

A Brief Overview of Damages Incurred During the Third Imposed War (The Ramadan War)



SNA PHOTO
Nazarzadeh

Introduction

The large-scale military attacks experienced during the “Ramadan War” and the military aggression by the Israeli and U.S. forces against the Islamic Republic of Iran in recent weeks represent one of the most complex and wide-ranging periods of damage to civilian infrastructure, the health system, social services, vital facilities, and cultural heritage in recent decades. The geographic scope and thematic diversity of these damages have affected everything from urban and rural settlements to hospitals, rehabilitation centers, schools, universities, energy networks, transportation systems, the environment, technology and innovation hubs, and even cultural, sports, and historical facilities, leaving a significant portion of the population—especially vulnerable groups—directly impacted.

Relying on official data from national and provincial agencies and based on field assessments, this report seeks to provide an accurate, documented, and analytical picture of the human, social, infrastructural, and cultural dimensions of this period. This picture not only clarifies the scale of destruction and casualties but also illustrates how disruptions in each sector have produced cascading effects across other vital domains of the country. In the civilian sector, the extensive casualties among women and children, the displacement of thousands of families, the widespread damage to housing and social service centers, and the sharp rise in humanitarian needs reflect the unprecedented human pressure imposed on society during this period. In the health system, the degradation of medical facilities, destruction of key centers across various provinces, extraordinary pressure on healthcare personnel, and reduced capacity for service delivery highlight other critical dimensions of this crisis.

Simultaneously, the attacks on industrial infrastructure, energy facilities, transportation networks, technology centers, and the environment—from refineries and railway lines to innovation hubs and protected areas—have created multilayered disruptions across the country’s vital systems. These disruptions have consequences that extend beyond the period of active conflict and affect both production structures and environmental stability. The fields of culture, education, and historical heritage have also suffered broader damage than ever before—from the destruction of hundreds of schools and damage to major universities to the impact on world-registered sites, museums, and libraries. In the sports sector, the destruction of more than two hundred civilian sports facilities demonstrates that this field, as a foundation of social well-being and cultural capital, has likewise not been spared.

An analysis of these data indicates that the pattern of attacks has directly and indirectly affected the daily lives of millions of people and placed heavy pressure on the country’s social support systems. This report has been prepared with the aim of accurately documenting the current situation, recording the damages, supporting reconstruction planning, and enabling national and international assessments. Accordingly, the urgent need to rebuild infrastructure, compensate for human losses, strengthen welfare systems, and establish continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is now more pressing than ever.

I. Civilian Population and Humanitarian Impact

Comprehensive assessments of the human consequences of the conflict referred to as the “Third Imposed War” or “Ramadan War” indicate an unprecedented scale of harm inflicted upon the civilian population across numerous provinces. Verified data from national agencies, including the National Emergency Organization, the Housing Foundation, the Welfare Organization, and provincial authorities, show that recent attacks on civilian areas and essential infrastructure have deeply disrupted the lives of millions of people who played no role in military operations. The majority of victims are women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, low-income families, and informal workers—groups that consistently bear the heaviest burden during armed conflicts.

According to the National Emergency Organization, **4,993 women** have been injured and **258 women** have lost their lives. Among children and adolescents, **2,115 individuals under the age of 18** have been affected, including **124 children under five** and **70 infants under two years old**. A total of **221 children** have been killed, **18 of them under the age of five**. These figures underscore the severe impact of the conflict on the most vulnerable segments of the population.

The geographical distribution of casualties shows concentration in **Tehran, Khuzestan, Lorestan, Isfahan, Kermanshah, and Ilam**, while **Minab** has witnessed **168 fatalities**, demonstrating the intensity of attacks in the southern axis of the country.

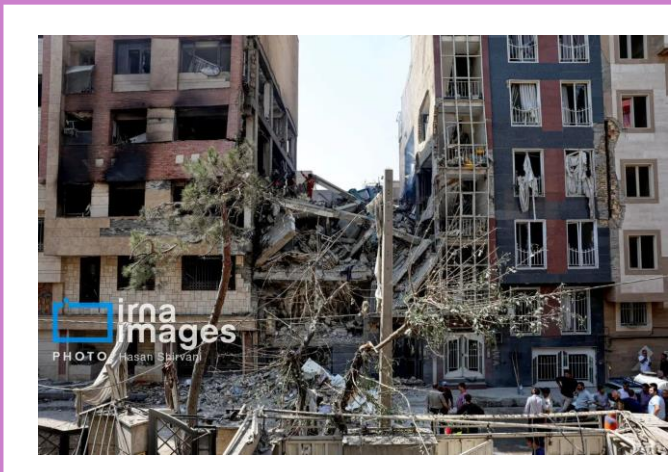
The health and emergency sectors have also sustained significant casualties. A total of **118 emergency and health personnel** have been injured, and **26 staff members**, including **78 emergency responders on duty**, have lost their lives. Attacks affecting health workers and facilities degrade the emergency response capacity of multiple provinces and constitute a direct violation of humanitarian protection norms.



- **Destruction of Civilian Housing and Public Infrastructure**

Data from the Housing Foundation and provincial reconstruction teams show extensive destruction of civilian housing, exceeding normal national recovery capacity. In **East Azerbaijan, 7,739 structures** have been damaged, including **6,106 residential units** and **1,633 commercial properties**. Compensation amounting to **90 billion rials** has been paid to **727 units**, and reconstruction of **96 units** is underway.

In **Tehran**, municipal assessments report **39,585 damaged residential units**, along with **6,122 destroyed vehicles** and **372 motorcycles**. A total of **1,829 households (5,880 individuals)** have been relocated to **39 emergency shelters**, marking one of the largest civilian displacement and emergency-sheltering operations in the capital's recent history.



In **Ilam**, more than **12,400 houses** have been damaged, **155** of which are fully destroyed. Rental assistance for **6 to 12 months** has been allocated to households whose homes are uninhabitable. The province has also reported damage to **1,200 vehicles** and destruction affecting **243 government buildings and staff residences**.

In **Hamadan**, **1,950 residential and commercial buildings** have sustained damage, with **33 units** fully destroyed. Repairs are ongoing

for **1,387 units**, while **730** have already been restored. Notably, cultural heritage sites such as the **Mausoleum of Baba Taher** have also suffered damage and are now undergoing restoration.

In **Kurdistan**, **9,829 damaged structures** have been registered and **3,382 compensation files** have been opened. Assistance for temporary rental, glass replacement, and low-interest loans for reconstruction have been provided.

In **Mehran**, **836 residential units** have been affected, with **8 units fully destroyed** and **8 others declared uninhabitable**. One-year rental subsidies and cash compensation have been transferred to affected families. At least **56 damaged vehicles** have been covered by insurance.

In **Urmia**, **2,939 residential and commercial units** have been damaged, including **37 fully destroyed**. Approximately **350 vehicles** and several industrial facilities have also been affected.

In **Zanjan**, more than **540 urban and rural homes** have been damaged, and overall losses to infrastructure, commercial properties, and road systems are estimated at **400 to 500 billion tomans**. Attacks on **nine labor-law workplaces** resulted in **34 workers killed, 33 injured, and 77 workers** rendered unemployed and now receiving unemployment insurance.



- **Social Impact and Consequences for Vulnerable Groups**

According to the Head of the national Welfare Organization, the conflict has affected **over 30,000 beneficiaries and vulnerable families**, including **persons with disabilities, women-headed households, children, and the elderly**. Among this population, **17 individuals have been killed and 17 injured**.

Damage to housing has been severe: **1,700 beneficiary homes** have been affected, with **82 completely destroyed** and others suffering 20–80 percent damage. More than **2,975 livelihood units and workshops** associated with beneficiaries have been harmed, **635** of which suffered over 50 percent destruction. A total of **35 rehabilitation centers** have been damaged, with cumulative financial losses exceeding **12 billion tomans**.

In terms of psychosocial support, **225,000 counseling and psychological services** have been delivered nationwide by more than **8,000 social workers**. Hotlines **123 and 1480** have received **68,000 calls**, of which **15,000** required direct field intervention. An additional **55,000 community-based psychological services** have been provided, and **30,000 volunteer groups** are currently engaged in relief, psychosocial support, and resilience-building programs.

In total, **180 welfare centers** have been relocated to safe areas and **35,000 beneficiaries** have been displaced during the conflict. Among them, **22,000 individuals have been reunited with their families**, including **3,000 children**, while **10,000 other children** are now hosted in **700 semi-family centers**. Approximately **25,000 children** have been placed through foster care or family-based care programs.



- **Analytical Assessment and the Necessity of Upholding the Principle of Distinction**

Analysis of the verified data indicates that widespread attacks on residential areas, public spaces, healthcare facilities, rehabilitation centers, and emergency-service units raise serious concerns regarding compliance with the **Principle of Distinction**, a cornerstone of international humanitarian law. Codified in Articles 48 and 51 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, this principle obliges all parties to an armed conflict to distinguish at all times between military objectives and civilian persons or objects, and explicitly prohibits direct or indiscriminate attacks on civilians or civilian infrastructure.

The pattern of destruction—consisting of repeated strikes on homes, shelters, hospitals, social-service centers, and non-combatant populations—indicates systemic harm inconsistent with the protections mandated under international humanitarian law. The disproportionate impact on women, children, elderly persons, and emergency responders highlights extensive civilian suffering and suggests recurring violations of humanitarian protection norms. These violations disrupt not only the physical safety of civilians but also undermine essential rights including the right to life, the right to health, the right to adequate housing, and the right to dignity.

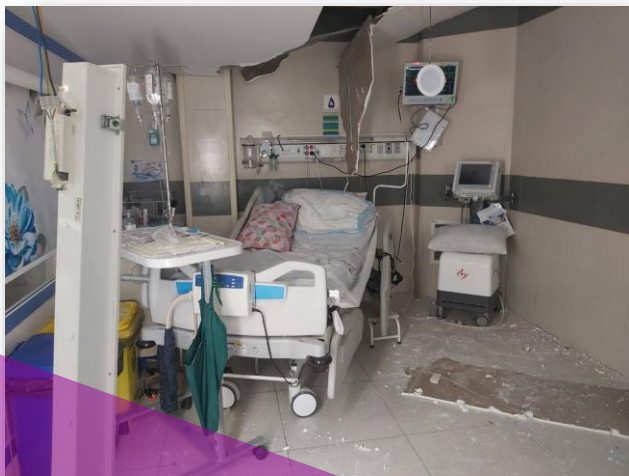
In light of these concerns, this report underscores the urgent need for strict adherence to humanitarian law principles, particularly distinction, proportionality, and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks. Immediate expansion of recovery programs, psychosocial support, reconstruction assistance, and compensation mechanisms is necessary to prevent long-term secondary impacts such as chronic displacement, deepening poverty, and the erosion of

community support structures. The establishment of independent monitoring and documentation mechanisms is also essential to ensure full accountability and adequate protection for affected civilians.

II. Health and Medical Services

The large-scale military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which intensified from late February 2026, have had profound direct and indirect impacts on the country's healthcare infrastructure, medical services, and social welfare systems. These attacks have affected not only hospitals and treatment centers but also pharmaceutical supply chains, rehabilitation facilities, emergency response infrastructure, and a broad range of supporting systems essential for public health. According to information reported by the Ministry of Health, the State Welfare Organization, and field assessments, all 31 provinces of the country have experienced varying degrees of damage or disruption. As a result, a significant portion of the population—particularly women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and patients with chronic illnesses—has faced serious challenges in accessing essential health services.

An assessment of the humanitarian dimension of the crisis indicates that the pressure placed on the national health system has been unprecedented. To date, 4,702 women have been injured during the attacks, and 1,902 children under the age of 18—including 68 infants under two years old—are among the recorded casualties. Of the total number of injured individuals, 31,324 have been discharged after receiving medical treatment, while 444 patients remain hospitalized in specialized wards and require continued advanced medical care. Nationwide, 1,175 emergency and specialized surgical procedures have been carried out in response to the injuries caused by the attacks. These figures illustrate the heavy burden placed on operating rooms, hospital bed capacity, anesthesia supplies, medical equipment, and essential medicines. In several provinces, shortages in treatment capacity have required the transfer of patients to neighboring provinces in order to ensure continuity of care.



Healthcare personnel, emergency responders, and rescue teams have also been directly affected. During rescue operations and while providing services in targeted areas, 116 emergency technicians, relief workers, and healthcare personnel were injured, and 24 healthcare defenders lost their lives while performing their duties. Parts of the emergency response fleet were also targeted or damaged. Among the reported incidents was the complete destruction of a Red Crescent rescue vehicle in Sepidan County in Fars Province as a result of an aerial strike, as



well as the destruction of four ambulances in Tabriz during the same wave of attacks that damaged nearby healthcare facilities. In addition, dozens of urban and road emergency response stations sustained structural damage or were temporarily taken out of service, increasing the time required for patient transport and emergency response in several parts of the country.

At the level of medical facilities, the scale of destruction has been significant. In Tehran Province, Gandhi Hospital—one of the major medical centers in the capital—suffered extensive damage, making it impossible for the

hospital to operate at full capacity in the short term. As a result, parts of its medical services have been redirected to other hospitals in the city. In East Azerbaijan Province, three major hospitals in Tabriz—Taleghani Hospital, Al-Zahra Hospital, and Sina Hospital—were simultaneously affected by severe structural damage. Reported damages include the collapse of structural sections, destruction of windows, damage to interior wards, and loss of medical equipment. Delaram Sina Hospital, another affiliated facility in Tabriz, has been assessed as requiring at least six months before returning to full operational capacity.

In Kurdistan Province, a total of 27 healthcare facilities have sustained varying degrees of damage. Although service delivery in these facilities has not been completely halted, the level and quality of medical services—particularly in rural and underserved areas—have significantly declined. In several cases, services have been partially transferred to alternative facilities or neighboring regions to ensure continued patient care.

Beyond hospitals and treatment centers, the country’s pharmaceutical infrastructure has also been affected. Several pharmaceutical production facilities, drug storage warehouses, and logistical centers connected to the national medicine supply chain have sustained damage. This situation has created growing concerns regarding the stability of drug availability for vulnerable groups, including patients with chronic conditions, newborns, and individuals requiring specialized medication. Damage to cold-chain storage systems, interruptions in production lines, and disruptions in transportation networks have placed additional strain on national pharmaceutical reserves. Consequently, the safety margin for critical medicines—including anesthetic drugs, antibiotics, and medications required by chronic disease patients—has been significantly reduced. Although the health system has attempted to mitigate an immediate supply crisis through the reorganization of distribution networks and



management of available reserves, the pharmaceutical system remains under considerable pressure.



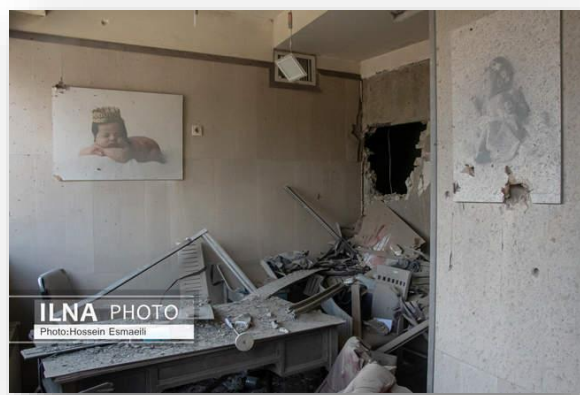
Another dimension of the crisis has been the impact on social welfare and rehabilitation services. Facilities operated by the State Welfare Organization—which provide essential services for vulnerable populations such as elderly individuals, children without guardians or with limited family support, and persons with disabilities—have also suffered damage. Nationwide, 37 rehabilitation and welfare centers have been affected, including 14 residential care facilities and 23 day-service centers. Reported damages include destruction of buildings, disruptions in electricity supply, and damage to specialized rehabilitation equipment. In response to the increased vulnerability of these facilities, the installation of solar power systems has been proposed as a measure to ensure emergency energy supply and reduce operational disruptions.

At the same time, the Welfare Organization has implemented several emergency measures aimed at maintaining service continuity. These include daily monitoring of residential care centers, the provision of livelihood and medical assistance vouchers for beneficiaries during the final months of the year, and support for families that have temporarily taken responsibility for the care of welfare beneficiaries.

In Kermanshah Province, parts of administrative buildings and welfare service centers have also sustained damage, resulting in operational disruptions in several units. Despite these challenges, service provision for beneficiaries has continued, and staff have attempted to maintain essential support programs under difficult conditions.

Taken together, these developments demonstrate that the recent attacks have simultaneously affected multiple layers of the national health system—from major hospitals in Tehran and Tabriz to 27 healthcare facilities in Kurdistan Province, from pharmaceutical production and supply networks to rehabilitation and social welfare centers across the country. Alongside the high number of casualties, the physical and psychological strain placed on healthcare workers and the degradation of support infrastructure illustrate the growing vulnerability of the healthcare and social welfare system in the context of sustained military attacks. Damage to any component of

this interconnected system produces cascading effects that directly influence public health, continuity of medical care, and the protection of vulnerable populations.



III. Infrastructure Damage and Impact on Critical Systems

Field assessments and official data provided by national technical authorities indicate that the attacks during the “Ramadan War” have caused extensive, multilayered damage to civil, industrial, energy, transportation, communications, technological and environmental infrastructure. The pattern of destruction has taken on a systemic character and has significantly affected the country’s capacity to deliver essential services to its population. Evidence shows that the strikes specifically targeted sectors with critical roles in energy production and transmission, industrial resilience, high-technology ecosystems, national transportation, and environmental services—areas where disruption can generate large-scale humanitarian, economic and ecological consequences at the national level.

- Damage to Innovation Centers, Technology Hubs, and Knowledge-Based Industries

The Pardis Technology Park campuses, including the “Hi-Way Innovation Factory”—the second branch of the technology park—were among the first complexes affected by the explosions on the third day of the conflict. This center, with approximately 5,000 square meters of operational space and around 400 specialists, housed more than 50 startup teams, an accelerator center, and a large community of freelancers working in information technology, the Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence. It was considered one of the country’s most important nodes within the national innovation ecosystem.



Nearby blasts caused severe destruction to shared workspaces and widespread damage to offices, equipment, computer systems, and parts of the internal infrastructure, rendering much of the building temporarily unusable. Although some research equipment had been evacuated in the early days of the conflict, a number of electronic and computing systems were completely lost. In addition to material destruction, the death of one of the park's top technologists amplified the human impact of these attacks.

At the national level, East Azerbaijan Province reported extensive damage to three technology incubators. The destruction of offices belonging to knowledge-based companies, roof collapses, wall fractures, and harm to research facilities have disrupted the operations of dozens of technology firms, necessitating major reconstruction efforts.

This pattern demonstrates that the technology and innovation sector—constituting the foundational infrastructure of a knowledge-based economy—has been significantly affected, potentially reducing the country's resilience in scientific production, strategic technologies, and industrial development.

- **Extensive Damage to Industrial Infrastructure**

According to official reports:

- In West Azerbaijan, 33 industrial units were damaged; 6 were directly struck, and 27 others experienced indirect damage ranging from 10% to 70% due to proximity.
- In Kurdistan Province, 10 industrial and commercial units were affected, and assessment and reconstruction efforts are underway as provincial priorities.
- In Lorestan, 13 industrial units (2 directly and 11 indirectly) and 800 commercial units sustained damage.
- In Tehran, 469 production, industrial, and commercial units were damaged, with some being completely destroyed.
- In Markazi Province, 77 industrial units were harmed to varying degrees, 12 of which were directly targeted.

The damage has disrupted the supply chain for raw materials, halted production lines, harmed sensitive equipment, and threatened employment stability in these provinces. Damage-assessment mechanisms, specialized judicial task forces, and contingency measures for providing alternative capacities to prevent production shutdowns are being implemented; however, some units will require full reconstruction.

- **Attacks on Energy Infrastructure: Refineries, Storage Sites, and Transmission Networks**

The national energy sector was among the most vulnerable domains during the Ramadan War. The Lavan Refinery, one of the country's key processing centers, was struck; three employees of the refining and distribution sector were killed, and several technical sections of the facility were

damaged. Despite the intensity of the attacks, rapid action by operational teams prevented the spread of fire, and technical procedures for restoring the facility were initiated.

In Hamadan, the central warehouse of the Water and Wastewater Company suffered more than 300 billion tomans in damage, and two personnel were killed. Despite the attacks, the Water and Wastewater Crisis Management System, through implementation of its Business Continuity Plan (BCP), deployment of emergency generators, monitoring of critical infrastructure, and responding to more than 70,000 public calls, successfully prevented major service disruptions.



At the oil storage complex of Tehran and Alborz, a massive fire involving more than 360,000 cubic meters of petroleum materials released nearly one million tons of carbon dioxide and hundreds of tons of aromatic compounds into the atmosphere. In addition to environmental impacts, this incident posed substantial public-health hazards and created a serious threat to air quality.

- **Strikes on Peaceful Nuclear Facilities**

The Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant was targeted at least four times since the beginning of the conflict. In one instance, a projectile caused the death of a physical-security staff member and damage to one of the auxiliary buildings, although core operations of the plant were not disrupted. Attacks on internationally monitored civilian nuclear facilities constitute a clear violation of nuclear-safety principles and relevant resolutions protecting non-military installations.

- **Widespread Damage to Transportation Infrastructure: Bridges, Railways, and Highways**

Repeated attacks on transportation infrastructure have caused significant disruption to the movement of goods, passengers, and logistical services. The most notable cases include:

- The B1 bridge on the Northern Karaj Bypass Freeway—completed at 96% physical progress—was struck before opening, resulting in 13 deaths and 90 injuries. Structural damage is estimated at around 2 trillion tomans, with potential increases up to 4 trillion if foundational elements are compromised.
- The Bagheek–Savarayan rail bridge in Qom suffered destruction of three spans, with immediate reconstruction initiated.
- The Yahyābād bridge in Kashan was struck twice, causing two deaths and three injuries in one incident.

- The Aminabad rail bridge in Zanjan, the Haft-Cheshmeh bridge in Miyaneh, and several other rail segments sustained damage, leading to suspension of passenger-train services on certain routes.
- The Tabriz–Tehran freeway and older routes toward Miyaneh and Qaracheman were closed due to projectile impacts.
- The Khorramabad–Borujerd freeway was fully shut down, with reopening efforts underway.



In East Azerbaijan Province, 7,040 residential and commercial units were damaged, and reconstruction projects for strategic routes—including the Tabriz–Hashtrood bridge—have begun on an expedited schedule.

- **Environment: Severe Air Pollution, Soil Damage, Large-Scale Fires, and Threats to Biodiversity**

According to the official report of the Department of Environment:

- Industrial and petroleum infrastructure in 10 provinces were targeted, with environmental impacts ranging from “low” to “very severe.”
- Thirteen protected natural areas across seven provinces suffered varying degrees of damage.
- Emissions of nearly one million tons of CO₂, approximately 4,000 tons of aromatic compounds, and tens of thousands of tons of combustion-related pollutants resulted in one of the largest air-pollution events in recent decades.
- During the 12-day conflict, approximately 8,500 hectares of forest and rangeland were burned.
- Atmospheric chemical changes produced acid rain, vegetation loss and serious threats to biodiversity.
- Explosion-related acoustic shockwaves caused widespread mortality among birds and wildlife.

In addition, Iran submitted an official communication to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, requesting international condemnation of the attacks and an investigation into violations of global biodiversity-protection commitments.

- **Attacks on Strategic Industrial Infrastructure: Khuzestan Steel and Mobarakeh Steel**

During the Ramadan War, the national steel sector—one of the main pillars of heavy industry, energy-linked manufacturing, construction materials and non-oil exports—faced multiple attacks. The two major complexes, Khuzestan Steel Company and Esfahan’s Mobarakeh Steel Complex, both central suppliers to southwestern and central regions, sustained significant damage. Initial findings indicate that these strikes disrupted production processes and had broad effects on research, development, exports and industrial security.

- ***Impact on Khuzestan Steel: Disruption of a National Industrial-Research Center***

Reports indicate that on 26 March 2026, sections of the Khuzestan Steel complex were hit by airstrikes. The attack occurred only ten days after the world’s leading scientific journal in steelmaking (*Steelmaking & Ironmaking*) formally commended a joint research project between Khuzestan Steel and Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz.

The three-year project, focused on addressing “structural distortion in steel billets,” involved faculty from materials engineering and mechanical engineering, as well as experts from the company’s R&D department. Outputs included graduate theses, international publications, and practical improvements in production lines to reduce distortion. The journal’s peer review recognized the project as globally innovative and described Khuzestan Steel as a “responsible and forward-thinking industrial partner.”



Outputs included graduate theses, international publications, and practical improvements in production lines to reduce distortion. The journal’s peer review recognized the project as globally innovative and described Khuzestan Steel as a “responsible and forward-thinking industrial partner.”

The recent strike damaged portions of both production and research-support infrastructure. The attacks directly affected ST37 structural-steel production and created disruptions in production capacity, maintenance operations, and technological workflows. The shock of the event has also significantly impacted the scientific and industrial teams involved in the project, requiring planned measures to restore research and operational capacity.

- ***Mobarakeh Steel Complex: Severe Damage to Production and Energy Infrastructure***

At 23:00 on 31 March, the Mobarakeh Steel Complex—the country’s largest producer of flat steel—was subjected to heavy attacks. According to the company’s official statement:

- Multiple sections of the complex were targeted
- Production-line units sustained major structural damage
- Initial assessments indicate extensive industrial losses
- Critical power-generation assets, including:
 - A 914-MW combined-cycle power plant
 - A 250-MW legacy power plant

were significantly damaged in the first attack

The attacks also targeted the “Sefiddasht Steel Complex” in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province, a subsidiary of the Mobarakeh group, causing additional harm to production units.

Due to reduced staffing following the earlier strike, casualties were limited and most injuries were treated on an outpatient basis. Nevertheless, preliminary analysis suggests that disruptions in energy and production units may affect supply chains for the automotive industry, home appliances, pipeline systems, industrial structures and export operations in both the short and medium term.



- ***Cascading Effects on the National Steel Sector and Reconstruction Needs***

As key components of the country’s strategic infrastructure, the Khuzestan and Mobarakeh complexes play central roles in industrial revenues, employment, non-oil exports and domestic market supply. Recent attacks have resulted in:

- Reduced capacity for crude steel, flat steel and long products
- Disruptions in electricity, natural gas and energy inputs essential for direct-reduction lines
- Damage to technical, maintenance, HSE and support units
- Impacts on logistics networks and transportation of raw materials and finished goods
- Slowdown or suspension of R&D and technological-development projects
- Potential effects on commercial and export commitments

Final estimates will be released after comprehensive assessments, but initial data indicate that full restoration of certain units will require extensive reconstruction, specialized equipment procurement, and compensatory measures for energy and infrastructure systems.

- *Scientific, Technological, and Industrial Implications at the National Level*

Strikes on facilities central to research and development (R&D) and university-industry collaboration have profound consequences for:

- Industrial innovation
 - Domestic knowledge production
 - Advancement of modern steelmaking technologies
 - Product quality
 - The national scientific landscape

Both Khuzestan Steel and Mobarakeh Steel have long been major supporters of applied research in metallurgy, thermal processes, fracture mechanics, direct-reduction technologies and green-steel initiatives. Damage to these complexes therefore weakens a significant part of the country's scientific-industrial capacity, including activities with established international recognition.

IV. Education, Culture, and Cultural Heritage

Recent military attacks, in addition to human and infrastructural damages, have inflicted a deep layer of harm upon the nation's educational network, cultural centers, and historical heritage. The scope of these damages extends from primary schools to universities, from public libraries to museums, and from historical monuments to globally recognized sites, reaching unprecedented levels in certain provinces. This report is compiled based on official data submitted by the General Directorates of Education, the Ministry of Science, the Public Libraries Foundation, the Cultural Heritage Organization, and Crisis Management Headquarters, aiming to present an accurate, documented, and analytical picture—without adopting a political or interpretive tone—of the current situation.



- **Public Education Network and Educational Facilities**

The nation's formal education network, operating through over a hundred thousand schools and educational centers nationwide, experienced disruptions and damages during this period. In some

areas, these were direct impacts, while in others, they resulted from blast waves or structural collapses. The significance lies in the geographical breadth of the damages and their concentration in specific target provinces.



In total, as of the date of this report, 763 schools across fourteen provinces have been registered with varying degrees of damage. These figures are the result of field visits, official minutes, and evaluations by the Schools Renovation Organization. The nature of the damages has been diverse: ranging from complete destruction of an educational building to the creation of structural cracks, falling glass, plaster collapse, destruction of educational equipment, damage to heating and cooling systems, destruction of administrative archives, and the loss of some documents.

Among the provinces, Hormozgan and the city of Minab account for one of the most prominent registered cases. In the initial hours of the attacks, two consecutive impacts were registered within the vicinity of two educational units. Due to the high density of students at the time of the incident, this turned into an event with severe human consequences. According to the official report from the Hormozgan Crisis Management Headquarters and the incident file registered with the Ministry of Education, a total of 168 students and teachers lost their lives in these two schools. One of the buildings was over seventy percent destroyed, and a significant portion of the educational equipment, school documents, computer systems, and administrative files were lost. This incident, in terms of the number of casualties in an educational environment, is one of the most severe recorded in the official documents of the Ministry of Education.

Ilam province, with 86 damaged schools, also holds a significant place in the national report. According to document number 12/F/36, seventy educational units in this province require major renovation. In several schools, the destruction of classrooms and structural damage have rendered the buildings unusable until full reinforcement is completed. A portion of the school equipment, including desks, chairs, laboratories, and administrative storage, has been completely lost.

In Baneh county, Kurdistan province, thirteen educational units have reported structural damage. Wall cracks, falling windows, damage to suspended ceilings, and destruction of internal equipment are observed in these schools. The initial damage assessment, recorded by the Schools Renovation Organization, estimates the cost at approximately fifty billion Tomans. This evaluation is based on field visits and photographic documentation.

In other provinces, including Fars, Tehran, Kermanshah, Khorasan Razavi, West Azerbaijan, and Isfahan, damages such as partial destruction, structural cracks, or damage to educational equipment have also been reported. A significant portion of these damages were caused by blast waves, not

necessarily direct impacts. In many educational units, student records, laboratory equipment, electrical panels, and administrative systems have been disrupted.

- **Universities and Higher Education Centers**

Universities and higher education centers, due to their extensive research activities and the presence of sensitive equipment, are among the sectors whose damage could have longer-term consequences. In addition to physical destruction, damage to research systems, laboratory infrastructure, and scientific archives has also been recorded.



Sharif University of Technology, as one of the country's most important scientific institutions, is among the most prominent examples of this period. The university's official report indicates that parts of the educational buildings, information technology systems, professors' offices, and a portion of the library archives have been damaged. The initial damage estimate is four thousand billion Tomans. Some laboratories require complete overhaul, and sensitive equipment housed within them has malfunctioned.

Universities of Science and Technology, Amirkabir, Imam Hussein, Malek Ashtar, and the National Defense University have also reported damages, including to auxiliary structures, workshops, specialized laboratories, and research centers. Ten student dormitories belonging to the Tehran, Shiraz, and Isfahan Universities of Medical Sciences have suffered direct or indirect damage, with some dormitories declared unusable until safety is confirmed by structural engineering teams.

In the universities of Isfahan, Tabriz, Kermanshah, and Lorestan, disruptions in laboratories, structural displacement of shelving, suspended ceiling collapses, damage to ventilation systems, and destruction of some research archives have been reported. The cumulative reports from the Ministry of Science indicate that some of these damages require immediate repair, while others necessitate longer-term reconstruction.

- **Libraries, Cultural Centers, and Public Archives**

Libraries, as repositories of cultural documents, books, periodicals, and archival resources, have faced serious damage in several provinces. Beyond structural damage, the losses include the destruction of some resources and documents.

The Central Library of Khorramabad is one of the most significant registered cases. According to the official report from the Public Libraries Foundation, the overall structure of the building has been damaged, and a portion of the book stacks have been affected. The collapse of part of the suspended ceiling and the shattering of the facade glass led to widespread dust ingress and damage to printed materials.

In East Azerbaijan, the “Al-Zahra (PBUH)” and “Shahid Hamid Bakeri” libraries have experienced similar damages. Destruction of facilities, damage to ventilation systems, and the loss of archival resources have been recorded in these centers. According to the latest provincial summary, fifty-five public libraries nationwide have suffered moderate to severe damage.

In some provinces, such as Kermanshah and Fars, damage to library buildings has necessitated the emergency evacuation of some archival materials to temporary storage. Some equipment, including local member registration servers, RFID systems, and loan systems, has been completely disabled.

○ **Cultural Heritage and Historical Monuments**

Assessments conducted by the Cultural Heritage Organization and provincial directorates indicate that the country’s cultural heritage sector has faced one of the most widespread and complex periods of damage in recent decades during the recent attacks. Monuments, sites, museums, religious places, and historical structures in 18 provinces have been damaged, with the total number of affected national and world heritage sites exceeding 130.

The reports not only document the extent of physical damage but also include damage maps, field photography, structural tests, and legal documentation. The most significant affected provinces and sites are detailed below.

○ **Lorestan – Falak-ol-Aflak Castle and Extensive Damage in Khorramabad**

Lorestan province has experienced the most concentrated damage to one of the nation’s most significant national landmarks. Falak-ol-Aflak Castle, situated atop a natural rock in the center of Khorramabad city and considered one of the most recognizable structures from the Sasanian-Islamic era, sustained damages during the recent attacks that were unprecedented in the history of this 1800-year-old monument in terms of impact points, blast wave intensity, and collateral damage.

According to the official report from the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Lorestan, approximately 15 missile impacts were registered within the 12-hectare area of the castle and its primary buffer zone. Although none of these impacts directly struck the main structure of the castle, the blast waves severely affected its structure, arches, mud-brick walls, and parts of the stone foundation. The most significant direct destruction was the complete obliteration of the

“Barracks No. 2” building, an associated structure that served as a museum and is now completely destroyed.

In the Anthropology Museum and the Archaeology Museum, damages include structural displacement of display cases, collapse of plasterwork, and damage to utility systems. By emergency order issued on the day of the incident, all museum artifacts were evacuated and moved to secure storage. Structural engineers dispatched from Tehran have registered cracks in the upper sections of the eastern and western towers, requiring seismic monitoring and reinforcement grouting in some areas.

The initial damage assessment for this complex has been announced at approximately 100 billion Tomans, but this figure may increase after further studies are completed.

- **Tehran – A Diverse Range of Damaged Historical Buildings on a City-Wide Scale**

In Tehran, due to the density of historical sites within the urban fabric, the damages have been more extensive, affecting over 60 historical and cultural sites. The majority of these damages were caused by blast waves, but in some areas, structural cracks and localized instability have also been reported.



In the Golestan Palace complex, several stained-glass windows in the Shams-ol-Emareh mansion were broken, and parts of the exquisite plasterwork were damaged. At the Saadabad Palace, the Anthropology Museum building and the Mellat Palace experienced severe vibrations, leading to the collapse of some interior decorations. Masoudieh Mansion, one of the most important Qajar-era buildings in the city center, has registered cracks in its southern facades and a portion of the main portico’s roof.

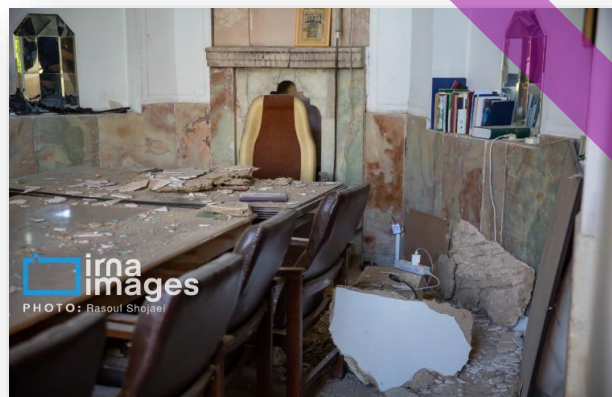
In other cultural complexes such as the Abgineh Museum, the National Arts Museum, and historical houses throughout the city, broken glass, skewed door frames, collapse of interior plaster, and damage to tilework have been observed. Azadi Tower has also been affected from a distance, with hairline cracks on some of its facade stones recorded by the restoration team.

The Tehran report, in terms of the number of sites and the variety of damage types, is one of the most comprehensive provincial dossiers of recent damages.

- **Isfahan – Damage to Safavid Buildings and the Naqsh-e Jahan World Heritage Site**

Isfahan province, with its unique density of Safavid-era sites, is considered one of the most sensitive areas for the country's cultural heritage. Blast waves in several parts of Isfahan city have caused damage to the vicinity and buffer zones of several prominent structures.

In the world-renowned Naqsh-e Jahan Square, new cracks have been registered on the facades of the Ali Qapu Palace and in the upper section of the "Music Hall." In the Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque, vibrations have caused minor displacement of some facade tiles and hairline cracks in the interior arches. The Imam Mosque (Shah Mosque) has also been damaged in its southern sections, with a portion of its exquisite plasterwork having collapsed.



Furthermore, at the Chehel Sotoun Palace, the induced vibrations have damaged some of the tiled walls and wooden decorations, necessitating emergency repairs on the southern decades of the building. Numerous historical houses in the central district have also sustained minor to moderate damage, mainly including wall cracks, plaster collapse, and damage to wooden doors and windows.

○ Kermanshah – Damage to Valuable Qajar and Religious Buildings

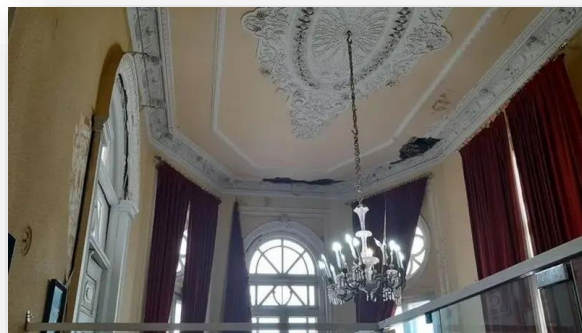


In Kermanshah, the intensity of the blast waves in several urban areas has caused damage to at least five historical buildings. The Biglarbeygi Tekyeh, as the province's most important Qajar-era tekyeh (religious gathering place), has registered new cracks in its mirror work and plaster decorations. Kazari Historical High School, a prominent educational building from the Pahlavi era, has lost part of its roof, and its exterior facades require urgent reinforcement.

In the Suri House and the Ashrafi House, partial wall collapses have been reported. The Abū Turāb Āl-Āqā Mosque, one of the city's old mosques, has experienced structural vibrations, and parts of its interior inscriptions have been damaged.

- **Gilan – Severe Damage to the Mianposhteh Palace Museum in Bandar-e Anzali**

In Bandar-e Anzali, the Mianposhteh Palace Museum, one of the architectural symbols of the early Pahlavi era, has sustained significant damage due to blast waves. Cultural heritage experts estimate the damage at approximately 40 percent. Parts of the interior walls have been destroyed, some plasterwork has collapsed, and the facade glass has been completely shattered. The induced vibrations have even affected the building’s pitched roof, causing fractures in some areas.



- **Religious Sites and Religious Heritage**



Provincial assessments have also recorded damage to several religious sites, including a synagogue belonging to the Jewish community and an Armenian church. The damages in this category mainly include broken stained glass, interior cracks, and displacement of furnishings. These sites, due to their special cultural sensitivities and specific legal follow-ups, have been registered under separate files as “Damaged Religious Heritage.”

What emerges from these collective reports is a widespread, multi-layered, and profound pattern of damage across the nation’s education, culture, and cultural heritage sectors. Schools, universities, libraries, museums, and historical monuments each form a part of this extensive puzzle, and their restoration and reconstruction require significant funding, specialized expertise, and a considerable amount of time. The majority of cases are currently in the stages of completing studies, structural assessments, documentation, and renovation planning.

V. Sports Facilities and Physical Activity Infrastructure

The sports sector, which constitutes an important component of the country’s public and cultural infrastructure and is closely linked to social well-being, community cohesion, and the identity of the younger generation, experienced a level of damage during the recent attacks that extends well beyond the physical destruction of facilities. Official data from the Ministry of Sport and Youth, the Research Institute of Physical Education and Sport Sciences (under the Ministry of Science), and provincial reports indicate that, alongside schools, universities, libraries, and historical monuments, sports infrastructure was also subjected to direct strikes.

According to the official report of the Ministry's Deputy for Parliamentary Affairs, Provinces, and Legal Affairs, a total of 211 non-military sports venues across various regions were hit, with initial damage assessments exceeding ten thousand billion tomans. The range of destruction includes the complete collapse of multi-purpose halls, damage to electrical and mechanical systems, destruction



of indoor and outdoor equipment, degradation of artificial and natural turf fields, structural cracking in large indoor arenas, and loss of essential operational infrastructure. Many of these venues had previously served as central public spaces, particularly for youth and university students, and their destruction has therefore affected not only physical services but also meaningful aspects of community life.

Immediately after the attacks, the Minister of Sport and Youth ordered the establishment of the “Committee for Reconstruction of Sports Facilities,” initiating rapid nationwide assessments. The committee’s mandate included field documentation, creation of individual case files for each damaged facility, coordination with the National Crisis Management Organization, and the prioritization of reconstruction operations. In parallel, official communications were sent to international bodies—including the International Olympic Committee, the International Red Cross, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—documenting the strikes on non-military sports facilities.

Separately, the Research Institute of Physical Education and Sport Sciences produced an analytical report registering the destruction of 23 sports facilities in 17 provinces. This report emphasizes that the consequences of the attacks extend beyond physical damages and include disruptions to social, cultural, and psychological structures. From this perspective, sports spaces—particularly in university environments—serve functions well beyond physical activity. They support the development of life skills, cooperation, collective responsibility, and the formation of student social capital. In this framework, venues such as the 12,000-seat Azadi Indoor Arena and university-based athletic complexes are understood as repositories of collective memory and shared generational experience. Damage to them therefore reflects not only the loss of infrastructure but also an erosion of social fabric and intergenerational cohesion. The president of the Research Institute described this as “a blow to collective memory and the hope of the younger generation,” emphasizing that a response requires more than physical rebuilding; it must include cultural, educational, and social-planning measures.

In the administrative sector, the Ministry has implemented additional measures to maintain continuity in sport-related activities. Despite damages, the Ministry has announced that its operations have not been halted, and coordination meetings have been held to continue professional sports leagues where feasible. The Ministry has also instructed provincial directors to visit and support the families of athletes who lost their lives during the events.

Alongside these measures, the Ministry highlighted elements of its ongoing cultural programming—such as the operation of over 451 sports-related community stations (moukebs) and the cultural roles of 17,000 local sports associations. While these activities belong mainly to the broader domain of cultural policy, the present report restricts its analytical focus to infrastructure and physical impacts.

Within the university system, the organization of national student sports Olympiads has been proposed as a mechanism for strengthening social resilience and restoring campus life following the attacks. The Research Institute of Physical Education underscores that such events can help reinforce collective cohesion, enhance psychological resilience, and deepen student networks. University presidents have likewise been encouraged to utilize sports as a means of rebuilding social capital and revitalizing student life.

In summary, data from the Ministry of Sport and Youth and affiliated research institutions indicate that the recent attacks have inflicted a distinct layer of damage upon the national sports sector—a sector integral to public health, generational identity, community vitality, and the cultural soft power of society. The reconstruction of this domain will therefore require not only substantial financial investment but also coordinated technical assessments, documentation, expert planning, and social-policy interventions involving ministries, universities, and local authorities.

