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2024-2025

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# Iran's Annual Report on Terrorism



**Monitoring the Activities of Terrorist Groups**  
**Analyzing Trends and Patterns of Terrorism in Iran**



Families of Iranian  
Victims of Terrorism

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# Habilian Association

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Families of Iranian Victims of Terrorism

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# Introduction

This report is the fourth official annual terrorism report in Iran, published by Habilian Association maintaining its position as the country's sole research-based terrorism analysis. While Iran is recognized as a secure nation compared to most countries worldwide, terrorism remained an active threat, particularly in certain regions, during the year 1403 in the Solar Hijri calendar (Iran's official calendar, spanning March 2024 - March 2025). For reader convenience, we will use the Gregorian year 2024 to refer to this period, and 2023 for the previous Solar Hijri year (1402, March 2023 - March 2024).

In 2024, we witnessed a significant increase of over 57% in terrorist operations targeting Iran and Iranian citizens both inside and outside the country, compared to the year 2023. According to the 2025 Global Terrorism Index published by the Institute for Economics and Peace in Australia, Iran dropped seven places from the previous year, ranking 18th among countries most affected by terrorism.

Although the number of victims decreased from 161 to 100, this reduction must be viewed in light of the exceptional Kerman bombing, which alone claimed 98 lives. When excluding that singular incident, the actual comparison shows an increase in the number of victims in 2024, reflecting the rise in the number of operations.

Once again, the province of Sistan and Baluchestan witnessed the highest number of terrorist attacks compared to other regions in the country. Of the 52 terrorist operations nationwide, 42 occurred inside Iran, 36 of which were in Sistan and Baluchestan, marking an 80% increase in this province compared to the previous year.

In terms of victims, there was an increase of over 58% nationally and around 59% in Sistan and Baluchestan. This trend is partly due to the escalation in terrorist activity by Takfiri groups in southeastern Iran. In 2023, Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for 8 attacks, while 9 others in the same region had unidentified perpetrators. If, based on likely assumptions, these unidentified incidents are also attributed to Jaish al-Adl, the number would rise to 17 operations. However, in 2024, this group alone claimed 27 operations. Out of the 13 operations with unknown perpetrators this year, 8 occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan. If those are also considered likely to be by the same group, the number could rise to 35.

In contrast, the western and northwestern regions of the country experienced relative calm in 2024, similar

to the previous year. This relative peace is the result of decisive military strikes by Iranian armed forces against anti-Iranian Kurdish terrorist positions within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, as well as the signing of a security agreement with Baghdad.

The 2024 report shows that terrorist incidents in Sistan and Baluchestan alone have heavily influenced Iran's national terrorism indicators. Achieving peace and security in this province would significantly improve Iran's standing in global terrorism indexes.

As for 2025, it is still too early to predict the course of terrorism. However, it seems unlikely that the behavioral pattern of Takfiri groups—especially Jaish al-Adl—in southeastern Iran will change meaningfully, unless decisive countermeasures are taken to weaken or reduce their operational capacity. The same logic applies to the terrorism of the Zionist regime. The number of attacks and victims attributed to this regime in 2023 and 2024 show no significant difference, but with unprecedented political and geopolitical tensions, there is potential for increased sabotage and security threats inside Iran. Such threats become more likely if the regime is unable to engage in direct military confrontation with Iran. It is not far-fetched to assume that the Zionist regime may attempt to utilize transnational terrorist groups, such as ISIS-Khorasan, for such purposes. This group continues to operate as one of the most dangerous regional threats, and it employs AI-powered tools for media, propaganda, and recruitment—enhancing its ability to inspire and attract followers. Therefore, updating counterterrorism strategies and weakening terrorist groups must remain a focus in order to reduce their influence in 2025.

The Annual Terrorism Report in Iran seeks to monitor, examine, and analyze all publicly reported terrorist incidents targeting Iran and its citizens domestically and abroad. Its aim is to defend the rights of terror victims and expose human rights violations, while drawing the attention of policymakers and relevant authorities to these incidents and their prevailing patterns, ultimately working toward the reduction of such acts of terrorism.

*Habilian Association*

# Trends in Terrorism

## Key Highlights

- The number of terrorist operations in 2024 increased from 33 attacks in 2023 to 52 attacks, marking a significant rise.
- The number of victims decreased from 161 in 2023 to 100 in 2024.
- Data shows that Jaish al-Adl was the most active group in 2024, claiming responsibility for 27 attacks, compared to 8 in 2023.
- The geographic focus of terrorism remains in Sistan and Baluchestan, with 36 attacks recorded in this province during the year.
- The number of operations outside Iran rose from 6 in 2023 to 10 in 2024, indicating a regional expansion of terrorist threats.



## Overall Analysis

In 2024, Iran witnessed a sharp increase in the number of terrorist operations, while the number of casualties declined compared to the previous year. This apparent reduction in fatalities is largely due to the absence of a high-casualty event like the Kerman bombing, which alone caused 98 deaths. Excluding the Kerman incident, the number of victims in 2024 would surpass that of 2023. Jaish al-Adl emerged as the primary perpetrator, while ISIS did not conduct any attacks during the year. The main area of activity continued to be Sistan and Baluchestan, while attacks abroad—including in Lebanon—also increased.

The year 2024 saw a 57.5% increase in the number of terrorist operations compared to 2023 (from 33 to 52). The number of victims dropped by 37% (from 161 to 100), but this is mainly due to the lack of a mass-casualty incident like the Kerman bombing. If the Kerman incident is excluded, the death toll in 2024 represents a 58.7% increase compared to 2023. The Zionist regime slightly increased its terrorist activities, while the United States also became directly involved through a single attack.

**% 58/7**

increase in victims compared to the previous year

## Emerging Trends and Patterns

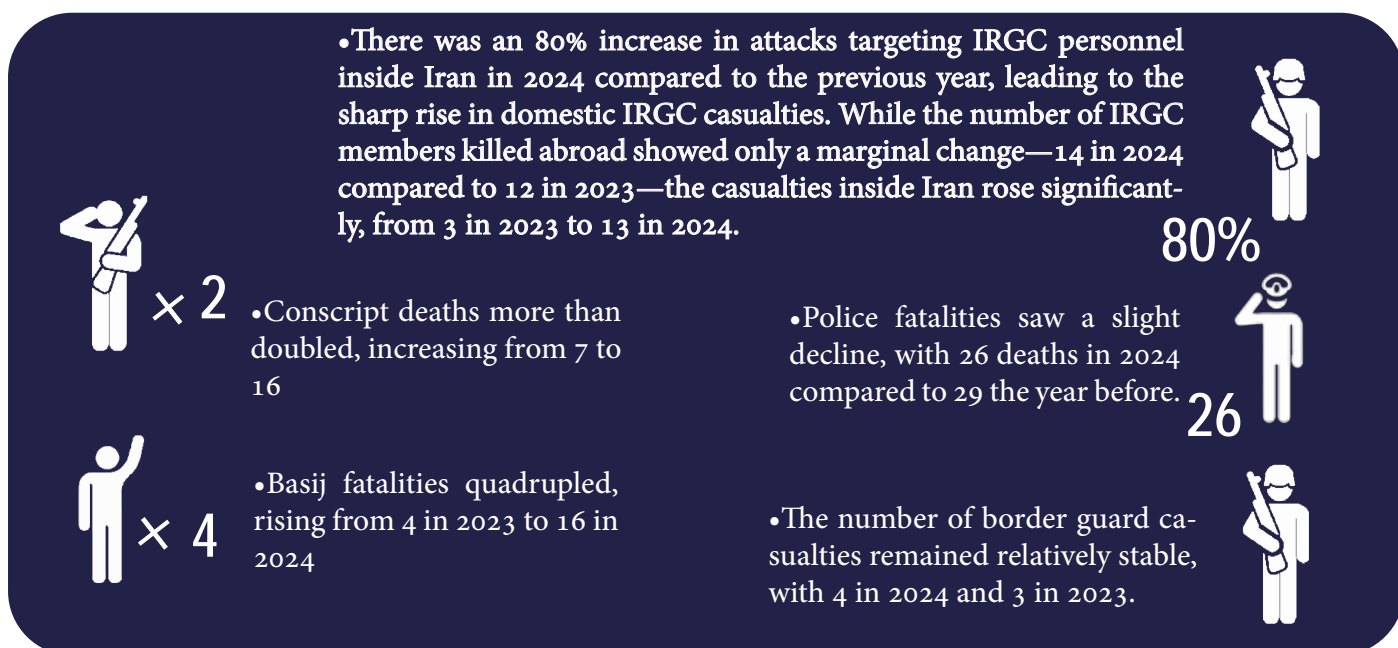
This year, The activities of the Mojahe-din-e Khalq Organization (MEK) were limited to its so-called “rebellious units” , which carried out acts of sabotage including throwing Molotov cocktails at government buildings and seminaries, as well as burning and vandalizing public posters of Iranian officials, although the group’s leader continuously called for violence and the use of weapons in his messages.

Significant decrease in suicide bombings: only one such operation occurred in 2024 with 1 fatality, compared to 98 victims of a suicide attack in the previous year.

Continued sharp decline in Kurdish group operations: In 2023, PJAK carried out 2 attacks (2 deaths), while in 2024 only one attack occurred in western/northwestern Iran, carried out by unknown assailants.

Rise in armed attacks and the adoption of new tactics, such as Inghimasi-style raids and drone strikes, along with increased Israeli operations.





## Analytical Report

The focus of this section is on identifying trends, patterns, as well as quantitative and qualitative shifts in terrorist activity in 2024 compared to the previous year, while excluding the Kerman bombing, which resulted in 98 casualties. Data from 2023 is used as a comparative baseline to evaluate the evolution of threats. But why exclude the Kerman incident from the comparative analysis?

In 2023, 33 terrorist operations were recorded, resulting in 161 casualties. Of these, 98 individuals were killed in the Kerman bombing, most of whom were civilians. Removing this incident from the data set reduces the casualty count to 63, the majority of whom were security personnel (such as police, IRGC members, and conscripts).

In contrast, in 2024, 52 terrorist operations resulted in 100 fatalities, nearly all of whom were military or security forces. Only two women were among the victims.

When the Kerman incident is excluded from 2023, the victim profile closely mirrors that of 2024, with a distinct emphasis on targeting security and military personnel. This supports the view that the Kerman attack was an exception, and that in both years, the dominant trend was the targeting of state security forces rather than civilians. The Kerman attack stands out for the following reasons:

- High civilian toll: 98 individuals from non-military sectors were killed—a sharp contrast to other 2023 incidents, which primarily targeted military and security personnel.
- ISIS as perpetrator: The Islamic State (Daesh) carried out the attack. Notably, ISIS had no operational activity in 2024.

If the Kerman incident is included in the trend analysis, it may misleadingly suggest that civilians were the primary targets in 2023. In reality, excluding this exceptional event reveals a victim profile more closely aligned with 2024, in which security and military personnel were the main targets. Including such an outlier risks distorting our understanding of the broader pattern.

In 2023, ISIS played a significant role due to the Kerman bombing, which caused 98 deaths, while Jaish al-Adl was responsible for 8 attacks resulting in 24 fatalities. In 2024, Jaish al-Adl emerged as the dominant group, conducting 27 operations and causing 60 fatalities, whereas ISIS carried out no attacks. This shift reflects a transition from an international threat (ISIS) in 2023 to a regional/local threat (Jaish al-Adl) in 2024. The prominence of the Kerman attack in the 2023 data can obscure this transition if not carefully accounted for in the analysis.

In 2023 (excluding Kerman), most casualties were military and law enforcement personnel. In 2024, this pattern persisted, again pointing to a consistent strategy by terrorist groups to target state security apparatuses. The Kerman bombing, which focused on civilians, falls outside this pattern and acts as an exception.

The Kerman bombing is excluded from the trend analysis due to its unusually high civilian death toll and its execution by ISIS, which was otherwise inactive in 2024. Including this incident could lead to the mistaken conclusion that 2023 and 2024 differ fundamentally, whereas excluding it reveals many similarities between the two years. Therefore, to ensure a more accurate analysis, the Kerman attack is treated as an exception and omitted from the analysis.



## Background and Data

The data analyzed in this section includes the number of operations, casualties, perpetrating groups, geographic locations, methods, and the occupational profile of the victims for both 2023 and 2024. For the purpose of a focused analysis, the Kerman bombing has been excluded, bringing the total number of 2023 operations to 32 and the number of casualties to 63.

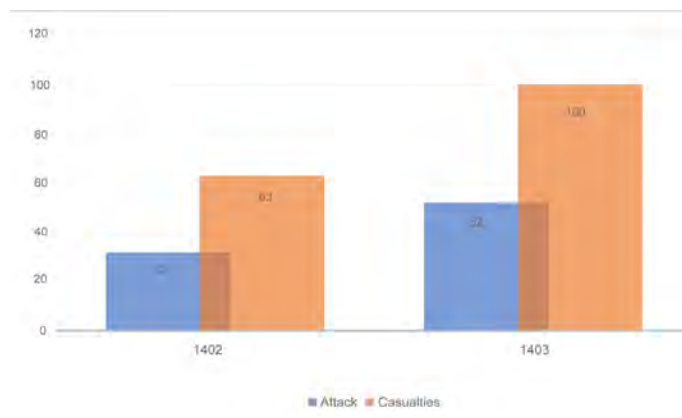
## Quantitative Analysis

### Number of Attacks and Casualties

- 2023 (excluding Kerman bombing): 32 operations with 63 casualties
- 2024: 52 operations with 100 casualties
- This represents a 62.5% increase in the number of attacks and a 63.9% increase in fatalities.

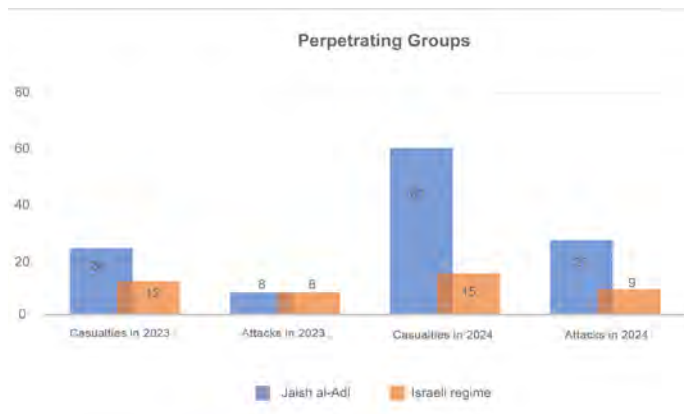
### Average Lethality per Attack

- 2023 (excluding Kerman):  $63 / 32 = 1.97$  casualties per operation
- 2024:  $100 / 52 = 1.92$  casualties per operation
- This indicates that the average lethality of terrorist operations has remained nearly constant.



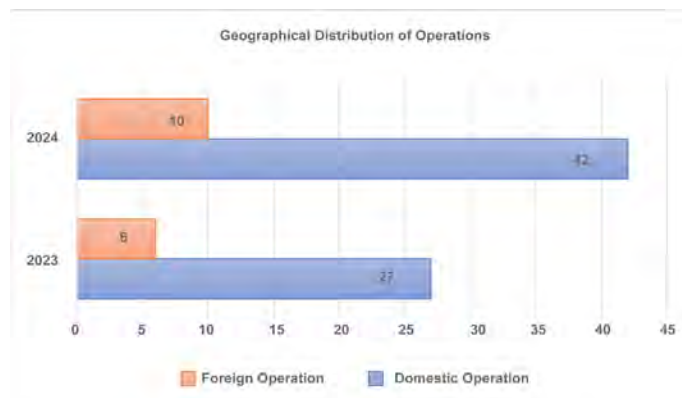
### Perpetrating Groups

- In 2023 (excluding the Kerman bombing), the main perpetrators were the Israeli regime, with 8 operations resulting in 12 casualties, Jaish al-Adl, with 8 operations and 24 casualties, and several other smaller or unidentified groups.
- In 2024, Jaish al-Adl emerged as the dominant actor, carrying out 27 operations that resulted in 60 casualties. Israel conducted 9 operations, causing 15 deaths, and the United States was implicated in 1 operation that led to 1 death. ISIS had no documented activity in the media or open sources during the year.



### Geographic Distribution of Operations

- In 2023, there were 27 operations inside Iran, mostly concentrated in Sistan and Baluchestan, and 6 operations abroad, all of which took place in Syria.
- In 2024, the number rose to 42 operations inside Iran, including 36 in Sistan and Baluchestan, along with 10 operations outside the country—7 in Syria and 3 in Lebanon.
- This indicates a continued geographic focus on Sistan and Baluchestan, along with a noticeable expansion of cross-border terrorist activity targeting Iran and its citizens, particularly in Lebanon.



## Victim Count

Excluding the Kerman bombing, the number of domestic terrorism fatalities in 2024 increased by 64.7% compared to the previous year, while fatalities abroad rose by 33.3% in 2024.

## Qualitative Analysis

### Shifts in Target Selection and Victim Composition

• In 2023, the composition of victims exhibited considerable diversity. The Kerman bombing (with 98 mostly civilian fatalities) heavily skewed the data toward civilian casualties. However, excluding the Kerman incident (resulting in 63 remaining fatalities), the victims were predominantly security forces—including members of the IRGC, police, border guards, conscripts, and Basij volunteer forces—with a limited number of civilian deaths. This indicates that except for the Kerman bombing, terrorist groups primarily targeted military and law enforcement personnel.



### Geographic Distribution of Operations

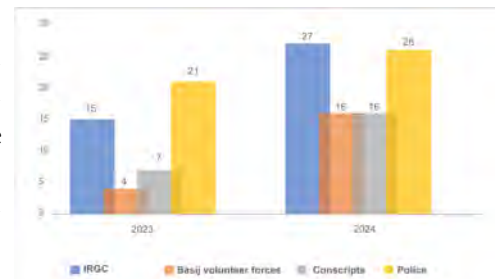


• In 2023 (excluding the Kerman bombing), out of 63 victims, 50—approximately 79.4%—were security personnel, including 15 members of the IRGC, 21 police officers, 3 border guards, 7 conscripts, and 4 Basij volunteer forces. The police, with 21 fatalities, accounted for the highest share, highlighting the targeted nature of attacks against law enforcement forces in high-tension areas such as Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

• In 2024, out of 100 victims, 89 — representing 89% — were security forces, including 27 members of the IRGC, 26 police officers, 16 Basij volunteer forces, 16 soldiers, and 4 border guards. While IRGC and police personnel continued to account for the highest number of fatalities, the notable increase in Basij volunteer forces and conscripts is particularly striking.

### Notable Increases Across Specific Categories

- **IRGC:** Fatalities increased from 15 to 27 (an 80% rise), indicating a heightened focus on elite military personnel.
- **Basij volunteer forces:** Deaths rose sharply from 4 to 16 (a 300% increase), likely due to the broader deployment of volunteer forces in high-risk areas such as Sistan and Baluchestan, which has made them more vulnerable.
- **Conscripts:** The number increased from 7 to 16 (a 129% rise), highlighting the exposure and vulnerability of frontline conscript forces.
- **Police:** Fatalities saw a modest rise from 21 to 26 (23.8% increase), showing that police forces remain a key target, though the focus of attacks has visibly expanded to other security forces.



This pattern suggests that in 2024, terrorist groups broadened their target spectrum across multiple branches of Iran's security apparatus.





## Relative Decline in Civilian Casualties

- In 2023 (excluding the Kerman bombing), 13 civilians—accounting for 20.6% of total victims—were killed, including 2 ordinary citizens, 2 shrine servants, and 9 Pakistani laborers.
- In 2024, the number of civilian victims dropped to 11 (11% of total casualties), comprising a diverse group that included a government employee, a judge, a city council member, a student, an infant, a foreign political figure, a bodyguard, and others not further specified. Among the victims was Ismail Haniyeh, head of Hamas's political bureau, who was assassinated in Tehran alongside his bodyguard by the Israeli regime. For reporting purposes, both are classified here as non-military civilians.
- The civilian share of total victims declined from 20.6% in 2023 to 11% in 2024, suggesting a deliberate shift by terrorist groups away from widespread civilian targeting. This trend may reflect an attempt to reduce public backlash or to concentrate attacks on more strategic targets.

# 11%



- The analysis of victim composition for 2023 (excluding the Kerman bombing) and 2024 reveals a sustained focus by terrorist groups on security personnel, with a marked intensification in 2024. Notably, there were significant increases among Basij volunteer forces, which rose by 300%, conscripts, who increased by 129%, and IRGC personnel, who saw an 80% rise. At the same time, the decline in civilian casualties—from 20.6% to 11%—indicates a more deliberate strategy aimed at striking state and military institutions. Jaish al-Adl, as the principal perpetrator, has adopted a targeted approach focused on undermining Iran's internal security and governance structures. This evolving threat requires a comprehensive response across security, political, and social domains.

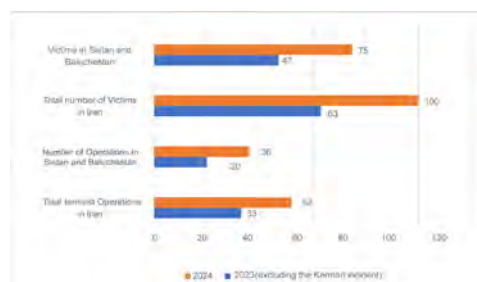
## Contributing Factors

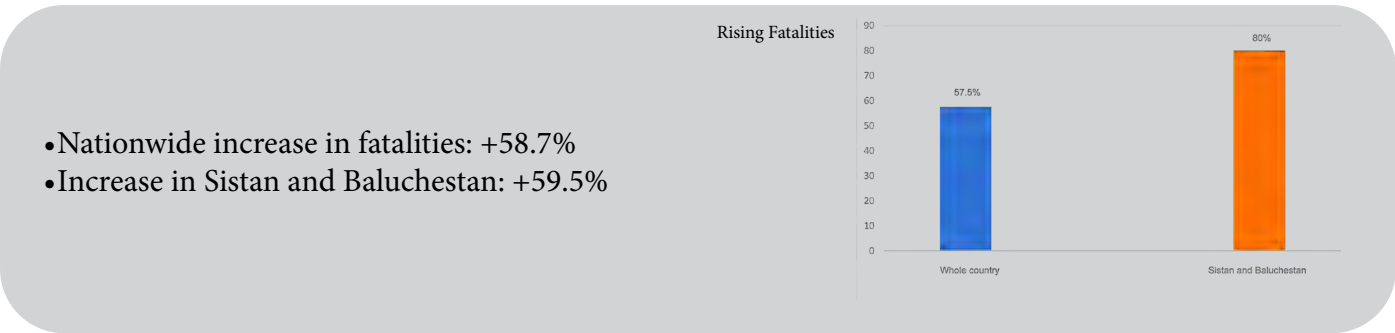
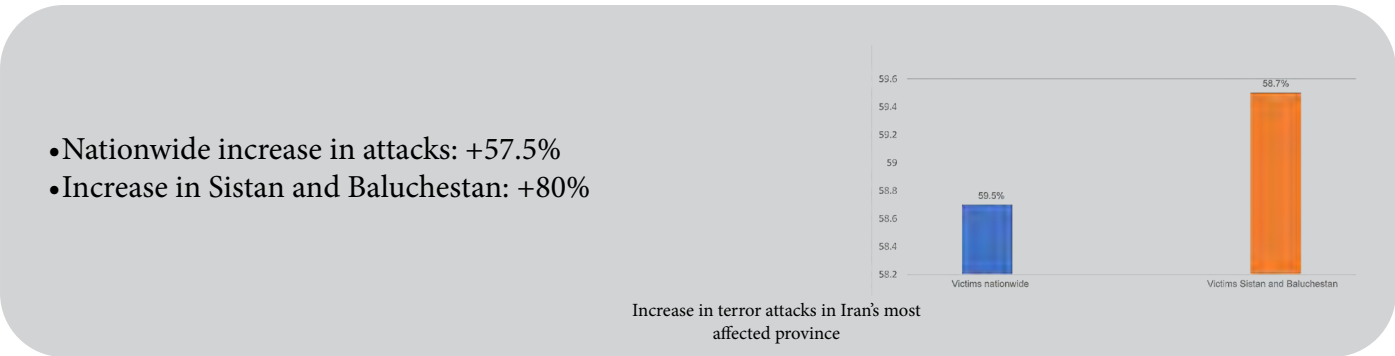
- The rise in Jaish al-Adl's operations may stem from foreign support, improved organization, or exploitation of regional instability.
- The geographic concentration in Sistan and Baluchestan reflects both strategic and social vulnerabilities of the province.
- The absence of ISIS could indicate its operational weakening or Iran's effective counter-terrorism measures.
- The increase in Israeli attacks and the corresponding rise in fatalities point to a more aggressive posture by Tel Aviv against Iranian interests.



## Descriptive Report on Terrorism in Sistan and Baluchestan Province

This report examines and analyzes the state of terrorism in Sistan and Baluchestan Province during the years 2023 and 2024. It focuses on presenting accurate statistics, calculating comparative ratios, and conducting both qualitative and quantitative assessments of terrorist developments in the province in relation to national trends. The data covers the number of operations, fatalities, and the occupational composition of the victims. The Kerman incident—which resulted in 98 civilian casualties due to a mass ISIS suicide bombing—has been excluded due to its exceptional nature, in order to ensure clearer analysis of dominant trends.





In 2023, 60.6% of all terrorist attacks in Iran occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan. This proportion rose to 69.2% in 2024, marking a 8.6% increase in the province’s share of the national terrorist activity. The 80% rise in terrorist attacks in Sistan and Baluchestan (from 20 to 36) versus a 57.5% rise nationally indicates the province’s emergence as the epicenter of terrorist activity in Iran.

This shift is primarily attributed to Jaish al-Adl, which escalated its claimed operations from 8 in 2023 to 27 in 2024. The 59.5% increase in fatalities in the province (from 47 to 75) may also reflect the intensification of conflict and the relative success of terrorist groups in targeting military and law enforcement personnel. Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for 60 victims in 2024. Its 36 operations in Sistan and Baluchestan point to enhanced organizational capabilities, and likely foreign backing. High-profile attacks in Chabahar, Rask, and Taftan highlight the group’s increasing operational strength.

Sistan and Baluchestan’s vulnerability to terrorism stems from several interrelated factors: its shared borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan, socioeconomic deprivation, marginalization due to peripheral governance, and the presence of environments conducive to extremism and radicalization. Although Iran and Pakistan have taken joint counterterrorism measures—most notably the 2014 bilateral security cooperation agreement, which has since been ratified as national law in both countries—cross-border terrorist incursions remain a persistent and serious challenge.

## 2024-2025 at a Glance

	Total Attack	Number of Victims	Domestic Attacks	Foreign Attacks
Farvardin (Mar. 20 – Apr. 19)	7	33	5	2
Ordibehesht (Apr. 20 – May 20)	1	2	1	0
Khordad (May 21 – June 20)	2	1	1	1
Tir (June 21 – July 21)	3	3	3	0
Mordad (July 22 – Aug. 21)	4	5	2	2
Shahrivar (Aug. 22 – Sep. 21)	2	4	2	0
Mehr (Sep. 22 – Oct. 21)	15	16	12	3
Aban (Oct. 22 – Nov. 20)	6	23	6	0
Azar (Nov. 21 – Dec. 20)	2	2	0	2
Dey (Dec. 21 – Jan. 19, 2025)	3	3	3	0
Bahman (Dec. 20 – Feb. 18, 2025)	0	0	0	0
Esfand (Feb. 19 – Mar. 20)	7	8	7	0



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
Farvardin (Mar. 20 – Apr. 19)	7	33

■ March 24 (Farvardin 5)

The public relations office of the IRGC in Alborz Province announced that Behrouz Vahedi, affiliated with the Quds Force and a member of the Basij volunteer forces at the Shahid Sadoughi Basij base of Imam Hossein District in Karaj, was killed while defending the holy shrines of the Hazrat Zaynab (SA). According to domestic media reports, he was killed at dawn on Tuesday, coinciding with the 15th of Ramadan, in an Israeli airstrike in Deir ez-Zor, Syria. The victim was a resident of Karaj and father to a two-year-old child.



■ March 26 (Farvardin 7)

According to media reports, a patrol unit tasked with maintaining public safety during the Nowruz holidays came under terrorist attacks on the Khash–Iranshahr road. The assault resulted in the death of Second Lieutenant Mohammad Zakhireh.



A civilian vehicle carrying family members was also caught in the cross-fire and targeted by terrorist gunfire. In the incident, two family members were injured, and an infant named Mahdis Bameri lost her life.

■ April 1 (Farvardin 13)

According to news reports, the Iranian consulate building on Al-Mazzeah Street in Damascus was targeted in an airstrike. Iran’s ambassador to Syria confirmed that the attack was carried out by Israeli fighter jets using six missiles. In an official statement, the IRGC’s Public Relations Office announced that seven Iranian military commanders and advisors—Brigadier General Mohammadreza Zahedi, Brigadier General Mohammad Hadi Haj Rahimi, Seyyed Ali Salehi Rouzbahani, Mohsen Sedaghat, Seyyed Mahdi Jaladati, Hossein Amanollahi, and Ali Aghababaei—were martyred in the attack. The ambassador also reported that six Syrian citizens were killed in the strike. Political and media sources attributed responsibility for the attack to Israel, while The New York Times, citing four Israeli officials, likewise confirmed Israeli involvement. Russia condemned the strike and explicitly held Israel accountable. Both the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the President issued separate statements strongly denouncing the Israeli regime for the assault.



■ April 4 (Farvardin 16)

The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl launched coordinated midnight attacks targeting IRGC headquarters in the cities of Rask and Chabahar, as well as border security posts and Police Station No. 11 in Chabahar, located in Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

The group later claimed responsibility through its media channels, stating that six locations were targeted, including the IRGC command center





in Chabahar, the police intelligence facility, and a local IRGC base on the Sarbaz–Rask road near the Paroud junction. According to IRGC Ground Forces Commander General Pakpour, the attackers were “Inghimasi” (suicide commandos), and 15 terrorists were killed during the clashes. Security sources also reported a hostage situation in an apartment building in Chabahar, where terrorists took shelter and opened fire on security forces. The IRGC’s Southeastern Security Command later confirmed that five locations were attacked, resulting in the deaths of 10 Iranian personnel and 18 terrorists. The final death toll rose to 16 victims, including seven Sunni Baluch civilians.

#### ■ April 6 (Farvardin 18)

The Police Information Center of Sistan and Baluchestan Province reported that two police officers were killed during an armed clash with terrorists. According to domestic news agencies, officers from the Kurin District Police in Zahedan grew suspicious of two individuals during a routine patrol. When approached, the suspects attempted to flee while opening fire. Police forces managed to arrest one of the armed assailants and seized a Kalashnikov rifle along with ammunition. However, two conscripted soldiers, Mohammad Roudabi and Ali Ghasemi, were killed in the exchange of fire.



#### ■ April 9 (Farvardin 21)

According to media reports, two police vehicles were ambushed by terrorists on the Suran–Mehrestan road in Sistan and Baluchestan Province. The attack resulted in the deaths of five police officers: Mohsen Kamali Doust, Esmail Baziollah Rey, Kazem Mollaei, Hossein Sardashti Birjandi, and Behzad Barani, and left several others injured. Reports indicate that the convoy was transporting the main suspect in the killing of officer Shibak from Sib and Suran to Mehrestan when it came under fire by elements of Jaish al-Adl during the return journey. The group later issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attack.



#### ■ April 19 (Farvardin 31)

According to domestic and international media, explosions were heard in the skies over the outskirts of Isfahan. Iranian sources attributed the incident to air defense systems intercepting three drones. Several media outlets described the event as an airstrike by the Israeli regime targeting an airbase in Isfahan. Although the occupying regime has not officially claimed responsibility, Israeli media and some officials characterized the operation as retaliation for Iran’s recent missile and drone strikes.



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Ordibehesht</b> <b>(Apr. 20 – May 20)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

■ May 1 (Ordibehesht 12)

Media reports stated that unidentified gunmen opened fire from unknown positions across the border at Iranian border guards stationed at the Zhal outpost in Baneh, resulting in the deaths of conscript Farzin Balyan and Second Lieutenant Jalal Etemad. According to police sources, the attack was carried out by anti-Iranian groups. Two other conscripts and one officer were also injured and transferred to a medical facility for treatment.



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Khordad</b> <b>(May 21 – June 20)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

■ May 31 (Khordad 11)

The police commander of Sistan and Baluchestan Province announced that two non-Iranian armed assailants were killed in Iranshahr. According to reports, Brigadier General Doustali Jalilian stated that during a routine security patrol, two armed individuals attacked a relief unit while shouting religious slogans. Police forces responded promptly, fatally shooting both attackers. A pistol, 16 rounds of ammunition, a grenade pin, and an unexploded grenade were recovered at the scene.

■ June 3 (Khordad 14)

Media reported that Saeid Abyar, an IRGC military advisor in Syria, was killed in an Israeli airstrike on Aleppo. The Syrian army confirmed that the attack, which occurred at 12:20 a.m. on Monday, resulted in 17 fatalities and 15 injuries. The strike also caused significant material damage.





	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Tir</b> <b>(June 21 – July 21)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

■ June 28 (Tir 8)

According to domestic media reports, following the conclusion of the 14th presidential election and during the transfer of ballot boxes to the governor's office, unidentified armed individuals attacked a vehicle transporting the ballots on the Rask–Jakigur road. Two security personnel assigned to protect the ballots were killed, and several election and police staff members were injured.

The victims were identified as conscript Farhad Jalil and Border Guard Sergeant First Class Ebrahim Marmazi. The terrorist group Ansar al-Furqan initially claimed responsibility for the attack in a social media post. However, approximately an hour later, the group Jaish al-Adl also issued a statement claiming involvement. On July 7, the Ministry of Intelligence announced that eight individuals allegedly involved in the attack had been arrested two days earlier, on July 5.

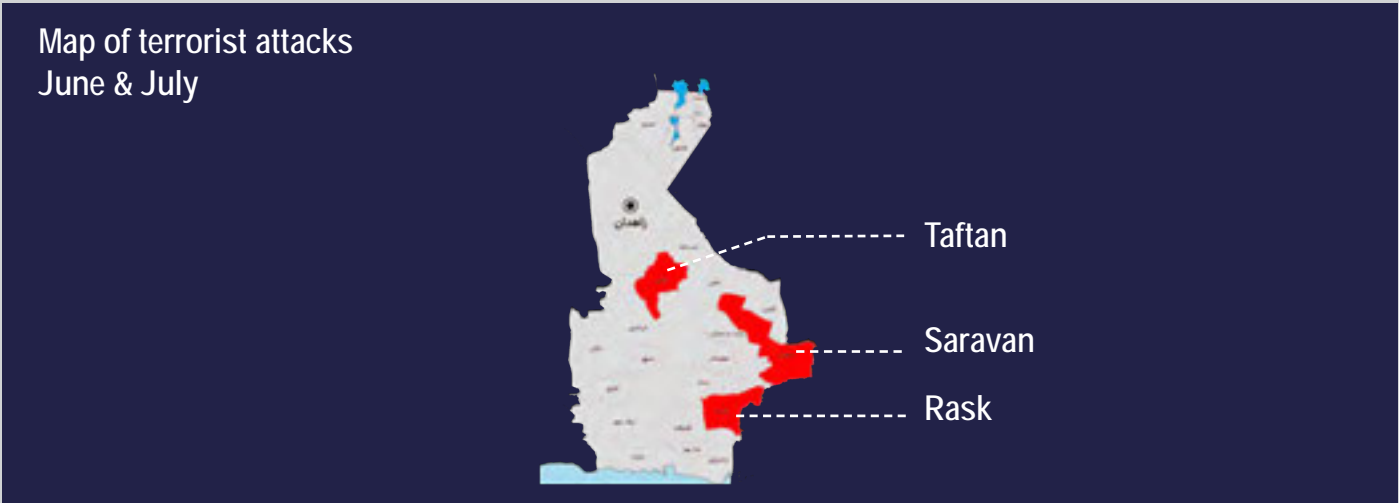


■ July 6 (Tir 16)

Domestic media, citing statements from Jaish al-Adl, reported that the group launched an armed attack early Sunday morning on the Dehpabid outpost in Taftan County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province. Jaish al-Adl claimed that two law enforcement officers were hit during the assault. The clash reportedly began around midnight and lasted for about an hour.

■ July 18 (Tir 28)

The Police Information Center of Sistan and Baluchestan reported that, on the night of July 18, assailants driving a Peugeot Pars sedan opened fire on a police patrol in Saravan in what was described as a random terrorist attack, injuring two officers. Despite receiving medical attention, Captain Mahmoud Motahhari succumbed to his injuries. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl later claimed responsibility for the assault.



Mordad  
(July 22 – Aug. 21)

Number of terror attacks

4

Number of victims

5

■ July 30 (Mordad 9)

Iranian media reported that during a missile and drone strike by the Israeli regime on the Harat Hreik district in Beirut’s southern suburb of Dahiyeh, Fouad Shukr, a senior Hezbollah military commander, was killed. Milad Beidi, an IRGC military advisor who was in a nearby residence at the time, also lost his life in the blast. The following day, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu publicly acknowledged responsibility for the operation in a media interview.



■ July 31 (Mordad 10)

In a missile strike by the Israeli regime targeting a residence in Tehran, Ismail Haniyeh—the former Prime Minister of Palestine and head of the Hamas Political Bureau—was killed, along with Wassim Abu Shaaban, one of his bodyguards.

According to U.S. media outlets including The New York Times and Axios, American officials confirmed that the Israeli regime was responsible for the assassination.



■ Early August (First Half of Mordad)

Domestic media reported that Colonel Ahmadreza Afshari, a senior advisor in the IRGC Aerospace Force, died from injuries sustained during an airstrike in Syria. He was wounded in a U.S.-led coalition airstrike and later transferred to Iran for medical treatment. Despite medical efforts, Colonel Afshari succumbed to his injuries.



■ August 16 (Mordad 26)

Domestic media reported a clash between security forces stationed at the Qaleh Bid outpost in Zahedan and armed militants. A conscript from Neyshabur, Ali Raoufian, was killed during the confrontation. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack through its media channels.



Map of terrorist attacks  
July & August



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Shahrivar</b> <b>(Aug. 22 – Sep. 21)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

■ August 23 (Shahrivar 2)

According to a statement by the Police News Agency, Lieutenant Hosseinali Piri, Deputy Commander of the Public Security Police (PAVA) in Khash County, was killed in a targeted assassination. The statement said that at 2:47 p.m. on Friday, August 23, armed assailants opened fire on him near his home on Behdasht Boulevard in Khash, shortly after he returned from Friday prayers. He was shot in the chest and head and died before reaching a medical facility. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the assassination.



■ September 12 (Shahrivar 22)

According to domestic news agencies, unidentified gunmen opened fire on law enforcement officers in Mirjaveh, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, on Thursday evening. Three Border Police officers were killed in the terrorist attack, and a civilian bystander was injured. Zahedan's Chief Prosecutor, Mehdi Shams Abadi, announced that a judicial investigation has been launched, and intelligence agencies are working to identify the perpetrators.

The fallen officers were identified as Second Lieutenant Mohammad Amin Narouei, and conscripts Parsa Souzani and Amir Ebrahimzadeh. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack.



Map of terrorist attacks  
August & September



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Mehr</b> <b>(Sep. 22 – Oct. 21)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>

■ September 27 (Mehr 6)

The Public Relations Office of the Law Enforcement Command in Sistan and Baluchestan reported that Captain Abolghasem Piri, Deputy for Logistics and Support in Sib and Suran County, was assassinated by armed militants. The attack took place inside a local shop, where the shop owner, Abdollatif Dehviri, was also shot. He succumbed to his injuries before reaching medical care. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the assassination.



■ September 27 (Mehr 6)

According to domestic media, at approximately 2:30 a.m. on September 27, Iranian border guards engaged in a clash with armed militants in the Tahlab region of Mirjaveh County. The confrontation began when five militants attempted to cross the border near post marker 81 to smuggle narcotics and opened fire on the watchtower guards. The firefight lasted about 50 minutes before the militants fled the scene. No casualties were reported on the Iranian side. Jaish al-Adl later issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attack.

■ September 27 (Mehr 6)

According to reports from international media, the Israeli regime carried out a terrorist operation bombing several adjacent buildings in the Dahiyeh district of Beirut. The strike targeted Seyyed Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary General of Hezbollah, alongside a senior IRGC commander and several Hezbollah military and political leaders, resulting in their deaths. A large number of Lebanese civilians were also killed in the attack. Among the victims was Brigadier General Abbas Nilforoushan, Deputy Commander of IRGC Operations. Israel officially claimed responsibility for the operation.



■ September 29 (Mehr 8)

In a statement, the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl announced an armed assault on a police outpost of the Law Enforcement Command (FARAJA) in the Domag rural district of Zahedan County. According to their claim, two FARAJA officers were targeted. Domestic media have not released any information regarding possible casualties.

■ September 29 (Mehr 8)

The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl announced that, in its fourth operation within the past 24 hours, it attacked a FARAJA outpost at the entrance to the city of Iranshahr, along the Iranshahr–Sarbaz route.



■ September 29 (Mehr 8)

Brigadier General Reza Shojaei, Commander of the Border Guard in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, told the media that border guards from the Mortan outpost, operating under the Jakigur border command, were ambushed while delivering food and supplies near Pashamak village in Rask County. During the clash with the terrorist group, conscript Mahdi Balouchi was killed. Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack.



■ September 29 (Mehr 8)

The Public Relations Office of the Law Enforcement Command in Sistan and Baluchestan reported that Warrant Officer Ramin Velayati, a member of the Special Forces Unit in Khash County, was assassinated by armed militants. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack in an official statement.



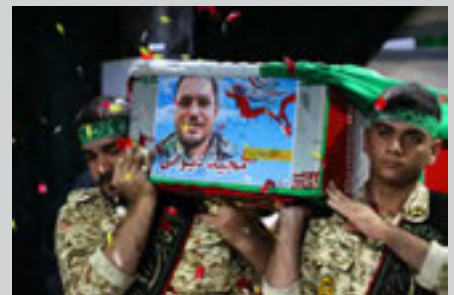
■ September 29 (Mehr 8)

Media sources report that Second Lieutenant Amir Mohammad Amiri, a serving officer in the Border Guard of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, was fatally shot while on duty in the Hirmand region near the Zabol border. He was struck by gunfire from unidentified assailants across the border and died shortly after sustaining his injuries.



■ September 30 (Mehr 9)

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) announced on October 3 that Majid Divani, a member of the IRGC, was wounded in an Israeli airstrike in Syria on September 30 and succumbed to his injuries three days later.



■ October 1 (Mehr 10)

Jaish al-Adl has claimed responsibility for a terrorist attack on a vehicle along the Chabahar–Rask road near Jakigur. No casualties were reported.

■ October 1 (Mehr 10)

According to official reports, the governor of Nikshahr in Sistan and Baluchestan Province confirmed a terrorist attack in the town of Bent that resulted in the deaths of four individuals. The incident took place following a charity event at Mohsenin Sheikhan School. The victims were identified as Parviz Kadkhodaei, Commander of the IRGC in Bent; Yousef Shirani, Head of the Bent City Council; Javad Sadati, an IRGC conscript; and Mojib Balouchi, a university student. Two other individuals were wounded in the attack.



### ■ October 1 (Mehr 10)

According to domestic media reports, two members of the FARAJA Special Operations Unit were killed when armed assailants opened fire on their vehicle while traveling through Khash County. Zahedan's Prosecutor stated that the attackers ambushed officers from the Special Forces Unit on the Khash–Zahedan road, resulting in the deaths of Hossein-Ali Keykha and Abolfazl Jahani. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack.



### ■ October 2 (Mehr 11)

Domestic sources reported that, following a series of terrorist attacks in recent days in Sistan and Baluchestan Province—carried out by Jaish al-Adl and resulting in the deaths of Sunni Baloch civilians and security personnel—intelligence and security forces launched retaliatory operations. During overnight clashes on October 2, Iranian forces engaged the terrorists for several hours, killing three militants and arresting several others. Hossein Moshfeq Khakpouri, a FARAJA officer, was injured during the confrontation and died from his wounds on October 4.



### ■ October 3 (Mehr 12)

According to Asr-e Hamoon, a local news outlet in Sistan and Baluchestan, Brigadier General Adel Heidari, citing the Public Relations Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army, announced that Private Amir-Mohammad Kakhki, a soldier with the 177th Rapid Reaction Brigade, was killed the previous night while guarding the Islamic Republic's borders at a zero-border point. He was shot by counter-revolutionary elements operating from across the international border.

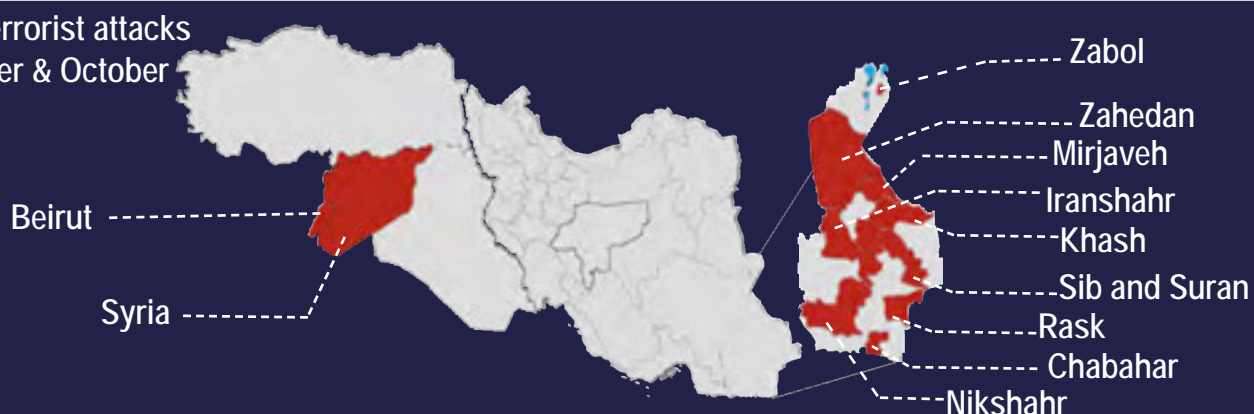


### ■ October 19 (Mehr 28)

Domestic and international media reported that the Israeli regime carried out a drone strike targeting a civilian vehicle in Jounieh, Lebanon. The vehicle's occupants were Reza Abbas Awadeh, a Lebanese national, and his Iranian wife, Masoumeh Karbassi. After surviving the initial missile strike and exiting the vehicle, the couple was pursued and killed by a second missile launched by the drone. Awadeh held a Ph.D. in computer engineering from the University of Tehran. Israeli military spokesperson Avichay Adraee claimed on social media that Awadeh was an expert in Hezbollah's communications networks. Masoumeh Karbassi was the mother of five young children.



### Map of terrorist attacks September & October





	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Aban</b> <b>(Oct. 22 – Nov. 20)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>

■ October 26 (Aban 5)

According to official reports, a terrorist ambush on two patrol vehicles from the Gowhar Kuh FARAJA outpost in Tafatan County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, resulted in the deaths of all ten personnel aboard. The attack, claimed by the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl, took the lives of six regular forces and four conscripts. The victims were identified as Private Alireza Alizadeh, Private Mahdi Parishani Foroushani, Private Saleh Nourbakhsh Habibabadi, Private Pouya Salehi Yalmeh Aliabadi, Third Lieutenant Iman Darvishi, Second Sergeant Alireza Aghajani Amir Hendeh, Third Lieutenant Mahdi Khamoushi Aliabadi, Captain Nematollah Nouri, Sergeant Hadi Zare Baghbidi, and Sergeant Pouya Rahmattalab Ziyabari.



■ October 30 (Aban 9)

The Public Relations Office of the Sistan and Baluchestan Police announced that militants from the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl launched an armed attack on a FARAJA outpost in the Sarkour area of Sarbaz County. Iranian forces returned fire, prompting the attackers to flee the scene. The statement added that efforts to identify and apprehend the perpetrators are ongoing.

■ November 8 (Aban 18)

As reported by domestic media, during the “Martyrs of Security” military exercise organized by the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces in Rask County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, a confrontation broke out with militants from the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl. Two members of the IRGC’s Al-Mahdi Jahrom Special Forces Brigade 33, Mohammadreza Rostaminejad and Saeed Parvinnejad, were killed in the clashes.



■ November 10 (Aban 20)

Domestic media reported that around 7 PM on Sunday, November 10, the occupants of a Peugeot 405 vehicle launched an armed assault on a border watchtower in the Godar Garvani region of Saravan County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province. Several security personnel were performing prayers at the time of the attack. Two guards were killed in the initial assault, and three others lost their lives after the assailants stormed the post. All five victims—Abdolrahman Balouchzehi, Shahbakhsh Balouchzehi, Abdollah Balouchzehi, Vahed Balouchzehi, and Bashir Sepahi—were Sunni Muslims.



### ■ November 14 (Aban 24)

The Public Relations Office of the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces announced that four servicemen were killed during a counterterrorism operation in Rask County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province. As part of the ongoing “Martyrs of Security” military exercise—jointly conducted by the Quds Base and the provincial Intelligence Department—a terrorist hideout was identified, encircled, and cleared on the morning of November 14. The fallen servicemen, all affiliated with the Al-Mahdi Brigade 33 of the IRGC Ground Forces, were identified as First Sergeant Ahmadreza Saheb, Major Ahmad Zarei, Major Ali Rahmanian, and member of the Basij volunteer forces Reza Barzegar.

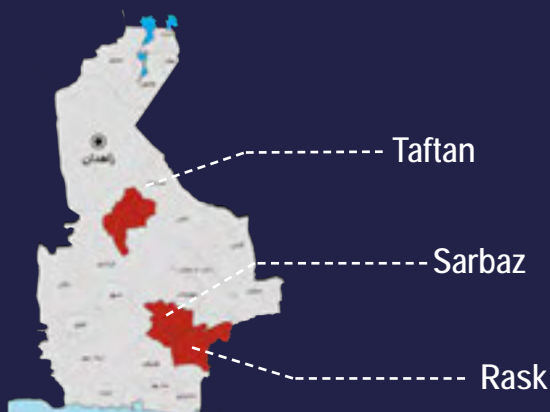


### ■ November 18 (Aban 28)

According to a statement by the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces, two members of the Basij volunteer forces named Valiollah Zahedi and Vahid Akbarian from Saravan were assassinated by terrorist elements while traveling home in a private vehicle. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack in an official statement.



Map of terrorist attacks  
October & November



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Azar</b> <b>(Nov. 21 – Dec. 20)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

■ November 28 (Azar 8)

Multiple media outlets reported that Brigadier General Kioumars Pourhashemi, a senior Iranian military advisor and member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), was killed on the outskirts of Aleppo, Syria. According to Brigadier General Asadi, deputy commander of the Khatam al-Anbia Headquarters, Pourhashemi was assassinated by a spy allegedly connected to U.S. intelligence agencies. His death occurred during a wave of attacks by the Tahrir al-Sham terrorist group aimed at capturing Aleppo.



■ December 8 (Azar 18)

The spokesperson for Iran’s Foreign Ministry confirmed the death of an Iranian embassy staff member in Damascus, who had gone missing two weeks earlier. Esmail Baghaei announced that the body of Seyyed Davoud Bitaraf had recently been located, identified, and repatriated to Iran. Bitaraf also served as the prayer leader at the Sayyidah Ruqayyah Shrine. According to media reports, he was killed when terrorists opened fire on his vehicle. His brother, Seyyed Hessamoddin Bitaraf, stated during a meeting with the commander of the Imam Reza Corps that the attack occurred while Bitaraf was traveling from Damascus to Beirut, resulting in his death and injuries to his wife.



Dey (Dec. 21–Jan. 19, 2025)	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
	3	3

■ December 28 (Dey 8)

According to media reports, a suicide bombing in Bandar Lengeh, Hormozgan Province, resulted in the death of Captain Seyyed Mojtaba Shahidi, Head of Police Intelligence for the county. The attacker detonated explosives as the officers' vehicle passed, fatally wounding Captain Shahidi with shrapnel to the head, face, neck, and chest. Captain Javad Chatr Sahar, Deputy Chief of Police Intelligence, was also injured and hospitalized. The Ansar al-Furqan terrorist group claimed responsibility and identified the attacker as Zubair Ahvazi, while Jaish al-Adl later issued a competing claim for the same operation.



■ January 7 (Dey 18)

The Sistan and Baluchestan Police Information Center reported that armed assailants opened fire on the Cheshmeh Ziarat Police Station in Zahedan. The attack was repelled due to the vigilance and superior firepower of Iranian security forces, prompting the attackers to flee. No casualties or material damage were reported. The terrorist group Ansar al-Furqan later claimed responsibility via its Telegram channel.

■ January 18 (Dey 29)

According to media reports, two senior judges of Iran's Supreme Court were shot dead on the morning of January 19 outside the Judicial Palace in Tehran. The victims were Judge Ali Razini and Judge Mohammad Moghiseh. One other individual was injured in the incident. The shooter's identity has not been officially confirmed, but judiciary sources indicated that he was a service employee (tea server) who took his own life following the attack. Judiciary officials have classified the incident as a terrorist act. In a televised interview, former Justice Minister Mostafa Pourmohammadi stated that the assailant had been collecting information related to Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MEK) cases during his time at the judiciary, raising the possibility of the MEK's involvement in the assassination.



Map of terrorist attacks  
December & January





	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
<b>Esfand</b> <b>(Feb. 19 – Mar. 20)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

■ February 23 (Esfand 4)

The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for an attack on the Rural Development Coordination Office near Chabahar, affiliated with the Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution. According to media reports, on the morning of February 23, several armed militants stormed the administrative building, planted explosives, and caused extensive damage to the premises. In the aftermath, security forces engaged the attackers, killing several and apprehending others.

■ February 23 (Esfand 4)

Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the assassination of an employee of the Housing Foundation's office in Zahedan. The group initially claimed to have killed the provincial director-general, but it was later confirmed that Farshid Shahraki, victims of the attack, was an employee of the financial department. He was shot three times and transferred to the ICU, where he succumbed to his injuries on February 26.



■ February 23 (Esfand 5)

In a statement, Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the assassination of Captain Mohammadreza Sanadi, a member of the Law Enforcement Command in Khāsh County.



■ March 1 (Esfand 11)

According to domestic media, two members of the Basij volunteer forces at the Martyr Sajjad base in Saravan—Sadegh Mahmoudi and Milad Damankesh—were assassinated by elements of the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group. The two were ambushed while traveling home in a private vehicle. Jaish al-Adl later claimed responsibility for the attack.



■ March 1 (Esfand 11)

Domestic media reported that, two motorcyclists opened fire on two traffic police officers near the Ameri gas station at the entrance to Rigan City, Kerman Province. First Sergeant Hadi Amirzadeh and Conscript Pouya Aabshouri were killed at the scene. While no group has claimed responsibility, Brigadier General Nasser Farshid, commander of Kerman's Law Enforcement, classified the incident as a terrorist attack.



■ March 9 (Esfand 19)

News outlets reported a failed assassination attempt targeting the deputy intelligence officer of Sib and Suran County police department. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility, stating that the ambush took place outside the officer's residence.

■ March 15 (Esfand 25)

According to local sources, on the evening of March 15, unidentified gunmen opened fire on two IRGC members traveling in a privately owned Nissan near Dejang Village in Taftan County.

Mousa Bameri was killed at the scene after sustaining multiple gunshot wounds, while his brother, Houshang Bameri, was injured and hospitalized. Media later reported that Houshang Bameri succumbed to his injuries on March 24, 2025. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, though some sources have linked it to the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group.



Map of terrorist attacks  
February & March



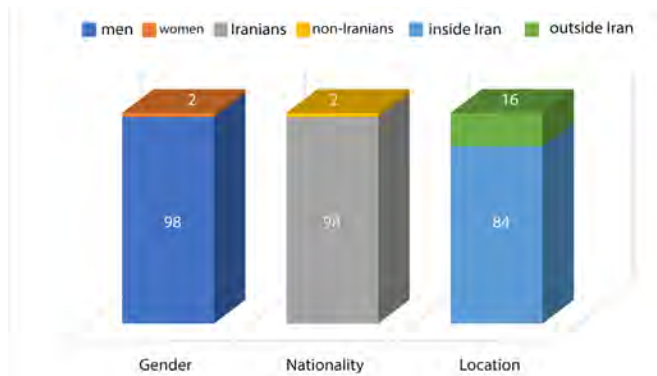


# Appendices



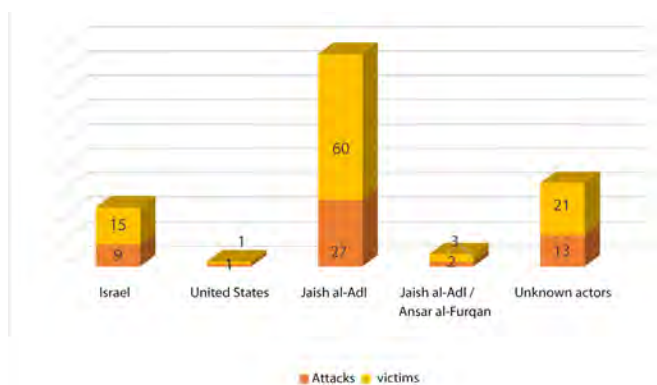
## A. Victims

- Total number of victims: 100
- Nationality:98 Iranians and 2 non-Iranians
- Gender: 98 men and 2 women
- Location: 84 victims inside Iran and 16 victims outside Iran



## B. Perpetrators of the Attacks

- Israel: 9 operations – 15 victims
  - United States: 1 operation – 1 victim
  - Jaish al-Adl: 27 operations – 60 victims
  - Jaish al-Adl / Ansar al-Furqan (joint claim): 2 operations – 3 victims
  - Unknown actors: 13 operations – 21 victims
- (Of the 13 operations carried out by unknown actors, 8 occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan, 1 in Kurdistan, 2 in Syria, 1 in Tehran, and 1 in Kerman. These attacks resulted in a total of 21 victims: 13 in Sistan and Baluchestan, 2 in Kurdistan, 2 in Syria, 2 in Tehran, and 2 in Kerman.)



Note 1: The two attacks jointly claimed by Jaish al-Adl and Ansar al-Furqan are likely to have been carried out by Jaish al-Adl, given its significantly greater size, activity level, and operational reach. The two groups maintain close and frequent cooperation.

Note 2: Among the 13 attacks by unknown perpetrators, 8 occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan, suggesting that most or all may have been carried out by Jaish al-Adl, given its widespread operations in that province.

## C. Geographic Distribution of Attacks

Abroad: 10 operations

Syria: 7 attacks – 13 victims

Lebanon: 3 attacks – 3 victims

Inside Iran: 42 operations

Sistan and Baluchestan: 36 attacks – 75 victims

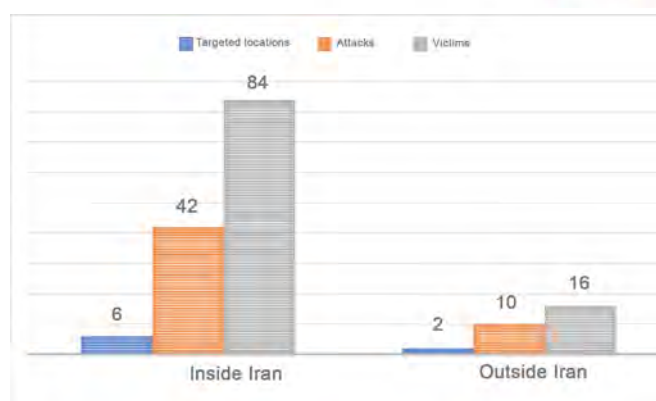
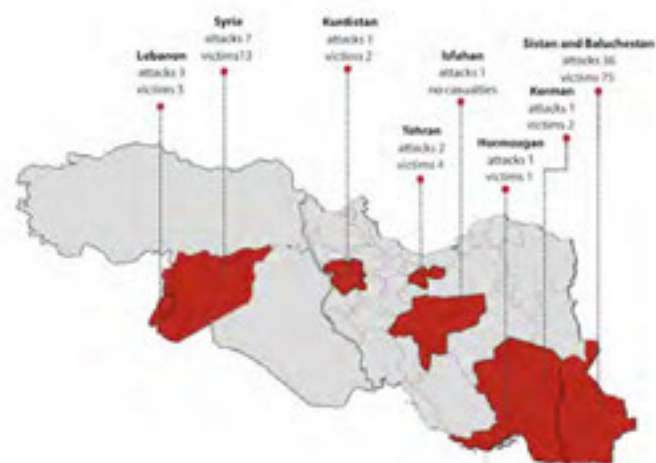
Tehran: 2 attacks – 4 victims

Kurdistan: 1 attack – 2 victims

Kerman: 1 attack – 2 victims

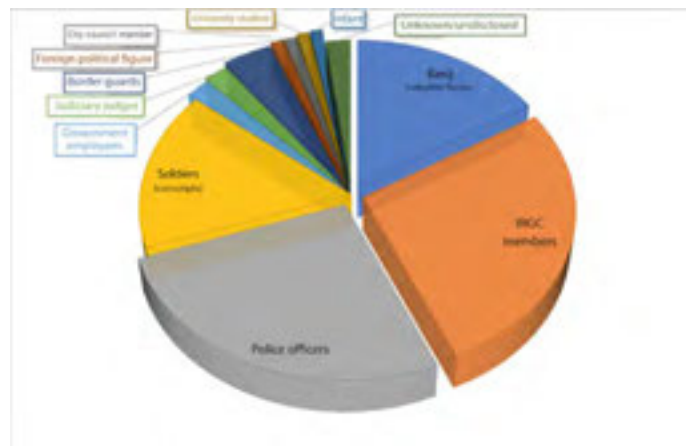
Hormozgan: 1 attack – 1 victim

Isfahan: 1 attack – no casualties



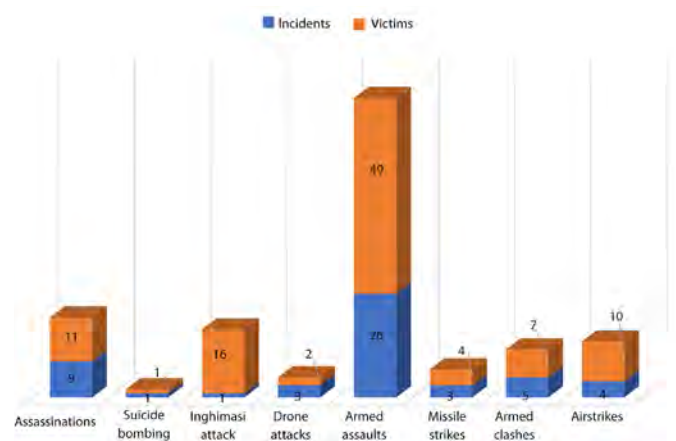
### D. Occupation of Victims

- IRGC members: 27
- Police officers: 26
- Basij (volunteer forces): 16
- Conscripts: 16
- Border guards: 4
- Judiciary judges: 2
- Government employees: 2
- City council member: 1
- University student: 1
- Infant: 1
- Foreign political figure: 1
- Bodyguard: 1
- Unknown/undisclosed: 2



### E. Methods of Attack

- Assassinations: 9 incidents – 11 victims
- Suicide bombing: 1 incident – 1 victim (Ansar al-Furqan or Jaish al-Adl)
- Inghimasi attack: 1 incident – 16 victims (Jaish al-Adl)
- Drone attacks: 3 incidents – 2 victims (Israel)
- Armed assaults: 26 incidents – 49 victims (16 by Jaish al-Adl and 10 by unknown perpetrators) Of the 10 operations carried out by unknown perpetrators, 7 took place in Sistan and Baluchestan, while the remaining 3 occurred in Kerman, Kurdistan, and Syria—one in each location. Given the concentration of these incidents in Sistan and Baluchestan, it is highly likely that all or most of the 7 attacks in that province were carried out by Jaish al-Adl.
- Missile strikes: 3 incidents – 4 victims (2 by Israel and 1 by U.S.)
- Airstrikes: 4 incidents – 10 victims (Israel)
- Armed clashes: 5 incidents – 7 victims (Jaish al-Adl)



### F. Major Terrorist Attacks of 2024

- April 4, 2024  
Jaish al-Adl conducted a large-scale Inghimasi attack in the cities of Chabahar and Rask, resulting in 16 victims.
- October 26, 2024  
Jaish al-Adl attacked two police patrol vehicles in Goharkuh, Taftan, in Sistan and Baluchestan, killing 10 officers.
- April 1, 2024  
An Israeli missile strike targeted the Iranian consulate in Damascus, resulting in the death of 7 Iranian military advisors.
- April 9, 2024  
Jaish al-Adl attacked two police vehicles in Sib and Suran, Sistan and Baluchestan, leading to 5 fatalities.
- November 10, 2024  
An unidentified group (likely Jaish al-Adl) attacked a border watchtower, killing 5 Sunni members of Basij volunteer forces.



## Names of Terror Victims in 2024

Name	Occupation	Date of assassination	Place of assassination	Perpetrator
Behrouz Vahedi	IRGC member	March 24, 2024	Deir ez-Zor	Zionist regime
Mohammad Zakhireh	Police officer	March 26, 2024	Khash-Iranshahr road	Unknown
Mahdis Bameri	Infant	March 26, 2024	Khash-Iranshahr road	Unknown
Mohammadreza Zahedi	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Mohammad Hadi Haj Rahimi	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Seyyed Ali Salehi Rouzbehani	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Mohsen Sedaghat	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Seyyed Mahdi Jaladati	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Hossein Amanollahi	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Ali Aghababaei	IRGC member	April 1, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Ahmad Habibifar	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Saeed Jahantiq	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Amir Mohsen Hasannejad	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Entezarian	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Sarsangi	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Hamed Abdollahi	IRGC member	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammad Hossein Bameri	Basij volunteer force	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Jaber Balouchi Jan	Basij volunteer force	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Eisa Aaskani	Basij volunteer force	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Amin Dahani	Basij volunteer force	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammad Bachouh	Conscript	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Anvar Pashah	Basij volunteer force	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl

Name	Occupation	Date of assassination	Place of assassination	Perpetrator
Abbas Ali Mir	Police officer	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Moslem Karimi	Police officer	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Javad Jahanbeigi	Police officer	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Seyyed Mohsen Hosseinnia	Police officer	April 4, 2024	Chabahar-Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammad Roudabi	Conscript	April 6, 2024	Kurin (Zahedan)	Unknown
Ali Ghasemi	Conscript	April 6, 2024	Kurin (Zahedan)	Unknown
Mohsen Kamali Doust	Police officer	April 9, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Esmail Baziollah Rey	Police officer	April 9, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Kazem Mollaei	Police officer	April 9, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Sardashti Birjandi	Police officer	April 9, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Behzad Barani	Police officer	April 9, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Farzin Balyan	Conscript	May 1, 2024	Baneh	Unknown
Jalal Etemad	Border guard	May 1, 2024	Baneh	Unknown
Saeid Abyar	IRGC member	June 3, 2024	Aleppo	Zionist regime
Farhad Jalil	Conscript	June 28, 2024	Jakigur	Ansar Al-Furqan
Ebrahim Marmazi	Border guard	June 28, 2024	Jakigur	Ansar Al-Furqan
Mahmoud Motahhari	Police officer	July 18, 2024	Saravan	Jaish al-Adl
Milad Bidi	IRGC member	July 30, 2024	Beirut	Zionist regime
Ismail Haniyeh	Political figure	July 31, 2024	Tehran	Zionist regime
Wasim Abu Shaaban	Body guard	July 31, 2024	Tehran	Zionist regime
Ahmadreza Afshari	IRGC member	August, 2024	Deir ez-Zor	U.S. state terrorism
Ali Raoufian	Conscript	August 16, 2024	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Hosseinali Piri	Police officer	August 23, 2024	Khash	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammad Amin Narouei	Border guard	September 12, 2024	Mirjaveh	Jaish al-Adl
Parsa Souzani	Conscript	September 12, 2024	Mirjaveh	Unknown
Amir Ebrahimzadeh	Conscript	September 12, 2024	Mirjaveh	Unknown
Abolghasem Piri	Police officer	September 27, 2024	Sib and Suran	Jaish al-Adl
Abdollahatif Dehviri	Salesperson	September 27, 2024		

Name	Occupation	Date of assassination	Place of assassination	Perpetrator
Abbas Nilforoushan	IRGC member	September 27, 2024	Beirut	Zionist regime
Mahdi Balouchi	Conscript	September 29, 2024	Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Ramin Velayati	Police officer	September 29, 2024	Khash	Jaish al-Adl
Amir Mohammad Amiri	Border guard	September 29, 2024	Zabol	Unknown
Majid Divani	IRGC member	September 30, 2024	Damascus	Zionist regime
Parviz Kadkhodaei	IRGC member	October 1, 2024	Bent (Nikshahr)	Jaish al-Adl
Yousef Shirani	Head of the City Council	October 1, 2024	Bent (Nikshahr)	Jaish al-Adl
Javad Sadati	Conscript	October 1, 2024	Bent (Nikshahr)	Jaish al-Adl
Mojib Balouchi	Student	October 1, 2024	Bent (Nikshahr)	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Ali Keykha	Police officer	October 1, 2024	Khash	Jaish al-Adl
Abolfazl Jahani	Police officer	October 1, 2024	Khash	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Moshfegh Khakpouri	Police officer	October 2, 2024	Chabahar	Jaish al-Adl
Amir Mohammad Kakhaki	Conscript	October 3, 2024	Zabol	Unknown
Masoumeh Karbasi	Housewife	October 19, 2024	Jounieh	Zionist regime
Alireza Alizadeh	Conscript	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Mahdi Parishani Foroushani	Conscript	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Saleh Nourbakhsh Habibabadi	Conscript	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Pouya Salehi Yalmeh Aliabadi	Conscript	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Iman Darvishi	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Alireza Aghajani Amir Hendeh	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Mahdi Khamoushi Aliabadi	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Nematollah Nouri	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Hadi Zare Baghbidi	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Pouya Rahmattalab Ziyabari	Police officer	October 26, 2024	Gowhar Kuh (Taf-tan)	Jaish al-Adl
Saeed Parvinnejad	IRGC member	November 8, 2024	Rask road	Jaish al-Adl



Name	Occupation	Date of assassination	Place of assassination	Perpetrator
Mohammadreza Ros-taminejad	IRGC member	November 8, 2024	Rask road	Jaish al-Adl
Abdolrahman Balouchzahi	Basij volunteer force	November 10, 2024	Godar Garvani (Saravan)	Unknown
Shahbakhsh Balouchzahi	Basij volunteer force	November 10, 2024	Godar Garvani (Saravan)	Unknown
Abdollah Balouchzahi	Basij volunteer force	November 10, 2024	Godar Garvani (Saravan)	Unknown
Vahed Balouchzahi	Basij volunteer force	November 10, 2024	Godar Garvani (Saravan)	Unknown
Bashir Sepahi	Basij volunteer force	November 10, 2024	Godar Garvani (Saravan)	Unknown
Ahmad Reza Saheb	IRGC member	November 14, 2024	Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Ahmad Zarei	IRGC member	November 14, 2024	Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Ali Rahmanian	IRGC member	November 14, 2024	Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Reza Barzegar	Basij volunteer force	November 14, 2024	Rask	Jaish al-Adl
Vahid Akbarian	Basij volunteer force	November 18, 2024	Saravan	Jaish al-Adl
Valiollah Zahedi	Basij volunteer force	November 18, 2024	Saravan	Jaish al-Adl
Kioumars Pourhashemi	IRGC member	November 28, 2024	Outskirts of Aleppo	Unknown
Seyyed Davoud Bitaraf	Cleric	December 8, 2024	Damascus	Unknown
Seyyed Mojtaba Shahidi	Police officer	December 28, 2024	Bandar Lengeh	Ansar Al-Furqan
Ali Razini	Judge	January 18, 2025	Tehran	Unknown
Mohammad Moghiseh	Judge	January 18, 2025	Tehran	Unknown
Farshid Shahraki	Employee	February 23, 2025	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammadreza Sanadi	Police officer	February 23, 2025	Khash	Jaish al-Adl
Sadegh Mahmoudi	Basij volunteer force	March 1, 2025	Saravan	Jaish al-Adl
Milad Damankesh	Basij volunteer force	March 1, 2025	Saravan	Jaish al-Adl
Hadi Amirzadeh	Police officer	March 1, 2025	Rigan	Unknown
Pouria Aabshouri	Conscript	March 1, 2025	Rigan	Unknown
Mousa Bameri	IRGC member	March 15, 2025	Taftan	Unknown
Houshang Bameri	IRGC member	March 15, 2025	Taftan	Unknown



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