



Human Rights Violations in Kurdistan of Iran



KMMK-G Summary Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran for the period: 1st January to 30 May, 2026

* For information regarding the collected data, please contact KMMK-G at info@kmmk-ge.org.

Introduction

This summary report provides up-to-date data and analysis on the situations of human rights in the Iranian Kurdistan majority provinces of Ilam, Kermashan (Kermanshah), Sine (Kurdistan), Wermê (Western Azerbaijan) and Lorestan from January 1 until May 30, 2026. It focuses mainly on execution and arbitrary detentions of Kurdish citizens which indicate the global situations of human rights in Kurdistan in particular and in Iran in general.

Following the new wave of nationwide protests beginning on 28 December 2025 and the second round of United States and Israel war with Iran on 28 February 2026, the persecution of Kurdish people has been dramatically escalating and the situation has deteriorated significantly in Iran.

According to information received, Kurdish-majority provinces have effectively been placed under undeclared emergency measures. Kurdish cities are heavily militarized, and border controls with neighboring Iraqi Kurdistan have been substantially tightened, with increased military checkpoints and frequent security inspections. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has issued “shoot-to-kill orders” in Kurdistan and widespread arrest campaigns targeting Kurdish civil activists, alongside operations involving the collection and confiscation of satellite television equipment from private homes.

The latest victims of the IRGC “shoot-to-kill orders” in Kurdistan are the cases of the two brothers named Meysam Veisi and Mojtaba Veisi.

Meysam Veisi and Mojtaba Veisi two Kurdish cultural activists from Dalahoo in Kermashan (Kermanshah), were killed by direct gunfire from Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) forces on May 28 2026.

The two brothers were well-known and highly respected figures in Kermashan and Kurdistan for leading cultural activities, among others organizing Kurdish language teaching voluntarily, and organizing Newroz celebrations.

Every year, KMMK-G provides the details of data collected in each aforementioned category in Kurdish and Persian attached to its annual report of human rights violations in Kurdistan.

Methodology

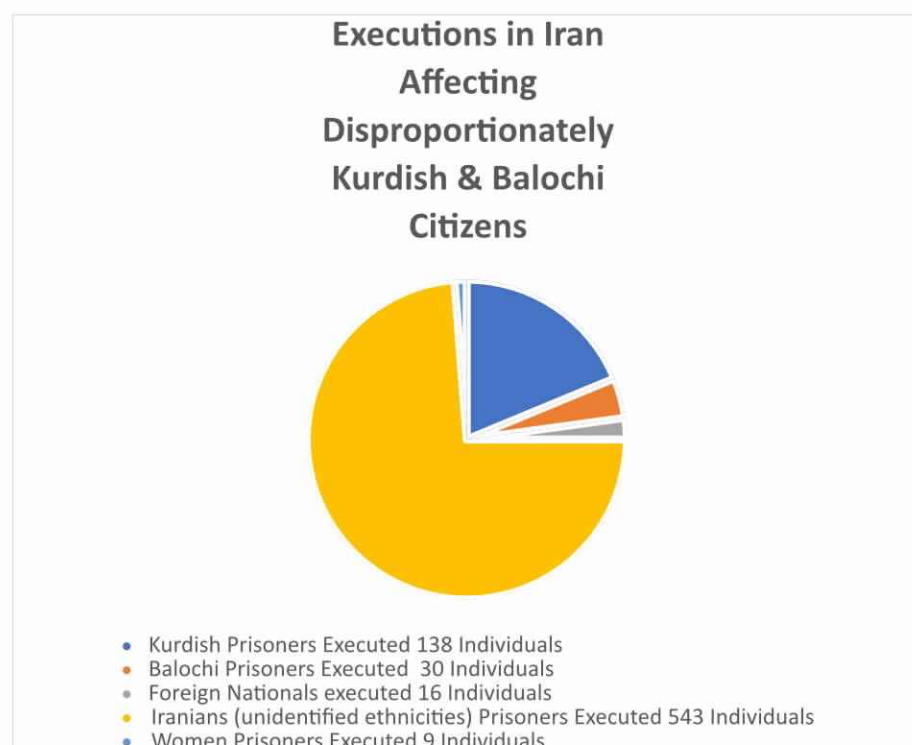
The Iranian authorities refuse to provide accurate data on executions, detentions, landmines, indiscriminate killings of *Kolbaran* (border couriers) and other issues affecting the members of Iran's national, ethnic and religious minorities, in particular. For instance, over 90% of the executions in 2025 are undeclared by the state. To get the most credible data, KMMK-G collects and verifies up-to-date information in the following ways: (a) conducts interviews with the families of the victims, (b) conducts interviews with the lawyers of the victims, (c) contacts and receives information from various institutions, on-the-ground local networks, as well as informants within authorities and governmental entities, (d) monitors the Islamic Republic's official statements, state media and publications, (e) receives information from informal news agencies and obtains on the ground information. The KMMK-G obtained consents from the families of the victims mentioned in this report.

The KMMK-G provides the list of the victims upon demand. It is worth noting that most Kurdish cities have double names, a Persian-official name and a Kurdish one. The names put in the parenthesis are the official Persian imposed names.

Executions in Iran in 2026 – period January 1 until May 30, 2026.

So far in the first five months of 2026, similar to previous years, the rate of executions of Kurdish and Balochi citizens remains dramatically high. **According to the data collected by KMMK-G, from January 1 until May 30, 2026, at least, seven hundred twenty-eight (728) prisoners including nine (9) women were executed in Iran.**

According to our findings, at least, one hundred thirty-eight (138) were Kurds and thirty (30) were Baluchis.



Crimes and charges against Kurdish executed prisoners

According to KMMK-G data, at least, one hundred thirty-eight (138) Kurdish prisoners were executed from January 1 until May 30, 2026.

Ten (10) Kurdish prisoners were executed for political, security and opinion related fabricated charges such as membership of Kurdish or other opposition political parties (4), espionage for Israel (2), *moharebeh* (imaginary crime of hostility against God), (1), *Mufsad fil arz* (corruption on earth) or participation in the protests (1) and for membership of radical Islamic groups (2).

One hundred three (103) were executed for drug-related offences and another twenty-five (25) prisoners were executed for murder.

Crimes and charges against Balochi executed prisoners

For the period of January 1 until May 30, 2026, according to our findings, at least, thirty (30) Balochi prisoners were executed.

Twelve of them (12) were executed for drug-related offences and another fifteen (15) prisoners were executed for murder. Two (2) others were executed for relationships with MEK and another one (1) for collaboration with Insar Furqan group.

Crimes and charges against Foreign Nationals executed prisoners

Five (12) prisoners were executed for murder and another five (5) prisoners for drug related offenses and, three (3) others were executed for espionage for Israel another three (3) for rape with violence.

Crimes and charges against prisoners executed / unidentified ethnicities in Iran

According to data collected by KMMK-G, at least, five hundred forty-three 543 prisoners (unidentified ethnicities) including nine (9) women were executed.

Three hundred fifty-eight (358) prisoners were executed for murder and another and another one hundred thirty-nine (139) prisoners for drug related offenses and, six (6) for collaboration or membership with MEK, seven (7) for espionage for Israel, eight (8) for participation in the protests, four (4) for moharebeh and (imaginary crime against Godf) and Mufsad fi arz (corruption on earth), seven (7) for threat against national security (one hanged in public), four (4) for killing of members of state security forces, six (6) for robbery with violence, and another three (3) others were executed for for rape with violence.

Executions Review (2025)

In 2025, the share of executions of Kurdish and Balochi citizens remains dramatically high as past years. According to the data collected by KMMK-G, in 2025, at least, two

thousand twenty-one (2121) prisoners including fifty-nine (59) women were executed in Iran.

At least, four hundred ninety-four (494) including ten (10) women were Kurds and one hundred forty-eight (148) including a woman were Baluchis. Ninety-four foreign nationals including a woman who were mostly Afghans migrants were also executed.

Prisoners on Death row and in imminent risk of executions

On 28 May 2026, the death sentences of two Kurdish political prisoners named Rauf Sheikh-Moroufi and Mohammad Faraji from Bokerjan, who were among those detained during the Jin, Jiyan, Azadi (Woman, Life, Freedom) uprising, were upheld by the Iranian Supreme Court, and they are now at serious risk of execution.

Currently, at least, thirty-six (36) Kurdish prisoners are on death row and at risk of imminent executions.

KMMK-G believes that whenever the regime is facing a power crisis internally or internationally, the number of executions increases in particular against ethnic minorities. Iran's policy of execution is not about the administration of justice, it's a policy of the control of populations, dissents and in particular against the Iranian national, ethnic & religious minorities.

Over 33% of the total executions of the Iranian prisoners in 2025 are Kurdish and Baluchi citizens while the Kurds and the Baluchis make up only 20% of Iran's 82 million population.

The state-sponsored violence and the application of death sentences against Iranian ethnic groups, in particular the Kurds and Balochis are increasing dramatically and disproportionately. While the Kurdish population constitutes only 15% of the total 82 million population, the number of Kurdish executions for political and security-related charges is over 65%.

Iran has one of the highest execution rates globally. Kurdish prisoners and other members of ethnic minorities face unfair trials and are often convicted in proceedings marked by a pattern of abuses including the use of confessions made under torture

and the denial of access to a lawyer. The authorities use the death penalty to control the minorities and the population.

Political Prisoners/Detentions

According to KMMK-G findings, at least, eight hundred fifty-five (855) Kurdish citizens including fifty- three (53) women were arbitrarily detained by Iranian security forces. These are only names of the detainees that the Kurdistan Human Rights Association – Geneva (KMMK-G) has been able to identify through its local's networks. Due to internet shutdown and state's lack of transparency, it's quite challenging to provide an accurate and complete numbers of the detainees.

Three hundred forty-five (345) of the detainees including fourteen (14) are from Ilam, one hundred forty-six (146) including sixteen (16) women from Kermshah (Kermanshah), one hundred forty-five (145) including ten (10) women were from Sineh (Kurdistan), one hundred twenty-four (124) including ten (10) women from Wermê (Western Azerbaijan), and seventy-nine (79) including three (3) women from Lorestan.

Since the beginning of the new waves of protests in December 2025 and the second round of war on 28 February 2026, the Islamic Republic has multiplied checkpoints and intrusive controls at the entrances to Kurdish cities, accompanied by heavy deployments of military forces.

The Islamic Republic has put in place a state of emergency in Iranian Kurdistan four provinces without declaring it. The Islamic Republic is scared of popular uprising in Kurdistan which could lead to other parts of the country.

The intensification of mass arrests, summary trials, executions on espionage charges, check points and military deployments, continues in Iranian Kurdistan majority populated Kurdish provinces. And the Kurdish citizens are often accused of fabricated charges of "propaganda against the system", "actions against state security", and "membership in opposition groups, "moharebeh" (waging war

against God) and “baghi va qiam-i mosalahaneh ‘alayhe hokoumat-i Islami” (committing an armed uprising against the Islamic regime) or espionage for Israel.

In this regard, Ms. Sara Hossain, Chair of the Fact-Finding Mission on Iran, highlighted during her oral update and interactive dialogue at the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 31 October that the repression of ethnic and religious minorities has intensified. She stated: “*The repression of ethnic and religious minorities, under the guise of ensuring national security, has also intensified. Over 330 Kurds and large numbers of Arabs were arrested, while hundreds of thousands of Afghans were deported.*”

About KMMK-G

The Kurdistan Human Rights Association - Geneva (KMMK-G) aims to promote democracy, respect for human rights and social development in and beyond Kurdistan of Iran.

To that end, the Association commits itself to fight against any form of discrimination towards ethnic and religious minorities within the region, defend political prisoners, fight for the abolition of the death penalty, and promote women's and children's rights. In addition, the KMMK-G intends to increase public awareness on the situation of human rights in all Kurdish regions and to promote the rights and integration of the Kurds wherever they live.

Established in Geneva in 2006, the KMMK-G constitutes a bridge between the Kurdish civil society, the United Nations Agencies and NGOs and participates actively in all the sessions of the Human Rights Council, the ESCR, the CPR Committee, the UPR and the UN Forum on minority issues and presents them with reports on the situation of Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran (www.kmmk-ge.org), (<http://www.kmmk-ge.org/?p=426&lang=en>). Moreover, the Association frequently gets in touch with various United Nations organs in order to submit reports to them on the situation of human rights in the Kurdistan of Iran.

The KMMK-G is, therefore, a recognized source of information. Its reports are published on the website of the United Nations Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner of Human Rights. The Association also frequently publishes articles in Kurdish and Iranian media.

The KMMK-G is also active within the Geneva and Swiss communities. Swiss political parties regularly consult with the Association about the Kurdish issue and immigrants' integration. Furthermore, the KMMK-G supports the Kurdish diaspora living in exile by organising conferences, cultural events and language courses.