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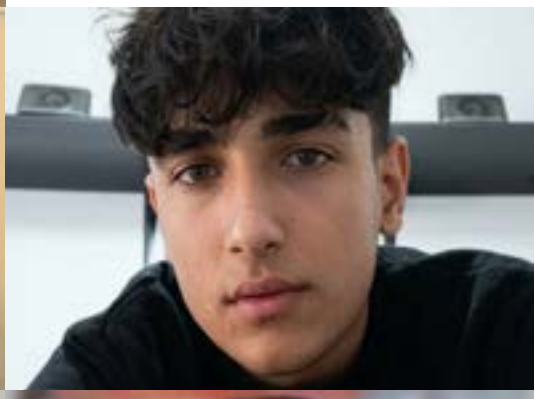
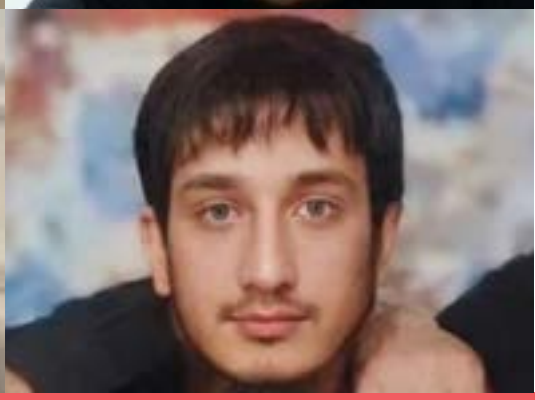
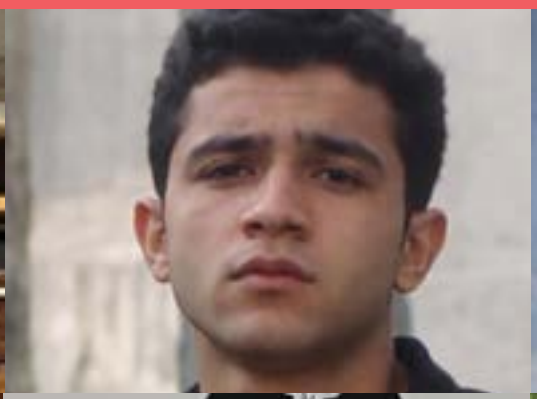


CRISIS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO LIFE

IHRNGO SPECIAL REPORT | WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY 2026







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INTRODUCTION

Marking World Children's Day, observed on 20 November, Iran Human Rights (IHRNGO) is publishing a special report documenting a severe and escalating crisis of children's right to life in Iran. The report brings together two manifestations of this crisis: the killing of hundreds of children during the January 2026 protest crackdown, and the continued sentencing and execution of people for offences allegedly committed while they were under 18.

The report is published at a particularly urgent moment. Several young people sentenced to death for alleged offences committed as children remain at risk of execution, including protesters whose cases are marred by torture-tainted confessions, denial of independent legal representation and grossly unfair trials. In some cases, their death sentences have already been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Mahmood Amiry-Moghaddam, Director of Iran Human Rights, said: "The right to life of children in Iran is under attack both on the streets and through the judicial system. In January, hundreds of children were killed during the crackdown. Today, young people who were children at the time of their alleged offences are sitting on death row, some after torture and trials that lacked the most basic guarantees of due process. These executions can still be prevented. International pressure must come before it is too late."

Children killed during the January crackdown

IHRNGO has documented the killing of at least 281 children under the age of 18 during the January 2026 protests. Twenty-five were under 14, four were younger than five, and the youngest documented victim was an infant of just four and a half months. Children were killed in at least 27 of Iran's 31 provinces, and almost 90% of those whose exact date of death is known were killed during the mass crackdown of 8 and 9 January. As the ages of 843 documented victims remain unknown, the actual number of children killed may be considerably higher.

The figures also shed light on the nature of the violence. Children killed included protesters, bystanders and very young children who had no involvement in demonstrations. Three-year-old Melina Asadi was shot on the way to the shop to buy baby formula with her father. Other documented cases include children shot while shopping and a 17-year-old schoolgirl killed by sniper fire. When considered alongside evidence of live ammunition fired into crowds, shooting at fleeing people, sniper deployment and repeated targeting of vital organs, the scale and geographical spread of the child deaths illustrate the extreme lethality, arbitrariness and lack of restraint that characterised the January crackdown.

Children still facing execution

The threat to children's right to life does not end with lethal force on the streets. Iran remains one of the few countries that continues to impose and carry out death sentences for offences committed by people below the age of 18. Since 2008, IHRNGO has documented the execution of at least 89 children, while additional cases could not be included because sufficient documentation was unavailable.

In 2026 alone, at least four children have been executed on murder charges. They include Omid Moradi, who spent more than two decades imprisoned after being manipulated to take responsibility for a homicide as a teenager; Meisam Irandegani a Baluch child labourer who was just 14 at the time of the alleged offence; Mahan Vafadar, who was 17 at the time of the alleged offence and was secretly

executed without a final family visit; and Navid Mohammadpour, who was only 15 at the time of the alleged offence.

The report also documents several children currently facing death sentences. Their cases illustrate some of the most serious shortcomings of Iran's judicial system.

Shervin Bagherian Jebeli was a 17-year-old school pupil when arrested in connection with the January protests in Isfahan. His death sentence has been upheld by the Supreme Court and his request for retrial rejected. According to information obtained by IHRNGO, he was subjected to mock executions, threats of sexual violence and severe psychological pressure. When he continued to refuse to confess, interrogators allegedly brought his blindfolded mother into the interrogation room, tortured her in front of him and threatened to execute her. He eventually signed confessions dictated by interrogators. No weapon was recovered from him, and testimony implicating him was later retracted by a co-defendant who said it had been extracted under torture.

Mohsen Eslamkhah was 17 during the 2022 "Woman, Life, Freedom" protests. He endured 40 days of severe torture aimed at extracting a confession before being sentenced to death by a Revolutionary Court, which made no reference to his age at the time of the alleged offences.

Matin Mohammadi and Erfan Amiri were also 17 at the time of arrest in connection with the January protests. Their trial was broadcast on state television without either teenager taking the stand and without their court-appointed lawyer appearing to provide a defence. Independent lawyers were prevented from representing them. Matin's death sentence remains upheld while according to an unverified report, Erfan may have been exonerated.

Other cases include Nima Araban, sentenced to death for alleged conduct during the January protests at age 17; Sepehr Hounjani, also 17 when arrested in the Isfahan "Alikhani Square" case; and Soleiman Shahbakhsh, a Baluch minority who was reportedly only 12 years old when arrested and whose death sentence has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Amiry-Moghaddam said: "Executing a person for an offence committed while under 18 is absolutely prohibited under international law. There can be no exception based on the nature of the charge or the political circumstances. The cases documented in this report are even more alarming because several involve torture, forced confessions and proceedings that cannot remotely meet fair-trial standards. Governments with diplomatic relations with the Islamic Republic and relevant UN mechanisms must act urgently for every child facing execution."

According to the Islamic Republic, 383 children were killed during the 40-Day War, including 120 children at Minab School, the majority of whom belonged to the Baluch minority. These deaths are not included in this report.[1]

Iran is bound by both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibit the death penalty for offences committed by persons under 18. Nevertheless, Iranian law continues to permit such sentences, and the cases documented in this report demonstrate that the prohibition is repeatedly violated in practice.

1 IRNA, *More Than 2,000 Children Injured in the Third Imposed War*, 27 April 2026, available at https://www.irna.ir/news/86138766/بیش-از۲--هزار-کودک-در-جنگ-تحمیلی-سوم-مجروح-شدند

By documenting children killed during the January crackdown alongside those executed or currently facing execution, this report seeks to bring international attention to a broader crisis of children's right to life in Iran. The cases are different in their circumstances, but they share a fundamental fact: the state has failed to respect the special protection owed to children and their absolute right not to be sentenced to death for acts committed while under 18.

IHRNGO calls for the immediate halt of all executions of children, the commutation of every death sentence imposed for an offence committed under the age of 18, and legislative reforms that unconditionally abolish this practice. Given the imminent danger facing some of those documented in this report, IHRNGO also calls on UN human rights mechanisms, European governments and all states maintaining diplomatic relations with the Islamic Republic to intervene urgently and make clear that the execution of anyone sentenced to death for an offence committed as a child will carry serious political and diplomatic consequences.

DEATH PENALTY

Iran is one of the last remaining countries to sentence children to death and executes more children than any other country in the world. In violation of its own laws and international obligations, the Islamic Republic has executed at least 89 children since 2008, some of whom were still under 18 at the time of their execution. It is important to note that these figures include only cases verified by IHRNGO through sufficient documentation. IHRNGO has received additional reports of child executions that have been excluded from its statistics due to a lack of verifiable evidence. As a result, the actual number of executions is certainly much higher.

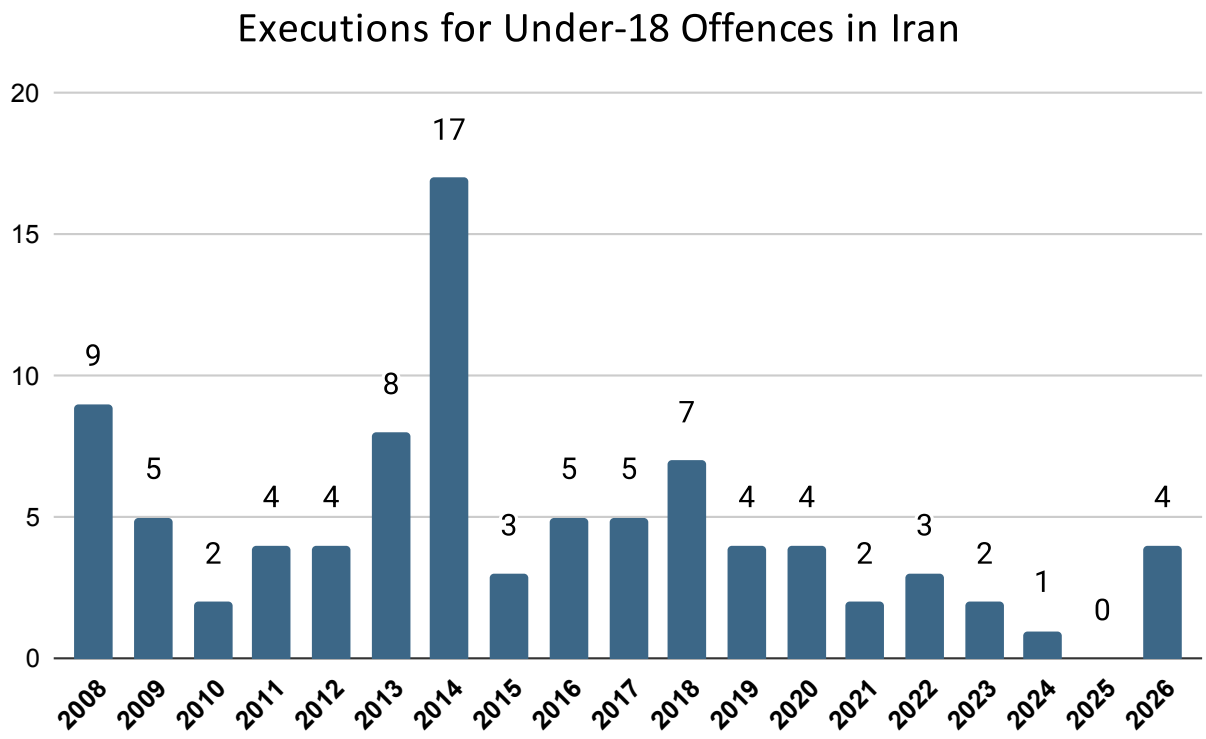

Figure 1: Since 2008, when IHRNGO began systematically documenting executions in Iran, the Islamic Republic has executed at least 89 individuals, including four women, for offences committed under the age of 18.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Iran's killing and execution of children stand in stark violation of its binding obligations under international human rights law. As a state party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which it ratified in June 1975 without reservations, Iran is legally bound to uphold the inherent right to life under Article 6(1). Article 6(5) of the ICCPR unequivocally stipulates that a "[s]entence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age." This absolute prohibition is reinforced by Article 37(a) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ratified by Iran in July 1994, which mandates that neither torture nor capital punishment or life imprisonment without the possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons under 18. Upon ratifying the CRC, Iran entered a broad reservation declaring that it would not abide by provisions deemed incompatible with domestic laws and Islamic standards. However, such a reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty and cannot absolve the authorities of their non-derogable obligations under Article 6 of the ICCPR. Furthermore, Iran's judicial practices routinely violate Article 6(2) of the ICCPR, which restricts the death penalty in retentionist states strictly to "the most serious crimes" involving intentional killing, as well as Articles 7 and 14 of the ICCPR, which prohibit torture and guarantee due process, access to independent counsel and protection against coerced self-incrimination. Authorities also continue to conduct public hangings where children are present among the spectators, inflicting severe psychological harm, while consistently voting against United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for a universal moratorium on the death penalty and rejecting all 50 death penalty recommendations made during Iran's fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2025.[2]

Domestically, Iran's legal framework fails to safeguard children and suffers from profound structural contradictions. While Article 22 of the Iranian Constitution states that the dignity and life of citizens may not be violated unless sanctioned by law, Article 35 guarantees the right to legal representation and Article 38 prohibits all forms of torture and forced confessions, these constitutional protections are systematically breached in both Revolutionary and Criminal Courts. More fundamentally, the 2013 Islamic Penal Code (IPC) explicitly institutionalises the execution of minors. Although Article 146 states that immature persons lack criminal responsibility, Article 147 defines the age of maturity (bolough) and criminal responsibility in accordance with Sharia law as 9 lunar years (approximately 8.7 solar years) for girls and 15 lunar years (approximately 14.6 solar years) for boys. This stands in direct contradiction to other areas of Iranian domestic law, under which 18 is recognised as the age of majority, such as for obtaining a passport independently.

Although Articles 89 to 95 of the 2013 IPC establish corrective and alternative measures for those who commit offences as children, Article 91 excludes offences punishable by hudud (fixed Sharia punishments) or qisas (retribution-in-kind for murder), the very charges under which the majority of all children in Iran are executed. Article 91 permits judges to impose alternative punishments on offenders under 18 who have reached the Islamic legal age of maturity only if they did not understand the nature or prohibition of the offence, or if doubts exist regarding their mental maturity and reasoning. However, the Note to Article 91 authorises rather than requires courts to seek an assessment from the Legal Medicine Organisation, leaving life-or-death determinations to arbitrary judicial discretion. During its 2025 UPR, the Islamic Republic claimed in its official reply that legislative amendments limit the maximum penalty for children to five years in a correctional centre and prevent capital punishment unless expert assessment confirms full intellectual maturity. In practice, Article 91 has failed to halt the execution of minors.

2 IHRNGO and ECPM, 2025 Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran, 13 April 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/reports/44/

CHILDREN ON DEATH ROW

Soleiman Shahbakhsh: Arrested at 12 and Sentenced to Death Based on Torture-Tainted Confessions



Soleiman Shahbakhsh is a Baluch political prisoner who was reportedly just 12 years old at the time of his arrest. He is one of the defendants in a case of four defendants who were all reported to have been severely tortured to extract false self-incriminating confessions. On 4 February 2023, Soleiman was sentenced to death by Branch 28 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court on charges of *baghy* (armed rebellion) through membership of a banned opposition group.[3] The verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court in late October 2024. He is held in Ghezelhesar Prison.

Mohsen Eslamkhah: Sentenced to Death Over Protests at 17 After 40 Days of Torture



Mohsen Eslamkhah, a Kurdish protester from Bukan, West Azerbaijan Province, is on death row in Bukan Prison in connection with the 2022 "Woman, Life, Freedom" protests. Mohsen was 17 years old during the protests in Bukan on 15 and 17 November 2022, when two Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) forces were allegedly killed. Informed sources state that after being identified through CCTV cameras and having his family home raided three times, Mohsen was forced to seek asylum in Iraqi Kurdistan. He returned to Iran in August 2025 following guarantees from mediators, but was immediately arrested.[4]

Following his arrest, Mohsen was transferred to Urmia, where informed sources report that "he was subjected to the severest torture to extract forced confessions to the killing of the Basij member during his 40 days in the Urmia Intelligence detention facility", adding: "His charges are completely false." Upon the completion of his interrogations, he was transferred back to Bukan, taken to court around ten days later and released on bail of 5 billion tomans.

Around six months later, Mohsen's case was referred to Branch 1 of the Mahabad Revolutionary Court. According to court documents dated 15 February 2026, the court convicted Mohsen, listed as the first defendant alongside his co-defendants, of *moharebeh* (enmity against God) through drawing

3 IHRNGO, *New Wave of Political Prisoner Death Sentences in Iran*, 18 November 2024, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/7122/

4 IHRNGO, *Kurdish Protester Mohsen Eslamkhah Sentenced to Death*, 20 April 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8692/

a cold weapon, *efsad-fil-arz* (corruption on earth) and assembly and collusion against national security. Branch 1 of the Mahabad Revolutionary Court sentenced him to death for *moharebeh* and *efsad-fil-arz*, in addition to imprisonment for assembly and collusion, without making any reference to his age at the time of the alleged offences. On 22 February 2026, Mohsen was summoned to the Mahabad court, where he was detained and transferred to Bukan Prison.

In addition to his Revolutionary Court death sentence, Mohsen faces a separate parallel case before Branch 1 of Criminal Court One of West Azerbaijan Province, based in Miandoab. Judicial notices issued on 17 July 2025 and 23 November 2025, which summoned him to a hearing on 6 January 2026, confirm that he has also been charged with murder.

Shervin Bagherian-Jebeli: A 17-Year-Old Forced to Confess Under Threats to Execute His Mother



Shervin Bagherian-Jebeli, who was only 17 years old at the time of his arrest and still a school pupil, is at imminent risk of execution in Isfahan (Dastgerd) Central Prison in connection with the "Alikhani Square case." The case relates to the 8 January 2026 protests in Isfahan, where the defendants were accused of killing four policemen in Alikhani Square, and saw around 70 people arrested, 53 convicted and 14 sentenced to death. Nine of his co-defendants have already been executed, including Erfan Esfandiari, Gol Mohammad Mohammadi, Abolfazl Sepahi Badjani, Amirhossein Safari Hosseinabadi, Ghaem Hosseini, Alireza Sepahi Badjani and Alireza Raisi. Security forces arrested Shervin at his family home several days after the protest rather than at the scene, and no weapon was ever recovered from him. Despite this, Branch 1 of the Isfahan Revolutionary Court, presided over by Judge Morteza Barati with Mohammadreza Tavakoli serving as judicial adviser, convicted him of *baghy* (armed rebellion), *efsad-fil-arz* (corruption on earth) and assembly and collusion against internal and external national security, issuing two death sentences against him. The Supreme Court subsequently upheld his death sentence and Branch 41 rejected his request for a retrial.

Under Iranian law, establishing the crime of *baghy* requires an organised and cohesive group uprising against the Islamic government, with drawing a weapon with the intent to fight serving as a core legal

element. No weapon was ever found on Shervin, and the sole allegation that he was armed came from another defendant in the case, who claimed during interrogations that he had seen a machete in Shervin's hand while his own ribs were broken under torture. After being transferred to the general prison ward and removed from the custody of interrogating officers, that defendant wrote a formal letter explicitly retracting all his statements about Shervin as false and extracted under torture and coercion. During the judicial proceedings, Shervin stated that his sole purpose for being present that night was to stand with the people and that he had neither harmed anyone nor carried a weapon.

Following his arrest, Shervin was held in solitary confinement for 50 days, spending the time reading the Quran and hoping in his childlike thoughts for salvation through prayer to God. Informed sources report that because detention facilities in Isfahan were overcrowded and due to his young age, authorities held him for most of his detention in solitary confinement cells within the women's section alongside female detainees. Speaking through the walls of the adjacent cells, Shervin repeatedly confided in the women next door by calling them "Auntie" and told them, "Auntie, they say they want to bring my mum here and abuse her." Interrogators spent several days trying to extract a confession from him without result, culminating in an unbroken session from 8:00 or 9:00 am until 4:00 or 5:00 pm. Throughout this ordeal, an informed source noted that Shervin refused to confess regardless of what officers did to him and insisted, "Look, I was not even there."

To break his resistance, officers subjected Shervin to severe physical and psychological torture, including two mock executions, threats of rape and relentless humiliation over his appearance. Informed sources confirmed that guards targeted Shervin because of his handsome features with sexually explicit verbal harassment, calling him "pretty boy" and threatening, "Tonight we will take you and do things to you, you are too pretty for your own good." Female detainees held in adjacent cells stated that while officers subjected him to constant verbal sexual threats, they were not aware of physical sexual assault taking place against him. When Shervin still refused to confess, interrogators summoned his mother, brought her blindfolded into the interrogation room with a rope, tortured her before his eyes, ordered him not to make a sound and threatened, "We are taking your mother into the room to execute her." Fearing for his mother's life, Shervin finally yielded and wrote and signed the confessions dictated by his interrogators.

On 23 January 2026, state media broadcast these torture-tainted confessions in a propaganda video titled "*Shock Documentary: The Events of December 2025-January 2026 in Isfahan*." In the recording, officials inform Shervin that he is charged with *moharebeh* (enmity against God) and sentenced to death, to which he asks: "What is *moharebeh*?" Only when officials explain that it means execution does the 17-year-old grasp the meaning of the capital charge levelled against him. Although *moharebeh* was later replaced by *baghy* and *efsad-fil-arz* in his final verdict, Shervin remains on death row today based on forced confessions and a co-defendant's retracted testimony.

Sepehr Hounjani: Child Protester Sentenced to Death in Isfahan



Sepehr Hounjani was 17 years old when he was arrested in connection with the "Alikhani Square" case in Isfahan and sentenced to death on charges of *moharebeh* (enmity against God) and *efsad-fil-arz* (corruption on earth). While little information is available, his case was referred to the Juvenile Court and has not been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Matin Mohammadi and Erfan Amiri: Two 17-Year-Old Boys Sentenced to Death in a Televised Trial Without a Defence



Matin Mohammadi and Erfan Amiri, both 17 years old at the time of the events, were sentenced to death in connection with an attack on Seyed al-Shohada Mosque in Pakdasht on 8 January 2026 that killed two security forces. Branch 26 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court, presided over by Judge Iman Afshari, convicted them on charges of "operational action against internal security through effective participation in the unrest of 8 January in Pakdasht County; assembly and collusion to be present and act against the country's internal security following calls circulated on hostile social media, particularly by the President of the United States and the usurping Zionist regime; participation in the killing of two young defenders of the country's security during a sacred month; the deliberate arson of Seyed al-Shohada Mosque; and the destruction of public property."

Their trial was broadcast on state television on 14 February 2026 without either teenager taking the stand and without the court-appointed lawyer appearing or offering any defence. Independent lawyers were barred from taking on the case, while the court-appointed counsel refused to communicate

with the families.[5] On 23 April 2026, it was reported that the Supreme Court had upheld their death sentences, and on 29 April two human rights lawyers who had sought to assist in the case were summoned and indicted on charges of "publishing falsehoods and propaganda against the system" before being released on bail.[6] As of November 2026, Matin Mohammadi's death sentence remains upheld, while there is an unverified report that Erfan Amiri has been exonerated.

Nima Araban: A 17-Year-Old Facing the Gallows Behind Closed Doors



Nima Araban, a 17-year-old protester, is held on death row at Isfahan Juvenile Detention Centre in connection with the January 2026 protests in Naeen, Isfahan Province. According to official reports, he was sentenced to death on charges of *moharebeh* (enmity against God) through endangering national security by shooting towards security forces, as well as the destruction and arson of public property. Nima was convicted in the same case as protester Abbas Akbari Feizabadi, who was executed on 25 May 2026, and no independent information has been available regarding the judicial proceedings.

CHILDREN EXECUTED IN 2026

Omid Moradi: Hanged After 21 Years for Murder He Took the Blame for at 16 to Save Friend



5 IHRNGO, *At Least 26 Protesters Sentenced to Death; Hundreds More at Risk*, 19 February 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8624/

6 IHRNGO, *At Least 44, Protesters at Risk of Execution; Hundreds More at Risk of Death Penalty Charges and Sentences*, 30 April 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8717/

Omid Moradi was born in Izeh on 28 July 1988. At 16, he was manipulated into taking partial responsibility for a homicide to protect his friend from execution, unaware of the fatal legal consequences. Unable to afford private representation, he was provided with only a court-appointed lawyer and was transferred from a juvenile rehabilitation centre to Ahvaz Sepidar Prison at the age of 19. After the actual perpetrator fled Iran following a brief release, the court sentenced Omid to *qisas* (retribution-in-kind) based solely on his initial admission, repeatedly dismissing his protestations of innocence. Although severe respiratory issues in custody briefly secured him a one-year medical furlough on bail, Omid was subsequently returned to prison to face execution. Twenty-one years after taking responsibility for the murder he had not committed, Omid was hanged in Ahvaz Sepidar Prison on 24 May 2026.[7]

Meisam Irandegani: Baluch Child Labourer Executed for Defence of Grandfather



Meisam Irandegani was a Baluch boy from Khash who at 14, worked at a car repair shop to help his family make ends meet. In May 2022, he got into an argument after refusing to dismantle a stolen car. When his grandfather, who worked at the bakery next door, arrived to see what was happening, he was attacked by one of the four men. According to informed sources, Meisam stabbed one of the men in defence of his grandfather, who was being attacked. Meisam turned himself in and was taken to the Zahedan Correction and Rehabilitation Centre. He was later transferred to Iranshahr Prison and after spending around four years behind bars, he was hanged on 21 July 2026.[8]

Mahan Vafadar Secretly Hanged for Murder in Self Defence



Mahan Vafadar was 17 years old when he is alleged to have killed a man in self-defence on 10 September 2020. He was sentenced to qisas and held on death row for six years, before being secretly hanged in Dezful Prison on 19 August 2026.[9] Carrying out his execution without prior notice deprived him of the right to a last family visit and the opportunity to say goodbye.

7 IHRNGO, *Omid Moradi Hanged After 21 Years for Murder He Took the Blame for at 15 to save Friend*, 30 September 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/9065/

8 IHRNGO, *Probable Baluch Child Offender Meisam Irandegani Hanged for Murder in Iranshahr*, 1 August 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8940/

9 IHRNGO, *Mahan Vafadar Secretly Hanged for Murder He Allegedly Committed as a Child*, 2 November 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/9176/

Navid Mohammadpour: Executed for an Alleged Offence at Age 15



Navid Mohammadpour was just 15, according to information obtained by IHRNGO, when he allegedly killed another individual in March 2020. He was sentenced to *qisas* for murder by the Criminal Court and executed in Dehdasht Prison on 23 August 2026.[10]

PROTEST-RELATED KILLINGS

The January 2026 crackdown represents a major aspect of the broader crisis of children's right to life in Iran. Iran Human Rights has documented at least 281 children killed, including very young children and adolescents, across almost the entire country. The figures and individual cases provide important insight into the scale, brutality and arbitrary nature of the crackdown.

Facts about children killed during the January 2026 protests
Analysis by IHRNGO of the 4,219 documented deaths and the two annexes to its report on January 2026 nationwide protest killings[11] shows that:

- At least 281 children under the age of 18 were killed, including 25 children under 14
- Four of the documented victims were under five years old: a four-and-a-half-month-old infant, two two-year-old children and a three-year-old child
- 205 children (73% of all documented child victims) were aged 16 or 17
- Among the 258 children for whom a specific date of death has been established, 231 (89.5%) were killed on 8 or 9 January
- Children were killed in at least 27 of Iran's 31 provinces, demonstrating the nationwide geographical scope of the violence. The overall protest death toll extended across 30 provinces
- The highest numbers of children killed were recorded in Tehran (80), Khorasan Razavi (44), Isfahan (32) and Alborz (29) provinces

10 IHRNGO, *Navid Mohammadpour Hanged for Murder in Dehdasht*, 25 August 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8992/

11 IHRNGO, *The January 2026 Protest Killings in Iran: A report and list of more than 4,200 people killed*, 17 September 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/reports/46/

- 281 is a minimum figure. The ages of 843 of the 4,219 documented victims remain unknown, meaning additional children may be among those already recorded as killed
- Per official reports, 4 of the children aged between 15 and 17 were deployed as "*Basij Daneshamoozi*" (the voluntary youth paramilitary wing of the IRGC's Basij force operating in primary and secondary schools) to assist in the crackdown of the protests.

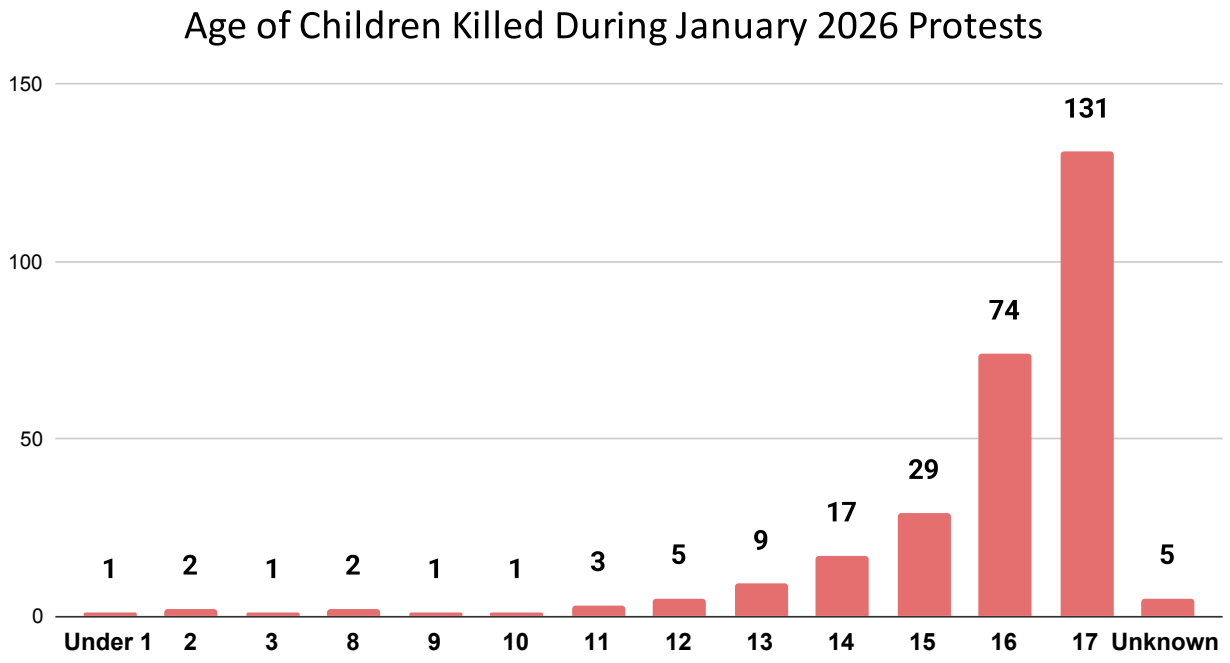

Figure 2: Age distribution of the at least 281 children killed during the January 2026 protests in Iran. Teenagers aged 17 (131) and 16 (74) accounted for the vast majority of victims, while 25 children were under 14 years of age, including an infant under one year old. The exact ages of five confirmed child victims remain unknown.

NATURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The killing of at least 281 children is one of the clearest indicators of the scale and brutality of the January crackdown. Children were killed in at least 27 provinces, and almost 90% of those whose exact date of death is known were killed during just two days, 8 and 9 January. This extraordinary geographical spread and temporal concentration strongly reinforce the conclusion that the deaths were not the result of isolated confrontations or individual excesses, but occurred as part of a nationwide campaign of lethal repression.

The victims ranged from infants and very young children to large numbers of adolescents. At least 25 were under the age of 14, while 205, nearly three-quarters of all documented child victims were 16 or 17. The presence of infants and very young children among the dead is particularly revealing of the arbitrary nature of the violence. Three-year-old Melina Asadi was shot while going with her father to buy baby formula; the report also documents a 15-year-old Afghan child reportedly shot while shopping. Such cases show that lethal force endangered not only protesters but anyone present

in areas where the crackdown was taking place.

Moreover, according to state media, four of the children killed, aged between 15 and 17, were deployed as members of Basij Daneshamoozi to assist in suppressing the protests.[12] Operating in primary and secondary schools, this organisation is the voluntary youth paramilitary wing of the IRGC's Basij force. Mobilising minors into violent protest crackdowns violates Iran's binding obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, all of which require the state to protect under-18s from violence, exploitation and hazardous activities that endanger their lives.

The child death toll is especially significant when considered alongside the broader evidence about how the crackdown was conducted. IHRNGO documented widespread use of military and lethal weapons, direct fire into crowds, shooting at people from behind or while fleeing, deployment of snipers and repeated gunshot wounds to vital organs including the head, neck, eyes, chest and heart. Similar methods were reported across different provinces, while the use of snipers from rooftops and elevated positions required prior deployment and operational orders.

Taken together, the child figures support a picture of a crackdown characterised by extreme lethality, arbitrariness and an absence of meaningful restraint. The authorities employed lethal force on such a scale and in such a manner that hundreds of children, protesters and non-protesters alike, were killed. The large number of 16- and 17-year-old victims also suggests that, in practice, older adolescents received no greater protection than adults when lethal force was used against protest crowds.

The concentration of these deaths on 8 and 9 January is also significant because it coincided with a nationwide internet blackout. The report notes that many people taking to the streets on 9 January were unaware of the scale of the killings the previous night. The blackout not only obstructed public knowledge of the violence as it unfolded, but also severely complicated subsequent documentation. Finally, the confirmed figure of 281 children should be regarded as a minimum. The ages of 843 documented victims remain unknown. The true scale of child deaths may therefore be considerably higher. Seen alongside the continued execution of children and the sentencing of children to death in protest-related cases, the January killings form part of a broader and acute crisis of children's right to life in Iran.

12 Mehr News Agency, Details of the Teenage Martyrs of the Recent Riots in Neyshabur, 20 January 2026, available at https://www.mehrnews.com/news/6726265/جزییاتی-از-شهدای-نوجوان-اغتشاشات-اخیر-در-نیشابور, and Student News Network TV, Exclusive SNNTV Interview with Family of Martyr Ilya Alikhani + Video, 16 January 2026, available at https://snn.ir/fa/news/1357112/گفت%E2%80%8Cاختصاصی-وگوی-snntv-فیلم-علیخانی-ایلیا-شهید-خانواده-با

CHILDREN KILLED DURING THE PROTESTS

Amir Ali Ghanbarzadeh: Shot in the Face in Front of His Mother Minutes After Joining Protests at 16



Amir Ali Ghanbarzadeh, a 16-year-old school pupil who lived with his family in Ariashahr, Tehran, was shot and killed by security forces during the January 2026 protests in Garmdareh, Karaj.[13] According to a source close to his family, Amir Ali travelled on 8 January 2026 to Garmdareh, where his father worked, and insisted on joining the demonstrations unfolding across the area. In response to his family's concerns, he told them: "We must stand against this injustice and take back our rights."

That night, with his family's consent, Amir Ali went into the streets. Less than ten minutes later, in front of his mother's eyes, plainclothes and Basij forces targeted him with live ammunition, wounding or killing several protesters in the front lines alongside him. His mother immediately held him in her arms. "His face had been struck by three small-calibre live bullets and was covered in blood, but he was still alive. Two bullets had hit his skull and one his jaw," the source said. With the help of bystanders, his mother transported him in a passing vehicle to Imam Ali Hospital in Karaj, which was overwhelmed with wounded and dead protesters, most of whom had been shot in the head or the heart. Amir Ali remained alive until around 2:30 am, when doctors declared him dead.

The following day, 9 January 2026, the family went to the Legal Medicine Organisation at Behesht-e Sakineh cemetery in Karaj to retrieve his body. Informed sources state that bodies had been placed in the corridors due to the overwhelming number of fatalities, with several wrapped in transparent plastic coverings owing to a shortage of body bags. A forensic doctor assigned Amir Ali the number 237, with many more bodies registered after him, and his parents ultimately identified him by his clothes because of the severe damage to his face.

When releasing the body, security forces pressured Amir Ali's father to sign a form declaring either that his son had been a Basiji who had been "martyred" or that he had died after falling from a rooftop. Refusing to label him a Basiji, the family accepted the second condition. Authorities also restricted the burial to a small number of close relatives and prohibited the family from posting on Instagram or sharing information online. Security forces further showed the family a list of detained individuals and told them: "We have arrested these terrorist individuals. If you file a complaint against one of them, we will pursue your case." The family again refused.

On 12 January 2026, at the family's request, Amir Ali's body was transferred to Behesht-e Zahra cemetery and buried with only a limited number of close relatives present, as authorities forbade a memorial ceremony at a mosque. Several days later, security forces visited the Ghanbarzadeh family and offered financial support through the Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs if they agreed to have Amir Ali officially recognised as a martyr, which the family once again rejected. Describing him, the source close to the family said: "Amir Ali was a very lively and energetic young man. He loved basketball and gymnastics. He was the eldest child in the family and had a three-year-old sister who still waits each day for the brother who will never return home."

13 IHRNGO, *Victim Accounts: Amir Ali Ghanbarzadeh, 16, Shot Dead Minutes After Joining Protest*, 26 February 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8641/

Sina Ashgbousi: A 16-Year-Old Who Dreamed of Becoming a Doctor, Killed Days After His Birthday



Sina Ashgbousi was shot and killed by security forces on the evening of 8 January 2026 during nationwide protests at the Third Square of Tehranpars in Tehran, just days after his 16th birthday.[14] According to a relative, the crowd at the Third Square had grown significantly that evening with no initial sign of security or military forces. "Suddenly, Sina decided, along with dozens of other young people, to move to the front line of the crowd and form a protective barrier. He was so joyful and hopeful that he kept shouting to his family, 'We've won! We've won!' Between 9:30 and 10:00 pm, the sound of continuous gunfire suddenly tore through the street. From that moment on, everything happened very fast," the relative said. Following the repeated gunfire by security forces, the street was covered in blood within moments.

Sina's parents repeatedly tried calling his mobile phone without answer until someone eventually picked up and informed them that he had been wounded and taken to Tehranpars Hospital. When his family rushed to the hospital, they found Sina dead, having been struck in the abdomen and the heart by two live bullets. An informed source stated that the family was only able to retrieve Sina's body "after five days of relentless follow-up", adding: "Security agencies extracted a written undertaking from the family that Sina's burial would be conducted quietly and without any public announcement."

Describing Sina and his motivation for joining the demonstrations, the source said: "Sina had travelled to many countries and had experienced the meaning of freedom firsthand. He always dreamed that one day the people of his own country would live, like those in many other nations, in prosperity, security and freedom. That is why, when the protests began, he decided, together with his family, to take to the streets for the 'freedom of Iran.'" Sina was an only child raised in a cultured family, where his mother, a writer, had read him her first book, The Legend of the Golden Boy, every night from the age of six, and he dreamed of becoming a doctor. "But the Islamic Republic destroyed all his dreams with two bullets," the source said. According to a source close to the family, Sina's parents remain under close surveillance and intense pressure from security forces, with their home telephone lines monitored and the family prevented from contacting their closest relatives abroad.



Melina Asadi: A Three-Year-Old Killed by State Forces While Buying Baby Formula for Younger Brother

On the evening of 8 January, state forces shot and killed Melina Asadi, a three-year-old child from Kermanshah, as she went out with her father to buy baby formula for her younger brother. Under pressure from security institutions, Melina's family announced that gunfire from protesters had killed their daughter. Her death demonstrates that the use of military weapons in residential and densely populated areas directly imperilled the lives of children.

14 IHRNGO, *Victim Accounts: Sina Ashgbousi, Protester Whose Dreams Were Cut Short at 16*, 2 February 2026, available at https://iranhr.net/en/articles/8582/

LIST OF 281 CHILDREN KILLED DURING THE JANUARY 2026 PROTESTS

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
1	Abbas Kalhor	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
2	Abolfazl Amirabadi	17	Markazi	8 January 2026
3	Abolfazl Arvintalab	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
4	Abolfazl Azizi Talebgheshlaghi	17	Mazandaran	7 January 2026
5	Abolfazl Bajoul	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
6	Abolfazl Bamdadi Asil	14	Yazd	8 January 2026
7	Abolfazl Dehghani	14	Kurdistan	8 January 2026
8	Abolfazl Faleh Kori (Gori)	16	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
9	Abolfazl Keramat	16	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
10	Abolfazl Norouzi Anbarkeh	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
11	Abolfazl Palizi	16	N. Khorasan	8 January 2026
12	Abolfazl Paydar	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
13	Abolfazl Takpazouki	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
14	Abolfazl Vahid Ghezecheh Meydan	13	Tehran	8 January 2026
15	Abolfazl Yaghmouri	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
16	Ahmad Raanayi	Child	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
17	Ahmad Sagvand	17	Unknown	January 2026
18	Ala Ghashghaei	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
19	Ali Abazari	16	Tehran	9 January 2026
20	Ali Akbar Mohammadaghayi	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
21	Ali Almasi	17	Fars	January 2026
22	Ali Amirdadi Rekhneh	14	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
23	Ali Gholamlou	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
24	Ali Hassanzadeh	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
25	Ali Mehri	16	Isfahan	8 January 2026
26	Ali Mohammadsadeghi	2	Isfahan	9 January 2026
27	Ali Naderi	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
28	Ali Nouri	17	Markazi	8 January 2026
29	Ali Pishkar	17	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	8 January 2026
30	Ali Reza Nobaghi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
31	Ali Reza Parsafar	17	Bushehr	9 January 2026
32	Ali Reza Soltani	16	Alborz	8 January 2026
33	Ali Yaghmourlou	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
34	Alireza Ebrahimi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
35	Alireza Heydari Saznaghi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
36	Alireza Navayi Lavasani	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
37	Alireza Norouzi Cheshmehahmad Rezaei	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
38	Alireza Seydi	16	Tehran	8 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
39	Alireza Souri	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
40	Amin Soleymani	16	Kerman	8 January 2026
41	Amir Abbas Amini	12	Markazi	9 January 2026
42	Amir Abbas Momeni Aghachekandi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
43	Amir Ali Borji	16	Markazi	8 January 2026
44	Amir Ali Darabi	17	Mazandaran	8 January 2026
45	Amir Ali Fallahpour	Child	Alborz	8 January 2026
46	Amir Ali Ghanbarzadeh Noshangh	16	Alborz	9 January 2026
47	Amir Ali Goudarzi	13	Hamadan	7 January 2026
48	Amir Ali Heydari	16	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
49	Amir Ali Heydari Jafarabadi	17	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
50	Amir Ali Moazeni	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026
51	Amir Ali Monsefi	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
52	Amir Ali Pahlevanzadeh Allou	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
53	Amir Ali Parvizi	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
54	Amir Ali Sharei	16	Tehran	9 January 2026
55	Amir Ali Taheri	16	Isfahan	8 January 2026
56	Amir Ali Yahyaei	17	Khuzestan	23 January 2026
57	Amir Ali Zaheri	17	Hamadan	2 January 2026
58	Amir AliSiami	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
59	Amir Hossein Basirimelo	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
60	Amir Hossein Dounlo	16	Golestan	8 January 2026
61	Amir Hossein Ghardashi	15	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
62	Amir Hossein Hazrati	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
63	Amir Hossein Kargaran	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
64	Amir Hossein Kaveh	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
65	Amir Hossein Moayed	17	Lorestan	8 January 2026
66	Amir Hossein Mohammadi Abehvand	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
67	Amir Hossein Moradi	16	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
68	Amir Hossein Nosrati	16	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
69	Amir Hossein Sartibi (Sartipi)	15	Tehran	9 January 2026
70	Amir Hossein Shahbazi	17	Ardabil	January 2026
71	Amir Mehdi Keshavarz Siyahpoush	17	Qazvin	9 January 2026
72	Amir Mehdi Moradi	15	Tehran	9 January 2026
73	Amir Mehdi Nematinejad	17	Markazi	8 January 2026
74	Amir Mehdi Shakiba	15	Bushehr	8 January 2026
75	Amir Mohammad Arbabpouri	15	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
76	Amir Mohammad Malekshahi	17	Ilam	3 January 2026
77	Amir Mohammad Safari	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
78	Amir Mohammad Sagvand (Motamedi)	17	Lorestan	8 January 2026
79	Amir Mohammad Shahkarami	14	Tehran	8 January 2026
80	Amir Mohammad Sharifi	15	Fars	8 January 2026
81	Amir Reza Ebrahimi	17	Tehran	9 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
82	Amir Reza Shabani Shandiz	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
83	Amir Salar Bahmannejad	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
84	Amir Yektaei Yeganeh	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
85	Amitis Sadeghi	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
86	Anila Aboutalebiyan Elyaderani	8	Isfahan	9 January 2026
87	Arash Aghaali	13	Tehran	9 January 2026
88	Arash Ahmadvand	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
89	Arman Ostovari	17	Fars	8 January 2026
90	Arshia Askari	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
91	Arshiya Golparani	16	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
92	Artin Khajavinia	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
93	Artin Lavahi	14	Gilan	January 2026
94	Arvin Moradi Tavaghoe	15	Alborz	8 January 2026
95	Arvin Salemirad	16	Bushehr	23 January 2026
96	Arvin Vafaei	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
97	Arya Shoghi Takmehdash	16	Alborz	8 January 2026
98	Aryan Eshghi Shaldehi	14	Tehran	8 January 2026
99	Aryan Ghasemifar	17	Kermanshah	9 January 2026
100	Aryan Ghasemizadeh	15	Tehran	9 January 2026
101	Asra Tavousinia	14	Kermanshah	24 January 2026
102	Aynaz Rahimi (Hajiabadi)	13	Isfahan	8 January 2026
103	Azarnoush Khorasani	8	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
104	Bahar Seyfi	2	Khorasan Razavi	15 January 2026
105	Bahareh Shahmehri	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
106	Barbod Ali Tehrani	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
107	Benyamin Eghdami	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
108	Benyamin Mohammadi	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
109	Borna Dehghani	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
110	Danial Dadashyar Razlighi	17	Tehran	15 January 2026
111	Danial Ghamar Shoushtari	17	Khuzestan	9 January 2026
112	Diyako Ganjvar	17	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	21 January 2026
113	Ebrahim Naderi	14	Tehran	9 January 2026
114	Ehsan Lorestan	17	Unknown	January 2026
115	Erfan Hassannejad	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
116	Esmail Pishro	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
117	Faezeh Izadi	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
118	Ghazal Damercheli	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
119	Ghazal Janghorbani Esfehani	15	Isfahan	9 January 2026
120	Hananeh Azizi	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026
121	Hasti Samadi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
122	Hedyeh Khedri	17	Markazi	8 January 2026
123	Helena Mirzayi	15	Isfahan	9 January 2026
124	Hesam Shoumali	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
125	Heydar Ali Barati Kordkanlou	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
126	Hosna Shahdousti	14	Hormozgan	8 January 2026
127	Hossein Sarvestani	16	N. Khorasan	January 2026
128	Ilya Alikhani Faradanbeh	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026
129	Ilya Ghodsi Hampa	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
130	Ilya Jafari Sani	15	Khorasan Razavi	7 January 2026
131	Iman Naseri	17	Khuzestan	8 January 2026
132	Jabbar Panahi Azad	15	Fars	9 January 2026
133	Javad Heydari	17	Isfahan	9 January 2026
134	Javad Kazemi	13	Tehran	8 January 2026
135	Javid Rezaei	17	Zanjan	8 January 2026
136	Kasra Vafaparvar	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
137	Kimiya Kamyabmanesh	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
138	Mahan Abidi	16	Tehran	January 2026
139	Mahdi Mohmadi Kartlayi	16	Khuzestan	9 January 2026
140	Mahdiyeh Abbasi	16	Tehran	January 2026
141	Mahyar Abbasi	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
142	Mahyar Kakazadeh Mozdour	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
143	Mani Hodavand	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
144	Masih Bigdeli	14	Isfahan	9 January 2026
145	Masoud Karim Dehnavi	15	Isfahan	8 January 2026
146	Matin Mamoyi	16	Khuzestan	8 January 2026
147	Mehdi Aliabadi	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
148	Mehdi Keshavarz Dadashi	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
149	Mehdi Mokhtari Baygi	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
150	Mehdi Tajik	16	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
151	Mehdi Ziyayi Barnatin	17	Hormozgan	8 January 2026
152	Mehrab Golestani	17	Isfahan	9 January 2026
153	Mehrad Sadeghi	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026
154	Mehrdad Tavakoli	17	Tehran	January 2026
155	Mehrzad Masoudifar	11	Tehran	January 2026
156	Melina Asadi	3	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
157	Melina Mirzayi	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
158	Meysam Bijani Zarei	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
159	Meysam Jahantigh Monfared (Hazifeh Oustakh/Zargar)	11	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
160	Milad Hassanzadeh Aliabadi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
161	Milad Norouzian	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
162	Milad Teymouri Hayano	12	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
163	Mobin Ashouri	17	Isfahan	9 January 2026
164	Mobin Yaghoubzadeh	17	Gilan	7 January 2026
165	Moein Taghipour	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
166	Mohammad Ahmadi	17	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
167	Mohammad Amin Aghilizadeh	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
168	Mohammad Amin Akbarian Baghmaleki	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
169	Mohammad Amin Amiri	17	Zanjan	8 January 2026
170	Mohammad Amin Mehmandar	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
171	Mohammad Eslami	17	Mazandaran	8 January 2026
172	Mohammad Ghasem Rousta	14	Fars	2 January 2026
173	Mohammad Hossein Parnoun	16	Lorestan	8 January 2026
174	Mohammad Masih Shakibnia	17	Markazi	6 March 2026
175	Mohammad Matin Bagheri	16	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
176	Mohammad Matin Hosseini	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
177	Mohammad Mehdi Bagheri	17	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
178	Mohammad Mehdi Ganjdanesh	17	Zanjan	8 January 2026
179	Mohammad Mehdi Rousta	16	Fars	8 January 2026
180	Mohammad Mehdi Safari Olyaei	17	Fars	8 January 2026
181	Mohammad Mehdi Sobhanifar	15	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
182	Mohammad Mehdi Yazdani	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
183	Mohammad Nouri	17	Qom	2 January 2026
184	Mohammad Parsa Amini	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
185	Mohammad Pouya Karimabadi	17	N. Khorasan	8 January 2026
186	Mohammad Reza (Yazdan) Afrough	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
187	Mohammad Reza Abdolrahmanzad Alibolaghi	16	W. Azerbaijan	9 January 2026
188	Mohammad Reza Alizadehnasab Houlighi	16	Tehran	9 January 2026
189	Mohammad Reza Asadi Delivand	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
190	Mohammad Reza Karami	16	Ilam	6 January 2026
191	Mohammad Reza Khabiri	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
192	Mohammad Reza Sadeghi	17	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
193	Mohammad RezaGholivand	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
194	Mohammad Saleh Koneshlou	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
195	Mohammad Soltanifard	16	Markazi	8 January 2026
196	Mohammad Taha Sepahvand	16	Lorestan	9 January 2026
197	Mohammad Yazdani	14	Tehran	9 January 2026
198	Mostafa Fallahi	15	Lorestan	1 January 2026
199	Mostafa Saeedi	14	Isfahan	9 January 2026
200	Mostafa Yarsorkhabadi	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
201	Nader Siyahani	16	Sistan and Baluchistan	11 January 2026
202	Nahal Jafari	13	Fars	14 January 2026
203	Narges (Sudabeh) Sarbandi Farahani	17	Gilan	9 January 2026
204	Nastarn Panahi Shekarab	16	Tehran	9 January 2026
205	Nazanin Zahra Salehi	13	Kermanshah	9 January 2026
206	Nazi Foroughi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
207	Nima Jafari	16	Alborz	9 January 2026
208	Nima Jozayi	16	Bushehr	9 January 2026
209	Nima Kadkhodaei Elyaderani	15	Isfahan	8 January 2026
210	Nima Neynavapour Ardabili	17	Ardabil	8 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
211	Nirvana Ahmadi	15	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
212	Niyousha Hamidi Fashami	15	Gilan	9 January 2026
213	Paria Akbari	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
214	Parnian Dabiri Abkenari	16	Tehran	9 January 2026
215	Parsa Lorestani Beyranvand	16	Lorestan	8 January 2026
216	Parsa Madanchian	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
217	Pedram Khalouei	15	Isfahan	9 January 2026
218	Pouya Derakhshan	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
219	Pouya Jafari	15	Fars	8 January 2026
220	Pouya Karimi	17	N. Khorasan	9 January 2026
221	Ramtin Mirzadokht Mahmoudabad	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
222	Rasoul Kadivarian	17	Kermanshah	3 January 2026
223	Reza Amiri	17	Khuzestan	8 January 2026
224	Reza Ghanbari	17	Kermanshah	3 January 2026
225	Reza Kavosi	16	Alborz	8 January 2026
226	Reza Moradi Abdoalvand	17	Lorestan	5 January 2026
227	Reza Norouzi	16	Alborz	January 2026
228	Ribin Moradi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
229	Roham Barjasteh	11	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
230	Roham Saadati Lotf	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
231	Sadra Beheshti	16	Unknown	January 2026
232	Saeed Rezaei Barzani	17	Isfahan	9 January 2026
233	Sahand Naseri Kotoki	15	Alborz	8 January 2026
234	Sajedeh Karimi Pirmousaei	17	Gilan	8 January 2026
235	Sajjad Ghani	17	Hormozgan	8 January 2026
236	Sajjad Khaleghzadeh	Child	Alborz	9 January 2026
237	Sajjad Samadi Noghabi	17	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
238	Saleh Rashid Mohammad	17	Kerman	9 January 2026
239	Sam Afshari	17	Alborz	8 January 2026
240	Sam Sohbatzadeh	14	Tehran	8 January 2026
241	Samira Khani	12	Mazandaran	8 January 2026
242	Samyar Alipour	15	Tehran	8 January 2026
243	Sana Tosangi	12	Alborz	9 January 2026
244	Sepehr Soltani	15	Isfahan	10 January 2026
245	Setayesh Samadi	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
246	Seyed Ali (Diyako) Ramezanizadeh	17	Kerman	8 January 2026
247	Seyed Mehdi Abedi Shakhali	17	Gilan	8 January 2026
248	Seyed Mohammad Yasin Davoudnabi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
249	Seyed Mohammad Yousef Ghorbannejad Labroudi	16	Tehran	11 January 2026
250	Seyed Taha Hashemi	17	Khorasan Razavi	January 2026
251	Shahrokh Homayouni Amlashi	14	Gilan	18 January 2026
252	Shayan Asadi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
253	Shayan Gorji	13	Isfahan	9 January 2026

No.	Name	Age	Province	Date of Death
254	Shervin Jafarian	9	Tehran	January 2026
255	Sima Maleki	Child	Unknown	January 2026
256	Sina Asadbeygi	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
257	Sina Ashgbousi	16	Tehran	8 January 2026
258	Sina Lavasani	17	Tehran	9 January 2026
259	Sina Maleki	17	Kermanshah	8 January 2026
260	Soda Akramifard Asbforoushan	16	Alborz	9 January 2026
261	Soheil Fotouhi	17	Gilan	9 January 2026
262	Soroush Eshaghi Yazdabadi	17	Isfahan	9 January 2026
263	Tabasom Salehi	17	Hormozgan	9 January 2026
264	Taha Ghaemi	16	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
265	Taha Houshyar Baghbanani	12	Tehran	8 January 2026
266	Taha Sadeghi Gazni	17	Tehran	8 January 2026
267	Taha Safari Palangari	16	Lorestan	2 January 2026
268	Taher Sharifi	14	Tehran	January 2026
269	Tina Hosseini	16	Golestan	January 2026
270	Yahya Abbasi Abadchi	16	Isfahan	9 January 2026
271	Yalda Mohammadkhani	16	Alborz	9 January 2026
272	Yasin (Soheil) Almasi	17	Fars	9 January 2026
273	Yasin Mahmoudi Jalalabadi	16	Kerman	9 January 2026
274	Yeganeh Haghshenas	17	Isfahan	8 January 2026
275	Zahra Maboudi Zarnagh	17	Alborz	9 January 2026
276	(Unknown Last Name) Omid	Child	Sistan and Baluchistan	9 January 2026
277	(Unknown Last Name) Seyed Abolfazl	13	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
278	(Unknown Last Name) Seyed Amir Mohammad	10	Khorasan Razavi	9 January 2026
279	(Unknown) Maryam Saadat's Infant	4.5 months	Tehran	8 or 9 January 2026
280	(Unknown/Afghan Citizen)	15	Khorasan Razavi	8 January 2026
281	(Unknown/Afghan Citizen) (Nickname Arman)	14	Alborz	13 January 2026

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HUMAN
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