

Bahá'í International Community

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Bahá'í International Community's Submission to the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Introduction

As the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) undertakes its task of investigating human rights violations related to the protests following the death of Mahsa Amini and its impact on the lives of countless Iranians, the Bahá'í International Community urges the mandate to ensure the inclusion of longstanding issues in Iran which are directly linked to the protests, particularly events that were precursors or exacerbated by them.

The protracted history of human rights abuses and persecution, spanning over four decades, has tragically afflicted not only Bahá'ís but has now expanded to encompass all Iranians. Following the Islamic Revolution, over 200 Bahá'ís were executed or murdered. Thousands more have experienced arrests, imprisonment, employment and education denials, cemetery desecrations and property confiscations. The Bahá'í International Community has so far published over 10,000 official documents including court verdicts attesting to the religious motivation behind the persecution.

The situation of the Bahá'ís in Iran is intrinsically linked to the recent wave of protests in Iran. Firstly, in the weeks leading up to the protests, the Iranian government perpetrated 300 instances of persecution against Bahá'ís, resulting in widespread denunciation by UN Special Rapporteurs and human rights organisations. In fact, over these four decades, the intensity of the persecution faced by Bahá'ís has been a barometer of the Iranian government's treatment of its citizens at large. To fully comprehend the current wave of protests, it is crucial to examine and investigate the issues leading up to them, as they reveal a persistent pattern of discrimination now being inflicted not only on specific marginalised groups but on all Iranians.

Secondly, the Iranian government has consistently exploited moments of national crisis to intensify its persecution of Bahá'ís, particularly when domestic and international focus is diverted elsewhere. Since September, there has been a marked increase in the number of arbitrary arrests often accompanied by violent home raids involving physical and verbal aggression. Alarmingly, more than two-thirds of those arrested and detained have been women, predominantly in their twenties and thirties, highlighting the gendered dimension of such violations. Indeed, Bahá'í women are not only impacted as women but also as Bahá'ís in Iran. We have observed the persecution of Bahá'ís not only escalate but also occur with little public attention as the international community grapples with the situation in Iran. Indeed, just last week, over five bodies of deceased Bahá'ís were withheld in a morgue for days, one for 30 days, as authorities prohibited the community from interring their deceased in the Bahá'í cemetery. We have observed a conspicuous increase in hate speech against Bahá'ís propagated by individuals, state news agencies and conspiracy groups.

As the Fact-Finding Mission undertakes its important work, we ask it ensures the inclusion of the Bahá'ís who have long been facing the same pattern of persecution faced by women and girls in Iran today, arrests, imprisonments, torture, and deprivation of all fundamental human rights.

Section One: The intrinsic relationship between Bahá'í persecution and national crises

The persecution of specific groups, particularly religious minorities, can act as a precursor to more extensive human rights violations within a nation, fostering an environment where similar abuses may be perpetrated against other groups. Such acts can be characterised as "crimes against humanity," as defined by Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which outlines that acts like "persecution against an identifiable group" are integral to a widespread or systematic attack targeting a civilian population. Human Rights Watch emphasises that the "ripple effects should not be underestimated when"¹ it comes to human rights violations, underscoring the interconnected nature of these rights and the potential for violations to establish a precedent for further abuses against different groups. This interconnectedness is the bedrock of "the recognition of the inalienable rights of all individuals," forming the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world.

In alignment with this perspective, the Resolution S-35/1 adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 November 2022 reaffirms that "*the primary responsibility of States to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms under international human rights law and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons within their territories and subject to their jurisdictions*".

In Iran, over the past four decades, the treatment of the Bahá'ís in Iran has served as a litmus test for the Iranian government's commitment to human rights principles in general. Notably, the escalation in persecution of Bahá'ís has consistently correlated with an increase in human rights violations against other groups and Iranian citizens at large, often foreshadowing a broader deterioration in the country's human rights landscape. As explained in the following section, the human rights violations which took place following Mahsa Amini's death, were, yet again, preceded by a sudden and significant rise in the persecution of the Bahá'ís in Iran, amounting to over 300 incidents of persecution from June 2022-September 2022 which then saw the arrests, imprisonments and persecution of thousands of individuals in Iran.

Bahá'í persecution as a precursor to the September 2022 protests

Over the past four decades, moments of crisis in Iran, including new waves of arrests, imprisonments of Iranians have often been preceded by a rise in the persecution of the Bahá'ís. This has led many analyses, human rights activists and others terming Iran's treatment of the Bahá'ís in Iran as a "litmus test" for the Iranian government and a revealing lens through which to explore its role as a precursor and early warning sign of national crises. This was also evident in the recent September 2022 protests and the Mahsa Amini uprising and the widespread persecution of Iranians that followed.

Throughout history, crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes have consistently been preceded by precursor events occurring in the weeks, months, or even years leading up to these egregious acts. The

¹ Available from: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2023>

UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes (2014)² underscores that such crimes are not “spontaneous or isolated events; rather, they unfold as processes with discernible histories, precursors, and triggering factors that, when combined, enable their commission. The framework emphasises the importance of identifying “events, actions, or changes that point to the likelihood that certain actors are taking steps towards a scenario of mass violence and possibly atrocity crimes”.

In the context of Iran, the Bahá'í persecution can be seen as a precursor to September 2022 protests due to the frequency and nature of acts of persecution that took place just a month leading up to them. This persecution encompassed, as it has over the past four decades, various forms of discrimination, including arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, the seizure of properties, denial of employment and educational opportunities and the destruction of holy sites.

In June 2022, the Iranian authorities reached a distressing milestone in their campaign to dismantle the Bahá'í community in Shiraz, as Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court sentenced 26 Bahá'ís to a combined total of 85 years in prison. Many of those sentenced were women such as Yekta Fahandezh Saadi, Lala Salehi, Bahareh Norouzi and Mojgan Gholampour. These women were sentenced up to 5 years under tazir law and had their passports revoked, preventing them from leaving the country which highlights the severity of the government's crackdown.

In July 2022, Iranian agents took a concerning step by entering a kindergarten in a major city. They distributed Bahá'í books and pamphlets to teachers, none of whom were Bahá'ís, and coerced them to falsely state on camera that Bahá'ís had provided and distributed these materials. Subsequently a number of Bahá'ís were arrested under the false allegations of “propagating the teachings of the fabricated Bahá'í colonialism and infiltrating educational environments”. This manipulation highlights the lengths authorities are willing to go to justify their actions against the Bahá'í community, even infiltrating educational environments. This was one of the first times authorities entered a kindergarten and targeted Bahá'ís in this manner. As a result, these actions not only violate the rights of the Bahá'í community but also serve as clear warning signs of broader societal challenges, contributing to an atmosphere of repression and discontent in the lead-up to the Mahsa Amini uprising.

Hate campaigns intensified in the aftermath of the protests (outlined later in this report) but significantly escalated in the lead-up to them. Iran's Ministry of Intelligence issued a reprehensible statement of hate propaganda against the Bahá'ís, baselessly accusing them of being part of an "espionage party" that spread the alleged teachings of fabricated Bahá'í colonialism and infiltrated educational environments, including kindergartens. This narrative served as a pretext for subsequent raids, arrests, and imprisonments targeting Bahá'ís across Iran.

In a disturbing move in August 2022, up to 200 Iranian government and local agents sealed off the village of Roshankouh in Mazandaran province, a community with a significant Bahá'í population. They used heavy earthmoving equipment to demolish six homes and confiscate over 20 hectares of land.

² Available from:
https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/about-us/Doc.3_Framework%20of%20Analysis%20for%20Atrocity%20Crimes_EN.pdf

Adding to the distressing developments in September 2022, fourteen Bahá'ís, including thirteen youth, were arrested in the northern Iranian city of Qaemshahr in Mazandaran province. The arrests, occurring at a private home where the youth were studying and discussing the role of education in social progress, underline the government's targeted crackdown on the Bahá'í community.

These arrests were part of a month-long crackdown against Bahá'ís across the country by the Iranian government. Authorities targeted Bahá'ís in 245 incidents of persecution over a 32-day period, involving arrests and imprisonment, destruction of homes, confiscation of properties, raids on private and business premises, beatings, denial of medication to detainees, and denial of higher education to more than one hundred young people. This systematic and widespread persecution demands urgent international attention and condemnation to address the gross violations of human rights against the Bahá'í community in Iran.

This systematic persecution has contributed to a climate of repression and human rights abuses, affecting not only the Bahá'í community but also the broader population in Iran. The intensified persecution of the Bahá'ís, including arbitrary arrests, home demolitions, and land grabs, has been condemned by government officials, international organisations such as United Nations, Amnesty International and national media outlets who rushed to the defence of the Bahá'ís in Iran. The repression of the Bahá'í community is emblematic of the broader human rights violations in Iran, sparking protests and drawing attention to the rights of women and minorities in the country. Therefore, the persecution of the Bahá'í community has been a contributing factor to the social and political unrest that led to the September 2022 protests in Iran.

Summary

Therefore, given the pivotal role of the persecution of Bahá'ís in highlighting longstanding and systemic human rights issues in Iran, it is imperative that the plight of Bahá'ís be prominently included in the ongoing Fact-Finding Mission. This inclusion would not only address the specific challenges faced by the Bahá'í community but also serve as a crucial point that there are long standing issues which have and can serve as precursors to the collective grievances that fuelled the September 2022 protests and other similar events. Recognising the broader implications of Bahá'í persecution will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the root causes behind societal discontent, fostering a more inclusive and effective approach to addressing human rights violations in Iran.

Bahá'í persecution as a precedent for persecution of other group

Since 1979, over 200 Bahá'ís have faced execution, with hundreds more enduring imprisonment, torture, and tens of thousands being denied basic rights such as employment, education, and freedom of worship. This alarming pattern extends beyond the Bahá'í community, revealing a broader trend of discrimination and human rights abuses against various minority groups.

Arrests and Home Raids

The recent increase in arrests, home raids, and unjust imprisonments of Bahá'ís, often based on unfounded charges, is not an isolated incident. Instead, it serves as a troubling indicator of a growing trend of religious discrimination and human rights violations targeting minorities. A stark illustration of this trend is the case of a family in Borazjan, where six individuals, including a man, his wife, two daughters, and three other Bahá'í members, were sentenced under the tazir law to twelve years and six months each for "action against national security by way of spreading and teaching sectarian Bahá'í ideology." This case exemplifies a consistent pattern of persecution faced by the Bahá'í community, with numerous similar instances.

These arrests are not confined to the Bahá'í community; the target has extended to other religious minorities, particularly Christian converts. Recently, individuals accused of "action against national security" due to their involvement in establishing and leading an evangelical Christian church have been subjected to arrests and severe sentences, some lasting up to ten years³. These actions often involve home raids and the confiscation of Bibles and personal belongings. The notable similarities in charges, sentences, and tactics, such as intrusive home raids and property seizures, indicate a systematic effort to suppress any departure from Shia Islamic religious ideology. This disconcerting parallelism highlights a troubling pattern where the oppression of Bahá'ís serves as a precursor to broader human rights violations against various religious communities in Iran.

Treatment of Bahá'ís during trial and detention

A closer examination of the treatment of Bahá'ís during the trial and detention process reveals systemic irregularities that extend far beyond religious minorities, encompassing the broader human rights landscape for all Iranian citizens. Currently, more than a thousand Bahá'ís are mired in ongoing court proceedings, facing hurdles such as limited access to legal representation and inadequate opportunities to present a defence. The trial procedures often lack sufficient time allocated for the defence. During recent interrogations, prisoners experienced threats, psychological pressure, and, in distressing instances, physical violence. The imposition of exorbitant bail amounts, reaching 20 to 80 times the annual salary of a government-employed individual in Iran, compounds the financial strain on those arrested. Many incarcerated are denied family visits concerning loved ones about their wellbeing. Routine denial of medical treatment and family visits is exemplified by cases like Mrs. Sedigheh Aghdasi, denied extended hospital stay and urgent medical attention after a heart attack. However, the denial of legal representation, insufficient defence opportunities, denial of medical support and family visits, psychological pressure, and even physical violence during interrogations are not confined to Bahá'ís alone. These practices are symptomatic of a pervasive issue that reaches into the treatment of other individuals, including Sunni prisoners, activists, journalists and leaders of different minority groups.

Similar injustices unfold for Sunni prisoners facing politically motivated charges, finding themselves without legal representation during preliminary investigations. Activists like Mowla-Ehz, advocating for Baluchi minorities⁴, and human rights defender Mohammad Habibi⁵ have experienced restricted access to

³ Available from: <https://articleeighteen.com/date/2019/07/page/2/>

⁴ Available from: <https://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Rights-Denied-Violations-against-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-in-Iran.pdf>

⁵ Available from: <https://iranhr.net/en/articles/5348/>

lawyers and exorbitant bail demands. Reports reveal that numerous minority groups, such as Ahwazi Arabs, are also denied family visits. Dr. Noor Ali Tabandeh, the leader of Iran's Sufi Gonabadi Order under house arrest since 2018, was denied regular medical check-ups despite declining health.

Noteworthy cases also include the seven Conservationists linked to the Persian Wildlife Heritage Foundation⁶, whose family visits were suspended for almost three years, and the ordeal of journalists like Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe⁷, highlighting the systemic denial of visits and communication. Kurdish minorities, too, confront beatings and psychological abuse. These instances collectively underscore that the persecution of Bahá'ís serves as a poignant reflection of the broader human rights challenges faced by all Iranians, offering insight into the widespread nature of persecution across various segments of society.

These violations of fundamental rights, as evidenced in cases ranging from Sufi leaders to conservationists and journalists, highlights a shared struggle against systemic injustice that extends from Bahá'ís to the whole Iranian population.

Education Denials

The educational sphere emerges as a battleground for the Iranian government's discriminatory practices, exemplified by the systematic obstruction faced by young Bahá'ís seeking access to higher education, a situation that establishes a troubling precedent for similar restrictions encountered by other minority groups.

As part of a deliberate effort to hinder the progress of the Bahá'í community, the Iranian government employs systematic measures to impede young Bahá'ís from pursuing higher education. In recent years, these individuals have been notified of their "rejection" on the grounds of not meeting the "general qualification" for university admission, a criterion that explicitly recognizes only religions listed in Iran's constitution. Being a Bahá'í, considered the largest non-Muslim religious minority in Iran and one not constitutionally recognised, serves as an automatic disqualification, preventing tens of thousands of motivated students from pursuing higher education.

The denial of university education based on religious identity has extended to other religious minorities, such as Sabeian-Mandaeans, Yarsanis, and others, who find themselves compelled to compromise their religious identity to pursue higher education⁸. This pattern highlights a broader issue of discrimination within the educational system, where individuals are unfairly restricted from accessing opportunities based on their religious beliefs, contravening the principles of equal educational rights and fostering a climate of inequality and exclusion on the part of the Iranian government.

Employment and land confiscations

⁶ Available from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-65764779>

⁷ Available from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/czgdk5zn124t>

⁸ Available from: <https://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Rights-Denied-Violations-against-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-in-Iran.pdf>

A parallel trend unfolds in the confiscation of businesses and land, as evidenced by the 2020 orders that deemed the ownership of land belonging to 27 Bahá'ís in Ivel, Mazandaran, as illegal. A new wave of economic strangulation now targets the properties of six Bahá'ís in the province of Semnan, while irrigated farmland plots in the village of Kata face imminent expropriation. The routine closure of businesses, particularly during Bahá'í Holy Days, compounds the challenges faced by the Bahá'í community.

Discrimination in employment and work is pervasive among Bahá'ís, mirroring the discriminatory policies formalised in the 1991 memorandum that institutionalised the denial of employment to those identifying as Bahá'ís. This prejudicial practice is on the rise and extending its reach to impact other minority groups across ethnic lines. Reports shed light on instances where high-level Ahwazi Arabs are systematically denied positions in extractive industry sectors⁹. Concurrently, the escalating trend of Bahá'í economic discrimination coincides with a broader reality: all Iranian women are encountering formidable barriers that prevent them from securing high-ranking positions.

This pattern underlines that Bahá'í economic discrimination serves as a harbinger of wider discrimination affecting a spectrum of minority communities. The alarming expansion of discriminatory practices across various ethnic and gender lines signifies the broader and systemic human rights violations of Iranian officials.

Burial rights

Even in matters as fundamental as burial rights, a fundamental aspect of human dignity, Bahá'ís grapple with challenges that echo the struggles faced by other minority groups in Iran. The Ministry of Intelligence in Iran has taken control of designated land for Bahá'í burials in Tehran, compelling the community to be buried at a mass gravesite in Khavaran alongside political prisoners. This act not only violates Bahá'í burial practices but also disregards family notifications, adding to the profound distress experienced by the community. Parallel difficulties are encountered by members of Iran's Baloch Sunni minority, who navigate red tape and bureaucratic hurdles in Tehran's primary Behesht-e Zahra cemetery. Likewise, Iranian Christian converts confront restrictions on burials in Muslim-majority cemeteries, revealing a broader pattern of persecution against religious minorities.

Iran's legal framework

Discriminatory practices against Bahá'ís are deeply ingrained in Iran's legal and institutional framework, with implications that may extend to all Iranian citizens. The non-recognition of Bahá'ís in the Iranian Constitution, coupled with the [1991 “Bahá'í Question” memorandum](#), that explicitly called for obstructing Bahá'í progress and subsequent extensions in [2006](#), [2007](#) and [2020](#) furthering discrimination in education and employment, highlight a systemic bias.

⁹ Available from:
<https://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Rights-Denied-Violations-against-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-in-Iran.pdf>

While the Bahá'í community, due to its non-recognition, is denied even the most fundamental legal status, this issue poses a broader challenge by testing the commitment of all citizens to Shia Islamic criteria. Discriminatory laws against Bahá'ís not only establish a precedent for normalising discrimination within the legal framework but also create an atmosphere where similar measures may be applied to other groups, suggesting that discrimination is acceptable. The examples mentioned above illustrate how this discrimination spans the entire spectrum of Iranian society.

When specific groups are singled out and subjected to legal discrimination, it erodes the foundational concepts of justice and equality for all citizens. Such codified discrimination sets the stage for the potential persecution of any group deemed outside the state-sanctioned norm. The persecution faced by the Bahá'ís, therefore, serves as a cautionary tale for all Iranians, signalling that their rights are not guaranteed and requiring vigilance in their defence. It underscores the importance of challenging discriminatory practices to safeguard the principles of equality, justice, and human rights for all citizens, irrespective of their background or beliefs.

Summary

In essence, the persecution of Bahá'ís acts as a precursor, revealing a broader trend of widespread human rights challenges faced by all Iranians. The urgent need for a comprehensive examination of these issues, incorporating the plight of Bahá'ís into a broader Fact-Finding Mission, is evident. The international community must recognise that addressing the persecution of Bahá'ís is not only an act of justice for this community but a crucial step towards safeguarding the rights and dignity of all Iranians, regardless of their religious, ethnic or social backgrounds.

Section Two: Escalation of persecution Post-Mahsa Amini uprising

This section highlights two significant post-effects on the Bahá'í community following the Mahsa Amini uprising and the September 2022 protests in Iran: 1) a surge in hate speech targeting the Bahá'í community and 2) a marked increase in the targeted persecution of Bahá'í women, particularly evident in the rising incarceration rates.

Increase in Hate Speech

Following the Mahsa Amini uprising, persecution against Bahá'ís intensified due to a noticeable surge in hate speech against them. As evident in many reports, hate speech against the Bahá'ís over the past four decades has not only aimed at creating hatred and division against the Bahá'ís through lies about their beliefs, history and their community but has resulted in acts of violence against them taking place with complete impunity. In two reports published by the Bahá'í International Community titled “[Inciting Hatred](#)” and “[Violence with Impunity](#)”, the Bahá'í community found that an increase in hate speech against the Baha'is leads to not only increased persecution against them but also to individual acts of violence by the population with impunity.

Over the past four decades, the Bahá'í community has been a target of an extensive, incessant, and insidious hate speech against them. Each day, hundreds of hate speech materials. History demonstrates that crimes against humanity take place in a climate of hatred, fear and disinformation. A common tactic used by oppressive governments has been to spread hate propaganda through the media and all public spaces against a minority community, demonising them in order to justify increasing persecutions and crimes against them. Hate propaganda efforts not only draw on narratives that demonise a population but also attempt to distort history, such as the removal or changing of certain established historical episodes, thus presenting a persecuted group in a negative light to the larger population. This has been the tactic of the Iranian government in relation to the Bahá'ís.

In recent years, the government-sponsored media campaign of hatred against the Bahá'ís in Iran has been on the rise in all media platforms, including radio, newspapers, television and particularly on social media with the rise of online content. Every month, hundreds of anti-Bahá'í articles and videos are published in Iran. Since 2017, more than 50,000 pieces of anti-Bahá'í content have been published or broadcast. In recent years, hundreds of websites and dozens of social media accounts have systematically attacked the Bahá'í Faith. Bahá'ís in Iran are not given the right to reply to any of these baseless accusations, either in the media or via any other outlet.

In addition, the Iranian government uses moments of crisis in the nation, such as the Green movement in 2009, the Aban protests in 2021 and even the COVID 19 pandemic, to blame the Bahá'ís for every inconceivable evil and social, economic trouble taking place in the nation. This pattern continued with the Mahsa Amini uprising when the Iranian authorities capitalised on the protests to promote their anti-Bahá'í propaganda, fostering trends of othering, scapegoating, and dehumanising Bahá'ís and increasing the hate speech against them in order to justify not only their own discriminatory actions towards the Bahá'ís but to encourage the population to rise against them.

Exploiting the Woman Life Freedom Movement

Amid the unfolding events, the Iranian government's strategy to heighten persecution of Bahá'ís became apparent through a proliferation of false accusations. Specifically, the Iranian government accused Bahá'ís of initiating the 'Woman, Life, Freedom' movement, claiming that they were behind the protests and demonstrations that took place in response to the death of Mahsa Amini. The "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement originated as a protest against human rights violations, including the forced hijab and gender-based discrimination. The movement's slogan "Woman, Life, Freedom" was a call for women's emancipation and broader societal change, yet the Iranian government portrayed it as a movement that advocated promiscuity, nudity and extramarital sex, in which they claimed Bahá'ís played an important role.

Contrary to these allegations, a substantial number of discontented Iranian university students, reflecting broader societal dissatisfaction, actively participated in the movement's protests. In an act of scapegoating, the Iranian government erroneously pointed fingers at Bahá'í students as fomenting the unrest, despite the fact that the principles of the Bahá'í Faith expressly prohibit contentious actions or

political protest by its adherents. Furthermore, such accusations were impossible as Bahá'í students had been systematically banned or expelled from universities, making their involvement untenable.

The events surrounding Mahsa Amini's uprising illuminate the broader context of how the Iranian government employs divisive tactics during moments of national turmoil. This calculated approach not only exacerbates existing tensions but also exposes a disconcerting trend of exploiting crises to further political and ideological agendas at the expense of marginalised communities.

The Bahá'í Faith was also portrayed as a political cult with the intention of undermining the state. These accusations arose in response to the [OurStoryIsOne](#) campaign launched by the Bahá'í International Community. The campaign honoured 10 courageous Bahá'í women, including one as young as 17, who were hanged one by one in a square in Shiraz solely due to their Bahá'í beliefs. The campaign also honours the struggle for gender equality and justice in Iran, particularly of all Iranian women who, regardless of faith and background, have yearned for gender equality and who continue to face oppression for seeking justice.

Táhirih, one of the leading female figures of Bahá'í history, is also honoured in the OurStoryIsOne campaign. Her endeavours for promoting gender equality have been misrepresented by the Iranian government as sexual permissiveness and depravity. These false accusations not only perpetuate harmful stereotypes of Bahá'í women but also reflect the treatment of all Iranian women in connection with the protests and highlights the Iranian government's regressive stance towards gender equality.

Campaigns inciting violence

The Bahá'ís were not only being accused of being behind the protests, they were also targeted for other false claims including being spies for foreign governments and enemies of Shiism. The surge in hate campaigns, since the protests, many of which incited violence, serves as compelling evidence of the Iranian government's exploitation of the unrest to intensify the persecution of Bahá'ís.

Various actors including state news agencies affiliated with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, as well as their propagandists on social media platforms, particularly X and Telegram, have played a prominent role in leading these campaigns.

State news agencies, as seen on numerous websites, have gone to great lengths by producing over 2200 articles attacking Bahá'ís. This concerted effort involves not only government entities but also includes contributions from Friday prayer Imams, a US-based Iranian Conspiracy group, and individuals backed by government organisations. This collaborative engagement underscores a systematic and deliberate strategy to undermine and marginalise the Bahá'í community.

In July this year, a coordinated campaign designed to incite violence against the Bahá'í community was started on X with the hashtag [#امیرکبیر_مجرم_بدم](#). Accounts linked to the regime's cyber army and Masaf, an institute supported by the IRGC, were identified as the main propagators. The campaign, orchestrated by figures such as Ali Akbar Raefipour, a known regime propagandist and conspiracy theorist, celebrated historical acts of violence against the Bábis, the predecessors to the Bahá'í Faith. This campaign not only

sought to glorify past atrocities but also called for heightened measures of persecution and violence against Bahá'ís. Numerous hateful conspiracy theories and lies against Bahá'ís were spread.

This hate campaign, marked by baseless and absurd accusations aimed to dehumanise and insult the Bahá'í community. The sheer volume of these accusations, disseminated through social media with over 17.5K tweets under the hashtag, indicates a deliberate effort to create a hostile environment for Bahá'ís.

This calculated exploitation of hate campaigns is particularly alarming due to its potential to incite violence against the Bahá'í community in Iran. By leveraging the recent protests as a backdrop, the government has amplified its persecution of Bahá'ís, capitalising on the unrest to fuel existing discriminatory sentiments. The involvement of groups like "[restart](#)" known for violence and vandalism, further exacerbates the threat, as they promote violence against not only Bahá'ís but also other religious minorities in Iran. They used their own hashtags ([ریدم به بهایی ریدم تو بهائیت زرتشتی خارکصده جندههای بهایی](#)) ([ریدم به زرتشتی یهودی حرومزاده](#)) that promote hatred and violence against Bahá'ís, Zoroastrians and Jews. The founder of the group, Seyed Mohammad Hosseini, and his following, promote an absurd conspiracy theory that certain influential clerics and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran are Bahá'í, Zoroastrian or Jewish, who enjoy sufferings of Muslims and defamation of Islam. It appears that the group's intention was to whitewash the regime, and to attribute its atrocities and crimes to religious minorities. Recently, they started promoting the idea that the recent protests were created by the aforementioned religious minorities, with the purpose of killing Muslims.

These hate campaigns represent a vicious and worrisome strategy, highlighting the government's conscious effort to exploit social unrest as an opportunity to escalate persecution against the Bahá'ís. The government's complicity in spreading false narratives and promoting violence against a specific religious minority indicates a broader trend of human rights violations and discrimination within Iran.

Historical pattern of exploiting national movements

Using moments of national crisis to blame the Bahá'ís has, of course, historically been one of the aspects of the persecution of Bahá'ís in the past four decades. The use of Bahá'ís as a convenient scapegoat for all the regime's woes is part of a historical pattern of justifying authoritarianism through the construction of imaginary enemies against which the populace must unite in uncritical obedience to their leaders.

Green Movement (2009)

A striking example of this tactic is the Iranian government's exploitation of the Green Movement in 2009 and accusing Bahá'ís of being part of this movement. The Green Movement (or Ashura protests) was a significant protest movement that emerged after the disputed presidential election. The movement, primarily driven by supporters of opposition candidates Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karroubi, called for political freedom, reform, and the protection of civil rights.

Following the Green Movement, there was an immediate flood of anti-Bahá'í propaganda. Much of it alleged that Bahá'ís were not only deeply involved in the protests, but of “managing” them, as disseminated by an [article](#) published by *Kayhan*. The article claimed that “the think tank behind the Green

Movement turned out to be Bahá'ís", promising to present "new clues about the active role played by the colonialist Baháism party in the management of the green sedition."

The article subsequently makes reference to the "detention of 10 Bahaist leaders" in connection to the protests. This appears to refer to the wrongful arrest, on 3 January 2010, of ten Bahá'ís who were accused of playing "a role in organising the Ashura protests" and namely for "having sent abroad pictures of the unrest." However, the ludicrous suggestion that millions of Iranians protested in the streets in the summer of 2009 due to Bahá'ís instigation lacks any supporting evidence, especially considering the religious principles prevent Bahá'ís from participating in partisan politics.

Some of the ten were also accused of having arms and ammunition in their homes, but were never convicted of these alleged crimes, exposing a blatant falsehood. To highlight the absurdity and baseless nature of such accusations, Bahá'ís are by the most basic principles of their faith committed to absolute nonviolence, rendering any claim of weapons in their homes unbelievable. These accusations appear designed to justify the arrests of Bahá'ís and the broader repression against any form of perceived dissent, portraying a peaceful community as a terrorist group.

The article contradicts the fact that Bahá'ís are committed to absolute non-violence, stating that "many leaders of the bloodthirsty SAVAK and the Army and Police during the Pahlavi regime were well-known Bahá'ís." Tying the Bahá'ís to SAVAK⁸ is a long-standing accusation that seeks to fabricate evidence to further portray them as a violent community.

The article further adds that "the headquarters of the Bahá'ís is located in the occupied Palestine and is officially directed by the Zionist regime." The claim that Bahá'ís are somehow spies of Israel or "Zionists" serves to categorise them as enemies of the Islamic Republic, and more generally all Muslims.. This allegation predates the Islamic Revolution and endures to this day. For example, several groups of Bahá'ís were arrested after the protests, formally accused of being part of a network of espionage. State actors portrayed them as being created by colonial powers and supported by the Jews, as agents of the West and Israel. Some of them have been accused of infiltrating preschools and music institutions.

However, given the centrality of this accusation against the Bahá'í community, it is telling that in more than 30 years, the Islamic Republic has not been able to produce one shred of evidence that Bahá'ís are in any way engaged in espionage for Israel or other foreign governments. The preposterous theories that Bahá'ís are part of a "Zionist conspiracy" to wipe out Islam is nothing more than a reflection of the moral bankruptcy of those that have to sustain their power through incitement to hatred. The persistent assertion by the Iranian government of such allegations also seeks to foment animosity among its population against Bahá'ís.

Summary

These long standing narratives, woven with baseless accusations, reveal a desperate attempt to malign the Bahá'í community during a time of national crisis and blame them for every conceivable evil taking place in the country. The regime, fearing potential challenges to its authority, has extensively employed anti-Bahá'í propaganda to undermine popular demands for freedom. This serves as a pretext for

legitimising the violent suppression of Iranian citizens, illustrating how the respect for the human rights of Bahá'ís is intimately linked with the broader human rights situation in Iran. Despite the absence of any evidence of Bahá'ís engaging in violence, these unjust accusations persist, reflecting a recurring pattern of scapegoating a peaceful community for broader political purposes.

Heightened Persecution of Bahá'í Women

The Iranian government, seizing the opportunity presented by the aftermath of the Mahsa Amini uprising, has intensified its persecution of Bahá'í women. Employing discriminatory measures such as arbitrary arrests, home raids, and heightened surveillance, it has strategically targeted the Bahá'í community, particularly focusing on young women in the community.

Rise in the arrests and targeting of Bahá'í women

In the wake of the Mahsa Amini uprising, there has been a surge in arbitrary arrests and home raids, specifically targeting young female Bahá'ís, in numbers not seen before the protests. Disturbingly, over two-thirds of those currently in prison are now Bahá'í women, highlighting a deliberate and gender-targeted strategy by the government following the protests. Utilising brutal tactics, including violent home invasions, the government disrupts the daily lives of Bahá'í community members, preventing any semblance of peace and security, resulting in even the hospitalisation of older members of families who witness such brutality. Consequently, there has been a significant rise in the imprisonment of Bahá'í women, many of whom are detained without proper adherence to legal procedures.

Rise in the arrests of Bahá'í women

The Iranian government's exploitation of protests to heighten the persecution of Bahá'í women is glaringly evident in the aftermath of the Mahsa Amini uprising and continues with alarming persistence. Following the protests, a significant number of Bahá'ís, notably women, were arrested in the subsequent months, with some being held without due process, their whereabouts shrouded in mystery, and others remaining unheard from since their initial detention.

In Tehran, Ms. Ayda Rasti, detained in Qarchak Varamin prison from September 27 to December 6, 2022, faced health issues and weight loss, with a denied 1 billion toman bail. Her trial date is unknown, and family access has been denied. In Isfahan, musician Ms. Elmira Rahmani, arrested on January 18, 2023, remains in Dowlatabad Prison, Isfahan, charged with "propaganda against the regime" and incitement, with denied bail. Her cello was confiscated and despite her musical affiliations with the Isfahan National Orchestra, the Isfahan Revolutionary Court rejected release requests. On February 10, 2023, the Karaj Revolutionary Court sentenced 11 Bahá'ís, including 8 women, to over 36 years of imprisonment, imposing fines, residence bans, travel restrictions, and other penalties.

This pattern of persecution extends to late 2023, showcasing a deliberate targeting of innocent Bahá'í women in the latest wave of arrests and home raids. In October of that year, ten women from Isfahan, predominantly in their twenties and thirties, were arrested, mirroring the discriminatory and oppressive

approach witnessed during the Mahsa Amini uprising. Furthermore, 26 more Bahá'ís, with 16 of them being women, received sentences totaling 126 years in prison, signalling the continued targeting of women in the Bahá'í community.

The situation worsened as of November 22, 2023, when it was reported that six more Bahá'í women from Isfahan have been detained for a month, facing harsh conditions in the quarantine ward of Dolat Abad prison. The deliberate delays in medical care, restricted access to hot water, and the lack of information about the reasons for their arrests or charges against them highlight a concerning escalation in the Iranian government's persecution tactics.

Bahá'í women have also been denied support during the trial and legal process. As of November 30, 2023, Ms. Nahaleh Shahidi Yazdi has been held in Kerman prison without trial for 247 days since her arrest. In September of the same year, she was accused of "propaganda against the regime" and "forming a group with the aim of disrupting the security of the country."

The intensity of the persecution has extended to the denial of access to lawyers. On December 9, 2023, a court session at Branch 1 of the Mashhad Revolutionary Court, presided over by Hadi Mansouri, where Ms. Houriyeh-Sadat Mohseni, a resident of Mashhad, was denied the right to have her lawyer represent her. Forced to defend herself against charges of "membership of a group with the aim of disrupting the order and security of the country" and "propaganda against the regime." Ms. Mohseni faced a blatant disregard for her legal rights in a court setting, highlighting the government's persistent efforts to suppress Bahá'í women.

Re-arrests of Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi

The heightened persecution of Bahá'í women is evident in the repeated arrests of Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi, two prominent figures in the Bahá'í Faith, who have become a symbol of strength and resilience in the face of decades of oppression. Former members of the Yárán, an informal leadership group overseeing the basic needs of the Iranian Bahá'í community, these women, along with five others, endured a decade-long imprisonment following the 2008 arrests. In 2022, five years post-release, Mrs. Sabet and Mrs. Kamalabadi, the sole female members, were once again detained, ultimately sentenced to a second decade in prison on December 11, 2022, by Tehran's Revolutionary Court.

Despite grappling with severe health issues and advancing age, these women face daily inhumane treatment. Mrs. Sabet, in particular, has seen her health deteriorate due to harsh treatment in prison and the emotional and physical toll of her detention, including 42 days of solitary confinement, abusive interrogations, and severe Covid-19 symptoms. Struggling with severe asthma and osteoporosis, she is consistently denied proper medical attention, forced to sleep on a cold concrete floor with minimal bedding, exacerbating her joint pain. Subsequently placed in a shared solitary confinement cell with other women arrested during protests, she was compelled to sleep sitting up due to space constraints. More recently, she has been banned from making phone calls following a recently published letter in which she detailed her life and imprisonment.

The targeted and harsh treatment of Mrs. Sabet and Mrs. Kamalabadi, the only female members of the Yarán leadership, indicates a deliberate and gendered approach to their oppression. Despite actively advocating for gender equality, justice, and truth for years, they have endured decades of suffering solely for upholding these principles. Bahá'í women in Iran, acknowledged for their role in fostering social development, providing moral education to children and youth, have exhibited extraordinary bravery and heroism. Their steadfast demand for justice and equality, in the face of violent repression surrounding the September 2022 protests, highlights the targeted nature of their persecution. The continued targeting of Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi, along with Bahá'í women at large, suggests a gender-driven effort to silence these agents of change, aiming to weaken their resilience and influence on Iranian society.

Confiscations and Surveillance amid the arrests

The Iranian government's exploitation of the protests is also characterised by the home raids which often precede the arrests. This entails the confiscation of personal property, including electronics, books, cash, and other valuables. The gravity of the situation is exemplified by the deployment of armed security agents during the home invasions, becoming a common tactic to instil fear and strip Bahá'í women of their belongings.

In a disturbing display of ruthless tactics, Ms. Malika Malaki, a Bahá'í resident in Birjand, was intercepted on the street by officers in October 2022, who presented a warrant. They then accompanied her to her home, seizing phones and laptops. The government's use of intimidation escalated in December 2022 when 11 intelligence agents, disguised as health officials, raided Ms. Rouha Imani's residence. Employing an arrest warrant, they apprehended Ms. Imani and Mrs. Firouzeh Soltan Mohammadi Tajerzadeh, confiscating their belongings, including phones, laptops, and religious books. The ruthless targeting continued as Ms. Kalami, who suffers from epilepsy, was subjected to a home raid in Shiraz on January 4, 2023, resulting in the confiscation of her laptop and mobile phone. Such attacks, notably the use of disguise and the targeting of a woman with a disability, highlights a deceptive and manipulative approach of the Iranian government.

In Sistan and Baluchestan, surveillance took a disturbing turn on December 17, 2023, as two women, masquerading as vaccination screeners, entered a residence in Zahedan. Subsequently, male agents claiming affiliation with the Intelligence Office conducted a search, confiscating mobile phones and laptops without making any arrests, indicating a calculated intrusion into the private lives of Bahá'í women. Another recent incident took place in the Baluchi neighbourhood in Zahedan, where a surveillance camera was installed in front of the house of a Bahá'í family in order that their movements could be monitored. The agents intimidated some of the neighbours and instructed them to refrain from associating with this Bahá'í family. The neighbours consulted with the family about this matter and decided that for the time being, they will reduce their interactions with them.

The gender-specific nature of the persecution became even more evident in Fars on December 18, 2023, when six security agents arrested Mrs. Yekta Fahandej Saadi. This arrest was accompanied by the intimidation of the family, a thorough search, and the confiscation of various personal belongings, including items featuring Bahá'í symbols, gold and silver jewellery, cash, children's toys, laptops, and

printers. The destruction of property documents and family photos further intensified the distressing impact of the arrest.

On 20 December 2023, Ms. Shiva Khalili was arrested after presenting herself at the Babol Prosecutor's Office and was transferred to prison in Babol to serve her one-year sentence. The confiscation of her mobile phone as an "instrument of crime" by Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court of Babol for the charge of "propaganda against the regime" is a testament to the government's fabrication of charges and relentless targeting of Bahá'í women.

Targeting vulnerable women: mothers with children

The Iranian government's exploitation of protests to intensify the persecution of Bahá'í women is starkly evident in their ruthless tactics, particularly targeting mothers with young children. This deliberate strategy involves unjust arrests, resulting in the separation of mothers from their children during crucial formative years, highlighting the brutality of the Iranian government. In Tehran, on March 6, 2023, 24 female prisoners, many of them mothers, were reported to be held in Evin Prison. These women endure the harsh conditions of solitary confinement, frequent interrogations, inadequate medical attention, and restricted family contact. A month later, on April 25, 2023, the regular meeting between mothers and children in the women's ward of Evin Prison was abruptly cancelled, intensifying the emotional anguish experienced by these incarcerated mothers. One particularly distressing case involves Mrs. Samin Ehsani, a 36-year-old mother, who was denied the opportunity to see her 5-year-old daughter, Nina. The encounters during these meetings are marked by Nina's tearful distress, as she clings desperately to her mother's neck or grips prison handles and doors, resisting the traumatic separation.

On May 1, 2023, agents of the Ministry of Intelligence raided the home of Mrs. Shadi Shahidzadeh, a mother from Tehran. Following a search and confiscation of her belongings, she was arrested and is now detained in Evin Prison, separated from her four-year-old daughter. Mrs. Shahidzadeh received a five-year imprisonment sentence for the "crime" of inquiring about her grandmother's funeral arrangements.

Another concerning incident took place on 30 August 2023 in Mazandaran, when Mrs. Roya Andakhs was arrested and detained along with her seven-year-old daughter and was interrogated for several hours at the Ministry of Intelligence Office. During the interrogation, they separated her from her daughter and held each one in a separate room, throughout which Mrs. Andakhs could hear her daughter distressed and crying in the other room.

Further distressing incidents unfolded on June 28, 2023, with the revelation that Ms. Anisa Samieyan, a mother from Rasht, and her husband were collectively sentenced to nine years and six months in prison. This legal action has led to the traumatic separation of the couple from their five-year-old and three-month-old sons, illustrating the government's callous disregard for the well-being and familial bonds of Bahá'í women.

More recently, a mother of a young family came home after taking her child to school and

noticed four men waiting in the alley. As soon as she opened her front door, she was forcefully thrown inside her home by the men, after which they entered without presenting a search warrant and conducted a search.

These deeply troubling cases serve as poignant examples of how the Iranian government exploits protests to implement egregious measures that disproportionately impact and traumatise Bahá'í mothers and their children.

Targeting vulnerable women: the elderly and infirm

The Iranian government has leveraged the protests even to the extent of targeting the elderly and infirm women through a series of home home invasions in Hamedan in November 2023, resulting in harassment and, in some cases, hospitalizations due to trauma and stress.

Due to extreme stress, one elderly lady, Mrs. Parvaneh Seifi, had to be taken to a heart clinic by ambulance and Mrs. Khodabakhsh Khodayari, another elderly woman, was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit. Mrs. Rouhiyyeh Rashidi (Abdi) also became seriously ill and suffered a mild stroke, requiring resuscitation by paramedics. Additionally, Mrs. Akhtar Naiemi, suffering from Alzheimer's disease, faced aggression and intimidation. The home of an 82-year old woman, Mrs. Shoghangiz Saadatmand Manshadi (Sorourian), was forcefully broken down, her belongings searched and upended and her residence damaged in her absence. Her husband was among more than 200 Bahá'ís executed by Iran's government after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

These distressing incidents not only emphasise the gendered nature of persecution but also the calculated use of psychological violence to intimidate and harass vulnerable populations, especially the elderly and infirm. The aftermath of the Mahsa Amini uprising has led to aggressive actions that extend beyond arrests, targeting even the most frail members of the Bahá'í community, leaving a trail of stress, trauma and physical harm in its wake.

Women disproportionately affected by education denials

The Iranian government has leveraged the protests for an alarming escalation in the denial of education opportunities, particularly targeting Bahá'í women and children. Discrimination against women, exemplified by the case of Ms. Sama Rastegar, has intensified. At the Open University of Hafez Institute of Higher Education in Shiraz, she faced coercion from the university's security office to declare "Islam" as her religion during enrollment, and her refusal resulted in expulsion.

A distressing trend has emerged in the Iranian government's campaign against Bahá'í access to higher education. In recent months, Bahá'í university aspirants have been compelled to sign a declaration form renouncing their beliefs for admission, adding another layer of discrimination to the academic landscape.

The denial of education extends to young children within the Bahá'í community. In Isfahan Province, the Ministry of Education has heightened its scrutiny of Bahá'í children's registration in private schools, leading to the refusal of several schools to admit them. Additionally, a nationwide online enrollment

system for first-grade students excluded Bahá'í students, as the form lacked options for Bahá'í or other affiliations. Despite appeals and legal interventions highlighting the violation of children's education rights, the form remained unchanged for months. It was only after widespread representations that an "Others" option was added to the pre-enrollment website on August 17, 2023. This incident starkly highlights the targeted approach of the Iranian government against Bahá'í women and children in matters of education mirroring the discriminatory attitudes towards women witnessed during the Mahsa Amini uprising.

Violation of burial rights

As outlined earlier, a trend has emerged in recent months, where Behesht Zahra officials have been forcibly burying deceased Bahá'ís in a mass gravesite in Khavaran without the permission of the Bahá'í families.

An alarming incident unfolded in Tehran in late November, where officials managing the Golestan Javid cemetery prevented the burial of a Bahá'í woman, Mrs. Afagh Khosravizand (Rahimian), who died on 21 November 2023. The officials did not provide permission for Mrs. Khosravizand to be buried in the Golestan Javid Bahá'í cemetery of Tehran and her children were informed that they would bury their mother in the mass grave at Khavaran. Following this action, Mrs. Khosravizand's children chose to donate their mother's body to scientific research rather than accept the denial of burial rights by the Iranian authorities. This decision was a final act on behalf of their mother, who suffered a life of persecution, in which her husband was executed in the 1980s for his Bahá'í beliefs and two sons have spent time in prison.

More recently, in December 2023 Mrs. Minou Babaian received an electronic notice from the Tehran Office of the Justice Department to attend a court hearing on 30 December 2023. The reason for the summons is a complaint made by Behesht Zahra Organization, citing non-payment of fees relating to a forced burial. These injustices further cement the Iranian government's role in eliminating traces of Bahá'í identity, including women, in Iranian society.

As highlighted in the cases above, the targeting of Bahá'í women, particularly the elderly and vulnerable women, as well as mothers with young children, shows the brutality of the Iranian government in its efforts to suppress dissent and instil fear. Moreover, in examining the timing of these events, it becomes apparent how the September 2022 protests provided a backdrop for the continued intensification of gender specific persecution against Bahá'ís in Iran. All cases of arrests, detention and imprisonment of Bahá'í women since September 2022 are detailed in Annex 1.

Summary

Overall, the harsh treatment of Bahá'í women remains a pressing issue in the context of the September 2022 protests. As global attention shifted, the Iranian government seized opportunities to escalate its persecution tactics. The specific acts of persecution against Bahá'í women, evident in the cases discussed, become a critical lens through which to understand the broader implications of the government's actions related to the protests. The deliberate targeting of Bahá'í women raises questions about the

intersectionality of their persecution, as both religious minorities and women face distinct forms of discrimination. Particularly troubling is the harsh treatment of elderly or medically vulnerable women who were denied essential care or family visits, highlighting the severity of the brutality.

Recommendations

This report has explored two key arguments. Firstly, it underscores how the persecution of Bahá'ís, marked by arrests and education denials, acts as a litmus test for evaluating the Iranian government's treatment of all its citizens. The escalation of persecution against Bahá'ís has been identified as a precursor to the September 2022 protests, highlighting the interconnected nature between the intensification of persecution and national crises. This analysis emphasises the importance of understanding Iran's longstanding issues as a crucial lens for interpreting future crises.

The second argument delves into the post-protest escalation of persecution against women, revealing the government's exploitation of global attention diversion during protests. This pattern mirrors the acts of persecution against women observed during the Mahsa Amini uprising and specifically targets Bahá'í women. The subsequent hate campaigns and false accusations further justify this targeted persecution. It is evident that a comprehensive and inclusive understanding necessitates the inclusion of longstanding issues faced by Bahá'ís, offering a revealing lens for comprehending broader human rights challenges.

As demonstrated, the Bahá'ís in Iran have endured persecution, arbitrary imprisonment, denial of higher education, hate propaganda, executions, and daily harassment for 43 years. The extension of this persecution to the broader Iranian population reflects the long-term consequences of a government oppressing one group.

Over these 43 years, the Bahá'í International Community has consistently urged international legal mechanisms to hold Iran accountable at the United Nations, bringing its human rights violations to global attention. These mechanisms represent the last hope for every oppressed individual, embodying the United Nations' founding principles and demonstrating that human rights crimes cannot be committed with impunity. The establishment of an independent Fact-Finding Mission for the situation in Iran aligns with the Council's urgent call, emphasising that Iran's government must adhere to its human rights commitments.

Furthermore, we propose the following recommendations for the improvement of the human rights situation:

- Ensure the comprehensive integration and inclusion of Bahá'í persecution, encompassing arrests, imprisonment, torture, and deprivation of fundamental human rights, into the work of the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM).
- Call on the Iranian government to rescind all official and state policy documents which discriminate against the Bahá'ís in Iran. These include the following:

- 1991 Bahá'í Question memorandum outlining overall policy to block the progress and development of Iranian Bahá'ís, including education and employment policies. [Persian original](#) / [English translation](#)
- 29 October 2005 letter from Command Headquarters of the Armed Forces to intelligence agencies, the judiciary and police commanders calling for identification and monitoring of Bahá'ís.
[Persian original](#) / [English translation](#)
- 2006 letter to 81 Iranian universities from the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology instructing them to expel any student who is discovered to be a Bahá'í.
[Persian original](#) / [English translation](#)
- 9 April 2007 letter to county police forces about “perverse Bahá'í sect” prohibiting Bahá'ís from select businesses and occupations.
[Persian original](#) / [English translation](#)
- 27 September 2020 minutes of the Meeting of the Commission on Ethnicities, Sects and Religions in Sari, Mazandaran Province calling for the strict control and monitoring of the Bahá'í community.
[Persian original](#) / [English translation](#)
- Advocate for comprehensive legislative reforms in line with Article 20 of the Iranian Constitution (men and women equal) as well as the following International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) principles:
 - Article 2 (non discrimination)
 - Article 6 (protection from murder)
 - Article 9 (protection from arbitrary arrest and guarantees of due process)
 - Article 14 (the right to fair trial)
 - Article 18 (freedom of religion or belief)
 - Article 20 (protection from incitement)
 - Article 27 (the rights of minorities)
- Encourage Iran to ratify other key international human rights treaties namely the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Convention against Torture and other Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Call on the Iranian government to release all Bahá'í prisoners and abolish the sentences imposed upon Bahá'ís, especially Bahá'í women, allow Bahá'ís the right to higher education, bring an end to the ongoing hate propaganda against the Bahá'í community, return the confiscated lands and properties of Bahá'ís, end the economic apartheid against the Bahá'ís and end all other discriminatory actions against the Bahá'ís.
- Call on the United Nations and other multilateral institutions to closely monitor and make individual or joint statements on the human rights situation in Iran, focusing on the treatment and rights of Bahá'í women.

Annexes

Annex 1: A table of the women arrested, detained and sentenced between September 2022-present

This is not an exhaustive list and is the minimum number of Baha'i women arrested during this period.

Name	Province	Date of report	Incident
Ayda Rasti	Tehran	27-Sep-2022	Detention
Elham Salari	Khorasan Razavi	6-Oct-2022	Arrest
Fariba Afshar	Isfahan	13-Oct-2022	Arrest
Parva Behdad	Isfahan	14-Nov-2022	Arrest
Nasim Kashani	Fars	21-Nov-2022	Arrest
Sanaz Tafazzoli	Khorasan Razavi	22-Nov-2022	Arrest
Rouha Imani	Kerman	4-Dec-2022	Arrest
Firouzeh Soltan Mohammadi Tajerzadeh	Kerman	4-Dec-2022	Arrest
Armaghan Zabihi Moghadam	Tehran	19-Dec-2022	Detention
Mona Ghodrat	Yazd	19-Dec-2022	Arrest
Nakisa Hajipour	Khorasan Razavi	1-Jan-2023	Arrest
Ghazal Pakzad	Sistan and Baluchestan	2-Jan-2023	Arrest

Reihaneh Pakzad	Sistan and Baluchestan	7-Jan-2023	Arrest
Elmira Rahmani	Isfahan	18-Jan-2023	Arrest
Sara Sabet-Rasekh	Isfahan	24-Feb-2023	Extended sentence
Azadeh Yaghini (Hedayati)	Golestan	5 May 2023	Arrest
Shahdokht Khanjani	Semnan	29-May-2023	Arrest
Mahvash Edalati Aliabadi	Tehran	5-July-2023	Sentenced
Sepideh Keshavarz	Tehran	5-July-2023	Sentenced
Mojgan Samimi	Gilan	24-July-2023	Arrest
Shiva Kashaninejad (Samieyan)	Gilan	24-July-2023	Arrest
Azam Afshari	Khuzestan	26-July-2023	Sentenced
Farideh Farzaneh	Khuzestan	26-July-2023	Sentenced
Roya Malakouti	Khorasan Razavi	29-July-2023	Arrest
Mahsa Tirgar Bahnamir	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Ramleh Tirgrnejad	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Elham Shareghi Arani	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Nakisa Sadeghi	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Sadaf Sheikhzadeh	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Shahrzad Mastouri	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Negin Rezaie	Alborz	5-Aug-2023	Sentenced

Sabin Yazdani	Alborz	6-Aug-2023	Sentenced
Suzan Eid Mohammadzadegan	Mazandaran	15-Aug-2023	Arrest
Niousha Badiiee Sabet	Mazandaran	16-Aug-2023	Arrest
Shabnam Tebyanian	Semnan	21-Aug-2023	Arrest
Anisa Fanaian	Semnan	21-Aug-2023	Arrest
Roya Andakhs (and 7-year old daughter)	Mazandaran	30-Aug-2023	Arrest
Sahar Mohebpour	Fars	26-Sep-2023	Arrest
Roxana Vojdani	Fars	26-Sep-2023	Arrest
Setareh Taami	Fars	26-Sep-2023	Arrest
Bahareh Ghaderi	Fars	26-Sep-2023	Arrest
Vida Ahrari	Yazd	30-Sep-2023	Arrest and Detention
Mojgan Basiri	Yazd	30-Sep-2023	Arrest and Detention
Shokoufeh Basiri	Yazd	30-Sep-2023	Arrest and Detention
Nasim Sabeti	Khorasan Razavi	21-Oct-2023	Sentenced
Soheila Ahmadi	Khorasan Razavi	21-Oct-2023	Sentenced
Roya Ghane Ezzabadi	Khorasan Razavi	21-Oct-2023	Sentenced
Azita Foroughi	Khorasan Razavi	21-Oct-2023	Sentenced
Neda Badakhsh	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Arezou Sobhanian	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Yeganeh Rouhbakhsh	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Mojgan Shahrezaie	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Parastou Hakim	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Yeganeh Agahi	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Bahareh Lotfi	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Shana Shoghifar	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Negin Khademi	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest

Neda Emadi	Isfahan	23-Oct-2023	Arrest
Neda Mohebbi	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Jaleh Rezaie	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Atefeh Zahedi	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Zarrin Ahadzadeh	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Farideh Ayyoubi	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Noura Ayyoubi	Hamedan	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Nika Esmailpour	Alborz	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Iren Rahmani	Alborz	7-Nov-2023	Arrest
Noushin Mesbah	Khorasan Razavi	27-Nov-2023	Sentenced
Shohreh Salekian	Khorasan Razavi	28-Nov-2023	Sentenced
Yekta Fahandej Saadi	Fars	18-Dec-2023	Arrest
Shiva Khalili	Mazandaran	20-Dec-2023	Arrest
Nafisa Saadatyar	Golestan	21-Dec-2023	Sentenced

Annex 2: The case of Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi

On **31 July 2022**, it was reported that [Mrs. Mahvash Sabet \(Shahriari\)](#) and Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi, former members of the leaders of the Bahá'í community of Iran known as “Yaran-e Iran”, were arrested by the security forces at their homes in Tehran and were taken to an unknown location. It was subsequently reported that both Mrs. Sabet and Mrs. Kamalabadi are being held in Evin Prison. They were subsequently transferred to the detention centre of the Ministry of Intelligence known as Ward 209 of Evin Prison and in Karaj.

On **6 November 2022**, Mr. Taefi (Mrs. Kamalabadi's husband), Mr. Sabet (Mrs. Sabet's husband), and the defending lawyer met with the judge for a brief meeting, asserting the innocence of the two women. Despite their plea and concerns about the defendants' health, the judge stated he could not do anything with the case prior to the hearing and that the court hearing will begin within the next few days

On **11 December 2022**, they were each sentenced to 10 years in prison by Tehran's Revolutionary Court. Accused of meeting with Bahá'ís, participating in religious ceremonies, and communicating with Bahá'ís abroad via Whatsapp, they faced charges under Article 498 of the Islamic Penal Code, meaning from two to ten years of imprisonment. Mrs. Sabet, detained in Evin Prison, had been in solitary confinement since November 21, 2022. Her health issues, including severe asthma and osteoporosis, worsened due to the emotional and physical toll of her detention, including 42 days of solitary confinement, abusive interrogations, and severe Covid-19 symptoms.

According to the indictment from Tehran District 33, Mrs. Sabet was accused of “managing gatherings under the name of the deviant sect for the purpose of disruption to national security.”

On **30 January 2023**, it was reported that Mrs. Kamalabadi was imprisoned in Evin prison's women's ward, and her case had been referred to the Court of Appeal.

On **15 March 2023**, it was revealed that Mrs. Sabet continued to suffer from multiple medical conditions in detention, lacking access to proper medical attention. During the period of her interrogations, she was forced to sleep on a cold concrete floor in a solitary confinement cell with just a few thin blankets and a small carpet which exacerbated her joint pain. She was subsequently placed into another solitary confinement cell with multiple other women who were arrested as a result of the protests sweeping across Iran. During this time, she was forced to sleep sitting up, as there was no space to lie down. These difficult conditions further contributed to her weakened physical state. She has repeatedly requested the prison authorities to allow her to be admitted to a hospital to enable her medical conditions to be properly evaluated and treated.

On **10 August 2023**, it was learned that the sentence of 10 years imprisonment for Mahvash Shahriari (Sabet) and Fariba Kamalabadi, former members of the Yaran was confirmed in the Court of Appeal of Tehran Province. They were previously sentenced by the court of first instance to ten years in prison and other punishments by Tehran Revolutionary Court. Mrs. Sabet is 70 years old and suffers from a number of age related health conditions that have made it difficult for her to endure the conditions of her incarceration. During the past few months it is understood that she has been sent on a number of occasions to a hospital outside the prison for treatment.

On **25 November 2023**, it was learned that Mrs. Mahvash Sabet (Shahriari), one of the former members of the Yaran, an informal group providing pastoral care to the Iranian Bahá'í community, who is currently serving her ten-year prison sentence in Evin prison, has been banned from making phone calls. This is a retaliatory response by the prison authorities to a recently published letter in which she wrote a description of her life and imprisonment.

Annex 3: Cases of arrests, detentions, interrogation and home raids preceding the Mahsa Amini Uprising (January 2022-September 2022)

Alborz

31 July 2022

It was reported that security forces conducted searches at the homes of Bahá'í individuals in Karaj. Ms. Sara Shabanpour (Heravi) and Ms. Nakisa Sadeghi had their homes searched, resulting in the confiscation of personal belongings. On the same day, the homes of Ms. Bita Momtazi (Sarraf) and Pouya Momtazi (Sarraf) were also searched by security agents in Karaj.

Bushehr

17 June 2022

Ms. Haideh Ram, along with five other Bahá'ís (Borhan Esmaili [Ismaili], Maryam Bashir, Faranak Sheikhi, Minou Bashir, and Dorna Ismaili), were sentenced to over 64 years in prison. They were convicted of charges such as involvement in propaganda activities and action against national security by spreading Baha'i ideology. The sentences were imposed by the Fourth Branch of the Court of Appeal of Bushehr Province. Borhan Esmaili received an 11-year sentence, and the others were sentenced to 10 years and 9 months each. The charges were related to online activities and teaching Baha'i ideology. Confiscated property included items related to children's education and Baha'i Faith, taken during house searches by the Intelligence Office of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Bushehr province. They were arrested in 2017 and temporarily released on bail.

Fars

13 March 2022

Shahnaz Sabet in Shiraz was arrested and sent to Adel-Abad Prison to serve her sentence. Initially detained in September 2019, she was later released on bail. In May 2020, she received a six-year sentence for "propaganda against the regime and membership in anti-regime groups," reduced to two years on appeal in July 2020. Arrested again on October 12, 2020, she was temporarily released on bail on May 2, 2021, pending a retrial approved by the Supreme Court. Her recent detention on March 13, 2022, occurred without the conclusion of her Supreme Court hearing, raising concerns about legal due process. Mrs. Sabet, suffering from health issues including back pain and kidney stone which has raised concerns about her ability to sustain the physically demanding conditions of prison.

7 May 2022

Mrs. Sedigheh Aghdasi, a Baha'i in Adelabad Prison, Shiraz, suffered a heart attack and was briefly hospitalised. Arrested on March 7, 2022, she was transferred to prison without prior notice after summoning her to the Revolutionary Court. Following a heart attack, she spent five days in Al-Zahra Heart Hospital, experiencing hand and back pain. Despite doctor recommendations for a longer hospital stay, she was discharged and returned to prison. Officials, citing the short imprisonment duration, deny her required medical attention, refusing to send her to an external hospital.

26 June 2022

Shaghayegh Khaneh-Zarin, 20, and Negar Ighani, 22, from Shiraz, were arrested by security forces, causing stress for Ms. Zarrin's father, who suffered a stroke due to lack of information about his daughter. Negar Ighani faced challenges in the 2019 National University Entrance Examinations, with Baha'is being excluded.

19 July 2022

Ms. Niloufar Hoseini, Ms. Bahiyyeh Manavipour [Moeinipour], Mr. Misagh Manavipour, Ms. Alhan Hashemi, and Ms. Hanan Hashemi, all Bahá'ís in Shiraz, were arrested, and their homes were searched. No information on the reasons for their arrest and their whereabouts is available.

Kerman

11 April 2023

Agents of the Kerman Intelligence Department with a search warrant in hand, searched the home of Ms. Poursan Zand. After searching the house, they confiscated a number of personal and digital items, including mobile phones, personal videos and a number of books. During the search, Ms. Zand fainted and was taken to the hospital.

13 April 2023

Agents of the Kerman Intelligence Department with a warrant in hand, searched the home of Mrs. Nasrin Motlagh. They confiscated a laptop and hard drives. Previously, intelligence agents prevented the burial of the deceased son of Mrs. Nasrin Motlagh in the Kerman cemetery and forced the family to bury her son, Mr. Misagh Dawlat, in a remote area around the city of Rafsanjan.

13 April 2023

Several agents of the Ministry of Intelligence entered the house of a Bahá'í couple named, Mr. Fereidoun Nourani and Mrs. Paridokht Yazdanpanah (Nourani), after showing a warrant. The search warrant was issued in the name of Mrs. Paridokht Yazdanpanah and for inspection of the house and hiding place. Although Mrs. Yazdanpanah was not present at home and was on a trip, the agents started searching the house regardless of her absence. After an hour of inspection, the agents seized a number of flash drives, books and religious pamphlets and then left the house.

Khorasan Razavi

31 July 2022

Security agents searched the home of Bahá'í Ms. Farideh Hedayati in Mashhad. Additionally, on the same day, Ministry of Information agents, armed with a search warrant, conducted searches at the homes of Mrs. Shadi Kasezad (Tabrizi) and Ms. Hadieh Ghiabi, both Bahá'ís in Mashhad. Personal and electronic belongings of the family members were confiscated during the search. Mrs. Kasezad (Tabrizi), who was away on a trip at the time, was instructed to report to the Ministry of Intelligence upon her return.

Khuzestan

31 July 2022

Afnaneh Ansari's home in Mahshahr was searched, and she was arrested, later released after a few hours. On February 7 2023, she had a court hearing and was cleared of charges of "propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic" and "membership in a group hostile to the Islamic Republic." She was summoned, interrogated, tried, and found not guilty.

Mazandaran

13 January 2022

The Special Court for Article 49 of the Constitution in Mazandaran ruled to confiscate the property of Sheyda Taeed, a Bahá'í from Qaemshahr, in favour of the "Execution of Imam Khomeini's Order (EIKO)." She was arrested on September 23, 2021, searched, and had personal belongings confiscated. Released on bail on October 4, 2021, pending trial, court documents allege financial support from Baha'í institutions, leading to the claim that her assets are illegitimate. Confiscation occurred under Article 49, citing decrees stating Bahá'í properties lack legal or religious legitimacy, justifying the transfer of ownership to EIKO.

31 July 2022

Ten Ministry of Intelligence agents, accompanied by one woman, entered a Montessori school in Sari to enforce the hijab rule. Teachers, Sanaz Alizadeh and Soha Sabeti, were instructed to observe hijab. Despite asking for a search warrant, the agents showed it separately, filming everyone, including teachers and students. They searched and confiscated children's files and Bahá'í pamphlets. At Sabeti's home, they searched for approximately two hours and arrested her. At Alizadeh's house, four male agents seized Bahá'í items, jewellery, a childhood photo album, a computer, tablet, flash drive, and mobile phones. Alizadeh was advised to present herself to the Ministry of Intelligence, and although not arrested that day, Sabeti was taken into custody.

31 August 2022

Ministry of Intelligence agents raided a Social Action gathering in Sari and Qaemshahr, arresting several youths listed in advance. Detainees include Mojir Samimi, Afnaneh Nematian, Bita Haghighi, Sanaz Hekmat-Shoar, Nazanin Goli, Golbon Fallah, Mani Gholinejad, Sami Samimi, Negar Darabi, Samiyeh Gholinejad, Hengameh Alipour, Mahsa Fathi, Basir Samimi, and Anis Sanaie. Some were arrested at home, and searches were conducted. Females were taken to Qaemshahr Prison, males to the Ministry of Intelligence detention centre in Sari. By night's end, Sami Samimi and Nazanin Goli were released. Mahsa Fathi's father suffered a seizure outside the court on September 4, 2022. Golbon Fallah, infected with COVID-19 during arrest, passed out but wasn't released as she refused to cease study group participation. Released on bail are Sanaz Hekmat-Shoar, Mani Gholinejad, Mojir Samimi, Afnaneh Nematian, Anis Sanaie, Mahsa Fathia, Golbon Fallah, Hengameh Alipour, and Basir Samimi. On September 13, 2022, Branch 104 of the Qaemshahr Prosecutor's Office rejected the bail change request for Negar Darabi, Samiyeh Gholinejad, Bita Haghighi, and Basir Samimi. On September 19, 2022, the investigator of Branch 4 of the Qaemshahr Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office opposed the release of Negar Darabi, Samiyeh Gholinejad, and Bita Haghighi, threatening ongoing detention and banning them from meetings and calls, despite being infected with COVID-19. The cases have unusual features, including delayed release post-bail and interrogations after receiving bail.

Tehran

15 June 2022

Child education specialist Ms. Samin Ehsani served a five-year sentence starting from May 21, 2023, outside Evin prison. Earlier, she faced health issues, contracting COVID-19 in Evin and was deprived of medical treatment. Meetings with her daughter were cancelled on April 25, 2023, causing distress. Arrested in 2011, her charges included "propaganda against the regime," "activities against national security," and "membership in the Bahá'í sect."

26 January to 13 February 2022

Ms. Saba Sefidi, a Bahá'í from Tehran, was detained after appearing at Branch 2 of the Evin Prosecutor's Office on January 11, 2022. The reasons for her arrest, charges, and her detention without due process are still unknown. On March 2, 2023, Ms. Sefidi was summoned again to the Evin Prosecutor's Office, where she must appear within 5 days to present her final defence. She was initially arrested on January 11, 2022, and temporarily released on bail on February 23, 2022.

Between 22-24 May 2022

Mrs. Saideh Khozouie, a Baha'i in Tehran, was released on bail until the conclusion of her trial. She was transferred from Detention Center A to Evin Prison more than 40 days after her arrest on May 22, 2022. Throughout her detention, officials at the Evin Courthouse refused to provide information about Mrs. Khozouie's charges despite repeated inquiries by her family.

4 August 2022

It was reported that on 31 July 2022, security forces of the Ministry of Intelligence searched the home of Mrs. Mahsa Mahdavi, a Bahá'í living in Tehran, and confiscated some of her personal belongings including her mobile phone.

12 September 2022

Ms. Jila Shahriari was summoned by the Prosecutor's Office of Evin Prison to answer questions. Upon arrival, she was arrested and transferred to Evin prison to serve her sentence. She had previously been sentenced to 5 years, reduced to 2 years and 6 months in the Court of Appeal by Branch 28 of Tehran Revolutionary

Yazd

7 September 2022

Ms. Fariba Ashtari was arrested by Ministry of Intelligence agents and taken to the city's prison. On June 20 2020, Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court of Yazd, led by Mohammad Reza Dashtipour, sentenced her to 5 years in prison for "membership in a group opposing the regime" and 1 year for "propaganda against the regime in favour of groups against the regime," totaling 6 years under tazir law.

Annex 4: Cases of arrests, detentions, interrogations and home raids Post Mahsa Amini Uprising (September 2022-time of submission)

Alborz

10 February 2023

The Karaj Revolutionary Court, in a jointly heard case, sentenced 11 Bahá'ís, 8 of whom are women, to more than 36 years of imprisonment under tazir¹⁰ law, monetary fines, bans on residing in Alborz Province, bans on leaving the country, bans on educational and cultural activities, deprivation of social rights and other punishments.

The women sentenced were:

Name	Sentence	Further details
Ms. Elham Shareghi Arani Ms. Sabin Adeyani Yazdani	3 years in prison under tazir law	- Five years deprivation of social rights - Two-year ban on residence in Alborz province

¹⁰ [Tazir (discretionary punishment): Punishment with maximum and minimum limits determined by law and judge, respectively.]

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two years ban on leaving the country - Two-year prohibition from educational and cultural activities
<p>Ms. Mahsa Tigrar Ms. Nakisa Sadeghi Ms. Sadaf Sheikhzadeh Ms. Shahrazad Mastouri Ms. Negin Rezaie</p>	25 months in prison under tazir law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary fine - Five years of deprivation of social rights - Two-year prohibition of residence in Alborz province - Two-year ban on leaving the country - Two-year prohibition from educational and cultural activities
Mrs. Ramleh Tirgrenjad	3 years in prison under tazir law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary fine of 30 million tomans - Five years of deprivation of social rights - Ban on leaving the country - Prohibition of residence in Alborz province - Two-year prohibition from educational and cultural activities

They were charged with:

1. Insulting and promotion of educational activities against Islamic Sharia
2. Participating in the formation of groups and managing individuals with intent to disturb national security by promoting Bahá'ism in children and youth
3. Educational and promotional activities contrary to Islamic Sharia through education and promotion based on Bahá'í teachings in kindergartens
4. Propaganda against Islamic Sharia, through holding coaching courses, and sentenced them to a total of more than 36 years of imprisonment, fines and other punishments.

7 March 2023

It was learned that three Bahá'í women—Ms. Parisa Eslami, Ms. Sara Shabanpour (Heravi) and Ms. Jinous Akhtar-Khavari—were summoned to the Karaj Revolution Prosecutor's Office and were interrogated by Mr. Chegini, the investigator of Branch 7 of the Karaj General and Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office. The summons and interrogation of these four individuals was related to the case of 13 Bahá'ís of Karaj who were sentenced on 9 February 2023. In an unusual move, the case of these 13 appears to be left open, and these three individuals have been added to the case, bringing the total to 17 Bahá'ís.

Fars

21 November 2022

Security agents, without prior official notification, arrested Ms. Nasim Kashani, a Bahá'í living in Shiraz, at her home, in order to serve her 6-month sentence under tazir law. She was transferred to Adelabad Prison in Shiraz. Earlier, she had been sentenced by Branch 1 of the Shiraz Revolutionary Court headed by Judge Seyyed Mahmoud Sadati to two years in prison and banned from leaving the country, with the cancellation of her passport for two years and daily reporting to the provincial intelligence department for two years. This sentence was finally reduced to 6 months imprisonment on appeal. The accusations against Ms. Kashani are “propaganda activities against the Islamic regime and in favour of groups in opposition to the regime”, “membership in the mentioned groups”, “propaganda activities” and “connection with governments and world arrogance hostile to the Islamic Republic of Iran by implementing their plans under the guise of Bahá'í organisation in Iran”

28 November 2022

It was learned that Ms. Layli Karami, a Bahá'í in Shiraz, remains in detention without due process. Even though more than a month has passed since her arrest, Ms. Karami remains in the quarantine ward of Adel Abad Shiraz prison.

4 January 2023

Four Intelligence agents entered the home of Ms. Parisa Kamali, a 25-year-old resident of Shiraz. The agents confiscated mobile phones and a laptop. They took Ms. Kamali to Detention Centre 100 in Shiraz where she was interrogated. Ms. Kamali is an epileptic and her mother delivered her medication to the detention centre which was accepted by the agents. Ms. Kamali was threatened with an extended period in jail for posting items which they described as political on the internet. Ms. Kamali is a theatre school graduate and has posted items relating to dance. She was released after 6 hours on completion of her interrogation.

7 May 2023

Mrs. Mehraneh Abbasi and her husband, from Qaemshahr, were summoned and interrogated purely because of a conversation they had with one of their friends about the Bahá'í Faith.

Isfahan

23 October 2023

Agents of the Ministry of Intelligence, in groups of at least nine members, raided ten residences belonging to Baha'i women:

- Neda Badakhsh

- Arezou Sobhanian
- Yeganeh Rouhbakhsh
- Mojgan Shahrezaie
- Parastou Hakim
- Yeganeh Agahi
- Bahareh Lotfi
- Shana Shoghifar
- Negin Khademi
- Neda Emadi

Authorities conducted a search of each residence and confiscated all telephones, laptops, flash drives, books, photographs, gold and jewellery, as well as identification documents such as national ID cards and passports, and, in some cases, ownership deeds of the house. These women have not been permitted to receive visits from their families and many of them had been sent to hospital for treatment during detention. Following the arrest of these women, intelligence agents went door-to-door, harassing and pressurising neighbours to lodge complaints against them.

Gilan

24 July 2023

Ms. Mojgan Samimi was arrested by security agents from her home in Rasht. During the arrest, the officers confiscated some of her personal belongings while searching her home. Ms. Samimi is now facing charges of propaganda against the regime and is being held in Lakan prison in Rasht.

24 July 2023

Mrs. Shiva Kashaninejad (Samieyan) was arrested from her home by security agents and taken to an unknown location. During the arrest, while undertaking a search of the house, the officers seized some of her personal belongings, including her mobile phone and religious books.

18 July 2023

Mrs. Sousan Badavam (Farhangi) in Rasht was summoned to the examining magistrate's office to be arraigned on the charge of "propaganda against the regime and teaching against the Islamic regime". She was released from the prison on 500 million tomans bail pending trial.

Golestan

5 May 2023

It was learned that Ms. Azadeh Yaghini (Hedayati), a resident of Gonbad, was arrested and interrogated. She was informed of her charges as being "propaganda in favour of groups or organisations opposed to

the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran” and “deviant educational and propagation activities”. After a full interrogation by a judge, she was ultimately released following payment of a fine of 20 million tomans.

Isfahan

September 2022

Ms. Nika Shakeri's phone was blocked after a complaint by FTA Cyber Crime Police. Her bank accounts were also blocked, linked to FTA Police actions. After visiting FTA Police and Intelligence, she was threatened over Twitter posts on Bahá'í prisoners, undertaking to close her account. Later, the Ministry of Intelligence contacted her, confiscated her documents, interrogated, and threatened her with prison. She was released, instructed to report to the Public Prosecutor's Office when called.

18 January 2023

Mrs. Sahar Ghaderi was summoned by agents from the Ministry of Intelligence Office and interrogated. The interrogation was initially related to her posts on Instagram, however questioning also included information about the activities of the Bahá'í community. At the end of the interrogation, she was asked to cease her activities on the internet and was then released without arrest.

21 January 2023

The home of Mrs. Sahereh Edalati, a resident of Shahinshahr, was searched by Intelligence agents. They confiscated her mobile phone, as well as a laptop, Bahá'í books and photographs. The agents made verbal accusations that the search was a result of her activity on the internet and that she should make herself available when she is summoned.

14 November 2022

Ms. Parva Behdad was arrested at her home and taken to Dowlatabad prison. During the home search, the security forces confiscated some of her personal belongings and those of her family members, including mobile phones, tablets, books and Bahá'í writings. On 18 December 2022, Ms. Behdad was released from Dowlatabad prison after posting bail. On 14 March 2023, Ms. Behdad received a notice that the Revolutionary Court of Isfahan had sentenced her to 3 years of imprisonment under tazir law, as well as a 2-year ban on leaving the country, a heavy fine, 5 years of deprivation of social rights and a requirement to participate in Islamic devotional classes.

18 January 2023

Ms. Elmira Rahmani, a musician, was arrested at home, and her personal items, including her phone, laptop, books, and cello, were confiscated. As of February 1, 2023, she remains in Dowlatabad Prison in Isfahan. Charges include "propaganda against the regime" and “persuasion and encouragement of people

to fight and kill each other, by instigating others to riot, with the purpose of disrupting national security". The Isfahan Revolutionary Court has denied bail and temporary release requests. Ms. Rahmani is a musician and a member of the Isfahan National Orchestra and Isfahan Philharmonic Orchestra.

24 February 2023

Mrs. Sara Sabet-Rasekh received a notification about her second part of the judicial case, extending her sentence by one year. Since February 7, 2023, she has been serving this sentence with electronic ankle monitoring within Isfahan city limits. Despite her request to consolidate two cases in Revolutionary and Criminal Courts, hindered by the Revolutionary Court judge, it remains unachieved. On June 24, 2023, she was sentenced to a total of eight years, including one year for "propaganda against the regime," five years for "insulting the sanctities of Islam," and two years for "insulting the founder of the Islamic Republic and insulting the leadership," subject to Article 134.

South Khorasan

18 October 2022

Ms. Malika Malaki, a Bahá'í living in Birjand, was stopped in the street by officers and they showed her a warrant. Then, together, they went to her house and confiscated her phones and laptops and after 7 hours of interrogation they released her without bail.

Khorasan Razavi

22 November 2022

Mrs. Sanaz Tafazzoli, a Bahá'í in Mashhad, was arrested while driving, taken to an unknown location, and her home was searched. After 38 days in Mashhad Intelligence Department, she was transferred to Vakilabad Prison. On 18 April 2023, her detention was extended indefinitely, with no clear explanation. Despite six months passing since her arrest, her detention order was extended once more on 20 May 2023. Mrs. Tafazzoli is denied access to a chosen lawyer, and despite bail being set at 10 billion tomans, it has been rejected. The accusations against her include "propaganda against the regime, forming and launching groups against the regime, and supporting hostile countries."

1 January 2023

Mrs. Nakisa Hajipour was arrested in Mashhad. Although she is a resident of Tehran, she was arrested at Mashhad Hashemi Nejad Airport while returning to Tehran with her husband. To date there is no information about her whereabouts.

21 October 2023

Ms. Nasim Sabeti, Ms. Azita Foroughi, Ms. Roya Ghane Ezzabadi and Ms. Soheila Ahmadi, all residents of Mashhad, were each sentenced to three years and eight months in prison by the Revolutionary Court of Mashhad headed by Judge Hadi Mansouri. Ms. Nasim Sabeti, Ms. Azita Foroughi, Ms. Roya Ghane Ezzabadi and Ms. Soheila Ahmadi, were each sentenced to three years of imprisonment for the charge of "Membership in a group with the intention of disrupting the country's security" and eight months of imprisonment for the charge of "propaganda against the regime". They were arrested on 29 July 2023.

Kerman

4 December 2022

At 8:40 am, 11 intelligence agents raided Ms. Rouha Imani's home, posing as health officials. They presented an arrest warrant and apprehended Ms. Imani and Mrs. Firouzeh Soltan Mohammadi Tajerzadeh, taking them to a detention centre. Belongings, including phones, laptops, and religious books, were confiscated during the search. Both women are currently unable to make phone calls, and no information about the charges or reasons for their arrest is available.

13 July 2023

Mrs. Nahale Shahidi Yazdi, a resident of Karaj, remains in detention despite the fact she suffers from high blood pressure. Mrs Shahidi was arrested by the security agents on 5 March 2011 at the Kerman train station on her way back to Karaj. She was then sentenced by the Revolutionary Court of Kerman to two years in prison and one year of suspended imprisonment, for her civil and children's rights activities, such as holding literacy courses for children left out of schools after the Bam earthquake. She has been deprived access to a lawyer and remains in detention since her arrest despite the fact that she suffers from high blood pressure. To date there has been no information about the charges against her.

Mazandaran

4 July 2023

Qaemshahr Revolutionary Court sentenced fourteen Bahá'ís to a total of 31 years in prison, fines, and property confiscation for "educational or propaganda activities contrary to Islamic law." Bita Haghighi and Sanaz Hekmatshoar received three years in prison and a fine of thirty million Tomans each. Mani Gholinejad, Negar Darabi, Sam Samimi, Mahsa Fathi, Samiyeh Gholinejad, Mojir Samimi, Anis Sanaie, Afnaneh Nematian, Basir Samimi, Hengemeh Alipour, Golban Fallah, and Nazanin Goli were each sentenced to two years and one month. The verdict, communicated only to the lawyers in person, was limited in disclosure, and the charges stemmed from a court hearing on June 24, 2023. The arrests had occurred on September 1 2022, by Ministry of Intelligence agents.

Semnan

29 May 2023

Mrs. Shahdokht Khanjani and a mother of two children were arrested. Four security agents went to Mrs. Khanjani's house to arrest her, and after a search of her home, confiscated some of her and her family's personal belongings and took them with them. On October 7th, she received a 16-year prison sentence, a 50 million Tomans fine, and social rights deprivation from the Revolutionary Court of Semnan. The charges include forming a group to disrupt national security (10 years), promoting the Bahá'í sect (5 years), and engaging in propaganda against the regime (1 year). Additionally, she faces fines, a 15-year ban on social rights, and a two-year prohibition on political, social, cultural, and cyber activities. The plea hearing occurred on September 10, 2023, in Branch 1 of the Semnan Revolutionary Court.

Sistan and Baluchestan

2 January 2023

Ms. Ghazal Pakzad, from Zahedan, was arrested by security agents in her home. To date there is no information about the charges against her.

7 January 2023

Ms. Reihaneh Pakzad, from Zahedan, was arrested by security agents in her home in Zahedan and taken to an unknown location. As of the time of writing, there is no information about her whereabouts.

Tehran

27 September 2022

Ms. Ayda Rasti was detained without due process in Qarchak Varamin prison for 75 days, experiencing nervous problems, significant weight loss, and leg numbness. Despite a set bail of 1 billion tomans, authorities have not accepted it. She was transferred from Evin prison on 6 December 2022. The trial date is unknown, and her family has been denied access. She remains in custody without clear charges.

19 December 2022

It was learned that despite the passage of 3 months since her arrest, Mrs. Armaghan Zabihi Moghadam remains in detention without due process in Ward 209 of Evin Prison. Mrs. Zabihi does not have a proper place to sleep and is required to sleep on the cold floor at night. These sleeping conditions have caused her back pain to worsen significantly. She has also been deprived of going to the prison yard for fresh air, one of the most basic rights of detainees, even inside this detention centre. Detainees in Ward 209 of Evin

prison are deprived of water and healthy food. To date, there is no information about the reasons for her arrest or the charges against her.

6 March 2023

It was learned that twenty-four female prisoners are being kept in jail for political and security related offences (prisoners of conscience) in the women's ward of Evin Prison. During their imprisonment, these prisoners have frequently faced issues such as long-term confinement in solitary cells, frequent interrogations, lack of access to medical attention, and deprivation of contact with family. For those in shared cells there is often a failure to observe the principle of separation of crimes and many are kept in cells with offenders indicted for other criminal offences. A significant number of prisoners in this ward are reported to be mothers.

11 March 2023

Mrs. Saiedeh Khozouie received a written notice summoning her to report to Branch 2, Division 33, of the Prosecutor's Office of Tehran, located in Evin Prison. She has been called for interrogation and clarification of her charges before the filing of an indictment. Mrs. Khozouie was previously released on bail on 24 May 2022, until the conclusion of her trial after suffering more than 40 days in detention without charge.

22 March 2023

Mrs. Samin Ehsani returned to Evin Prison after her leave. She was previously sent on short leave from this prison on 15 March 2023. Mrs. Ehsani, a children's rights advocate, was arrested on 15 June 2022 and was transferred to Evin prison to serve a five-year prison sentence. Previously, on July 1 2011, Ms. Ehsani was sentenced by Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran to five years in prison on charges of "propaganda against the regime", "activities against the national security", and "membership in the Bahá'í sect".

1 May 2023

Agents of the Ministry of Intelligence raided the home of Mrs. Shadi Shahidzadeh. Security officers arrested her after searching her house and confiscated books and electronic devices. She is being held in Evin Prison and is now separated from her four-year-old daughter.

On **31 May 2023**, the court hearing of the charges against Shadi Shahidzadeh was held in Branch 26 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court, presided over by Judge Iman Afshari. Interrogators and security officers were also present in the court. Her family members were excluded from the courtroom. They have been charged with "membership in illegal Bahá'í organisations". The court refused to accept bail for their release.

5 July 2023

It was learned that Mrs. Mahvash Edalati Aliabadi and Mrs. Sepideh Keshavarz, who were previously sentenced in May 2021 to one year of imprisonment by Branch 54 of the Court of Appeal of Tehran Province in March last year, were summoned and transferred to Evin Prison to serve their sentence.

Yazd

19 December 2022

Security agents arrested Mrs. Mona Ghodrat, a mother of two children, in a street in Yazd and took her to the Yazd Revolutionary Guards Intelligence Detention Center. During the search of her house, the officers confiscated a number of her personal belongings such as mobile phones, laptops and books. At the time of writing, there is no information about the charges against her.

Annex 5: Education denials of women August 2022 (a month before the protests)

Between 3 and 21 August 2022, preceding the Mahsa Amini uprising, over 100 Bahá'í students in Iran, as listed below, encountered "Incomplete File" messages in their National University Entrance Examination results. Due to their Bahá'í affiliation, they were denied further education. After submitting personal details on the Sanjish¹¹ organisation's site, they received only a vague "Incomplete File" notice. This surge in education denials served as an early warning of heightened government persecution before wider protests. Notably, 60% of affected students are women, emphasising a pervasive gender-biased persecution trend.

Name	City	Province	Reported on
Hanna Movaffaghi	Karaj	Alborz	3-Aug-22
Hiva Badi'i	Karaj	Alborz	3-Aug-22
Behzad Barati	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	3-Aug-22
Fars Hamdi Hesari	Birjand	South Khorasan	4-Aug-22
Malika Malaki	Birjand	South Khorasan	4-Aug-22
Babak Yekani	Kerman	Kerman	4-Aug-22

¹¹ [Sanjish: Educational Assessment and Evaluation Organization]

Ataiyyeh Hemmati	Karaj	Alborz	4-Aug-22
Jinous Hemmati	Karaj	Alborz	4-Aug-22
Shamim Eidelkhani	Ardabil	Ardabil	4-Aug-22
Nasim Eidelkhani	Ardabil	Ardabil	4-Aug-22
Ahdieh Namjouyan	Isfahan	Isfahan	5-Aug-22
Tara Rouzbehan	Isfahan	Isfahan	5-Aug-22
Shiva Amin	Shahin Shahr	Isfahan	5-Aug-22
Mahsa Forouhari	Karaj	Alborz	5-Aug-22
Parsa Rowhani	Kashan	Isfahan	6-Aug-22
Saghar Shahidi	Kashan	Isfahan	6-Aug-22
Mostaan Aghdasi	Tehran	Tehran	6-Aug-22
Mona Amini	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Paniz Ghorbanpour	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Samin Shahriari	Karaj	Alborz	7-Aug-22
Forouzan Nikoukar	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Arman Motlagh CFD	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Zohreh Saiedi CFD	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Sepideh Sharafi	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Radman Ahrari	Tehran	Tehran	7-Aug-22
Sheida Ishani	Fardis	Alborz	8-Aug-22
Raha Bareghi	Chabahar	Sistan and Baluchestan	8-Aug-22

Bashir Naimi	Kerman	Kerman	8-Aug-22
Foroutan Rahmani	Karaj	Alborz	8-Aug-22
Roxana Babaeian	Miandoab	West Azerbaijan	8-Aug-22
Hounam Esmaili	Tehran	Tehran	8-Aug-22
Homayoun Esmaili	Tehran	Tehran	8-Aug-22
Kourosh Kariminejad	Isfahan	Isfahan	8-Aug-22
Arshia Parvin	Isfahan	Isfahan	8-Aug-22
Aria Mosleh	Isfahan	Isfahan	8-Aug-22
Rozhin Atefi	Isfahan	Isfahan	8-Aug-22
Ava Meshkin-Nafas	Kerman	Kerman	9-Aug-22
Diba Behshad	Isfahan	Isfahan	9-Aug-22
Jamshid Nourani	Tehran	Tehran	09-Aug-22
Shamim Khakzad	Tehran	Tehran	09-Aug-22
Faez Moghaddam	Urmia	West Azerbaijan	09-Aug-22
Noura (or Nava) Torabi	Karaj	Alborz	09-Aug-22
Tara Behbahani	Fardis	Alborz	09-Aug-22
Leva Haghighi	Fardis	Alborz	09-Aug-22
Badi Rowhani	Isfahan	Isfahan	09-Aug-22
Mahta Mogharrabin	Isfahan	Isfahan	09-Aug-22
Raha Golshani	Isfahan	Isfahan	09-Aug-22
Parand Hasanzadeh	Isfahan	Isfahan	09-Aug-22
Sama Misaghian	Rafsanjan	Kerman	10-Aug-22

Arasham Nayyeri	Kerman	Kerman	10-Aug-22
Neshat Abduli	Isfahan	Isfahan	10-Aug-22
Afshan Eshaghian	Isfahan	Isfahan	11-Aug-22
Shakiba Atrian	Shiraz	Fars	11-Aug-22
Hadieh Rezaie	Shiraz	Fars	11-Aug-22
A student	Khomein	Markazi	12-Aug-22
Bahar Bahador	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Shakiba Rahmani	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Faraz Agha Babaie	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Dursa Rowhani	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Dursa Basiri	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Atousa Najafi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Sara Firouzmandi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Nikta Rasteh	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Shahin Mehdiabadi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Mahtab Sadeghi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Vida Emadi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Iman Ramazanian	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Tabassom [Tabassum] Hoseini	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Naghmeh Ettehadi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Kimia Rowshan	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Yeganeh Rouhbakhsh	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22

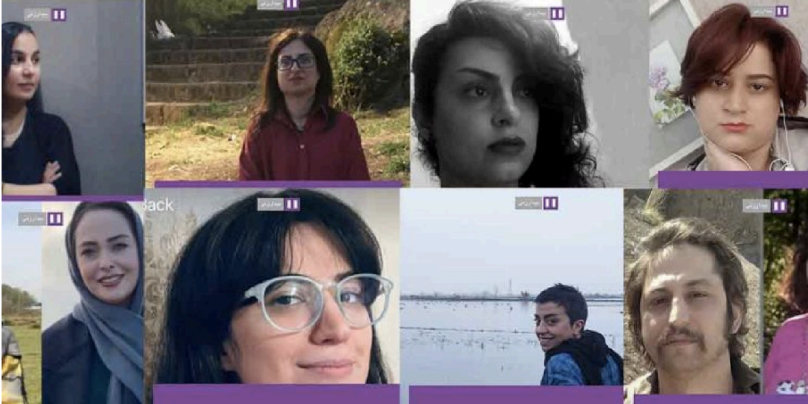
Shomays Moghen	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Shervin Owrang	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Sobhan Moghen	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Pouya Moradi	Isfahan	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Mahsa Golzar	Shahrekord	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	12-Aug-22
Peyman Moghen	Shahrekord	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	12-Aug-22
Elaheh Mahjouri	Shahrekord	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	12-Aug-22
Shayan Ahmadi	Shahrekord	Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	12-Aug-22
Sohi Golzar	Shahin Shahr	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Afra Nikkhah	Shahin Shahr	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Vania Shams	Shahin Shahr	Isfahan	12-Aug-22
Tanin Allahverdi Gorji	Sari	Mazandaran	13-Aug-22
Mobin Shahidinia	Sari	Mazandaran	13-Aug-22
Houman Khoshbin	Sari	Mazandaran	13-Aug-22
Samim Sanaie	Gorgan	Golestan	14-Aug-22
Alhan Rowhani	Isfahan	Isfahan	14-Aug-22
Tabassom Eghbali	Gorgan	Golestan	16-Aug-22
Ahoura Akhlaghi	Gorgan	Golestan	16-Aug-22
Dorin Bayk Aghaie	Karaj	Alborz	16-Aug-22
Farid Bashi	Tehran	Tehran	16-Aug-22
Samim Mowhebati	Kerman	Kerman	17-Aug-22

Arad Kashaninejad	Nowshahr	Mazandaran	17-Aug-22
A student CFD	Tehran	Tehran	18-Aug-22
A student CFD	Tehran	Tehran	18-Aug-22
Anahita Karimi	Tehran	Tehran	18-Aug-22
Arian Hashemi	Bandar Abbas	Hormozgan	18-Aug-22
Mehryad Hamedian	Karaj	Alborz	18-Aug-22
Faress Bargh-Asa	Shahroud	Semnan	18-Aug-22
Aylin Hakemi Amjad	Tehran	Tehran	21-Aug-22

Annex 6: Widespread arrests of women and political activists on the eve of the uprisings anniversary

18/08/2023, 09:50 بازداشت گسترده زنان و فعالان سیاسی در آستانه سالگرد قیام
جمعه، ۲۷ مرداد، ۱۴۰۲ ارتباط با ما صدای بازداشت شدگان

خانه انقلاب دموکراتیک > خبرها و تحلیلهای



بازداشت گسترده زنان و فعالان سیاسی در آستانه سالگرد قیام

۲۶ مرداد، ۱۴۰۲

فیس بوک توئیتر لینکدین ایمیل

نیروهای امنیتی و انتظامی خامنه‌ای با نزدیک شدن به شهر یورماه و آغاز قیام سراسری مردم ایران علیه دیکتاتوری ولایت فقیه در سال ۱۴۰۱ دست به بازداشت گسترده زنان و فعالان سیاسی و اجتماعی در سراسر ایران زدند. خبرها و گزارشات متعدد از شهرهای مختلف حاکی است که بعد از موج اخراج و احضار و بازداشت دانشجویان، اکنون نوبت به زنان رسیده است و نیروهای امنیتی در شهرهای مختلف دست به بازداشت فعالان زن و یا فعالان سیاسی زدند.

صبح امروز ۲۵ مرداد در یک یورش جمعی به فعالان حقوق زنان در گیلان افراد زیر دستگیر و به مکان نامعلومی انتقال داده شدند:

متین یزدانی، فعال حقوق زنان و عکاس ساکن رشت.
فروغ سمیع‌نیا، فعال حقوق زنان با یورش ماموران امنیتی در منزل خود بازداشت شد.
یاسمین حشدری، فعال حقوق زنان و شاعر ساکن انزلی با یورش ماموران امنیتی در منزل خود بازداشت شد.
جلوه جواهری، فعال حقوق زنان با یورش ماموران امنیتی در منزل خود بازداشت شد.
زهره دادرسی، از فعالان حقوق زنان ساکن رشت با یورش ماموران امنیتی در منزل خود بازداشت شدند.
نگین رضایی، فعال حقوق زنان ساکن شهر فومن با یورش ماموران امنیتی در منزل خود بازداشت شد.

<https://fa.iranfreespace.org/> /بازداشت گسترده زنان و فعالان سیاسی در آستانه سالگرد قیام

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Full Persian text version available [here](#). English translation available upon request.

Annex 7: Afagh Rahimian; symbol of resistance of Iranian mothers

10/08/2023, 09:35

آفاق رحیمیان: مظهر مقاومت مادران ایرانی



بلاغ

آفاق رحیمیان! مظهر مقاومت مادران ایرانی

۱۸ مرداد ۱۴۰۲

خواندن در ۵ دقیقه



آفاق رحیمیان پس از بازداشت کیوان و کامران رحیمیان همراه فاران حسامی همسر کامران در سال ۱۳۹۲ به جرم تدریس در موسسه علمی آزاد بهاییه نوه‌هایش را نیز بر عهده گرفت.



«کیوان رحیمیان»، یکی از پیروان آیین بهایی در روز سه‌شنبه ۲۷ تیر ۱۴۰۲ در تهران بازداشت شد. خانواده او هیچ اطلاعی از اتهامش ندارند.

<https://iranwire.com/fa/blogs/119339-آفاق-رحیمیان-مظهر-مقاومت-مادران-ایرانی->

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Full Persian text available [here](#). English translation available upon request.