

UNVEILING THE SILENCED VOICES



ANNUAL REPORT
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MAPPING PRIVATE AND STATE SPONSORED FEMICIDE IN IRAN

STOPFEMICIDEIRAN 2023 ANNUAL REPORT

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UNVEILING THE SILENCED VOICES: MAPPING PRIVATE AND STATE-SPONSORED FEMICIDE IN IRAN

INTRODUCTION

Femicide, the deliberate killing of women because of their gender, continues to plague Iranian society, silently claiming the lives of women across the country and shattering families. In 2023, approximately one woman was killed every other day in Iran - simply for being a woman. While each victim has a unique story of oppression and suffering, the incidents share common elements: they are committed with sheer brutality and in an environment of power imbalance. They happen in the privacy of the home, remote public spaces, purportedly to restore the family honor or resolve domestic disputes. Children and other family members are often witnesses to these gruesome acts, left to grapple with severe trauma in the aftermath. Due to entrenched social realities, cultural perceptions of gender and honor, and legal obstacles, the perpetrators of femicide often evade punishment.

Femicides in Iran, however, are not confined to the private sphere; they are also carried out by the state through the implementation of the death penalty or other state-sponsored violence. In fact, Iran holds the world record for executing women. The legal system and processes regarding arrest, trials and sentencing are heavily gendered, resulting in higher rates of capital punishment for women than men for similar crimes. Reports indicate that many executed women have suffered severe domestic abuse and are sentenced to death for killing their husbands. This starkly contrasts with the prevailing culture of impunity surrounding their male family members, highlighting the inadequate protection of women in Iran.

In the absence of official statistics on femicides and in an attempt to counter numerous efforts to silence family members of femicide victims and their supporters, this report seeks to unveil the reality of femicide in Iran. It analyzes patterns in locations, methods, motives, and the identities of victims and perpetrators, and offers a set of recommendations for civil society, the Iranian government, and international community. The report is produced by the Alliance for Rights of All Minorities (ARAM), a network of activists that seeks to promote human rights in Iran. It studies 149 cases of femicide that occurred in 2023 and are documented in ARAM's "StopFemicideIran" (SFI) database.

ABOUT STOPFEMICIDEIRAN (SFI)

ARAM launched its SFI initiative in 2020 in response to the brutal killing of the 14-year-old Romina Ashrafi, allegedly at the hands of her father. SFI seeks to combat the phenomenon of femicide in Iran and pay tribute to the victims, employing a three-prong approach to achieve this mission:

Documentation:

SFI monitors and documents suspected cases of femicides using publicly available information. This data is essential for identifying patterns, conducting advocacy, and naming the countless victims who die anonymously.

Education:

SFI provides comprehensive information about femicide to human rights activists and broader society in Iran and beyond. This includes insights into the root causes of femicide and strategies for prevention and response.

Empowerment:

SFI enhances the capacity and competencies of grassroots civil society actors to advocate for the rights of women affected by femicide. This empowerment is achieved through different cultural, religious, psychosocial, and legal tools that pave the way for meaningful and sustainable social and behavioral change.

During its initial years, SFI has primarily focused on the documentation component of its work, recording and analyzing hundreds of femicide incidents to discern relevant patterns.

WHAT IS FEMICIDE?

While there is no universally accepted definition, the term “femicide” is commonly used to describe the deliberate killing of women and girls because of their gender. It represents the most extreme form of gender-based violence against females and requires the perpetrator to have a gender-related motive for the killing. Such motives may include the desire to exercise power over females or prevent or punish them for behavior deemed socially unacceptable for women, perceptions of entitlement and ownership over women, pleasure, or sadistic desires. In most cases, femicides are perpetrated by the victims’ husbands, male relatives, or family acquaintances within the confines of the home. Femicides may also occur at the hands of the state through the gender-biased imposition of capital punishment. They may also take the form of suicides, namely when the women kill themselves out of fear for potentially becoming a victim of femicide.

In the context of the Middle East, including Iran, a prevalent form of femicide is the phenomenon known as “honor killings,” which are defined as crimes committed in the name of perceived family honor. The perpetrators are typically male family members who – sometimes with the support of the matriarchs – kill another female family member for actions believed to contravene societal traditions or misinterpreted religious demands or tarnish the family’s reputation. Such acts may encompass perceived sexual or behavioral transgressions as well as instances of incest and rape.

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on femicide cases that occurred in Iran in 2023, as documented in SFI’s database. To compile its records, SFI relied on various sources, including official Iranian government sources, newspaper articles, and social media reports. It registered femicides committed by private individuals and the Iranian State when it could identify at least three of the following criteria: date and place of the incident; name, age, and ethnicity of the victim; victim-perpetrator relationship; method of the killing; and the perpetrator’s stated motive for the killing. In instances of femicide through capital punishment, SFI also considered the crimes of which the women were convicted and the women’s motives for committing these crimes. These additional criteria ensure that SFI only records cases that demonstrate a gender bias in the judicial process, particularly in the sentencing process, as men do not face the death penalty for these crimes.

It is important to note that SFI does not record cases of women being robbed and subsequently murdered for wearing accessories or being perceived as an easy prey to crimes, or those killed in anti-government protests. While these incidents may align with the broader societal and legal context in Iran that disadvantages women, it is difficult to attribute a gendered motive of the perpetrator, thus excluding them from the femicide classification.

The data collection for femicides faces significant limitations. Conceptually, the documentation of femicide necessitates an understanding of the perpetrators' underlying motives as the presence of gender-related motivation is decisive for an act to amount to femicide. This information is often difficult to establish, and investigative authorities may lack the awareness or competences to record it. In Iran, these conceptual challenges are exacerbated by structural problems.

According to its own information, the Iranian government does not provide accurate and complete statistics of gender-related killings of females. Further, journalistic reporting on the topic faces significant restrictions, with Iran ranking among the top ten most repressive countries for media freedom and the government effectively controlling every piece of information that is shared with the public. The Iranian cyber-policy even monitors and regulates social media posts, albeit to a lesser extent than other media as citizens use technological tools to circumvent the controls. This censorship may explain why some reports on femicides are removed from the internet after publication. The government cites public safety concerns to justify its stringent media controls, further discouraging official reporting on femicide incidents and prompting increased censorship efforts.

Additionally, law enforcement authorities often fail to recognize or acknowledge femicides and classify them as incidents of disappearances instead. In cases involving family members or a history of domestic violence, they often refuse to act upon reports, relegating the disputes as private family matters that are of no concern for the state. These factors dissuade many family members of victims from reporting femicides and lead to inaccurate public records. In marginalized regions such as the province of Sistan and Baluchistan, structural problems, such as limited internet access and poverty, exacerbate the lack of reporting and statistical data. Additionally, many of its residents, primarily ethnic minorities, do not have identification documents, hindering the government's ability to verify the victims' identities or compile accurate statistics. Scarce representation in public institutions due to discriminatory practices against minority groups further marginalize residents and diminish their trust in the government system.

Given these constraints, SFI's database does not represent an exhaustive record of all femicide incidents in 2023. The actual number of femicides is likely to be higher. Nevertheless, the available data offers insight into the landscape of femicides in Iran, unveiling the gruesome events and their underlying narratives.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE DATA ANALYSIS

Based on the analysis of 149 recorded femicide cases in 2023, the report identifies the following patterns and stories of femicides:

Femicides are still prevalent

- The 149 recorded femicide incidents represent an average of approximately one killing every other day, or nearly 13 killings per month.
- This figure reflects a decrease of roughly 18% compared to the incidents documented in 2022. The decline may be attributed to factors inhibiting reporting such as heightened government censorship, particularly online, and reduced public reporting by affected families due to diminished trust in the government system.

Most victims are young, and their names are buried with them

- Analysis of the age distribution among victims reveals that at least 80% (120 unique cases) of women and girls who were murdered were under the age of 50. Among them, at least 20 cases were girls under the age of 20.

- The youngest documented victim is a mere 9 years old, while the oldest victim is recorded as 66 years old, representing a broad spectrum of age groups affected by femicide. The 9-year-old girl was shot by her father when he killed his wife for alleged honor reasons; the 66-year-old woman was found dead in the outskirts of Tehran, and initial investigations revealed that she was killed in a brutal manner, and the perpetrator had previously killed another woman with the same brutality.
- For another 30% of the victims, their age remains unknown.
- More than half of the recorded femicide victims, totaling 85 individuals, remain unnamed in publicly available records, underscoring the significant anonymity surrounding these incidents.

Femicides primarily occur in Tehran province and western Iran

- Tehran province recorded the highest number of femicide cases, totaling 42 incidents or approximately a quarter of the total cases, indicating a prevalence of gender-based violence in the capital region. While this province is ethnically and socio-economically diverse, the available data does not reveal any background information of the femicide victims, rendering definitive conclusions on the correlation between femicide and ethnicity or socio-economics impossible.
- Another significant number of femicides (45 cases or 30% of all incidents) is recorded in western Iran, including the provinces of Fars, Ilam, Kermanshah, Khuzestan, Kurdistan, and West Azerbaijan, a region known for its tribal structures and ethnic diversity. This suggests a potential intersection between tribal affiliations and patterns of gender-based violence in these areas.
- The relatively low incidence of femicide in Sistan and Baluchestan province, with only two reported cases, is surprising and suggests potential disparities in reporting mechanisms or societal factors affecting the documentation of such incidents in this region.

Many other provinces also record femicide incidents, but with a total of only 11 cases, the numbers are significantly lower for central and eastern Iran. This can also be attributed to cultural, family-based, and regional barriers in reporting.

Most victims are slaughtered, strangled, or shot to death

- The prevalence of the use of physical violence to silence and control women's lives is evident. 37 women were slaughtered and 22 strangled to death, totaling nearly 38% of the total number of femicide victims.
- Another significant portion of victims, namely 36 or nearly a quarter of the total number of victims, was shot to death.
- In 8 reported cases the perpetrators used more than one method to accomplish the murder.
- The data includes instances of femicide perpetrated through various other means, including beatings, setting victims on fire, poisoning, running them over with a car, decapitation, and throwing them out of windows, underscoring the diverse and gruesome nature of these acts of violence against women and the determination to eliminate their victims.

Male family members, particularly husbands, are the main perpetrators

- In roughly 85% of the recorded femicide cases, the perpetrator is known to the victim.
- The data highlights the prevalence of extreme intimate partner violence, with husbands identified as the perpetrators in half of the femicide cases (79 incidents).
- Male family members and acquaintances, including the father, brother, fiancé, uncle, suitor, or son, also emerge as significant perpetrators, with 56 cases involving violence perpetrated by relatives other than the husband. In at least 8 cases, fathers and husbands have reportedly engaged other family members to assist with their murders.
- In 15 cases (nearly 10%), fathers led the murder of their daughters, either alone or assisted by others. In-laws perpetrated at least 6 murders (less than 10%).
- In roughly 8% of recorded cases, the perpetrators are unknown to the public. Considering the circumstances of the killing, they mostly seem to be private individuals.
- Many femicides occur as a result of family disputes and in the name of “honor.”
- The data sheds light on the motivations behind femicide incidents in Iran, with family disputes cited as the primary motive in the majority of cases, totaling 73 incidents. These disputes encompass a range of issues, including disagreements over domestic matters, financial disputes, and interpersonal conflicts within the family unit.
- Honor emerges as another significant motive, with 39 cases attributed to perceived breaches of family honor. This underscores the deeply entrenched cultural norms and social expectations surrounding honor and shame in Iranian society, which can drive individuals to commit heinous crimes in the name of preserving family honor.
- Other motives, such as requests for divorce, rejection of marriage proposals, or refusal of second marriages, are cited in 9 cases, which suggests that honor considerations may also have been part of the perpetrator’s motivation behind the crime.

Femicide does not spare children

- Children are affected by femicide in several ways. In 15 cases of femicide, constituting approximately 10% of the total recorded incidents, children were the direct victims of femicide. For instance, the 12-year-old Rahil was decapitated by her brother in Serkhon, Hormozgan province, reportedly in an attempt to safeguard the family honor amidst rumors about the girl’s skinny body shape.
- 10 cases of femicide involved victims who had been subjected to child marriage prior to their deaths. For instance, 14-year-old Mona Aghae from Ravansar, Kermanshah province, sought a divorce from her husband amid domestic abuse. Her family, however, resisted the divorce and resorted to killing her.
- In 4 other instances of femicide, adult women were the victims, yet their children were forced to witness the horrifying crime scenes. In Tehran, for instance, a man fatally stabbed his wife in front of their two children following a dispute over finances; one of the daughters even called the police after witnessing the killing.

Women are executed for killing their husbands (See Additional Trends and Considerations for details)

- The Iranian government executed 8 women for the murder of their husbands, some of whom had spent years on death row. While specific details regarding the circumstances leading to the death penalty for these women are not publicly known, reports suggest that several of them endured various forms of gender-based violence from their husbands or families, potentially serving as a catalyst for their actions. For instance, Samira Sabzian, a child bride and mother of two, was sentenced to death for killing her husband and spent an entire decade on death row. She refrained from seeing her children during this time in the hope of obtaining the forgiveness of her husband's family and thus being pardoned, but in vain. In December 2023, she was executed.
- There are no reports that men face the death penalty for killing their wives. To the contrary, the Iranian legal system combined with social realities and perceptions of honor and pride effectively shield them from punishment.

ROOT CAUSES OF FEMICIDE IN IRAN

The documented incidents do not reveal detailed information about the root causes of femicide in Iran, but they indicate several underlying issues. Women in abusive relationships often receive little to no support from the community or Iranian government and are thus vulnerable to femicide. Shelters, counseling services, legal aid, and other support mechanisms are mostly lacking, making women feel trapped in abusive situations and unable to seek help or escape the violence. Moreover, women are often economically dependent on their husbands or other male family members, which can exacerbate power imbalances and limit their ability to leave. Social stigma and shame surrounding issues of violence against women further deter victims and their families from seeking support or speaking out against abuse.

The perception among perpetrators that they can resolve family disputes or reclaim honor through the killing of females underscores deeply ingrained gender inequalities and power imbalances. These issues permeate Iranian society, largely rooted in cultural and religious misconceptions. Indeed, the pervasive exercise of near-absolute control by men over females and their de facto authority to dictate significant aspects of females' lives is a prevalent manifestation of power imbalance across various cultures within Iran. These values are notably pronounced in the tribal communities of western Iran, where SFI has documented a majority of femicide cases. When coupled with a strong emphasis on honor, these beliefs exert social pressure on families to eliminate female relatives perceived to have brought dishonor upon the family. Concepts of family, honor, and religion serve as motivating factors for families to orchestrate killings aimed at safeguarding or reinstating the perceived honor of the family.

Further, the culture of impunity surrounding femicide may be related to a general lack of reporting by the affected families. Family members of femicide victims are often hesitant to press charges against the perpetrators because they are mostly from the same family and do not want to receive public attention. Also, the perpetrator may be the family's sole breadwinner. This renders many people reluctant to officially report incidents.

Even if affected families report the killings, they encounter numerous legal obstacles as the Iranian legal system accommodates femicide through several provisions. For instance, Article 220 of the Penal Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Penal Code) grants immunity to fathers and paternal grandfathers who kill their children and grandchildren, respectively, from the Islamic retaliatory punishment (Qisas), typically prescribed for murder under Iranian law. However, the perpetrator may still be liable for paying blood money (Diyat). Additionally, Article 209 of the Penal Code shields other perpetrators of femicide by stipulating that a man who kills a woman shall be held accountable for Qisas only if the victim's family pays half of the Diyat. Given that victims and perpetrators of femicides are often from the same family, family members may shield the perpetrator from punishment by simply refusing to pay the blood money. Moreover, Article 302 of the Penal Code exempts any murderer from Qisas if they can establish that the victim committed a crime under Sharia law, such as consensual same-sex relations, adultery, or certain sexual conduct outside of marriage. These are the very reasons often cited by perpetrators of femicide to justify their actions. In such cases, the perpetrator may still face imprisonment of three to ten years, as per Article 208 of the Penal Code. Furthermore, Article 630 in conjunction with Article 226(2) of the Penal Code grants husbands the right to kill their wives on suspicion of adultery without facing any punishment.

In April 2023, after 12 years of deliberation, the Iranian government approved a law titled “Preventing Injury of Women and Improving Their Security Against Misbehavior.” This law purportedly aims to combat violence against women but appears to primarily focus on gender segregation and the preservation of family structures. It fails to explicitly acknowledge the existence of violence against women and includes many vague and ambiguous terms. However, it stipulates penalties for the intentional murder of women, ranging from 5 to 15 years of imprisonment. This contradicts the general Iranian criminal law, which typically punishes murder with the death penalty. Civil society actors express concern that this new law may not effectively improve the protection of women from femicide or other forms of violence. Additionally, there are fears that perpetrators of femicide may exploit loopholes in the law to obtain early releases from prison, further undermining justice for victims and their families.

Consequently, Iranian criminal law contains numerous provisions that facilitate exemption from punishment or, at the very least, reduced sentence in cases of femicide. This legal landscape, combined with law enforcement's lack of competence or willingness to recognize acts of femicide and intervene in domestic disputes, enables perpetrators of femicide to evade justice and sends a clear message that such acts may go unpunished.

The analysis of the recorded femicide cases shows the need

- SFI proposes enhancing awareness campaigns at the grassroots level to deepen society's understanding of the impacts of femicide on families and broader communities, as well as to discuss the underlying causes, effective methods for de-escalating domestic conflicts, and available avenues for reporting and safeguarding.
- Civil society should the scope of femicide documentation endeavors to develop an up-to-date and precise database of incidents, facilitating the identification of trends and the implementation of targeted preventive and responsive strategies.
- SFI urges religious leaders to utilize their influence within local communities to condemn femicide, dispel religious misunderstandings concerning gender roles, the use of violence, and familial dynamics.

- SFI advocates for research and documentation regarding suicides among women and girls at risk of femicide. This entails gathering data on such occurrences, analyzing their root causes and ramifications for affected families and communities, and identifying legal, mental health, and other pertinent support resources for women, girls, and their families vulnerable to suicide. (See Additional Trends and Consideration for details)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Iranian Government

- SFI suggests that the Iranian government allocate resources for prevention tools, mental health counseling, and educational initiatives nationwide to shift perspectives, attitudes, and behaviors contributing to violence against women and girls.
- SFI recommends the Iranian government to engage with local and regional stakeholders, both men and women, to identify and implement culturally sensitive and effective measures throughout the country, especially in marginalized regions.
- The Iranian government should reform its legal system in a nation-wide consultation process to overcome the gendered biases to the detriment of women and effectively punish perpetrators of femicide. The Iranian government should also strengthen law enforcement efforts to investigate and prosecute cases of femicide promptly and impartially.
- SFI urges the Iranian government to compile disaggregated data on femicides and executions with potential gender bias and make this information publicly available.
- The Iranian government should further comply with its obligations under international human rights law, particularly the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, protecting women against femicide committed by private and state actors.

Recommendations for the International Community

- The international community should use diplomatic channels to pressure the Iranian government to address femicide effectively.
- SFI calls on the United Nations to advocate for the implementation of international human rights standards and conventions related to gender-based violence and women's rights in Iran, urging the government to prioritize the prevention of femicide and the protection of women and girls at risk.
- SFI urges international donors supporting Iranian civil society organizations to allocate funding for researching the phenomenon of femicide and to finance programs aimed at assisting women and girls at risk, as well as their families and advocates. International donors should also support civil society actors through capacity building, training, and networking opportunities to increase the professionalism and sustainability of their work on combating femicide.
- SFI recommends the international feminist community to respect and support Iranian women without prejudice or cultural justifications of the horrendous acts of femicide.

ADDITIONAL TRENDS AND CONSIDERATIONS

As StopFemicideIran releases its 2023 report, women and girls in Iran are experiencing a new and unprecedented level of assault and violence in the streets of Iran. 17 year old girls are reporting violent arrests because of what is deemed as “inappropriate” or inadequate hijab. Women and girls are groped by security officers as they’re forced into vans. Hairs pulled, hands and genitals beaten with batons and electric shockers, under a barrage of sexual insults. Arrested teens are reporting their phones confiscated, passwords taken under force– revealing private and personal phone activities. Violent enforcement of the hijab is nothing new to the Islamic Republic, but the wave of enforcement in April of 2024 is described as a new war on women in the streets of Iran.

These scenes evoke memories of the arrest and state-sanctioned murder of Mahsa Jina Amini in September 2022. In response to the public outcry following Mahsa’s murder, the government intensified its repressive tactics and met protesters and bystanders with violence. In the last three months of that year, the regime killed and injured thousands of protesters and detained tens of thousands more.

Beyond the confirmed cases of femicide in Iran as reported in the media and by human rights activists, SFI has observed additional trends that are worth evaluation and consideration as contributors to deaths of women and girls in Iran. In this section we focus on three main concepts, the role of government as a perpetrator of lethal violence against women and special cases of suicide. These phenomena represent the systemic injustices within Iran’s judicial system and societal norms that feed them, and highlight the urgent need to address underlying factors in gender-based violence.

A– THE GOVERNMENT AS PERPETRATOR

LETHAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Following the government's murder of Mahsa, at least 92 other women and girls were killed during that period. Because the killings of protesting women and men were often ideological and arbitrary, some argue that categorizing these deaths as femicide is not feasible. Nevertheless, a closer examination of the torture and murder methods used on some female detainees suggests that some women suffered particularly due to their gender.

At StopFemicideIran, we acknowledge the complexities involved in analyzing and understanding the circumstances surrounding each murder. We honor the women and girls who lost their lives in this movement by recognizing them in their own distinct category. Therefore, in 2023, we commemorate the government's killing of 16-year-old Armita Geravand, who was fatally beaten in the head by security officers for wearing an “inappropriate” hijab.

We anticipate that the 2024 report will include more cases like these as the violence against women persists in Iran.

EXECUTION OF WOMEN:

According to reports, in 2023, twenty-two women were executed, compared to sixteen in the previous year in the Islamic Republic of Iran. We examined the circumstances surrounding each of these executions, utilizing the limited publicly available information. One evident conclusion drawn from these executions is that they occurred in courtrooms where women were not granted equal rights and due process. This assertion is grounded in the Islamic Republic's constitution, which considers women as only half of a human. Consequently, women's testimonies hold less weight, and their interactions are punished more severely. In 2022, the number of female executions reportedly amounted to 16, 5 of which were executions of women who killed their husbands.

Moreover, while we lack adequate information to categorize some of these executions as acts of femicide, we underscore six cases where individuals were executed for spousal murder. These cases include Afsaneh Shahiki (Baluch), Samira Sabzian, Moniereh Siyadat, Farzieh Shokorllahi, Maryam Foroughmanesh, Roghayeh Abedini, and a woman identified as Eshrat. Given the dynamics of spousal disputes and domestic violence, it is plausible that some of these spousal murders occurred in self-defense—a circumstance that, in other countries, may have led to mitigated penalties for the perpetrators and spared their lives. Furthermore, in cases such as Samira Sabzian and "Eshrat," forced child marriage may have exposed them to an unequal and threatening environment in their homes. However, due to the lack of information, SFI is not including these cases in their general statistics but emphasizes the importance of increased documentation and reporting of female executions.

More fundamentally, SFI calls for equal rights and due process for women before the court of law, where they are recognized as full human beings and treated with justice.

B- FEAR-BASED SUICIDES:

Although SFI does not track incidents of suicide in Iran, it records specific cases where suicide of a woman or girl appears to have occurred due to family pressure. SFI refers to these cases as “fear-based suicides.” They involve circumstances where a woman or girl is in a precarious situation that is decried by her family and she takes her own life, either to spare her family from the emotional and criminal burden of committing the murder, or to escape a potentially horrific femicide (as described in SFI’s methods of murder). SFI has listed cases of suicide only when it was reported that the women killed themselves under (actual or perceived) social pressure for an act that their family members may commit femicide. All recorded cases resulted in the death of the victim. In 2023, SFI recorded three of these cases.

SFI advocates for research and documentation regarding suicides among women and girls at risk of femicide. This entails gathering data on such occurrences, analyzing their root causes and ramifications for affected families and communities, and identifying legal, mental health, and other pertinent support resources for women, girls, and their families vulnerable to suicide.

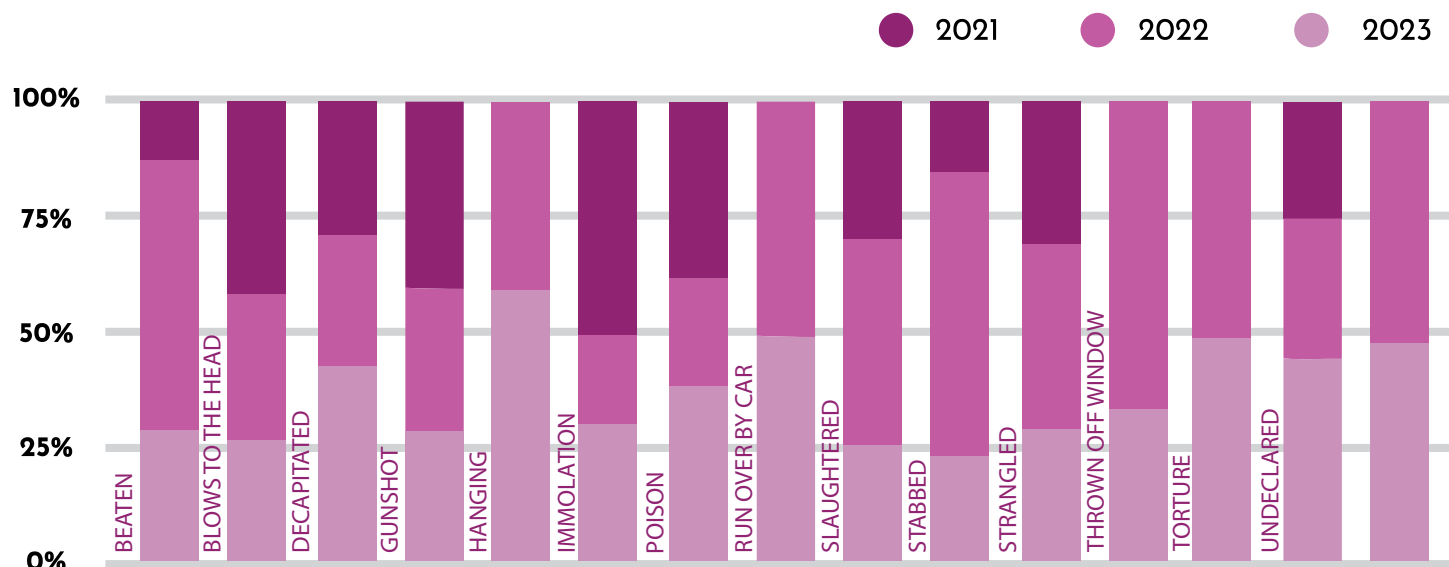
In 2023, women also committed suicide due to fear of being killed by their families for honor, or women who were victims of child marriage. For example, on July 26, 2023, 23-year-old Fatemeh Moradi from Delphan County, Lorestan Province, committed suicide with her boyfriend after being arrested, fearing being killed by her family, and lost her life. Every year, women in Iran, due to forced marriage and being trapped without the right to divorce, commit suicide to escape from forced life. For example, on September 24, 2023, 17-year-old Parya Takistani ended her life due to pressure from her family to marry her cousin.

In Iran, phenomena such as child marriage, forced marriage, honor, and sexual violence, all created under the shadow of male dominance and the absence of laws protecting women, have led to psychological pressures and the phenomenon of suicide among women. Although technically these are acts of suicides, SFI advocates for the recognition of such instances of forced suicides to be considered a form of femicide.

CONCLUSION

Women and girls in Iran are experiencing the threat of violence and death at home, in the streets and the halls of justice. Beyond the typical cases of femicide where the perpetrator is a familiar face, the role of government in the murder of girls should also be recognized, whether by executions or “law enforcement” based murders. Furthermore, additional focus is needed to address the societal norms that make homes unsafe for women and girls to the point that they are driven to suicides. There need for advocacy, accountability, and solidarity in the fight against femicide and systemic oppression.

PRIMARY METHODS OF MURDER

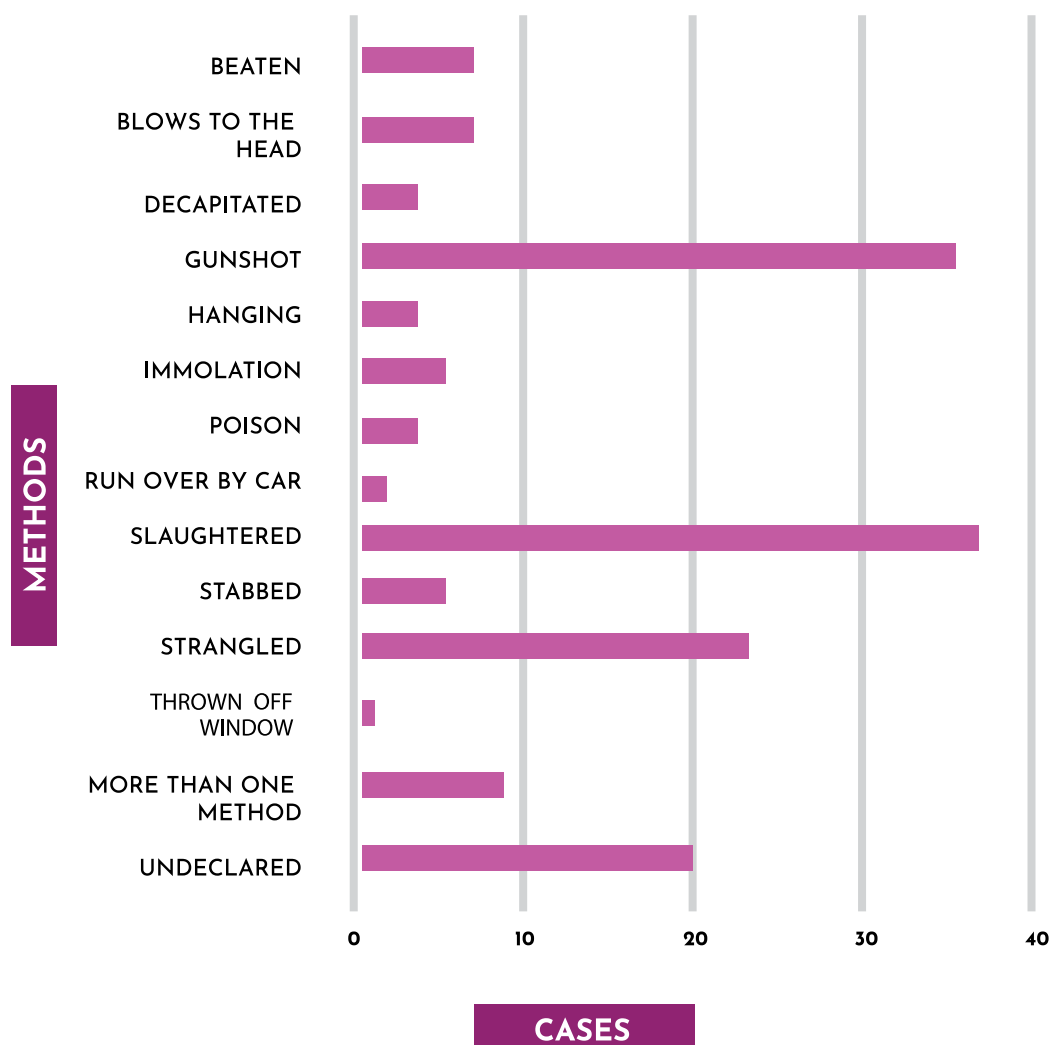


*This number excludes 93 reported government-sanctioned murders following the Mahsa Amini protests.

PRIMARY METHODS OF MURDER	2023	2022	2021
BEATEN	7	14	3
BLOWS TO THE HEAD	7	8	11
DECAPITATED	3	2	2
GUNSHOT	36	38	50
HANGING	3	0	2
IMMOLATION	6	4	10
POISON	3	2	3
RUN OVER BY CAR	1	1	0
SLAUGHTERED	37	67	44
STABBED	3	8	2
STRANGLED	24	33	25
THROWN OUT OF THE WINDOW	1	2	0
TORTURE	1	1	0
UNDECLARED	17	12	10
	149	192*	163

*This number excludes 93 reported government-sanctioned murders following the Mahsa Amini protests.

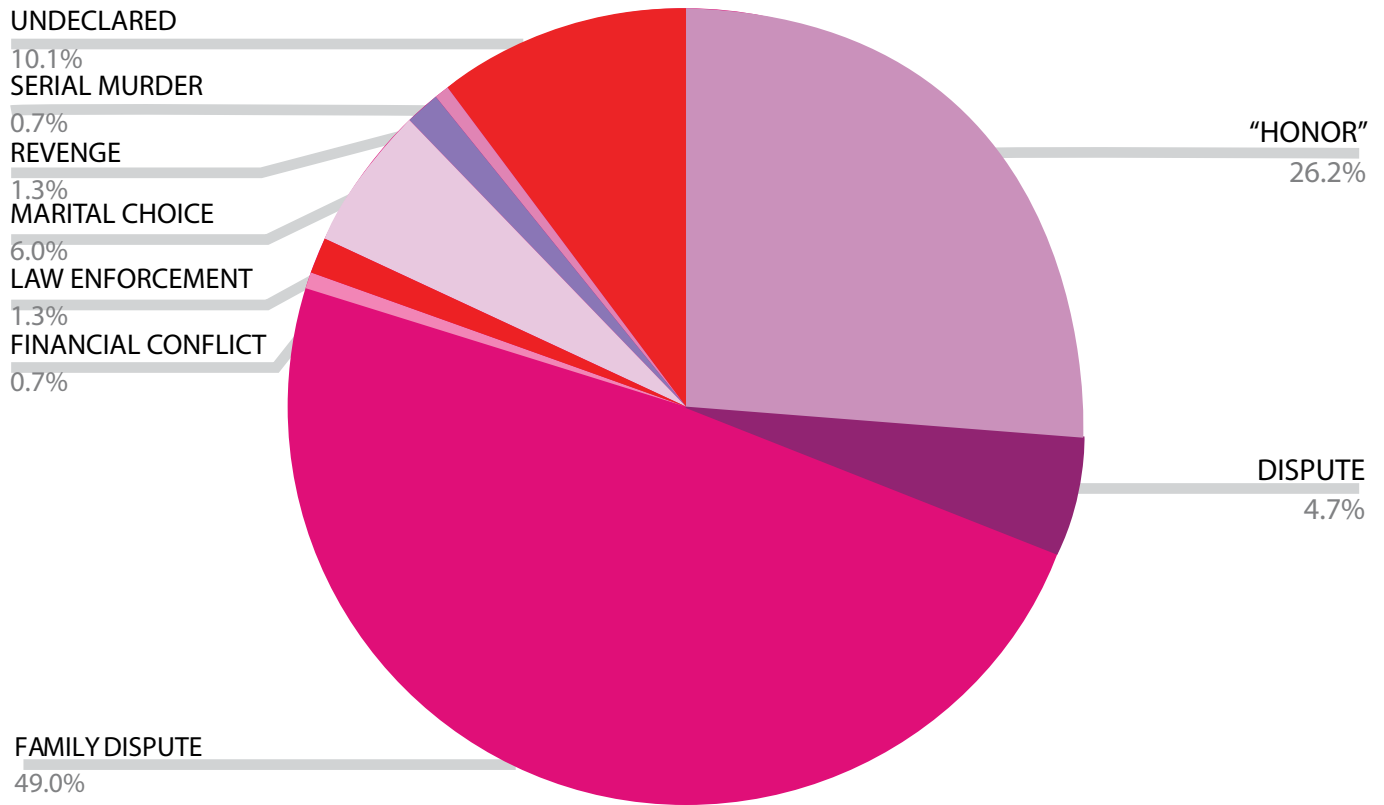
METHODS OF MURDER



METHODS OF MURDER

METHODS	2023
BEATEN	7
BLOWS TO THE HEAD	7
DECAPITATED	3
GUNSHOT	36
HANGING	3
IMMOLATION	6
POISON	3
RUN OVER BY CAR	1
SLAUGHTERED	37
STABBED	3
STRANGLED	22
THROWN OFF WINDOW	1
MORE THAN ONE METHOD	8
UNDECLARED	20

EXCUSES

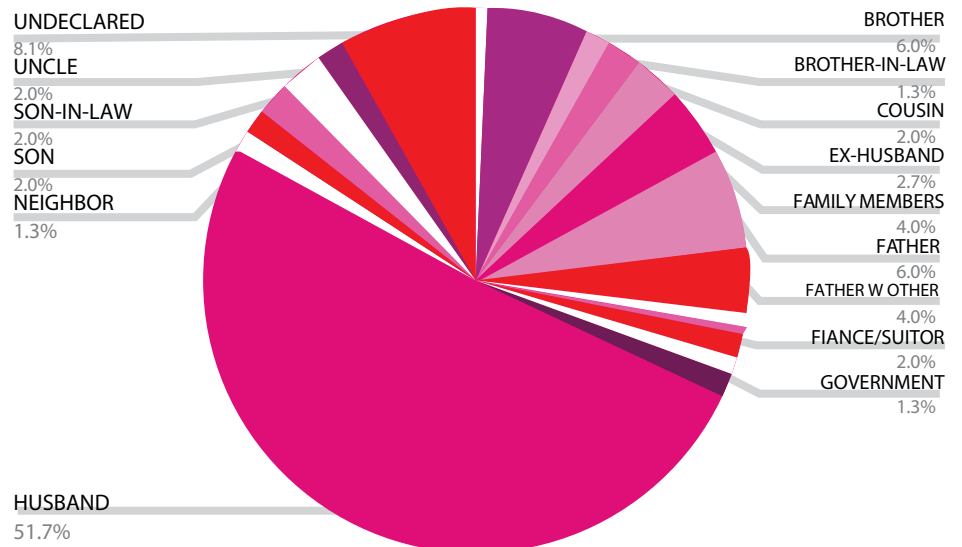


EXCUSES	
'HONOR'	39
DISPUTE	7
FAMILY DISPUTE	73
FINANCIAL CONFLICT	1
LAW ENFORCEMENT	2
MARITAL CHOICE	9
REVENGE	2
SERIAL MURDER	1
UNDECLARED	15

PERPETRATORS

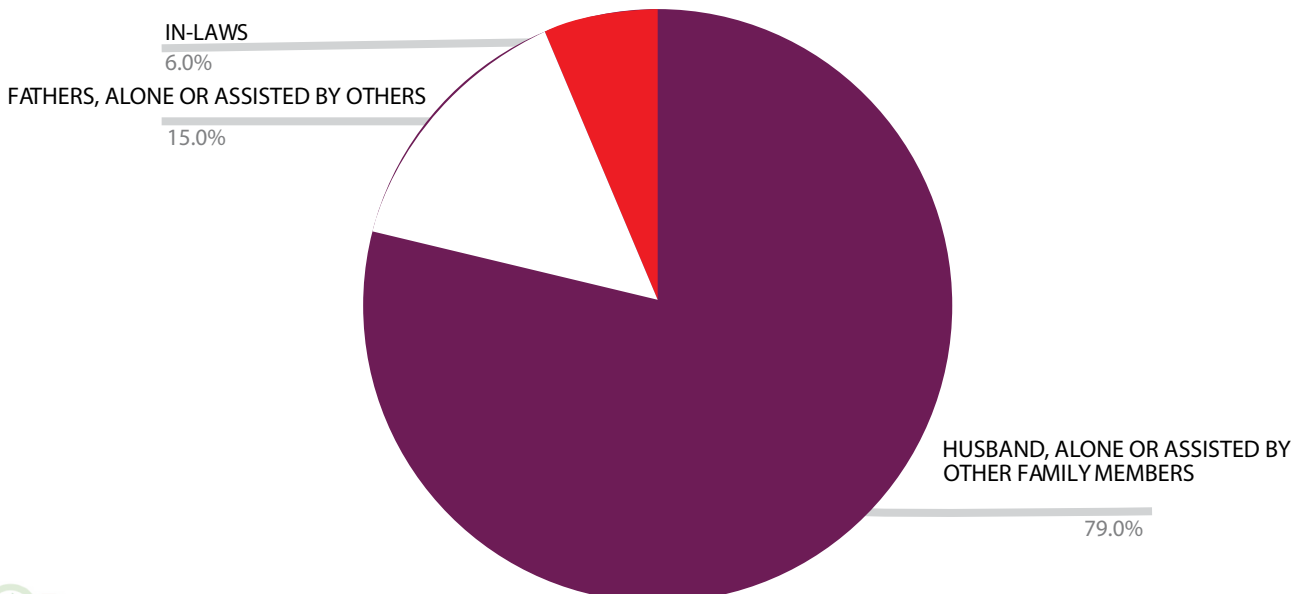
BOYFRIEND	1
BROTHER	9
BROTHER-IN-LAW	2
COUSIN	3
EX-HUSBAND	4
FAMILY MEMBERS	6
FATHER	9
FATHER WITH ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER	6
FATHER-IN-LAW	1
FIANCE/SUITOR	3
FRIEND	1
GOVERNMENT	2
HUSBAND	77
HUSBAND WITH OTHER FAMILY	2
NEIGHBOR	2
SON	3
SON-IN-LAW	3
UNCLE	3
UNDECLARED	12
TOTAL	149

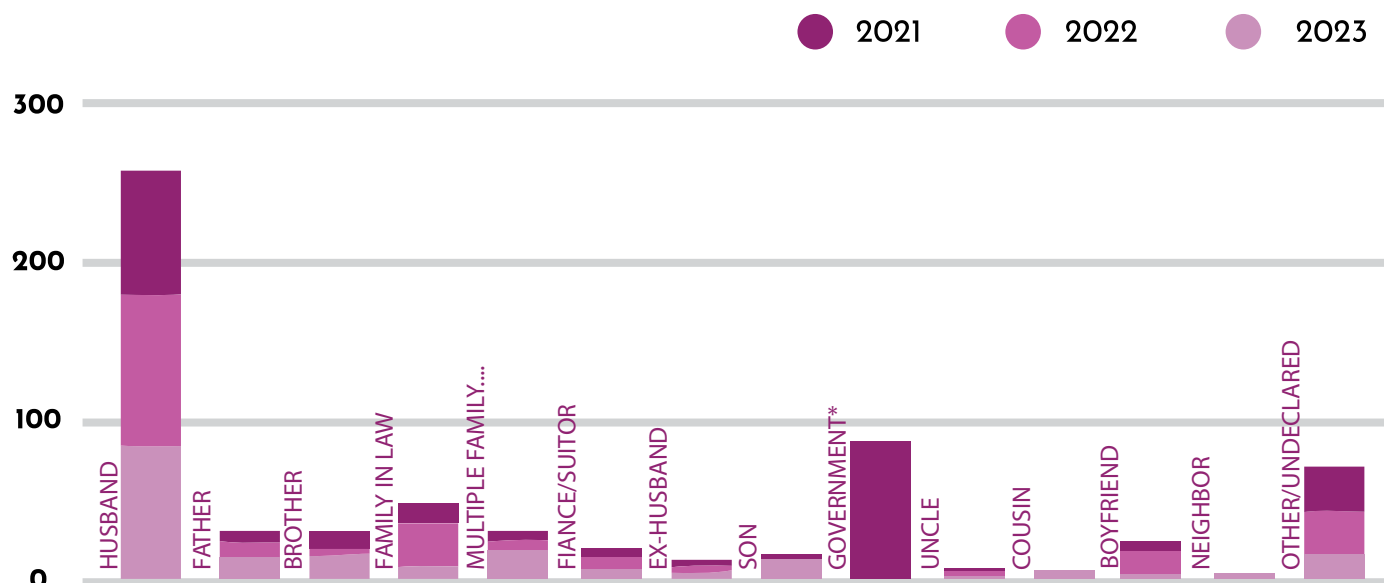
PERPETRATORS



PRIMARY PERPETRATORS

HUSBAND, ALONE OR ASSISTED BY OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	79
FATHERS, ALONE OR ASSISTED BY OTHERS	15
IN-LAWS	6





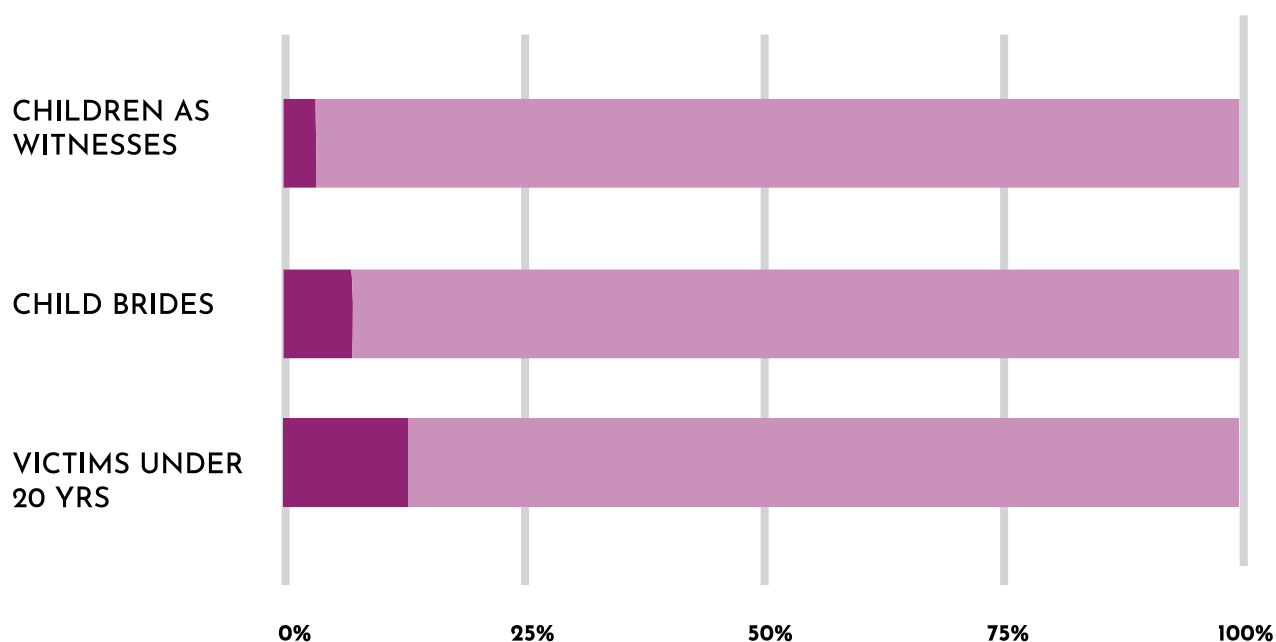
*In 2022, 93 deaths were attributed to state-sanctioned violence in the streets and law enforcement custody. For a complete list, please see P. XX.
SFI did not record government-related murders in 2021

PERPETRATORS	2023	2022	2021
HUSBAND	77	96	85
FATHER	9	6	7
BROTHER	9	4	11
FAMILY IN LAW	6	21	10
MULTIPLE FAMILY MEMBERS	14	4	7
FIANCÉ/SUITOR	3	5	4
EX-HUSBAND	4	3	2
SON	3	6	4
GOVERNMENT*	2	93	-
UNCLE	3	1	1
COUSIN	3		
(BOY)FRIEND	2	13	7
NEIGHBOR	2		
OTHER/UNDECLARED	12	33	25
TOTAL	149	192	163

*In 2022, 93 deaths were attributed to state-sanctioned violence in the streets and law enforcement custody. For a complete list, please see P. XX.
SFI did not record government-related murders in 2021

HARMING CHILDREN

● CASES ● TOTAL



HARMING CHILDREN

CHILDREN AS WITNESSES
CHILD BRIDES
VICTIMS UNDER 20 YRS

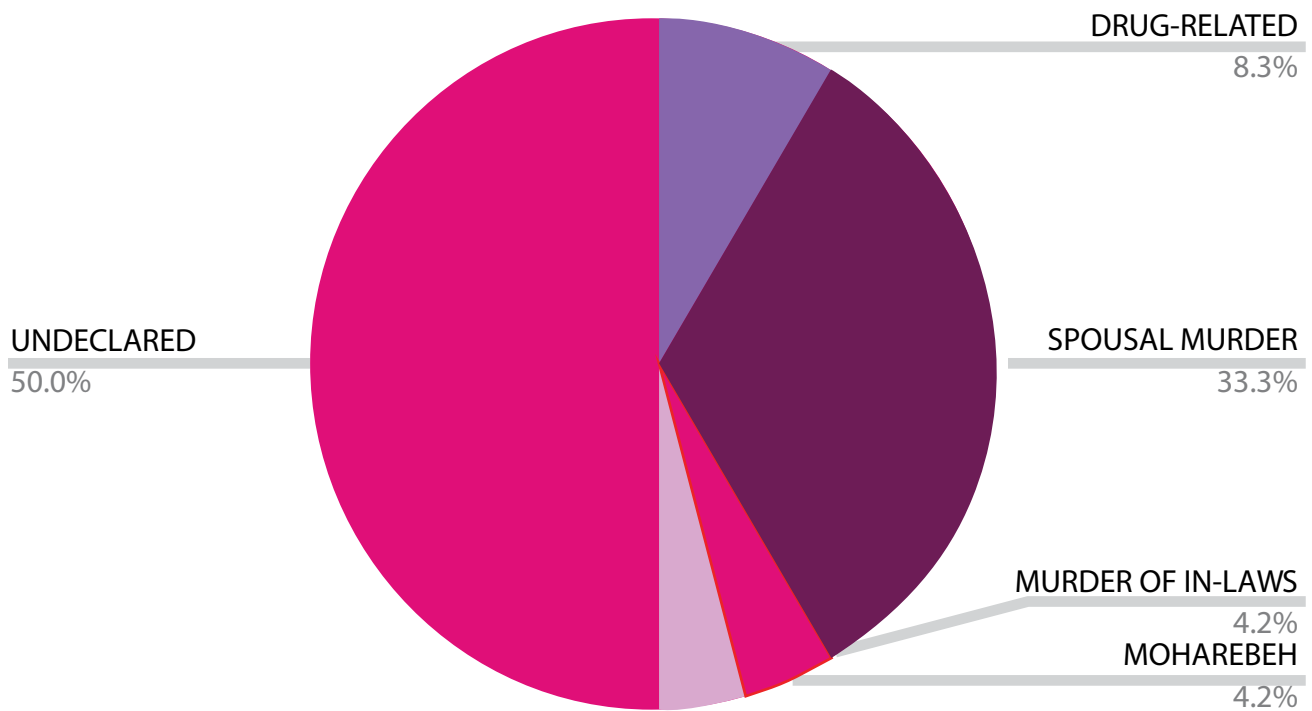
5
10
20

AGE

AT LEAST **120** OF WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO WERE MURDERED
WERE UNDER THE AGE OF **50**

AT LEAST **20** WERE UNDER THE AGE OF **20**

CHARGES FOR WOMEN EXECUTED IN 2023



CHARGES FOR WOMEN EXECUTED IN 2023

DRUG-RELATED	2
SPOUSAL MURDER	8
MURDER OF IN-LAWS	1
MOHAREBEH	1
UNDECLARED	12
TOTAL EXECUTED IN 2023	24

NUMBER OF RECORDED INCIDENT PER PROVINCE

PROVINCE	NO. OF INCIDENTS
ALBORZ	7
BUSHEHR	3
CHAHARMAHAL BAKHTIYARI	2
EAST AZARBAIJAN	3
ESFAHAN	2
FARS	12
GHAZVIN	1
GILAN	5
HAMEDAN	1
HORMOZGAN	1
ILAM	1
KERMAN	2
KERMANSHAH	10
KHUZESTAN	5
KHORASAN RAZAVI	8
KURDISTAN	2
LORESTAN	5
MARKAZI	6
MAZANDARAN	4
QOM	3
SEMNAN	2
SISTAN AND BALUCHESTAN	2
SOUTH KHORASAN	1
TEHRAN	42
WEST AZERBAIJAN	15
YAZD	1
ZANJAN	3

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER CITY

CITY	FREQUENCY
Abadeh	2
Ahvaz	5
Alashtar	1
Anzali	1
Arak	2
Arsenjan	1
Babolsar	2
Boroujerd	1
Bushehr	2
Esfahan	3
Firouzabad	1
Ghazvin	1
Hamedan	1
Harsin	3
Islamshahr	1
Islamshahr Qaemiyeh	2
Kahnouj	1
Kangan	1
Karaj	5
Kermanshah	2
Khaf	1
Kharameh	1
Kianshahr	2
Kianmehr	1
Khoramabad	1
Khorramshahr	1
Khoy	6
Khodabandeh	1
Koohdasht	2
Maragheh	1
Marivan	1
Mashhad	10
Meyami	1
Mianeh	1

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER CITY

CITY	FREQUENCY
Mahmoudabad	1
Nikshahr	1
Nowshahr	1
Pakdasht	4
Piranshahr	1
Qarchak	1
Qaemiyeh	1
Qom	3
Rasht	1
Ravansar	1
Rezvanshahr	1
Sardasht	3
Saveh	1
Sar Pol Zahab	2
Sarugh	2
Serkhon	1
Shahriar	1
Shahr Pardis	1
Shahrkord	2
Shiraz	4
Tabriz	1
Tayabad	1
Tehran	29
Urmia	2
Varamin	2
Zarand	1
Zanjan	2

2022 LIST OF GOVERNMENT-ATTRIBUTED MURDERS

	NAME	LAST NAME
1	Mahsa	Amini
2	Mino	Majidi
3	Nika	Shakerami
4	Hanane	Kia Kajouri
5	Roshna	Ahmadi
6	Hadees	Najafi
7	Maha	Misa Moghoui
8	Setareh	Tajik
9	Shirin	Alizadeh
10	Zahra Mikali	Tabriz
11	Bahar (Raqiye)	Khorshidi
12	Hediyeh	Naeimani
13	Sarina	Esmaeili Zadeh
14	Lina	Namvar
15	Samira	Nouri
16	Ghazaleh	Chalabi
17	Hasti	Naroui
18	Zoleikha	Terzi
19	Ghazaleh	Ghassami
20	Aynaz	Javaheri
21	Negine	Salehi
22	Maryam	Ghawasi
23	Samiya	Mahmoodi Nezhad

2022 LIST OF GOVERNMENT-ATTRIBUTED MURDERS

	NAME	LAST NAME
24	Nadia	Arefani
25	Keyana	Atash Zar
26	Ghazal	Amiri
27	Farzaneh	Kazemi
28	Negine	Abdolmaleki
29	Parisa	Asgari
30	Esra	Panahi Khaneghah
31	Marzieh	Doshman Ziyari
32	Sadaf	Mohebdi
33	Arnica	Ghaem Maghami
34	Sarina	Shiri
35	Elham	Saeedi
36	Mona	Naqibi
37	Parmis	Hamnava
38	Mandeh	Javanfar (Nurse)
39	Behnaz	Afshari Amin
40	Sarina	Saadi
41	Kabri	Sheikh Sagha
42	Farshideh	Ahmadi
43	Dr. Parisa	Bahmani
44	Diana	Mahmoodi
45	Nasim	Sadeghi
46	Parastoo	Moradkhani

2022 LIST OF GOVERNMENT-ATTRIBUTED MURDERS

	NAME	LAST NAME
47	Mahdis	Hosseini
48	Nasrin	Ghaderi
49	Mojgan	Kadkhodaei
50	Maria (Mahsa)	Ghawasieh
51	Pegah	Ghawasieh
52	Darya (Marzieh)	NazmDeh
53	Balda	Agha Fazli
54	Alsharaf	Nikbakht
55	Aplar	Haqqi Maleki
56	Samaneh	Niknam
57	Hania	Moradi Nezhad
58	Negine	Radfar
59	Aram	Majd
60	Nahid	Mostafipour
61	Sanaz	Kashavarz
62	Fatemeh	Fathollahpour
63	Atefeh	Naeemi
64	Mandeh (Mahak)	Hashemi
65	Maryam	Ghorbanipour
66	Neda	Bayat
67	Mana	Chamani
68	Aryana	Seif
69	Narges	Khormifard

2022 LIST OF GOVERNMENT-ATTRIBUTED MURDERS

	NAME	LAST NAME
70	Zahra	Jalilian
71	Frank	Jabbari
72	Donya	Farhadi
73	Aida	Rostami
74	Samira	Ebrahimi
75	Maryam	Esmaeili Zadeh
76	Mandeh	Dashtgard
77	Saha	Etebari
78	Zahra	Shamasie
79	Kimia	Moghaddasi
80	Atefeh	Sadeghi
81	Sepideh	(Bigard) Ghollandi
82	Setayesh	Sharifi Nia
83	Shideh	Aliparast
84	Asma	Sadat Shojaei
85	Maryam	Salimian
86	Fatemeh	Rahimi
87	Malika	Mahdavi
88	Maryam	Al-Sadat Arvin
89	Zarbiby	Esmaeilzahi
90	Mahsa	Zarein Chang
91	Malika	Borji
92	Helen	Ahmadi

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOD OF DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDREN AS WITNESSES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
1	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	45	24.10.1401	1/14/2023	Immolation	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-90.pdf
2	Unknown	Pakdasht	Tehran	Young	27.10.1401	1/17/2023	Thrown out of the window	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-144.pdf
3	Parvin	Tehran	Tehran	30	02.11.1401	1/22/2023	Strangled	Boyfriend	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-54.pdf
4	Negin Rostami	Marivan	Kurdistan	Young	09.11.1401	1/29/2023	Immolation	Ex-Husband	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-134.pdf
5	Firouzeh Moradi	Kermanshah	Kermanshah	26	09.11.1401	1/29/2023	Slaughtered	Brother	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-40.pdf
6	Zohreh Landi	Ahvaz	Khuzestan	Young	09.11.1401	1/29/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-122.pdf
7	Elmira	Tehran	Tehran	Young	10.11.1401	1/30/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-126.pdf
8	Rezvan Nadimi	Kamyaran	Kurdistan	25	11.11.1401	1/31/2023	Gunshot	Ex-husband	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-38.pdf
9	Unknown	Eslamabad-e-Gharb	Kermanshah	46	11.11.1401	1/31/2023	Gunshot	Ex-Husband	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-92.pdf
10	Rahil	Serkhon	Hormozgan	12	15.11.1401	2/4/2023	Decapitated	Brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-3.pdf
11	Unknown	Kangan	Bushehr	27	26.11.1401	2/15/2023	Slaughtered	Brother	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-46.pdf
12	Marefat Karimi	Salmas, Urmia	West Azerbaijan	29	27.11.1401	2/16/2023	Beaten and Strangled	Husband	Marital Choice (Objecting to second wife)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-52.pdf
13	Unknown	Kianshahr	Gilan	35	01.12.1401	2/20/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-71.pdf
14	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	Young	02.12.1401	2/21/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-123.pdf
15	Ziba K	Salmas, Urmia	West Azerbaijan		2.012.1401	2/21/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-152.pdf
16	Unknown	Halilan	Ilam	31	11.12.1401	3/2/2023	Beaten	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-58.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOD OF DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDREN AS WITNESSES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
17	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran		16.12.1401	3/7/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-158.pdf
18	Unknown	Yazd	Yazd	30	24.12.1401	3/15/2023	Beaten	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-55.pdf
19	Mahintaj	Tehran	Tehran	41	09.01.1402	3/28/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-84.pdf
20	Unknown	Kahnuj	Kerman	Unknown	11.01.1402	3/31/23	Slaughtered	Husband	Honor			
21	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran		19.01.1402	4/8/2023	Torture	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-167.pdf
22	Yeganeh Rostami	Mahalat	Markazi	23	12.07.1402	4/10/2023	Gunshot	Uncle	"Honor"		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-32.pdf
23	Donya Rezai	Kermanshah	Kermanshah	19	27.01.1402	4/16/2023	Undeclared	Father and brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-19.pdf
24	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	31	27.01.1402	4/16/2023	Strangled	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-59.pdf
25	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	Unknown	28.01.1402	4/17/2023	Blows to the head (hit with heavy tools on the head)	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-108.pdf
26	Maryam Soleimani	Khoy	West Azerbaijan	34	29.01.1402	4/18/2023	Hanging	Father, mother, brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-65.pdf
27	Unknown	Abadeh	Fars	55	29.01.1402	4/18/2023	Slaughtered	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-97.pdf
28	Unknown	Abadeh	Fars	66	29.01.1402	4/18/2023	Slaughtered	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-101.pdf
29	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	33	31.01.1402	4/20/2023	Undeclared	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-64.pdf
30	Elham	Tehran	Tehran	34	05.02.1402	4/25/2023	Immolation	Brother	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-67.pdf
31	Unknown	Shahrkord	Chahrmahal Bakhtiari	Young	06.02.1402	4/26/2023	Undeclared	Family Member	Revenge			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-149.pdf
32	Unknown	Shahrkord	Chahrmahal Bakhtiari	Young	06.02.1402	4/26/2023	Undeclared	Family Member	Revenge			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-150.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
33	Sharivan Hadizadeh	Khoy	West Azarbaijan	24	09.02.1402	4/29/2023	Gunshot	Husband	"Honor"	Yes	Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-35.pdf
34	Unknown	Arak	Markazi	Young	09.02.1402	4/29/2023	Undeclared	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-146.pdf
35	Unknown	Esfahan	Esfahan	65	10.02.1402	4/30/2023	Blows to the head	Son	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-100.pdf
36	Mahsa Zarinchang	Tehran	Tehran	Unknown	11.02.1402	5/1/2023	Undeclared	Undeclared	Apparent State Sponsored Murder			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-111.pdf
37	Unknown	Varamin	Tehran	36	12.01.1402	5/1/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-74.pdf
38	Setayesh Mansuri	Koohdasht	Lorestan	16	13.02.1402	5/3/2023	Gunshot	Father and Uncle	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-11.pdf
39	Fereshteh Mansuri	Koohdasht	Lorestan	19	13.02.1402	5/3/2023	Gunshot	Father and Uncle	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-21.pdf
40	Unknown	Pakdasht	Tehran	Young	19.02.1402	5/9/2023	Slaughtered	Husband and Son	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-132.pdf
41	Unknown	Shahr Pardis	Tehran	37	24.05.1402	5/15/2023	Undeclared	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-77.pdf
42	Unknown	Varamin	Tehran	Young	27.02.1402	5/17/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-148.pdf
43	Unknown	Kordan	Alborz	Young	28.03.1402	5/18/2023	Strangled	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-121.pdf
44	Unknown	Zanjan	Zanjan	23	03.03.1402	5/23/23	Gunshot	Family	Financial dispute			
45	Leila Goli	Khodabandeh	Zanjan	18	10.03.1402	5/31/2023	Immolation	Suitor	Marital Choice (rejecting a marriage proposal)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-18.pdf
46	Unknown	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	42	11.03.1402	6/1/2023	Beaten	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-88.pdf
47	Unknown	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	Young	19.03.1402	6/9/2023	Undeclared	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-126.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
48	Fatemeh	Shahriar	Tehran	26	28.03.1402	6/19/2023	Slaughtered (along with 2 children)	Husband	Honor killing	yes		https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-43.pdf
49	Arefeh	Tayabad	South Khorasan	21	03.04.1402	6/24/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-30.pdf
50	Mahnaz	Tehran	Tehran	Young	5.04.1402	6/26/2023	Blows to the head	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-120.pdf
51	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	35	05.04.1402	6/26/2023	Undeclared	Unknown	Apparent Serial Murder			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-70.pdf
52	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	Unknown	06.04.1402	6/27/2023	Immolation	Brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-107.pdf
53	Unknown	Islamshahr Qaemiyeh	Tehran	31	07.04.1402	6/28/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-57.pdf
54	Unknown	Islamshahr	Tehran	30	07.04.1402	6/28/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-56.pdf
55	Unknown	Islamshahr	Tehran	39	09.04.1402	6/30/2023	Slaughtered	Ex-Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-79.pdf
56	Unknown	Esfahan	Esfahan	Unknown	14.01.1402	7/3/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-112.pdf
57	Roghayeh Balouch	Nikshahr	Sistan and Baluchestan	Unknown	14.04.1402	7/3/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-113.pdf
58	Unknown	Islamshahr Qaemiyeh	Tehran	27	15.04.1402	7/4/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-44.pdf
59	Unknown	Kazeroon	Fars	28	16.04.1402	7/7/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute	yes		https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-49.pdf
60	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	19	20.04.1402	7/9/2023	Strangled	Father	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-29.pdf
61	Aylin	Tehran	Tehran	18	19.04.1402	7/10/2023	Slaughtered	Ex-suitor	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-17.pdf
62	Raheleh Rahdar	Khoy	West Azerbaijan	15	22.04.1402	7/13/2023	Strangled	Father and mother	Family Dispute		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-6.pdf
63	Nooshin Mortazavi	Qaemiyeh	Fars	17	24.04.1402	7/15/2023	Strangled	Uncle	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-16.pdf
64	Unknown	Sar Pol Zahab	Kermanshah	Unknown	24.04.1402	7/15/2023	Gunshot	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-117.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOD OF DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDREN AS WITNESSES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
65	Unknown	Firouzabad	Fars	55	27.04.1402	7/17/2023	Beaten and Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-96.pdf
66	Unknown	Kharameh	Fars	35	26.04.1402	7/17/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-72.pdf
67	Fereshteh	Ahvaz	Khuzestan	32	26.04.1402	7/17/2023	Slaughtered	Father	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-60.pdf
68	Bitā Shiri	Rezvanshahr	Gilan	16	29.04.1402	7/18/2023	Slaughtered and Immolation	Fiancé/suitor	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-12.pdf
69	Fariba	Tehran	Tehran	Unknown	29.04.1402	7/19/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-110.pdf
70	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	50	28.04.1402	7/19/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-94.pdf
71	Mina	Tehran	Tehran	32	03.05.1402	7/25/2023	Poison	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-61.pdf
72	Mahtab	Tehran	Tehran		04.05.1402	7/26/2023	Stabbed	Suitor	Marital Choice (rejecting a marriage proposal)			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-161.pdf
73	Unknown	Qom	Qom	20	06.05.1402	7/27/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-25.pdf
74	Unknown	Mahmoudabad	Mazandaran	32	09.05.1402	7/31/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-82.pdf
75	Unknown	Kianshahr	Tehran	23	10.05.1402	8/1/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-33.pdf
76	Unknown	Qom	Qom	Unknown	10.05.1402	8/1/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-118.pdf
77	Unknown	Busher	Bushehr	22	13.05.1402	8/4/2023	Slaughtered	Father	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-31.pdf
78	Unknown	Busher	Bushehr	42	13.05.1402	8/4/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-87.pdf
79	Kobra Yaghubi	Nowshahr	Mazandaran	Unknown	15.05.1402	8/6/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-109.pdf
80	Unknown	Qom	Qom	Young	15.05.1402	8/6/2023	Gunshot	Husband and Brother-in-law	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-151.pdf
81	Unknown	Pakdasht	Tehran	Young	22.05.1402	8/11/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-124.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE AT DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOD OF DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDREN AS WITNESSES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
81	Unknown	Pakdasht	Tehran	Young	22.05.1402	8/11/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-124.pdf
82	Unknown	Meyami	Semnan	26	21.05.1402	8/12/2023	Undeclared	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-42.pdf
83	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	29	25.05.1402	8/14/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-51.pdf
84	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	Young	28.05.1402	8/17/2023	Poison	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-125.pdf
85	Mona Aghai	Ravansar	Kermanshah	14	02.06.1402	8/24/2023	Undeclared	Brother	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-5.pdf
86	Unknown	Karaj	Alborz	35	05.06.1402	8/27/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-89.pdf
87	Sudabeh Nowroozi	Karaj	Alborz	34	06.06.1402	8/28/2023	Strangled	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-86.pdf
88	Sonia	Maragheh	East Azarbaijan	16	07.06.1402	8/29/2023	Decapitated	Husband	Marital Choice (Requesting Divorce)		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-9.pdf
89	Unknown	Ahvaz	Khuzestan	Young	08.06.1402	8/30/2023	Strangled	Family Members	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-135.pdf
90	Unknown	Karaj	Alborz	42	11.06.1402	9/2/2023	Slaughtered (Hitting on her head with ax)	Husband	"Honor" and Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-86.pdf
91	Unknown	Saveh	Markazi	34	11.06.1402	9/2/2023	Run over by car	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-88.pdf
92	M.S.	Khorramshahr	Khuzestan	25	29.06.1402	9/2/2023	Gunshot	Family Members	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-39.pdf
93	Unknown	Rasht	Gilan	Unknown	14.06.1402	9/5/2023	Gunshot	Son-in-Law	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-116.pdf
94	Mahya Naderi	Sar Pol Zahab	Kermanshah	13	17.06.1402	9/8/2023	Gunshot and Decapitation	Cousin	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-4.pdf
95	Unknown	Talesh	Gilan	Young	18.06.1402	9/9/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-142.pdf
96	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	50	20.06.1402	9/11/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-95.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT_DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
97	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	40	22.06.1402	9/13/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute	Yes		https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-80.pdf
98	Hayedeh Hassanzadeh	Sardasht	West Azarbaijan	16	27.06.1402	9/18/2023	Strangled	Father	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-10.pdf
99	Unknown	Shiraz	Fars	38	23.07.1402	9/23/2023	Strangled (with shoelaces)	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-78.pdf
100	Unknown	Khaf	Razavi Khorasan	Old	02.07.1402	9/24/2023	Undeclared	Son-in-Law	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-104.pdf
101	Unknown	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	Young	06.07.1402	9/28/2023	Strangled	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-131.pdf
102	Fatemeh Mohammad panahi	Sardasht	West Azarbaijan	17	07.07.1402	9/29/2023	Gunshot	Family Members	"Honor"		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-13.pdf
103	Unknown	Khoy	West Azarbaijan	9	08.07.1402	9/30/2023	Gunshot	Father	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-2.pdf
104	Unknown	Khoy	West Azarbaijan	37	11.07.1402	9/30/2023	Gunshot	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-76.pdf
105	Unknown	Khoy	West Azarbaijan	Young	08.07.1402	9/30/2023	Gunshot	Uncle	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-133.pdf
106	Najibeh	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	24	08.07.1402	9/30/2023	Strangled	Friend	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-37.pdf
107	Unknown	Arak	Markazi	40	08.07.1402	9/30/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-81.pdf
108	Mobina	Shiraz	Fars	Young	08.07.1402	9/30/2023	Beaten	Undeclared	The accused mistakenly took the murdered person instead of his fiancé.			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-127.pdf
109	Parisa Mohammadi	Babolsar	Mazandran	Young	09.08.1402	10/1/2023	Beaten	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-137.pdf
110	Unknown	Ahvaz	Khuzestan	Young	12.07.1402	10/4/2023	Undeclared	Brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-128.pdf
111	Shahin Ebrahimzadeh	Sardasht	West Azarbaijan	21	13.07.1402	10/5/2023	Strangled and Beaten	Father and uncle	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-29.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT_DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
112	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	42	19.07.1402	10/10/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	"Honor"		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-85.pdf
113	Unknown	Qarchak	Tehran	Unknown	18.07.1402	10/10/2023	Stabbed (on the body)	Brother-in-Law	Family Dispute		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-106.pdf
114	Unknown	Hamedan	Hamedan	Unknown	20.07.1402	10/12/2023	Slaughtered	Son	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-115.pdf
115	Raziyeh Hasanvand	Alashtar	Lorestan	20	22.07.1402	10/14/2023	Gunshot	Brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-22.pdf
116	Tarouskeh Abdollahzadeh	Piranshahr	West Azarbaijan	21	22.07.1402	10/14/2023	Beaten and Hanged	Father	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-28.pdf
117	Zahra Khalilnejad	Damghan	Semnan	28	13.07.1402	10/15/2023	Blows to the Head	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-50.pdf
118	Khadijah Moghadasi	Boroujerd	Lorestan	45	23.07.1402	10/15/2023	Stabbed and blows to the head	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-91.pdf
119	Sanaz Ghobadi	Harsin	Kermanshah	20	26.07.1402	10/16/2023	Gunshot	Father	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-24.pdf
120	Zeynab Ghobadi	Harsin	Kermanshah	Young	26.07.1402	10/16/2023	Gunshot	Father	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-136.pdf
121	Shahnaz Mirzai	Harsin	Kermanshah	Young	26.07.1402	10/16/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-140.pdf
122	Unknown	Zanjan	Zanjan	44	29.07.1402	10/20/2023	Undeclared	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-89.pdf
123	Armita Garavand	Tehran	Tehran	17	01.08.1402	10/23/23	Betean at the head	Government	Hejab			
124	Vida Dehghan	Urmia	West Azarbaijan	20	06.08.1402	10/28/2023	Strangled	Brother	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-47.pdf
125	Sanaz Ghasemi	Mianeh	East Azarbaijan	27	08.08.1402	10/30/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-103.pdf
126	Unknown	Babolsar	Mazandran	Old	09.08.1402	10/30/2023	Beaten	Son	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-130.pdf
127	Matin Shabani	Anzali	Gilan	Young	11.08.1402	11/2/2023	Immolation	Husband	"Honor"			

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT_DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
128	Hadis Islami	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	26	12.08.1402	11/3/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-41.pdf
129	Unknown	Zabol	Sistan and Baluchistan	16	16.08.1402	11/7/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute		Yes	https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-8.pdf
130	Unknown	Shiraz	Fars	36	16.08.1402	11/7/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-75.pdf
131	Mahya Nosrati	Khoy	West Azarbaijan	15	18.08.1402	11/9/2023	Slaughtered and Immolation	Undeclared	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-7.pdf
132	Unknown	Shiraz	Fars	65	21.08.1402	11/12/2023	Blows to the Head	Neighbor	Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-99.pdf
133	Unknown	Tabriz	East Azarbaijan	Unknown	21.08.1402	11/12/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-114.pdf
134	Hanifeh	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	28	21.08.1402	11/12/2023	Strangled	Brother in law	Undeclared	Yes		https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-49.pdf
135	Batool Kamsari	Zarand	Kerman	Young	22.08.1402	11/13/2023	Strangled	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-143.pdf
136	Unknown	Kianmehr	Alborz	Young	29.08.1402	11/19/2023	Blows to the Head	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-138.pdf
137	Marziyeh Sheshyakani	Gangvar	Kermanshah	Young	04.09.1402	11/25/2023	Undeclared	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-145.pdf
138	Unknown	Tehran	Tehran	40	06.09.1402	11/27/2023	Undeclared	Neighbor	Undeclared			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-83.pdf
139	Unknown	Pakdasht	Alborz	20	09.09.1402	11/30/2023	Undeclared	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-26.pdf
140	Unknown	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	17	11.09.1402	12/2/2023	Slaughtered	Fiancé	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-139.pdf
141	Unknown	Ghazvin	Ghazvin	Young	12.09.1402	12/3/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-139.pdf
142	Roya Amini	Urmia	West Azarbaijan	24	17.09.1402	12/8/2023	Gunshot	Father in Law	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-36.pdf
143	Unknown	Theran	Tehran	21	19.09.1402	12/10/2023	Beaten	Father	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-27.pdf

	VICTIM NAME	DEATH CITY	DEATH PROVINCE	AGE_AT_DEATH	DATE OF DEATH PERSIAN	DATE OF DEATH ROMAN	METHOF OD DEATH	PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	EXCUSE	CHILDRE N AS WITNESS ES?	CHILD BRIDE?	ARCHIVE_PDF
144	Fatemeh Zareh	Arsenjan	Fars	Young	21.09.1402	12/11/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-147.pdf
145	Rezvan Papi	Khoramabad	Lorestan	27	25.09.1402	12/16/2023	Poison	Husband	"Honor"			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-45.pdf
146	Marziyeh Jirai	Sarugh	Markazi	35	01.10.1402	12/22/2023	Gunshot	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-73.pdf
147	Masumshahi Yasavoli	Sarugh	Markazi	58	01.10.1402	12/22/2023	Gunshot	Son-in-Law	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-80.pdf
148	Unknown	Shiraz	Fars	Young	02.10.1402	12/23/2023	Slaughtered	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-141.pdf
149	Unknown	Karaj	Alborz	Old	10.10.1402	12/31/2023	Hanging	Husband	Family Dispute			https://stopfemicideiran.org/archive/source-pdf-2023-102.pdf

