

Iran's War on the Environment and Environmentalists

Updated: July 2021



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Iran's War on the Environment and Environmentalists

One of the most ruinous facets of the Islamic Republic of Iran's destructive legacy is the government's war on the country's own environment. Without drastic environmental and water management policy changes, [over half of Iran's population is at risk of being displaced over the next 25 years](#). Instead of making necessary changes, however, Iran's regime has responded to the impending environmental crisis by harassing, arresting, and even killing the experts who have sought to offer sound policy advice. The government has similarly responded with heavy-handed tactics to quell the protests of citizens facing hardships, including drinking water shortages and the loss of cultivable farmland, due to the regime's environmental mismanagement.

The Iranian regime's disregard for the environment has negatively impacted neighboring countries as well, particularly Iraq and Afghanistan. Rather than distributing shared water sources with Iraq equitably, Iran has dammed and diverted the tributaries originating in its territory feeding into the Tigris River for its own purposes, significantly curtailing water flows to the vital Iraqi lifeline. The government's actions upstream have led to shortages of drinking water and electricity, destruction of wetlands, and loss of farmland downstream in Iraq. At the same time, Iran has gone as far as training and arming the Taliban to sabotage Afghan dam construction upstream in order to prevent any disruption of water flows to its own territory. Iran's environmental meddling has weakened the Iraqi and Afghan central governments, and Iran has exploited the instability to project power and influence in these countries.

In the face of a mounting environmental crisis, the regime has consistently acted in its perceived narrow, short-term interests, failing to recognize the devastating public health and national security consequences of its mismanagement. Taken together, Iran's war on its own and its neighbors' environments adds a combustible element that risks further inflaming tensions and instability within Iran and throughout the Middle East.

Iran's War on Its Own Environment

The clerical government of Islamic Republic of Iran, in concert with the leadership of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), has created a prolonged, self-inflicted environmental crisis that, while exacerbated by climate change, primarily results from policy missteps informed by incompetence, mismanagement, and corruption at the highest levels of the regime. The Iranian government's willful flouting of environmental best practices since the 1979 inception of the Islamic Republic is tantamount to a war on the environment.

Iran's leadership has consistently enacted agricultural and industrialization policies intended to benefit elite constituencies that the regime has sought to appease. The regime has accordingly [diverted](#) water and other natural resources away from ordinary Iranians and poorer communities, who have disproportionately suffered environmental consequences like water shortages, loss of cultivable farmland, and sand and dust storms.

Iran's policy missteps have given rise to multi-pronged environmental challenges, including an [insecure water future](#), [widespread drought](#), [desertification](#), [destruction of wetlands](#), and [decreased air quality](#). Iran's environmental deterioration poses a potentially destabilizing national security risk to the Islamic Republic, as it threatens internal cohesion, public health, and the economy. The Iranian leadership has inflicted damage on the country's environment that experts fear may be irreversible and will have catastrophic humanitarian repercussions if current trends continue. Tragically, due to structural factors largely borne of corruption, the Iranian regime has failed to seriously acknowledge the scope of the impending crisis, let alone to begin the adaptation and implementation of vitally necessary corrective measures, which may already be insufficient at this juncture.

Iran's Environment Pre-Revolution

Iran's environment has undergone a drastic transformation over the last century-plus. The environmental issues plaguing the country today did not exist at the turn of the 20th century. Iran had plentiful water, rich biodiversity, and did not yet suffer from air and water pollution, soil erosion, and desertification.

As population growth accelerated between the 1950s and 1970s, Iran's environmental policies under Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi had both positive and negative attributes. The Shah prioritized conservation, despite popular resistance due to the prevailing ethos that wildlife were God-given resources to be exploited without regulation. In response to over-hunting and over-fishing, which threatened Iran's abundant wildlife and biodiversity, the Shah inaugurated Iran's first governmental-backed wildlife-conservation effort. In 1957, the Shah created the [Game Council of Iran](#) with the financial backing of a wealthy businessman.

A decade later, parliament expanded the Game Council's mandate and increased governmental involvement, transforming the council into the Game and Fish Department of Iran. The newly empowered department created a basic administrative and regulatory framework for game hunting and fishing, and also established wildlife parks and protected areas. The department's strict enforcement allowed wildlife populations to increase rapidly.

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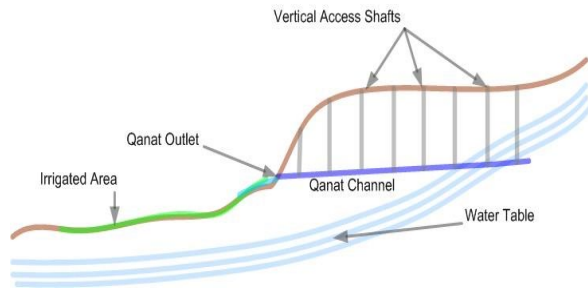
In 1974, the government integrated the Game and Fish Department into the newly formed Department of the Environment (DOE), whose [duties were analogous to those of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and National Park Service](#). The DOE worked cooperatively with scientists from Colorado State University to establish best practices for hunting, using aerial monitoring technologies to set quotas for culling excess wildlife in protected areas. International sport hunters and local hunters paid for licenses, which helped defray Iran's conservation expenses, and meat from sport hunts was distributed among local villagers. As a result of these measures, "[on the eve of the Islamic Revolution, Iran was reputed to have the best wildlife and natural-areas management in Asia, and a program that rivaled European ones](#)," according to an Atlantic Council report.

While Iran's conservation record was a success under the Shah, his efforts to rapidly modernize and industrialize Iran gave rise to numerous other environmental issues. In 1955, the Shah inaugurated an ambitious [Seven Year Plan](#) for economic planning and development. The DOE sought to ameliorate the environmental impacts of the Shah's plans, but his relentless focus on development prioritized economic considerations over environmental ones.

Iran built factories with little regard to air and water pollution and vehicles proliferated, also contributing to air pollution. The Shah's economic planning was beset by an overarching belief in the superiority of Western technology and ideas, which resulted in the pursuit of numerous goals and projects unsuitable to local conditions. According to Iran scholar Nikki R. Keddie, in many instances, the Shah pursued "[large, impressive projects](#)" over those that would "[increase the output of the intensive labor of peasants, nomads, and small-scale workers](#)" who had up to that point formed the backbone of the Iranian economy.

One of the more harmful environmental legacies of the Shah's economic planning was an emphasis on massive dam construction for power generation and irrigation purposes. Under the Shah, 13 such dams were built. According to Keddie, the dams built by the Shah were "[showy and spectacular](#)," but poorly planned and wastefully expensive. Moreover, the dams ultimately had utility only in power generation and not irrigation, because, as Keddie noted, "[often, the subordinate local irrigation systems, without which the dams serve no agricultural purpose, were not built for years, if ever, nor have the areas been adequately studied to see if the planned types of irrigation and field allotment are suitable to the regions](#)."

Another harmful practice the Shah advocated was the introduction and subsequent over-reliance on modern, expensive Western agricultural equipment, such as tractors and deep wells with motor pumps, that harmed the local environment. The Shah [instituted a major land reform initiative in 1963](#) which redistributed large amounts of land previously held by large landowners into smaller farming units for peasants. The Shah sought in this manner to reduce the political power of the wealthy landowning class while simultaneously co-opting the peasantry by increasing their reliance on the state. The Shah's government favored the import of tractors for plowing farmland and subsidized the practice, in keeping with its belief that Western technologies were inherently superior. The use of tractors was unsuitable for Iran, an "[arid country with few remaining forests and thin topsoil](#)," according to Keddie. The tractors overplowed topsoil, in many instances, often depositing it into rivers and streams, which increased flood risks and, in some cases, even altered the directional flows of rivers.



Qanat system. Image from [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qanat).

Deep wells with motor pumps caused further environmental damage during the Shah's reign. Iran has traditionally relied upon underground water channels, known as *qanats*, for its irrigation needs. *Qanats* originated in Persia during the early first millennium BCE and are a sustainable, non-ecologically damaging method for harvesting and conveying water from aquifers situated on higher ground down to lower-lying areas using gravity.

While labor intensive, *qanats* allowed for water to be distributed equitably to landowners based on the respective sizes of their farms. Skilled managers, known as *mirabs*, were responsible for ensuring fair distribution and that groundwater was not overly extracted from aquifers. The introduction of deep wells with motor pumps led to the *mirabs* becoming functionally obsolete. As landowners sought to maximize profits, they abused the system by drawing increasing quantities of water from the *qanats*, significantly lowering the water table in many of them. These unsustainable water extraction practices rendered many of the areas previously serviced by *qanats* uncultivable.

Iran's Environmental Deterioration Post-Revolution

While the Shah's counterproductive agricultural policies laid the groundwork for environmental deterioration in Iran, the environmental mismanagement and corruption of the post-revolutionary regime has exacerbated the situation to the brink of crisis.

Population Growth: The first factor negatively impacting Iran's environment since the 1979 Islamic Revolution is rapid population growth. Iran's population has grown precipitously since the turn of the 20th century, a trend which has especially accelerated since the 1979 Islamic Revolution. In 1900, Iran's population was under 10 million. At the end of 1978, on the eve of the revolution, Iran's population sat at [just under 36 million people](#). Since the 1979 revolution, Iran's population has more than doubled and, according to the most recent estimate by the CIA World Factbook, now sits at [almost 85 million](#). The regime has implemented policies that [encouraged and facilitated](#) this population boom and, consequently, the country's attendant wide-scale modernization, paying scant regard to the resulting deleterious ecological effects and strains on natural resources.

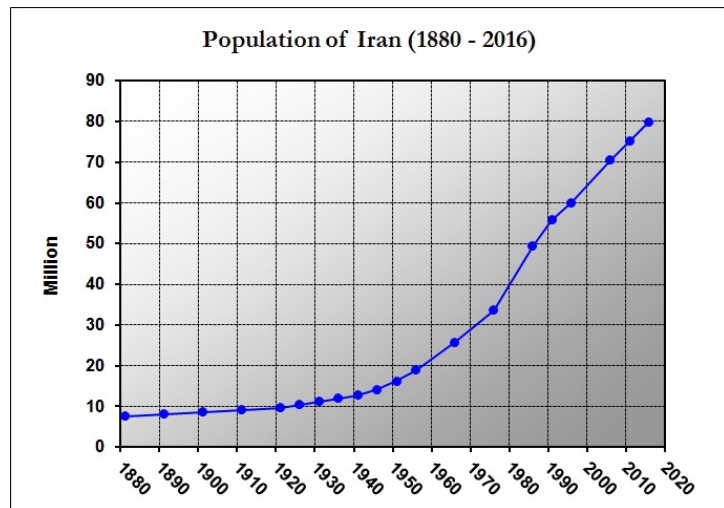


Image from [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Population_of_Iran_(1880-2016).png).

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Competing Priorities: Iran has many environmental stakeholders, both within the government at the DOE and the energy and agriculture ministries, and in the private sector and academia, who are aware of environmental best practices. However, due to corruption and mismanagement, the regime has steered a perilous course to the brink of an environmental crisis. A confluence of intertwined policy missteps by Iran's revolutionary government have led to the current state of play.

In the immediate aftermath of the Islamic Revolution, Iran's leadership was consumed first with consolidating the revolution, and then with the brutal Iran-Iraq War, which lasted from 1980 to 1988. Iran's precarious domestic stability and regional position were the regime's highest priority, and environmental concerns fell by the wayside. The government has severely underfunded the DOE, and the department has further suffered from a series of incompetent and/or corrupt managers, although President Hassan Rouhani has succeeded in placing technocrats at the DOE since assuming his position in 2013.

Agricultural Mismanagement: Another factor in the environmental deterioration has been the regime's prioritization of self-sufficiency in food production since the Islamic Republic's founding. The notion of food independence fit within revolutionary Iran's anti-colonial ideological paradigm, which eschewed reliance on Eastern or Western powers. The government's preference for food self-sufficiency also grew in concert with Iran's increasing international isolation as a result, first, of the Iran-Iraq War and, later, of mounting sanctions over its illicit nuclear program and human rights abuses.

The regime courted farmers, many of whom were harmed by the Shah's agricultural policies, as a base of political support. Peasants and displaced farmers sought to occupy and expropriate the land of large corporate farms created under the Shah, [labeling the owners as un-Islamic](#). The revolutionary regime tacitly backed these tactics and were quick to label any activity to rein in farmers as counterrevolutionary, but the unrest served to dissuade would-be investors, whose funds were needed to modernize Iran's agricultural sector.

In the post-revolutionary climate of lax environmental enforcement, the regime myopically encouraged farmers to increase crop production with scant regard paid to sustainability or environmental consequences. According to Nikahang Kowsar, an expatriate Iranian environmentalist with a background in water management policy, ["After the 1979 revolution, a large number of farmers chose to dig secret wells, extracting water by night and concealing the wells during the day. Many inspectors either consciously ignored the excessive use of water or were bribed to do so."](#) According to official statistics, there are [750,000 operational deep wells in Iran, 330,000 of which are illegal](#).

Agricultural mismanagement has heavily stressed the country's water resources, portending a water-insecure future for Iran. The regime [granted subsidies](#) on both food production and consumption, driving farmers to grow lucrative, yet water-intensive crops such as wheat and rice that were ill-suited for Iran's arid climate and also artificially drove up demand for these and other staple crops. It would have been cheaper and more sustainable for Iran to import foodstuffs such as cereal grains and beef, while instead focusing on growing crops suitable for arid climates such as rapeseed and canola.

Iran's agricultural sector accounts for over [90 percent of the country's water usage, yet generates only 15 percent of the country's gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#). Despite the push for food self-sufficiency

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since 1979, Iran still only domestically [produces 66 percent of the food it consumes](#) and must import the rest. Outmoded farming and water extraction methods, as well as poor agricultural decision-making, are largely to blame for these inefficiencies. Iran's [water efficiency rate sits at 30–35 percent](#), well below the global average of 75% percent.

Iran heavily [subsidized electricity and diesel gas](#) for farmers, who responded by wastefully turning and leaving on diesel pumps, even when their fields did not need irrigation. Iranian farmers largely rely on flood irrigation, which [wastes approximately 65 percent of the water used](#), rather than more efficient methods such as drip irrigation or greenhouse farming. Iranian farmers frequently irrigate their crops during daylight hours, when evaporation is highest.

Iran's agricultural mismanagement has gravely stressed the country's water resources. The culture of excessive and often illegal, but officially ignored, over-extraction of groundwater has grave implications for Iran's water future. Iran has [extracted 70 percent of its groundwater](#), and the depletion of the water table has left much of the remaining groundwater brackish and unusable. Due to Iran's unsustainable and wasteful farming practices, the country is the world's worst offender in terms of consuming its renewable water resources. Iran uses an estimated [81 to 92 percent](#) of its renewable water, well above the international recommended guideline of 40% and nearly double the usage of the next closest country, Egypt.

According to a [report](#) authored by retired U.S. military officers and put out by the Center for Naval Analyses, "[S]ince the 1979 revolution, the per capita quantity of Iran's renewable water supplies has dropped by more than half, to a level commonly associated with the benchmark for water stress." An Iranian environmental official noted in July 2018 that Iran's [renewable water resources have dwindled](#) from 132 billion cubic meters 50 years ago to less than 100 billion cubic meters in 2018, with over half of the depletion occurring in the last five years.

The IRGC and Reckless Dam Construction: The over-construction of dams for irrigation and hydroelectricity generation has also been responsible for Iran's deteriorating environment, as its revolutionary leadership has haphazardly sought to divert water to benefit favored constituencies irrespective of environmental impacts. Iran's policy of reckless dam construction is borne largely out of a desire on the part of the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei and his allies to placate Iran's elite special military force, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

One of the most significant lasting consequences of the Iran–Iraq War was the empowerment of the IRGC. The war transformed the group from a hastily organized militia into one of Iran's most powerful institutions. The IRGC emerged from the crucible of the war as a [formidable fighting force with considerable organizational and engineering prowess](#). Under orders of Supreme Leader Khamenei, the IRGC [formed a civil construction and engineering arm after the war](#) called Khatam al-Anbiya (Seal of the Prophets), which helped secure the IRGC's entrenchment and continued relevance even in peacetime.

In 1989, following the war's conclusion, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was elected president and tasked with rebuilding the country. Rafsanjani encouraged Khatam al-Anbiya to partner with his government for the rebuilding of Iran. Khatam al-Anbiya's move into civilian enterprises expanded its influence and economic portfolio as it took on lucrative post-war reconstruction projects. Fueled by Khatam al-

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Anbiya's profits, the IRGC has taken on an outsized role in the militarization of Iran's economy and the organization effectively operates as a state within a state, accountable only to the Supreme Leader.

Both Khamenei and Rafsanjani sought to build patronage links to the IRGC, and as a result, Khatam al-Anbiya began winning tenders and bids to build dams, expanding upon the legacy of showy dam construction inaugurated under the Shah. Another beneficiary of the boom in dam construction has been [Mahab Ghodss](#), an engineering consulting firm that has supervised the construction of hundreds of Iranian dams. Mahab Ghodss is linked to Iran's largest charitable holding foundation, Astan Quds Razavi, a bastion of support for Iran's hardline clerical establishment. The revenues generated by dam construction help the Supreme Leader keep his core constituencies, the IRGC and hardline clerical establishment, satiated, incentivizing their continued loyalty to Khamenei.

While 13 dams were constructed during the Shah's reign, the Islamic revolutionary government has built [over 600 dams](#) in its four decades in power, massively accelerating the environmental deterioration that began under the Shah. Iran today, 18th in the world in population and land area, is the world's [third largest dam builder](#).

Iran's dam building has been carried out with recklessness and corruption. The combination of stakeholders in Iranian dam projects has created a perverse incentive structure, whereby dams are commissioned regardless of utility or environmental impact. [According to Nikahang Kowsar](#), Iran's "construction boom was spurred by consulting firms, politicians, and parliamentary candidates who saw large infrastructure projects as a way to consolidate their political support. The bigger the dam, the longer they would hold office."

In an interview with UANI, Kowsar explained the corrupt process by which Khatam Al-Anbiya forces through construction projects. Khatam al-Anbiya [provides a livelihood](#) for 135,000 employees. The size of its labor force gives Khatam al-Anbiya political clout, which it has abused to secure backing for dam construction projects, as well as road building and energy field development. There is little or no accountability in the process. Khatam al-Anbiya insists that the people need a dam and it will be good for the environment. The regime has effectively neutered Iran's primary environmental stakeholder, the DOE. The department often raises environmental concerns over dam projects but has little recourse through the judicial system to prevent Khatam al-Anbiya and the IRGC from carrying out massive projects. At times, the regime will commission an environmental study but then impose an arbitrary deadline for completion. When the DOE fails to complete the study on time, Khatam al-Anbiya and its partners will simply construct the dam without the DOE's approval.

In an interview with UANI, water expert Seth Siegel further elaborated on why the DOE has failed to gain traction in petitioning the government to incorporate its environmental concerns into public policy. Even in the U.S., the EPA, the closest analogue to the DOE, cannot regulate environmental policy without restraint. However, Industrial and defense/military priorities must be weighed against environmental factors, generally leading to compromises which upholds basic standards of environmental compliance. In Iran, however, there is a complete mismatch between the government's priorities and the wellbeing of the population. The regime places its thumb on the scales to ensure that the financial interests of a handful of leading IRGC officials and clerics close to Supreme Leader Khamenei trump environmental concerns. Similarly, the IRGC has been permitted to conduct military

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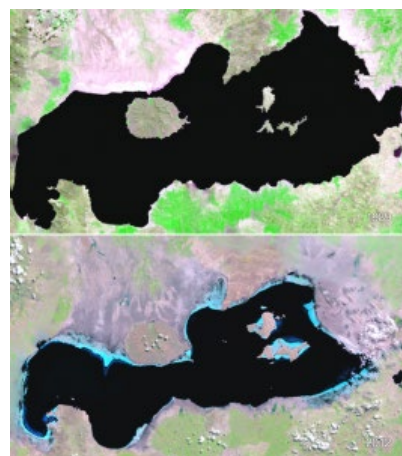
exercises in environmentally protected areas over the protests of concerned stakeholders, leading to the degradation of Iran's biodiversity. The Islamic Republic's unfair and corrupt system has effectively legitimized the structural destruction of Iran's natural environment by powerful constituencies such as Khatam al-Anbiya and Mahab Ghodss.

Consequences of Environmental Mismanagement

The government's harmful agricultural policies and reckless over-construction of dams have harmed Iran's environment and ecosystem. The large number of unnecessary dams, coupled with the government's deliberately permissive attitude toward the 330,000 illegal wells, has led to the depletion of [over 300 of Iran's 609 aquifers](#) and blocked the rivers that historically replenished them. [According to](#) environmental experts Kaveh Madani, Amir AghaKouchak, and Ali Mirchi, Iran faces "drying lakes, rivers and wetlands, declining groundwater levels, land subsidence, water quality degradation, soil erosion, desertification and more frequent dust storms" stemming from drought conditions combined with the over-removal of water from aquifers.

Iran's environmental mismanagement has particularly hurt Khuzestan province, which borders Iraq to Iran's southwest and is primarily inhabited by Arab citizens. The regime has [diverted](#) much of Khuzestan's water resources to favored populations in cities such as Qom, Isfahan, Yazd, and Kerman, leading to the depletion of Khuzestan's wetlands and rivers. Consequently, formerly fertile farmland is becoming increasingly inhospitable to crops, and provincial desertification is taking root. The lack of moisture is exacerbating the frequency and intensity of sand and dust storms in the province. Before the revolution, the province had one dam; now it has over 14. One such dam, [the Gotvand](#), was built on salt beds despite prior research indicating that constructing a dam in the area would adversely affect the salt concentration of the Karun River which flows from the Gotvand dam. [As a result](#), the salinity of the local water in the city of Abadan is equivalent to seawater, which has led to rationing of drinking water and forced factories and farms to shut down and residents to leave. According to a June 2018 news report, over 80,000 residents of Abadan migrated from the city just in the past year.

Another visible effect of Iran's environmental crisis is the drying up of rivers, lakes, and wetlands. Lake Urmia in Iran's northwest was once one of the world's largest salt lakes, but during the Rafsanjani presidency (1989–1997), Iran constructed a number of dams that cut off the waterflow to the lake, despite the warnings of environmentalists. The dams and prevalence of illegal wells has led to the [shrinking of Lake Urmia to five percent of its previous volume](#) and contributed to toxic dust storms due to the remaining salt residue. Similarly, Lake Bakhtegan, previously Iran's second-largest lake, has [dried up and turned completely into a salt desert](#) due to the regime's excessive damming of the Kor River, which reduced water flow and increased the river's salinity.



Depletion of Lake Urmia, courtesy of [NASA](#).

The Zayandeh Roud River previously flowed from Iran's Zagros Mountains through the city of Isfahan before its terminus south of Tehran, serving as the main water source for a string of farming

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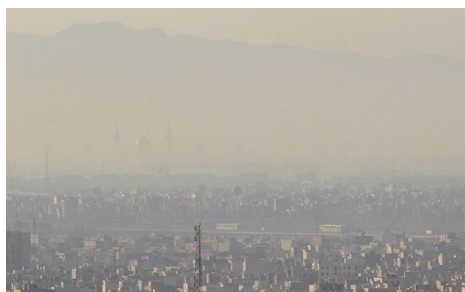
communities along its path. The river also fed the Gavkhouni wetlands, a 470–square kilometer swamp that was home to a large migratory bird population. Drought and [political decisions](#) to divert its water to water-intensive factories have largely dried up the Zayandeh Roud in recent years. Farming towns along the river have had to cease agricultural activities as a result, impacting the livelihoods of thousands of citizens. Formerly lush fields and wetlands have [transformed](#) into desiccated, salty fields, leading to increased sandstorms.



Dry river bed of the Zayandeh Roud River, from [Wikimedia Commons](#).

The depletion of Iran’s aquifers has also led to land subsidence, soil erosion, and the degradation of previously arable land. Land subsidence, when the ground sinks, occurs due to over-extraction from aquifers when, [according](#) to Nikahang Kowsar, “the weight of the earth and soil above causes the land to collapse. This destroys the land’s ability to hold water, turning the entire area into a desert.” Major cities such as Tehran face an increased risk of sinkholes and earthquakes due to land subsidence, imperiling critical infrastructures such as bridges and high-rise buildings. According to Issa Kalantari, a former agriculture minister and current head of the DOE, [Iran risks](#)

[losing 70% of its farmland in the next 20-30 years](#) due largely to soil erosion, another effect of aquifer depletion.



Tehran Air Pollution, from [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Iran also faces widespread social upheaval due to its environmental mismanagement. Air pollution, dust storms, lack of potable water, and improper usage of wastewater to treat crops have all had deleterious public health impacts. Many farmers, herders, villagers, and rural citizens have lost their lands due to lack of water. The draining of aquifers and desertification has driven millions of farmers and villagers to take up residence in shantytowns and ghettos on the margins of larger cities. In 2015, DOE head Issa Kalantari [warned](#) that water and environmental degradation may ultimately displace as many as 50 million of Iran’s current 83 million residents.

Conclusions

While climate change factors such as decreasing precipitation and declining snow storage on Iran’s mountain peaks have played a role, the Iranian regime’s policy missteps, mismanagement, corruption, and failure to adapt are primarily to blame for the country’s protracted environmental crisis. Numerous

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experts have advised Iran's leadership on best practices to follow and issued warnings of the consequences to come from continued, but the regime has ignored their protestations. The [Stanford 2040 project](#), for instance, urged Iran to deemphasize its policy preferences for food self-sufficiency and population growth. There have been no encouraging signs that the regime seeks to discourage population growth, however, as politicians dare not question one of Khamenei's signature policies. Instead, Iran's leadership has enacted a campaign to [increase the population to 150 million by 2050](#) and sought to [restrict access to family-planning measures](#).

Experts have also suggested investing in aquifer management as a panacea for Iran's water crisis. This cheap and easy alternative to environmentally destructive dams would enable Iran to store 30 billion cubic meters of water each year for current and future use. However, the IRGC has resisted this approach, since its leadership would be unable to profit as it does from dam construction.

Iran's water issues are similar to those faced by the drought-plagued American southwest. The United States should offer the prospect of water cooperation and investment to incentivize Iran's leadership to return to the negotiating table to work out a comprehensive treaty covering Iran's illicit nuclear program, as well as its hegemonic regional agenda and destabilizing ballistic missile pursuits. The Trump administration should target messaging directly to the Iranian people through platforms such as Voice of America–Persian News Network and Radio Farda, letting Iranians know that the government and people of the U.S. stand ready to help the Iranian nation contend with long-term drought conditions, adapting to climate change, and upgrading and helping maintain water infrastructure and governance.

Such a campaign would pose a stark choice to Iran's leadership; commit to governing in its people's interest and ameliorating the impending environmental crisis, or prioritize preserving and exporting the Islamic Revolution at the nation's expense.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has found surprising success with targeted outreach to the Iranian public. In June 2018, Netanyahu [released a video message](#) to the Iranian people declaring Israel's readiness to share its technological prowess and innovations in fields such as wastewater recycling and drip irrigation to help Iran overcome its water challenges. The video received [hundreds of thousands of views](#) in Iran and was widely covered in the state-controlled media. Over 100,000 Iranians [joined the Israeli government's Farsi Telegram channel immediately](#) after the video was uploaded.

The regime was quick to cast aspersions on Netanyahu's appeal. Iranian Energy Minister Reza Ardakanian [responded](#), "The prime minister of this regime [Israel] or any other person who claims to have the ability to manage water resources is aware that Iran is among the countries whose several-thousand-year record of water management has been recognized, and we can be a source for other world regions in this regard and promote methods to cope with water shortage and optimum use of water." His statement distorted the reality that Iran's revolutionary regime has erased the country's historical provenance of skilled water management and is unwilling to accept the outside technological skill and assistance it will need to overcome its destruction of the nation's environment.

Iran's War on Environmental Experts and Activists

The environmental deterioration in Iran caused by the regime's corruption, incompetence, and mismanagement of environmental policy carries significant public health and national security risks. Factors such as air and water pollution, water shortages, and loss of farmland have inflicted suffering upon Iranians across the country and in all walks of life. The resulting social upheaval, which has disparately impacted poor and rural Iranians and those from disfavored ethnic minorities, has driven millions out of their farms and villages to slums on the periphery of larger cities, exacerbating resource competition and rural/urban societal cleavages. Those who have stayed behind face increasingly inhospitable conditions and as many as 50 million Iranians may ultimately be displaced.

The impending environmental crisis poses formidable risks to internal cohesion, which should incentivize Tehran to adopt the recommended policy fixes. Since late December 2017, the regime has faced a revived protest movement stemming primarily from marginalized communities. The protesters' grievances have centered largely on economic mismanagement, corruption, rising inequality, inadequate provision of social services, and lack of attention to infrastructure needs. Rising unemployment and inflation, as well as rapid currency devaluation—trends that have accelerated since the reimposition of sanctions and the exodus of foreign companies in the aftermath of the Trump administration's decision to withdraw from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal—have further compounded Iran's domestic unrest. The economic promise of the nuclear deal never materialized for average Iranians, as the regime siphoned billions of dollars in previously frozen assets and increased revenues from trade and investment into foreign adventurism, bloated military budgets, and further enrichments for the Supreme Leader, the IRGC, and their affiliated patronage networks.

Environmental Protests

Environmental deterioration is another salient, lesser-understood factor undergirding Iran's domestic unrest. Although environmental considerations are rarely the explicit cause for protests, they act as a force multiplier—an added combustible ingredient on top of the Iranian citizens' social, political, and economic grievances. Lack of drinking or agricultural water is a potent symbol of the government's failure to provide the most basic of services to its people. According to Nikahang Kowsar in an in-person interview, around 85 percent of the demonstrations since the resumption of protests, in 2019, have taken place in areas hit by drought and water shortages due to excessive damming, and many of these demonstrations have been among the most violent examples of unrest.

In January 2018, for example, Iranian security forces [clashed with protesters in Qahderijan](#), a city close to Isfahan over water rights. Protesters threw Molotov cocktails at a police station, leading security forces to open fire, killing at least five.

In July 2018, the regime [quelled four days of demonstrations in Khorramshahr](#), a majority-Arab city in the oil-rich Khuzestan province bordering Iraq, by escalating from using tear gas to disperse the protesters to employing live fire, reportedly killing four. The protests centered on the lack of desalinated water for drinking and agriculture due to the regime's mismanagement, which had exacerbated local drought conditions.

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In August 2018, protests broke out against the IRGC in Marivan, a city in Iranian Kurdistan, after [the IRGC reportedly set wildfires](#) in order to drive out Kurdish peshmerga forces. Four environmental activists died fighting the blazes, triggering demonstrations featuring thousands of protesters.

In July 2021, protests erupted in cities and villages throughout Khuzestan province over severe water shortages, which have catalyzed solidarity demonstrations in cities around the country. Experts have [attributed](#) Khuzestan's water crisis to decades of water policy mismanagement, including the over-construction of hydroelectric dams and the diversion of water to other provinces. This mismanagement has been exacerbated by climate change factors, as Iran has faced its most [severe drought](#) in decades characterized by a 52% decline in rainfall this year.

Starting on July 15, 2021, thousands of protestors took to the street each evening around Khuzestan province to demand potable drinking water. The protests have added further stresses to the ruling regime, which has faced numerous interconnected crises stemming from managerial ineptitude. In addition to water shortages, Iran has faced a series of rolling blackouts due to high energy demands in the wake of soaring temperatures coupled with a lack of water to fuel hydroelectric power plants. Additionally, the government has lacked transparency amid its struggle to manage the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated the country's economic woes. The cascading crises have led to widespread political alienation, culminating in the June 2021 election, which had historically low voter turnout.

With the ruling regime's legitimacy facing unprecedented challenges, it has sought to pay lip service to the Khuzestan protestors' demands while also falling back on repression to stanch the spread of the demonstrations. On the one hand, [Supreme Leader Khamenei](#) called on officials to fix the water crisis, affirming the validity of the protestors' demands. Outgoing [President Hassan Rouhani](#) similarly [affirmed](#) that "With the exception of a few, people are exercising their legal right to protest." On the other hand, [Human Rights Watch](#) found that Iranian authorities had used "excessive force" to pacify the protests, leading to at least ten deaths and over 100 detentions, according to [The Human Rights Activists News Agency](#) (HRANA). Videos posted on social media have shown a heavy presence of security forces using tear gas, and reportedly live fire at times, to disperse demonstrators.

The government has [reportedly](#) sought to block internet access through mobile phone networks to prevent protestors from organizing and disseminating images of repression by security forces. Regardless, the protests have triggered solidarity demonstrations [throughout the country](#), and the scope of the protests has expanded from narrow concerns over water access to broader dissatisfaction with the ruling regime.

Iranian environmental activists and protesters do not always function as a unified bloc and are frequently concerned primarily with local issues, instead of the larger picture of the regime's environmental mismanagement. This has led to tensions between activists in different provinces fighting over the rights of certain rivers and their sources. For example, activists in Isfahan province fighting to save the Zayandeh Roud River call for water to be transferred from the Karun basin and the Gavkhuni wetland, which has virtually dried up, pitting environmentalists with conflicting interests against each other. The regime has encouraged and exploited such discord as part of a divide-and-conquer strategy.

Targeting of Activists and Experts

In addition to demonstrators who are directly impacted by deteriorating environmental conditions, numerous Iranian environmental experts and activists have warned that the regime's mishandling of water resources and agricultural and industrial malpractice are setting the nation on an unsustainable, calamitous path. Rather than acting to placate protesters, activists, and experts by changing its harmful policies, the Iranian regime has repressed those groups.

Iran's campaign against environmental activists and experts is borne of a power struggle between the pragmatic factions represented by the Rouhani administration, and the hardline clerical and IRGC elites who provide the backbone of support for Supreme Leader Khamenei and remain the true power brokers in Iranian society. Rouhani was elected twice on a platform that [prioritized boosting civilian power](#) in the political and economic spheres by curtailing the IRGC's pervasive control. From 2013 to 2015, Rouhani's administration sought and obtained a nuclear deal with Western powers—with Khamenei's cautious backing, since-rescinded. Rouhani's primary motivation was to open up the Iranian market to Western trade and investment, which he believed would empower civilian business interests at the expense of the IRGC. It should be noted that Rouhani's efforts to empower an alternative civilian elite do not stem from benevolence, but from his belief that this represents the ideal path to salvage and preserve Iran's Islamic revolutionary regime, and to enrich his political allies and benefactors.

The IRGC, naturally, has proved loath to cede its power, influence, and riches, and therefore acted to [sabotage](#) the Rouhani administration's machinations for greater economic openness and integration with the West. The IRGC has sought, through threats and harassment, to prevent investment in Iran from those who would not give the Guards their share. Most notably, the IRGC's intelligence organization arrested Siamak Namazi, a member of a prominent Iranian-American family who had been in business with powerful elements of the regime since the early 1990s, such as the Rafsanjani and Khatami administrations. The Namazis and their associates were also close to President Rouhani's team and had sought to invest in Iran. Subsequently, Siamak's father, Baquer, was arrested after attempting to visit his son. The Namazis' arrests sent the message that the IRGC would not allow alternate elites to challenge its prosperity and served to chill the investment plans of other Iranian expatriates.

The power struggle between the Rouhani administration and the IRGC has played out similarly in the environmental sphere. The administration, particularly DOE head Issa Kalantari, has recognized the severity of Iran's impending environmental crisis in [remarkably candid terms](#). Rouhani's team has called for environmental reforms and more sustainable policies, most notably moving to [curtail dam construction](#), a crucial revenue generator for the IRGC and its construction arm, Khatam al-Anbiya. Environmental activists have also sought to prevent the IRGC from carrying out military exercises and building military installations in protected lands. Sensing a threat to its profits and military activities, the IRGC has responded by harassing and/or arresting water-management and environmental activists and experts—and often, their families. The regime has also stepped up targeting of environmental activists due to their demonstrated ability to mobilize protesters, which Tehran considers a threat.

In January and February of 2018, the IRGC [arrested 13 environmental experts and wildlife-preservation activists](#). According to a [report](#) from an opposition website, the IRGC carried out the arrests due to the

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detainees' opposition to the IRGC's efforts to install missile silos and related military equipment on UN-protected environmental-preservation areas.

The IRGC's intelligence organization has held the detainees in its wing in Tehran's notorious Evin prison, where they have suffered from mistreatment and abuse. The IRGC has [denied the detainees visitation](#) with their families and lawyers. In June, two of the detainees [reported suffering a nose injury and broken teeth](#). In October, five of the detainees' charges were reportedly [upgraded from espionage to "corruption on Earth,"](#) a capital offense. Iran's Islamic Penal Code defines "corruption on Earth" as: "Any person who extensively commits felony against the...people, offenses against internal or international security of the state, spreading lies, disruption of the economic system of the state, arson and destruction of properties, distribution of poisonous and bacterial and dangerous materials, and establishment of, or aiding and abetting in, places of corruption and prostitution...shall be considered as 'corrupt on earth' and shall be sentenced to death."

In February 2020, Iran's judiciary [announced](#) that it had sentenced eight of the detained environmentalists to prison sentences ranging from four to ten years. Morad Tahbaz, an American citizen, received a ten year jail sentence for allegedly cooperating with the U.S. government. Five others were convicted for the same charge, one for spying, and one for threatening national security. From the initial detainments through the sentencing announcement, the judiciary did not present any evidence publicly to substantiate its allegations. In May 2018, an Iranian government panel tasked with investigating the arrests [concluded](#) that there was no evidence linking the environmentalists to espionage.

Another prominent instance of the IRGC's targeting of environmental experts was their harassment of Kaveh Madani. Rouhani and DOE head Issa Kalantari asked Madani, an American-educated water-management expert and academic, to leave his teaching post in London to return to Iran and serve as deputy head of the DOE, where his expertise would be put to use in reversing the country's water shortages. It was also hoped that Madani's appointment would lead other expatriate technocrats to return to Iran to apply their expertise to solving the country's problems, [stanching an ongoing brain drain](#).

Madani [alleges](#) that the IRGC harassed him immediately upon his arrival in Iran in September 2017, and that IRGC intelligence agents accessed his online accounts and confiscated various files and photos. The harassment grew worse following the resumption of domestic unrest in late December 2017 due to the regime's increased sensitivities. In February 2018, the IRGC detained Madani again but ultimately released him due to public outcry. The IRGC accused him of spying on behalf of the MI6, Mossad, and CIA.



Kaveh Madani. Image from [Wikimedia Commons](#)

The IRGC's mistreatment of Madani was meant to undermine the Rouhani administration and can be viewed as an extension of its power struggle with the pragmatic factions. Madani was also marked for persecution because of his [outspoken criticism of Iran's water mismanagement](#), particularly its over-construction of dams, which the IRGC viewed as an attack on its economic interests. The IRGC's harassment campaign led Madani, fearing for his safety, to resign his post in April and flee the country. Angered conservative parliamentarians summoned [Intelligence Minister Mahmoud Alavi](#), a Rouhani ally,

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to Iran's parliament to demand answers for how Madani was able to leave the country without facing the espionage charges against him.

Conclusions

Reformist politicians [were critical of the regime's handling of the Madani affair](#), complaining that it would have a chilling effect on expatriate elites from returning and contributing their expertise to solving the country's many issues. In the face of mounting environmental and water crises, the Iranian regime and IRGC have employed a shoot-the-messenger approach, choosing to repress protesters, activists, and experts and reject their demands and advice in favor of protecting their narrow, short-term political and economic interests. As climate change, environmental mismanagement, and corruption continue to take their toll, Iran is likely to face growing protests and subversive activities, particularly from those hardest hit in peripheral communities, which also face the worst ethnic, political, and economic discrimination in the country.

Environmental Issues in Iran's Foreign Policy

Iran's foreign policy is characterized by frequent [meddling and subversive activities](#) in its neighbors' affairs as part of its regional domination strategy. While most coverage of Iranian foreign policy focuses on its support for terrorist movements and waging of proxy wars, environmental and water issues are important to Iran's hegemonic efforts to dominate neighboring states. Iran shares [ten river systems](#) with surrounding countries and lacks bilateral arrangements that would allow for equitable distribution of water between it and its neighbors. Iran has sought to dominate shared water sources, particularly with Iraq and Afghanistan, exacerbating drought conditions and negatively impacting agriculture in those countries, which in turn has contributed to increased regional tensions.

Tensions with Iraq

[According](#) to an officer of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, "Each of (Iraq's) neighboring countries, whether Turkey, Iran or Syria, controls the water flow into Iraq according to its interests, needs and circumstances without adhering to any quota or consideration... The one that pays the price is always the country where the river ends—in this case Iraq." Iran has recklessly dammed and diverted shared water sources with Iraq for hydroelectricity generation, agricultural use, and drinking water for its own people. This dynamic has had deleterious effects downstream in Iraq.

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers account for [98 percent of all surface water in Iraq](#), but the flow of water to these ancient waterways is imperiled by Iran's activities upstream. Several tributaries originating in western Iran flow to the Tigris River in Iraq, providing [up to 25 percent of the Tigris's mean annual flow](#). In 1975, Iran and Iraq reached an agreement governing transboundary water flows of the smallest tributaries, but no accord was ever reached on sharing the major tributaries.

With no agreement in place, Iran has set about [cutting off or diverting 42 shared rivers and tributaries](#) with Iraq, according to an Iraqi foreign ministry spokesman. Iran has built multiple dams along the Diyala River, the largest tributary feeding into the Tigris in order to divert water to the Iranian city of Kermanshah for drinking, farming, and hydroelectricity. Iran's damming along the Diyala, as well as the Sirwan and Alwant rivers, has lowered long-term median flows to the Tigris by [over 50 percent](#). An additional dam and inter-basinal water transfer tunnel is in the works to divert waters from tributaries feeding the Tigris to Iran's southwestern Khuzestan province, which is projected to cut the flow of Iranian waters to the Tigris [to just 22 percent of what it would be unimpeded](#).

The lack of water flows to the Tigris has negatively impacted agriculture and hydroelectricity generation in Iraq, leading to intermittent blackouts. Iran's Karkheh and Karun rivers feed into Iraq's Shatt al-Arab River (formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates), but Iran's diversion of these tributaries through damming has [shrunk the Hoor-Alazim wetlands](#), which run along the nations' shared border, to one-third its previous size. The damming has also increased the salinity of the Shatt al-Arab downstream, making it no longer drinkable for Iraqis.

The situation in Basra, at the southern terminus of the Tigris and Euphrates, is especially severe due to the reduced water flows of these two rivers. The Tigris, which crosses through Basra, formerly served as the city's primary source of drinking and agricultural water. Today, the portion of the Tigris servicing

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Basra has virtually dried up due to Iranian and Turkish water diversions upstream. The river's water flow upstream of Basra is [no longer sufficient to dilute chemical and industrial pollutants](#) introduced into the stream by Iraq's petroleum industry. Since July 2018, Basra has faced riots driven in large part by the city's failing water infrastructure, which has caused a [spike in emergency room visits](#) due to water poisoning, skin infections, and intestinal infections.

Experts have warned that Iran's reckless policies are [engendering drought conditions](#) in Iraq, pointing to the clearly reduced water levels of the Tigris and Euphrates. Iraqi politicians have alleged that Iran's policies are tantamount to a declaration of war, as they have led to the [desertification of over 250,000 hectares of agricultural land](#) and started the process of forcing Iraqis dependent on fishing and agriculture for their livelihoods to migrate from 17 impacted towns and villages. The head of the Iraqi parliament's committee on agriculture and water has alleged that [Iran benefits from undermining Iraq's agricultural sector](#), as it forces Iraq to increase its food imports from Iran. Iran's ability to control Iraq's water supply gives Iran a key potential source of leverage in its quest to further weaken and expand Iranian influence over Iraq.

Tensions with Afghanistan

Shared river systems have contributed to growing tensions between Iran and Afghanistan as well, although in this instance, Iran is the downstream party in the dispute. Iran views Afghanistan's growing water demands and water-infrastructure development as a threat to its drought-stricken eastern provinces and has therefore resorted to subversive measures and sabotage to secure the full flow of Afghan rivers into Iran.

Two major rivers that originate in Afghanistan and flow to Iran are the Helmand and Harirud. [96 percent of the Iranian portion of the Helmand and 61 percent of the Iranian portion of the Harirud](#) originate in Afghanistan. A treaty reached in 1973 to ensure sufficient flows to Iran was never fully implemented, derailed by 1979's Islamic Revolution and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Since the fall of the Taliban government, Afghanistan has sought to construct new dams and rehabilitate existing ones for hydroelectric power and irrigation purposes. The dam developments in the works [project](#) to drop the Helmand's flows to Iran "by 2.7 km², equal to half of Iran's entire water demand in the Sistan basin." A newly inaugurated dam on the Harirud is [expected](#) to cut flows to Iran by 62–76 percent.

Addressing an international conference in Tehran on combating sandstorms, President Rouhani opposed Afghanistan's dam plans, [warning](#), "We cannot remain indifferent to what is damaging our environment. The construction of several dams in Afghanistan—the Kajaki, Kamal Khan and Selma dams and other dams in the north and south of Afghanistan—impacts our Khorasan and Sistan and Baluchestan provinces." Rouhani's warning was not an idle threat. Iran stands [accused of training and arming the Taliban](#), despite ideological differences, since 2006 as part of a strategy to play all sides against each other in Afghanistan to ensure that any emerging government there will be Iran-friendly, or at least too weak to threaten Tehran's interests.

In exchange for its support, the Taliban has reportedly endeavored to [obstruct dam construction](#) and ensure free flows of water to Iran. Iran has denied such claims, insisting that it only uses diplomacy to

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settle water disputes with Iran. Afghan officials dispute that assertion, alleging that the IRGC has [provided the Taliban with sophisticated weaponry](#) meant to disable offending dams. Iran's efforts to maintain Afghan water flows go beyond arming terrorist proxies. Iranian border police have repeatedly fired upon Afghan villagers along the Harirud who have sought to divert water from the river in order to ensure clean drinking water. Iranian border police [have killed at least ten villagers](#) and reportedly wounded many more.

Conclusions

At the international conference on sandstorms held in Tehran in 2017, President Rouhani declared without a trace of irony, "The important region of Middle East and West Asia is a family... We must aim at having a more powerful region instead of being the most powerful country in the region." Iran has a long-term interest in the development of stable governments in neighboring countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan. Working collaboratively through diplomatic channels on water issues could potentially defuse tensions between Tehran and its neighbors and help bring needed stability to Afghanistan and Iraq. Instead, Iran has pursued its narrow, short-term interests, adding drought conditions and water shortages to the combustible mix of problems plaguing the Afghan and Iraqi governments.