
Habilian Association

Families of Iranian Victims of Terrorism

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Introduction

For nearly half a century, Iran has consistently been a victim of terrorist violence. The loss of 23,000 lives to terrorism, together with the continued activities of terrorist groups—many of which fled Iran beginning in the 1980s—reveals the unethical and deeply contradictory approach of countries hostile to Iran. By openly providing these groups with comprehensive support, including offices, freedom of operation, and opportunities to hold public meetings and engage with officials, these countries apply a clear double standard in confronting terrorism and expose the deceptive nature of their professed commitment to human rights and the victims of terrorism.

This report, together with the documented national list of Iran's 23,000 victims of terrorism, provides not only incontrovertible evidence that Iran has been victimized by foreign-backed terrorist groups, but also compelling proof of the falsity of their claims. Iran's annual terrorism reports are nevertheless prepared to serve as a resource for researchers and policymakers in relevant fields, to honor the memory of all victims of terrorism in Iran, and to preserve their stories in the historical record.

The fifth annual terrorism report on Iran, covering terrorist incidents of the year 2025 in the Solar Hijri Calendar (Iran's official calendar, spanning 21 March 2025 – 20 March 2026), is now available to audiences, researchers, and policymakers. For reader convenience, we will use the Gregorian year 2025 to refer to this period and 2024 for the previous Solar Hijri year (2024, March 2024 – March 2025). Terrorism indicators in Iran during 2025 have shown significant differences compared to the previous year. Indicators related to the number of terrorist operations, as well as the number of victims, have demonstrated a considerable decline. The number of operations in this year has decreased by half compared to the year before. The number victims has also shown a 43% reduction. Even the operations of the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group (under its new name, the People's Fighters Front)—which accounted for half of all terrorist operations in the country in 2025—showed a significant decrease of nearly 50% compared to the previous year.

Sistan and Baluchestan Province, while still ranking first among Iranian provinces in terms of terrorist incidents—

with approximately 85% of terrorist operations in 2025 occurring in this province—has overall seen a relative improvement in indicators compared to the year before. Total operations in this province decreased by 39%, and total victims decreased by approximately 17% relative to the total victims nationwide.

One notable point in the 2025 report is the change in the Zionist regime's approach to terrorist acts against Iranian citizens. While in 2023 and 2024, the regime committed 8 and 9 terrorist operations respectively against our country and Iranian citizens in Syria and Lebanon, in the year under review, the regime's terrorist actions transformed in nature through two wars—the 12-Day War, the Ramadan War, and the January unrest. During the 12-Day War, a significant number of military, law enforcement, and security officials, as well as scientific elites, were targeted and assassinated in the very first moments of the war, as well as afterward, in their own homes alongside their families. Similar assassinations occurred during the Ramadan War. A large number of the country's political and military officials, far from the conventional battlefield, were assassinated in their offices or in their homes alongside their families. Numerous international and media reports have used the term "assassination" to describe the manner in which many of these individuals, including the martyred Leader of the Revolution, were killed.

During the January unrest as well, numerous foreign reports—along with statements from American and Western political officials—pointed to the Zionist regime as the behind-the-scenes orchestrator of these bloody and violent riots. They also revealed the direct presence of Mossad operatives on the streets of Iran. In the course of those harsh and bloody events, a considerable number of police officers and security personnel were targeted by trained terrorist gangs.

Nevertheless, due to the sheer volume of concurrent incidents and the fact that information regarding the assassination operations, the martyrs of the two wars, and the January events remained inconclusive, the aforementioned terrorist acts were not addressed in the 2025 report.

One of the notable developments in 2025 has been the re-

duced geographical spread of terrorist operations. Whereas in 2024, terrorist groups and affiliated parties carried out activities across six provinces and two countries, in 2025, such operations were limited to just four provinces within the country.

This year also witnessed the terrorist and separatist group PJAK carry out several operations in July and August, following a relatively long period of silence, in the provinces of Kurdistan and West Azerbaijan. PJAK's previous terrorist operation had taken place two years earlier, in mid-August 2023. During the intervening period, Kurdish separatist and terrorist groups had been unable to conduct any activities against Iran, owing to the Iran–Iraq security agreement, as well as military strikes by Iranian armed forces against their positions and headquarters in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and their forced displacement from border areas.

The reasons behind these PJAK operations—which were not pursued further—remain unclear. A few days prior to these attacks, Iran had carried out a drone strike against one of the group's commanders in Penjwin, within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. PJAK's terrorist act was likely a retaliatory response. Moreover, in 2025, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in Turkey—of which PJAK is considered the Iranian branch—entered a process of disarmament and dissolution. Some analyses suggest that PJAK may have sought, through these limited operations, to demonstrate its operational independence.

In December 2025, the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl announced the merger of several factions and unveiled a new coalition under the name of the "People's Fighters Front." However, this appears to have been largely a nominal move, likely aimed at evading legal restrictions, escaping placement on terrorist lists, or misleading both public opinion and its own members by giving the impression of renewed vitality within the group. The vague identity of some of the merged factions, the inactivity of others, and the fact that both the rhetoric and operational tactics remained unchanged before and after the merger all lend weight to this hypothesis.

The sharp decline in the number of terrorist operations and casualties in 2025 warrants careful study and analysis. Whether this reflects a change in the behavioral patterns, capabilities, or will of terrorist groups, or whether it is the result of policy measures taken by Iranian authorities, is a question that should be thoroughly examined by relevant research institutions, think tanks, and scholars. Furthermore, the possible connection—or lack thereof—between

this decline and the two wars launched by the Zionist regime and the United States against Iran in June and March, as well as the January unrest, is a matter of considerable significance.

Should relative calm persist across the rest of the country in 2026, as was the case in 2025, targeted policy measures in Sistan and Baluchestan could go a long way toward further reducing or more effectively countering terrorism, thereby bringing the country's overall security landscape and terrorist threat map to a more desirable state. Nevertheless, Iran remains in a ceasefire situation, and the security outlook for the post-war period—particularly in light of the unpredictable behavior of hostile and aggressive foreign actors—remains unclear. It is uncertain whether an adversary that has failed to achieve its military and political objectives will resort to more aggressive measures in the aftermath, and whether the capacities of these terrorist groups could be harnessed for such purposes.

To substantiate the recorded events, source links are provided below each entry. Additionally, readers seeking more information about the terrorist activities of past years may refer to the previous annual reports, which are available in the virtual library on the Habilian website.

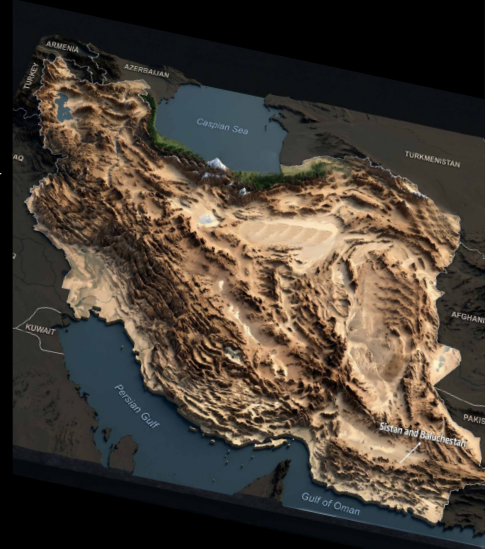
Finally, it should be noted that the information presented in this year's report is based on news published by various domestic and international media outlets.

Habilian Association
(Iranian Families of Terrorism Victims)
2025

Trends in Terrorism

Key Highlights

- The number of terrorist operations in 2025 decreased compared to the previous year, 2024, dropping from 52 cases to 26 cases.¹
- The number of victims also decreased from 100 to 57.²
- The Jaish al-Adl terrorist group remained the most active terrorist group in 2025. However, its number of operations in 2025 showed a significant decline compared to the previous year.
- Sistan and Baluchestan Province also remains at the top of the list of provinces where terrorist acts occur.
- Terrorist operations in 2025, unlike the previous year, all occurred within the country.
- The geographical scope of terrorist operations within the country became more limited in 2025.
- Among the victims, IRGC members and soldiers decreased significantly, but police officers—despite a decline—still constituted the largest number of victims in 2025.



Overall Analysis

In 2025, despite Iran being embroiled in two externally imposed wars—launched by the United States and the Zionist regime in March and June—along with the January unrest, the country nonetheless experienced a notable decline in both the number of terrorist operations and the resulting casualties compared to 2024. During this period, terrorist activities were confined to within the country's borders, meaning that all terror-related fatalities occurred inside Iran.

Compared to 2024, terrorist operations in 2025 decreased by 50%, while the number of victims dropped by 43%. Notably, the Zionist regime—which, based on published news and reports, had been linked to 9 terrorist operations in 2024—does not appear among the perpetrators in the new year.

In contrast, the terrorist and separatist group PJAK, which had conducted no operations in the previous year, carried out 3 attacks in 2025.

-% 50
-% 43

Trends and Patterns

Armed attacks against primarily law enforcement and military targets remained the terrorists' preferred modus operandi.

Arab separatist and terrorist groups in Khuzestan Province—despite their considerable number, estimated at around 15 factions—failed to carry out any specific or documented terrorist operations in 2025, confining their activities to media campaigns, much like the year before.



The withdrawal of Iran's advisory forces from Syria, along with the Zionist regime's engagement in two wars against Iran, effectively eliminated the occupying regime's terrorist operations targeting Iranian nationals abroad.

Despite a 27% reduction in fatalities compared to the previous year, Law Enforcement Forces recorded the highest number of terror-related casualties in 2025.



Terrorist operations decreased from 52 cases in 2024 to 26 cases in 2025.



Total victims dropped from 100 to 57.



Unlike the previous year, no suicide or infiltration operations were carried out in 2025



The Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MEK) continued its sabotage activities as in previous years, carrying out nighttime Molotov cocktail attacks against Basij bases, religious seminaries, and certain government buildings, as well as burning banners bearing images of officials. These acts were conducted by the group's so-called "rebellious cells."



One of the most striking trends was the sharp decline in attacks targeting members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). In 2024, IRGC personnel accounted for the highest number of terror-related fatalities, with 27 victims. In 2025, that figure dropped to just one.³ This reduction, however, cannot be attributed solely to the withdrawal of Iranian advisory forces from Syria and the subsequent halt of attacks by the Zionist regime on Syrian soil. In 2024, out of the 27 IRGC members killed, 13 were assassinated in Syria and Lebanon, while 14 were targeted inside Iran. The significant decrease in domestic attacks against IRGC members—and the resulting drop in casualties—warrants closer examination.⁴



Basij fatalities decreased by approximately %31 year-on-year.



Conscript casualties fell by %62.5 compared to last year.



No significant change was observed in their fatality numbers of border guards.

Analytical Report

The main focus of this section is to analyze the trends, patterns, and quantitative and qualitative changes in terrorist acts in 2025. In 2025, 26 terrorist operations were recorded in Iran. The total number of victims of these operations was 57, of whom 49 were Iranian, and the remainder were Pakistani workers in Sistan and Baluchestan Province. Statistical examination of the number of terrorist operations from 2023 to 2025 shows that the rate of terrorist operations in 2024 increased by 62.5% compared to 2023. However, in 2025, this rate decreased compared to both preceding years. The rate of decrease compared to 2023 was 18.7%, and compared to 2024, 50%.

Regarding the number of victims, this figure has been steadily decreasing over the three years under review. The number of victims this year shows a 64.6% decrease compared to 2023 (including the victims of the Kerman Golzar) and a 43% decrease compared to 2024.

The occupational composition of victims in 2025 did not show a significant difference from the previous year. In other words, the majority of victims—75.4%—remained law enforcement, military, and security personnel, with the remainder being civilian citizens. If we exclude the Pakistani workers killed by an armed Pakistani group inside Iran as an exception to this calculation, the figure rises to approximately 88%, almost identical to the figure for 2024 (89%), indicating a consistent pattern of terrorist groups in selecting law enforcement and military targets.

In 2023, while Jaish al-Adl and the Zionist regime each carried out 8 operations, ranking first among perpetrators of terrorist acts against the country, this figure for Jaish al-Adl in 2024 increased by 237.5% (27 confirmed cases). However, in 2025, this figure saw a decrease of approximately 48% (14 confirmed cases) compared to the previous year.⁵

Nevertheless, in 2025, as in the previous year, the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group—which continued its activities from late this year under the new name “People’s

Fighters Front”—remained at the top of the list of perpetrators of the most terrorist operations against the country.⁶

The Zionist regime carried out 8 and 9 terrorist acts against Iran and Iranian citizens in 2023 and 2024 respectively; however, this figure dropped to zero in 2025. The withdrawal of Iranian advisors from Syria and Lebanon in late 2024 was in fact the reason for this significant decrease.

The criminal acts of the Zionist regime against our country and Iranian citizens in 2025 manifested themselves in the form of two imposed wars with the participation of the United States. In both wars, the Zionists used assassinations of political, scientific, and military figures to achieve their goals. However, because these acts occurred during the two wars, and to avoid disrupting patterns related to data and trend assessment, and also due to incomplete information regarding the victims, these acts have currently been included within the framework of conventional warfare in the 2025 report.

Quantitative Analysis

Number of Attacks and Casualties

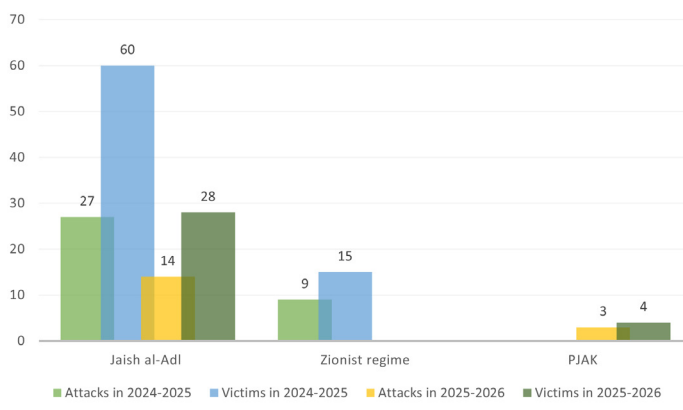
- 2024: 52 operations with 100 victims
- 2025: 26 operations with 57 victims

The number of operations in 2025 shows a 50% decrease compared to the previous year, and the number of victims shows a 43% decrease.

Average Victims per Operation:

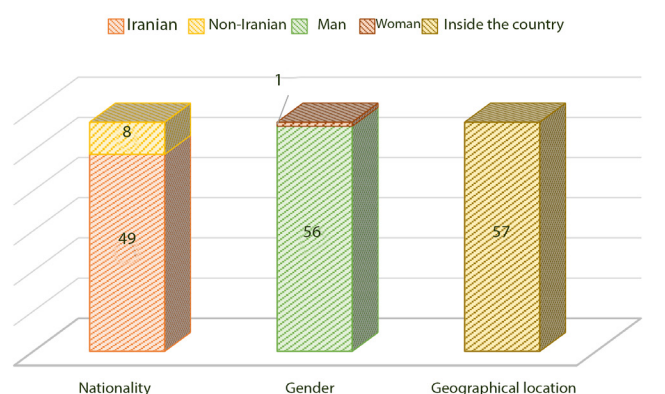
- 2024: 1.92 casualties per operation
- 2025: 2.20 casualties per operation

The average number of victims per operation, while increasing, is not significantly different.⁷



Perpetrators of Terror:

- In 2024: Jaish al-Adl, with 27 operations and 60 victims, was the primary perpetrator of terrorist acts in the country. The Zionist regime ranked second with 9 operations resulting in the death of 15 individuals. Ansar al-Furqan and the United States were also on this list.
- In 2025: Jaish al-Adl is present with 14 operations and 28 victims, and PJAK with 3 operations and 4 victims. Ansar al-Furqan and the Pakistan Balochistan Liberation Army are also on this list.



Geographical Dispersion of Operations:

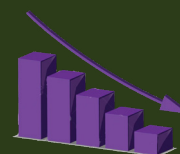
In 2024: 42 operations occurred inside Iran and 10 operations occurred outside the country against the country and its citizens. In 2025: All 26 operations were recorded as occurring inside the country. In 2025, the number of operations in Sistan and Baluchestan Province—the province with the most operations in the country—was 22. In the previous year, this figure was 36, representing a 39% decrease.⁸

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONS



Overview of 2025

In the year 2025, the security landscape in Sistan and Baluchestan has recorded a remarkable achievement: the number of terrorist operations in the province has dropped by 39 percent compared to the previous year. At the national level, statistics indicate a 50 percent decline in such operations and a 43 percent reduction in casualties. Nevertheless, groups such as Ansar al-Furqan and the Baloch Nationalist Army (Pakistan-based) continue to carry out terrorist acts in the province. However, the overall trend points to the weakening of extremist currents and a tangible improvement in the region's security situation.



Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analysis of the 2025 report aims to gain a deeper understanding of changes in the nature, targets, patterns, and strategies of terrorist groups, comparing them with 2024. This analysis is based on recorded incidents and tracking three-year trends (2023–2025).

1. Changes in Attack Targets and Victim Composition

In 2025, the targeting patterns of terrorist groups underwent significant changes:

- Continued focus on military and law enforcement forces: As in 2024, the majority of victims (over 75%) were law enforcement forces, border guards, conscript soldiers, and Basij members. Although the number of victims of law enforcement forces is lower than last year, their share of total victims is larger, placing them at the top of the terror victims table (19 out of 57 victims, or 33%, compared to 26 out of 100 victims in the previous year, or 26%).



- Significant decrease in IRGC victims: The most prominent change in the composition of victims is the sharp decline in IRGC members from 27 in 2024 to only 1 in 2025. This decrease is largely due to the withdrawal of advisory forces from Syria and Lebanon and the cessation of Zionist regime attacks on them.

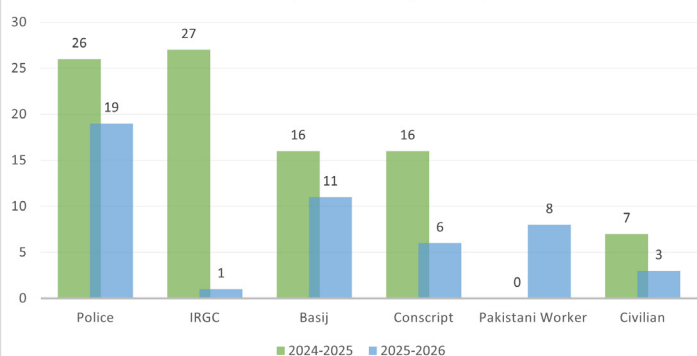
- Second targeting of Pakistani workers in two years: Following the February 2023 attack on a number of Pakistani workers in Sirkan, Saravan, which resulted in the deaths of 9 people, 8 Pakistani workers were killed in a terrorist operation in 2025. This act was carried out by the Balochistan Liberation Army of Pakistan and was likely an action or warning against the Pakistani government.⁹

- Relative decrease in Basij and conscript victims: The number of Basij victims decreased from 16 in 2024 to 11, and conscript victims from 16 to 6.

- Limited civilian targets: Civilians, as in the previous year, were not a direct or priority target. However, civilian casualties were recorded in some attacks, such as the attack on the Zahedan courthouse (resulting in the killing of a seven-month-old infant and a 60-year-old woman) and the Fahraj checkpoint in Kerman (resulting in the killing of a 16-year-old).



Victim Composition by Occupation



2. Tactical and Operational Patterns

• **Dominance of direct armed attacks:** In 2025, over 69% of operations (18 cases) were carried out through armed attacks with firearms, accounting for 87.7% of total victims. This indicates the continued use of low-cost, rapid, and easily repeatable tactics by groups such as Jaish al-Adl.



• **Elimination of suicide and Inghimasi operations:** Unlike 2024, when Jaish al-Adl carried out several Inghimasi operations, no suicide or Inghimasi operations were recorded in 2025. This tactical shift may be due to a reduced capacity to recruit suicide bombers or a change in outward approaches.

• **Return of targeted assassinations of figures:** In 2025, several targeted assassinations of local figures (a Basij commander at a Zahedan mosque, a local IRGC member in a Rask barber-shop, and the commander of the Shahr Deraz police station) were carried out by Jaish al-Adl and Ansar al-Furqan, indicating the continued strategy of “assassinating local security elites.”



3. Geographical Changes and Threat Concentration

• **Absolute concentration of the threat in Sistan and Baluchestan Province:** In 2025, 84.6% of operations occurred in this province, and 86% of victims belonged to it. In 2024, 69% of terrorist operations had occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan, with several other provinces also being more or less involved. In other words, the geographical scope of terrorism within the country has become severely restricted and is almost entirely concentrated in the southeast.¹⁰

• **Complete elimination of operations in central and southern provinces:** In 2025, no terrorist operations were recorded in Tehran, Isfahan, Fars, or Hormozgan provinces, which had been on the operations map in previous years.

• **Temporary resurgence of Kurdish group activity:** PJAK, which was largely inactive in 2024, carried out 3 operations in Kurdistan and West Azerbaijan provinces in 2025, resulting in 4 victims. Given that these operations were concentrated within a 5-day period and did not continue, they cannot be considered a lasting change in patterns. This may have been the result of retaliatory actions against Iran or even sending internal political messages to similar organizations.



4. Drivers and Changes in Actors

■ Complete removal of the Zionist regime and the United States from the list of perpetrators: In 2025, no operations were recorded in news sources with direct responsibility attributed to Israel or the United States. In 2024, Israel with 9 operations and the United States with 1 operation ranked after Jaish al-Adl. The main reason for this decrease can be attributed to the withdrawal of Iranian advisors from Syria and Lebanon in late 2024 and the regime's shift in strategy toward conventional wars against Iran.¹¹



Continued terrorist operations by Jaish al-Adl under a new name: Jaish al-Adl (which continued its activities from late 2025 under the name "People's Fighters Front") remained the most active and deadliest terrorist group against Iran, with 14 operations (53.8%) and 28 victims (49.1%). Despite a 48% decrease in the number of operations by this group compared to 2024, the lethality per operation increased.¹²



5. Analysis of Drivers and Descriptive Report on the Situation in Sistan and Baluchestan

■ Sistan and Baluchestan Province in 2025, despite a decrease in terrorist operations, not only remained the primary hub of terrorist group activity but also saw a change in the threat pattern:

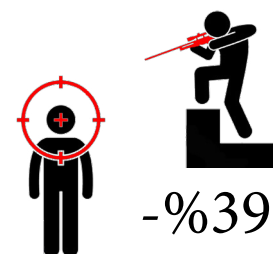
■ From large-scale attacks to routine and targeted attacks: Unlike 2024, which saw coordinated and large-scale attacks such as those in Chabahar and Rask, in 2025, attacks were mainly carried out through direct shootings at patrol vehicles, targeted assassinations of local figures, and short-term clashes.

■ 39% decrease in the number of operations but increased lethality: While the number of operations in Sistan and Baluchestan decreased from 36 to 22, the average number of victims per operation increased from 2.08 to 2.23. That is, attacks have become fewer in number but somewhat deadlier.

■ Targeting of local forces and community elders: The assassination of individuals such as Javad Karimkoshteh (Basij commander), Iraj Shams Askani (local IRGC member), and targeting of Mohammadreza Shahouzehi (tribal leader) indicates a strategy by terrorist groups to assassinate local social and security assets in order to weaken security influence in border areas.

■ In Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iranshahr County had the highest number of terrorist operations, followed by Zahedan.

■ Relative success of security operations against terrorists: The "Security Martyrs" exercises and the identification of terrorist safe houses (including the discovery of 25 kilograms of explosives in Chabahar) have led to a reduction in the number of operations and the failure of many planned actions.



Summary of Qualitative Analysis for 2025

The year 2025 can be described as a transitional year from cross-border and transnational terrorism to terrorism within the country's borders. The removal of Israel and the United States from the scene, the concentration of the threat in Sistan and Baluchestan, the decrease in suicide operations, the increased role of local groups Jaish al-Adl and Ansar al-Furqan, and of course the overall decline in terrorist operations in the country—as well as the decrease in Jaish al-Adl's operations as the most active terrorist group in previous years—are among the most important features of this year.

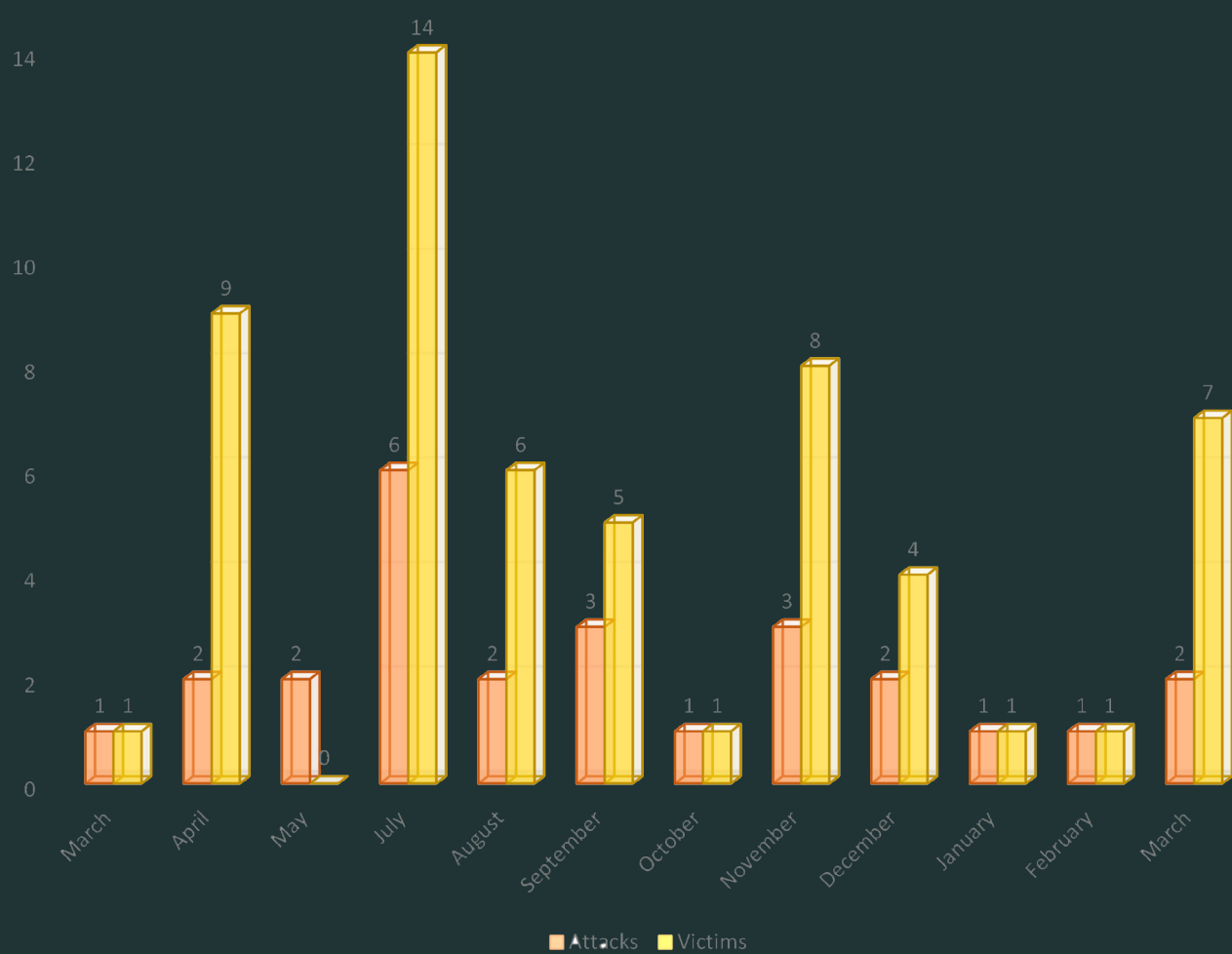
Focus and policymaking in various dimensions on Sistan and Baluchestan Province, if given serious and prompt attention, could lead to a further reduction in terrorist acts in this province in 2026. Attention to the spillover of insecurity from the neighboring country, Pakistan, and the impact of unrest there on the security situation in Sistan and Baluchestan Province is of particular necessity.

According to global reports, Pakistan in 2025 ranked second in the world in terrorist incidents and in 2026 occupied the top position globally. Sistan and Baluchestan Province is effectively located adjacent to the most critical hub of terrorism in the world, and naturally, this casts a shadow over the province.

Endnotes

1. *Annual Report on Terrorism in Iran, 1403 (2024–2025)*, p. 1,
https://www.habilian.ir/fa/booklibrary/337/view_bl/72/terrorism-book/392/
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., p. 4.
4. Ibid., p. 4.
5. Ibid., p. 3.
6. Najafi, Mostafa. (1404 [2025]). “JMM: A Simple Name Change or the Beginning of a Proxy War?”
<https://ensafnews.com/623439/>
7. *Annual Report on Terrorism in Iran, 1403 (2024–2025)*, p. 3.
8. Ibid., p. 24.
9. Ibid., p. 25.
10. Ibid., p. 24.
11. Ibid., p. 24.
12. Ibid., pp. 5–6.

2025 at a Glance



March 2025

Number of terror attacks

1

Number of victims

1

■ March 27, 2025

In a terrorist attack on a police patrol vehicle from Police Station 12 in Iranshahr, a police officer named First Sergeant Hossein Teymoorpour was killed and two of his colleagues were wounded. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack.

Entekhab¹ 



April 2025

Number of terror attacks

2

Number of victims

9

■ April 12, 2025

In an armed attack on an auto repair shop in the village of Hizabad-e Paein in Mehrestan County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, eight Pakistani workers were killed. The assailants entered the shop, bound the victims' hands and feet, and shot them at close range. The identities of five of the victims—Delshad, Naeem, Jafar, Danesh, and Naser—have been confirmed, all of whom were from Pakistan's Punjab province. According to Pakistani media reports, the separatist group known as the Baloch Nationalist Army (BNA) claimed responsibility for the attack, alleging that the victims were members of Pakistani security institutions.

Asriran² 



■ April 18, 2025

During "Security Martyrs" operational exercise, in the early hours of Friday, April 18, a number of terrorist elements in the Kurin district of Zahedan were apprehended, and Vali Mohammad Shahbakhsh, the operational team leader of the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group who had played a central role in last year's terrorist incidents, was killed. A number of weapons and ammunition were seized during the operation. During this operation, a Basij member of the Quds Base, Eshaq Mokhtari, was killed.

Farhikhteganonline³ 



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
May 2025	2	0

■ May 4, 2025

According to Haalvsh, the terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for an attack on police vehicles in Iranshahr. The outlet reported, citing its own sources: “Last night (May 4), occupants of a vehicle in Iranshahr opened fire on two police patrol vehicles—a pickup and a Samand—from Police Station 11, killing and wounding several occupants of the police Hilux before fleeing the scene.” The Sistan and Baluchestan Police Information Center stated: “Patrol officers from Police Station 11 in Iranshahr engaged in an armed confrontation with armed outlaws disrupting public order while maintaining community peace and security.” The statement added: “Three individuals involved in the confrontation were arrested and one vehicle was impounded. Four police personnel were wounded in the clash; they have received treatment and their condition is improving.”



ISNA 

Haalvsh 

■ May 17, 2025

The Information Center of the Sistan and Baluchestan Police Command announced: “This morning, disruptors of public order and security in one of Saravan’s neighborhoods planted an explosive device along a police patrol route, but the attempt failed.” The statement continued: “Following this anti-security act, specialized teams have been formed to identify the perpetrators, and pursuit operations will continue until their arrest.” The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for this operation.



YJC 



July 2025

Number of terror attacks

6

Number of victims

14

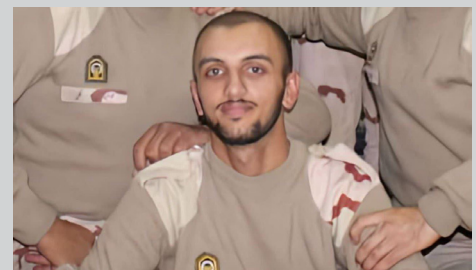
■ July 11, 2025

The Sistan and Baluchestan Police Information Center announced in a statement: "Following a confrontation between terrorist group elements and police patrol personnel in Chabahar, three police personnel succumbed to their injuries and were killed." In this terrorist incident, Hossein Jafarnia, Hamidreza Mirshahi, and conscript soldier Abbas Beyraghifard lost their lives. Domestic media also reported that during the confrontation between terrorist group elements and security forces in Chabahar, one attacker was wounded and another killed. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for the attack, dating the operation to July 9, 2025.

IRNA 

■ July 21, 2025

Brigadier General Faraj Rostami, Commander of Kurdistan Province Border Guard, reported an armed clash between border guards of the Baneh Border Regiment and terrorist groups in the border region of the county, resulting in the death of one border guard. In this confrontation, First Sergeant Sina Sattarvand was killed. The site "Hengaw" reported, citing its own sources, that the clash was carried out by elements of the PJAK terrorist group.

Asriran 

■ July 22, 2025

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.

Mehrnews 

■ July 25, 2025

According to an announcement by the IRGC of Sardasht County in West Azerbaijan Province, Basij member Meysam Kabiri from the IRGC base in the village of Aghlan, Sardasht, was killed in a shooting by members of the PJAK terrorist group. In this terrorist attack, another member of the base was also wounded. The PJAK terrorist group claimed responsibility for this operation.

The group had previously announced, through statements during the 12-day imposed war by the Zionist regime against Iran, that it would enter the urban operations phase if necessary.

Mehrnews ¹⁰



■ July 26, 2025

Hojjatolislam Movahedi-Rad, the Chief Justice of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, stated: "This morning, an armed group attempted to enter the Zahedan courthouse building, but security and protective forces prevented their entry. The terrorists then initiated an armed confrontation using weapons and grenades." According to him, the clash continued outside the courthouse building, and during the terrorists' shooting toward civilians, a seven-month-old infant was killed and his mother was wounded. Movahedi-Rad added: "Among the victims is a 60-year-old Baloch woman. In this terrorist attack, three soldiers and security personnel of the courthouse protective forces were also killed." The Chief Justice of Sistan and Baluchestan further stated: "Twenty-two people, mostly civilians, were wounded in this incident." Media outlets reported the police personnel killed as four individuals: Third Lieutenant Hossein Rafieinasab, Third Lieutenant Hosseinali Nouri, conscript soldier Nima Karami, and conscript soldier Ahmad Abdollahzadeh (Abdollahi). The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attack.

IRNA ¹¹

■ July 27, 2025

The Public Relations Office of the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces announced in a statement: "Following a terrorist act by terrorist elements in the Shirabad region of Zahedan, Javad Karimkoshteh, a Basij commander, was killed while carrying out a mission to secure worshippers." The statement added: "This attack occurred on July 27, 2025, while the slain commander was at the mosque entrance securing the area for worshippers. Javad Karimkoshteh was killed while fulfilling his duty and serving the people." The terrorist group Ansar al-Furqan claimed responsibility for this assassination.



Sharghdaily ¹²



August 2025

Number of terror attacks

2

Number of victims

6

■ August 15, 2025

The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl issued a statement claiming responsibility for an attack on a security patrol vehicle in Iranshahr that resulted in the death and wounding of two individuals. In this armed act, elements of the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group attacked a police patrol vehicle in Iranshahr, leading to the death of Sergeant Ramin Sadeghi. One security officer was also wounded.

Hablian¹³



■ August 22, 2025

Media reported that in an attack by armed individuals on police vehicles in Iranshahr, five police officers were killed. The attack targeted two vehicles of the Daman District police station in Iranshahr on the Khash road. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility. The names of those killed are: First Sergeant Mohammadreza Rahimi from Zabol, First Sergeant Mohammad Norouzi from Torbat, Second Sergeant Hasan Tavalli from Golestan, Soldier Hadi Rovayaei from Kerman, and Captain Gholamreza Vahdani from Zabol.

Mehrnews¹⁴



September 2025

Number of terror attacks

3

Number of victims

5

■ September 6, 2025

According to Baloch media reports, an individual named Iraj Shams-Askani, identified as a local IRGC member, was targeted and killed in a barbershop in Pishin, Rask County. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl issued a statement claiming responsibility for the killing, identifying him as an agent of security institutions in Sistan and Baluchestan

Balochistan Human Rights ¹⁵



■ September 16, 2025

According to media reports, terrorist elements carried out an armed attack on Tuesday morning, opening fire on a vehicle carrying law enforcement personnel from Sib and Suran County on the Khash-Zahedan road. Younus Sayyad Arbabi and Ebrahim Piri, law enforcement personnel, were killed in the attack. Colonel Ebrahim Fazilati, the Police Commander of Sib and Suran County, was wounded in the incident. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility. The wounded officer succumbed to his injuries two days later.

Shafaqna ¹⁶



■ September 18, 2025

Reza Azarkish (Shahli-Bar), one of the local Basij members in Iranshahr, was shot and killed by terrorist elements. According to ISNA, the Public Relations Office of the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces announced: “Reza Azarkish, one of the local Basij members and a community elder in Iranshahr, was shot and killed by terrorist elements.” No group has claimed responsibility for this killing.

ISNA ¹⁷



October 2025

Number of terror attacks

1

Number of victims

1

■ October 2, 2025

Colonel Mahmoud Atabakzadeh, Deputy Police Commander of Qasr-e Qand County in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, reported gunfire directed at a police motorcycle patrol unit en route to respond to a citizen's distress call. He stated: "As a result of this act, one police officer was wounded and transferred to a medical facility. In this terrorist act, a civilian who was passing by was struck by terrorist gunfire and killed." No group claimed responsibility for the attack. However, a Twitter page called the Baloch Activists Campaign wrote that armed individuals opened fire on a military motorcycle patrol in the Goungan neighborhood of Qasr-e Qand, killing and wounding two people. The identity of the Baloch civilian killed—originally from Gwadar, eastern Balochistan—remains unknown. Two motorcycle riders carried out the shooting.



Entekhab 

November 2025

Number of terror attacks

3

Number of victims

8

■ November 1, 2025

The Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces reported the deaths of two Basij members. The Public Relations Office of the Quds Base announced: "The vehicle of Mohammadreza Shahouzehi (head of the Shahozehi tribe) was ambushed by armed individuals from a terrorist group while he was inspecting his area of responsibility on the Khash-Zahedan road (in Eskelabad, near Deh-e Pabid). As a result of this attack, two of his companions—both local Sunni Basij members—were seriously wounded." The statement added: "Esmail Shavarzi and Mokhtar Shahouzehi, the wounded from this incident, succumbed to their injuries today despite extensive efforts by medical staff." Yaghoub Fard Salarzahi, another companion of Mohammadreza Shahouzehi, died several days later on November 12, 2025, due to wounds sustained in the incident.



Khabaronline 

■ November 1, 2025

According to Tasnim News Agency from Zahedan: "The vehicle of a security force, Mohammad (Javad) Siahani, came under fire from domestic elements affiliated with a terrorist group traveling in an unlicensed Peugeot Pars vehicle, resulting in his death." No group has claimed responsibility for this killing.



Donya-e-eqtasad 

■ November 30, 2025

Four members from the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces—Sajjad Mara'ashi, Mohammad Bezi, Alireza Nasirabadi-Sarhaddi, and Alireza Piri—were killed by a terrorist group while on mission and guarding the nation's borders in the Lar border region of Zahedan. Media reported that they were killed in an attack by an armed terrorist group on a Quds Base vehicle in the Lar border area. Responsibility for this terrorist incident was claimed by a new Jaish al-Adl offshoot calling itself the “People's Fighters Front.” The attack occurred at roughly the same time as the announcement of this new terrorist organization's formation.



Asriran ²¹

	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
December 2025	2	4

■ December 16, 2025

The Public Relations Office of the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces announced the deaths of three law enforcement personnel and one civilian in the Fahraj checkpoint area in eastern Kerman Province. In a nighttime clash between armed elements and law enforcement forces at the Fahraj entrance checkpoint on the Zahedan-Fahraj road, three law enforcement and security personnel and one civilian lost their lives. Media reported: “During this terrorist act, one police officer along with two other security personnel were killed, and a civilian also lost his life.” Saeed Pourhadi (police officer), Mansour Lojjei (a 16-year-old passerby), Morad Salehi, and Eisa Barsam are those who lost their lives in this terrorist incident. The terrorist group Ansar al-Furqan issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attack.



IRNA ²²

■ December 16, 2025

The Sistan and Baluchistan Police Information Center announced in a statement a confrontation between armed outlaws and police officers in Iranshahr, reporting that occupants of two Peugeot Pars and 405 vehicles engaged police officers in one of Iranshahr's thoroughfares with intent to assault but fled after officers responded. No officers were harmed in this attack.

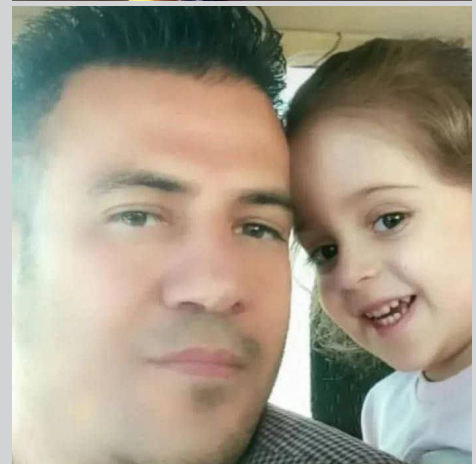
Yjc ²³



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
January 2026	1	1

■ January 7, 2026

The Information Center of the Sistan and Baluchestan Police Command reported gunfire by unidentified individuals directed at a police officer in Iranshahr. The center announced the death of Mahmoud Haghighat and stated that efforts to identify the perpetrator or perpetrators are ongoing. The terrorist organization known as the People's Fighters Front (Jaish al-Adl) claimed responsibility for the killing. In the group's statement, Haghighat was identified as the commander of the Shahr-e Deraz police station in Iranshahr.



Tabnak²⁴



	Number of terror attacks	Number of victims
February 2026	1	1

■ February 9, 2026

Media reported an armed attack in Khash targeting a vehicle carrying a number of law enforcement personnel. In the attack on a Peugeot vehicle in front of the Law Enforcement Special Forces building on Imam Khomeini Street in Khash, Hossein Goli, the courthouse guard officer, and two Basij members named Iman Shahnnavazi and Hossein Khambor were wounded. Iman Shahnnavazi, aged 20, succumbed to his wounds several days after the incident. The terrorist group Jaish al-Adl, operating under the name People's Fighters Front, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Asrehamoon²⁵

Hamshahrionline²⁶



March 2026

Number of terror attacks

2

Number of victims

7

■ March 3, 2026

Media reported that armed individuals opened fire on a police patrol vehicle in Zahedan that was maintaining order and security. Officers returned fire, forcing the attackers to flee. As a result of this act, conscript soldier Amir Mohammad Karimi was killed and three others were wounded. The terrorist group known as the People's Fighters Front (Jaish al-Adl) claimed responsibility for the attack.



Tasnimnews ²⁷

■ March 16, 2026

The Sistan and Baluchestan Police Information Center issued a statement announcing that armed individuals opened fire with guns on a police patrol vehicle in Taftan County that was maintaining public order and security, resulting in the deaths of five police officers and one civilian. The statement added: “Efforts to apprehend the perpetrators of this attack continue.” The identities of those killed have been announced as Sajjad Bataghva, Mohammad Javad Ba-Ensaaf, Hamidreza Shahraki, Alireza Pourbagher, and conscript soldier Alireza Sargazi.

Mehrnews ²⁸

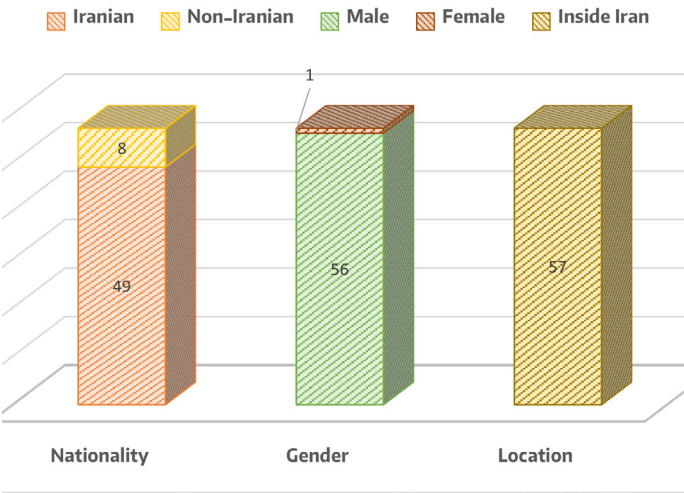


Appendices



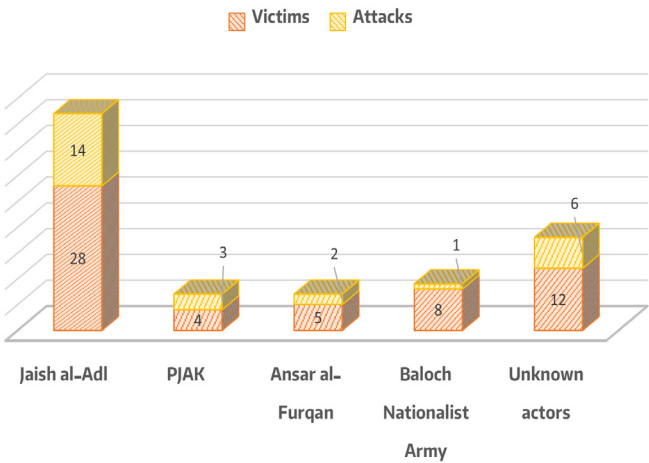
A. Victims

- Total Number of Victims of Terrorist Incidents: 57
 - Nationality: 49 Iranian and 8 non-Iranian
 - Gender: 56 men and 1 woman
- All victims were targeted within the country.



B. Perpetrators of the Attacks

- Jaish al-Adl: 14 operations - 28 victims
 - PJAK: 3 operations - 4 victims
 - Ansar al-Furqan: 2 operations - 5 victims
 - Pakistan Baloch Nationalist Army: 1 operation - 8 victims
 - Unknown actors: 6 operations - 12 victims
- (All 6 operations by unknown actors occurred in Sistan and Baluchestan Province. Therefore, it is not unlikely that they were carried out by the two active groups in this province)



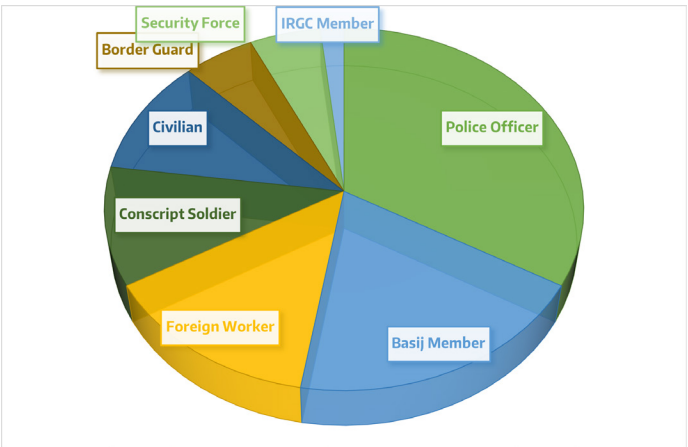
C. Geographic Distribution of Attacks

- Sistan and Baluchestan province: 22 operations - 49 victims
- Kurdistan province: 2 operations - 3 victims
- West Azerbaijan province: 1 operation - 1 victim
- Kerman province: 1 operation - 4 victims



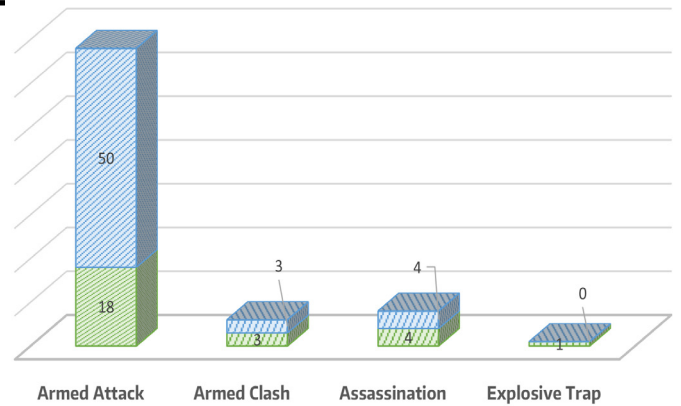
D. Occupation of Victims

- Police Officer: 19
- Basij Member: 11
- Foreign Worker: 8
- Conscript Soldier: 6
- Civilian: 6
- Border Guard: 3
- Security Force: 3
- IRGC Member: 1



E. Methods of Attack

- Armed Attack: 18 incidents - 50 victims
- Armed Clash: 3 incidents - 3 victims
- Assassination: 4 incidents - 4 victims
- Explosive Trap: 1 incident - no victim



Major Terrorist Attacks of 2025

•April 12, 2025

The Pakistan Baloch Nationalist Army terrorist group attacked the workplace and resting area of Pakistani workers in the village of Hizabad, Mehrestan County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province resulting in 8 victims

•July 26, 2025

The Jaish al-Adl terrorist group attacked the Zahedan courthouse resulting in the 6 victims

•August 5, 2025

The Jaish al-Adl terrorist group attacked police patrol vehicles in Iranshahr, Sistan and Baluchestan Province resulting in 5 victims

•November 30, 2025

The Jaish al-Adl terrorist group attacked a vehicle carrying members of the Quds Base of the IRGC Ground Forces in the Lar border region of Zahedan resulting in 4 victims

•December 16, 2025

The Ansar al-Furqan terrorist group attacked the checkpoint area of Fahraj County, Kerman Province resulting in 4 victims



Names of Terror Victims in 2025 - 2026

Name	Occupation	Date of Assass	Place of Assass	Perpetrator
Hossein Teymoorpour	Police Officer	27-Mar-25	Iranshahr	Jaish al-Adl
Delshad	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Naeem	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Jafar	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Danesh	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Naser	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Unidentified	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Unidentified	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Unidentified	Pakistani Worker	12-Apr-25	Mehrestan	Baloch Nationalist Army
Eshaq Mokhtari	Basij Volunteer Force	18-Apr-25	Kurin (Zahedan)	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Jafarnia	Police Officer	11-Jul-25	Chabahar	Jaish al-Adl
Hamidreza Mirshahi	Police Officer	11-Jul-25	Chabahar	Jaish al-Adl
Abbas Beyraghifard	Conscript	11-Jul-25	Chabahar	Jaish al-Adl
Sina Sattarvand	Border Guard	21-Jul-25	Baneh	PJAK
Sajjad Adib	Border Guard	22-Jul-25	Baneh	PJAK
Ali Bodagh	Border Guard	22-Jul-25	Baneh	PJAK
Meysam Kabiri	Basij Volunteer Force	25-Jul-25	Sardasht	PJAK
Navid Balouch Shir Mohammadi	Infant (7 months old)	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl

Name	Occupation	Date of Assass	Place of Assass	Perpetrator
Unidentified	Hosuewife	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Hossein Rafeinasab	Police Officer	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Hosseinali Nouri	Police Officer	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Nima Karami	Conscript	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Ahmad Abdollahi	Conscript	26-Jul-25	Zahedan	Jaish al-Adl
Javad Karimkoshteh	Basij Volunteer Force	27-Jul-25	Zahedan	Ansar al-Furqan
Ramin Sadeghi	Police Officer	15-Aug-25	Iranshahr	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammadreza Rahimi	Police Officer	22-Aug-25	Iranshahr, Daman District	Jaish al-Adl
Mohammad Norouzi	Police Officer	22-Aug-25	Iranshahr, Daman District	Jaish al-Adl
Hasan Tavalli	Police Officer	22-Aug-25	Iranshahr, Daman District	Jaish al-Adl
Hadi Royaei	Conscript	22-Aug-25	Iranshahr, Daman District	Jaish al-Adl
Gholamreza Vahdani	Police Officer	22-Aug-25	Iranshahr, Daman District	Jaish al-Adl
Iraj Shams Askani	Local IRGC Force Member	6-Sep-25	Pishin (Rask)	Jaish al-Adl
Younus Sayyad Arbabi	Police Officer	16-Sep-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis	Jaish al-Adl
Ebrahim Piri	Police Officer	16-Sep-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis	Jaish al-Adl
Ebrahim Fazilati	Police Officer	18-Sep-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis	Jaish al-Adl
Reza Azarkish (Shah-libor)	Basij Volunteer Force	18-Sep-25	Iranshahr	Unknown
Unidentified	Citizen	2-Oct-25	Qasr-e Qand	Unknown
Esmaeil Shavarzi	Basij Volunteer Force	1-Nov-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis (Eskelabad)	Unknown
Mokhtar Shahouzehi	Basij Volunteer Force	1-Nov-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis (Eskelabad)	Unknown
Yaghoub Fard Salarzeshi	Basij Volunteer Force	12-Nov-25	Khash-Zahedan Axis (Eskelabad)	Unknown
Mohammad (Javad) Siahani	Security Force	1-Nov-25	Bampur-Delkan Road (Iranshahr)	Unknown
Sajjad Mara'ashi	Revolutionary Guard	30-Nov-25	"Lar Border Region (Zahedan)"	"People's Fighters Front (formerly Jaish al-Adl)"

Name	Occupation	Date of Assass	Place of Assass	Perpetrator
Mohammad Bezi	Basij Volunteer Force	30-Nov-25	"Lar Border Region (Zahedan)"	People's Fighters Front
Alireza Nasirabadi	Basij Volunteer Force	30-Nov-25	"Lar Border Region (Zahedan)"	People's Fighters Front
Alireza Piri	Basij Volunteer Force	30-Nov-25	"Lar Border Region (Zahedan)"	People's Fighters Front
Saeed Pourhadi	Police Officer	16-Dec-25	Fahraj	Ansar al-Furqan
Mansour Lojjei	Citizen (16 years old)	16-Dec-25	Fahraj	Ansar al-Furqan
Morad Salehi	Security Force	16-Dec-25	Fahraj	Ansar al-Furqan
Eisa Barsam	Security Force	16-Dec-25	Fahraj	Ansar al-Furqan
Mahmoud Haghighat	Police Officer	7-Jan-26	Iranshahr	People's Fighters Front
Iman Shahnavaizi	Basij Volunteer Force	9-Feb-26	Khash	People's Fighters Front
Amir Mohammad Karimi	Conscript	3-Mar-26	Zahedan	People's Fighters Front
Sajjad Bataghva	Police Officer	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown
Mohammad Javad Ensaf	Police Officer	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown
Hamidreza Shahraki	Police Officer	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown
Alireza Pourbagher	Police Officer	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown
Alireza Sargazi	Conscript	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown
Unidentified	Citizen	16-Mar-26	Taftan	Unknown

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