

Human Rights Violations in Kurdistan of Iran



2015 Annual Report

Association for Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran-
Geneva (KMMK-G)- March 2016



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Purpose

This report gives a quick overview of the situation of human rights in Kurdistan of Iran in 2015. Further, it delves into issue-specific information and analysis, while highlighting critical forms of human rights violations that Kurdish populations face in today's Iran. This report specifically addresses executions, indiscriminate killings of tradesmen, and landmine incidents affecting Kurdish civilians in 2015.

Methodology

The Iranian authorities refuse to provide accurate data about executions, landmines, Kulbaran (tradesmen) and other issues. In order to get the most credible data, KMMK-G collects and verifies up-to-date information in the following ways: (a) conducting interviews with the family of the victims, (b) conducting interviews with the lawyers of the victims, (c) contacting and receiving information from various institution, on-the-ground local networks, as well as informants within authorities and governmental entities, (d) surveying Islamic Republic's official statements, state media and publications, (e) receiving information from informal news agencies, and (f) partnering with the Human Rights Section of Kurdpa News Agency in obtaining on-the-ground information.

Background

Kurdistan, "the country of the Kurds", is divided among Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria. Iranian Kurdistan covers an area of 111,705 km², comprising four western provinces of Kermanshah, Ilam, West Azerbaijan and Kordestan, situated in North West of Iran. Their population is estimated between 8–10 million people. Most of the Kurds are Muslims: 66% Sunni, 27% Shi'a and the others are: Yarsan, Yazidis, Qadiriyya, Naqeshbandiyya, Christians and Jews¹. Iranian Kurdistan like Turkmenstan, Ahwaz and Balochsitan suffers a high level of unemployment and discriminatory policy of "the gozinesh". According to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Iranian 1995 Selection Law based on Religious and Ethical Standards known as the "gozinesh" impairs equality of opportunity or treatment in employment for persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities².

Despite the importance of the ethnic constituents of Iran, only the Persian-Shiite group holds state power, and Article 1 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares the Twelver Shi'a School of Islam as the formal religion of the state³.

The current government maintains the policies of its predecessors and adheres to a system of governance based on the ideology of one country, one nation, one language and one religion. These elements perpetuate systemic and systematic discrimination against and repression of all ethnic nationalities and religious minorities in the country. Governmental participation by members of ethnic nationalities or religious minorities such as Kurds, Sunni Baluchs, or Baha'is is severely restricted,

1 UNPO 2014. <http://www.unpo.org/members/7882> , accessed on June 2014

2 Concluding observations on the second periodic report of the Islamic Republic of Iran, adopted by the Committee at its fiftieth session (29 April-17 May 2013) http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E/C.12/IRN/CO/2&Lang=En , accessed on June 2014. See also : <http://www.kurdpa.net/farsi/index.php?cat=idame&id=11108>

3 Nayyeri, M. Hossein, "New Islamic Penal Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran: An overview", March 2012, available at <http://www.essex.ac.uk/hri/documents/HRIU_Research_Paper-IRI_Criminal_Code-Overview.pdf>, accessed on May 2013.



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preventing such individuals from assuming the presidency or occupying any significant governmental position⁴.

Overview

Despite the nuclear agreement that the Islamic Republic of Iran reached with the western powers (P5+1 countries) in July 2015, Iran's human rights records remained alarming this year. Over two years into his presidency, Hassan Rouhani has not materialized his promises with respect to human rights, and ethnic minorities in particular. In 2015, Iran remained among the worst violators of human rights globally. Continuing to limit freedom of expression, hundreds of journalists, artists, activists, lawyers and authors were/ remained imprisoned in 2015. Similarly, the Islamic Republic continued to fear ethnic minorities such as Kurds, Baluchis, Arabs, Turkmens and Azeris, utilizing various repressive means including imprisonment, torture, and executions to suppress them. According to the United Nations Human Rights Rapporteur for Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, Iran is executing people at an exceptional rate, reaching 1,000 people in 2015 many of whom are Kurdish citizens. Similarly, political prisoners belonging to ethnic communities, and Kurds in particular, are convicted on vague charges related to national security such as "gathering and colluding against national security", "spreading propaganda against the system" and "Mohareb" or enmity against God.

This report provides a glimpse into three major state-sponsored human rights challenges that, similar to the previous years, resulted in a staggering number of civilian injuries and deaths. These topics include: executions, indiscriminate killing of Kurdish tradesmen, and landmine incidents. It is important to note that KMMK-G has chosen these topics as a way to illustrate the worrying magnitude of human rights violations that Kurdish citizens of Iran experienced on a daily basis in 2015. Otherwise, the list of human rights abuses against ethnic minorities, and Kurds in particular, goes far beyond the three topics chosen for this report.

Executions

The Islamic Republic of Iran ranks first for executions per capita in the world. According to the data collected by the Association of Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran-Geneva (KMMK-G), in 2015 at least 966 people were executed and most of the political hangings have been carried out against members of ethnic minorities⁵. In this regard, despite the execution secrecy and the government refusal to publish the names and the ethnicity or whereabouts of the executed prisoners, KMMK-G has been able to identify the names of 67 Kurdish prisoners executed in 2015 (See Annex No. 1).

Regarding the number of political prisoners in Iran, out of 1252 political prisoners documented, 467 belong to the Kurdish minority⁶ and out of 93 prisoners sentenced for *Moharebeh* (enmity against God),

⁴ [Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee of the ICCPR on Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 40 of the Covenant, Islamic Republic of Iran](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3&Lang=En) : http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3&Lang=En, p. 8, accessed on June 2014.

⁵ Aliassi, Taimoor 2013. "Malgré les signes d'ouverture, l'Iran de Rohani exécute à tour de bras". Le Temps, December 17: http://www.letemps.ch/Facet/print/Uuid/265722ca-6672-11e3-8a31-04bab4b7fdbe/Malgré_les_signes_douverture_Iran_de_Rohani_exécute_à_tour_de_bras

⁶ United4Iran, Accessed on May 10, 2014: <http://united4iran.org/political-prisoners-database/search-results/?fields%5Bname%5D=&fields%5B10070%5D%5B%5D=10075&fields%5B11000%5D%5B%5D=&fields%5B10130%5D%5B%5D=&fields%5B10340%5D%5B%5D=> , see also the 17th March Report of Dr. Shaheed, the annex II



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63 of whom are Kurds. In Iran, there are also prisoners from Shi'ite-Persian dominant group facing execution for security and religious violations. Nevertheless, the members of ethnic groups particularly the Kurds are the frequent targets, primarily due to the state's concerns related to their national aspirations. The figure for Persian ethnic political prisoners in Iran is only 28 according to United for Iran, an INGO that documents and collects data on the political prisoners in the country.

The Kurdish community remains one of the most affected in the country, with individuals being persecuted, arrested and in many cases sentenced to death because of their activism. In 2015, ten Kurdish prisoners have been hanged for their political opinions and motives, namely Mr. Behruz Alkhani, Sirwan Najawi, Mansoor Arwand, Mukhalad Mawana, Hamed Ahmedi, Jamshid and Jahangir Dehqani, Kamal Mawlayee, Sadeeq Muhammadi, Hadi Hussein. Further, 34 prisoners were executed for drug-related crimes, and 23 others for murder crimes.

Indiscriminate Killings of Tradesmen

Even though the current Islamic Republic administration pledged to change the government's security approach toward Iranian Kurdistan, the number of indiscriminate killings of Kurdish *Kulbaran/kasebkaran* (border couriers-tradesmen) by the security forces is dramatically rising. Due to high rate of unemployment and land contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of the Iran-Iraq war, the Kurdish youth and farmers from four Kurdish provinces of Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Ilam and West Azerbaijan engage in smuggling commodities such items as tea, tobacco and fuel to earn a living.

KMMK-G received reports of 64 cases of government security force's shooting on Kurdish Kulbars in 2015. According to the information received, at least 36 border couriers were killed, and 29 other wounded by the government border security forces. These border security forces did not even respect Iranian domestic laws that authorize the use of lethal force only as a last resort. Moreover, a significant number of kulbaran were arrested and their goods were confiscated by the authorities in 2015. The average age of the victims of the aforementioned type of incidents in 2015 is between 17 and 45 years old. Among the victims of indiscriminate killings of Kurdish tradesmen, there was a 17-year-old child who was shot dead by security forces (See Annex No. 2).

Landmine Incidents Affecting Kurdish Civilians

According to KMMK-G's data, since the beginning of 2015, 48 Kurdish civilians were killed or wounded due to landmines and unexploded remnants of the Iran-Iraq war. This data reveals that 20 of the victims have lost their life, and the other 28 have been wounded or have lost a body part. Out of the stated 48 victims, 12 were children, 6 women and 2 Kulbar (border porter or tradesmen).

As evident in the data received from on-the-ground sources, children remain the primary victims of landmine incidents. For instance, in Ilam, five children of 7-11 years of age were wounded due to an unexploded rock left since the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988). Two of the aforementioned children had 80% of their body burnt; one of them died after 19 days of hospitalization, and the other one lost a leg. Similarly, in Mariwan (Kurdistan province), two children of 12-13 years of age stepped on landmines. One of them lost his life, and the other one was wounded in the head and eye. Overall, three children died in landmine incidents in 2015, and nine others were wounded (See Annex No. 3).



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Conclusion

In the wake of a new era when western powers are eager to re-engage with Iran, the Islamic Republic does not seem even remotely willing to stop its infamous human right violations. Iran's policy of instilling fear and intimidation among members of ethnic minorities, in particular Kurds, remained actively and aggressively in place in 2015. Meanwhile, the emergence of the Kurds as an inevitable part of an ultimate viable solution to a stable Middle East further worsens the apprehension of the Islamic Republic against Kurdish populations at home.

On the one hand, the current Iranian president, Hassan Rouhani, calls himself a moderate and highlights elements of human rights discourses to his favor, including minority rights, in his promises to the people. On the other hand, even his most promising gestures such as allowing university students to officially enroll in Kurdish language studies are inherently minimalistic and symbolic in nature. Regardless, the power is not in the hands of *elected* governments in Iran, especially when it comes to matters of national security such as Kurdish rights from the perspective of the Islamic Republic. The Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei, as well as the Islamic judiciary and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), fear even the slightest signs of empowered ethnic minorities, Kurds in particular. Yet, the Supreme Leader remains the ultimate decision-maker of the country. In short, despite repeated calls from the United Nations to the Iranian authorities in regards to human rights violations, the Islamic Republic's policy to suppress Kurdish populations remained as forceful as ever in 2015.



Annex 1: List of Kurdish Victims of Executions (2015)

Please note that KMMK-G does not consider this to be an exhaustive list. This list is provided to illustrate the nature and pattern of some of the Kurdish executions in Iran in a snapshot.

No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village/Town/ Province of Origin	Date of Execution	Location of Execution	Crime	Other Info.
1	Alladin Aziz (son of Qader)	38	Male	Traizloo/Urumiyeh	January 3, 2015	Qazwin Central Prison	Drug trafficking	
2	Hussein Watanzad (son of Saleh)	-	Male	Abgarem (village) /Salmas (town)/Urumiyeh	January 4, 2015	Urumiyeh Central Prison	Drug trafficking	
3	Saber Mukhalad Muwane	-	Male	Urumiyeh	January 7, 2015	-	Membership of an armed group	He was executed after 2 years of imprisonment.
4	Ali Iqbaloo	-	Male	Mianduwab/Urumiyeh	January 7, 2015		First degree murder	
5	Sitar Alipour	-	Male	Mianduwab/Urumiyeh	January 7, 2015		First degree murder	
6	Kurush Aminian	40	Male	Qasershirin/Kermanshah	January 18, 2015	Sistan Baluchestan Central Prison	Drug related crime(s)	His trial process was in course. He completed 4 years of imprisonment, was the father of two children.
7	Nooraddin Saedi (son of Ibrahim)	35	Male	Balo (village)/Urumiyeh	January 21, 2015	Urumiyeh Central Prison	Drug trafficking	He was executed after 5 years of imprisonment.
8	Sulaiman Ahmednezhad (son of Hussein)		Male	Amir Abad (district)/Bokan (town)	January 21, 2015	Isfahan Central Prison	Drug related crime(s)	He was executed after 3 years of imprisonment.



9	Rahim Sulaimany (son of Zibid)	60	Male	Hursin (village)	-	-	-	For more information contact KMMK-G
10	Khosrew Youssefi	-	Male	Kulhur (village)	-	-	-	For more information contact KMMK-G
11	Adel Kuhi (son of Hussein)		Male	Khaneqah		Darya Prison/ Urumiyeh	Drug trafficking	
12	-	-	Male	-	February 25, 2015	Azadi Neighborhood/Kermanshah	Rape and violence	Public execution
13	-	-	Male	-	February 25, 2015	Jaffarabad/ Kermanshah	Rape and violence	Public execution
14	Jamshid Dehqani	29	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/Karaj /Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.
15	Jahangir Dehqani (son of Khudarahm)	28	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/Karaj /Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.
16	Hamed Ahmedi (son of Habibullah)	33	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/ Karaj/ Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.
17	Hamal Molayee (Son of Rahim)	30	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/Karaj /Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.



18	Sadiq Mohammadi (son of Hussein)	28	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/Karaj /Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.
19	Hadi Hussein (son of Muheddin)	31	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	March 4, 2015	Rajayee Shahr Prison/Karaj /Tehran		The authorities refused to give back to the family the body of the victim.
20	Salahaddin Sharafat (son of Ali)	-	Male	Ashnawya	March 9, 2015	Darya Prison/ Urumiyeh	Qasas crimes	
21	Samad Mohammedi (son of Hussein)	-	Male	Naghada	March 9, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Qasas crimes	
22	Talib Nabizadeh (son of Rahim)	-	Male	Shapiran area of Salmas/Urumiyeh	April 14, 2015	Qazalhasar Prison	Drug trafficking	He was executed along with 4 other Kurdish prisoners.
23	Abdulaziz Foladi (son of Youssef)	-	Male	Balanj (village)/Urumiyeh	May 6, 2015	Urumiyeh Central Prison	-	He was executed along with 5 others.
24	Saeed Qader Hamidy	37	Male	Kushtargah/Urumiyeh	May 9, 2015	Urumiyeh Central Prison	Qasas crimes	Two other prisoners were reported executed (other than the two mentioned in the table) whose identity were not made public by the authorities.
25	Bahman	28	Male	Kushtargah/Urumiyeh	May 9, 2015	Urumiyeh Central Prison	Qasas crimes	
26	Mohammad Rashidi		Male	Islamabad (town)/Urumiyeh	June 1, 2015	Darya Prison/ Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	



27	Habibullah Rahdar		Male	Islamabad (town)/Urumiyeh	June 1, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
28	Ardalan Rahdar		Male	Islamabad (town)/Urumiyeh	June 1, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
29	Shirzad Rasidi		Male	Kalhar(village)/Urumiyeh	June 1, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
30	Mansoor Sarwrand	38	Male	-	June 14, 2015	Mianduwab Prison	Mohareb/membership of an opposition Kurdish party)	
31	Sirwan Najwai	-	Male	Nelas (village)/Sardasht	August 9, 2015	Tabriz Central Prison	Mohareb/ membership of an opposition Kurdish political party	
32	Behruz Alkhani	30	Male	Kouhsar (village)/ Salmas	August 26, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Mohareb/ membership of an opposition Kurdish political party	
33	Youssef Baqizadeh		Male	Ashnawiya/ West Azarbaijan	August 29, 2015	Lorestan Province Prison	Drug related crime(s)	He completed 7 years of imprisonment.
34	Abubaker Abdi	Senior citizen	Male	Bukan	September 9, 2015	Self-hanging in Shohada District	Family financial disputes	He hanged himself after he was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment.
35	Raouf Hassani	35	Male	Sanandaj/Kurdistan	September 16, 2015	Sanandaj Central Prison	Murder	He was executed after 13 years of imprisonment.



36	Kamran Rashidi (son of Dino)	-	Male	-	October 12, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	This person, along with the next four persons stated below, were executed at the same time, along with 3 other Kurds were hanged as well, whose identity is not disclosed.
37	Rostam Parizian (son of Fares)	-	Male	-	October 12, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
38	Khalil Abdali (son of Kamil)	-	Male	-	October 12, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
39	Yaqub Alizadeh (son of Ali)	-	Male	-	October 12, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
40	Jahangir, Sahrayee (son of Youssef)	-	Male	-	October 12, 2015	Darya Prison/Urumiyeh	Drug related crime(s)	
41	Biyuk Muhby (son of Amin)	40	Male	Urumiyeh	November 4, 2015	Tabriz Central Prison	Qasas	He was executed after 14 years of imprisonment.
42	Ali Lachini		Male	Mahabad/Kurdistan	November 21, 2015	Mianduwab Prison	Drug related crime(s)	
43	Rahim Karim Mukaram	46	Male	Ashnawaya (town)/ West Azarbaijan	December 24, 2015	-	Drug trafficking	



Annex 2: List and Incidents of Indiscriminate Killings of Kurdish Victims (2015)

Please note that KMMK-G does not consider this to be an exhaustive list. This list is provided to illustrate the nature and pattern of some of the indiscriminate killings of Kurdish tradesmen/Kulbar(an) by border security authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition to these killings and injures, the security forces also confiscated the goods of Kurdish tradesmen/Kulbaran in 2015, all of which amounts to approximately 250 million Toman. Moreover, a number of Kurdish Kulbaran were also arrested by the security forces in 2015, not captured by the table below.

No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village/Town /Province of Origin	Injured or Dead?	Date of Injury/Death	Location of Injury/Death	Other Info.
1	Sajad Gudarzi (son of Saeed)	24	Male	-	Shot dead	January 3, 2015	The exit of Kermanshah Rd toward Sanandaj	Sajad was recently married.
2	Farshad Raziani	-	Male	Tilako/ Kermanshah	killed	January 6, 2015		
3	Bakhtiar	-	Male	Sharani	Injured/ hospitalized	January 2, 2015	Khawarabad/ Mariwan	
4	Mahmood	-	Male	Qatwand	Injured/ hospitalized	January 2, 2015	Khawarabad/ Mariwan	
5	Ali Akbar Kaikawes	25	Male	-	Shot dead	January 8, 2015	Kermanshah	
6	-	-	Likely Male	-	Shot dead	January 1, 2015	Entrance of Kamyaran Town	
7	Najamddin Saeidi	-	Male	Juwanro/ Kermanshah	Drowned after being chased	January 17, 2015	Ziwwaw Mshkan river	



8	Yaser Mirani (son of Abdullah)	20	Male	-	Died after falling in the river while being chased by authorities	January 19, 2015	Zamkan river between the villages of Lalan and Kani Salar	
9	Shadman Shahrayer	-	Male	Nawsood/ Kermanshah	Wounded under security forces fire	January 24, 2015		
10	Ibrahim Mohammadzadeh (son of Ahmad)	40	Male	Shalim Khan village	Died due to cold weather and snow	January 30, 2015	Mountains of Barini in Kanixwua	Married with children
11	Ibrahim Payamard (son of Rahman)	27	Male	Kharanj	Died due to cold weather and snow	January 30, 2015	Mountains of Barini in Kanixwua	Married with children
12	Manaf Kariwand	28	Male	Sharviran	Shot dead	February 5, 2015	Piranshahr	
13	Ali Shukri (son of Tawfiq)		Male	Sanandaj	Shot dead	February 9, 2015	Sanandaj	He was a Kurdish soldier who was suspiciously shot.
14	Rahim Rasulnadjad	-	Male	Rabat area/ Sardasht	Drowned after being chased by authorities	February 21, 2015	Choman river in Baneh	He was the father of three children.
15	Sirwan Barzani (Son of Lateef)	25	Male	Rabat area/ Sardasht	Shot dead	February 27, 2015	Rabat	



16	Faraidoon Nasrolahi	-	Male	Zaweeran village/ Mariwan	Shot dead	March 9, 2015	Assan Abad border	
17	Soran Khosrawi (Son of Raouf)	-	Male	Kani Spike village	Shot dead	March 15, 2015	Mariwan	
18	Farhang	-	Male	Sanandaj	Injured	March 17, 2015	Hamadan (town)	He was quite young.
19	Abubaker	20	Male	Saqez	Killed	March 17, 2015	Road between Saqez and Diwandara	He was probably killed a few days earlier, but the news came out on March 17, 2015.
20	Karim Moradi	45	Male	Sardasht	Injured first and died within a few days	April 19, 2015	Sardasht	
21	Farzad Shadi (Son of Maref)	-	Male	Kawana (village)/ Kamyaran	Injured	May 6, 2015	Nahavand	
22	Muhajer	-	Male	Kula Bahayee (village)/ Margur/ Urumiyeh	Injured	April 14, 2015	Kula Bahayee	
23	Qader Shebro	-	Male	Nalos/ Ashnawaya	Shot dead after being chase to run away from authorities and falling from a mountain cliff	May 19, 2015	Ashnawaya	
24	Rebwar Mawloody	-	Male	Nalos/ Ashnawaya	Shot dead	May 28, 2015	Nalos/Ashnawaya	



25	-	-	Male	Nalos/ Ashnawya	Injured	May 28, 2015	Nalos/Ashnawya	
26	Satar Maqroozy (Son of Mohamma d-Gharib)	20	Male	-	Injured	June 6, 2015	Malando border point/ Kermanshah	He received 6 bullets in the stomach and foot.
27	Ghafar Mohamma di	-	Male	Klash (village)/ Jawanrood town/Kerman shah	Shot dead	June 11, 2015	Kermanshah	
28	Khosrow Aminzadeh	-	Male	Zindasht (village)/ Salmas/ Urumiyeh	Shot dead	June 26, 2015	Sroo border point	
29	Jaffar Lachini	-	Male	Mahabad	Shot dead	July 3, 2015	Mirgan/Piranshahr	
30	Ali Gela	-	Male	-	Injured	July 3, 2015	Mirgan/Piranshahr	
31	Lukman Gela	-	Male	-	Injured	July 3, 2015	Mirgan/Piranshahr	
32	Ali Barjooy	-	Male	-	Injured	July 3, 2015	Mirgan/Piranshahr	
33	Naveed	-	Male	Sardasht	Injured	July 5, 2015	Shalmash	
34	Sirus Ahmadi	-	Male	Naghada/ Urumiyeh	Shot dead	July 7, 2015	Shalderan town	
35	Kamal Abduli	-	Male	Sardasht	Injured and dead two days after shooting	July 9, 2015	Shler/ Sarchiv	
36	Siamand Ahmedi		Male	Piranshahr	Injured and died in the hospital	July 14, 2015	Piranshahr	



37	Aram Shahinajad	19	Male	Passan (village)/ Targawar/ Urumiyeh	Shot dead	July 17, 2015	Urumiyeh	
38	Safaddin Yousefi Bani	17	Male	Bani (village)/ Targawar/ Urumiyeh	Shot dead	July 17, 2015	Urumiyeh	
39	M.H	-	Male	Sardasht	Shot dead	August 15, 2015	Sardasht	
40	-	-	Likely Male	-	Injured	August 15, 2015	Sardasht	
41	-	-	Male	Kermanshah	Shot dead	August 12, 2015	Kermanshah	He was young.
42	Amjad Ramazanpo or	19	Male	Baneh	Shot dead	August 17, 2015	Siranband/Baneh	
43	Babakhan Ahmedoos h	39	Male	Kachala/ Urumiyeh	Shot dead	August 19, 2015	Margurjan	
44	Sardoon Yarali	37	Male	Baneh	Injured	September 7, 2015	Sarband	
45	Ismael Hussein Amini	20	Male	Askal (village)	Shot dead	September 19, 2015	Qarachanar/Mariwan	He was a shepherd.
46	Omar Ahmedzad eh (Son of	-	Male	Sardasht	Shot dead	October 1, 2015	Sardasht (streets)	
47	-	-	-	-	Injured	October 1, 2015	Sardasht (street)	
48	-	-	-	-	Injured	October 1, 2015	Sardasht (street)	
49	Aslan Barzugar	29	Male	Sanandaj	Injured and died afterwards	October 8, 2015	Salawat Abad	
50	Mustafa Noori	27	Male	-	Shot dead	October 26, 2015	Chaldran boder (5 km away from Turkish border)/ Urumiyeh	



51	Mohammad Malai (Son of Hamza)	27	Male	Nashgulan	Shot dead	November 12, 2015	CNJ area/Sardasth	
52	Malmal Hamalawi (Son of Rahman)		Male	Kani Saib/ Mahabad/ Kurdistan	Shot dead	November 24, 2015	On the road back from Tehran to Mahabad	His vehicle went under the shooting of security forces.
53	Salah Waisy		Male	Salalbajani/ Kermanshah	Injured	December 11, 2015	Kouzan Rd.	

Annex 3: List of Victims and Incidents of Landmine Kurdish Victims (2015)

Please note that KMMK-G does not consider this to be an exhaustive list. This list is provided to illustrate the nature and pattern of some of the landmine explosion incidents that take place in predominantly Kurdish areas of Iran, injuring and killing innocent civilians many of whom are children.

No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village/ Town/ Province of Origin	Injury or Death	Date of Incident	Location of Incident	More Info.
1	Iqbal Sharifi	40	Male	Baghan (village)/ Sarshiw/ Mariwan	Injured (light)	January 30, 2015	Near an abandoned military compound in Mariwan	He stepped on a landmine.
2	Ibrahim Tam	25	Male	Baghan (village)/ Sarshiw/ Mariwan	Injured (severe)	January 30, 2015	Near an abandoned military compound in Mariwan	He stepped on a landmine. He went through two operations.
3	Ali Molayee (Son of Hawas)	-	Male	Islamia/ Mehran/ Kermanshah	Injured	February 14, 2015	Islamia/ Mehran/ Kermanshah	Stepped on a landmine while farming. He is injured in the face.



4	Farmarz Assadi	22	Male	Kermanshah	Died	February 2, 2015	Kermanshah/near a military compound	
5	Amin Mirshekar	20	Likely Male	Kermanshah	Injured (severe)	February 2, 2015	Kermanshah/near a military compound	
6	Noor Ali Safari		Male	Tangab Kahne (village)/ Qasershirin/ Kermanshah	Died	February 17, 2015	Kermanshah/In his own garden	While gardening, he stepped on a landmine.
7	Ahmad Rasouli		Male	Hakooy (village)/ Nalas/ Sardasht	Injured (lost a leg and a hand)	February 20, 2015	Qassem Rash zone /Sardasht	
8	Amir Mohammad	8	Male	Qala Kanjan Cham/ Mehran	Injured (severely)	March 1, 2015	Qala Kanjan Cham (15 km north of Illam)	This child was injured on his way to school due to the explosion of an unexploded rocket from the Iran-Iraq war.
9	Amir Hussein Paikani (Son of Yadullah)	11	Male	Qala Kanjan Cham/ Mehran	Injured (severely)	March 1, 2015	Qala Kanjan Cham (15 km north of Illam)	This child was injured on his way to school due to the explosion of an unexploded rocket from the Iran-Iraq War. He lost a leg and a hand.



10	Mohammad (Son of Alimardan)	7	Male	Qala Kanjan Cham/ Mehran	Injured (severely)	March 1, 2015	Qala Kanjan Cham (15 km north of Illam)	This child was injured on his way to school due to the explosion of an unexploded rocket from the Iran-Iraq war.
11	Mehdi (Son of Alimardan)	8	Male	Qala Kanjan Cham/ Mehran	Injured (severely)	March 1, 2015	Qala Kanjan Cham (15 km north of Illam)	This child was injured on his way to school due to the explosion of an unexploded rocket from the Iran-Iraq war.
12	Hadi Mulkian (Son of Karam)	10	Male	Qala Kanjan Cham/ Mehran	Injured (severely), and died after 10 days of hospitalization	March 1, 2015	Qala Kanjan Cham (15 km north of Illam)	This child was injured on his way to school due to the explosion of an unexploded rocket from the Iran-Iraq war.
13	Jalal Bahramzadeh	24	Male	Qasershirin	Died	March 16, 2015	Tanga Hamam/Darkhur	Stepped on a landmine
14	-	-	-	-	Injured	March 24, 2015	Gari (village)/ Salababajani/ Kermanshah	3 teenagers and a child aged 10 were injured by a landmine explosion. Their identities are not disclosed.



15	Arazoo Tahmoursi manesh	17	Female	Qasershirin	Died	March 30, 2015	Qasershirin	She stepped on a landmine.
16	-	-	Male	Kermanshah	Injured	March 14, 2015	Naftshaer/ Kermanshah	Water tank truck driver who was injured in a landmine explosion, along with his colleagues.
17	Hayat Rashidiyan	50	Female	Jaffarkhan/ Zarwya/ Saqez	Injured	July 14, 2015	Saqez	She lost a leg.
18	Behzad Ibrahimi	13	Male	Langriz/ Saro-Abad	Died	August 3, 2015	Marivan	Stepped on a landmine
19	Farshad Yaqubi	12	Male	Langriz/ Saro-Abad	Injured	August 3, 2015	Marivan	Stepped on a landmine/ Lost an eye
20	Fardin Mohamma dbaig	29	Male	Qasershirin/ Kermanshah	Injured	August 21, 2015	Qasershirin	
21	Farzin Iman Elahi	28	Male	Qasershirin/ Kermanshah	Injured	September 11, 2015	Qasershirin	
22	Hadi Chanandale	30	Male	Musyan/ Dehlaran	Died	October 17, 2015	Jelizi/ near an abandoned military compound	
23	Newroz Khatarchi	30	Male	Musyan/ Dehlaran	Died	October 17, 2015	Jelizi/ near an abandoned military compound	
24	Dishi Hamidi	30	Male	Musyan/ Dehlaran	Died	October 17, 2015	Jelizi/ near an abandoned military compound	
25	Rmazan Hamidi	-	Male	Musyan/ Dehlaran	Injured	October 17, 2015	Jelizi/ near an abandoned military compound	



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26	-	-	Likely Male	Qal'a Sabzi/ Qasershirin/ Kermanshah	Injured	November 24, 2015	Kermanshah	Two farmers were injured when their drove over a landmine with their tractor. The driver was injured in the eye and leg. The identities are not disclosed.
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About KMMK-G

The Association for Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran - Geneva (KMMK-G) was established in 2006 to promote democracy, respect for human rights, and social development in and beyond Iran's Kurdistan. KMMK-G strives to serve as a bridge between the Kurdish and Iranian civil society on the one hand and the United Nations agencies and International institutions on the other. Since its inception, KMMK-G has actively participated in every session of the UN Human Rights Council and other relevant UN human rights mechanisms, including the Forum on Minority Issues. Over the years, the Association has frequently submitted reports on human rights situation in Iran's Kurdistan to various UN treaty bodies. KMMK-G has regular media outreach to Kurdish and Persian media and sponsors cultural events for the Kurdish community in Europe. As part of its advocacy efforts, KMMK-G has hosted seminars at the Swiss and EU Parliaments to promote the rights of ethnic groups in Iran. Most recently, the group partnered with Geneva Graduate University and Impact Iran to organize a workshop on the rights of Iran's ethnic groups, which was held in March 2015 in Geneva.

ⁱ [Association for Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran-Geneva \(KMMK-G\)-www.kmmk-ge.org](http://www.kmmk-ge.org)
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