



**National Institution for Human Rights Report on
Documenting the violations resulting from the Iranian
aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain and its impact on
human rights and fundamental freedoms**

2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Report on Documenting Violations Resulting from the Iranian Aggression Against the Kingdom of Bahrain and Its Impact on the Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Introduction

The National Institution for Human Rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain (NIHR-BH) prepared this report pursuant to its national and human rights responsibilities to protect and promote human rights and monitor violations affecting the enjoyment of rights and fundamental freedoms. The report aims to document the humanitarian, legal, and human rights consequences of the Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain during the period from 28 February to 11 June 2026 and to analyze its impact on individuals, society, and state institutions.

The report was prepared using a comprehensive human-rights-based methodology that included field visits to affected sites, hospitals, and temporary shelters; direct interviews with injured persons, affected individuals, and their families; meetings with government authorities and civil society organizations; review of relevant national and international documents and data; and verification of information in accordance with internationally recognized human rights monitoring and documentation standards.

I. NIHR Mandate and Legal Basis of the Report

The preparation of this report was based on the legal mandate conferred upon the National Institution for Human Rights (NIHR) under its Establishment Law No. (26) of 2014,

and the Paris Principles governing the work of National Human Rights Institutions. Within the framework of this mandate, the Council of Commissioners established a specialized ad hoc committee to document the violations and consequences resulting from the heinous Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain. The committee held a series of meetings to develop the report's methodology and oversee the processes of monitoring, documentation, analysis, and report preparation.

Report Objectives



- Document violations resulting from the Iranian attacks on Bahrain.
- Support accountability and justice for the victims.
- Strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Contribute to the protection of citizens and residents in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Mandate and Competences



- Monitor and document human rights violations.
- Receive complaints and study them.
- Conduct confidential investigations and verify facts.
- Conduct field visits.

Legal Foundations



In accordance with the Paris Principles relating to the status of National Human Rights Institutions

- Promote and protect human rights.
- Independence and broad mandate for national human rights institutions.
- Prepare human rights reports.
- Monitor violations and make recommendations.

National Legal Basis



- Law No. (26) of 2014 establishing the National Institution for Human Rights, as amended by Decree-Law No. (20) of 2016.
- The Institution's Regulations on Monitoring and Documenting Complaints and Conducting Field Visits.

The Sub-Committee



Established on 1 April 2026

Tasks:

- Monitor and document violations.
- Collect evidence and data.
- Legal, human rights and constitutional analysis.
- Prepare reports and legal briefs.

Committee Tasks



- Document material and psychological damages.
- Preserve evidence in accordance with international standards.
- Assess the impact of violations on fundamental rights.
- Develop national monitoring and documentation tools.

Meetings Held



The Committee held (6) official meetings:

- 7 April 2026
- 16 April 2026
- 23 April 2026
- 30 April 2026
- 10 May 2026
- 10 June 2026

II. Human Rights Scope of the Report

The report covers the period from 28 February to 11 June 2026 and encompasses all regions of the Kingdom of Bahrain, including the direct and indirect impacts experienced across the country. It also covers various affected groups, particularly civilians, women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and workers in vital sectors and essential services. The monitoring process was not limited to documenting material damage to civilian objects; it also examined the psychological, social, economic, and human rights impacts resulting from the attacks.

	Temporal Scope 1
This report covers the period from 28 February to 11 June 2026, during which the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain and its territory took place, along with their direct and indirect impacts on human rights, until the ceasefire was announced, which came into effect after the cessation of Iranian attacks on 8 April 2026. Unless otherwise stated, the continuation of the Iranian attacks until 11 June 2026 is prohibited. The Institution relied in this temporal scope for the report on what was documented of the attacks until 11 June 2026.	
	Geographical Scope 2
This report covers all geographical areas of the Kingdom of Bahrain that were subject to Iranian attacks, whether on its land, territorial waters, or airspace, where their impacts did not only affect specific areas, but rather extended to multiple areas across the Kingdom, both directly and indirectly.	
	Covered Groups 3
The impact of these attacks extended to a wide range of population groups, with their civilians, who were the most affected by these operations. Among them were individuals who were most vulnerable in the first place and therefore most affected by the attacks, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and essential workers in the vital sectors such as healthcare, food, and others working in the field of defense.	
	Scope of Violations and Affected Objects 4
The Iranian attacks did not only target individuals, but also caused damage to a number of civilian objects, homes, and commercial establishments. These attacks have affected the enjoyment of rights and fundamental freedoms.	

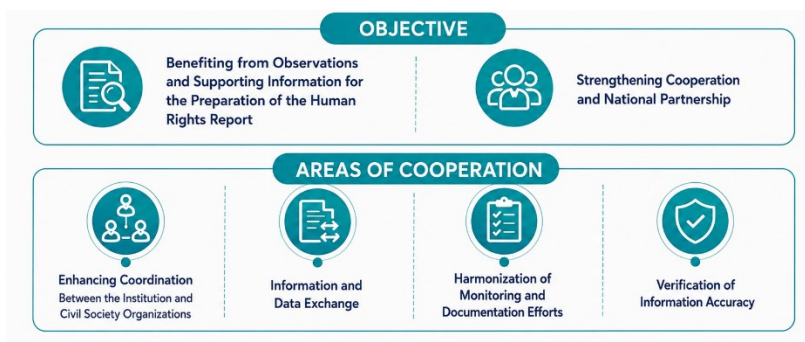
III. Guiding Principles and Methodological Framework

The report was prepared in accordance with a set of professional and human rights principles, foremost among them accuracy, objectivity, independence, transparency, non-discrimination, respect for human dignity, and the protection of the privacy of victims and witnesses. It also adopted a human rights-based approach that places particular emphasis on the needs of individuals and the most vulnerable and affected groups, thereby ensuring a balanced, credible, and reliable presentation of the facts, findings, and conclusions.



IV. Cooperation with Civil Society Institutions

The National Institution for Human Rights was committed to strengthening national partnership in the field of human rights protection and promotion. In this regard, it held a series of coordination meetings with a number of civil society institutions to exchange information related to monitoring and documentation activities.



V. Legal and Human Rights Framework

The report was grounded in a comprehensive framework of international and national legal norms, including the Charter of the United Nations, International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, the rules governing State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Acts, as well as national legislation relevant to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. This framework served as the legal basis upon which the report relied in assessing and analyzing the facts and in determining the legal obligations arising therefrom.



VI: Sources of Information

The report drew upon a wide range of diverse sources, including official data and statements issued by the relevant government authorities, international and regional documents and resolutions, reliable official media reports, as well as field information collected by the National Institution for Human Rights through site visits and direct interviews. The diversity of these sources contributed to the development of a comprehensive information base that strengthened and substantiated the report's findings and conclusions.



VII. Verification, Standards of Proof, and Credibility

The National Institution for Human Rights subjected all information contained in the report to rigorous verification processes based on cross-checking information against multiple independent sources and assessing its consistency with the available facts and evidence. The reliability of sources was also carefully evaluated, and a distinction was made between verified and unverified information, thereby ensuring that the report's findings and conclusions are grounded in professional, objective, and internationally recognized standards.



Verification from Multiple Sources

1

- Do not rely on any information unless verified.
- Use more than one independent source.
- Cross-check documents and official data.
- Use data from international reports.
- Rely on field visits.
- Rely on media coverage.
- Verify from official and reliable media outlets.



Assessment of Credibility

2

- Assess the credibility and reliability of each source.
- Evaluate the accuracy and relevance of the information.
- Distinguish between confirmed and unverified information.
- Commit to objectivity and professional integrity.
- Rely on reliable information that meets verification criteria.



Alignment Analysis

3

- Compare the available information from multiple sources.
- Verify consistency and alignment between data.
- Identify any contradictions or discrepancies before relying on the information.
- Enhance the objectivity of conclusions.
- Ensure the credibility, accuracy, and reliability of the report.

VIII. Obligations of the Attacked State and the Aggressor State

The report reviewed the obligations imposed by International Humanitarian Law on parties to an armed conflict, particularly those relating to the protection of civilians and civilian objects and the ensuring of the continuity of essential services. It also examined the fundamental principles governing the conduct of States during armed conflicts, foremost among them the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution, as well as the international legal responsibility arising from violations of these principles.

Obligations of the Kingdom of Bahrain

As the State Subjected to Aggression

International Humanitarian Law establishes a comprehensive framework of obligations aimed at protecting civilians and addressing the dangers arising from armed conflict.



1. Early Warning

- Issuing warnings and early alerts to protect civilians and civilian objects.

1



2. Evacuation from Affected Areas

- Removing civilians from areas of danger and military operations whenever possible.

2



3. Protection of Civilians

- Taking all feasible measures to protect civilians from the dangers of hostilities.

3



4. Ensuring Essential Services

- Ensuring the continuity of essential services and facilities necessary for the population.

4



5. Facilitating Humanitarian Assistance

- Providing and facilitating access to humanitarian relief and assistance for affected persons.

5



Commitment to Protect and Prevent International Law Violations

Obligations Violated by Iran

As the Aggressor State

International Humanitarian Law and Arab Humanitarian Law establish a number of obligations that are binding upon all parties to an armed conflict.



1. Violation of the Principle of Distinction

- Failure to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives.

1



2. Prohibition of Indiscriminate Attacks

- The use of means or methods of warfare that cannot be directed at a specific military objective, or whose effects cannot be limited.

2



3. Failure to Observe the Principle of Precaution

- Failure to take the necessary precautions in the conduct of military operations to avoid harm to civilians and civilian objects.

3



4. Violation of the Principle of Proportionality

- Causing civilian casualties or damage to civilian objects that is excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage.

4



5. Targeting Critical Infrastructure

- Attacking, destroying, or disabling civilian objects and resources essential to the survival of the civilian population and the provision of basic services.

5

IX. Impact of the Iranian Aggression on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

This section constitutes the core of the report, as it provides a detailed examination of the impact of the Iranian attacks on a wide range of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These impacts included the right to life and physical integrity, as evidenced by the casualties and injuries sustained; the right to health, due to the pressures imposed by the exceptional circumstances on the healthcare system; the right to education, as a result of school closures and the transition to distance learning during certain periods; and the right to work and an adequate standard of living, owing to disruptions in economic activities and supply chains.

The report also examined the impact of the attacks on the right to housing, the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, the right to freedom of movement, digital rights, and cultural rights. In addition, it addressed the psychological and social consequences experienced by individuals and families, particularly children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities, including feelings of fear, anxiety, and insecurity.

At the same time, the report documented the national efforts undertaken by the competent authorities to mitigate the effects of the attacks, ensure the continuity of essential services, and protect the population.



1 Methodology of Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct a comprehensive and continuous monitoring process in accordance with international human rights law standards.
- Apply the principles of transparency and objectivity in all monitoring and evaluation steps.
- Study the facts objectively, accurately determining their legal nature, times, locations, and circumstances.
- Ensure the impact is proportional to the nature of the social and economic situation.
- Assess compliance with international human rights law principles as well as the principles of humanitarian law.
- Establish a connection between the facts and legal provisions, including relevant international covenants and conventions.



2 Evaluation of Impact on Fundamental Rights

1

Right to Life

2

Right to Education

3

Right to Liberty
and Personal
Security

4

Right to Health

5

Right to Work

6

Right to Freedom
of Movement
and Travel

7

Rights of Vulnerable Groups
with Priority Care
in the Kingdom of Bahrain
(Women – Children – Elderly – Persons
with Disabilities)

8

Right to Adequate Standard
of Living in the Kingdom
of Bahrain
(Access to Food, Water, and Shelter)

9

Right to a Safe
Environment

10

Right to Property

11

Cultural Rights and
Protection of Cultural
Heritage



3 Evaluation Outputs

- Present the nature of the effects and consequences related to it.
- Identify human rights and legal violations resulting from the attacks.
- Utilize national and international efforts to mitigate the impacts of the attacks and protect human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

X. Field Visits and Interviews

The National Institution for Human Rights conducted a series of field visits to affected sites, healthcare facilities, and temporary shelter centers. It also carried out direct interviews with injured persons, their family members, affected families, and owners of commercial activities and small enterprises. These visits enabled the Institution to document the facts firsthand, assess the extent of the humanitarian, social, and economic impacts, and evaluate the level of response provided to those affected, as well as the services delivered by the competent authorities.



1. Visit to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning

- Review of the Ministry's response measures to address the impacts of the Iranian attacks.
- Assessment of humanitarian assistance provided to affected persons.
- Safeguarding the right to adequate and secure housing.

1



2. Interviews with the Injured and Their Families

Visit to Salmaniya Medical Complex

- Direct interviews with injured persons.
- Collection of testimonies and observations.
- Documentation of humanitarian and health-related impacts.

2



3. Interviews with Affected Persons

- Dar Al-Karama Shelter Center, Ministry of Social Development – Hamad Town.
- Shelter Center for Affected Civilians – Budaiya Area.
- Assessment of conditions, needs, and services provided.

3



4. Visits to Affected Houses

- Sitra Area (Capital Governorate).
- East Hidd Area (Muharraq Governorate).
- Documentation of damage to homes and civilian objects.

4



5. Affected Persons and Injured Individuals Temporarily Accommodated Elsewhere

Visit to a Family in Salman City (Northern Governorate)

- Visits to temporarily relocated families.
- Assessment of living conditions and basic needs.
- Monitoring humanitarian and socio-economic impacts.

5



6. Affected Owners of Commercial Activities and Small Enterprises

- Interviews with affected business owners.
- Assessment of impacts on business operations and supply chains.
- Documentation of losses, operational challenges, and economic needs.

6

XI. Compensation and Reparation

The report emphasized that documenting violations is incomplete without ensuring justice for victims and providing effective remedies for the harm they have suffered. It reviewed the relevant international legal frameworks governing compensation, rehabilitation, restitution, and guarantees of non-repetition. The report also examined the legal avenues available at both the national and international levels for seeking compensation for the human, material, economic, and environmental damages resulting from the attacks.

1. TYPES OF REPARATION



1. Financial Compensation

- Compensation for human, material, and economic damages resulting from the attacks and violations.

1



2. Restitution

- Restoring affected situations, property, and services to their previous condition as far as possible.

2



3. Rehabilitation

- Providing medical, psychological, and social care to affected persons and supporting their recovery.

3



4. Satisfaction

- Acknowledging the harm, issuing official apologies, and adopting measures to provide moral redress to victims.

4



5. Guarantees of Non-Repetition

- Taking effective legal and institutional measures to prevent the recurrence of violations and ensure that they do not occur again in the future.

5



2. REPARATION MECHANISMS

A. DIPLOMATIC TRACK



United Nations Track

United Nations Security Council
Resolution No.
S/RES/2817 (2026)

11 March 2026

- Supported by 135 States.
- Characterized the Iranian attacks as a threat to international peace and security.
- Explicitly recognized them as a violation of international law.



International Human Rights Track

Human Rights Council
Resolution No.
A/HRC/RES/61/1

25 March 2026

- Adopted by consensus without a vote.
- Calls upon Iran to provide full, effective, and immediate compensation.
- Covers all human, material, and environmental losses.



B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

- Seeking to establish the responsibility of the aggressor State for the violations.
- Pursuing compensation and reparation for damages in accordance with international law.



C. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)

- Pursuing individual criminal accountability for serious international crimes committed in the context of the attacks.
- Based on the principles of the Rome Statute.

INTENDED OUTCOMES



Justice for Victims
and Affected
Persons



Reparation for
Human, Material,
and Environmental
Damage



Strengthening
International
Accountability



Reinforcing the
Rule of
International Law



Guarantees of
Non-Repitition

XII. Recommendations

The report concluded with a comprehensive set of recommendations at the national, international, and human rights levels. At the national level, it called for strengthening documentation and monitoring systems, establishing national databases on damages and violations, developing psychosocial support programmes, enhancing early warning systems, and protecting civilian objects, critical infrastructure, essential services, and the digital space.

At the international level, the report recommended activating relevant United Nations mechanisms, engaging with Special Rapporteurs and relevant international organizations, documenting violations before competent international bodies, and exploring available legal avenues to hold the aggressor State accountable and seek compensation and reparation for damages.

The report also underscored the importance of strengthening the protection of various human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights to life, health, education, work, housing, a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, as well as digital and cultural rights, while ensuring protection and support for the groups most affected by crises.

1. Recommendations Relating to Government Measures and Actions at the National Level



1 National Fund for Reparation and Compensation of Victims

- Providing prompt compensation to affected persons.
- Establishing temporary financing from the state budget or through national support programmes.
- Recovering disbursed amounts from international compensation mechanisms or frozen assets belonging to the aggressor State, Iran, in accordance with the rules of international responsibility.



2 Psychosocial Support Programmes

- Developing national plans and programmes for psychological and social support.
- Establishing specialized units and mechanisms to provide care for victims and affected persons.
- Supporting children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Developing programmes for psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration.

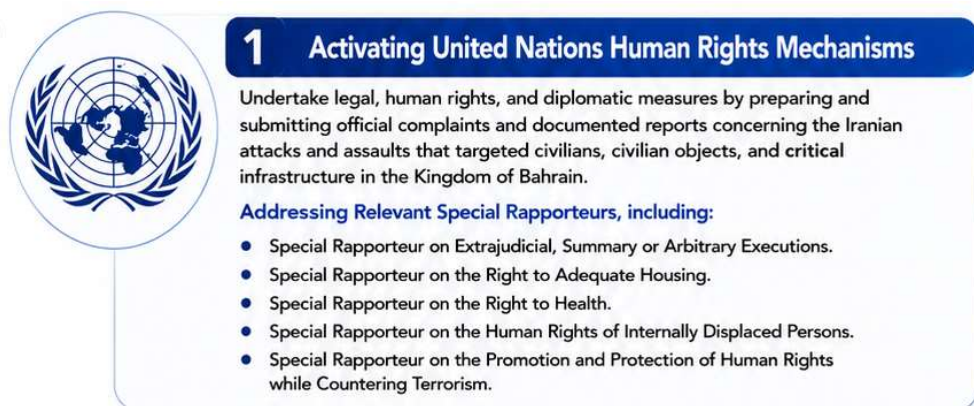


3 Activation of the National Committee for International Humanitarian Law

- Monitoring the implementation and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law principles in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- Developing policies, strategies, and action plans to strengthen national compliance with international standards.
- Enhancing awareness and cooperation with national and international entities, including coordination with the Red Cross.
- Providing legal advice and monitoring the protection of civilians and civilian objects during crises and armed conflicts.
- Preparing studies, research, reports, and legislative reviews, and strengthening national capacities.



2. Recommendations Relating to Government Measures and Actions at the International Level





2 Submitting Reports and Legal Memoranda to the United Nations

- Prepare and submit reports and legal memoranda to relevant United Nations mechanisms.
- Engage with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- Document the human rights and humanitarian consequences of the Iranian attacks.
- Request urgent international recommendations supporting civilian protection, reparations, and accountability of the aggressor state.



3 Assessing the Possibility of Recourse to the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- Explore appropriate legal avenues against the aggressor state, Iran.
- Rely on principles of Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Humanitarian Law.
- Seek compensation and reparation for damages resulting from the attacks.



4 Engaging with Specialized United Nations Agencies

World Health Organization (WHO)

- Document the health and humanitarian consequences of the attacks, including casualties, injuries, and impacts on healthcare services and facilities.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- Assess potential effects on food security, water security, and continuity of supply chains and essential services.



5 Engaging with United Nations Bodies Concerned with Cybersecurity and Cybercrime

- International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT).
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

Objectives:

- Document cyberattacks and digital threats associated with the attacks.
- Assess impacts on digital infrastructure, cloud services, cybersecurity, and public safety.
- Monitor disruptions affecting digital platforms, government services, and citizens' access to essential services and electronic transactions.
- Explore legal, technical, and compensation mechanisms for digital and economic damages resulting from such attacks.



6 Strengthening International and Regional Cooperation

- Enhance cooperation in environmental monitoring, disaster management, and emergency response.
- Expand information-sharing and expertise regarding transboundary environmental risks.
- Coordinate responses to environmental consequences arising from armed conflicts and military operations.
- Support the development of more effective international mechanisms for preventing environmental disasters and addressing their humanitarian and economic consequences.

3. Recommendations on Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights Against the Impact of the Attacks



1

Right to Life

- Enhance national emergency plans and aviation security strategies.
- Strengthen protection of vital facilities and critical infrastructure.
- Ensure investigations are effective and transparent.



2

Right to Education

- Develop e-learning and remote learning systems.
- Ensure psychological support for students and teachers.
- Guarantee the continuity of education and learning.



3

Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- Develop emergency and early warning plans.
- Support mental health services for those most affected.
- Ensure effective and safe evacuation procedures.



4

Right to Health

- Strengthen health infrastructure and ensure availability of medical supplies.
- Support medical staff and first responders.
- Ensure access to health care and treatments.



5

Right to Work

- Protect job opportunities and business continuity.
- Support affected employees and employers.
- Provide vocational training and skills development.

**6**

Right to Mobility and Travel

- Ensure freedom of movement and travel.
- Facilitate access to safe travel and transportation.
- Ensure freedom of entry to and exit from the country.

**7**

Rights of Vulnerable Groups

- Protect children, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- Provide psychological support and social care.
- Develop emergency shelters and protection programs.

**8**

Right to an Adequate Standard of Living

- Ensure access to food, water, and basic services.
- Support affected families and low-income groups.
- Ensure investment in housing and livelihood resources.

**9**

Right to a Safe Environment

- Develop environmental monitoring and early warning systems.
- Strengthen environmental protection and resource preservation.
- Ensure preparedness for climate risks and public awareness.

**10**

Digital Rights

- Enhance cybersecurity and protect digital data.
- Strengthen protection of critical digital infrastructure.
- Ensure cybersecurity services and digital privacy.

**11**

Cultural Heritage Rights

- Protect cultural heritage and historical monuments.
- Document damages to cultural heritage.
- Ensure international cooperation for cultural heritage protection and support.

General Summary

The report concluded that the Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain did not only have security and military repercussions, but also extended to various aspects of human, economic, social, and legal life. The report also highlighted the remarkable ability demonstrated by the Kingdom of Bahrain, its leadership, government, and people, in managing the crisis and addressing its consequences, which contributed to protecting civilians, ensuring the continuity of essential services, and safeguarding human rights under exceptional circumstances.