

Iranian Civil Society: Gaps and Capacities; An Inside-out Overview

**A needs assessment report on civil and political rights
activists in Iran**

***Dastgiri* – Support Centre for Civil and Political Rights Activists
Justice for Iran**

October 2015



دستگیری کن و
مگذار که از یابنستیم
مرکز مشاوره فعالان مدنی و سیاسی

DASTGIRI

Dastgiri (Support Centre for Civil and Political Rights Activists) is a Justice for Iran (JFI) program focused on supporting human rights defenders in Iran. It offers a range of services including legal and psychological counseling, training on claiming rights and accountability, as well as facilitating communication with civil society organizations, human rights organizations and media.

Introduction and Research Methodology

The goal of this research is to determine the various forms of needs of civil and political rights activists facing the current conditions in Iran. In order to reach this goal, and in an exercise to update strategies employed by the Support Centre for Civil and Political Rights Activists (Dastgiri), Justice for Iran (JFI) conducted a need assessment research. We designed three categories of questions. The first category focused on types of support that civil and political rights activists may need should they face investigation or interrogation, and any additional needs for them and their families in case of arrest and imprisonment. The second category included questions addressing the need to improve and expand their activities on an on going basis. The main reason for adding the second category was due to the fact that recent reports by younger activists point out that in addition to the need to improve their knowledge of the right to defense in case of their interrogation or arrest, they face more urgent needs such as training in relation to a range of issues that may help frame their activities—none of which are currently addressed by any source. The third category, that is of particular importance to Justice for Iran—given the fact that its primary goal as an organization is to help establish a culture of accountability and access to justice as well as combatting impunity—was focused on issues that activists in Iran are interested to follow through legal channels in order to file appeals via legal means in accordance with domestic codes and channels, and also to determine the extent to which they view these efforts as effective means for positive change in culture, laws and policies.

The research portion of this needs assessment was conducted in two parts throughout September 2015. During the first part, in order to determine and design the questions for the needs assessment we conducted in depth interviews with nine selected activists residing overseas, whose expertise cover various fields such as: journalism, human rights, women's rights, labor rights and worker's unions, rights of religious minorities, ethnic minorities as well as sexual minorities. All nine maintain systematic and organized communications with activists in Iran either on individual or organizational basis. Based on needs identified by each of them (as it details in Annex 1) as those of importance to their groups, an index of urgent needs of activists was drafted and a questionnaire (a copy of which is enclosed, as Annex 2) was put together. The questionnaire was sent to 153 activists in Iran. Overall, in a period of less than 3 days, 72 individuals filled out the questionnaires and provided their responses in writing.

Key findings

The first assumption was that following the change in administration in Iran, in particular following the nuclear negotiations, needs and expectations of civil rights activists have changed. Their first expectations were that during the Rohani administration the situation of human rights will improve and human rights defenders would face the danger of arrest and condemnation to a lesser degree, and will subsequently need less legal services. Based on this, the assumption was that human rights lawyers in Iran would benefit from a new political setting leading to resumption of their work.

The results of this assessment demonstrate that these assumptions are mostly incorrect. In other words, civil and political rights activists continue to need fundamental legal services offered by *Dastgiri*, comprised of legal training and comprehensive support for rights activists and their families at the time of detention and arrest. In addition, informing the relevant authorities and facilitating relationships between activists and families of prisoners with international human rights organizations and media, which remains one of the main areas of activity by *Dastgiri*, are highly emphasized. However, many participants in this research referred to needs of those activists who face arrest or those who are already arrested, none of which have been included in the on-line counseling services of the center. Nonetheless, through other projects, appropriate provision needs to be set in place. For instance, financial needs of families of those who are in custody, or the need to secure employment for prisoners following their release from prison, due to limitation imposed by their prison record, are among those needs that are now identified and remain to be addressed.

At the same time, contrary to the earlier assumptions, fewer participants referred to the need for training in on-line and off-line security. One possible reason for this may be the marked increase in the number of projects that raise awareness regarding security and safe activism.

With regards to those areas of training and support that civil society activists need in order to achieve their goals, it seems likely that there are considerable needs in all areas of training focused on the civil society empowerment. This finding points to the fact that on the one hand, there is need for such training, and on the other it leads to questioning the effectiveness and the degree to which the innumerable projects focused on training the Iranian civil society conducted over the past few years have succeeded. One of the most important points emphasized by the participants, was the need to become familiar and learn lessons gained based on experiences resulting in success of activists in other countries. This points to the need

for projects that facilitate the exchange of information and experiences. It also highlights the increase in interest for this particular type of training rather than the trainings which are only Iranian activists and facilitators are involved.

The challenge of language and the relevant barriers it imposes were highlighted on a number of occasions. Those who are active in the area of ethnic rights, indicated the need to provide training materials in their mother tongues. Others mentioned the need to provide English language courses as an essential component in establishing a relationship with activists in other countries as well as international organizations and media.

With regards to suggestions made by those activists who participated in this research, the highest number of suggestions were in relation to legal and other available mechanisms in Iran, as means of appealing cases involving human rights violations and changes in legislation, policies and codes through adjudication, or holding the responsible authorities accountable. Most of the suggestions made can serve as the main focus of an independent project. Some of the ideas presented, such as appealing to the authorities regarding the use of satellite waves, concerns about child marriages, complaints regarding rights of the disabled and the elderly, complaints about the wrongful killing of manual load carriers in Kurdistan, and appeals to the government to address deforestation, building dams, illegal and other violations of environmental resources, are all new and creative ideas.

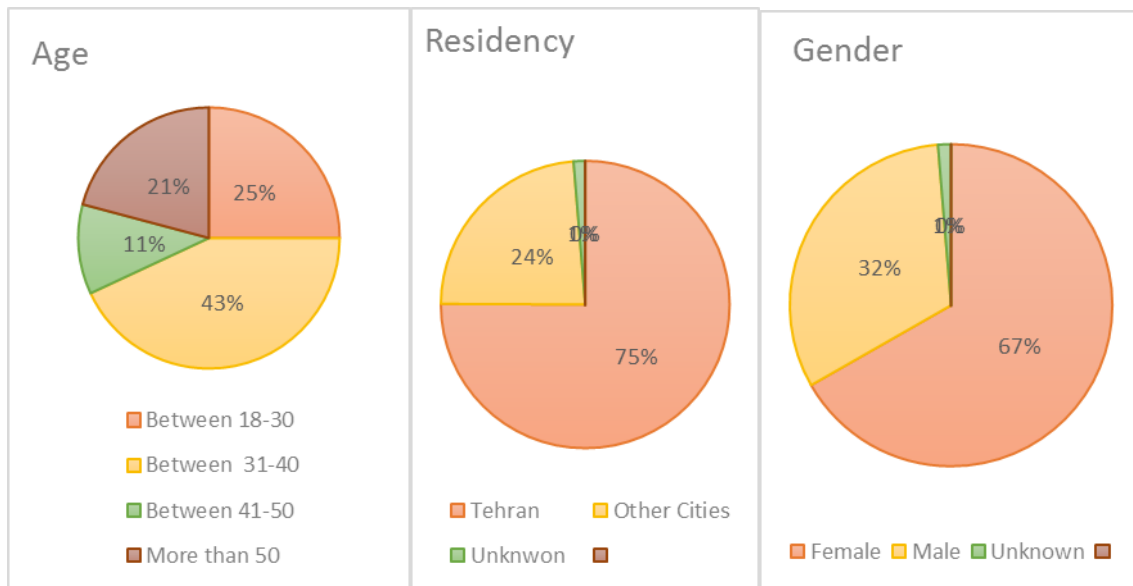
Personal information about the participants

Gender and location of the participants

Out of the 72 participants who filled out the questionnaire. 66.6% were women (48 individuals) and 31.9% were men (23 individuals). The remaining 1.3% of the participants (1 individual) declined to provide this information.

From among the participants, 75% (54 individuals) reside in Tehran and 23.6% (17 individuals) live in other cities throughout Iran. The remaining 1.3% of the participants (1 individual) refused to indicate their place of residence.

Furthermore, 25% (18 individuals) among those participating in this needs assessment were between the ages of 18 and 30. An additional 43.05% (31 individuals) were between 31 and 40 years of age, while 11.11% (8 individuals) were between 41 and 50, and the remaining 20-83% (15 individuals) were above 50 years of age.



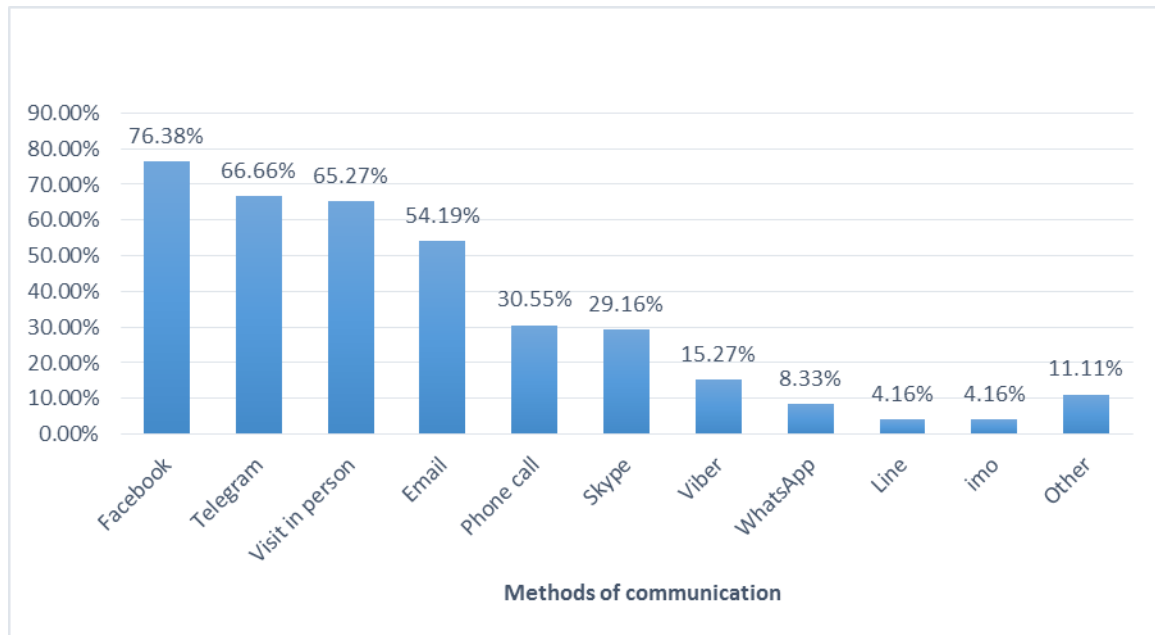
Fields and areas of activism

Most of participants in this assessment are active in more than one field. They include 68.05% (49 individuals) who are involved with women’s rights, 30.55% (22 individuals) are focused on political participation, 25% (18 individuals) focus on environmental and urban issues, 26.38% (19 individuals) are active in supporting political prisoners and their families. In addition, 20.83% (15 individuals) focus their efforts on cultural and artistic activities. Furthermore, 18.05% (13 individuals) work on the rights of children, with 9.7% (7 individuals) specifically on the right to education and a further 8.3% (6 individuals) in the area of capital punishment. Others included 8.33% (6 individuals) of student activists and 6.94% (5 individuals) who are labor rights activists. Each of the fields involving rights of religious minorities, ethnic minorities and unions had 5.55% (4 individuals) and some of the remaining 2.77% (2 individuals) are sexual minority rights activists. In addition, 5.55% (4 individuals) shared that they were active in other fields including, anthropology and sociology, health, publications, leftist schools of thought, sociocultural and women’s empowerment through employment.

Means and methods of communication

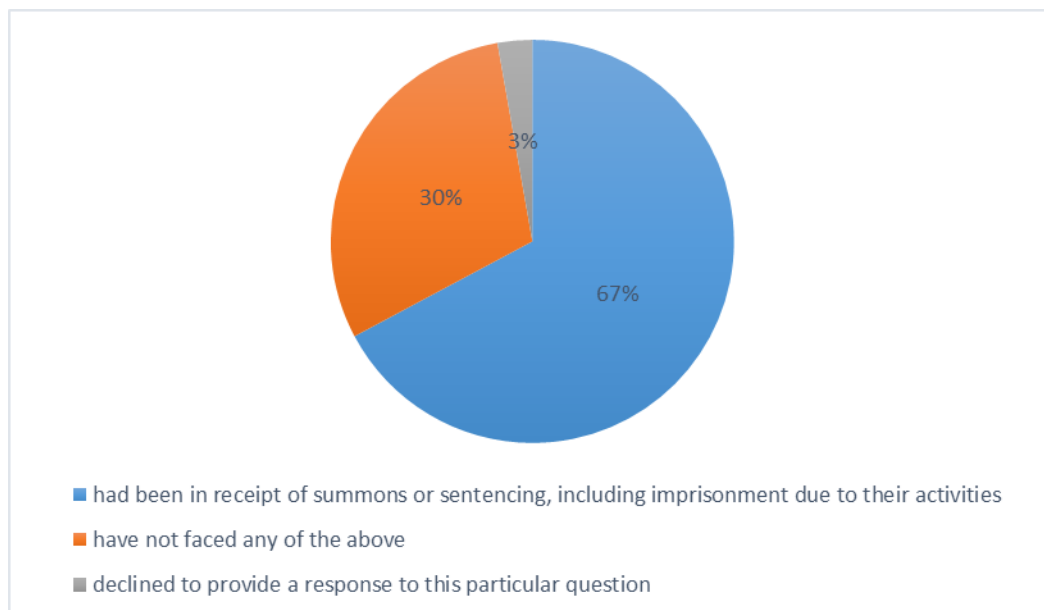
Nearly 76.38% of the participants (55 individuals) use Facebook as their communication tool. In addition, 66.66% (48 individuals) use Telegram and 65.27% (47 individuals) prefer face to face meetings, 54.16% (39 individuals) use email, 30.55% (22 individuals) telephone and 29.16% (21 individuals) Skype. A further 15.27% (11 individuals) use Viber, 4.16% (3 individuals) Line, 4.16% (3 individuals) Imo, and 8.33% (6 individuals) use other communication methods. Other

means, such as Twitter, custom-made secure means and Face time are used by 11.11% (8 individuals).



Experiences involving summons, arrest, or sentencing

Among the participants who took part in this needs assessment, 65.27% (47 individuals) had been in receipt of summons or sentencing, including imprisonment due to their activities. However, 29.16% (21 individuals) have not faced any of the above and 2.77% (2 individuals) declined to provide a response to this particular question.



Details of the findings

In response to the five questions presented below, the participants identified their preferences in the following three areas of: 1) support for civil and political rights activists facing detention and arrest, 2) support for civil rights activists in Iran, and 3) appeal and adjudication. It should, however, be explained that there were no limitations for choosing the suggested topics and each participants was free to choose more than one of the five.

Priorities and needs in the area of “Supporting civil and political rights activists facing summons and detention”

Majority of those who participated in this need assessment, in response to the question, *“In your opinion, civil rights activists most need which of the following as preparation in anticipation of possible summons and detention?”* gave priority to instances including familiarization with experiences of other activists in similar situations, training materials about rights of the accused in relation to the relevant legal process, arrest and trial, introduction to security techniques in cyberspace and otherwise, familiarization with various methods of interrogation, torture and response to both, communication with one’s family and their training, as well as legal consultation with a lawyer.

Their responses in order of priority are as follows:

72.22% (52 individuals): Familiarity with experiences of other activists facing similar situations;

70.83% (51 individuals): Training materials on rights of the accused when facing summons, arrest and trial;

66.66% (48 individuals): Familiarization with security techniques in cyberspace and otherwise

62.5% (45 individuals): Familiarization with various methods of interrogation and tortures, and response to both;

62.5% (45 individuals): Communication with family members and their training;

52.77% (38 individuals): Legal counseling with a lawyer;

48.61% (35 individuals): Signing power of attorney in the presence of a lawyer prior to facing summons or arrest;

33.33% (24 individuals): Familiarity with changes in penal and judicial codes;
33.33% (24 individuals): Training materials focused on special needs of activists in various fields;
21.22% (16 individuals): Training materials focused on methods necessary for human rights campaigns for political prisoners.

In response to the question, *"In your opinion, which of the following are beneficial to those whose cases are in process or are serving their sentence?"* the participants emphasized publicizing information about the case of political prisoners to international organizations and media, coupled with legal counseling to the families of political prisoners with the aim of following their case through legal channels.

Details of the responses provided by the participants in order of priority are as follows:

63.88% (46 individuals): Publicizing information about the case of the political prisoners in international media,
62.5% (45 individuals): Legal counseling to families of political prisoners on how to follow their case through legal channels;
61.11% (44 individuals): Training to increase the level of legal knowledge of the family members of political prisoners with regards to the process of arrest and court procedure;
55.55% (40 individuals): Dissemination of informational to international organizations in order to support political prisoners;
51.38% (37 individuals): Publishing information and providing legal counseling for family members of political prisoners in order to appeal the illegal mistreatment of the prisoners and following up through legal procedure in order to seek amnesty, as well as other issues applicable to political prisoners;
50% (36 individuals): Raising public awareness about the case of the political prisoner in Persian media;
50% (36 individuals): Training for effective means of communication with media by lawyers and those close to political prisoners
48.61% (35 individuals): Providing psychological counseling services to the prisoners and her or his family;
43.05% (31 individuals): Training about the rights of prisoners during temporary detention or imprisonment;
41.60 % (30 individuals): Facilitating legal representation;

40.27% (29 individuals): Providing legal services to prisoners who are serving their sentence or going through temporary detainment;

37.50% (27 individuals): Networking among media and non-governmental human rights organizations with reliable sources inside Iran.

In addition, participants in this needs assessment study identified the following needs as part of support services for those activists whose cases are in process or are currently serving their sentence:

- Employment services for prisoners who have completed their sentence;
- Financial support for family members of individuals who are the head of their family but going through temporary detention or serving their sentence;
- Forming a strong team in case of need for support from outside the prisoner or detention center;
- Raising public awareness about those individuals who are in immediate danger of repeated detention about the realities of the judicial and penal processes ;
- Encouragement of those close to the prisoner about maintaining communication with her or him through a variety of means: letters or messaging to the family members, in order to mitigate the sense of separation and isolation.

“At times, in addition to facing psychological challenges, family members of those who are in detention or serving their prison sentence also face financial difficulties. I think creating a fund allocated to these families can be quite beneficial. This is of particular and frequent relevance to labor rights activists.”

Priorities and needs in relation to “support for civil rights activists in Iran”

In order to understand the lack of educational opportunities palpable to civil and political rights activists, we asked the participants: “in your view, and in order to achieve their goals, what type of training is needed by civil rights activists?” Majority of those who responded to this

question pointed to the need for training in methods employed by civil rights organizations and successful stories from other countries, as well as establishing a relationship with activist in other countries. In addition, training in English language and methods of working in groups received much attention.

Details of the responses provided by the participants in order of priority are as follows:

79.16% (57 individuals): Training on founding and forming civil society organizations;

65.27% (47 individuals): Familiarization with success stories from among activists in other countries;

68.05% (49 individuals): Training in creating networks among civil society organizations and activists;

61.11% (44 individuals): Training in the English language with a view to take advantage of the resources available in today's global community, and to establish a direct relationship with activists in other countries;

55.55% (40 individuals): Training in group-based working method;

47.22% (34 individuals): Raising the level of technical knowledge focused on secure means of internet-based communication;

48.61% (35 individuals): Increasing their level of knowledge specific to their particular field of activities;

43.05% (31 individuals): Training in effective means of organizing campaigns or other civil society undertakings;

41.66% (30 individuals): Training in research and report writing in relation to human rights violations;

27.77% (20 individuals): Participation in international conferences;

23.61% (17 individuals): Familiarity with and drawing on capacities of the UN mechanisms to advance their aims;

23.61% (17 individuals): Participation in educational courses outside of Iran;

22.22% (16 individuals): Training in writing proposals for projects by civil organization projects.

Furthermore, participants in this assessment identified the following additional needs as areas of training essential to the work of activists who wish to advance their goals:

- Training on personal contact with individuals whose civil rights activities include their cases.

- Training in improving bilateral communications.
- Training in improving methods of activism at the opportune time.
- Training in systematic dissemination of information in relation to civil rights activities.
- Training in management of civil society organizations.
- Training in peace-building for civil society organizations.
- Training in economic empowerment of civil society organizations.
- Training in capacity-building methods.
- Training in networking among civil society organizations.
- Raising the level of technical knowledge among civil rights activists regarding the how-to of by passing filters.

With regards to types of support that civil and political activist in Iran require in order to expand and advance their goals, participants placed the greatest emphasis on training courses that focus on their area of expertise. They also repeated the importance of establishing a working relationship with activists in other countries.

In order of priority, details of responses by the participation to the question of: *"in your view, what type of support is essential to advancing the goals of civil rights activists?"* are as follows:

63.88% (46 individuals): Providing training materials for civil rights activists in relation to their specific area of expertise;

52.77% (38 individuals): Familiarity and networking with activists from other countries with a view to increase knowledge and gain experience in their specific field of activities;

45.83% (33 individuals): Participation in training workshops conducted by non-governmental organizations in other countries;

43.05% (31 individuals): Familiarity and networking with international organizations;

38.88% (28 individuals): Connecting civil rights activists with international networks in order to facilitate cooperation;

40.27% (29 individuals): Taking part in workshops designed to draw on work of activists from other countries;

27.77% (20 individuals): Assistance with creating a network among international and local media in order to disseminate news of their activities;

22.22% (16 individuals): Taking part in international conferences.

Participants also indicated the following list as areas of support essential to advancing the goals of civil rights activists:

- Familiarization with fundraising techniques.
- Attracting financial assistance from foreign sources without any political or organizational commitments; assistance must be channeled through trustworthy groups in Iran.
- Support by official but independent media
- Financial assistance.
- Provisions of a climate for networking and group collaboration with activists of any area of expertise.
- Risk assessment of communications and collaboration in groups of activist/s involved in different fields.

“How to training on in-person communication with individual civil rights activists whose work is relevant to their situation. Learning how to improve bilateral relationship. Training on how to improve methods of activities at the appropriate juncture; I am uncertain as to how this skills could be taught!”

Priorities and needs in the area of civil protest and appeal

Since the primary focus of Justice for Iran is that of accountability and seeking justice, we asked the activists as *‘to what extent they are in favor of filing complaints and following legal procedures in various areas to hold human rights violators accountable?’* More than 70% of respondents believe appeals regarding violation of the right to work or study on grounds of political or religious beliefs, as well as legal processes focused on violations involving labor rights and women’s maternity rights at work, are positive developments.

The following index provides a list of suggestions put forth by the participants in relation to appeals or filing complaints and following through relevant legal processes. Details of their responses are provided in order of priority:

70.83% (51 individuals): Appeals in relation to denial of or limited access to the right to work or education on grounds of political or religious beliefs;

63.88% (46 individuals): Appeals with regards to lack of access to the birth control and disregard for the right to sexual health of women;

62.50% (45 individuals): Appeals focused on violation of labor rights and follow up union demands through legal channels;

61.11% (44 individuals): Appeals as a result of suffering torture in custody;

62.50% (45 individuals): Appeals concerning violations of rights of child laborers;

59.72% (43 individuals): Appeals around illegal actions against one accused during the summons, interrogation, detention, trial and imprisonment;

56.94% (41 individuals): Appeals about execution of political prisoners in 1988;

54.16% (39 individuals): Appeals about air pollution and environmental issues;

40.27% (29 individuals): Appeals concerning the situation of manual load carriers in Kurdistan and their mistreatment at the hands of government authorities.

In addition to the above, the respondents have put forth the following suggestions with regards to legal pursuit of rights in Iran:

- The situation of women's right to access employment and appeals regarding the current set of barriers to women securing employment in Iran.
- Appeals regarding clear instances of discrimination against women in civil and penal codes.
- Appeals concerning cultural barriers affecting artists, athletes and intellectuals who are women.
- Appeals focused on the situation of care and women's health.
- Appeals regarding violation of the rights of women including forced hijab, discrimination on education, and inequality imbedded in laws.
- Appeals regarding execution of minors despite being a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Rights of children in all areas in addition to labor rights.
- Appeals regarding the harsh treatment of Afghan refugees, in particular children
- Appeals regarding child marriage.
- Appeals regarding the right to education for Afghan children.
- Appeals in relation to violation of the rights of children and oppressive laws affecting children such as the guardian's right to punish or lack of punishment in case of grandfather or father murdering a child.
- Protesting the existence of an illegal entity in the judicial system known as the 'Revolutionary Court'.

- Appeals about government offices' mistreatment of clients.
- Appeals about the rights of the disables or the elderly.
- Appeals in relation to the right to health and treatment in general.
- Appeals regarding pressures imposed on family members of political prisoners; there are cases where landlords have been subjected to undue pressure in order to evict occupants who are political activist.
- Appeals regarding expelling, making redundant or attaching stigma to those who are political activists, examples include many teachers, labor workers, professors, students or employees.
- Appeals regarding harassment or abuse of sexual minorities in Iran.
- Appeals concerning the educide of innumerable political activists in Iran.
- Appeals focused on capital punishment in Iran.
- Appeals in relation to arrests based on any political or ideological accusation; security cases must only involve real charges of espionage.
- Appeals regarding the low standards of health with a particular focus on lack of attention to the health care for prisoners.
- Filing complaints against the government in lieu of disregard for the rights of religious minorities.
- Filing complaints against the government on charges involving deforestation, building dams and illegal use of environmental resources.
- Filing complaints against the government in reaction to the emerging pattern of land speculation.
- Filing complaint against the government for the astronomical increase in the number of vehicles.
- Filing complaints against the government on grounds of using satellite waves.

“Civil rights activists must learn to have manageable demands and not respond to every event with anger in order to not lose hope. Keep to your manageable demand. It is through small but steady changes that major changes come to pass. I do not see any other way to reach major changes.”

Conclusions and recommendations

The results of this needs assessment conducted among more than 80 political and civil rights activists, clearly point to the need for the continued services of the Centre for Civil and Political Rights Activists (Dastgiri) on the one hand, and many needs that must be addressed through future projects, involving either support or training, on the other. They also demonstrate that despite all security pressures and dangers including the possibility of facing arrest, or other bitter experiences most of the activists have already been through, they remain hopeful that through less expensive means, and small but steady improvements, their efforts will lead to the establishment of democracy and human rights.

Justice for Iran will draw on the results of this assessment to first upgrade the strategies of the on-line Centre (Dastgiri), and second, to formulate its own plan of action over the next two years.

In addition, to address those needs that lie beyond the remit of Dastgiri, Justice for Iran will plan and implement a number of projects in the near future.

The recommendation of Justice for Iran to financial supporters of the current projects is to draw on the results of this research when making decisions in relation to providing financial support for those projects that are of relevance to the defenders of human rights in Iran.

Annex 1:

Needs and priorities: An Overview from Outside In

In September 2015, Justice for Iran conducted in depth interviews with nine activists, now residing outside of Iran, who are involved in different fields including journalism, human rights, women's rights, worker's rights and labor unions, or rights of religious, ethnic and sexual minorities,¹ who maintain systematic and organized communications, either individually or organizationally, with the activists inside Iran.

The goal of these interviews was to determine the urgent needs of those activists in Iran who are in touch with the nine activists now in exile. The following list is a summary of needs identified by the interviewees. They also made suggestions that based on their perspectives must form the priorities of Justice for Iran in relation to its work on accountability and seeking justice that serve a pivotal role in the advancement of human rights and improvement of the conditions affecting civil society in Iran.

Needs of activists who are either under arrest or facing possible arrest and their families

- Dissemination of information and provisions for counseling to family members of political prisoners, with a view to file a complaint regarding the illegal treatment of prisoners and applying for amnesty and other issues related to political prisoners
- Connecting families with small-scale media outlets, with which interviews may impart less negative repercussions on them
- Preparing training materials for prisoners whose sentences have been issued or are going through their sentence, who stand in need of information about their rights as prisoners, as well as increasing their understanding of processes to appeal the violation of their rights
- Providing legal services to prisoners who are serving their sentence or are going through temporary detention without access to legal representation
- Counseling journalist to help address depression and anxiety
- Financial assistance to families of prisoners in order to meet living expenses, bail and treatment costs for those prisoners in ill health

¹ Interviewees included: Diane Ala'i, the Baha'i International Community, Karim Dahimi, Arab-Ahwazi activists, Kayvan Rafiei, Manager of HRANA, Mehdi Tajik, Admin for the Facebook page for Iranian journalists, Mansour Osanlou, labor rights activist, Fariba Davoudi Mohajer, women's rights activist, Rabin Rahmani, Director of Kurdistan Human Rights Network, Shadi Amin, Coordinator of 6Rang (Iranian Lesbian and Transgender Network), Raha Bahraini, researcher at Amnesty International.

- Training pamphlets on rules of procedure/notice/summons/court... in simple and easy to understand language
- Increasing the level of legal knowledge among family members of prisoners
- Creating a network to disseminate news of arrests in mass media
- Legal counseling and legal aid
- Increasing the level of knowledge among families of political prisoners with regard to their rights as a family, particularly when they are subjected to harassment and abuse by the authorities
- Connecting networks and human rights organizations with reliable sources inside Iran, in particular regions such as Kurdistan or Arab regions (lack of reliable sources about Kurdish prisoners is one of the long standing excuses for ignoring challenges affecting the Kurdish minority)
- The necessity of contacting international organizations to assist political prisoners/especially those in ill health
- Publishing legal articles about laws related to homosexuals: their rights/manner of treatment at the time of arrest
- Need for psychological services to sexual minorities in danger of or under arrest, in order to gain their trust and later build a relationship through their trust
- Drafting legal articles about the new rules of procedure
- Drafting legal articles about human rights campaigns for political prisoners, in order to familiarize those close to political prisoners with these campaigns and cooperating with them in order to emphasize the fact that these campaigns must take place during the initial stages of each case, prior to the closure of the legal proceedings, and not close to the conclusion of each case
- Writing articles or status regarding points that families of prisoners must keep in mind when meeting with the lawyer or judge
- Training families through the media
- Providing training materials with a special focus on the case of the Baha'is (both on arrest and appeal)
- Facilitating access to media outlets and human rights organizations and creating a campaign for Baha'i prisoners whose cases have been made public
- Media projects focused on breaking the taboo and culture of censorship that continues to assail the Baha'is

The need to expand civil and political activities

- Assistance with securing small budgets in order to realize their ideas, as well as provisions for facilities or places suitable for activities by civil rights groups
- Guidance and counseling about methods of working in groups and organizing activities
- Training topics aimed at raising awareness on various topics (for instance: providing books in Arabic from Arabic-speaking countries or training books in Arabic)
- Connecting journalists with international journalism organizations in order to publicize news of arrests
- Connecting journalists with international journalism organizations in order to take part in workshops and training sessions
- Assisting the process of social empowerment through advertising and formation of civil organizations and unions
- Training in processes of organization and creation and management of civil organizations
- Training in communication and cooperation
- Assistance with the aim to establish a relationship with activists and organizations inside Iran with international organizations overseas in order to raise awareness
- Assistance aimed at accessing organizations and activists in Iran with domestic and international media
- Communication with international organizations in order to seek resources for projects by domestic civil rights groups
- Assistance with writing proposals for projects by civil organizations
- Assistance with raising awareness about cyber security

Selected priorities in relation to seeking justice and civil action

- Publicizing information about the fact that domestic laws in Iran are often ignored when dealing with the Baha'is. Examples include: conditional release and the new Islamic penal code
- Counseling and support services for families of political prisoners who are executed in Arab regions where the news of the execution has not been formally announced to the family and their subsequent plans to find out the fate of their loved one through legal channels

- Raising awareness about laws in relation to discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities based on domestic and international laws
- Providing training materials in audiophiles in mother tongues
- Providing training materials in simple terms with a focus on primary rights
- Publishing training materials through CD or in print for deprived regions with no access to the internet
- Need to strengthen information networks for teachers who want to protest the violation of their labor rights who lack access to information networks
- Need for greater access to media outlets, especially domestic media, for teachers who wish to protest but are unaware of the latest relevant developments in mainstream media
- Increasing awareness about labor union rights for teachers, workers, journalists, etc. about legal proceeding of union demands through judicial channels
- Training in basics of civil and political rights in simple terms and language for workers and those with primary literacy skills
- Transmission of educational announcements through popular channels among civil rights activists or TV networks with diverse viewership (blue collar workers, Kurds, etc.)
- Facilitating receptivity and providing media space for individuals and groups with a tendency towards activism focused on seeking justice, protest and legal proceedings
- Assistance with filing complaints and legal proceedings in relation to manual load carriers in Kurdistan
- Methods and manner of filing complaints about illegal treatment and torture during arrest
- Methods and manner of filing complaints about lack of access to means of birth control and disregard for the right to sexual health of women

Annex 2:

نیازسنجی برای مرکز مشاوره فعالان مدنی و سیاسی

این نظرسنجی با هدف تشخیص نیازهای روز فعالان مدنی و سیاسی در ایران طراحی شده است. پرکردن این نظرسنجی بیش از ۱۵ دقیقه از شما وقت نخواهد گرفت اما کمک موثری برای هرچه نزدیکتر شدن نتایج این نیازسنجی به واقعیت‌های امروز جامعه مدنی خواهد بود. پیشاپیش از اینکه ما را قابل دانستید که از نظرات، تجارب و پیشنهاداتتان بهره‌مند شویم کمال تشکر را داریم.

محل سکونت

- تهران
- شهرهای دیگر

سن

- زیر ۱۸
- ۱۸-۳۰
- ۳۱-۴۰
- ۴۱-۵۰
- بالاتر از ۵۰
-

جنسیت

- زن
- مرد
- دیگر
- مایل به پاسخ به این سوال نیستم

حوزه فعالیت

می‌توانید حداکثر سه گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

- زنان
- دانشجویی
- اقلیت‌های مذهبی
- کارگری
- اقلیت‌های اثنی‌کی
- کارگری
- مشارکت سیاسی
- اقلیت‌های جنسی
- کودکان
- صنفی
- زندانیان سیاسی و خانواده‌های آنان
- دادخواهی

- محیط زیست و مسائل شهری
- مجازات اعدام
- حق آموزش
- فرهنگی- هنری
- موارد دیگر

در صورتیکه گزینه دیگر را انتخاب کرده‌اید، لطفا حوزه یا حوزه‌های فعالیت‌تان را در زیر بنویسید

از چه روش‌ها و ابزارهایی برای ارتباط با دیگران در رابطه با فعالیت‌هایتان استفاده می‌کنید؟ می‌توانید بیش از یک پاسخ را انتخاب کنید

- لاین
- ایمیل
- تلگرام
- واتزاپ
- تلفن
- فیس‌بوک
- ایمو
- اسکایپ
- دیگر
- ملاقات حضوری
- وایبر

در صورتیکه گزینه دیگر را انتخاب کرده‌اید، لطفا در صورت تمایل روش یا روش‌های ارتباطتان با دیگران را نام ببرید.

آیا تا کنون تجربه احضار، بازداشت یا محکومیت به دلیل فعالیت‌های‌تان داشته‌اید؟

- بله
- خیر
- مایل به پاسخگویی نیستم

به نظر شما فعالان مدنی به کدامیک از موارد زیر برای آمادگی درباره احضار و بازداشت احتمالی بیشترین نیاز دارند؟

می‌توانید بیش از یک پاسخ را انتخاب کنید

- مشاوره حقوقی با یک وکیل دادگستری
- متون آموزشی درباره حقوق متهم در روند احضار، بازداشت و دادرسی
- متون آموزشی درباره شیوه‌های کار کمپین‌های حقوق بشری برای زندانیان سیاسی
- متون آموزشی حقوق متهم با توجه به ویژگی‌های خاص فعالان حوزه‌های مختلف
- آشنایی با تغییرات جدید قوانین کیفری و قضایی
- مشاوره‌های روانشناسی برای آمادگی روحی در صورت بازداشت یا احضار
- آشنایی با انواع شیوه‌های بازجویی و شکنجه و روش‌های برخورد با آن

- امضای وکالتنامه نزد وکیل پیش از بروز هر نوع احضار یا بازداشت
- صحبت با اعضای خانواده و دادن آموزش‌های لازم به آنان
- آشنایی با تجارب سایر فعالان در شرایط مشابه
- آشنایی با تکنیک‌های حفظ امنیت در فضای مجازی و واقعی

چه موارد دیگری می‌تواند به این فهرست اضافه شود؟

به نظر شما کدام یک از موارد زیر برای فرد فعالی که پرونده‌اش در جریان دارد یا در حال گذراندن حکمش است مفید است؟

می‌توانید بیش از یک پاسخ را انتخاب کنید

- اطلاع‌رسانی درباره پرونده زندانی سیاسی در رسانه‌های بین‌المللی
- اطلاع‌رسانی درباره پرونده زندانی سیاسی در رسانه‌های فارسی زبان
- اطلاع‌رسانی به نهادهای بین‌المللی برای حمایت از زندانی سیاسی
- آموزش برای بالا بردن دانش حقوقی خانواده زندانیان سیاسی در رابطه با پروسه بازداشت و محاکمه

- آموزش درباره حقوق زندانی در مدت بازداشت موقت یا زمان گذراندن محکومیت
- آموزش برای شیوه ارتباط موثر با رسانه‌ها برای نزدیکان و وکلای زندانیان سیاسی
- مشاوره حقوقی به خانواده زندانیان سیاسی برای چگونگی پیگیری حقوقی پرونده
- اطلاع‌رسانی و مشاوره به خانواده زندانیان سیاسی برای شکایت از رفتارهای غیرقانونی با زندانیان و پیگیری بخشودگی و دیگر موارد مربوط به زندانیان سیاسی
- ارائه خدمات حقوقی به زندانیانی که در حال گذراندن حکم یا در دوران بازداشت هستند
- وصل کردن رسانه‌ها و نهادهای غیردولتی حقوق بشری به منابع موثق در داخل ایران
- تسهیلگری برای گرفتن وکیل
- ارائه خدمات مشاوره روانشناسی به زندانی و خانواده وی

چه موارد دیگری می‌تواند به این فهرست اضافه شود؟

به نظر شما فعالان مدنی برای پیشبرد اهدافشان به چه نوع آموزش‌هایی نیاز دارند؟

می‌توانید بیش از یک پاسخ را انتخاب کنید

- آموزش شیوه‌های ایجاد و سازمان‌دهی نهادهای مدنی

- آموزش روش‌های کار گروهی
- آموزش نحوه ایجاد شبکه‌های ارتباطی در بین فعالان و نهادهای مدنی
- آموزش نوشتن طرح‌های پیشنهادی برای پروژه‌های نهادهای مدنی
- بالا بردن دانش فنی درباره راه‌های امن ارتباطی در اینترنت
- ارتقای دانش در رابطه با حوزه‌های خاصی که در آن فعالیت می‌کنند
- آشنایی و استفاده از ظرفیت‌های سازمان ملل برای پیشبرد اهدافشان
- شرکت در دوره‌های تحصیلی مرتبط در خارج از ایران
- آموزش زبان انگلیسی برای استفاده از منابع روز دنیا و برقرار ارتباط مستقیم با فعالان سایر کشورها

- شرکت در کنفرانس‌های بین‌المللی
- آموزش شیوه‌های موثر ایجاد کمپین یا سایر فعالیت‌های مدنی
- آموزش تحقیق و گزارش‌نویسی در موارد نقض حقوق بشر
- آشنایی با تجارب موفق فعالان در کشورهای دیگر

چه موارد دیگری می‌تواند به این فهرست اضافه شود؟

به نظر شما فعالان مدنی برای پیشبرد اهدافشان به چه حمایت‌هایی نیاز دارند؟

می‌توانید بیش از یک پاسخ را انتخاب کنید

- آشنایی و ارتباط با فعالان کشورهای دیگر برای ارتقای دانش و تجربه در حوزه فعالیت‌شان
- کمک به ایجاد ارتباط با رسانه‌های داخلی و بین‌المللی برای انعکاس فعالیت‌هایشان
- فراهم کردن مواد آموزشی مورد نیاز فعالان مدنی در حوزه‌های تخصصی
- در ارتباط گذاشتن فعالان مدنی با شبکه‌های کاری بین‌المللی برای همکاری‌های مشترک
- آشنایی و ارتباط با نهادهای بین‌المللی
- شرکت در دوره‌های تجربه‌اندوزی از کار فعالان سایر کشورها
- شرکت در کنفرانس‌های بین‌المللی
- شرکت در کارگاه‌های آموزشی برگزار شده توسط نهادهای غیردولتی در کشورهای دیگر

چه موارد دیگری می‌تواند به این فهرست اضافه شود؟

فهرست زیر، موضوعاتی است که توسط برخی از فعالان برای طرح شکایت و پیگیری حقوقی پیشنهاد شده است. با کدامیک از آن‌ها موافقت می‌کنید؟

- شکایت در رابطه با وضعیت کولبران در کردستان و برخورد نیروهای دولتی با آنها
- شکایت در رابطه با شکنجه‌های اعمال شده در زندان
- شکایت از برخوردهای غیرقانونی صورت گرفته با متهم طی پروسه احضار، بازجویی، بازداشت، محاکمه و حبس
- شکایت از عدم دسترسی به وسایل پیشگیری از بارداری و رعایت نشدن حق سلامت جنسی برای زنان
- شکایت در رابطه با نقض حقوق صنفی و پیگیری مطالبات صنفی از مجرای حقوقی
- شکایت در رابطه با محرومیت یا محدودیت در کار یا تحصیل به خاطر عقاید سیاسی یا مذهبی
- شکایت درباره اعدام زندانیان سیاسی در سال ۱۳۶۷
- شکایت درباره آلودگی هوا و محیط زیست
- شکایت درباره نقض حقوق کودکان کار

شما چه موارد دیگری را برای پیگیری حقوقی در ایران پیشنهاد می‌کنید؟

Submit