



# THE UPRIISING OF THE THIRSTY

AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2021 KUZESTAN PROTESTS



A REPORT BY HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS IN IRAN

WITH LEGAL ANALYSIS BY BRIAN CURRIN

# **HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS IN IRAN (HRA)**

HRA is an independent non-governmental organization dedicated to defending human rights for all Iranian citizens, and holding authorities who violate those rights accountable. As one of the oldest human rights organizations focused on Iran, HRA has successfully monitored, documented, and published information on the situation of human rights in Iran for over 15 years.

Through the organization's news arm, Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA), HRA self publishes multiple daily reports and is one of the most referenced sources on human rights in Iran. HRA documentation has been cited in numerous governmental and nongovernmental reports including the United States Annual Report on Human Rights and reports from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In addition, HRA has been cited in over 100 news media outlets including CNN, The Washington Post, The New York Times, Reuters, the Associated Press, and more.

HRA relies on a vast network of in-country volunteers that make up the largest network of researchers, documenters, and activists working across all HRA activities. This work would be impossible without the dedication of our in-country network combined with a staff of human rights professionals around the globe including lawyers, advocacy professionals, researchers, and more.



# **SPREADING JUSTICE (SJ)**

Spreading Justice is an HRA initiative working to increase the visibility of Iranian human rights violators and advocates for accountability for human rights violations under both international and domestic law. Historically, perpetrators of human rights violations in Iran enjoy widespread impunity. Armed with the understanding that accountability for human rights violations is essential to ending the vicious cycle of abuse, Spreading Justice monitors, documents, and profiles individual and institutional violators in an open-source database available to lawyers, policymakers, activists, and researchers among others.

The Spreading Justice database currently houses hundreds of unique violator profiles. Where available, profiles include an in-depth overview of violation, basic information, institutional affiliation, date of birth, physical information, employment history, travel history outside of Iran, education, any identified victims, evidentiary documents including multimedia, and a legal review conducted by experts in international human rights law. All information is applied with a uniform degree of certainty ranging from exact, partial, and approximated. In addition to profiles, [www.spreadingjustice.org](http://www.spreadingjustice.org) houses a research center equipped with resources such as IRGC command structure, thematic reports, statistics, and forms for anonymous submission of information on violators. Equipped with documenters, researchers, translators, advocates, lawyers, and more, the Spreading Justice team is comprised of human rights professionals dedicated to ending the plague of impunity that covers Iran.



**Spreading Justice**

# LEGAL ANALYSIS BY BRIAN CURRIN



Brian Currin is a renowned South African Human Rights lawyer recognized internationally for his multidimensional global contribution as a human rights lawyer, activist, and peacemaker over a period of four decades. Brian qualified as a lawyer in 1977 in the wake of the 1976 Soweto student riots which catalyzed a new era of political protest and activism in South Africa, met with excessive security measures and gross human rights violations perpetrated by the state, marking the beginning of the end of the apartheid era through a peace process and a negotiated settlement 18 years later. As a human rights attorney from 1977 to 1987, Brian represented thousands of anti-apartheid political activists unlawfully detained, arrested, charged, and tortured. Post-apartheid, 1997 and 1998, he represented many families at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission whose loved ones had been assassinated by the apartheid security forces. In 1987 Brian was approached by prominent senior human rights lawyers in South Africa to set up the National Directorate of Lawyers for Human Rights and to lead the organization, which he did for 8 years until South Africa's transition to democracy. During that period, as a human rights activist, he initiated, participated in, and oversaw a number of significant projects. Brian's role as a human rights lawyer and activist in South Africa's transition from dictatorship to democracy was recognized internationally, and, as result, his experience and expertise were sought after in numerous other countries during their peace processes.

Brian acts in an advisory role with HRA on the Spreading Justice initiative. In this capacity, he reviews violator profiles and develops legal reviews for violators based on international human rights law.

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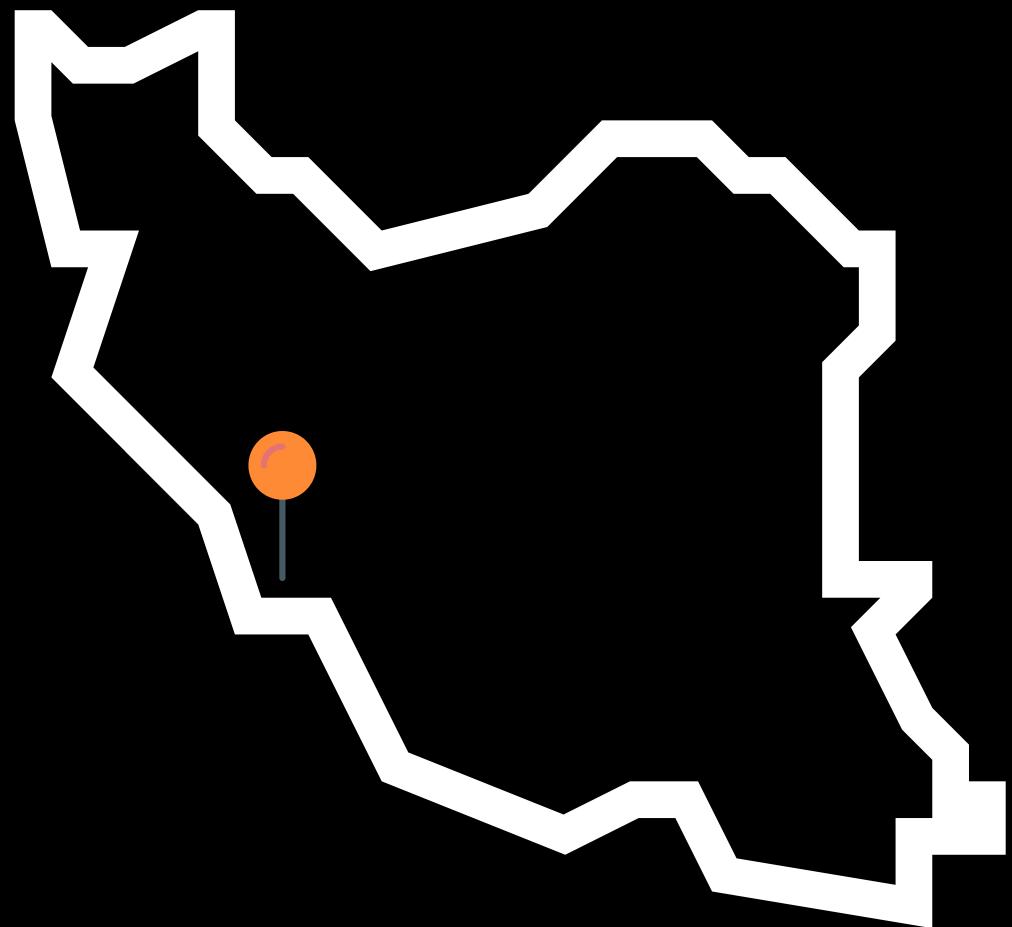
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# KHUZESTAN



**“IN THE IRAN-IRAQ  
WAR, SADDAM’S  
SOLDIERS SHOT AT  
OUR HOUSE, AND  
TODAY THE SOLDIERS  
OF OUR OWN  
COUNTRY ARE DOING  
THE SAME.”**

-PROTESTER, KUZESTAN PROVINCE

# INTRODUCTION

The July 2021 Iranian protests were a continuation of protests that have been erupting sporadically since 2016. The driving force behind the July / August uprising was to protest the perennial water shortages and rolling blackouts stemming from mismanagement of resources, fuelling public anger. The latest round of protests erupted on 15 July, starting in Khuzestan soon spreading to other provinces including Isfahan, Lorestan, Eastern Azerbaijan, Tehran, and Karaj. These protests have been coined the ‘Uprising of the Thirsty’.

“As nearly 5 million Iranians in Khuzestan are lacking access to clean drinking water, Iran is failing to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to water, which is inextricably linked to the right to the highest attainable standard of health; both are protected by the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESR) (article 11 and 12), to which Iran is a signatory,” said Skylar Thompson, HRA Senior Advocacy Coordinator. It is a common cause that Iran’s water crisis has reached a critical point. Even the regime’s state-run media have acknowledged the dire situation, with at least 700 villages out of water.

According to the state-run Aftab News on July 4, 2021, “Of Iran’s population of 85 million, about 28 million live in areas with water shortages and are under pressure in this regard, mainly in the central and southern regions of the country. Water shortages have affected all sections of society, from urban households to agricultural and rural communities.”

It did not take long for the protests to take on a political character, with protesters in various cities calling for the end of the current regime and expanding the subject matter of their protests from water shortages to deteriorating living conditions. One protester told HRA, “My ideal outcome is to see a regime official resign in response to our suffering.” they continued, “We are tired of all of this misery, poverty, dehydration, neglect, lies, and empty promises.” A protester living in Tehran told HRA, “Besides supporting [the people of] Khuzestan, we are protesting unemployment, high prices, poverty, and the existing problems in the country. We can no longer bear the hardships of life created by unworthy officials. The authorities must address the problems...”

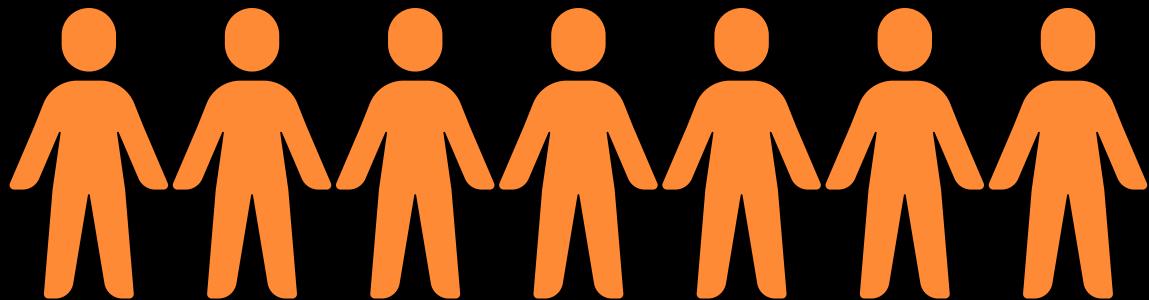
In the two weeks of the uprising, Human Rights Activists (HRA) verified 129 videos documenting the protests, 361 arrests, six deaths, and several more wounded. HRA’s Spreading Justice team (HRA-SJ) additionally identified 13 individual violators associated with the violent crackdown. The following report analyses the events that occurred as a result of the uprising, those responsible, and concludes with a call for accountability.



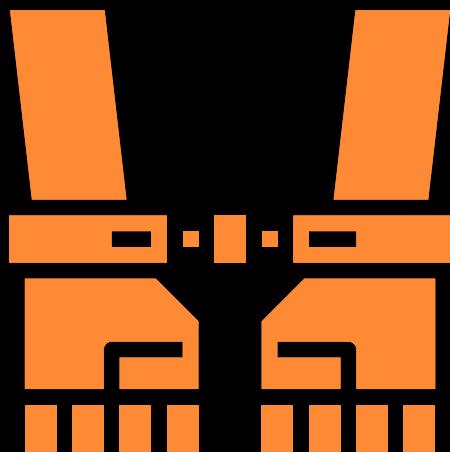
JULY 15-27

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**6 CONFIRMED KILLED**



**361 ARRESTED**

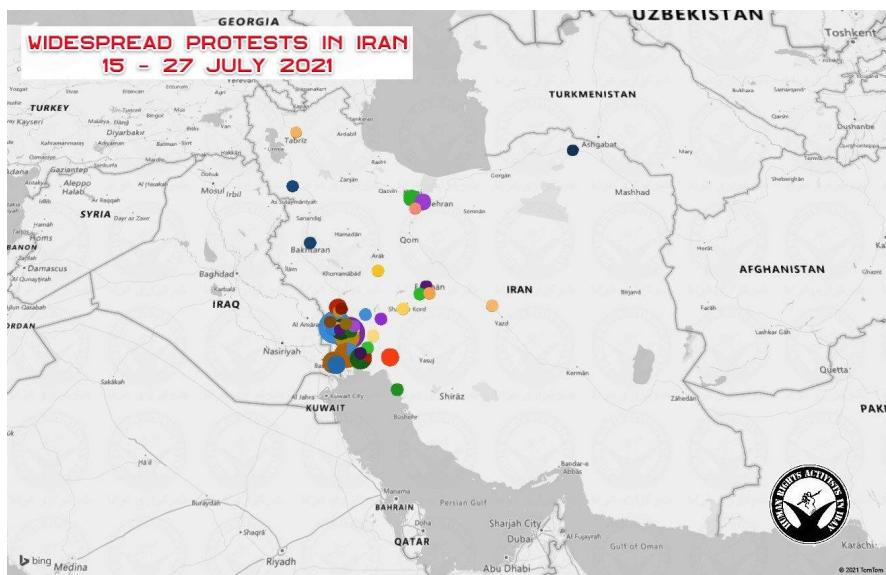


**“I HAVE SEEN MANY  
PEOPLE SHOT WITH  
PLASTIC BULLETS,  
AND A SIGNIFICANT  
NUMBER OF REAL  
BULLETS.”**

-PROTESTER, KUZESTAN PROVINCE

# **UNLAWFUL DETENTION, TORTURE, AND UNLAWFUL USE OF FORCE**

Although various reports indicate higher numbers, due to restrictions on the free flow of information, widespread internet shutdowns, and the Iranian authorities' refusal to allow independent civil society investigations to operate inside the country, HRA is only able to verify the identity of 361 individuals detained between 15 July and 27 July predominantly as a result of exercising their right to peaceful assembly.



In criticizing the ruthless and violent crackdown on predominately peaceful protests, Thompson labeled the response from the Iranian security forces as: “An excessive and illegal use of force in blatant violation of international human rights law and standards.”

HRA obtained video and received several reports of the use of live ammunition against protesters. Under international law and standards, pellet-firing shotguns must never be used in any policing situation. The use of lethal force is also prohibited except when strictly unavoidable to protect against the imminent threat of death or serious injury.

Under the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, police may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required to achieve a legitimate policing objective. The implications of these UN basic principles are that the deliberate use of lethal force is permissible only when it is strictly necessary to protect life, and warnings should be given when possible. In the event of breaches of these principles, the authorities should promptly report and investigate all incidents of law enforcement officials killing or wounding people with firearms through an independent administrative or prosecutorial process.

Testimonies, photographs, and videos obtained from eyewitnesses backed up by video footage circulating on social media and sent directly to HRA, indicate that the security forces deployed to deal with the protesters included riot police from the Special Unit Command of Iran’s police, as well as armed plainclothes agents. Based on the camouflage vests worn by some of the security force members and the weapons they carried, eyewitnesses believed them to be members of the Basij, a paramilitary volunteer militia.

Protesters also reported incidents of harassment and assault at the hands of men in civilian clothes, believed to be local residents who came out in support of the security forces, wielding knives and sticks and throwing stones at protesters with the apparent acquiescence of law enforcement officials. Videos obtained by HRA show groups of riot police and individuals in civilian clothes attacking protesters and damaging property together.

The following deaths were reported by HRANA:

- Mostafa Naeemavi (Asakereh), from Shadegan, was killed on 16 July
- Qasem (Naseri) Khediri, from Kut Abdollah, was injured on 16 July and died in hospital on 17 July
- Meysam Echresh, from Kureh (Taleghani town), was injured on 18 July and died in hospital on 21 July
- Hadi Bahmani from the village of Susan in Izeh was killed on 22 July
- Omid Azarkhosh from Aligudarz in Lorestan was killed on 22 July
- Hamzeh (Farzad) Farisat, from Alavi in Ahvaz, was killed on 20 July
- 361 verified detained as a result of protests (a full list of names can be found in the annex of this report)



From right to left: Mostafa Naeemavi, Qasem Khediri, Meysam Echresh, Hadi Bahmani, Omid Azarkhosh, Hamzeh Farisat

**“THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, RATHER THAN RESORTING TO VIOLENCE, SHOULD FACILITATE PROTESTS, AND ENABLE PEOPLE TO PROTEST WITHOUT FEAR OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OR OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.”**

**-BRIAN CURRIN, HRA-SJ LEGAL CONSULTANT**

# THE LEGALITY AND LEGITIMACY OF PROTESTS

It is widely agreed upon among human rights activists and human rights lawyers that protests play an important role in the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural life of all societies. They are, as such protected under international law.

In the introduction to a 2016 publication The Right to Protest; Principle on the Protection of Human Rights in Protest, ARTICLE 19, an organization that focuses on the Freedom of Expression, writes;

*“Historically, protests have often inspired positive social change and improved protection of human rights, and they continue to help define and protect civic space in all parts of the world. This is especially important for those whose interests are otherwise poorly represented or marginalized. “Yet governments around the world too often treat protests as either an inconvenience to be controlled or a threat to be extinguished.”*

This is the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In an attempt to illustrate the limited scope of restrictions on the right to protest, Brian Currin, HRA-SJ Legal Consultant, focuses on Principle 4 of the Article 19 report. Principle 4 prescribes the limited scope of restrictions on the right to protest. Principle 4.1 stipulates that the protection of internationally guaranteed human rights must apply during all protests and must be applied as a rule, while any restrictions must be applied as the exception. Principle 4.2 gives content to what those exceptions might be by specifying that restrictions must be limited to restrictions only on the grounds specified in international law. Applying international law guidelines to restricting the right to protest is interpreted to mean that:

- Any restriction must have a formal basis in law which is accessible and formulated with sufficient precision to enable individuals to foresee whether a particular action is in breach of the law and to assess the likely consequences of any breach (the principle of legality);
- Any restriction must be shown by the government to have the genuine purpose and demonstrable effect of protecting a legitimate aim, either; the protection of national security, public order; the protection of public health or morals, or; the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (the principle of legitimacy).

The Islamic Republic of Iran passes neither of these tests and therefore its actions in restricting and resorting to violence and intimidation to curb the protests, are in violation of international law says, Currin. He continues, “the Iranian government, rather than resorting to violence, should facilitate protests, and enable people to protest without fear of physical violence or other human rights violations.”

# THE RIGHT TO PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY IN IRAN

Article 27 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran purports to protect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. This report uses the word ‘purport’ because the guarantee falls short of international standards set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Article 27 requires that protest participants are not “in violation of the fundamental principles of Islam”. There is no clear definition or criteria that define what can be considered “fundamental principles of Islam”. This vagueness contravenes Principle 4 (above) which requires from the law sufficient precision to enable individuals to foresee whether a particular action is in breach of the law.

The same can be said of Article 24 of the Constitution purporting to protect the right to freedom of expression. It too is undermined by vague qualifications, such as being “deemed harmful to the principles of Islam or the rights of the public”.

There are numerous other laws that conflict with international provisions relating to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

- In terms of Article 2 of the Law on Political Crimes, adopted in 2016, participation in an unauthorized assembly, even if it is peaceful, can effectively be considered a political offense;
- Unauthorized assemblies had previously been prohibited under the 1981 Law on the Activities of Parties, Populations and Political and Trade Unions and Islamic Associations or Recognised Religious Minorities.
- Participants in peaceful unauthorized assemblies are often charged and sentenced to prison terms under Article 610 of the Islamic Penal Code.
- The revised version of the Islamic Penal Code 5 adopted in 2013, maintains numerous provisions which criminalize the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, in contravention of international human rights law and standards.



**“THE RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE ‘UPRISING OF THE THIRSTY’ PROTESTS, IS A STRONG MESSAGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT REGARD ITSELF AS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRAN AND IN SO DOING HAS CONTINUED ITS PATH OF UNDERMINING ITS OWN LEGITIMACY.”**

**-BRIAN CURRIN, HRA-SJ LEGAL CONSULTANT**

# THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN IRAN

The right to peaceful protest goes to the essence of the right to freedom of expression.

Freedom of expression is a core value in the democratic process. It ensures people are able to discuss, exchange, and debate ideas, which includes being critical of the government.

Freedom of expression holds governments accountable and as a result, enables and promotes good governance. Good governance enhances the legitimacy of government.

A legitimate government enjoys the support of the people they govern. When a government loses legitimacy, it can no longer claim to represent the will of the people.

The response of the government to the ‘Uprising of the Thirsty’ protests, is a strong message that the government does not regard itself as accountable to the people of Iran and in so doing has continued its path of undermining its own legitimacy.

The people of Iran were exercising their right to freedom of expression to protest the violation of another fundamental human right, the right to water. This is an example of how freedom of expression underpins a wide variety of other human rights both directly and indirectly.

A significant number of other rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were systematically violated during these protests:

- Article 3, the right to life, liberty and security of person;
- Article 5, the rights not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment;
- Article 7, the right to equal protection of the law;
- Article 9, the rights not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile;
- Article 10, the right to full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge.
- Article 11, the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the law in a public trial.

**“IRAN HAS PROVEN THEY ARE BOTH UNABLE AND UNWILLING TO PROVIDE A DOMESTIC JUDICIAL REMEDY FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST SPEAK UP FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAN AND TAKE CONCRETE ACTION TO ENSURE THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.”**

**-SKYLAR THOMPSON, HRA SENIOR ADVOCACY COORDINATOR**

# PERPETRATORS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

There must be both political and operational accountability. At a political level, the role of Governors must be investigated in terms of, what they did, and what they failed to do. At an operational level, law enforcement which includes police, military, paramilitary, IRGC, and civilians unlawfully aiding and abetting the statutory forces, must all be transparently and independently investigated. The following is a list of HRA-SJ identified violators associated with the violent crackdown on protesters in July/August 2021. For more in-depth overviews visit [www.spreadingjustice.org](http://www.spreadingjustice.org) and search violators by name.

## Aligudarz City Lorestan Province

**Abbas Mohammadi**, the police commander of Aligudarz city in Lorestan province, is responsible for the violent suppression of the protests of July / August 2021 by the agents under his command in this city.

HRANA published reports indicate that police in Aligudarz severely cracked down on protesting citizens who had gathered on July 22 in support of the protests in Khuzestan, targeting them with tear gas and live ammunition, resulting in at least one death of a protester. A number of protesters, including a 16-year-old boy, were also detained. The killing of Omid Azarkhosh, a 20-year-old was also confirmed by local police. Yahya Elahi, Lorestan's police chief, confirmed his death but attributed it to the protesters. Although the information is scanty, according to the police chief another seven citizens were injured.

These protests were carried out in Aligudarz in support of the people of Khuzestan. According to videos obtained by HRA, the July 22 protests in Aligudarz turned violent with the presence of military forces and the shooting towards protesters.

At least one police officer is on record acknowledging that the people of Aligudarz rallied peacefully against the water shortage problems in Khuzestan province.

**Mashallah Nemati** the Governor of Aligudarz is responsible for establishing security and maintaining public order in the city. He must be held politically responsible for the violent response to the protestors.

### Khuzestan Province

**Hassan Shahvarpour**, as the commander of the Khuzestan Provincial IRGC force (Valiasr IRGC base), played a key role in the violent suppression of protesters in November 2019 and the violation of their rights of protest, and especially their right to life in this province. Forces under his command killed a large number of protesters, using heavy firearms in Mahshahr. There has to date been no accountability for those killings. As a result, once again, in July 2021 these forces opened fire on citizens who were protesting, on this occasion against water shortage in the province.

**Seyyed-Mohammad Akbari Salehi**, the police commander of Khuzestan, should be held responsible for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests in Khuzestan province. There is ample evidence that during the protests, forces under his command violently attacked the protesters with live ammunition. Published images of the protests clearly show security and law enforcement officers using violence and shooting at protesters in this location, and the sound of gunfire could be clearly heard.

Security and police forces also clashed with protesters on the sixth day of the protest, July 20, in the cities of Susangard, Abadan, Izeh, Behbahan, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, and Shadegan, firing tear gas and live ammunition.

According to eyewitnesses, police opened fire on protesters in Izeh, injuring several of them and killing at least one person, a 17-year-old boy named Hadi Bahmani.

**Hojjat Sefidpoost**, the police commander of Izeh city in Khuzestan province, must share responsibility for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests in Izeh by the agents under his command.

Published reports show that police forces in Izeh strongly encountered the protesters and targeted them with tear gas and live ammunition, which resulted in the death of 17-year-old Hadi Bahmani, who was killed on July 2 after being shot in the chest.

Seyyed-Mohammad Akbari Salehi the police commander of Khuzestan shares responsibility with Hojjat Sefidpoost for the untimely death of this young man.

Eskandar Jamashiani, the police commander of Shadegan city in Khuzestan province, must be held responsible for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests in this city by the agents under his command.

Published reports show that police troops in Shadegan violently suppressed the protesters and targeted them with tear gas and live ammunition, resulting in the death of one of the protesters called Mostafa Naimawi, he was hit in the chest by two bullets.

This killing in Shadegan has also been confirmed by Amnesty International in a report published on July 23, 2021. In this report, the use of 'deadly weapons of war' by security and law enforcement agents in Khuzestan province was confirmed.

Omid Sabripour, Governor City of Shadegan confirmed the death of Mostafa Naimawi but attributed the killing of Mostafa Naimawi to the protestors; "During the rally, several rioters opened fire from the air to provoke the people, one of whom shot at a young man on the scene, killing him," he said. This incident must be fully investigated to establish the truth. If the killing was caused by law enforcement agents, they, as well as the governor, must be held accountable.

Seyed-Ghasem Mousavi, the police commander of Dashte Azadegan in Khuzestan province, must be held responsible for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests in this city by the forces under his command. Published images and reports show that police in the city of Susangard, the capital of the Dashte Azadegan responded violently to protesters with teargas and live ammunition. The shooting by police officers at protesters has been confirmed by Iranian media, especially news agencies close to security institutions.

**Ghasem Soleimani Dashtaki**, the Governor of Khuzestan must be held politically responsible for the violent suppression of the July/August 2021 protests by law enforcement and security officials in Khuzestan. In addition to his role as chairman of the provincial security council in issuing permits to suppress protests, there is evidence that he was personally involved in distorting the truth about the protests. The implications of censorship can be severe. Those committing acts of violence believe they enjoy political support and continue their violent deeds with impunity.

When videos were published of the protest action the day after they began, he called the published pictures "fake". He said, "Some seek to provoke the people and publish fake images of the protests in cyberspace, for example, there were no protests in the cities of Khorramshahr and Susangard."

Contrary to that, according to reports published by HRANA, the protest rallies of the citizens of Khuzestan started on July 15 in the cities of Ahvaz, Abadan, Hamidiyeh, Bostan, Susangard, and Bandar Mahshahr. Published images of the protests clearly show security and law enforcement officers using violence and shooting at protesters, and the sound of gunfire could be clearly heard. Several deaths and many injuries were reported.

**Valiollah Hayati** Security Deputy Governor of Khuzestan shares responsibly with Ghasem Soleimani Dashtaki for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests by law enforcement and security forces in the province of Khuzestan, according to his profile as published by HRA.

In addition to his role in the Provincial Security Council as the Security Deputy Governor, he, as with the Governor, was directly involved in spreading false information, and in particular denying that protesters were killed by security forces. There is an abundance of evidence that three people were killed by gunfire coming from security and police force members, yet three days after the protests erupted, Valiollah Hayati denied that people were shot, He stated: "In recent days, opponents of the regime have falsely published articles and videos that three people were killed in the province, which is fundamentally false".

The report has already alluded to the dire consequences of fake news and political cover-ups.

Ali Farahmandpour, the Special Governor of Dezful has wide powers in the city. As the senior government representative, he is responsible for the performance of subordinate departments of government, including the Ministry of Communications through which internet access is provided to citizens and to companies licensed by this ministry.

In late July 2021, during protests in Khuzestan province, the city of Dezful was one of the cities that faced disruption and difficulty in accessing the Internet. On July 22, 2021, a citizen told HRANA, that the Internet of some mobile carriers (Hamrahe Aval) in the cities of Dezful and Andimeshk had been cut off and home Wi-Fi internet connections had been severely slowed down.

In situations where deadly violence is used to suppress the right to protest and the right to freedom of expression, political leadership must be held accountable for the consequences of their acts. What must be investigated is the extent to which the politically motivated decision to cut off access to information gave law enforcement offices the license to kill with impunity.

Reza Papey, the police commander of Mahshahr, is responsible for the violent suppression of the July /August 2021 protests by agents under his command in the port city of Mahshahr.

Published reports indicate that security and police forces in Mahshahr used tear gas and live ammunition in confronting protesters, killing at least two of them.

According to reports, Meysam Echresh was severely wounded in the back and head by two bullets on July 18 and died in hospital three days later. Issa Baldi was shot in the chest by police officers on July 20 while on his way to work and died on the way to the hospital. There is also a report of a young man named Hamid Mojaddam being killed by security forces during a protest in the Jarahi neighborhood of Mahshahr city.

Fereydoun Bandari, the acting governor and chairman of the security council of Bandar Mahshahr city in Khuzestan province, must accept joint responsibility for the violent suppression of the July / August 2021 protests by law enforcement and security officials.

According to the official description of the governors' duties, establishing security and maintaining public order in the city is one of the governor's duties. The law enforcement agents under the Ministry of Interior are obliged to carry out the governor's orders.

# CONCLUSION

Iran has proven they are both unable and unwilling to provide a domestic judicial remedy for victims of human rights violations. The International community must speak up for the people of Iran and take concrete action to ensure that those responsible are held accountable. Any and all engagement with Iran must prioritize the promotion and protection of human rights with a focus on individual accountability for human rights violators. Without concrete action aimed at fighting the plague of impunity that covers Iran, these violent events will only continue to occur, and the people of Iran will continue to suffer.

To read more about the “Uprising of the Thirsty” the events that occurred and those responsible visit Human Rights Activists News Agency ([www.en.hrana.org](http://www.en.hrana.org)). For more information on individual violators visit Spreading Justice ([www.spreadingjustice.org](http://www.spreadingjustice.org))

# LIST OF ARRESTS

If the date of arrest is unspecified / “unknown”, it means the citizen was arrested between July 15 and August 3, and that the exact date of detention of these individuals is still being investigated by HRA at the time of publication.

Although Iranian officials claim that some detainees have been released, due to the lack of transparency in official reports restrictions on the free flow of information, the situation of many of these citizens is still unknown.

1. Ahmad Asli, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
2. Ahmad Savari, son of Abdol Ali Shamil, arrested on July 20 in Alavi in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
3. Ahmad Mojaddam, son of Issa, arrested on July 22 in Chamran, latest status: Unknown
4. Esmail Jalali, son of Hassan, 40 years old, arrested on July 21 in Susangerd. Latest status: unknown
5. Ashkan Sa'adat Mehr, arrested on July 24, in Urmia. Latest status: freed
6. Afshin Hamoudi, arrested on July 26, in Kermanshah. Latest status: unknown
7. Akbar Gholizadeh, arrested on July 24 in Urmia. Latest status: freed
8. Omid Saeedi, arrested on July 23, in Tehran. Latest status: imprisoned in quarantine in Greater Tehran Prison
9. Omid Tusi, arrested on July 20 in Ramshir. Latest status: unknown
10. Amir Alhaei, son of Khalaf, arrested on July 22 in Elhaei. Latest status: unknown
11. Amir Sattari, a citizen of Tabriz and a former political prisoner, arrested on July 22 in Tabriz, latest status: Unknown
12. Ahura Mohammadi, arrested on July 21 in Lordegan. Latest status: unknown
13. Olduz Ghasemi, arrested on July 24 in Tabriz, latest status: she is imprisoned in Tabriz prison, and bail requested.
14. Ayad Abiat, son of Rahim, arrested in Susangerd, date of arrest: unknown. Latest status: unknown
15. Ayoub Abboud al-Namnum, a 12-year-old boy, arrested on July 22 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
16. Arash Sadeghi, arrested on July 20 in Tehran. Last status: freed
17. Arash Kaykhsravi, arrested on July 20 in Tehran. Latest status: freed
18. Armin Kiani, from Liqak in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad provinces, arrested in Behbahan. Last status: unknown
19. Bassem Heydari, 20 years old, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrest; unknown. Latest status: unknown
20. Bassem Soleimani, son of Nasser, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknow

21. Basam Zargani, son of Hamidan and 30 years old, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz. Latest status: unknown
22. Behzad Homayouni Arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest Status: Released
23. Bahman Taybi, arrested in Behbahan Last status: unknown
24. Behnam Hassani, arrested on July 21 in Lordegan. Latest status: unknown
25. Parham Naderi, arrested on July 26 in Kermanshah, latest status: unknown
26. Parviz Siabi, Turk (Azerbaijani) activist, arrested on July 25 in Ardabil, latest situation; unknown
27. Pouran Nazemi, arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest status: Released
28. Pouya Naderi, arrested on July 25 during a rally in Kermanshah. Latest status: unknown
29. Jassem Chaldavi, 35 years old, arrested on July 19 in Bostan. Latest status: unknown
30. Jasem Tusi, arrested on July 20 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
31. Jasmian (small name unknown), date of arrest; unknown, place of detention; Hamidiyeh. Latest status: Unknown
32. Jasmian (small name unknown), date of arrest; unknown, place of detention; Hamidiyeh. Latest status: Unknown
33. Jasmian (small name unknown), date of arrest; unknown, place of detention; Hamidiyeh. Latest status: Unknown
34. Jasmian (small name unknown), date of arrest; unknown, place of detention; Hamidiyeh. Latest status: Unknown
35. Jafar Azimzadeh, arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest status: Released
36. Jamil Obaidawi, arrested on July 21 in Shavur. Latest status: unknown
37. Javad Jaberi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir. Latest status: unknown
38. Javad Dehghan, date of arrest; Unknown. Latest status: He is detained in Tabriz prison and bail is requested
39. Hamed Hassani, arrested on July 21 in Lordegan. Latest status: unknown
40. Hamed Khaledi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir. Latest status: unknown
41. Habib Fadaei, a citizen of Junqan in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province. Arrested in Junqan district. Last status: unknown
42. Hassan Saeedi, date of arrest; unknown. place of arrest Ahvaz. latest status: unknown
43. Hassan Amoori, arrested on July 20 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
44. Hassan Mohsen Zeidan, arrested on July 21 in Shavur. Latest status: unknown

45. Hossein Shomeli, arrested on July 22 in Shavur. Latest status: unknown
46. Hossein Qarajeh Daghi, date of arrest; unknown. Latest status: He is detained in Tabriz prison and bail requested.
47. Hossein Manshadavi, son of Abdolreza and 22 years old, date and place of arrest; unknown, latest status: unknown
48. Hamzeh Afravi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd. Latest status: unknown
49. Hamoud Chenani, arrested on July 17 in Ahvaz. Latest status: unknown
50. Hamoud Savari, from Ahvaz, arrested on July 23 in Ahvaz. Latest status: unknown
51. Hamoud Shamousi, 18 years old. Arrested on July 17 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
52. Hamid Asefi arrested on July 20 in Tehran Last status: Released
53. Heydar AlBushoke – Arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
54. Khaled Amoori, arrested on July 22 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
55. Khaled Mazraeh, arrested on July 17 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
56. Khalid Amoori, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
57. Darem Soleimani, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
58. Davood Rahimi, arrested on July 24 arrested in Tabriz, latest status: released on bail
59. Dahimawi (first name not verified), arrested on July 21 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
60. Dahimawi (first name unknown), arrested on July 21 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
61. Razi Dahimavi (Dahimi), arrested on July 21 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
62. Razi Dahimavi, arrested on July 21 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
63. Rahim Sasani, arrested on July 22 in the city of Khajeh, latest situation; freed
64. Rasoul Bodaghi, arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest status: Released
65. Rasoul Sava'edi, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
66. Reza Savari, 23 years old, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
67. Reza Abiat, arrested on July 23 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
68. Reza Afravi, son of Abbas, 24 years old, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
69. Reza Afravi, son of Abbas, 23 years old and a resident of Alboufari village of Susangerd, date of arrest; Unknown, place of arrest is Susangerd, latest status: unknown

70. Ra'd Heydari, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
71. Ruhollah Mardani, arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest status: Released
72. Sajad Eshaqi, arrested on July 23 in Mahshahr, latest status: unknown
73. Sajad Mousavi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
74. Sa'dollah Sasani, arrested on July 22 in the city of Khajeh, latest situation; he was freed
75. Siamak Kooshi, arrested on JuKy 24 in Tabriz, latest status: released on bail
76. Seyyed Hassoun Iraqi, arrested on July 22 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
77. Shahin Barzegar, arrested on 31 July in Tabriz, latest status; unknown
78. Shahrooz Barzegar, a Turk (Azerbaijani) activist from Tabriz, arrested on July 24 in Tabriz, latest status: imprisoned in Tabriz prison, bail requested
79. Sadegh Sa'edi, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
80. Sadegh Abiat, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
81. Saleh Obaidawi, arrested on July 21 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
82. Salah Khaledi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
83. Samad Ladvandi Nadarli, about 30 years old, arrested on July 24 in Tabriz, latest status: unknown
84. Teyban Sa'edi, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
85. Adel Naderi, 40, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
86. Amer Zohairi, son of Khalaf, 18 years old, arrested on July 17 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
87. Abbas Alhaei, Malik's son, 19 years old, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
88. Abbas Albunasser, 18, arrested on July 23 in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
89. Abbas KhoiN Vahid, 30 years ol, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
90. Abbas Daghaghleh, 26 years old, son of Abdol Zahra, arrested on July 23 in Ahvaz, latest status: Unknown
91. Abbas Zargani, son of Sha'm, 27 years old, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown

92. Abbas Sa'edi, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
93. Abbas Savari, son of a Naji, date of arrest; Unknown, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
94. Abdol Amir Jalali (Abu Yahya), 45 years old, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
95. Abdol Razzaq Vahid, 36 years old, married, arrested on July 22 in Elhaei, latest status: unknown
96. Abdolreza Soleimani, son of Yaber, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
97. Abdollah Obaidawi, son of Mardav, arrested on July 22 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
98. Adnan Atabi, 21 years old, from Shavur, arrested on July 25 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
99. Erfan Naderi, arrested on July 26 in Kermanshah, latest status: unknown
100. Aziz Atabi, 19 years old, arrested on July 25 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
101. Ali Hassanzadeh, arrested in Tehran Latest status: unknown
102. Ali Khosraji, arrested on July 21 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
103. Ali Soleimani Tamimi, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
104. Ali Soleimani, son of Yarollah, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
105. Ali Abdol Hossein Gatafeh, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
106. Ali Obaidavi, 23 years old, arrested on July 22 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
107. Ali Agbi, a resident of Beit Khalaf village, date of arrest; Unknown, place of detention; Shavur, latest status: unknown
108. Ali Amoori, arrested on July 22 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
109. Ali Ka'b Alhaei, 50 years old, arrested on July 20 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
110. Ali Ka'bi, Heydar's son, arrested on July 21 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
111. Ali Mojaddam, son of Issa, arrested on July 22 in Chamran, latest status: unknown
112. Ali Mohsen Zeidan, arrested on July 21 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
113. Ali Mazraeh, son of a Shoai'e, arrested on July 17 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
114. Emad Abiat, son of Rahim, date of arrest; Unknown, Arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
115. Issa Mazraeh, son of Abdolsadeh, arrested on July 16 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown

116. Faraj Obaidai, 40 years old, arrested on July 19 in Bostan, latest status: unknown
117. Farzad Atabi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
118. Fallah Chaldavi, son of Hassan, 20 years old, married, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
119. Falak Amoori, arrested on July 22 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
120. Fahad Heydari, son of Rahim, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
121. Faisal Mazraeh, arrested on July 17 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
122. Qasem Sae'di, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
123. Qasem Savari, son of Mohammad, arrested on July 23 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
124. Qasem Mazraeh, son of Amer, arrested on July 17 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
125. Kamran Norouzi, arrested in Tehran Last status: unknown
126. Karim Esmailzadeh, arrested on July 24 in Tabriz, latest status: released on bail
127. Majid Hamidi, 30 years old, resident of Mollasani, date of arrest; Unknown, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: Uunknow
128. Malek Chaldavi, 28 years old, arrested on July 19 in Bostan, latest status: unknown
129. Mubarak Alhaei, son of Vahid, 45 years old, married and father of three children, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
130. Mojtaba Salehi, son of Mohammad, 18 years old, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
131. Mojtaba Abdoli, arrested on July 23 in Bostan, latest situation; unknown
132. Majid Mousavi, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
133. Mohsen Abbaspour, arrested on 31 July in the city of Khajeh, latest situation; he was freed
134. Mohammad al-Bushouka, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
135. Mohammad Pourali, arrested on July 22 in the city of Khajeh, latest situation; he was freed
136. Mohammad Harizavi, son of Badr, 24 years old, date of arrest: Unknown, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown

137. Mohammad Sakhravi, 23 years old, date of arrest: unknown, place of detention: Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
138. Mohammad Askari, son of Ali, 29 years old, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
139. Mohammad Korushat, date of arrest; Unknown, place of detention; Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
140. Mohammad Ka'bi, son of Fakher, arrested on July 22 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
141. Mohammad Mujaddam, son of Issa, arrested on July 22 in Chamran, latest status: unknown
142. Mohammad Mahmoudi, arrested on July 24 during the Tabriz rallies, latest status: released on bail
143. Mohammad Mardi, arrested on July 24 in Tabriz, latest situation; unknown
144. Mohammad Niazi, arrested in Tehran on July 23, latest status: He is detained in the quarantine of the Greater Tehran Prison.
145. Mohammad Amoori, arrested on July 21 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
146. Mahmoud Sae'di, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
147. Muslim Echrash, arrested on July 22 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
148. Mostafa Arfaei, arrested on July 23 in Tehran, latest status: is being held in quarantine in the Greater Tehran Prison.
149. Mansour Jalali, son of Mohammad, 17 years old, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
150. Mansour Soleimani, son of Yaber, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
151. Mehdi Hamid, arrested on July 19 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
152. Mehdi Khasraji, son of Majid, arrested on July 22 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
153. Mehdi Zargani, son of Khalaf, 20 years old, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
154. Mehdi Zogheibi, arrested on July 20 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
155. Mehdi Mesbah, arrested in Behbahan Last status: unknown
156. Meysam Savari, arrested on July 20 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
157. Milad Savari, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
158. Milad Obaidavi, 14 years old, arrested on July 19 in Bostan, latest status: unknown
159. Nader Sadeghian, arrested on July 25 in Tabriz, latest situation; unknown

160. Nader Abiyat, date of arrest; unknown, place of detention; Susangerd, latest status: unknown
161. Naser Zargani, son of Sha'lan, 27 years old, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
162. Narges Mohammadi, arrested on July 20 in Tehran Latest status: Released
163. Ne'mat Naderi, arrested on July 26 during a rally in Kermanshah, latest status: unknown
164. Hadi Mohammadi, date of arrest: unknown, latest status: released on a bail
165. Hashem Motavari, 27 years old, arrested on July 21 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
166. Vahid Abhari, arrested on July 22 in Tabriz, latest situation: unknown
167. Vahid Mohammadi, date of arrest: unknown, latest situation: He is imprisoned in Tabriz prison and bail requested
168. Yarollah Soleimani, arrested on July 18 in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
169. Yashar Piri, arrested on July 22 in the city of Khajeh, latest situation; he was freed
170. Yousef Salahshour, a citizen of Tabriz, arrested on July 25, last status: unknown
171. Yousef Abiawi, 25 years old, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
172. Ebrahim Alhaei, arrested on July 30 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
173. Ebrahim Naseri, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrested: unknown, latest status: unknown
174. Ahmad Al-kasir, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
175. Ahmad Jalali, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrested: unknown, latest status: unknown
176. Ahmad Hatavi, arrested on July 22 in Ramshir, latest status: unknown
177. Ahmad Heydari, 20 years old, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
178. Ahmad Reza Tayebi, arrested on August 3 in Kordestan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
179. Ahmad Salamaat, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
180. Arsalan Taee, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
181. Esmail Naseri, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrested: unknown, latest status: unknown
182. Elham Mousavi, arrested on July 30 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
183. Omid Badvi, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrested: unknown, latest status: unknown

187. Amin Khafaei, 16 years old, arrested in Susangerd, date of arrested: unknown, latest status: unknown
188. Amin Saeedavi Khasraji, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
189. Amin Ghate Al-manbohi, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
190. Amin Molakaran, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
191. Balal Abyat, arrested on July 22 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
192. Jaber Khaziravi, latest status: unknown
193. Jalal Naseri, arrested in Khorramshar, latest status: unknown
194. Hassan Jalali, latest status: unknown
195. Hassan Mousavi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
196. Hossein Al-heydari, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
197. Hossein Jaber, arrested in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
198. Hossein Heydari, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
199. Hossein Zaeri, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
200. Hossein Sa'edi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
201. Hossein Salemi, arrested on July 21 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
202. Hossein Abidavi, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
203. Hossein Farisavi, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
204. Hossein Kenaei, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
205. Hamzeh Abiyat, arrested on July 21 in Dehlavieh in Dasht-e Azadegan, latest status: unknown
206. Hamid Al-buali, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
207. Khaled Abd Rabbeh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
208. Khalil Sharifi Shahitat, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
209. Kheyrollah Sharifi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
210. Danial Vahbi, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
211. Davaad Abidavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
212. Razi Marvani, arrested in Hoveyzeh, latest status: unknown
213. Rahim Alhaei, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
214. Rahim Hamidi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
215. Rahim Taee, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
216. Rahim Abidavi, arrested in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
217. Rahim Nisi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
218. Rasoul Echrashavi, arrested in Mahshahr, latest status: unknown

219. Reza Deyvand, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
220. Reza Salehi, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
221. Reza Eydani, arrested on July 18 in Abadan, latest status: unknown
222. Riyaz Zargani, 17 years old, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
223. 223. Salem Anvari, arrested on July 30 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
224. Sami Shahabi, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
225. Sajad Al-majdam, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
226. Sajad Raveizi, arrested on July 17 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
227. Sajad Sa'edi, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
228. Sajad Akashi, 16 years old, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
229. Sa'd Albughaysh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
230. Sa'd Hamoudavi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
231. Saeed Debat, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
232. Saeed Za'eri, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
233. Saeed Zaghibi, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
234. Saeed Ka'bi, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
235. Saeed Kanani, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
236. Saeed Halichi, arrested on July 30 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
237. Siavash Khalili, arrested on August 3 in Kordestan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
238. Seyed Abud (unknown Family name), son of seyed Salah, arrested on July 25 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
239. Seyed Ali Sharifi, arrested in Ahvaz, date of arrest: unknown, latest status: unknown
240. Shaker Navaseri, arrested on July 25 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
241. Sadegh Sa'alabi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
242. Sadegh Shahabi, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
243. Sadegh Farisavi, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
244. Tareth Abyavi, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
245. Taregh Jaderi arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
246. Adel Debat, arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
247. Amer Majdam, arrested on July 25 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
248. Abbas Khanfari, arrested on July 20 in Darkhoveyn, latest status: unknown
249. Abbas zaghibi, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
250. Abbas Obaydavi, son of Rasoul, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown

- 251 Abbas Obaydavi, son of Nazal, arrested in July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
252. Abbas Kanani, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
253. Abbas Mansouri, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
254. Abbas Mozani, arrested in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
255. Abbas Mizan, arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
256. Abbas Naseri, arrested in July 20 in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
257. Abdolamir Mazrae, arrested on July 24 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
258. Abdolrahman Nissi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
259. Abdolrazagh Al-hani, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
260. Abdolzahra (unknown family name), son on of Tehran, latest status: unknown
261. Abdolghani Baledi, arrested on July 20 in Darkhoveyn, latest status: unknown
262. Abdollah Farajollah Ka'b, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
263. Abdollah Naseri, arrested in Darkhoveyn, latest status: unknown
264. Adnan Khasraji, arrested on July 24 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
265. Adna Sharifi, arrested on July 23 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
266. Aghil Mousavi, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
267. Ala' Khanafereh, latest status: unknown
268. Alvan Hobji, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
269. Ali (surname unknown), son of Khezir, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
270. Ali Abu Raghiyah, arrested on July 20 in Susangard, latest situation: Unknown
271. Ali Al-Bugheysh, son of Hamzeh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
272. Ali Al- Bugheysh, son of Mohammad, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
273. Ali Alhaei, arrested on July 20 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
274. Ali Bavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
275. Ali Hamoudavi, arrested on July 20 in Susangard, latest situation: unknown
276. Ali Daghlavi, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
277. Ali Zeydan, arrested on July 21 in Shavur, latest status: unknown
278. Ali Sharifi, arrested on July 25 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
279. Ali Gharbavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
280. Ali Gharbavi, 35 years old, married, arrested on July 20 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown

281. Ali Kooti (Asadi), arrest on July 21 in Shushtar, latest situation: unknown
282. Ali Tayebi, arrested on August 3 in the Kurdistan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
283. Ali Mojaddad, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
284. Ali Majddam, son of Abdollah, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
285. Omar Al-bugaysh, arrested on July 23 in Abadan, latest status: unknown
286. Issa Rahimpour, latest status: Unknown
287. Issa Asakareh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
288. Fazel Shamousi, arrested in Ahvaz; latest status; unknown
289. Fadafi Al-Bughaysh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
290. Fahad Alhaei, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
291. Faysal Hezbavi, arrested on July 20 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
292. Qasem Mash'ali, arrested on July 20 in Susangard, latest situation: unknown
293. Karim Savari, arrested on July 23, he had previously been detained and sentenced for 5 years. Last status: unknown
294. Karim Askari (Al-Zarghani), arrest in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
295. Kamal Savari, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, last status: unknown
296. Majed Savari, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
297. Majed Naseri, arrested in Mahshahr, latest status: unknown
298. Man'e Halfi, arrested on July 20 in Susangard, latest status: unknown
299. Mohsen Farajllah Ka'b, 16 years old, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
300. Mohsen Ka'bi, arrested on July 20 in Susangard, latest status: unknown
301. Mohammad Al-sakinah, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
302. Mohammad Badvi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
303. Mohammad Chaldavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
304. 304. Mohammad Hezbavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
305. Mohammad Heydari, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
306. Mohammad Khanjari, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
307. Mohammad Debat, Arrested in Shush, latest status: unknown
308. Mohammad Zargani, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
309. Mohammad Zargani, 20 years old, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
310. Mohammad Saeedi, Arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
311. Mohammad Seylavi, Arrested on July 23 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown

312. Mohammad Shokri, arrested on August 3 in the Kurdistan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
313. Mohammad Obeydavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
314. Mohammad Aravi, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
315. Mohammad Farhani, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
316. Mohammad Korushavi, arrested in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
317. Mohammad Tayebi, arrested on August 3 in the Kurdistan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
318. Mohammad Moslemi, arrested on July 23 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
319. Mohammad Mansouri, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
320. Mohammad Saeed Seylavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
321. Mahmoud Manabi, arrested on July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
322. Morteza Jasemian, was wounded and arrested at hospital, latest status: unknown
323. Morteza Torfi, 14 years old, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
324. Mostafa Heydari, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
325. Mostafa Savari, arrested in July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
326. Mostafa Abyavi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
327. Meghdad Tayebi, arrested on August 3 in the Kurdistan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
328. Mansour Dahimi, 16 years old, arrested on July 24 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
329. Mehdi Al-tarfi, arrested on July 18 in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
330. Mehdi Barajom'ah Tamimi, arrested on July 18 in Molashiah, Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
331. Mehdi Hordan, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
332. Mehdi Hazbavi, arrested on July 20 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
333. Mehdi Hamoudavi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
334. Mehdi Debat, arrested in Shush latest status: unknown
335. Mehdi Seylavi, arrested in Hoveyzeh, latest status: unknown
336. Mehdi Mesbah, arrested in Behbahan, latest status: transferred to Behbahan prison
337. Mehran Tayebi, arrested on August 3 in the Kurdistan-e Bozorg village in Behbahan, latest status: unknown
338. Meysam Nissi, arrested on July 22 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
339. Milad Anghudi, arrested in Mahshahr, latest status: unknown

340. Nader Al-buebadi, arrested in Mahshar, latest status: unknown
341. Naser Jajali, arrested on July 21 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
342. Nabi Marza'avi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
343. Nabi Mazrae, arrested on July 23 in Abu Homeyzeh, Susangerd, latest status: unknown
344. Nasim Asakareh, arrested in Shadegan, latest status: unknown
345. Nasrollah Savari, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
346. Hadi Hezbavi (Barihi), arrested on July 23 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
347. Hadi Savari, arrested in Hoveyseh, latest status: unknown
348. Hashem Mash'ali, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
349. Vasam Savari, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
350. Valid Badavi (Badvi), arrested on July 30 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
351. Valid Marmazi, arrested in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
352. Yaser Torfi, arrested in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
353. 353. Yasin Hazabavi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
354. Yousef Alhaei, arrested on July 22 in Alhaei, latest status: unknown
355. 355. Yousef Hamzeh Niya, arrested on July 21 in Shushtar, latest status: unknown
356. Yousef Rovayzi, arrested on July 17 in Ahvaz, latest status: unknown
357. Yousef Maleki, arrested in Khorramshahr, latest status: unknown
358. 358. Yousef Maraghi, arrested on July 20 in Susangerd, latest status: unknown
359. Yousef Manbouhi, arrested in July 22 in Hamidiyeh, latest status: unknown
360. (Unknown first name) Sanhiry, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown
361. (Unknown first name) Beheshti Pour, arrested on July 23 in Veys, latest status: unknown

