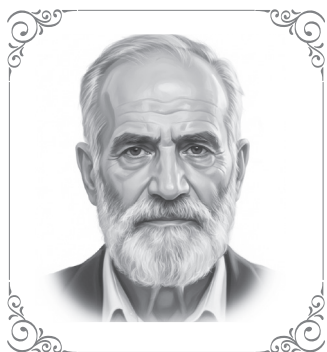
### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Javad Ghorbani stands as a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law during the twelve-day war. He lost his life in the attack on Evin Prison on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025), a non-military site explicitly protected under international law.

This strike constituted a manifest breach of the fundamental principle of distinction between military and civilian objects, demonstrating how defenseless human lives can fall victim to indiscriminate violence. Javad Ghorbani did not die on a battlefield; rather, he attained martyrdom in a confined environment without the possibility of defense — a place that should have been secure.

His funeral ceremony in Fashafuyeh became a collective outcry against injustice. His martyrdom serves as a stark reminder that disregard for international humanitarian law ultimately targets humanity itself.





## Parviz Zarghami Parast

Retired / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Parviz Zarghami Parast was a simple and defenseless civilian whose life became a symbol of the depth of human law violations during the twelve-day war. According to his wife, on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025), he had gone to Evin Prison to follow up on a personal administrative matter — not for combat, not for armed defense. Yet in a place that should have represented the safest administrative and legal refuge, he lost his life in a blind attack.

This tragic incident constituted a clear violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law: the distinction between civilians and military objectives, and the protection of persons not taking part in hostilities.

The martyrdom of Parviz Zarghami Parast is a reminder that the suffering of war is not confined to battlefields; it reaches even those spaces where ordinary life should continue in safety.





## **Dariush Joodat**

**Retired Bank Employee / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 24 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Dariush Joodat was among the innocent victims of the twelve-day war, losing his life during missile attacks on residential areas in Tehran. A retired bank employee, he was at home on the night of the incident with his family — including his 22-year-old daughter, Sara — spending ordinary moments of daily life when enemy missiles struck their residence without warning.

This attack represented a clear violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, particularly the principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives and the obligation to protect persons not taking part in hostilities.

The martyrdom of Dariush Joodat and his daughter was not only the loss of human lives, but the loss of memories, hopes, and an ordinary life that bore no connection to the conflict. Their names remain a symbol of the human cost of innocence in war.





## Ali Tizkar

**Cameraman / Documentary Filmmaker / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ali Tizkar was one of the innocent victims of the twelve-day war, attaining martyrdom during attacks by the Zionist regime on the Tajrish Square area of Tehran on 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025).

Ali, 34 years old, was originally from Do Gol village in Mazandaran. On the day of the incident, he was waiting at a red traffic light in Tajrish Square to cross the street on his way to work. A graduate in Industrial Engineering, he was single, worked as a cameraman, had no military role, and led a simple and peaceful life. He was devoted to walking in the Arbaeen pilgrimage and supporting the oppressed, always wary of injustice and war.

His martyrdom is a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law, where the fundamental principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives, and the protection of defenseless individuals, was completely ignored.





## **Arvin Mohammadi Katilteh**

**Employee / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Arvin Mohammadi Katilteh, born in Shahrivar 1367 (September 1988), was an accounting specialist, married, and employed at a private company. He was among the innocent victims of the Zionist regime's attack on Evin Prison during the twelve-day war. He attained martyrdom while present to pursue administrative matters in support of his family.

A native of Savadkuh Shomali, he was known among relatives and colleagues for his kindness, strong sense of responsibility, and dedication to assisting others. On the day of the incident, he was at Evin Prison for routine administrative purposes — a civilian location that should have been safe and protected under international law. Nevertheless, the facility was targeted in a strike, and he lost his life instantly. His martyrdom constitutes a clear and documented violation of international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of civilian protection and the distinction between military objectives and defenseless individuals.





## Abbas Helmi

**Status: Employee / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 25 Khordad 1404 ● (15 June 2025)

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Abbas Helmi, a resident of Marand in East Azerbaijan Province, was among the victims of the Zionist regime's twelve-day war against Iran. In his daily life, he was known as a kind and responsible individual, respected by his family and community for his ethics and empathy. During the indiscriminate and ruthless attacks carried out by the Zionist regime, Abbas Helmi lost his life while present in a civilian environment at the Marand Industrial Town. He had no military role or involvement in hostilities. His martyrdom constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of civilian protection and distinction between military objectives and defenseless individuals. His memory continues to be honored in commemorative ceremonies and official visits with the families of the martyrs of Marand. The documentation of his case stands as a reminder of the human cost of targeting civilians and the imperative of upholding human dignity in times of war.





## **Khalil Alipour**

**Footwear Industry Entrepreneur / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 28 Khordad 1404 (18 June 2025) ● Tabriz

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

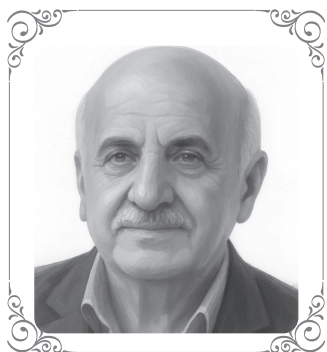
Martyr Khalil Alipour, a resident of Tabriz, was a dedicated entrepreneur active in the footwear industry who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attacks in the twelve-day war against Iran. He was a hardworking, reputable, and family-oriented individual who devoted a significant part of his life to production, job creation, and sustaining the local economy.

On 28 Khordad 1404 (18 June 2025), while present in a fully civilian urban environment, he lost his life as a result of shrapnel from an enemy drone strike. The incident constitutes a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law and disregard for the fundamental principle of civilian protection.

The martyrdom of Khalil Alipour represents not only the loss of an individual, but the loss of human and social capital — a man whose instrument was enterprise and constructive effort, and whose name stands as a symbol of the heavy toll borne by innocent civilians in war.







## Mousa Saber Bazkiagoorabi

**Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Gilan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mousa Saber Bazkiagoorabi was one of the victims of a direct attack by the Zionist regime on Astaneh Ashrafiyeh during the twelve-day war. In the early hours of 3 Tir 1404 (24 June 2025), his residential home, along with neighboring houses, was targeted in a missile strike—an attack with no military purpose that directly endangered the lives of sleeping civilians.

Mousa Saber, together with his family members and neighbors, attained martyrdom, and his name was recorded among the 15 martyrs of this attack. He was an ordinary, family-oriented, and defenseless citizen whose life had been lived peacefully and away from any conflict. His martyrdom is a clear example of gross violations of international humanitarian law and the disregard for the fundamental principle of civilian and residential protection. His name must be recorded in history as a testament to the heavy toll borne by innocent civilians in war.





## Mojtaba Mohammadpour

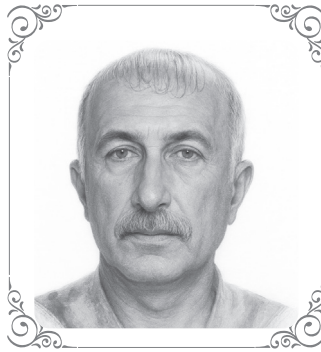
Self-Employed / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)● Gilan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mojtaba Mohammadpour, a resident of Astaneh Ashrafieh, was a young, kind-hearted, and family-oriented man whose life was devoted to ensuring the well-being and bright future of his family. Having recently become the father of a five-month-old daughter after 14 years, he was carrying out his daily life with his warm family when, during the Zionist regime's attacks on residential areas in Astaneh Ashrafieh amid the twelve-day war, he was struck by shrapnel from a drone and missile and attained martyrdom. This attack constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, as it ignored the fundamental principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives and failed to protect the lives of non-combatants. The martyrdom of Mojtaba Mohammadpour represents not only the loss of a life but also the destruction of hope, security, and human capital for his family and society.





## Ahmad Latifi Rad

Retired / Citizen / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Gilan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ahmad Latifi Rad was a simple, family-oriented citizen of Astaneh-ye Ashrafiyeh who, after decades of work as a truck driver and just two months after retirement, was living a peaceful and ordinary life. He enjoyed gardening and spending time with his family; however, fate took a tragic turn. During an attack by the Zionist regime targeting the residence of neighbors in an attempt to assassinate a nuclear scientist, Ahmad Latifi Rad and his wife, Shaharbanoo, lost their lives. The attack had no military objective and demonstrated no distinction between civilians and military targets. His martyrdom stands as a clear example of the violation of international humanitarian law, showing how the everyday lives of defenseless individuals are sacrificed in the midst of war.





## **Mohammad Hemmati Nejad Estalkh Koochi**

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mohammad Hemmati Nejad was a dedicated and conscientious employee of Evin Prison who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on this civilian administrative center on 2 Tir 1404. He was originally from the village of Estalkh Kooch, Khorgam District, Rudbar County (Gilan Province). Following his martyrdom, he was honored with a funeral attended by the people, families of martyrs, and officials in his hometown. Hemmati Nejad was a father of two sons, aged 7 and 15, and led a simple, peaceful, and committed life with his family. His martyrdom stands as a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law, as the attack targeted a civilian administrative site, putting the lives of employees and defenseless individuals at risk and disregarding the fundamental principle of distinction between military and civilian objects. His name and memory should be recorded as a symbol of the human cost borne by innocent people in wars.





## **Abolhasan Sharifi**

**Director of Evin Prison Clinic / Civilian**

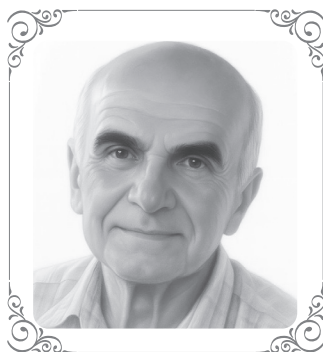
Date of Martyrdom: 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Abolhasan Sharifi, originally from Siarstaq, Kelachay, Rudsar (Gilan Province), was a dedicated and compassionate director of the Evin Prison Clinic who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on this civilian facility on 2 Tir 1404. For years, he supported both colleagues and inmates with integrity, responsibility, and a commitment to service, remaining steadfast in his duties even under the difficult conditions of war.

According to his wife, Abolhasan was a kind and family-oriented man who strove daily to provide a safe and peaceful life for his loved ones. After seven days, his body was returned to his family following DNA identification. Martyr Sharifi's death is a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law, as the attack targeted a clinic and caused the deaths of staff and defenseless individuals, disregarding the fundamental principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives.





## Mohammad Nasri

Retired / Civilian

Date of Martyrdom: 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025) ●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Nasri was a civilian who lost his life during the twelve-day war initiated by the Zionist regime against Iran on 25 Khordad 1404. Originally from Qorveh, Kurdistan Province, he was known as a hardworking father and a compassionate neighbor, whose presence brought warmth and hope to the local community. During the ruthless attacks on Tehran, carried out without regard for the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets, and which endangered defenseless lives, Mohammad Nasri was tragically martyred while going about his daily life. The attendance of his fellow townspeople at his home, and their visits with his mother, wife, and child, reflected the community's respect for his sacrifice. Efforts continue to honor and preserve the memory of Martyr Nasri.





## Hassan Nazari Kolor

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) Tehran

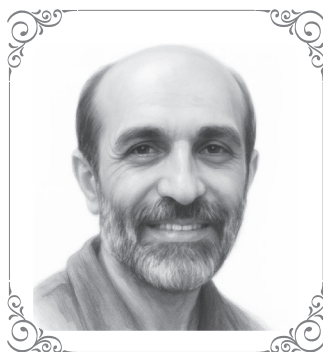
### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hassan Nazari Kolor was a dedicated employee of Evin Prison who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on Iran on 2 Tir 1404. Originally from Kolor, Shahrud District, Khalkhal County, he was known as a committed and service-oriented individual among colleagues and the local community.

His pure body was laid to rest in his hometown with the presence of a large number of citizens, officials, and families of other martyrs. Martyr Nazari left behind a daughter and a simple, family-oriented life, which was suddenly shattered by the violence of the enemy's attack.

His martyrdom represents a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law, as the attack on Evin Prison—a non-military, administrative facility—targeted the lives of staff and defenseless individuals, flagrantly disregarding the principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives.





## **Majid Vafaei**

**Attorney at Law / Civilian**

Date of Martyrdom: 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Majid Vafaei, 57 years old, from Shahrud, was a 70% war veteran of the Sacred Defense era and a licensed attorney. He attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attacks in the twelve-day war. Despite severe injuries and physical limitations from years of service in the war, he never ceased serving the people and provided legal assistance, particularly to veterans and underprivileged families, with a selfless spirit.

On 25 Khordad 1404, while returning home on a street in Tehran, he was struck by shrapnel from an enemy missile and attained martyrdom. This attack made no distinction between military and civilian targets. Martyr Vafaei's death represents a clear example of violations of international humanitarian law and disregard for the principle of protection of civilians.







## Hamid Saeedi

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hamid Saeedi, born in 1354 (1975), father of three, was one of the defenseless and innocent citizens of our country who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on Evin Prison. He was from the city of Sorkheh, Semnan Province, and led a simple, peaceful, and honorable life.

Martyr Saeedi was neither a combatant nor present on any battlefield, yet on that tragic day, he fell victim to violence that erased the line between humanity and crime. His martyrdom serves as a clear symbol of the targeting of civilians in indiscriminate attacks contrary to international humanitarian law. His pure body was laid to rest with the presence of grateful citizens, families of martyrs, and officials, while the city of Sorkheh mourned the loss of a noble and innocent son. The name of Martyr Hamid Saeedi today stands as a reminder of the suffering of innocent people, the patience of families, and the harsh reality of war—a reality that should never be forgotten.





## Hossein Jafarabadi

**Media Activist / Civilian**

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hossein Jafarabadi was a young engineer and media activist who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on residential areas in Tehran in the twelve-day war, alongside his mother, younger sister, and adolescent brother. Hossein, the eldest child of the family and a graduate with a Master's degree in engineering, exemplifies the clear violation of international humanitarian law, as the attack made no distinction between military targets and civilians and claimed the lives of innocent families.

His memory remains alive in the hearts of the Iranian community. The life and martyrdom of Hossein Jafarabadi are a stark reminder of the tragic reality that the hopes, dreams, and simple lives of innocent people can be lost to indiscriminate violence, and of the enduring necessity to protect human dignity and the safety of civilians.





## Mehdi Sarempour

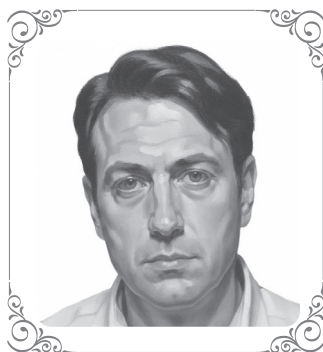
**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehdi Sarempour was a sincere and dedicated member of the Public Relations Department of Evin Prison and the father of two young children who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on this non-military center in the twelve-day war. He was from the village of Azizabad in Farahan County and was known among his family and acquaintances for his good character, kindness, and strong sense of responsibility. Throughout his life, he consistently assisted others and served as a model of commitment and integrity in his workplace. On the day of the incident, like other innocent staff members and civilians, he fell victim to an attack that violated the principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives, constituting a grave breach of international humanitarian law. His funeral ceremony was held with the strong presence of citizens, officials, and families of other martyrs, and his name has been recorded as a symbol of sacrifice, devotion, and the unjust suffering of civilians in times of war.





## **Seyed Abolfazl Madani Bojnordi**

**Self-Employed / Civilian**

25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Seyed Abolfazl Madani Bojnordi was one of the innocent civilians who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attacks on Tehran in the twelve-day war, as a result of shrapnel injuries caused by those assaults. He was originally from Shirvan in North Khorasan Province and, in his daily life, was known as a kind, hardworking, and highly responsible individual who enjoyed special respect within his family and local community. His pure body was laid to rest on 30 Khordad 1404 (20 June 2025) with the presence of citizens, family members, and officials, and he was buried in the Martyrs' Cemetery of Shirvan. The martyrdom of Seyed Abolfazl Madani constitutes a clear and grave violation of international humanitarian law, as the attack that claimed his life and targeted innocent families disregarded the principle of civilian protection and the distinction between military objectives and non-military persons. His name should stand as a symbol of sacrifice and remain preserved in the historical memory.





## Hadi Nobahari

**Building Plumber / Civilian**

25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hadi Nobahari, born on 2 Farvardin 1372 (22 March 1993), was from the village of Dastjerd-e Bam in North Khorasan Province. He was one of eleven children in his family and lost both parents at a young age, building his life through perseverance and hope. On 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025), while installing gas piping in buildings under construction in Qods Square, Tehran, he was martyred as a result of the brutal attack of the Zionist regime and the explosion that occurred at his workplace. Hadi married in 1401 (2022), and he and his wife had aspirations of building their home, improving their living conditions, and starting a family; however, those hopes were extinguished under the shadow of a ruthless war. His body was laid to rest with the widespread presence of citizens in his native village. His wife, expressing steadfast faith, declared that despite the loss of Hadi, she would remain loyal to her homeland and its values. His name should be recorded as a symbol of sacrifice, hope, and the victimization of innocent people in times of war.





## **Hassan Salehi**

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Hassan Salehi, born in 1358 (1979), was a well-known and reputable figure within Iran's sports community and an athlete in the discipline of Wushu. He was martyred unjustly and as an innocent victim during the attack on Evin Prison in the twelve-day war. He was the father of four children—a man whose life was devoted to providing for his family, pursuing professional athletics, and fulfilling his sense of social responsibility.

Hassan Salehi was not merely an athlete; his ethics, discipline, and spirit of self-sacrifice were widely acknowledged among his friends and fellow companions. His martyrdom in a non-military location constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and a disregard for the protection owed to civilians. In that place, an unarmed father was separated from the embrace of his children.

Today, his name stands as a reminder of the profound grief of a bereaved family and as living testimony to the suffering of human beings who fell victim to indiscriminate violence.





## Azad Zarepour

Retired / Civilian

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025) ● Fars

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Azad Zarepour was a diligent and humble gardener in the city of Shiraz, a man who spent years of his life quietly and peacefully irrigating gardens and maintaining urban green spaces. Prior to this, he had worked for many years as a driver and, after retirement, continued working in gardening out of his love for nature.

Azad Zarepour was neither a military figure nor armed; his only tools were a water hose and tired yet kind hands. During the twelve-day war, in one of the drone attacks carried out by the Zionist regime, he was watering a garden in the rain when shrapnel from an explosion struck him, and he attained martyrdom at the very place of his service and daily life.

His unjust victimization lies in the fact that he fell prey to violence that targeted even gardeners and civilians. His martyrdom stands as clear evidence of a manifest violation of international humanitarian law and the cruelty inherent in war.





## Mehdi Akbari Nasab

University Student / Civilian

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehdi Akbari Nasab, originally from Sirjan, was a memorizer of the Holy Qur'an, one of the country's promising and elite young individuals, and a student of Electrical Engineering at Iran University of Science and Technology. His life was defined by academic dedication, hope for the future, and the aspiration to build a better tomorrow. In the early hours of 23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025), he was martyred alongside his wife, Martyr Dr. Hosniye Jafarabadi, during a missile attack carried out by the Zionist regime against residential areas in Tehran. He had no involvement in any military engagement and was solely a civilian citizen. The martyrdom of Mehdi Akbari Nasab constitutes a clear and manifest violation of international humanitarian law, where a home—the very sanctuary of life—was transformed into a scene of death. His unjust victimization is reflected in his unfulfilled aspirations, unfinished studies, and the future that was extinguished by indiscriminate violence. His name stands as testimony to the suffering of young individuals who were innocently sacrificed in war.







## Hossein Zolfaghari

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hossein Zolfaghari, born in 1354 SH (1975 CE), was martyred during the attack by the Zionist regime on Evin Prison. He was a calm, dedicated, and conscientious individual who served at Evin Prison and always strived to maintain the safety and peace of the workplace and the people. His martyrdom occurred while he had no military role and was solely performing his duties, making him a clear example of a violation of international humanitarian law that disregarded the lives of civilians. His body was laid to rest at Mohammadshahr Martyrs Cemetery, with a large attendance of citizens and officials. His name has been recorded as a symbol of sacrifice, devotion, and the suffering of civilians in times of war. Through his life and martyrdom, he demonstrated that ordinary and unassuming individuals also become victims of the merciless violence of war, underscoring the critical importance of protecting civilian lives.





## **Mojtaba Omidi**

**Evin Prison Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mojtaba Omidi, born in 1982, was a calm, dedicated, and conscientious non-military employee at Evin Prison. He sacrificed his life during the brutal attack by the Zionist regime on Evin Prison on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) in the twelve-day war. He consistently served with integrity and devotion in his workplace. His martyrdom, along with that of his fellow non-military colleagues, stands as a clear example of the violation of international humanitarian law. Martyr Omidi's body was laid to rest at the Martyrs' Cemetery of Alborz Province, and with the strong presence of citizens and officials, his name has been recorded as a symbol of sacrifice, devotion, and the victimization of ordinary, honest people. His life and martyrdom serve as a lasting reminder to future generations that the protection of civilians' lives remains one of the most vital human and ethical principles.





## **Seyed Amir Hossein Khademi**

**Evin Prison Employee / Engineer / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Seyed Amir Hossein Khademi, from Nazarabad, Alborz Province, was a diligent and committed employee at Evin Prison who was martyred during the terrorist attack by the Zionist regime on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) in the twelve-day war. He was a devoted, courageous individual, passionate about serving the people and the nation, and always worked with a heart full of faith and ethics in the administrative and protective sectors of the prison. His martyrdom exemplifies the victimization of civilians and a clear violation of international humanitarian law. Martyr Khademi's sacred and pure body was laid to rest on the morning of 19 Tir (9 July 2025) with the strong presence of citizens, families of other martyrs, and officials at Behesht Reza Martyrs' Cemetery. His name and legacy stand as symbols of the sacrifice, courage, and dedication of Iranian youth, who through their blood immortalize human values and the defense of their homeland, inspiring future generations.





## **Davood Dideban**

**Employee / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Alborz

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Davood Dideban, born in 1357 (1978), was a dedicated, humble, and skilled civil employee from Alborz Province, and one of the non-combatant victims of the twelve-day war waged by the Zionist regime against Iran. He was a diligent, sincere individual who worked in technical and scientific fields and was respected by colleagues for his ethics and humility. On the day of the incident, Davood, who had no military role and was engaged in his daily routine, was martyred in the enemy's attack on residential and public areas in Karaj. This event again exemplifies a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and disregard for the protection of civilians. His memory continues to stand as a symbol of selfless effort, sacrifice, and the innocent suffering of ordinary people in the face of indiscriminate violence, inspiring a generation that values humanity, knowledge, and dignity.





## Rahim Bosaq

**Status: Self-Employed / Civilian**

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) ● Alborz

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Seyed Amir Hossein Khademi, from Nazarabad, Alborz Province, was a diligent and committed employee at Evin Prison who was martyred during the terrorist attack by the Zionist regime on 2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025) in the twelve-day war. He was a devoted, courageous individual, passionate about serving the people and the nation, and always worked with a heart full of faith and ethics in the administrative and protective sectors of the prison. His martyrdom exemplifies the victimization of civilians and a clear violation of international humanitarian law. Martyr Khademi's sacred and pure body was laid to rest on the morning of 19 Tir (9 July 2025) with the strong presence of citizens, families of other martyrs, and officials at Behesht Reza Martyrs' Cemetery. His name and legacy stand as symbols of the sacrifice, courage, and dedication of Iranian youth, who through their blood immortalize human values and the defense of their homeland, inspiring future generations.





## Ali Ghena'atkar Mavradiani

Status: Judiciary Official / Judge / Civilian

2 Tir 1404 (23 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Davood Dideban, born in 1357 (1978), was a dedicated, humble, and skilled civil employee from Alborz Province, and one of the non-combatant victims of the twelve-day war waged by the Zionist regime against Iran. He was a diligent, sincere individual who worked in technical and scientific fields and was respected by colleagues for his ethics and humility. On the day of the incident, Davood, who had no military role and was engaged in his daily routine, was martyred in the enemy's attack on residential and public areas in Karaj. This event again exemplifies a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and disregard for the protection of civilians. His memory continues to stand as a symbol of selfless effort, sacrifice, and the innocent suffering of ordinary people in the face of indiscriminate violence, inspiring a generation that values humanity, knowledge, and dignity.





## Akbar Chegini

**Self-Employed / Civilian**

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Akbar Chegini, born in 1351 SH (1972/1973 CE), was a non-combatant civilian from Alborz Province who was injured during the brutal attack by the Zionist regime against Iran in the twelve-day war, when residential areas of Tehran were targeted. He later succumbed to his injuries and attained martyrdom on 9 Tir 1404 (30 June 2025). He was a calm, family-oriented, and devoted individual who dedicated his life to creating peace and security for his family and community. During one of the enemy's indiscriminate attacks that targeted defenseless civilians, Martyr Chegini was among those affected. His sacred and pure body was laid to rest in Karaj with the presence of citizens, esteemed families of martyrs, and officials, and he was buried in the Chaharsad Dastgah Martyrs' Cemetery. His name stands as a symbol of sacrifice, courage, and the innocent suffering of civilians in the face of indiscriminate wartime violence, and remains a reminder to future generations of the importance of protecting human life and upholding human dignity.





## Amin Abbas Rashid

Cleric / Civilian

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

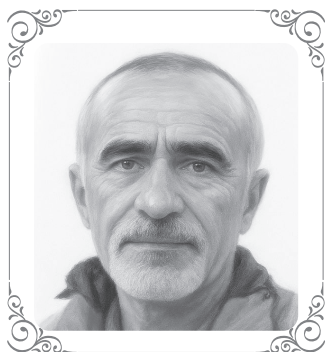
Martyr Amin Abbas Rashid, a cleric born in 1373 SH (1994/1995 CE) and the son of Lieutenant General Martyr Gholamali Rashid, was among the young and faithful non-combatant civilians who attained martyrdom during the Zionist regime's attack on Iran in the twelve-day war.

He lived a modest, humble, and unpretentious life, consistently striving in his daily interactions to serve others with respect and sincerity. Those who knew him affirmed that he never sought personal privilege on the basis of his family lineage.

In the very early hours of the attack, he was targeted in the bombardment and lost his life. His martyrdom stands as a testament to sacrifice, integrity, and enduring human values, and should serve as a symbol for future generations to recognize the imperative of protecting civilian lives and upholding human dignity.







## **Yousef Ghorbani Kolkhajeh**

**Retired Employee**

23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Yousef Ghorbani Kolkhajeh and his wife, Martyr Kokab Hatami, were both retired employees of the Treatment Department of the Social Security Organization. They, along with their young daughter, Martyr Sahar Ghorbani, were killed in their own residential home in Tehran. Their only “crime” was residing in proximity to Dr. Minouchehr, an Iranian nuclear scientist.

Yousef Ghorbani, a retired employee and one of the innocent non-combatant civilians, was targeted during the Zionist regime’s attack on the Shahrara neighborhood of Tehran. In this tragic incident, he, his wife, and their daughter were subjected to bombardment inside their home, and the three-member family attained martyrdom together. Yousef Ghorbani was a devoted family man—kind, hardworking, and dedicated—who had committed his life to the well-being of his family and service to society. His martyrdom not only plunged his family into grief but also caused deep sorrow within the wider community.





## **Reza Abbaszadeh**

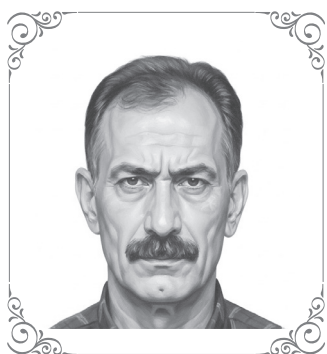
**Nuclear Engineering Student / Civilian**

23 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Reza Abbaszadeh, 22 years old, was a young and talented nuclear engineering student from Izeh who was martyred during the Zionist regime's attack on Tehran on 23 Khordad 1404 (14 June 2025). He was also an athlete and a member of the Defense Industries volleyball team. Martyr Reza lost his life in his home in Tehran, exemplifying the stark victimization of innocent civilians, as the enemy's attack deliberately targeted students and ordinary citizens, disregarding the fundamental protection of non-combatants in war. He was a kind, devoted, and diligent individual who dedicated his life to education and service to society. The memory of Martyr Reza Abbaszadeh should remain a symbol of sacrifice, faith, and devotion, reminding future generations how young people with bright futures became victims of violence and aggression against civilians.





## **Gholamali Pourrahmani**

**Self-Employed / Civilian**

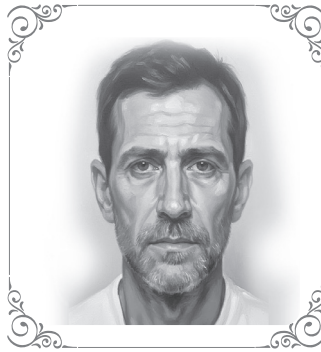
27 Khordad 1404 (17 June 2025)●Khuzestan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Gholamali Pourrahmani, born in 1973, was an innocent civilian from Andimeshk who became a victim during the twelve-day war initiated by the Zionist regime against Iran. On the evening of 26 Khordad 1404 (16 June 2025), after a Zionist hostile drone was shot down by Iran's air defense over Andimeshk, shrapnel from the drone wreckage struck residential areas, claiming the life of this honored martyr.

He was a kind, family-oriented, and diligent individual who devoted his life to the well-being of his family and service to the community. His martyrdom is a clear example of the violation of international humanitarian law and the rights of civilians during armed conflict, demonstrating that even ordinary citizens in their homes are not spared from indiscriminate attacks. The loss of Martyr Pourrahmani caused deep sorrow among relatives, friends, and the people of his city, and his name stands as a symbol of the courage, sacrifice, and suffering of civilians in the face of wartime violence.





## **Mohsen Sharifi**

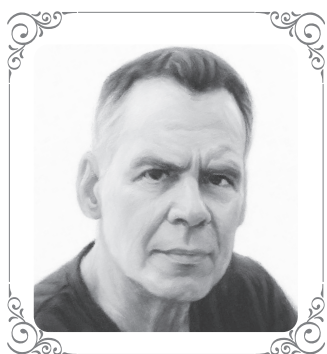
**Self-Employed / Civilian**

27 Khordad 1404 (17 June 2025)●Isfahan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Mohsen Sharifi, along with his wife Fahimeh Ebadi, his 13-year-old daughter Fatemeh, and his 10-year-old son Mojtaba, were residents of Isfahan. On 27 Khordad 1404 (17 June 2025), while returning from Chadegan on Isfahan's highway, they were targeted in a Zionist drone attack and all were martyred. The sacred remains of the Sharifi family were laid to rest at the Martyrs' Cemetery of Chahsalem Village, Omidiyeh County. Their names, path, and innocent suffering will forever remain in the hearts of the Iranian people.





## **Seyyed Gholamabbas Mousavi**

**Self-Employed / Civilian**

30 Khordad 1404 (20 June 2025) Andimeshk ● Khuzestan

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Seyyed Gholamabbas Mousavi, his wife, Seyyed Siyahgis Mousavi, and their seven-year-old son, Seyyed Armin, were martyred in a brutal attack by the Zionist regime on Dowkuheh, Andimeshk. The attack targeted their residential home, constituting a clear violation of international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians.

Gholamabbas was a kind, family-oriented, and diligent individual who devoted his life to the welfare of his family and service to society. He led a simple life, and his martyrdom, along with that of his family, reflects the heavy toll of war on ordinary civilians. This tragic incident underscores that even innocent non-combatants remain at risk in times of conflict, and the suffering of ordinary people must always be acknowledged by the international community.

The name of Martyr Mousavi should remain a symbol of sacrifice, devotion, and the preservation of human dignity.





## **Parviz Abbasi Arimi**

**Retired / Civilian**

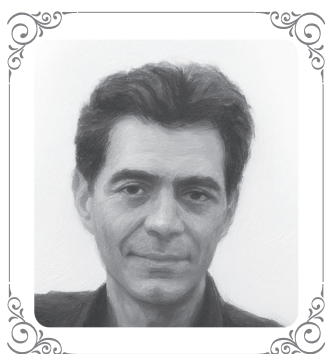
23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Parviz Abbasi Arimi, father of Parnia and Parham, and husband of Masoumeh Shahriari, was martyred along with his family in an attack by the Zionist regime. He was the head of a four-member family who, on 23 Khordad 1404 (13 June 2025), were struck by an Israeli missile at their home in the Orkideh Complex, Sattarkhan-Shahr Ara, Tehran.

He was a retired employee of Bank Melli Iran, and his wife was a retired education worker. His children, Parnia (24) and Parham (17), were asleep in their rooms, while he had dozed off watching television. In one of the most horrifying attacks by the Zionist regime, Parviz Abbasi and his wife were martyred alongside their children.





## Mehrdad Kia Kazemi

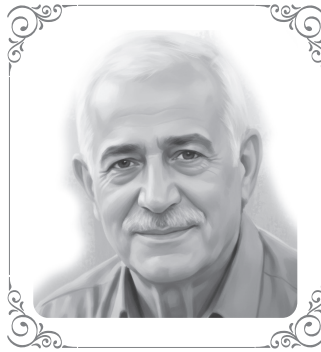
**Ride-Hailing Driver**

25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehrdad Kia Kazemi, a ride-hailing driver from Pardis County, was an innocent civilian during the twelve-day war who was martyred on 25 Khordad 1404 (15 June 2025) at Qods Square, Tajrish, Tehran. While waiting at a red traffic light, he became the target of a missile strike by the Zionist regime, which lifted his vehicle into the air. This attack claimed his life and underscored that even defenseless civilians were at risk in this ruthless conflict. Mehrdad was the father of two sons, and his life was devoted to ensuring the well-being and future of his family. His martyrdom, occurring in an ordinary and routine moment, highlighted the suffering of ordinary civilians in urban warfare. His memory remains a symbol of the sacrifice and dedication of non-combatants, emphasizing that the lives of simple people must always be protected and human dignity preserved during war.





## Mohammad Haji Soltani

Retired

14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Haji Soltani, born in 1953, was an unarmed civilian who lost his life during the 12-day war as a result of a clear violation of international humanitarian law. He was the father of the late Mehrnoush Haji Soltani, a flight attendant, and spent many years of his life with sincere effort, calmness, and compassion for his family. His home and the place of his martyrdom was his personal residence in the Narmak neighborhood of Tehran—where should have been the safest place for any person—but it turned into a scene of tragedy due to an indiscriminate attack. His death occurred not on a battlefield but in a family home, standing as a bitter symbol of disregard for the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets. His name recalls the victimization (innocent suffering) of fathers who became victims of war without any fault.







## Kamran Qaleh-Vand

Self-employed

13 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Kamran Qaleh-Vand, together with his wife Fatemeh Sedighi and daughter Niloufar Qaleh-Vand, represents ordinary innocent civilians who became victims of indiscriminate violence during the 12-day war. Kamran lived in the Nobonyad neighborhood of Tehran and was attacked along with his family in their home—where should have been the safest place. He was humble, kind, and devoted to his family. His daughter Niloufar was a sports coach. The martyrdom of this family is a painful example of violations of international humanitarian law and disregard for civilian lives. Their memory reminds future generations of the victimization of ordinary people who become victims of war simply for being alive.





## **Alireza Akbari Emami**

**Employee**

13 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Alireza Akbari, born in 1974, was one of the innocent victims of the 12-day war. He lived in Tehran and worked as an employee, leading a responsible and peaceful life. He was known as kind, humble, and family-oriented, always striving to provide comfort and security for his loved ones. Like many civilians, he was caught in an attack that targeted innocent lives and ignored the principle of civilian protection—an evident example of violation of international humanitarian law. His memory should remain a symbol of sacrifice, patience, and the value of civilian lives so future generations better understand the importance of protecting human dignity.





## Sina Soleimani

Employee

17 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Dr. Sina Soleimani, a scientific elite and senior economic manager, was killed following a terrorist attack on a residential area in Tehran. He was from Rudsar in Gilan Province and played a significant role for years in the country's economic development. As a senior manager at Omid Investment Company, he worked toward Iran's economic progress. This attack was reportedly aimed at eliminating key national figures. The people of Rudsar and Gilan mourn a son who combined knowledge, faith, and dedication. His name will remain in the historical memory of the region, and his sacrifice will inspire future generations.





## **Parsa Mansour Hezarjaribi**

**National athlete**

13 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Parsa Mansour Hezarjaribi, aged 26, was a prominent young sports figure who was killed following the terrorist attack in Tehran. He was from Behshahr in Mazandaran Province and had years of activity in both academic and athletic fields, particularly as a national padel player, earning multiple honors for the country. His family, especially his father, emphasized his strong faith, awareness, and sense of social responsibility. His martyrdom highlights both the loss of victims and the important role of sports figures in society. He remains an inspiration for future generations.





## **Nima Rajabpour Niko**

**Journalist**

16 June 2025 ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Nima Rajabpour Niko, born in 1978, was a committed journalist with Iran's national broadcasting organization who was killed in the attack on the IRIB building in Tehran. He was from Lahijan in Gilan Province and had long been active in responsible and accurate news reporting. He was on duty covering the news when he was fatally injured. Known as professional, committed, and family-oriented even in dangerous conditions, his martyrdom symbolizes sacrifice, courage, and dedication to journalism. His memory remains a guiding light for future journalists.





## **Seyed Mohammad-Amin Roshan-Ruh**

**Employee**

23 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Seyed Mohammad-Amin Roshan-Ruh, aged 24, served administratively at Evin Prison. Like many young men, he surely had hopeful plans for life after service—perhaps building a career and starting a family. He enjoyed swimming but was especially close to his family. During the bombing of Evin Prison, he and dozens of soldiers and staff were killed. His bright spirit continues to live on in the collective memory—among soldiers in service and young people dreaming of the future.





## Mohammad-Javad Bahiraei

Programmer

14 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad-Javad Bahiraei, a 26-year-old from Tehran with a software degree and career in SEO programming, lived a simple and hopeful life and supported his family. From the Vardavard neighborhood, he had gone with his family to Chitgar Lake to escape the stress of war. Upon returning home, shrapnel from drones struck his balcony during an attack on a residential area, and he was killed there. He was cheerful, logical, and family-oriented, always trying to keep the household spirit high. His death reminds us of the vulnerability of civilians and professionals during ruthless wars.





## Mohammad-Nabi Talakoub Shirazi

Employee

17 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad-Nabi Talakoub Shirazi, born in 1952, was a faithful and respected citizen of Tehran known for thoughtful character, good ethics, and kindness. On 17 June 2025, during an attack on a residential area of Tehran, he was killed in his home. His death reflects the and courage of citizens who lose their lives amid violence. His memory will remain alive among family, friends, and the people of Tehran, guiding future generations toward human values and dignity.







## Ehsan Eshraghi

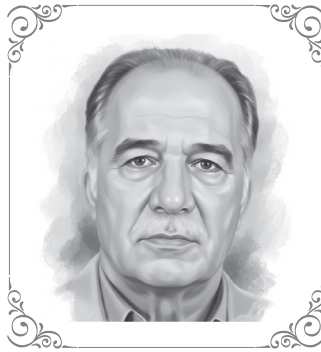
Employee

13 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ehsan Eshraghi, aged 48 and a bank employee, was killed alongside his only 9-year-old child, Baran, during an attack on the Ostad-e Sarv residential building in Tehran in the early hours of Friday, 13 June 2025. His wife, a university employee, was injured and later discharged from hospital. His life reflected responsibility, professional commitment, and ethical conduct. The martyrdom of him and his child stands as a lasting reminder of sacrifice, courage, and the enduring human cost of war.





## Shamsollah Hashemi

Retired

13 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Shamsollah Hashemi, a retired colonel of the Law Enforcement Force, was among the brave individuals who dedicated his life to the security and peace of the people. Residing near the martyred scientist Dr. Abbasi, he was killed in his residential home on the first day of the recent imposed war during the attacks. After years of sincere service in the police force, he had retired in 2005; however, fate ultimately tied the peace and security of his community to his final sacrifice. His martyrdom is a reminder of courage, commitment, and adherence to national and humanitarian values, and his memory will remain alive in the hearts of his family and society.





## Mohammad Saleh Bayrami

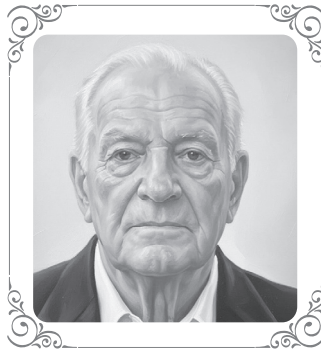
Graphic Designer

15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Saleh Bayrami, born in 1983, was a press artist and graphic designer. On Sunday, 15 June, during an attack on Qods Square in Tehran, he was struck by a missile—reportedly while waiting at a red light—and lost his life. Bayrami collaborated with numerous publications and worked as a graphic designer and editor. Friends and colleagues described him as kind, cheerful, and respectful, whose memory remains alive in his workplace and among coworkers. His martyrdom deeply saddened Iran’s artistic and media community, and his name endures as a symbol of creativity, commitment, and courage, inspiring future generations.





## Mohammad-Yousef Shahrapour

Retired Ministry of Labor Employee

13 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad-Yousef Shahrapour, a retired employee of the Ministry of Labor, along with his wife Shokat Sabbaghian, was killed when their home was attacked. The elderly couple had lived and served together for many years. They were ordinary, humble people who lived a quiet life and had never been in the media spotlight, yet they became victims of violence against civilians. Their martyrdom plunged not only their family but also the wider community into deep mourning and stands as a reminder of the vulnerability of peaceful civilians in times of conflict. Their memory underscores the importance of protecting the lives and security of ordinary citizens.





## **Fazlollah Faraji**

**Cabinet Maker**

15 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Fazlollah Faraji, a 60-year-old citizen and father of two daughters, was killed during the airstrike on Qods Square in Tehran on 15 June. He was a skilled cabinet maker in Jajrud. Earlier in life, he had volunteered during the Iran-Iraq war and had been injured in the ear, though he rarely spoke about it. He lived simply and believed in honest work and lawful earnings. His wife, Farideh Babaei, and daughters retain many warm memories of him, especially his affectionate voice that still seems to echo at home. He was also the founder of the “Qamar Bani Hashem (AS)” religious group and was active in local cultural and religious work. His burial place is Section 42 of Behesht-e Zahra cemetery, and his character continues to guide his family and community.





## **Majid Javaheri**

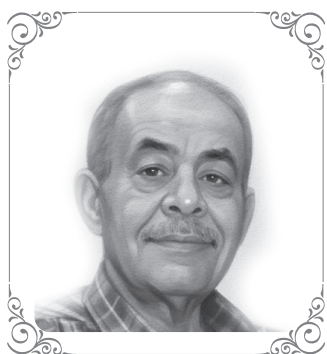
**Civil Engineer**

13 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Majid Javaheri, born in 1980, was a civil engineer and researcher at the Institute for Humanities who was killed in an attack on the Orkideh residential complex in Shahrara, Tehran. On the night of the incident, he was in the bedroom with his wife, Mehri Dehshiri, who was four months pregnant. The explosion threw them out of the window; tree branches saved his wife and unborn child, while Majid's lifeless body fell beneath the same tree. He was passionate about technical work and building renovation and collaborated with his wife on joint projects after marriage. His death deeply saddened not only his family and friends but also the scientific and engineering community. His resting place in Behesht-e Zahra remains a place of remembrance for those he left behind.





## Mohammad-Hossein Azizi

Physician

15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Dr. Mohammad-Hossein Azizi, born in 1957 in Fasa, was a distinguished physician and faculty member of the Academy of Medical Sciences who was killed in the attack at Tajrish Square in Tehran. An ear, nose, and throat specialist, he devoted many years to treating patients and training students with professional ethics and a service-oriented spirit. In addition to his scientific work, he served as editor-in-chief of a respected medical journal, and his students regarded him as a model of both knowledge and humanity. He had expressed a wish for his body to be donated for medical education after his death so that knowledge and service could continue. His martyrdom is a reminder of the sacrifice of specialists who lose their lives amid violence, and his name will remain honored in the medical community.





## **Ebrahim Hajimiri**

**Gymnast**

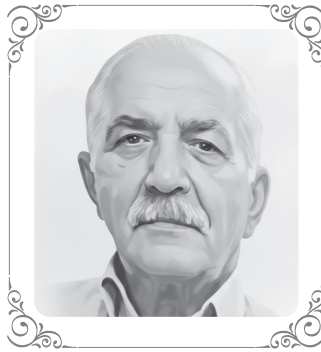
13 June 2025●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Ebrahim Hajimiri was an innocent civilian killed in the missile attack on Tehran during the 12-day war. He was the father of the late Tara Hajimiri, an 8-year-old promising gymnast, who also lost her life with the family in the attack. The incident stands as a clear example of the devastating impact of conflict on civilians. His martyrdom deeply affected his family, and his name should remain a symbol of sacrifice, compassion, and the suffering of ordinary people whose simple dreams can be shattered in an instant by war.







## Ruhollah Mazaherpour

Retired

13 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ruhollah Mazaherpour and his wife, Qamar Mazaheri, were killed in the evening attack on a residential neighborhood in eastern Tehran. The direct targeting of densely populated civilian areas constitutes a serious breach of the Geneva Conventions, which emphasize the protection of civilian objects and locations. From a humanitarian law perspective, the incident has been described as an indiscriminate attack causing fear among civilians. Local reports have recorded this tragedy as evidence of the severe human cost borne by Iranian families.





## Mostafa Goshani

Student

15 June 2025●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mostafa Goshani, born in 1952, was a student who was killed in the missile attack on Qods Square in Tehran. He was preparing to leave for class when he was struck. His family recounts that before leaving home he bid farewell with prayers and kind words, reflecting his strong moral and spiritual character. Mostafa was hardworking and diligent in his studies and had a promising future ahead. His death serves as a stark reminder that violence and war threaten even the most innocent lives. His name stands as a symbol of faith, courage, and the vulnerability of civilians, inspiring continued efforts to protect future generations.





## Ahmed Morad MehrArasteh

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The Martyr Ahmed Morad MehrArasteh was a staff member of Evin Prison and attained his martyrdom during the terrorist attack carried out by Israel regime located at this prison in Tehran. This attack occurred on the 2nd of Tir, 1404, and the target attacks of this prison, resulted in casualties not only among the staff members but also among inmates and their visitors.

Martyr Ahmed, who was a part of the administrative and service staff of this prison, lost his life in the sudden incident while attempting to manage and protect the safety of the facility. He over-lasting symbol of bravery and sacrifice will stand along with his colleagues, his innocence and unjust suffering is an example of a non-military circumstances, offered their lives with complete devotion for the nation's staff, who faced danger even in environments considered secured and are not a threat for the battlefield. The memory and name of this noble and brave martyr will forever remain alive in the hearts and thoughts of his family, colleagues and the society.





## **Gholam-Reza Kamani**

Lecturer at the University of Applied Science and Technology

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Kamani born in 1359 SH (1980-1981 Gregorian Calendar), who was one of the distinguished professors at the University of Applied Science and Technology in Tehran Province, attained his martyrdom during the terrorist and brutal attack carried out by Israel regime located at Evin Prison in Tehran on the 2nd of Tir, 1404. For many years, his dedication to himself towards education and nurturing the younger generation and had the influential role in the academic and university sphere. During the 12-Day war targeting various centers across the country, Martyr Kamani lost his life, and a part of the nation's academic fabric including innocent, professors, and students fell victim to these committed crimes. His service and dedication at the university, along with his sincere warmth relationship among the students, gave the light of growth for the many young people. His martyrdom created a notable void within the country's higher education community and the memory and name of Martyr Gholam-Reza Kamani will always remain in the hearts of his family, colleagues, and students, and his path will serve as a guiding light for the future generations.





## **Abbas Shafiei**

**Employee**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Shafiei was born 1351 SH (1972-1973 Gregorian Calendar), he was one of the honorable staff members of Evin Prison, and attained martyrdom was during the 12-Day attack of Israel regime on Iran and targeting the facility causing the death of this honorable Employee. His colleagues describe Martyr Shafiei as devoted and responsible individual, who served the civilian environment. This attack is a clear statement of violation of human law and the international law and caused the death of many innocent staff members and inmates. The national Attorney General and Judicial Officials paid a visit to the home of this dear martyr to offer their condolences to his family, as this act of employee's sacrifice is honored at the stage of value and respect of the society. The memory and name of Martyr Abbas Shafiei remains as a symbol of bravery, self-sacrifice of ordinary employees of the nation, so the future generation may understand and remain in their heart and mind of how ordinary individuals became victims of this violence in the modern war.





## **Hassan Shojaei**

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

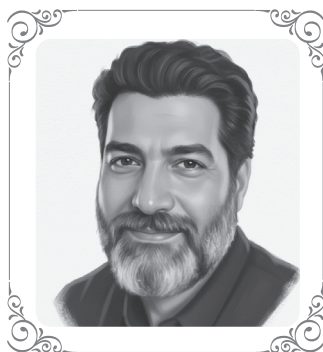
2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of Interntional Humnitarin Law During the 12-Day War**

The Martyr Hassan Shojaei, born in 1350 SH (1971-1972 Gregorian Calender) at Delijan, Markazi Province was one of the staff members at Evin Prison and attained his martyrdom during the terrorist attack carried out by Israel regime on this facility in Tehran. This unforgiving attack occurred on the 2nd of Tir, 1404 (July 23, 2025), and claimed the lives of many staff members, conscripted soldiers, inmates, and innocent visitors. Martyr Hassan Shojaei served in a civilian enviroment, maintaining the security, order and the sincere service of his own kind to the people. Yet his efforts were cut short by the suddent and unforgiveable deadly attack.

The memory and name of Martyr Hassan Shojaei will remain as a symbol of bravery, commitment, and protection of the civilian lives, inspiring the future generation to maintain human dignity and dedicate the role to themselves for serving the people.





## Omid Molashahri

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Omid Molashahri, born in 1355 SH (1976-1977 Gregorian Calendar), was a staff member of Evin Prison and by the unforgiving attack carried out by Israel regime on Iran, his life was cut short on 2nd of Tir, 1404 (July 23, 2025).

On the day of this brutal attack, Martyr Molashahri was active on his duties, overseeing the prison and staff and under the condition of no announced bombardment it claimed his valuable life. Martyr Omid Molashahri was and is an example of selflessness, responsibility, and dedication to the people. His Martyrdom stands as a symbol of sacrifice made by the prison employees and the security forces. His family, colleagues, and the law enforcement community honored him through the memorial ceremonies with the commemorative plaque. The brave and noble spirit of this martyr will always be in the memories of the society. His sacrifices serves the guiding light for the future generations and as a pattern of loyalty to duty and to the Iranian nation.





## **Golam-Reza Forghani**

**Self-employed/Freelance**

25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

The innocent 57-year-old Martyr Gholam-Reza Forghani, the victim of a clear violation of humanitarian law during the 12-Day attack, targeting residential homes on Damavand Street in Tehran. He was an ordinary and unarmed civilian far from any military battlefield, whose life was cut short in this brutal assault that made no differentiated value of civilian individuals and military targets. For years, he lived through the honest hustle to provide support and fee for his family and is known among the relatives for his kind, calm demeanor, and responsible character. The martyrdom of Gholam-Reza Forghani was not occurred during the battlefield, but in the void it made in the hearts of everyday life, the very place where should be the safest for any human being. His death stands as a painful testament to the brutal attackers, without any regards over the basic principles of humanity and the international law. Today, his name became a symbol of the suffering of families, in which without any fault of their own, lost their loved ones in the unfair flames of an unjust war.





## Seyed Amirhossein Taghva

Staff member of Evin Prison

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Seyed Amirhossein Taghva born in 1352 SH (1973-1974 Gregorian Calendar), was among the staff members and managers of the Evin Prison who attained martyrdom during the terrorist attack carried by Israel regime on Evin prison in Tehran. This brutal attack occurred on the 2nd Tir, 1404, targeted the administrative and inmates management, resulting in the loss of the several staff members and soldiers on duty. The years of service at Evin Prison, the martyr was known for the committed and responsible individual who continued performing active duties even under the difficult condition. His martyrdom is a reflection of the sacrifice and selflessness of the ordinary employees and staff's working in civilian environment, and his memorial stands as a symbol of dedication to maintain security and order for the society. The sacred body of Martyr Taghva was laid rest among the martyrs of this incident and his name and path will always remain as a memory for his family, colleagues, and the community, the guiding light for the future generations.





## **Hossein Yousefkhani Kelisakandi**

**Employee**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Hossein Yousefkhani was a staff member of Evin Prison who attained martyrdom on 2nd Tir, 1404, during the brutal attack carried by the Israel regime on the detention center. In this unprecedented assault, sections of Evin Prison were targeted, and a various number of staff members, soldiers and Basij volunteers lost their lives.

Martyr Yousefkhani was a faithful, committed, and devoted servant of the people. Even in his active non-military duties, he sacrificed himself for the preservation of the nation's security and order. His sacrifice and bravery will live long in the memory of the society and his path will inspire the future generations.

This martyr will remain as a symbol of self-sacrifice, moral integrity, and commitment to the pure Islamic values for the people and those serving within the system and order.





## Vahid Vahidpour

**Manager of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Vahid Vahidpour born in 1352 SH (1973-1974 Gregorian Calendar), was among the staff members and managers of the Evin Prison who attained martyrdom during the terrorist attack carried by Israel regime on Evin prison in Tehran. This brutal attack occurred on the 2nd Tir, 1404, targeted the administrative and inmates management, resulting in the loss of the several staff members and soldiers on duty. The years of service at Evin Prison, the martyr was known for the committed and responsible individual who continued performing active duties even under the difficult condition.

His martyrdom is a reflection of the sacrifice and selflessness of the ordinary employees and staff's working in civilian environment, and his memorial stands as a symbol of dedication to maintain security and order for the society. The sacred body of Martyr Vahidpour was laid rest among the martyrs of this incident and his name and path will always remain as a memory for his family, colleagues, and the community, the guiding light for the future generations.





## **Masoud Sabzi**

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Masoud Sabzi born in 1367 SH (1988-1989 Gregorian Calendar), was one of the victims of the terrorist attack carried by Israel regime on Evin Prison, he sacrificed his own life to serve the country and its people. This assault in which, occurred on the 2nd of Tir, 1404, targeted parts of Evin Prison. During the assault, Martyr Masoud Sabzi along with various of staff members and active soldiers, attained martyrdom, and his name is confirmed and recorded among the martyrs of this incident. The life and its martyrdom of Sabzi is a testament of selflessness, commitment, and devotion to duty. His name and memory will remain alive in the hearts and thoughts of his family, colleagues, and the society, and his path will serve the guiding light for future generations.





## **Amir Reza Laleh**

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

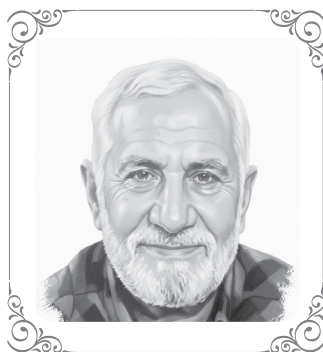
### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Amirreza Laleh born in 1379 SH (2000-2001 Gregorian Calendar) was a resident of Shariati center, Tehran, and attained martyrdom was during the terrorist attack on Evin Prison. On that day of the assault, he was present at the prison for administrative work and his life was cut short during his duty.

This young martyr was a responsible and family-oriented individual who always did his best to carry on the help for his family. His martyrdom brought a great sorrow not only for his family but also for the society, to witness how acts of violation can destroy valuable and defenseless lives.

The memorial and name of Martyr Amirreza Laleh remains as a symbol of selflessness, love for the family and the innocent death of civilians, and will remain as an inspiration for future generations to respect the human life. His martyrdom serves the light reminder of peace, security, and respect for human right at the global level.





## **Esmail Roustaei Patapeh**

### **Charitable and Kind-Hearted Person**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Esmail Roustaei Patapeh born in 1337 SH (1958-1959 Gregorian Calendar) was a innocent civilian who lost his life during the terrorist assault carried by the Israel regime in Tehran. At the age of 67, he had paid a visit to Evin Prison to help secure the release of a financially detained prisoner, but he became a victim of this brutal assault and attained martyrdom. His martyrdom is a valuable message that even those who act to help others are not safe from the violence of war and terrorism. His death caused a deep sorrow among his family, friends, and they all knew him as a symbol of humanity, empathy, and selflessness.

The memory and name of this kind-hearted martyr serves the guiding light for future generations, showing how ordinary people can step forward to help others and the price that may be paid in the pursuit of preserving human dignity.





## **Taher Ayatollahi**

**Laboratory Science Specialist staff**

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Taher Ayatollahi was a dedicated staff member of the laboratory at Iran University of Medical Sciences and Hazrat Rasoul Akram Hospital who attained martyrdom during the terrorist attack carried by the Israel regime in Tehran on 23 Khordad 1404 SH. He was killed in his own home during the brutal assault.

This Martyr with over 24 years of experience in the laboratory field, he was recognized as a committed specialist in diagnostics and patient care. Martyr Taher Ayatollahi had recently been honored as an exemplary employee, and on the day of his martyrdom, his family was preparing to celebrate his 11-year-old daughter's birthday.

His martyrdom serves as a reminder that even health care workers and civilians lose their lives in terrorist attacks, and such acts must be condemned as a full violations of human law. The memory and name of Taher Ayatollahi will remain alive in the hearts and thoughts of his family and within the Iranian medical community.





## **Kourosh Maleyousefi Zanouz**

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Kourosh Maleyousefi Zanouz, born in 1350 SH (1971-1972 Gregorian Calendar) was a staff member of Evin Prison who attained martyrdom during the brutal attack carried by the Israel regime on this prison on the 2nd of Tir, 1404. He was among those who safeguarded security and brought order in a civilian environment and in violation of all international principles and treaties, became the target of an enemy attack and lost his life in this tragic incident.

The sacred body of this noble and brave martyr was laid to rest in Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery in Tehran, and his memory will always remain in the hearts and thoughts of his family, colleagues, and society as one of the kind martyrs.

His martyrdom not only signifies the loss of a loyal and devoted individual, but also serves as a reminder of the crucial role of protecting civilian lives and respecting human dignity under all circumstances.







## Hamid Ranjbari

Staff member of Evin Prison

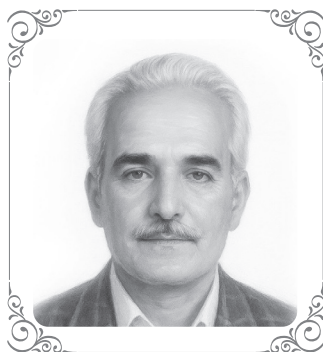
2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hamid Ranjbari, an employee of the release unit section at Evin Prison, attained martyrdom during the attack violation by the Israel regime on Evin Prison in Tehran. He was 40 years old and a graduate in law who had recently passed the law examination and was on stepping the higher edge of the path toward building a bright future. On the 2nd of Tir, 1404, when the enemy brutally targeted various sections of the prison, Martyr Hamid, despite his wife's concern, chose to continue his service and went to his workplace to help the others, a decision that sealed his fate. His lifeless body was discovered three days after the attack. Rescue staff found him with his hands clasped with those of "Mehrdad Kheiri," the five-year-old son of his colleague — a heartbreaking symbol of his attempt to save a defenseless child from the danger.

This selfless act, even in the final moments of his life, reflects his full bravery, humanity, and unwavering commitment to serving others under the most difficult circumstances.





## Moghimi Varmazani

Retired staff

24 Khordad 1404 (June 14, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hamid Moghimi Varmazani was among the innocent civilian and attained martyrdom during the brutal attack of Israel regime, targeting the residential areas of Tehran. At that time of the attack he was at home, with the presence of his family members, when this assault made a void for the peace of a household and turned into a tragedy.

Martyr Varmazani was a kind-hearted and devoted father, supporting his family and lived many years with the sense of responsibility and moral integrity. Those around him knew him as a calm, compassionate and committed man to human values and always striving to bring security and comfort for his loved ones. His martyrdom stands as an example for the crime committed against the civilians and violation of the human law. His memory and name will remain in the hearts and thoughts of the society and his purity is regarded highly as for the resistance against this brutality.





## **Saeed Mousavi**

**Retired staff**

25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Dear Martyr Mousavi, after 64 years of life, you've happened throughout your days of service and fulfilled your share of responsibility to the society. And now it is the time for you to rest and fill the joy with your loved ones on the other side. This brutal attacks of missiles of Israel regime to target "liberation upon Iranians" only brought fire and smoke upon your dear family.

For days, your body and family was missing and when it was finally found, it was not recognizable not without a genetic test. Dear Martyr, Child of Iran, rest in peace beside your beloved wife and daughter. The heart of this homeland will be forever grateful to you.





## Mohammad Zolfaghari Dariani

Self-employed/Freelance

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025) • Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

The 32-year-old young man, Martyr Mohammad Zolfaghari Dariani, the son to the nuclear scientist Dr. Ahmadreza Zolfaghari Dariani on 23 Khordad 1404, attained martyrdom followed by the brutal attack carried by Israel regime on their residence in order to assassinate his father.

This young martyr on 20th of Tir could have marked his birthday but the unfortunate is that from their four-member family, only Mohammad's sister remains alive. Mohammad was laid rest alongside his father and mother at the Imam Zadeh Saleh. In addition to the martyrdom of the Zolfaghari family, 8 other neighbors of this scientist also lost their lives.





## Moslem Ta'ati

Employee

27 Khordad 1404 (June 17, 2025) ● Isfahan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ta'ati, a respected employee of the Habibabad Municipality located in Isfahan, was martyred during the missile attacks carried by the Israeli regime. Meanwhile he was in his private vehicle, alongside with his pregnant wife, Martyr Najmeh Karimi and their nine-month unborn child, Mahlin were killed. According to Article 51 in Additional Protocol of Geneva Conventions, deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian objects are prohibited. This violation resulted in the murder of an unarmed seven-member family on the road, this clear violation of the principle of distinction and amounts to a war crime. Documentation of this current incident profile has been recorded by OmidRooz News and an investigative report was submitted at Etemad newspaper, as a serving evidence of indiscriminate terrorism against ordinary people at the Iranian territory.





## **Ayoub Karimi Darvandi**

**Self-employed/Freelance**

28 Khordad 1404 (June 18, 2025) ● Kermanshah

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Darvandi born in 1382 SH (2003-2004 Gregorian Calendar), was a brave conscript active soldier of Law Enforcement attained martyrdom during the 12-Day military attack carried by Israel regime against the Islamic homeland. This martyr was from Chesmeh Kabud (Kiniko) village located in Salas-e Babajani County, Kermanshah Province. He was targeted in this attack meanwhile traveling along the mountains of Chesmeh Kabud toward the village of Komijeh, and attained the rank of martyrdom with honor.





## Saeed Abdollahian Barough

Employee

25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Barough was born on 12 Bahman 1365 SH (February 1, 1987 Gregorian Calendar), he was an educated and committed individual who spent his life with knowledge, and professional expertise and to spread love for the people of his country. Martyr Barough pursued his education to the master's majoring in Management and Accounting and began his professional career in 1387 SH (2008-2009 Gregorian Calendar) at the cultural institution called "Shahr-e-Ketab" (City of Book). Throughout his dedication, stepping to advance in his professional career, served to be the CEO of Sadra Tejarat Akam Tabarestan Company, to be a crucial role for the commercial and economic sectors of the country. Saeed was a compassionate father and a great manager, during the 12-Day attack initiated by Israel regime, he was targeted in the brutal attack at Sabounchil, Tehran, and attained martyrdom alongside three of his dear colleagues. His martyrdom was a loss for his family and Iran's cultural and economic community, and his name has become enduring as a symbol of commitment and self-sacrifice.



## **Farhad Falahi**

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

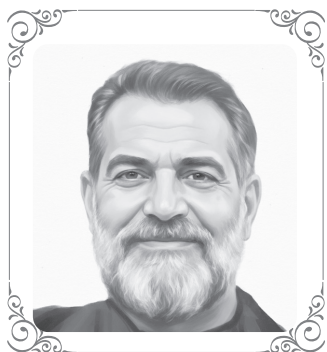
2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Farhad Fallahi was a staff member of Evin Prison, devoted husband and father to one child, who's life was cut short during the brutal attack carried by Israel regime targeting sectors of Evin Prison in Tehran. On that day, he and among various of other innocent individuals with no military role were targeted and attained martyrdom in this unfortunate incident and it is a clear violation and step over humanitarian principles and human dignity. Due to the severity of destruction, genetic tests were required in order to identify the victims, including Farhad. He was a responsible and compassionate figure in his work and family life, and through this tragic incident sacrifice he became the very symbol of selflessness and innocent death of civilians. His father, Hajj Gholamreza after his one and only son's death, could not bear any longer and passed away. A detail that reveals the depth of sorrow and loss caused by this violation.







## Esmail Yousefi

Employee

24 Khordad 1404 (June 14, 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Esmail Yousefi born in 1341 SH (1962-1963 Gregorian Calendar), and his life was cut short by the attack carried by Israel regime on Narmak neighbourhood in Tehran and attained martyrdom on 24 Khordad 1404. He was one of the defenseless civilians who was killed during this assault of the child-killer, Israel regime, and without any presence of military ranks. Currently dear Yousefi is laid rest in Section 42 of Behesht-e-Zahra Cemetery. He stands for the symbol of sacrifice and loyalty to the national values and ideas and the resistance against enemies.

His martyrdom is a form of innocent suffer and injustice of civilians during the 12-Day attack on Iran, an event that questions the principle of where the humanitarian principles are safe that even without any military or political roles it was exposed as a brutal violence. His memory will remain in the hearts and thoughts deep in the Iran's strength, reflecting the heavy price the nation has paid in defending its land and human dignity.





## Hossein Yavaryad

**Staff member of Evin Prison**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hossein Yavaryad was a dedicated staff member of Evin Prison and attained martyrdom on the 2nd of Tir, 1404, during the attack carried by Israel regime against the country. Compassion and strong sense of responsibility in fulfilling the duties were the values of this dear martyr, he consistently worked to maintain the order and security within the prison. His colleagues and visitors remember him as the man of ethical, sincere, and calm individual. His martyrdom was not only a loss for his family, but also created a noticeable void among prison staff and within the broader community. Through his simple and devoted life, Hossein Yavaryad is an example of selflessness and commitment to his homeland and its people. His name and memory will remain in the hearts and thoughts of his colleagues, family and the country's administrative community. He will always remind us of the security and peace of society are the result of the effort of individuals like him came to play a crucial role.



## **Ali Hakimifar**

**College Student**

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Ali Hakimifar, he was a student of International Relations at the Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, he is and was an example of the idealistic youth of our country. With the faith in Islamic values and deep love for his homeland, he lived a short yet profoundly meaningful life.

In Khordad 1404, during the 12-Day war, on the evening of the 23rd of Khordad, he attained martyrdom as a result of the aggression carried out by American and Israeli forces against our Islamic homeland.

The courage, commitment of Martyr Hakimifar symbolize the resistance and self-sacrifice of the nation's young generation. His name and memory will remain an inspiration for all to preserve national and human values. His martyrdom serves as a reminder of the selfless sacrifices made in defense of homeland and justice, calling hearts toward steadfastness and enlightened awareness.





## Mehdi Shahbahrami Moghadam

Employee

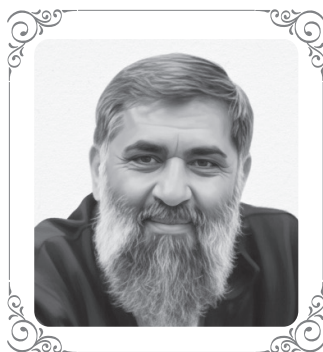
2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehdi Shahbahrami Moghadam, born in 1361 SH (1982-1983 Gregorian Calendar), was among the Evin Prison employees who attained martyrdom on the attack carried by Israel regime on Evin Prison on 2nd Tir 1404. With the commitment, faith, and a great sense of responsibility, his years of dedication was to serve the people and to guard the security. Best known for his kind character, humility, and selfless spirit, he'd consistently took initiative in fulfilling his duties and endured hardship with patience.

This honorable martyr believed great form of worship comes from sincere service and this was achieved by him, reaching the exalted rank of martyrdom. The name and memory of Martyr Moghadam will always remain as a symbol of bravery, sacrifice and his path will forever serve the guiding light for future generations in upholding human and Islamic values.





## Javad Saeedi

Employee

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Javad Saeedi, born in 1352 SH (1973-1974 Gregorian Calendar), was among the employees of Evin Prison. He was the man whose days passed in the quiet fulfillment of responsibility and whose nights were spent reflecting on performing his duties correctly and conscientiously. He did not view his work merely as a job, but as a trust that had to be upheld with fairness, patience, and professional integrity. His calm, respectful conduct, and firm adherence to principles made him a trusted and reliable figure among his colleagues. According to those who knew him, Martyr Saeedi believed that the security and peace of society are the result of the unseen efforts of individuals who serve without seeking recognition. Ultimately, it was along this same path of sincere service that he gave his life, and his name was recorded among those whose actions embodied the true meaning of responsibility and self-sacrifice. His memory will forever live within the hearts and thoughts of those who remember him.





## Ali Karami Moghadam

Staff member of Evin Prison

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025) ● Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ali Karami Moghadam was one of the dedicated and devoted employees of Evin Prison who spent many years of his life carrying out a difficult and sensitive responsibility with patience and a great sense of professional conscience. He was originally from Qorveh County and was around 50 years old. He regarded service not merely as a job, but as a human and divine duty. His calm, adherence to principles, and deep sense of responsibility were qualities that made him a respected figure among his colleagues. Martyr Karami Moghadam was martyred during the brutal military attack on Evin Prison, and his pure body was laid to rest with the presence of grateful members of the public. He was the third martyr in his family; his two brothers had previously been martyred during the Iraq-Iran War (The Holy Defense). This honorable martyr with two blessed children, been granted his name in stages of enduring as a symbol of sacrifice and sincere service in the collective memory.





## **Davoud Ayoozi Khamaneh**

**Psychologist**

25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

He was born in 1350 (1971- 1972 in Gregorian Calendar) and held a degree in Psychology. From his child's perspective, before becoming a martyr, he was a responsible father, a man whose presence gave his family a deep sense of security and reassurance. He was a man of few words but profound character, who believed that one must live rightly in all circumstances and treat others with respect. His child recalls that he always advised that haste, anger, and indifference distance a person from humanity and he himself remained committed, to this belief in practice.

On the day of the incident, while stopped at a red light in Qods Square, the green light of martyrdom was illuminated for him, and his life took on the color of eternity. His child emphasizes that his father's path, character, and calm spirit remain as an enduring legacy in their hearts. The memory of Martyr Davood Ayoozi Khamaneh potrait as a symbol of a man who lived humbly and departed this world with dignity and greatness.





## **Hassan-Sassan Mohammad Beigler**

### **Charitable and Kind-Hearted Person**

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Hassan-Sasan Mohammad Beigler, the 68-years-old, was an active charitable in the field of medical equipment who dedicated many years of his life in supplying hospitals and patients with essential medical needs. Relying on his knowledge and experience, he founded a company specializing in medical equipment and firmly believed that wealth and expertise should be used in service of the people and in reducing the suffering of patients. He lived a modest and dignified life, alongside with his wife, Fariba Keyvani, was known among relatives and colleagues for honesty, humility, and spirit of service. During a missile attack on the Professors' Residential Complex in Saadat Abad, both him and his wife suffered severe injuries and burns and were martyred shortly after. His memory will remain alive not only in the hearts and thoughts of his family, but also among colleagues, members of the medical community, and patients who benefited from his efforts. Hassan-Sasan Mohammad Beigler stands as a symbol of humanitarianism, social responsibility, and sincere service, the man who devoted his life to helping others and departed this world with his pure spirit







## Mohammad-Mehdi Nazari

Clergyman

27 Khordad 1404 (June 17, 2025)●Isfahan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Mehdi Nazari, born in 1370 SH (1991–1992 Gregorian Calendar), was originally from Mashhad and a young seminary student devoted to Islamic teachings. Though his life was short, it was filled with purpose and spiritual dedication, as he spent his years studying religion and serving the people. Raised in a religious family, he was known for his sincerity, humility, and deep commitment to Islamic values. Alongside his sister, Martyr Zahra Nazari, he upheld principles of faith, and respect for religious teachings. According to their mother, both Mohammad Mehdi and his sister often spoke of readiness for sacrifice and martyrdom, and their lives reflected the compassion, and devotion. During the attack carried by the brutal Israeli regime in Tehran, Mohammad Mehdi and Zahra were both martyred. Although their loss brought great sorrow to their family, their path and character became the source of inspiration for others. The memory of Martyr Mohammad Mahdi Nazari, together with his devoted sister, will remain a lasting symbol of faith, sacrifice, and commitment to religious values.





## Ali Mohammad Sanei

Driver

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025) • Tehran-Qom Road

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Ali Mohammad Sanei, a kind and conscientious driver from Mashhad, was martyred during the terrorist and brutal attack carried by the Israel regime on the Tehran-Qom Road. For many years, he had driven long distances as a tour bus driver to safely transport passengers to their destinations. On the day of the attack, he delivered selflessness and courage in trying to protect others, and ultimately attaining martyrdom. His son, Erfan Sanei, recalls that his father always cared for others and even in the most difficult situations, sought to keep smiles on the faces of those among him. Martyr Ali Mohammad was an example of a kind, compassionate, and selfless human being who regarded serving others as the highest value.

His pure body was laid to rest at the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza, and his memory will forever remain alive in the hearts and thoughts of his family, colleagues, and the on the bigger portrait at the community, standing as a symbol of sacrifice and devotion.





## Hamed Saber

Employee

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025) ● Gilan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hamed Saber was a dedicated employee of the Marine Affairs Administration of Hormozgan Province, serving the many years at Shahid Bahonar Port. He was a well-respected in Iran's marine community, particularly among volunteer sailors and captains.

He was a compassionate, ethically committed individual who always prioritized helping others. During the attack at the Astaneh Ashrafieh area, Hamed Saber with his wife, Martyr Mahsa Ahmari, and his son, Martyr Milan Saber, were targeted and attained martyrdom. This tragic event brought deep sorrow to both his family and the marine community.

The bodies of Hamed Saber and his family were laid rest in Mashhad at the Martyrs' Cemetery of Khwaje Rabi'e. The memory of Martyr Hamed Saber will remain alive as a symbol of selflessness, compassion, and devotion, inspiring his family, colleagues, and the marine community for generations to come.



## Mehdi Pouladvand

Professional Athlete

24 Khordad 1404 (June 14, 2025) ● Tehran

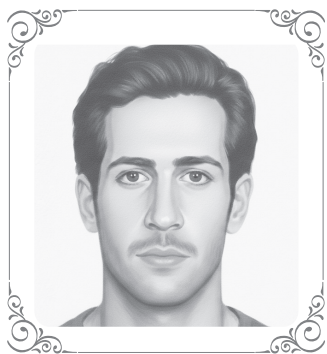
### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mehdi Pouladvand, 28 years old, was a cheerful and sociable young man and a member of Iran's national youth equestrian team. Known for his constant smile, kindness, exemplary character, and friendly spirit, he was beloved by friends and peers. Active in equestrian sports since his adolescence, he achieved the runner-up title in the Alborz Province adult championships through dedication and hard work. Yet, more than his athletic skill, it was Mehdi's integrity, uplifting presence that endeared him to those around him.

On the day of the incident, Mehdi, along with his father, mother, and sister, was targeted in an aerial attack by the Israeli regime and lost his life as the building collapsed. This tragic event caused grief and deep sorrow within the sporting community and among his friends.

The memory of Martyr Mehdi Pouladvand lives on in the hearts and thoughts of his friends and the sports community, through the recollection of his smile, lighthearted humor, and positive spirit. His absence is deeply felt and will always be remembered.





## Iman Godarzi

Employee of Automotive Manufacturer Company

24 Khordad 1404 (June 14, 2025)●Lorestan

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Iman Goudarzi was active employee at Farda Motors in Borujerd who, on 24 Khordad 1404 (June 14, 2025), was targeted in a missile attack on the automotive factory and attained martyrdom. He was 30 years old, a civilian of Borujerd, and actively worked on the production line, dedicating his efforts to the service of the labor community. In the same incident, another worker, Hossein Naqdi, was also martyred, and dozens of employees were injured, causing great sorrow among the local labor community and their families. Iman Goudarzi's body was laid to rest in the Martyrs' Cemetery of Borujerd. His memory endures a portrait of hardworking, devoted, and selfless individual who gave his life in the course of his work and in service to others. Just days before his martyrdom, he had visited the Borujerd Martyrs' Cemetery and paid respects at the graves of other martyrs, a testament to his reverence and commitment. His name and legacy will be there forever in the hearts and mind of his family, colleagues, and the community.





## **Rouhollah Tavasouli**

**Employee**

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025) ● Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Rouhollah Tavasouli was one of the employee martyrs of Evin Prison who sacrificed his life during the terrorist attack carried by the Israel regime on this facility. He was originally from Aligudarz and on the day of the tragic incident, he attained martyrdom while bravely performing his duties. This violent attack brought depth sorrow to his family, colleagues, and the citizens of the community.

At the funeral ceremony of Martyr Tousali, his daughter powerfully stated that her father was not merely an employee, but a shelter, a refuge for broken hearts and a source of hope for defenseless prisoners. He consistently acted with humanity and devoted himself to helping others. The memory of Rouhollah Tavasouli remains a lasting testament to selflessness, compassion, and service in the face of danger.





## Hossein Naqhdī

Employee

26 Khordad 1404 (June 16, 2025) ● Lorestan,

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hossein Naqhdī, born in 1365 SH (1986-1987 Gregorian Calendar), was originally from Lorestan and an active staff member at the Farda Motors factory in Borujerd. He attained martyrdom in a missile attack carried by the Israel regime on the factory, alongside his colleague Iman Goudarzi. This attack resulted in the martyrdom of these two unfortunate workers and left dozens of other employees injured, plunging the labor community and the people of Borujerd into deep sorrow.

Hossein Naqhdī's funeral was held on 26 Khordad 1404 (June 16, 2025) in Borujerd, where a large public presence honored his sacrifice. The memory and name of Martyr Hossein Naqhdī will forever be in the hearts and mind of his family, colleagues, and the people of Borujerd, as a symbol of a hardworking, devoted, and selfless worker who lived his life striving for production and service to society.





## Mohammad Mir

Staff member of Evin Prison

2 Tir 1404 (July 23, 2025)●Tehran

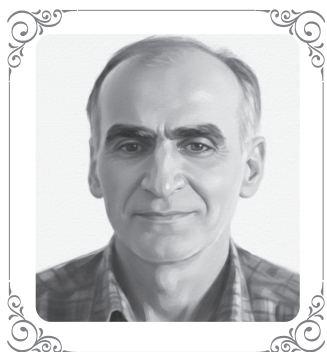
### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Mohammad Mir was an employee of Evin Prison who attained the noble rank of martyrdom during the brutal attack carried by the Israel regime on Evin Prison on 2 Tir 1404 (June 23, 2025). He sacrificed his precious life for the security of others. This attack, part of broader criminal actions against innocent people, resulted in the martyrdom of various employees, active soldiers, and prisoners, plunging society into a deep sorrow. The body of Martyr Mohammad Mir was laid rest in Khorramabad, where a large crowd gathered to honor him. Family members, friends, and colleagues stood with love and respect in remembrance of his sacrifice.

The memory and name of Mohammad Mir will forever be in the hearts and mind of his family, colleagues, and the wider community, remembered as a kind, ethical, and selfless individual who thought of others even in the most difficult moments.







## Hoshang Naserpour

**Driver**

25 Khordad 1404 (June 15, 2025)●Tehran

### Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War

Martyr Hoshang Naserpour, born in 1339 SH (1960-1961 Gregorian Calendar), was a taxi driver originally from Borujerd. On what began as an ordinary morning, he sat behind the wheel of his taxi to earn an honest livelihood for his family. That same day, he was martyred in a missile attack on Tajrish Street in Tehran. He was a calm, humble, and hardworking man who had spent many years working in Tehran. His body was laid to rest in Borujerd, where a large crowd gathered to honor him. Mothers, children, relatives, and townspeople farewell him with tears and sorrow and grief. Among the deep sorrow filled at the crowd, many remembered that he wore no military uniform and carried no weapon; yet he became a sacrifice in the violence that struck civilians. His martyrdom served as a painful reminder that bombs and missiles make no distinction between people. The memory and name of Hoshang Naserpour will remain alive forever in the hearts of his family and community.





## **Behnam Ghasemian**

**Employee**

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025)●Tehran

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Engineer Behnam Ghasemian was one of the civilian victims of the 12-Day war. He was martyred alongside his wife, Martyr Zahra Rasouli, and their two-month-old son, Martyr Rayan Ghasemian. Behnam Ghasemian came from a family whom active at the economic activists and industrialists in Qazvin Province. Despite living a completely civilian life, he became a victim of the attacks carried by the Israel regime. His martyrdom, alongside with his wife who was a physician and their infant son, the youngest martyr of this war, reflects the depth of the tragedy, in which families and civilian lives were caught in the violence of conflict. He lost his life alongside his family during the attack, and his name has been recorded among the civilian victims of this unjust brutal war.





## **Faramarz Hazrati**

### **Welfare Organization Employee**

23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025) ● Kermanshah

### **Violation of International Humanitarian Law During the 12-Day War**

Martyr Faramarz Hazrati was a devoted employee of the Welfare Organization in Qasr-e Shirin, with 30 years of service dedication to supporting people with disabilities, war veterans, and the elderly. He attained martyrdom in the early hours of 23 Khordad 1404 (June 13, 2025) during the 12-Day military attack carried by the Israeli regime. Following the first missile strike by the Israeli regime on the Welfare Organization's treatment center in Qasr-e Shirin, Martyr Hazrati immediately rushed to his workplace to rescue his injured colleague and to safeguard organizational property belonging to vulnerable beneficiaries. While providing assistance, he was struck by a second explosion and lost his life in the path of serving others. His martyrdom at a center dedicated to social services for persons with disabilities stands as a stark reminder of the human cost of conflict, particularly when facilities serving vulnerable civilians are affected.





# **The Attack on Residential Zones**



## The Attack on Evin Prison



Capured in Pictures,

This chapter, words are speechless, not as it could not be spoken,

But for Respect.

Images, are the higher stages of truth even higher than words spoken. What you'll witness on this chapter, dosen't need description, it only needs the eyes and attention, these images are not staged or selected to provoke emotions. It was recorded so it would not be forgotten. Each frame, is a capure of moment that will never be back, a moment of life that is frozen before even becoming a name of list of mmartyrs.

These captures are not meant to shock, it is the witnessing eyes of homes that are no longer homes, streets that are supressed in silence, and faces that cry in supressed pain. The imprint leaves upon the body of a city and the soul of its people.

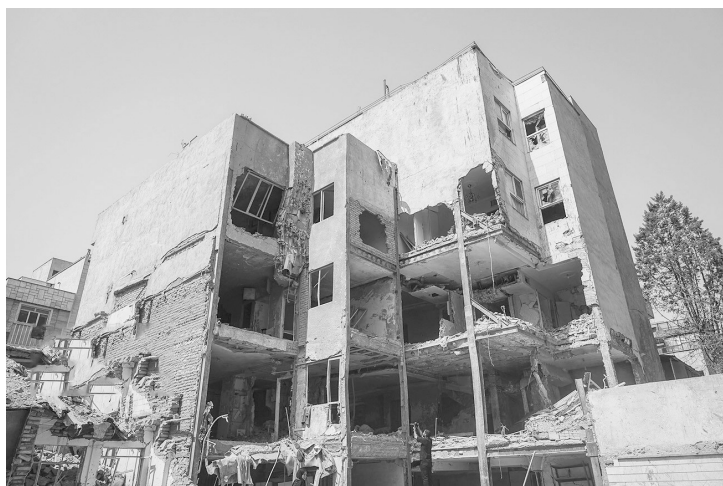
In this chapter you'll find no analysis as framess speak for themselves. What matters is the angle of cameras but with the absence of those who should have been in the frame and are not there no more. Each capture is an unanswered question addressing not to emotions only but to responsibility.

Do not turn pages in haste as each frame is the voice for a pause. Sometimes, simply looking through the eyes is itself a form of bearing witness.



















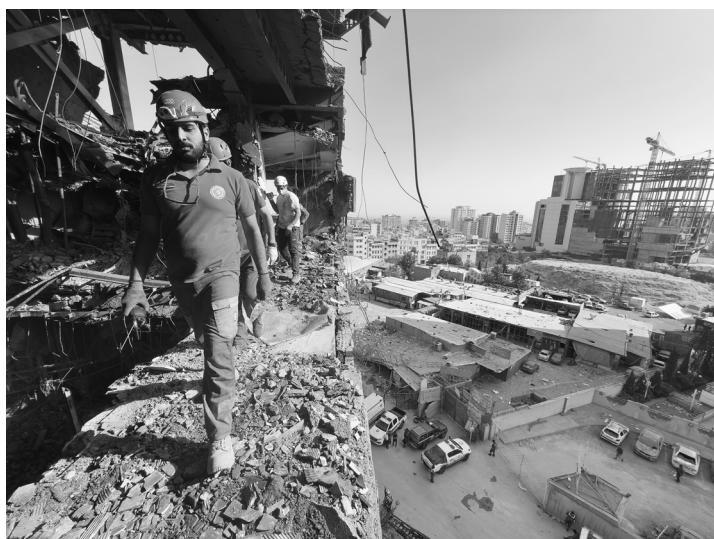






















## The Attack on Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)



## The Attack on Tajrish Zone



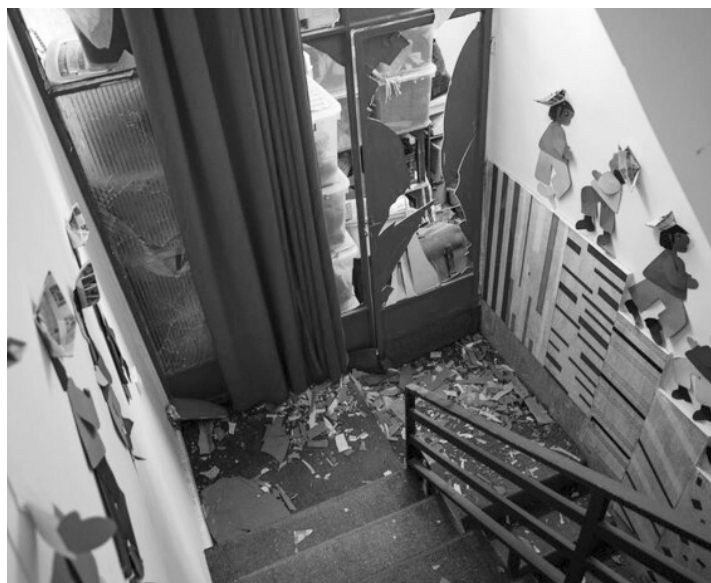
## The Attack on the Hospital



## The Attack on Kindergarden













The Islamic Republic  
of Iran' Red Crescent Society  
at the damaged zones in the  
12-Day war with the presence  
of Dr. Pirhossein Kolivand,  
Head Manager of the Iranian  
Red Crescent Society (IRCS)





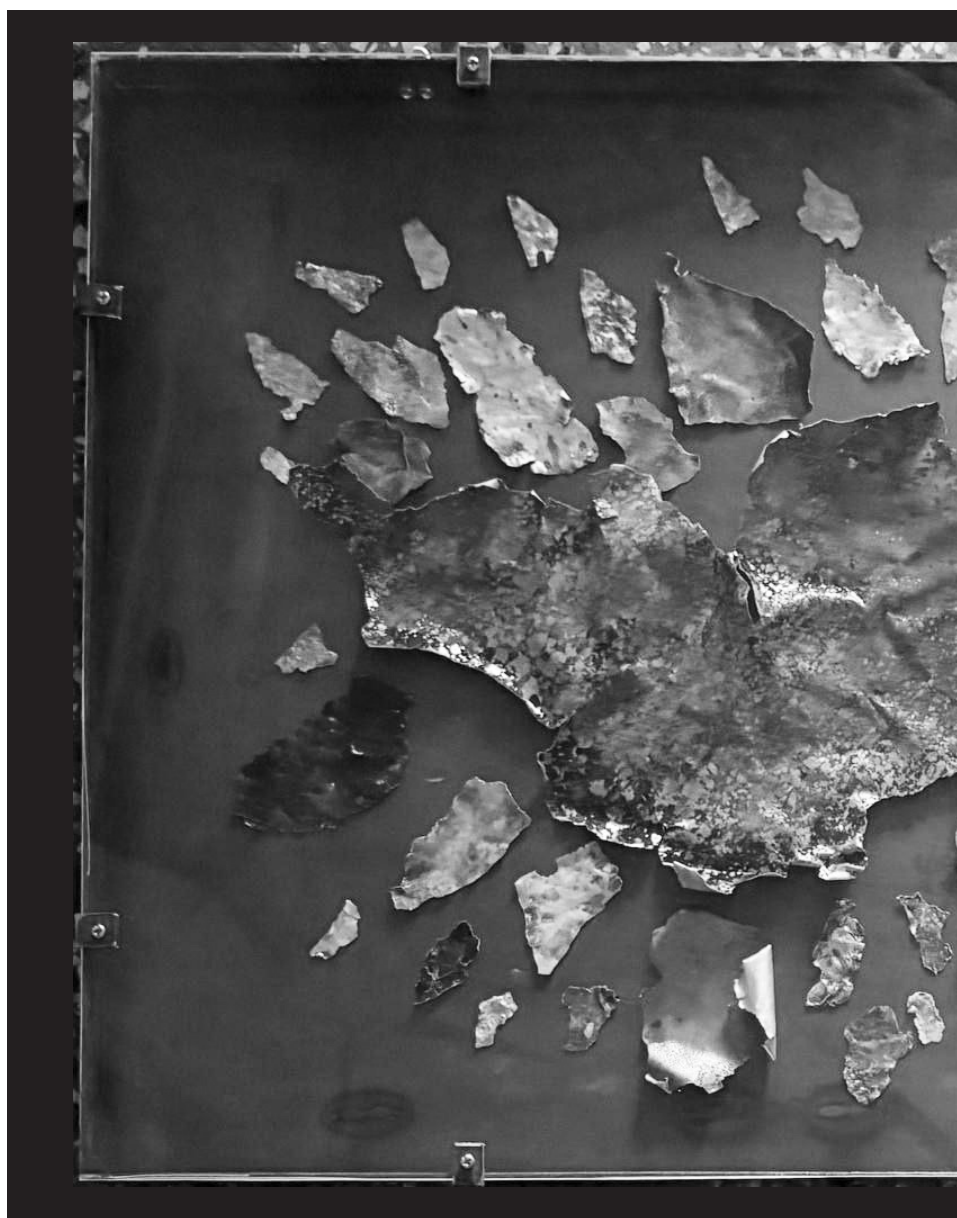














**Shrapnel Impact on the  
IRCS Peace Building**





This book ends at a point where many lives remained unfinished. The conclusion of this work is neither the end of the day war nor the end of responsibility. What—12 narrative of the has been recorded in these pages is not merely the account of a military confrontation, but the documentation of the collapse of boundaries that international humanitarian law has drawn to preserve the minimum standards of humanity in war — the boundary between combatant and civilian, between legitimate military objective and protected life, between battlefield and home.

The names that appear in this book were not present on battlefields, did not carry weapons, and played no role in military decision-making. They were citizens who were living their lives.

Day war, civilians were not “collateral damage”;—12 In the they themselves became the target. The home was no longer regarded as a protected private space, but as a point within the coordinates of fire. Streets, squares, ambulances, hospitals, prisons, and schools were stripped of their meaning and added to target maps. This shift in meaning is more dangerous than any weapon, because when civilians become targets, no one remains safe.

Among all the names, the names of children weigh most heavily on the heart. A child has no place in the logic of war. International humanitarian law, without condition, recognizes day—12 children as entitled to special protection. Yet in the war, children were not only harmed they were killed. In their homes, on the roads, in educational centers. This reality is not an accidental tragedy; it represents a complete failure of international obligations.

The killing of children is not merely an attack on the present; it is an assault on the future. No military justification, no security claim, no political narrative can legitimize the death of a child. This is a truth affirmed by law, by ethics, and by human



.conscience

In all armed conflicts even the harshest humanitarian workers, medical personnel, and journalists must remain protected. They are not part of the war; they are intermediaries of rescue, healing, and truth. An attack on an ambulance, a clinic, a rescue helicopter, or a journalist is not merely a violation; it is an explicit declaration of disregard for the most fundamental rules of war. Day war, these red lines were repeatedly crossed.–۱۲ In the Aid workers clearly marked with humanitarian emblems were targeted. Medical centers were damaged. Journalists, instead of reporting the war, became its victims. These attacks were neither accidental nor justifiable by military necessity. Those who gave their lives to save others were themselves left .defenseless

An attack on a prison is also an attack on individuals who have no possibility of seeking refuge. A detainee, regardless of the nature of the accusation, is considered a civilian and is entitled to special protection. A prison is a protected site. Attacking it means targeting a group entirely under the control of one party and devoid of any means of defense. What occurred in the attack on Evin Prison was not merely the destruction of a building; it was a clear violation of the principle of protection for persons deprived of liberty. This attack demonstrated that in this war, even behind bars there was no safety. Such a message .is a dangerous one for the entire international legal order



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- Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, 8 June 1977, especially Articles 80, 90, and 91.
- Charter of the United Nations, 26 June 1945, especially Article 2(4).
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998, Article 8(2)(b).
- Fundamental Principles of International Humanitarian Law, including:
  - The Principle of Distinction
  - The Principle of Proportionality
  - The Principle of Precaution in Attack
- International humanitarian instruments concerning the special protection of:
  - Medical and relief personnel
  - Humanitarian organizations
  - Journalists and media personnel in armed conflicts
- International humanitarian law provisions protecting vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, the sick, and the wounded in armed conflicts.
- Iranian Red Crescent Society
- Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- The books *Until the Last Breath* and *For Iran*





A photograph of a destroyed interior, likely a home, with debris scattered everywhere. In the foreground, a guitar with a colorful, patterned body lies on the ground. The background shows damaged walls and furniture, creating a somber and tragic atmosphere.

This book is a political statement, not a slogan; it does not make hasty judgments and does not speak from a place of emotion. This work is a record an evidence based document referencing the program, time, place, type of attack, and the victim's condition. Each chapter, each narrative, each name is traceable, applicable, and referable. This book isn't a court, but it provides the raw materials for justice. This book does not issue a verdict, but it keeps the possibility of a verdict alive. This book does not seek revenge; it seeks responsibility. These pages are addressed to the international community, to the institutions entrusted with the duty of protecting human rights and humanitarian rights. Silence in the face of these names is not neutrality; silence is participation in the normalization of a multi year crime .

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