

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT



SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2025

HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT,
BALOCH YAKJEHTI COMMITTEE

Human Rights Situation in Balochistan

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2025

BY

Human Rights Department of

Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC)

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1. INTRODUCTION:

This periodical report, compiled by the Baloch Yakjehti Committee, documents Human Rights violations perpetrated by the state in Balochistan during September and October 2025. The report highlights facts and analysis based on quantitative and qualitative data on systematic abuses of the fundamental rights of Baloch citizens. The data is firsthand and primary, collected directly from victim families and community sources. This data is then verified through triangulation with local organizations, civil society sources, local media, and prominent human rights organizations. The data shows clear trends of amplifying state violence and human rights violations of the Baloch people.

Human Rights violations surged across Balochistan as state violence reached new heights during September and October. State-perpetrated enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, torture and degrading treatment of victims, collective punishment, ban on fundamental freedoms, and weaponization of executive and legal systems mark the period. It should be noted that many violations go unrecorded because people fear state reprisals, movement restrictions, and a communication blackout.

As the insurgency surges in Balochistan, the Baloch civilian population bears the brunt of military operations and human rights abuses. The siege of Zehri and the physical and sexual torture of Young female Nazia Shafi in Panjgur are representative cases that occurred during this period. The prolonged illegal detention and jail trial of

Dr. Mahrang Baloch and other BYC leaders clearly manifest how the state of Pakistan is running affairs in Balochistan.

Due care has been taken to verify each case included in this report. The Human Rights Department of BYC fully adheres to the universal ethical standards set out by international human rights and Humanitarian Law.

This report aims to highlight systematic oppression and violence as perpetrated by the state in Balochistan. It draws attention to a serious humanitarian crisis developing in the region. Finally, this report advocates peace, justice, the rule of law, and equal rights for the Baloch nation. The international community, Human Rights Organizations, and HRDs must play a role to uphold universal fundamental rights and stop further violations.

2. OVERVIEW:

During September-October, BYC recorded 168 victims of enforced disappearances, of which 12 victims were released, 17 were killed in custody, and 140 are still missing. District Kech recorded the highest number of cases, with 54, followed by Panjgur with 26, Dera Bugti with 21, and Quetta with 20. The average age of the victims is between 19 and 25 years, and they belong to various professions. The victims include 53 students, 21 minors and one woman. The Frontier Corps (FC) is recorded as the largest perpetrator, involved in 45% of cases, followed by CTD and Military Intelligence (MI).

Twenty-five (25) cases of extrajudicial killings were recorded during this period, with one minor and one woman victim. The mode of killings included target killings by State-backed Death Squads, custodial killings, and the kill-and-dump of mutilated bodies. The majority of the victims were previously disappeared persons who were killed either in custody or tortured to death. District Kech recorded the largest number of cases as 10, followed by Panjgur (7). While Frontier Corps came out to be the prime perpetrator with involvement in 52% of cases, followed by State-backed Death Squads and the Army.

Torture and inhuman treatment of victims continued as the victims of 'kill and dump' showed severe signs of physical torture. The bodies of 16-year-old Faraz Baloch and 18-year-old Mehraj Baloch were severely mutilated and unrecognizable, and Mehraj was only identified from his identity card placed beside his body. The physical

and sexual torture of young female Nazia Shafi during a military raid reflects a systematic pattern of torture and impunity in Balochistan, always followed by state denial and efforts to justify such acts.

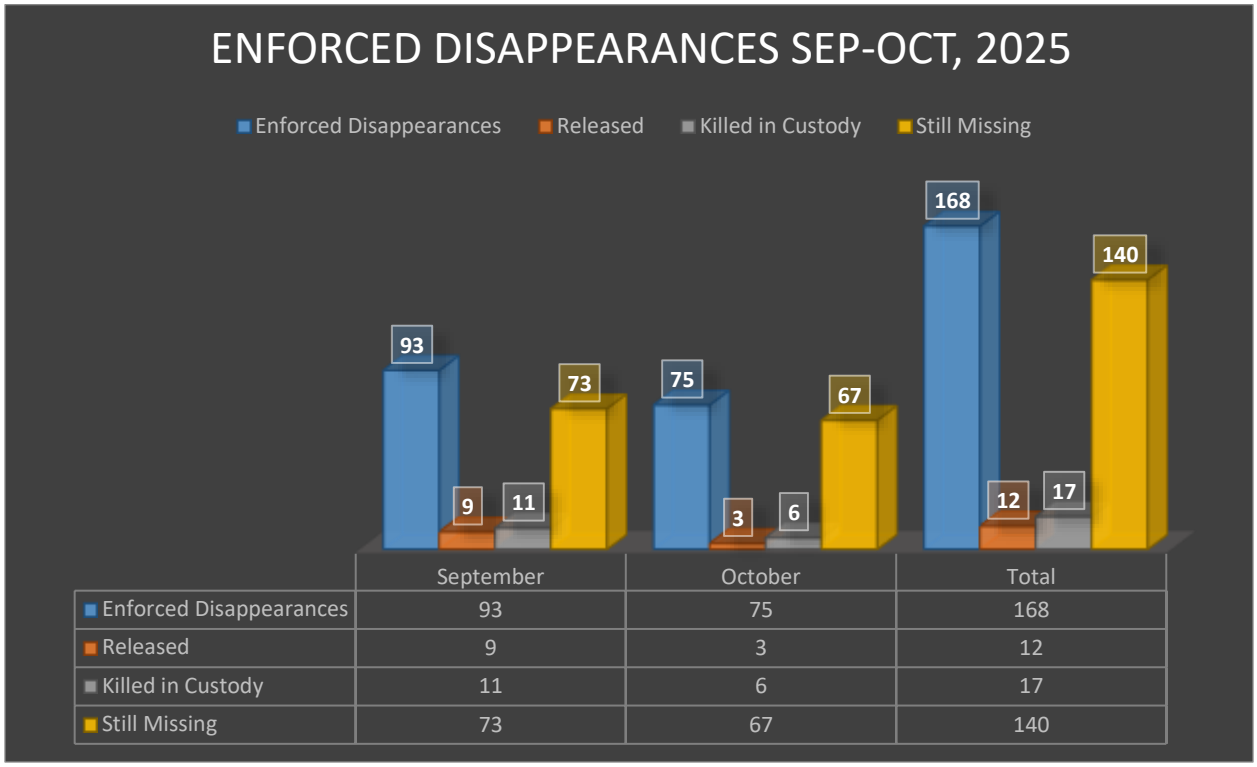
Collective punishment of Baloch communities surged as the entire population of Zehri tehsil of Khuzdar is still under military siege. The civilians of Zehri faced airstrikes, drone attacks, and mortar shells, where around 20 were killed, including women and children. People witnessed home destructions, enforced disappearances, crop damages and mass migrations. Prolonged curfews, communication blackouts, and restrictions on movement have created hunger and a health crisis in the town.

Ban on fundamental freedoms amplified as the state authorities banned peaceful assembly by imposing Section 144 and cracking down on civilian protests. The internet was shut down for prolonged periods in Quetta, while the rest of Balochistan's districts face a complete internet ban. The government frequently closed major highways, restricting public movement. Political parties, activists, human rights defenders, students, and other factions of society faced serious curbs on their fundamental freedoms across Balochistan.

The State authorities increasingly weaponized administrative and legal systems to target political leaders, civil society members and victim families to silence them and utilized propaganda to justify such actions. The illegal imprisonment and jail trial of BYC leaders and the use of the Fourth Schedule reflect the complicity of the executive and judiciary and a systematic pattern of apartheid in Balochistan.

3. ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES:

Enforced disappearances continued unabated in September and October. In September alone, 93 Baloch civilians became victims of enforced disappearances. Of these, only 9 were released, 11 were killed in illegal custody, and 73 civilians are still missing without any knowledge of their whereabouts. Similarly, in October 75 Baloch civilians were subjected to enforced disappearances, among them 6 were killed in custody, 3 were released, and 66 are still missing. Overall, during this period, 168 Baloch individuals were forcibly disappeared by Pakistani forces. Of these, only 12 were released, 17 were killed in custody, and 140 are still missing with no information on their whereabouts.



	September	October	Total
Enforced Disappearances	93	75	168
Released	9	3	12
Killed in Custody	11	6	17
Still Missing	73	67	140

Figure 1: Enforced Disappearances during Sep-Oct, 2025

3.1 District-wise Enforced Disappearances:

Cases of enforced disappearances are not confined to a few districts of the province; rather, nearly all districts of Balochistan, as well as several districts of Sindh and one district of Punjab, have been affected by this practice. During September and October, 54 people went missing from district Kech, making it the most affected district in terms of enforced disappearances. Likewise, 26 cases were reported from Panjgor, 21 from Dera Bugti, 20 from Quetta, 12 from Awaran and 7 cases each from Gwadar and Khuzdar. In Sindh, 5 cases were reported in Karachi and 4 in Jamshoro. In addition, 2 cases were reported from Washuk and Noshki, and 1 case each was reported in the following districts: Chaghi, Surab, Sibi, Kalat, Kharan, Lasbela, and D.G. Khan in Punjab province. This reflects the fact that Baloch are not safe anywhere in Pakistan and can be victims of enforced disappearance at the hands of the Pakistani state.

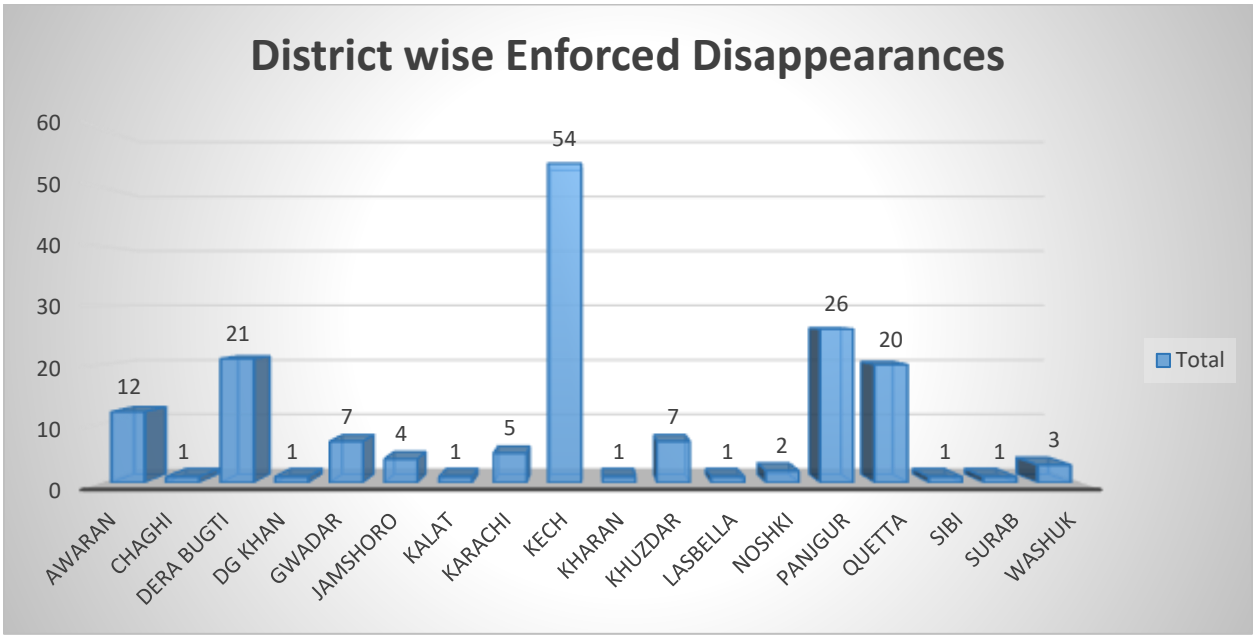


Figure 2: District-wise distribution of Enforced Disappearances, Sep-Oct, 2025

3.2 Age of Victims of Enforced Disappearances:

Regarding age, individuals from a wide range of age groups were subjected to enforced disappearances during September and October. The ages of the forcibly disappearances range from as young as 14 years and as old as 50 years of age. According to available statistics, 15 of those forcibly disappeared were 20 years old; 12 were 17; 11 were 19; 9 were 18; and 8 were 22 years old. Security forces did not even spare the youngest groups, with 41 cases involving individuals aged 14 to 19. Additionally, 14 middle-aged individuals aged 35 to 50 were among the disappeared. The ages of 61 victims remain unavailable. The average age of the victims is between 19 to 25 years, thus reflecting that youngsters and teenagers are the majority target.

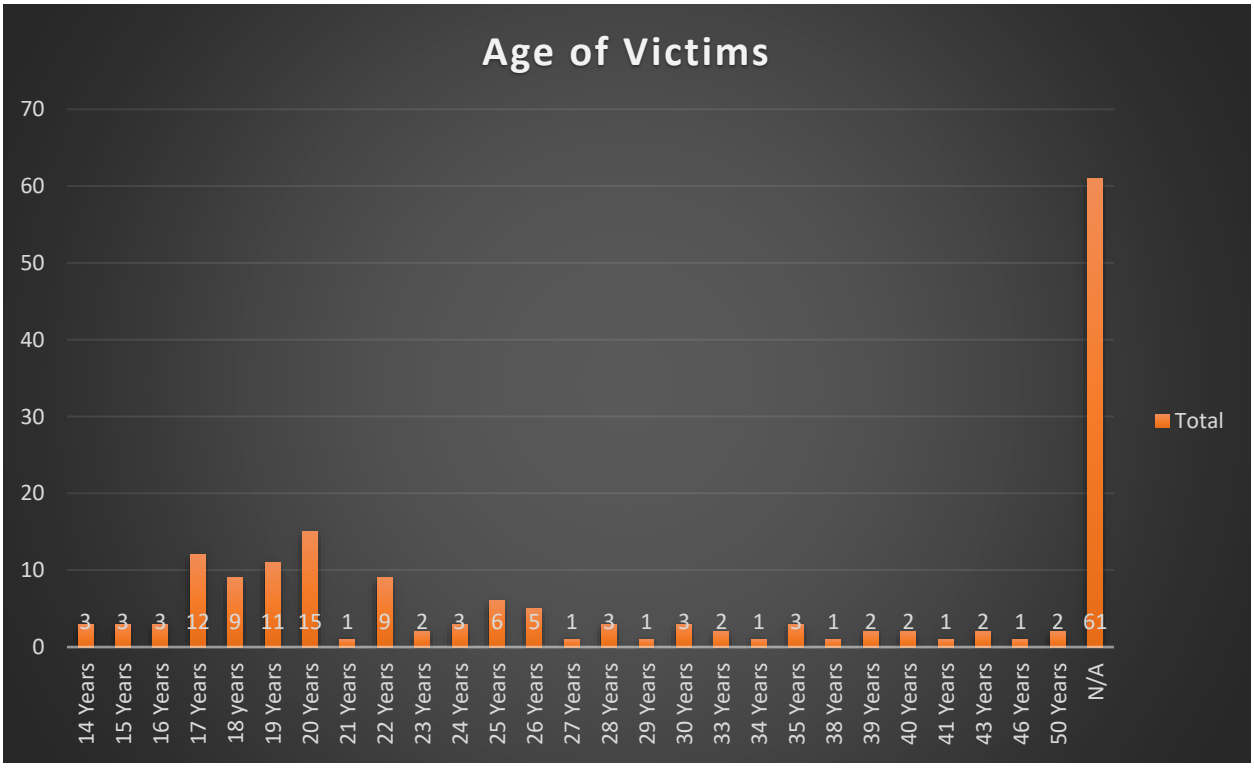


Figure 3: Age of victims, Sep-Oct, 2025

3.3 Profession of Victims:

Victims of forcibly disappeared cases are not limited to political activists and students; rather, they encompass individuals from a wide range of professions, including Advocates, doctors, sportsmen, government employees, Islamic scholars and shopkeepers, etc. Students constitute the largest affected group, with 53 students from various educational institutions across the country who were forcibly disappeared during September and October. Twenty labourers, 13 drivers, and 15 shopkeepers were reported missing. Additionally, 4 farmers, 2 government employees, 2 police constables, and 2 levies sepoy were also among the missing. The list further includes 1 advocate, 1 doctor, 1 fisherman, 1 Islamic scholar, 1 sportsman, and 1 overseas worker. The profession of 47 missing individuals, however, remains unknown.

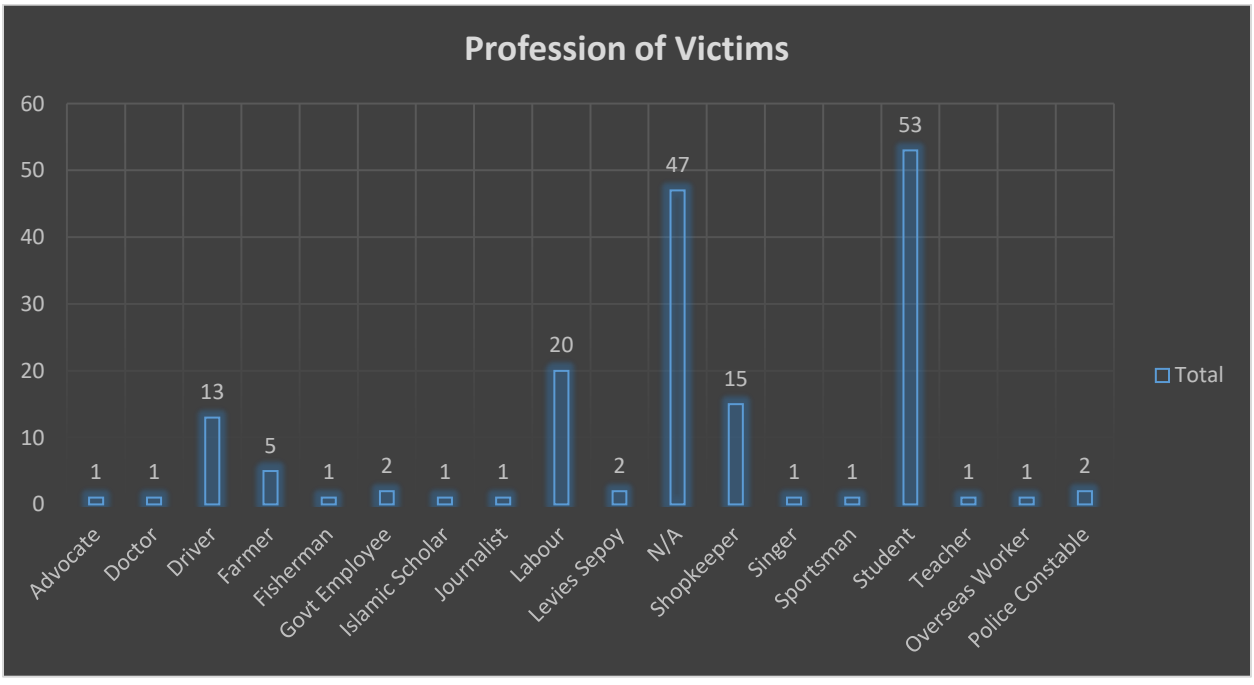


Figure 4: Profession of Victims, Sep-Oct, 2025

3.4 Child Victims of Enforced Disappearances:

Enforced disappearances of minors from Balochistan have seen a dramatic rise in recent years. During September and October alone, 21 minors between the ages of 14 to 17 years were forcibly disappeared. Among these victims, 3 were 14 years old, 3 were 15 years old, 3 were 16 years old, while the remaining 12 were 17 years old. The enforced disappearance of Baloch children is a crime against humanity, as women, children, the elderly and disable persons are designated as non-combatants in any conflict according to the Geneva Conventions.



Figure 5: Child Victims, Sep-Oct, 2025

3.5 Perpetrators:

Pakistani security forces and law enforcement agencies, including the Frontier Corps (FC), Counter Terrorism Department (CTD), Military Intelligence (MI), Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), the Army, Rangers, and notorious state-backed death squads, have been implicated in the enforced disappearances of Baloch individuals. During September and October, 45% of these cases were attributed to the FC, 17% to the CTD, 14% to the MI, 9% to death squads, 7% to the ISI, 6% to the Army, and 2% to the Rangers. FC is making it to the top of the list in the illegal disappearances of Baloch individuals.

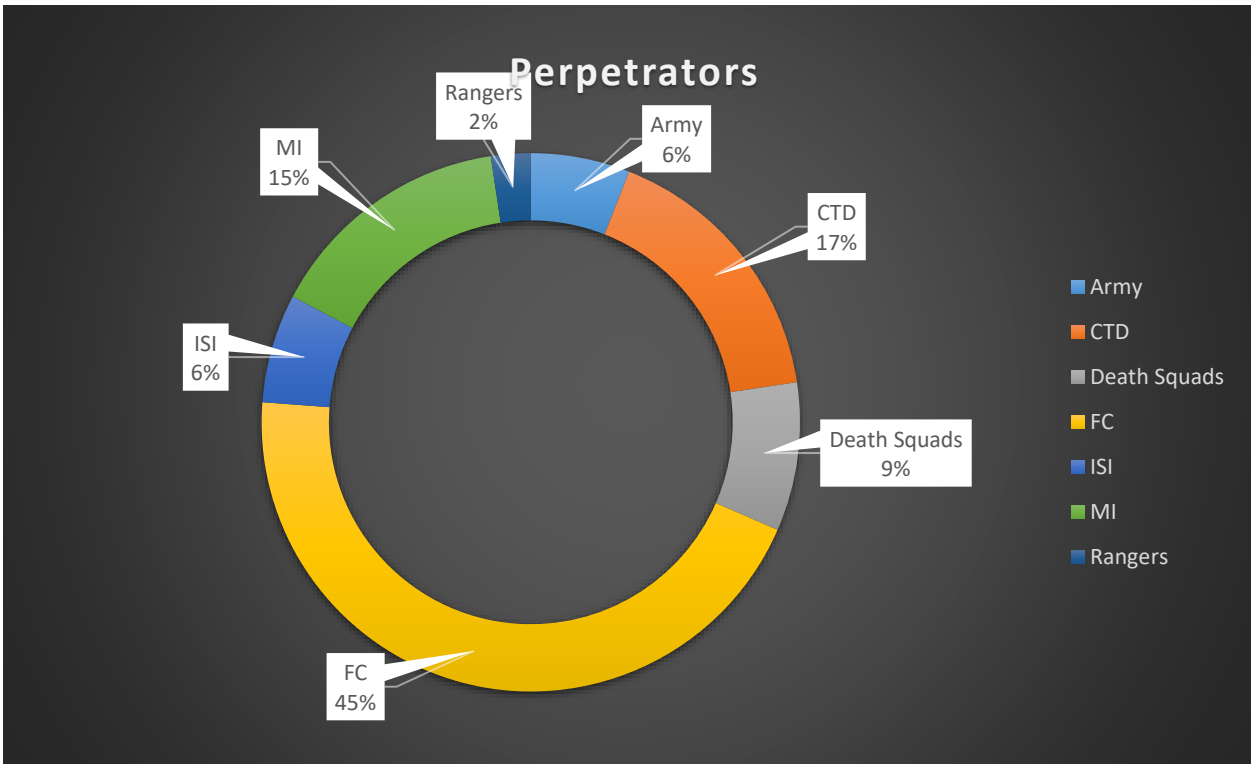


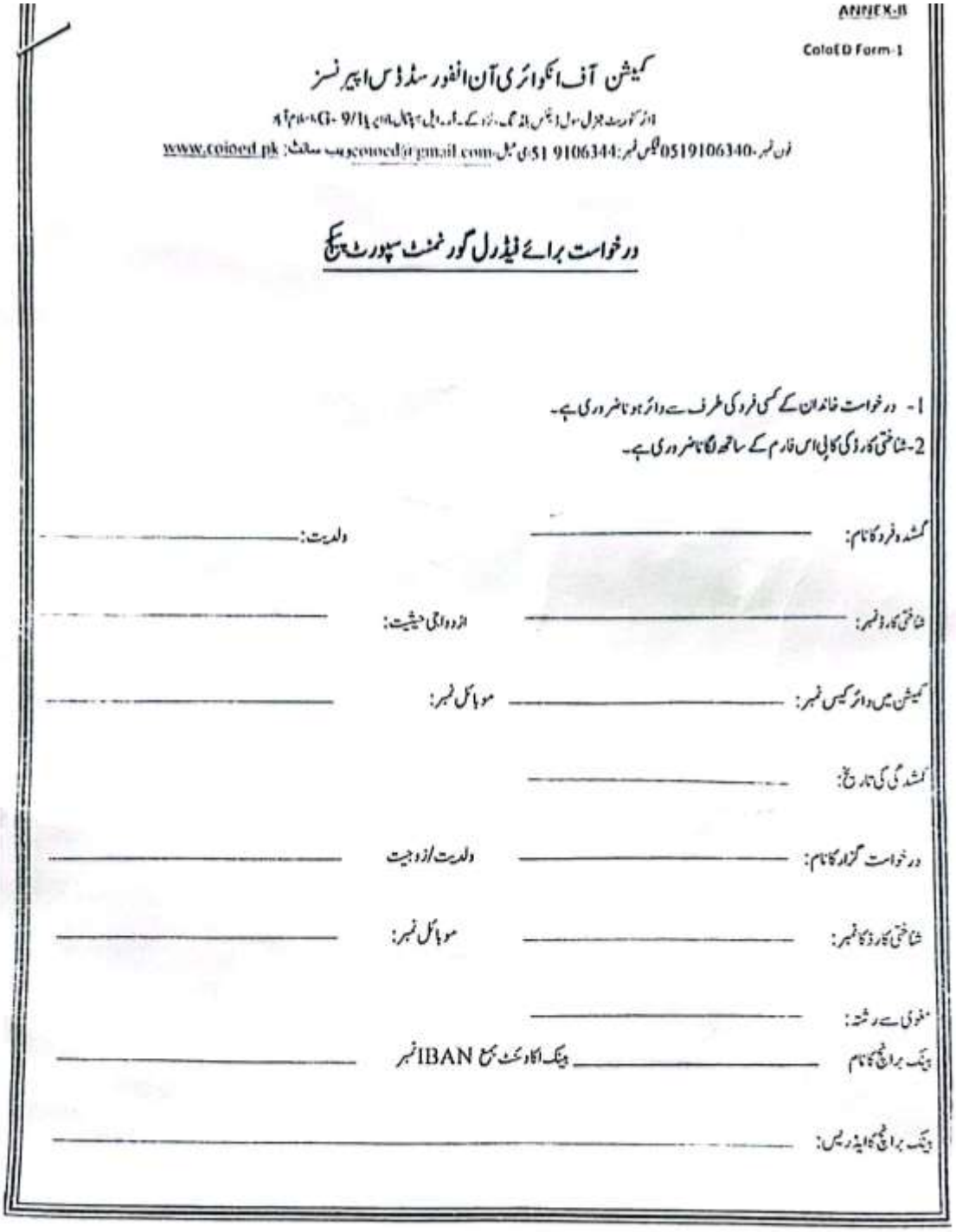
Figure 6: Perpetrators, Sep-Oct, 2025

3.6 Case Study: Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances Offering Five Million to Victim Families to Silence their Voices:

The Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances was set up by the State of Pakistan in 2011 to address the long-standing issue of enforced disappearances perpetrated by the state and help bring the victims to the surface. However, the commission has always acted as a tool of the state and intelligence agencies, which have not only failed to resolve the issue of enforced disappearances but also downplayed the number of Baloch victims. Since 2011, the commission's purpose has only been to show the world, the United Nations, the European Union, and other Human Rights organizations that Pakistan is sincerely working to resolve the issue of enforced disappearance in Balochistan. The world must see through this double game and hold the state institutions accountable for crimes against humanity, as covered up by such commissions.

In October, the commission offered five million rupees to the victim families to take the money and end the struggle for their disappeared loved ones and keep silent. BYC leader Sammi Deen Baloch, whose father, Dr. Deen Muhammad Baloch, forcibly disappeared in 2009, is a prime witness to the role of the commission. She revealed in detail the tactics used by the commission to exhaust the victim families, sometimes harassment, coercion, bribing into silence, etc. The commission also offered Saira Baloch, the sister of Asif and Rasheed Baloch, the same deal, among others. This clearly manifests that the Pakistani Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances is a

farce and a colonial tool to help the state military and intelligence agencies clear their names of the crimes they perpetrate against the Baloch.



ANNEX-II

Cola(D Form-1

کمیشن آف انکوائری آن انفورسڈ ڈس اپیرنسز

[illegible]

فون نمبر:0519106340 فیکس نمبر:51 9106344 ای میل:coioed@gmail.com ویب سائٹ: www.coioed.pk

درخواست برائے فیڈرل گورنمنٹ سپورٹ پیکج

1- درخواست خاندان کے کسی فرد کی طرف سے دائر ہونا ضروری ہے۔

2-شناختی کارڈ کی کاپی اس فارم کے ساتھ لگانا ضروری ہے۔

گمشدہ فرد کا نام: _____ ولدیت: _____

شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____ ازدواجی حیثیت: _____

کمیشن میں دائر کیس نمبر: _____ موبائل نمبر: _____

گمشدگی کی تاریخ: _____

درخواست گزار کا نام: _____ ولدیت/زوجیت _____

شناختی کارڈ کا نمبر: _____ موبائل نمبر: _____

مغوی سے رشتہ: _____

بینک برانچ کا نام _____ بینک اکاؤنٹ بمع IBAN نمبر _____

بینک برانچ کا ایڈریس: _____

Document offered to victim families to fill for Five Million Rupees by the Commission: Source: Victim Families

3.7 Released Victims of Enforced Disappearances:

A total of 51 victims of enforced disappearances were released during September and October. Twelve (12) victims were those who disappeared during the two months, while 39 were victims abducted previously. Among the released victims is Fateh Mayar, son of Nako Mayar Baloch of Buleda, Kech, who was forcibly disappeared on 15th June 2023 and released on 19th September this year. Such a trend shows a systematic pattern of short-term and extended enforced disappearances of Baloch as operated by the Pakistani state authorities. The released victims also reveal the propaganda of the State, which denies even the existence of enforced disappearances, let alone thinking about the will to resolve the issue.

4. EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS:

Extrajudicial killings have become a new normal in Balochistan. Latest statistics indicate that extrajudicial killings of Baloch individuals have alarmingly increased during the current political and military leadership. During September and October, 25 individuals were extra-judicially killed. Extrajudicial killings include target killings, custodial killings, and and kill-and-dump policy. The kill and dump policy of the state inflicted upon the Baloch to crush resistance and ignite fear among the Baloch nation. The victims of extrajudicial killings are mostly young and educated Baloch.

4.1 District-Wise Extrajudicial Killings:

Kech was the most affected district in terms of extrajudicial executions, where 10 individuals were killed extrajudicially. In addition to these, 7 from Panjgur, 3 from Awaran, 3 from Gwadar, while 1 from Kharan and Mastung each, were subjected to extrajudicial killings.

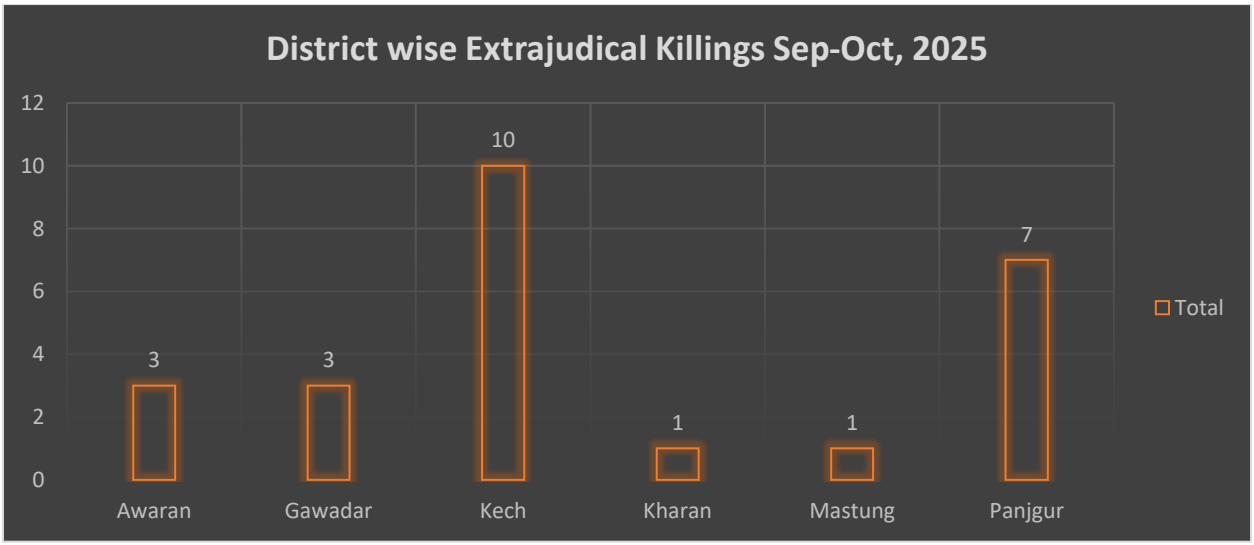


Figure 7: District-wise Distribution of Extrajudicial Killing, Sep-Oct, 2025

4.2 Perpetrators:

Likewise, security agencies and law enforced disappearances, including the Frontier Corps (FC), the Army, and state-backed death squads, were responsible for extrajudicial killings of Baloch individuals. Of these killings, FC 52%, Army 17% and state-sponsored death squads were responsible for 32% of extrajudicial killings during September and October.

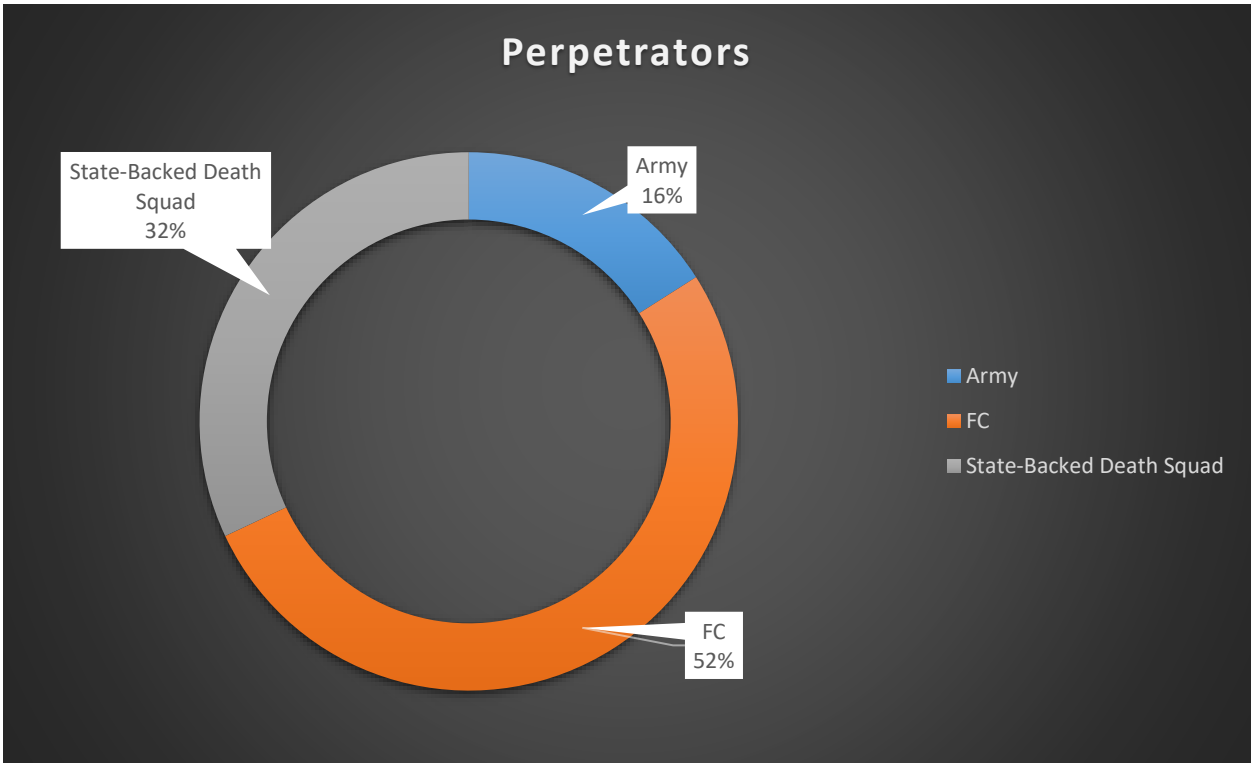


Figure 8: Perpetrators, Sep-Oct, 2025

4.3 Case Study: Fake Encounter of Forcibly Disappeared Minor Faraz Rasheed with Three Other Victims:



Minor Faraz Rasheed/ Source: BYC

On 20th September, four mutilated and bullet-riddled bodies of Baloch youth were discovered in the Dasht area of district Kech. The victims were identified as 16-year-old **Faraz Rasheed, Tariq Hamza, Abdul Sattar, and Zaheer Baloch**. All were forcibly disappeared by Pakistani forces and were in their custody. Faraz Rasheed was disappeared on 24 December, 2024, from his shop where he worked as a mechanic after dropping out of school in Sixth grade to support his family.

Minors and teenagers between the ages of 12 to 18 years are increasingly being targeted by state forces who claim them to be alleged insurgents. However, the victim families and community are witnesses to their first being enforcedly disappeared and then killed in fake encounters. This systematic pattern of killing children aims to ignite fear among the civilians and keep them under control.



Disappeared victims later killed and their mutilated bodies dumped/ Source: BYC Social Media

4.4 Case Study: Target Killing of Baloch Youth by State-Backed Death Squads:

Target killings increase on a month-on-month basis as State-backed Death Squads contribute to 32% with Baloch youth as the prime target. Three victims named ***Jalal Baloch, Mullah Behram*** **and** ***Izhar Baloch*** were shot dead in a single day on the 6th of September in Kech district of Balochistan. The entire town of Mand is a witness to their broad-day murder at the hands of State-backed Death Squads. The people, including a large number of women, staged a protest against this inhuman killing and demanded accountability. Afterwards, many participants in the peaceful protests faced job suspensions and had their names placed on the Fourth Schedule by the state administration.



Jalal Baloch



Mullah Behram



Izhar Baloch

Baloch victims of Target Killing in Kech in a single day/ Source: BYC Social Media

4.5 Case Study: The Unlawful Killing of Zubair Baloch and Nisar Baloch in a Military Raid:

On the 24th of September at around 4 AM, Pakistani military forces raided the house of a political worker, former Chairperson of BSO Pajjar and a practicing lawyer in Dalbandin, Chaghi, where Zubair Baloch was killed along with Nisar Baloch. One other victim was Janzaib, who was arrested, and afterwards his confessional video surfaced, where he claimed to be a militant cooperating with Zubair and Nisar. Human rights groups and legal experts raised concerns over the confessional video in custody and the state's claim that Zubair and Nisar were militants. The military media claimed that both were killed in an intelligence-based operation, whereupon approaching, the alleged militants attacked them. Later, the Baloch National Movement (BNM) issued a statement naming Zubair and Nisar Baloch as its members and political workers. Political and human rights activists demanded a transparent inquiry into the case. No further investigation took place regarding the case.



Zubair Baloch and Nisar Baloch/ Source: The Balochistan Post

4.6 Case Study: The Killing of Driver Ibrahim Baloch by Indiscriminate Firing by FC in Mastung:

Ibrahim Baloch was a driver from Panjgur who delivered petroleum from Panjgur to Mastung to earn a livelihood. On 27th September, he was tragically killed by unprovoked firing by FC Personnel as he was approaching the Major Chowk check post area. Eyewitnesses said that the driver was neither speeding nor received any warning from the armed soldiers at the checkpoint. The forces personnel opened straight firing and injured *Ibrahim Baloch*, who was then taken to nearby Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Memorial Hospital, Mastung, where he succumbed to his injuries. The locals brought his dead body, placed it in front of the FC check post at Major Chowk, and blocked the N-25 Highway for more than 12 hours. The protesters demanded justice and accountability for Ibrahim Baloch; however, they were harassed by forces to end the protest, which concluded at night by negotiations with the district administration. Such killings by FC personnel are not new but systematic, like the case of Hayat Baloch in 2020 and the recent case of 15-year-old *Syed Ehsan Shah* in June this year. The victim families never get justice, as the armed forces have impunity to kill, rarely facing accountability.



Ibrahim Baloch/ Source: BYC Social Media

5. TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF VICTIMS:

Torture in Balochistan is unaccounted for, as it is so embedded that it is becoming normal for perpetrators and the victims. An entire nation is being mentally and psychologically tortured to rule through fear, coercion and control. Physical torture comes to the surface when mutilated bodies of young Baloch victims surface. The systematic use of enforced disappearances, torture, sexual violence, and extrajudicial killings by Pakistani security forces represents one of the gravest human rights crises in Balochistan. The following cases, those of Talal Ahmed, Mehraj Baloch, and Nazia Shafi, illustrate the ongoing pattern of abductions, physical and psychological torture, and the targeting of entire families by state forces and their local collaborators. Each case exposes the deliberate use of inhuman treatment as a tool of intimidation and collective punishment against the Baloch population.

5.1 Case 1: Talal Ahmed (22 years old), Driver:

Talal Ahmed, son of Abdul Rasheed and resident of Koshok, Buleda, was abducted by FC personnel along with three others while playing cricket in a local ground on August 14, 2025. His whereabouts remained unknown for 40 days, despite repeated appeals from his family and community.



Talal Baloch/ Source: BYC Social Media

On September 23, 2025, his decomposed body was discovered in Alandoor, Buleda, alongside another victim, Mehraj Baloch. Talal's body was identified through his national identity card placed beside him. The state of his remains clearly indicated signs of prolonged torture, including severe physical abuse before death. Reports suggest that he had been killed several days before the recovery of his body, confirming a pattern of extrajudicial killing following enforced disappearance.

5.2 Case 2: Mehraj Baloch, Student

Mehraj Ahmed, son of Sher Mohammad, was forcibly taken into custody by FC personnel while traveling from Buleda to Turbat on September 5, 2025. Witnesses reported that he was beaten and tortured before being taken away in military vehicles. His family received no official information about his condition or location for 18 days.



Mehraj Baloch/ Source: BYC Social Media

On September 23, 2025, his mutilated and decomposed body was recovered from the same area as Talal Ahmed, Alandoor, Buleda. His body was also identified through his national identity card placed nearby. The physical condition of the body revealed clear signs of prolonged torture and inhuman treatment, indicating that Mehraj was subjected to extreme physical violence before his death and that his body was discarded days later.

5.3 Case 3: Nazia Shafi, Victim of Abduction, Torture, and Sexual Violence



Nazia Shafi/ Source: The Balochistan Post

In one of the most horrific incidents of state-sponsored violence, Nazia Shafi, daughter of Shafi Muhammad, was abducted along with her mother, Pari, and brother during a midnight raid by FC forces and their local collaborators on October 28, 2025, in Panchi, Panjgur. The raid was characterized by extreme brutality. Both women were forcibly taken from their homes at gunpoint, while Nazia's brother was also abducted and remains missing.

On the morning of October 29, Nazia was discovered in a semi-conscious, critically injured state near the Civil Hospital in Panjgur. Medical personnel confirmed that she had been subjected to severe sexual assault and physical torture. Despite attempts to transfer her to Karachi for advanced treatment, she succumbed to her injuries in the Nag area. Her mother, Pari, was later released, bearing visible marks of torture.

This incident represents not only a brutal act of violence but also a deliberate assault on the dignity and sanctity of Baloch women, marking an alarming escalation in the use of gender-based violence as a weapon of war. Eyewitness reports reveal that local civil authorities and political figures failed to intervene, highlighting the complete breakdown of governance and the climate of impunity under which state forces operate.

6. COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT:

6.1 Collective Punishment and Human Rights Violations in Zehri, Khuzdar:

Between September and October 2025, Zehri tehsil in Khuzdar district endured a prolonged military siege, which reveals a deliberate strategy of collective punishment against the local population. The Pakistan Army, supported by Frontier Corps (FC) personnel, carried out operations involving airstrikes, drone attacks, artillery shelling, and helicopter bombardments, alongside a total communication blackout, road blockades, and indefinite curfews. These actions were not limited to armed combatants but targeted entire communities, including women, children, and older people, effectively using fear, displacement, and deprivation as tools of subjugation.

The siege included the occupation of civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals, forced family summons to military camps, and house demolitions, which collectively disrupted daily life and access to essential services. Civilians were systematically terrorized through enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, torture, and killings, demonstrating a coordinated approach to instill fear and punish the community for alleged resistance activities.

6.2 Killed in Airstrikes/Bombardments:

- September 15: 3 civilians whose names were not recorded.

❖ September 17: Bibi Amna (40), Lal Bibi (41), Muhammad Hassan (30).



Baloch civilians killed and injured in drone strikes by Pakistani forces. /Source: BYC Social Media

❖ October 1: 4 civilians in Noorgama.



Remains and debris of a mortar shell fired on civilian population in Noorgama, Zehri/ Source: BYC

❖ October 4–5: Manzoor Ahmed, two children, a nephew, Bibi Rahima, and her child.



Children killed in drone strike by Pakistani Forces in Zehri, Balochistan/Source:The Balochistan Post

Injured:

- September 17: Sanaullah (45), Ali Akbar, Abdul Nabi (38), Umair Ahmed (4), Mola Bakhsh (65)
- October 4–5: Rahima's daughter and son (critical condition)

Humanitarian Impact of Collective Punishment

- Zehri is still under siege, with curfew lifted only for 2 to 4 hours a day, which has restricted the movement of locals for essential needs.
- Prolonged curfew and communication blackout prevented civilians from accessing food, water, and medical care.
- Destruction of homes, crops, and solar infrastructure deprived entire villages of livelihood and essential services.
- Military control of the hospital denied civilians critical medical assistance, while indiscriminate bombardment created lasting fear and insecurity.
- The military has occupied several homes and schools and established 6 major checkpoints in the town.
- Around 500 families have migrated from the area amid fear and intimidation by the military.

6.3 Collective Punishment as State Strategy

The operations in Zehri demonstrate a systematic pattern of collective punishment targeting civilians rather than armed insurgents. Airstrikes and drone attacks deliberately struck homes, families, and communal spaces. Enforced disappearances, forced family gatherings, and the occupation of civilian infrastructure were used to intimidate and terrorize entire communities. Children, women, and older people were not spared, illustrating that the military campaign aimed to break the social fabric of Zehri, punish the population for alleged resistance, and reinforce control through fear.

This deliberate targeting of non-combatants constitutes serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including the prohibition of torture, arbitrary detention, extrajudicial killings, and attacks on civilian property. The combined use of aerial bombardments, forced disappearances, and curfews creates a coercive environment that amounts to collective punishment, a practice prohibited under international law. Amnesty International, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, and Baloch activists and organizations raised serious concerns regarding developments in Zehri.

7. BAN ON FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS:

During September and October 2025, the situation in Balochistan witnessed a grave decline in basic civil liberties and human rights across all sections of society. The state, along with the provincial authorities, employed every possible means to suppress the voice of the Baloch people. Communication networks, including mobile services and, internet, were repeatedly shut down across several districts, isolating communities and silencing online activism. Political workers and party members were stopped from traveling between cities, while journalists, lawyers, and human rights defenders faced intimidation, surveillance, and arbitrary detention. Activists were picked up in midnight raids, and peaceful gatherings were broken up by force. These systematic restrictions reflected a broader state campaign to paralyze political expression and crush the collective voice of an already marginalized nation.

7.1 Freedom of Assembly, Protest, and Association

The right to peaceful protest and to form or join groups and associations is a basic human right recognized by the UDHR, the ICCPR, and Articles 16 and 17 of Pakistan's Constitution. During September and October, Baloch citizens, political workers, activists, human rights defenders, and families of victims organized sit-ins, rallies, and strikes to protest against state violence, repression, and illegal actions. However, Pakistani authorities responded with excessive force, arrests, and torture, including against women and children. Members of certain political parties and social

movements were specifically targeted through both physical violence and legal harassment. In early 2025, a complete ban on peaceful gatherings was enforced in Balochistan under Section 144, a colonial-era law that prohibits public assemblies of more than ten people. This restriction is renewed for weeks and is unfairly applied only to Baloch political groups such as BYC, NDP, BWF, BNP and public unions. These groups are not allowed to hold peaceful protests throughout Balochistan.

7.2 Case Study: The Quetta Rally Bombing: Religious Extremism as a Tool of Political Repression

On a tragic day on September 2, 2025, a deadly bombing at the Balochistan National Party (BNP) political rally Near Shahwani Stadium, Quetta, Balochistan, left at least 15 people dead and over 70 injured. The attack occurred during a peaceful political gathering attended by hundreds of civilians and party supporters. The Human Rights and several civil society groups condemned the bombing, calling it a continuation of the state's necropolitical policy to eliminate Baloch political dissent through force.

The bombing, whether conducted by state or non-state actors, represents a failure of the Pakistani state to protect the fundamental right to life and freedom of assembly, as guaranteed under Article 6(1),21 of the ICCPR. Article 3 of the UDHR. The deliberate or indiscriminate targeting of civilians constitutes a grave breach under the Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocol I (1977): Article 51(2): Prohibition of attacks against civilians. Article 7(1)(a), (k): Systematic attacks on civilian populations

may qualify as crimes against humanity. By failing to prevent, investigate, and prosecute those responsible, the state violates its positive obligations under these treaties. The bombing has caused severe psychological trauma among survivors and the broader Baloch population. Many families in Quetta and the surrounding districts lost their sole breadwinners. The attack deepened political alienation, reinforcing perceptions that even peaceful participation in the democratic process is unsafe for Baloch citizens. The continued impunity for such attacks undermines trust in state institutions and erodes democratic participation, potentially fueling further instability.



Victims of Suicide Bomb blast on BNP Rally in Shahwani Stadium, Quetta/ Source: BYC Social Media

7.3 Case Study: Crackdown on Baloch Students at Lasbela University: A Widening Humanitarian Crisis in Balochistan

On September 24, 2025, a violent crackdown occurred at Lasbela University of Water and Marine Sciences (LUWMS) in Uthal, Balochistan. Peaceful Baloch students protesting the suspension of their peers were subjected to tear gas, baton charges, and live ammunition by state security forces and university authorities. Several students were injured, and many were arbitrarily detained. This incident represents a serious escalation of repression against Baloch students and is symptomatic of the broader humanitarian crisis in Balochistan. The protest had emerged after seven students were suspended by a so-called disciplinary committee for organizing a cultural and academic event in memory of Balochi writer and poet Mubarak Qazi. Rather than addressing legitimate academic grievances, the administration intensified punitive measures, expelling one student for 1 year and 2 others for 2 years. This disciplinary action reveals a pattern of academic censorship, ethnic discrimination, and political suppression against Baloch youth.

The incident at LUWMS is not isolated. It reflects an institutionalized policy of harassment and intimidation targeting Baloch students across Pakistan. Reports and testimonies indicate: Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of Baloch students from university hostels, including Surveillance, racial profiling, and harassment by law enforcement agencies and Restrictions on cultural expression and peaceful assembly within educational institutions.

Such actions violate fundamental human rights and reinforce a climate of fear, contributing to the systemic marginalization of the Baloch community. The incident violates Article 3 of the UDHR crucially. Articles 6 and 9 of the (ICCPR): Article 19 of the UDHR and Article 13 (ICESCR. The use of live ammunition and violent force against unarmed students constitutes a serious breach of these international obligations, potentially amounting to extrajudicial violence. The LUWMS crackdown represents not just an attack on students, but on the collective right of the Baloch people to education, dignity, and identity. It exemplifies how systemic violence, institutional racism, and the denial of cultural expression continue to define the Baloch experience under Pakistani rule. Immediate international intervention is essential to prevent further escalation of this ongoing humanitarian crisis in Balochistan.







Images of Police crackdown on peaceful students in LUWMS/ Source: BYC Social Media

7.4 Case Study: Armed Attack on BYC Protest Rally in Nizarabad, Tump, Kech, Balochistan

On 21 October 2025, the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC) Kech Zone, the families of enforced disappeared persons, organized a peaceful protest rally in Nizarabad, Tehsil Tump, District Kech, Balochistan. The rally was held to condemn the extrajudicial killings of four Baloch civilians, Akmal Saleh Muhammad, Abdullah, Mamjan, and Deedag Dad Muhammad, reportedly targeted and killed by state-backed death squads operating in the region. As the rally proceeded peacefully, four armed men on motorcycles approached the protest site and opened fire on the crowd, attempting to disperse demonstrators through intimidation and violence. Eyewitnesses reported that the assailants fled immediately after the attack. Fortunately, no casualties were reported, but the attack created widespread panic and fear among participants, particularly women and children. The absence of immediate police or administrative response highlights a disturbing pattern of impunity and state complicity, where perpetrators of politically motivated violence are seldom apprehended or prosecuted.

The attack on the peaceful protest contravenes several fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973): (Article 4, 9,16, 17). By failing to protect protesters and by allowing armed groups to act with impunity, the state has violated its constitutional duty to safeguard the lives and freedoms of its citizens. The incident also breaches Pakistan's obligations under several international instruments, including the UDHR (1948), Articles 3, 19, and 20(1). (ICCPR,

1966): Articles 6, 19, 21, 22). UNDHRDs (1998) Article 1, 12(2). These legal provisions impose a positive obligation on the state to protect individuals exercising their fundamental freedoms and to ensure accountability for violations.



BYC Rally in Tump, Kech/ Source: BYC



Death Squad member firing on BYC protest in Tump, Kech/ Source: BYC

7.5 Freedom of Movement:

Freedom of movement, a universal and inalienable right protected under the UDHR, ICCPR, and Article 15 of Pakistan's Constitution, ensures every individual's liberty to travel and reside freely within their country. Yet, during September and October 2025, this right was gravely undermined in Balochistan as the state imposed sweeping restrictions on the movement of political workers, human rights defenders, and civilians. Security checkpoints, arbitrary detentions, and intrusive ID checks became routine, effectively turning many districts into controlled zones. Political activists and critics of state policies were stopped, interrogated, and often barred from travel or participation in peaceful gatherings. These systematic curbs violated international human rights obligations and reflected a broader pattern of collective punishment and suppression of dissent in Balochistan.

7.6 Case Study: Tragic Death of Ailing Child in Uthal Highlights Cruelty of Check Post Practices in Balochistan

A tragic incident occurred in Uthal, Balochistan, when a young, ailing girl lost her life due to the lack of timely medical assistance during prolonged bus inspections conducted by Pakistani forces. According to passengers, the bus had arrived in Uthal around 3:00 a.m., but all buses were stopped at the checkpoint for a detailed inspection. The process was carried out extremely slowly, resulting in hours of delay and distress for travelers. As the night turned into morning, it was reported that a young girl inside

one of the buses had fallen critically ill. Her parents repeatedly pleaded with the security personnel to allow them to proceed so they could seek medical help, but their requests were ignored, and no one was permitted to move forward.

After the child tragically passed away, her family and fellow passengers were overcome with grief and anger. They blocked the main highway in protest, holding the forces responsible for the negligence and unnecessary delay that led to the girl's death. The demonstrators demanded justice for the child and accountability for those whose carelessness and indifference caused an innocent life to be lost.

7.7 Freedom of Right to Life and Liberty

Right to Life and Liberty, protected under Article 9 of the Constitution of Pakistan, which states that "No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law." Denying medical care or subjecting a detainee to conditions endangering his life is a direct violation of this right. BYC leader Beebarg Baloch's reported mistreatment and denial of proper medical treatment constitute inhuman and degrading treatment.

7.8 Case Study: The Deteriorating Health and Denial of Medical Care to Beebarg Baloch in Custody

Beebarg Baloch, a central leader of the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC), has been in state custody for over six months. Despite being physically disabled and requiring continuous physiotherapy and medical supervision, Beebarg Baloch has been denied essential medical treatment, placing his life in immediate danger. The case reflects systematic state negligence, a violation of international human rights obligations, and a breach of Pakistan's own constitutional guarantees concerning the right to life, dignity, and healthcare.



BYC Leader, Beebarg Baloch/ Source BYC

Beebarg Baloch was arrested in March 2025 along with other BYC leaders under Section 3 of the Maintenance of Public Order (3 MPO), a colonial-era preventive detention law. Though the initial three-month detention period expired, his custody has been illegally prolonged through repeated remands without medical oversight or due process. Beebarg Baloch suffers from a permanent physical disability requiring routine physiotherapy and medical care. During his detention, he has developed severe muscle atrophy, restricted blood circulation, and symptoms of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT), a potentially fatal condition that can lead to pulmonary embolism if untreated. Additionally, Doctors have reportedly recommended immediate surgery and hospital

transfer, yet the Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC) has consistently denied medical bail and refused to authorize his transfer to a medical facility. Despite multiple petitions by BYC's legal and medical teams to the Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC) for urgent medical intervention, the requests were repeatedly delayed. After several months of appeals, surgical intervention was finally approved and performed.

However, immediately after the procedure, authorities ordered his return to prison custody, denying post-operative medical observation or rehabilitation, a decision that directly endangered his life and disregarded medical ethics and international human rights standards. The situation of Beebarg Baloch meets the criteria of "medical neglect amounting to torture" under international human rights law articles 25 and 15 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Keeping him in prison despite clear medical recommendations is a slow form of custodial killing through deliberate indifference.

By detaining Beebarg Baloch without medical attention, the Pakistani state is violating Articles 6, 7, and 10, amounting to cruel treatment under the UDHR, 1948 and ICCPR, 1966. The case of Beebarg Baloch is not merely one of administrative negligence; it is a gross human rights violation involving denial of medical care, arbitrary detention, and cruel treatment. If medical intervention is further delayed, it could result in irreversible organ failure or death, for which the State of Pakistan would bear full legal responsibility under international law.

8. WEAPONIZATION OF LAW AGAINST BALOCH POLITICAL WORKERS AND HRDS

During September and October 2025, the weaponization of laws and the judicial system against Baloch civilians reached new levels. The authorities have enforced an authoritarian-style Law of Suspects, which allows them to criminalize and target the Baloch people without any real evidence. The provincial government justifies this repressive policy by calling it lawfare, but in reality, it has turned legal institutions into tools of persecution. Under this so-called law, every Baloch person is presumed guilty until proven innocent, leading to arbitrary arrests, harassment, and intimidation of civilians. This misuse of law has created an atmosphere of fear and injustice, where basic rights and due process are constantly violated.

8.1 Case Study: Judicial Repression and Closed-Court Hearings of Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC) Leadership

On October 29, 2025, the hearing of the detained leadership of the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC), including Dr. Mahrang Baloch, Beebow Baloch, Gulzadi Baloch, Beebarg Baloch, and Sibghatullah Shahjee, was once again held inside prison premises rather than in an open courtroom. During this closed proceeding, the judicial remand was further extended. The shift of hearings from public courts to prison settings constitutes a severe violation of transparency, fair-trial guarantees, and the principles of open justice. It effectively excludes families, journalists, human rights observers, and

the public from monitoring the judicial process, thereby reinforcing the criminalization of peaceful political dissent in Balochistan.

Since their arrest in March 2025, following a peaceful demonstration demanding justice for victims of enforced disappearances, the BYC leadership has been subjected to an ongoing cycle of arbitrary detention, prolonged remands, and denial of legal counsel, all of which represent grave breaches of domestic and international law. This case is emblematic of a broader pattern of systemic repression against Baloch political and human rights activists. The treatment of the BYC leadership reflects a continuation of the state's longstanding strategy to silence dissent through Articles 14 (9) and 11 of the ICCPR and Article 11 of the UDHR. Articles 6 and 8 UN Conventions. Article 10A of the Constitution of Pakistan, being constantly violated by the State of Pakistan. By holding the hearing inside the prison and excluding public access, the state has directly contravened these provisions, undermining judicial transparency and accountability. The repeated remand extensions of BYC leaders without substantive charges indicate a politically motivated misuse of legal mechanisms to suppress dissent.

As a signatory to the ICCPR, ICESCR, and CAT, Pakistan is legally bound to ensure fair legal trials and provide possible justice and accountability. The case of the BYC leadership symbolizes the widening repression of peaceful political activism in Balochistan. The transformation of the judiciary into a tool of suppression, through closed hearings and prolonged detentions, is an assault on the core principles of justice, transparency, and democracy.

8.2 Case Study: The Arbitrary Detention of Gulzadi Baloch and the Suppression of Political Dissent in Balochistan

The ongoing detention of Gulzadi Baloch and other leaders of the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC), who have been held in custody for over six months, is a clear sign of state suppression. Despite being detained, Gulzadi Baloch has recently been declared an absconding "mufroor" in a First Information Report (FIR) filed in Mastung, Balochistan. This contradictory act, declaring a person absconding while they are already under state custody, reveals a deep crisis of legality and judicial independence in Pakistan. It also exposes the systematic use of law as a weapon to silence political dissent in Balochistan.



Detained BYC activist, Gulzadi Baloch/ Source BYC

The continuous imprisonment of BYC leaders and the labeling of Gulzadi Baloch as an absconder while detained breach Pakistan's treaty obligations under the ICCPR, constituting arbitrary detention as defined by the UN Human Rights Committee. This incident symbolizes the institutional collapse of justice and accountability in cases involving Baloch political activists. By weaponizing the judiciary and police, the state reinforces a culture of impunity and intensifies alienation among the Baloch population.

Instead of engaging in dialogue or addressing the long-standing issue of enforced disappearances, the state's repressive approach, arrests, fabricated charges, and silencing of activists, reflects a deliberate policy of suppression. Such measures undermine democratic governance and erode Pakistan's credibility in the international community regarding human rights commitments.



بعدالت اسپیشل جج انسداد دہشت گردی مستونگ

اشتہار زیر دفعہ 87 ضابطہ فوجداری پاکستان ہمراہ دفعہ (10) 19 انسداد دہشت گردی ایکٹ 1997

ATC کیس نمبر 22/2025 FIR نمبر 40/2025 سرکار بنام :۔گل زادی دختر نبی داد

قوم ساتکزئی ساکن ہاؤس نمبر 34 سی محلہ مجید وارڈ نمبر 2 مچھ ضلع کچھی CTD کوئٹہ

OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 6(2) (f) 7(1),(g)7(1)(i)11A (c)

(d)(e)(f)(g) 11F (1)(2)(3)(b)(i) (4) (6) 11W,2L (1) ATA

مسمی گل زادی دختر نبی داد قوم ساتکزئی ساکن ہاؤس نمبر 34 سی محلہ مجید وارڈ نمبر 2 مچھ ضلع کچھی جرم بالا کا مرتکب ہونے میں یا اس پر ارتکاب جرم کا شبہ ہے از روئے کیفیت تعمیل وارنٹ گرفتاری جو پہ طبق نالش جاری ہوا ہے کہ مسمی مذکورہ دستیاب نہیں ہو سکتا اور ہر گاہ حسب اطمینان ہمارے ثابت ہوا ہے کہ ملزمان مذکورہ بالا فرار ہو گیا ہے یا اس نے وارنٹ گرفتاری کی تعمیل سے گریز کرنے کیلئے اپنے تئیں روپوش کیا ہے لہذا اس اشتہار کی رو سے حکم دیا جاتا ہے کہ مسمیان بالا کو لازم ہے کہ وہ مقررہ تاریخ پیشی 18 اکتوبر 2025ء کو عدالت انسداد دہشتگردی بمقام مستونگ میں جواب دہی نالش کیلئے حاضر ہو جائے۔

اسپیشل جج انسداد دہشت گردی مستونگ

PRQ No1310/16-09-2025

Newspaper notice by CTD describing Gulzadi Baloch as Absconder/ Source: local newspapers

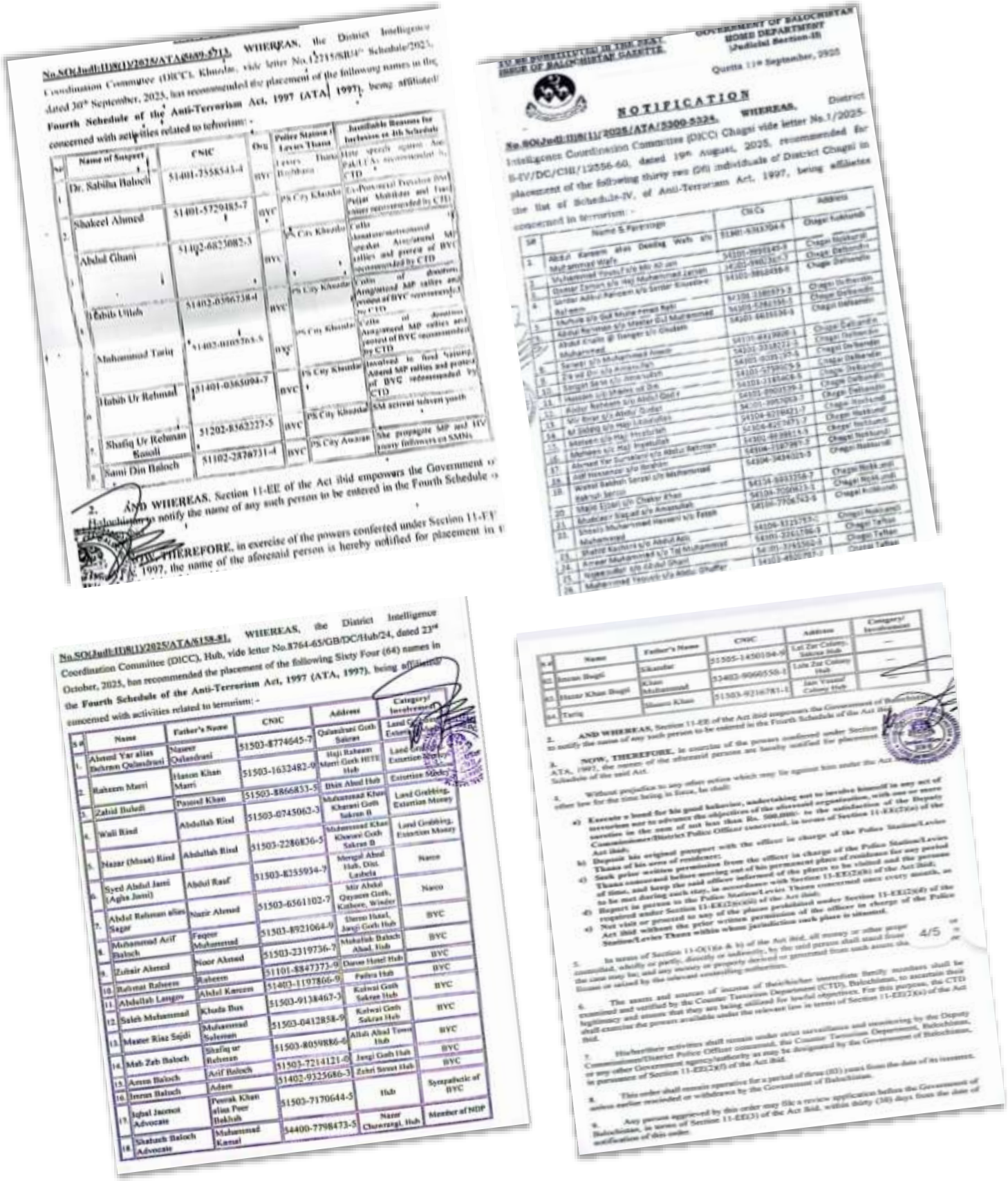
8.3 Unlawful Inclusion of Baloch Human Rights Defenders in Pakistan's Fourth Schedule

The Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC) has recently faced intensified state repression. Several of its leaders and activists, including Dr. Sabiha Baloch, Sammi Deen Baloch, Nazgul, Syed Bibi, and the Central organizer of the Baloch Women Forum, Dr. Shalee Baloch, have been arbitrarily placed on the Fourth Schedule of Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA), 1997. This legal mechanism, originally intended to monitor individuals suspected of terrorism, has increasingly been misused to target peaceful human rights defenders, journalists, and political activists. Under Section 11-E and 11-EE of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, individuals suspected of having links to terrorist organizations may be placed under surveillance or restricted in movement. However, in the case of the Baloch human rights defenders, no credible evidence, due process, or judicial inquiry preceded their inclusion. This represents a violation of procedural fairness and constitutional guarantees enshrined in Pakistan's 1973 Constitution, particularly: (Article 4, 9, 10-A, 15, 17, 19).

The misuse of the Fourth Schedule as a political tool constitutes administrative overreach and legal abuse under domestic and international law. Dr. Sabiha Baloch and Sammi Deen Baloch (central leaders of BYC) were listed alongside several individuals with no criminal history. District Kech, Nazgul, Syed Bibi, and Dr. Shalee (organizer of the Baloch Women Forum) were targeted for their human rights advocacy. From District

Chagai, 26 individuals, including students and community members from Dalbandin, Nokkundi, and Taftan, were added without due process.

None of these individuals were provided with official charges, hearings, or opportunities to appeal their inclusion, clear violations of fair trial standards. This act follows a broader pattern of state suppression of the BYC over a long period. Such actions collectively illustrate state-driven criminalization of dissent under the guise of counterterrorism. The arbitrary inclusion of activists violates Pakistan's obligations under several international human rights instruments, including Article 9,19, 20 (UDHR). (Article 9, 14,19, 21–22 (ICCPR). (Article 1 (UNDHRD, 1998). Pakistan, as a signatory to these conventions, bears the responsibility to prevent misuse of counterterrorism laws to silence civic activism. The inclusion of peaceful BYC members and Baloch human rights defenders on the Fourth Schedule demonstrates structural discrimination and political targeting. The lack of transparency, judicial oversight, and appeal mechanisms reveals how counterterrorism frameworks are weaponized against civil society. Such practices not only violate constitutional and international law but also erode public trust and deepen alienation in Balochistan.



List of persons included in the Four Schedule/ Source: Government of Balochistan

9. CONCLUSION:

The report shows a systematic pattern of human rights abuses in Balochistan month on month basis. Enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and torture continued keeping pace with previous months. Collective punishment of civilians amplified as military operations surged already conflict-ridden region. Ban on fundamental freedoms and weaponization of law intensified on the part of the state, which reflects an apartheid system in Balochistan.

This report provided insights into the grave abuses of human rights of the Baloch citizens, which are systematic and historical, thus creating a pattern that disregards International Human Rights and Humanitarian Laws. The deliberate targeting of Baloch people based on identity has created a sense of racial persecution on the part of the state, which not only undermines universal values of justice, democracy and rule of law but also exposes the real face of the authorities who aim to control land and people.

This document also advocates urgent action by all factions of the Baloch nation, as well as by global human rights organizations, activists, human rights defenders, and journalists, to raise their voices against the state-perpetrated humanitarian crisis in Balochistan. The cost of silence and inaction is too great.

This periodical report, compiled by the Baloch Yakjehti Committee, documents Human Rights violations perpetrated by the state in Balochistan during September and October 2025. The report highlights facts and analysis based on quantitative and qualitative data on systematic abuses of the fundamental rights of Baloch citizens. The data is firsthand and primary, collected directly from victim families and community sources. This data is then verified through triangulation with local organizations, civil society sources, local media, and prominent human rights organizations. The data shows clear trends of amplifying state violence and human rights violations of the Baloch people.

During September-October, BYC recorded 168 victims of enforced disappearances, of which 12 victims were released, 17 were killed in custody, and 140 are still missing. District Kech recorded the highest number of cases, with 54, followed by Panjgur with 26, Dera Bugti with 21, and Quetta with 20. The average age of the victims is between 19 and 25 years, and they belong to various professions. The victims include 53 students, 21 minors and one woman. The Frontier Corps (FC) is recorded as the largest perpetrator, involved in 45% of cases, followed by CTD and Military Intelligence (MI).

Twenty-five (25) cases of extrajudicial killings were recorded during this period, with one minor and one woman victim. The mode of killings included target killings by State-backed Death Squads, custodial killings, and the kill-and-dump of mutilated bodies. The majority of the victims were previously disappeared persons who were killed either in custody or tortured to death. District Kech recorded the largest number of cases as 10, followed by Panjgur (7). While Frontier Corps came out to be the prime perpetrator with involvement in 52% of cases, followed by State-backed Death Squads and the Army.

The State authorities increasingly weaponized administrative and legal systems to target political leaders, civil society members and victim families to silence them and utilized propaganda to justify such actions. The illegal imprisonment and jail trial of BYC leaders and the use of the Fourth Schedule reflect the complicity of the executive and judiciary and a systematic pattern of apartheid in Balochistan.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT,
BALOCH YAKJEHTI COMMITTEE