KILL AND DUMP POLICY IN BALOCHISTAN

KILLING SPREE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026 AND THE DUMPING OF MUTILATED, TORTURED BODIES OF DISAPPEARED BALOCH VICTIMS



THEMATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Kill and Dump Policy and Target killing in Balochistan

The Killing Spree in the First Quarter of 2026 and Dumping of Mutilated and Tortured Bodies of Disappeared Baloch Victims.

Thematic Analysis Report

Human Rights Department, Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC)

Published: May 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1

2 METHODOLOGY 3

3 BACKGROUND CONTEXT 5

4 DOCUMENTED CASES. 8

4.1 AWARAN 8

4.2 KECH 10

4.3 PANJGUR 15

4.4 GWADAR: 23

4.5 QUETTA 24

4.6 KHARAN: 26

4.7 DUKKI: 27

4.8 MASTUNG: 27

5 ANALYSING THE PATTERNS, TRENDS, AND BROADER IMPACTS ON THE BALOCH NATION 29

5.1 PATTERN AND TRENDS OF KILL AND DUMP 30

5.1.1 Baloch Identity: 30

5.1.2 Enforced Disappearance 30

5.1.3 Torture, Inhuman, and Cruel Treatment 30

5.1.4 Mutilation of Bodies: 31

5.1.5 Body Dumping 31

5.1.6 No Post-Mortem Allowed for any Victim: 32

5.1.7 Child Victims: 32

5.1.8 Police: From Silent Spectator to Collaborator and Facilitator: 32

5.1.9 Judicial Silence and Complicity: 33

5.1.10 Media Blackout and Propaganda: 33

5.1.11 Patterns of Target Killings: 34

5.2 BROADER IMPACTS 34

5.2.1 Climate of Fear: 34

5.2.2 Disregard for Peaceful Resistance: 35

5.2.3 Perpetual Conflict: 35

5.2.4 Psychological Impact on Families 35

5.2.5 Social Isolation and Fear 36

5.2.6 Economic Hardship 37

5.2.7 Disruption of Community Life 37

6 CALL FOR URGENT ACTION 39

7 ANNEX 1: PHOTOS OF VICTIMS 42

1 INTRODUCTION

This thematic analysis report examines the pattern of target killings and the subsequent dumping of mutilated bodies in Balochistan from January to April 2026. Commonly referred to as the “kill and dump” policy, this phenomenon has emerged as a persistent and deeply concerning feature of the ongoing situation in the region.

This thematic pattern consists of three elements that are similar but differ in focus. The first element concerns geography, with official state institutions and indirect state actors, such as death squads, involved. The second element highlights that the majority of targets faced enforced disappearances. The third element indicates that all victims were first tortured, mutilated, before being killed. The report analyses that kill and dump policy is a colonial tool of collective punishment by the state aimed to crush resistance, keep control, exploit resources with minimum investment in the region.

The report seeks to document and analyze recent incidents in which individuals from the Baloch Nation were subjected to enforced disappearance, unlawful detention, torture, and eventual extrajudicial execution. Their bodies were later recovered from remote areas, roadsides, rivers, or public spaces, often bearing visible signs of severe physical abuse. Additionally, this report also provides an analysis of target killings of Baloch victims where state-backed Death Squads

specifically target students, teachers, journalists, lawyers, doctors and other civilians.

Over the past two decades, there have been reports of various incidents, but the events of early 2026 indicate a significant increase in both frequency and intensity. The repeating patterns observed across multiple districts, including Awaran, Gwadar, Kech, Kharan, Panjgur and Quetta, raise serious concerns about the systematic nature of these acts.

This report is designed to enhance ongoing efforts to document human rights by identifying patterns and shedding light on the real human impacts experienced by families and communities affected by these issues. It aims to place these developments within the broader context of international human rights law and domestic constitutional protections. Additionally, it emphasizes the pressing need for accountability, transparency, and independent investigations into the violations.

By compiling verified cases and analyzing emerging trends, the report offers an evidence-based perspective for human rights organizations, legal experts, policymakers, and the international community. This report also calls for urgent action on part of the global community, United Nations and International Human Rights Organizations to make efforts in putting an end to the indiscriminate killing spree in Balochistan. They should work towards finding a solution to protect civilians and uphold the right to life for the Baloch.

2 METHODOLOGY

This report analyses documented cases of target killings and dumped body recoveries in Balochistan in the first quarter of 2026.

Data Collection

Data was gathered from various sources, including eyewitness accounts, victim family testimonies, local human rights organizations, civil society activists and media reports. Each case was cross-checked with at least two independent sources to ensure reliability.

Case Selection Criteria

Cases included met these criteria:

- Victims were disappeared by the state or linked actors in front of their families and eye witnesses.
- Bodies recovered showed signs of torture, mutilation and extrajudicial execution followed by dumping on roadsides.
- Incidents occurred within the defined timeframe or related directly to observed patterns.
- Target killings included are directly linked to state-affiliated groups.

Analytical Approach

A thematic analysis identified patterns such as:

- Enforced Disappearances

- Custodial Torture
- Body Mutilation
- Delayed recovery of bodies
- Targeting specific identities (i.e., Baloch)
- Child victims
- Impunity of state and silent justification
- Collective punishment of families and communities

The report does not claim to document all incidents; the actual number is likely higher due to media restrictions and fear of reprisals.

Limitations

Limitations include restricted access to records, fear among families leading to underreporting, and a lack of independent forensic investigations. However, consistent patterns across sources enhance the report's credibility.

This methodology ensures transparency and reliability in documenting human rights violations in Balochistan.

3 BACKGROUND CONTEXT

"Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person."

Article 3 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

"Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrary deprived of his life."

Article 6 of International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966

'Prohibition of violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture'

Common Article 3 (1) (a) of Geneva Conventions, 1949

Balochistan is the largest province in Pakistan by area, yet it remains one of the least developed, poorest and most politically sensitive regions in the country. For decades, the province has faced political unrest, security operations, and ongoing violations of human rights. The unrest stems from Baloch nations historical demand for rights, autonomy and equitable share in resources, and Pakistan's colonial control over land, resources and slow genocide of the native population.

Human rights organizations and local activists have repeatedly raised concerns about enforced disappearances, custodial torture, extrajudicial killings, and restrictions on freedom of expression. Families of missing persons often say

that their relatives were taken by unidentified armed personnel, detained in undisclosed locations, and later found dead or remain missing permanently.

Additionally, United Nations and prominent international Human Rights Organizations, media and Journalists have published investigative and fact-finding reports which uncovered Pakistani state's kill and dump policy and target killing of Baloch victims. These reports trace the heinous practice to 2009 and find that state military, intelligence agencies and FC are involved in such acts. These reports are from 2009 to 2014, after which no international organization, UN body, journalists or media has been allowed to investigate or report on conflict and human rights situation of Balochistan.

Kill and dump policy is a political and strategic tool used by Pakistani intelligence agencies to exact vendetta and keep Baloch natives in control through fear. This policy of collective punishment was inherited by Pakistani institutions particularly the military, from the British colonial system especially the Frontier Crimes Regulation Act, 1901. It is a policy clearly aimed at crushing the will of people, even to resist peacefully and totally works to make people behave and fall in line. Every other day, it's either a mutilated, dumped body discovered or someone becomes a victim of target killing. The pattern is clear; all victims are ethnic Baloch in their 20s or 30s, and are educated, belonging to diverse professions. The purpose is to punish the natives in order to crush armed resistance, keep control through fear, loot and exploit resources, and with no considerable investment in the region to benefit locals.

In the first half of 2025 alone, recorded kill and dump victims were 47, and target killing victims were 32. These also included minor victims of the kill and dump policy and murdered in target killing. While in 2026, the recorded number of victims of kill and dump who were identified by their families are 43, and target killings are 21. These figures do not include those victims who were either unidentified, buried in silence, or bodies of victims secretly handed over to families to bury them at once. These figures do not include fake encounters, unidentified dumped bodies and victims killed in other modes.

Comparing and analyzing casualty figures from 2025, it is evidently clear that the state of Pakistan has amplified its kill and dump policy and target killing of Baloch victims to coerce and control natives and crush all who dare to question or speak against the state's inhuman atrocities. 24 of these victims were killed in the holy month of Ramadan with majority from Panjgur.

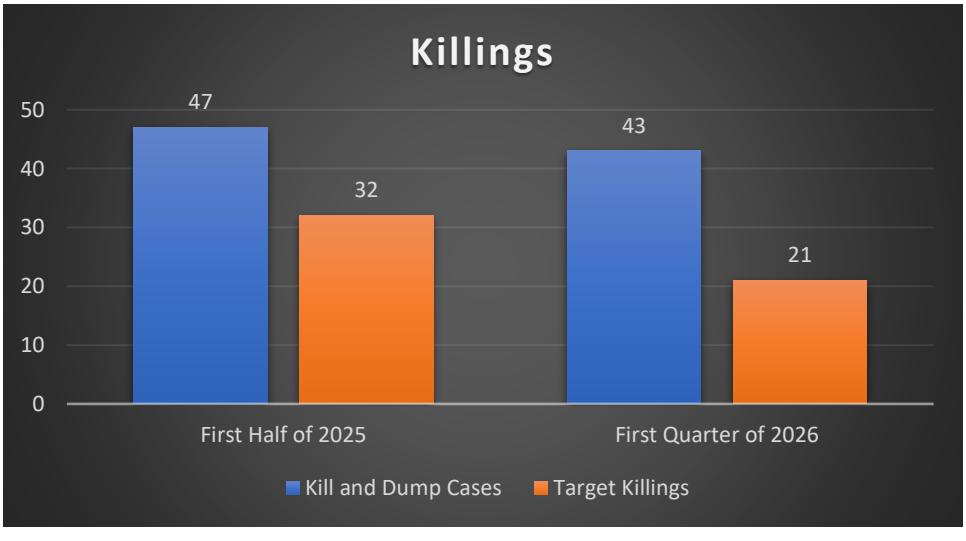


Figure 1: Graph compares kill and dump and target killing cases in 2025 and 2026, showing a surge

4 DOCUMENTED CASES.

Herein is the detail of documented cases of kill and dump in respective areas of Balochistan since the start of 2026. Each case has been verified either from family accounts, eye witnesses, or from local human rights organizations, and media sources. Due care has been taken to highlight the facts in the manner observed or described by sources to ensure reliability. A lot of other cases have not been added because families refused to speak due to fear or buried their victim in silence as pressurized by intelligence agencies and LEAs.

4.1 AWARAN

Between January and March three (3) kill and dump victims were found in the Awaran region of Balochistan.

I. Ayaz Baloch (Teacher from Awaran, Balochistan)

On 16 October 2024, Ayaz Baloch, son of Dost Muhammad, was forcibly taken from his home by Pakistani security forces along with his cousin, Imdad Baloch, without any arrest warrant or legal justification. Despite repeated attempts by the family to seek information from authorities, no acknowledgement of their detention or whereabouts was provided, effectively placing them outside the protection of the law. On 6 January 2026, the bullet-riddled body of Ayaz Baloch was recovered from the *Nondara* area of Awaran, confirming that he had been extra-judicially killed while in custody. His cousin, Imdad Baloch, remains missing to date, raising serious fears regarding his

safety and fate. This case is particularly alarming as it reflects a disturbing and recurring pattern of violence against teachers in Balochistan; Ayaz Baloch's uncle, *Khuda Bakhsh Baloch* also a school teacher, was extra-judicially killed on 3 March 2024, and his mutilated body was later found at Civil Hospital Khuzdar. The repeated targeting of educators within the same family highlights an intentional strategy of intimidation aimed at silencing teachers, who play a vital role in community awareness and social development.

II. Dr Zareef Baloch

Dr Zareef Baloch, a medical dispenser and son of Muhammad Yaqoob, was forcibly disappeared on January 14, 2026, at approximately 5:00 PM, when personnel of intelligence agencies affiliated with a state-backed death squad forcibly disappeared him from his medical store in *Reakchai,* Awaran, in broad daylight. According to eyewitnesses, he was killed within hours, around 7:00 PM the same day. His body, bearing visible signs of violence, was later recovered from the Hotan River in *Gishkore*.

III. Fateh Baloch

Fateh Baloch, son of Shahdad, a driver from *Mewar, Mashkai*, forcibly disappeared on January 13, 2026. He coercively disappeared from near the Main Army Camp in *Mashkai* while he was carrying passengers in his vehicle. Army personnel stopped his vehicle in front of the main camp and took Fateh Baloch inside the camp. According to his family, the army accepted, taking him

into their custody. His father was told by the army that his son would be killed. After one and a half months, on of disappearance, on March 04, 2026, his bullet-riddled body was found in the *Mashkai* River.

4.2 KECH

Kech is home to intensifying violence perpetrated by the state military, paramilitary and their backed Death squads. From January to April, there were twelve (12) kill and dump victims and 9 target killings recorded in Kech. These figures are low, as most cases are buried in silence or go unrecorded because families do not come forward due to fear of reprisal.

KILL AND DUMP VICTIMS:

I. Mullah Razak

Mullah Razak, son of Dad Mohammad and a resident of *Newano Zamuran*, was forcibly disappeared for the second time on January 14, 2026, when members of a state-backed death squad detained him from his locality. He was killed the following day, January 15, 2026, and his body was subsequently recovered from *Semswari Kaur*.

II. Noman Baloch

Noman Baloch, son of Haidar, a resident of the *Mand* area, was forcibly disappeared on November 18, 2025, after being detained from a picnic point by the FC. During the same incident, his friend Ismail was shot dead at the spot.

Noman remained incommunicado detention for nearly two months. His bullet-riddled and tortured body was found dumped on January 21, 2026, in the *Tump* area of Kech.

III. Nisar Baloch

On 8 February, the mutilated dead body of Nisar, son of Adena and a resident of *Alandoor,* Buleda, was found dumped in the *Kochag* area of Buleda. He was forcibly disappeared by Death squads and killed the same day.

IV. Nasram Baloch

On 26 Feb, the body of Nasram Baloch, son of Pir Bakhsh, was recovered from the *Miskin* River in Kech. His body bore multiple bullet wounds, indicating shots from close range. Security forces with Death squads coercively disappeared him on 8 August 2024, and his whereabouts remained unknown until the recovery of his body. They had previously disappeared him on 12 October 2023 and released him on 13 June 2024 after 245 days of enforced disappearance.

V. Manzoor Baloch

On 27 February, two dumped bodies were discovered in Kech *Kaur*, Turbat. One of the victims was identified as Manzoor Ahmed, son of Nabi Dad, a 17-year-old student. Personnel of MI concealed him in a white Land Cruiser near *Apsar Kolwai* Bazaar on the evening of 8 July 2025, and he remained missing

until his killing. Manzoor's body was severely tortured, riddled with bullets and his fingers were cut.

VI. Imran Taj:

The second victim was identified as Imran Taj (26), son of Muhammad Taj, a student of the IBLC department at the University of Turbat and a resident of *Sarikallag*, *Gowarkop*. Personnel of ISI and FC enforcedly disappeared him on 27 June 2025 at around 2:30 PM while he was travelling from the university to his home in *Mohledy Reik, Absar*. The bodies showed clear signs of torture and mutilation. Eyewitnesses saw them with their hands tied and thrown with their faces down and bodies full of thorns.

VII. Yawar Habib

Yawar Baloch, son of Habib Baloch, from *Humari Kahn*, was an 18-year-old tailor by profession. On June 16, 2025, he stood with his father outside the High Court after a case hearing. As they stepped out of the court gate, Yawar was forcibly disappeared by the intelligence agencies, accompanied by FC, snatched from his father's hands in broad daylight. On June 17, 2025, his family blocked the CPEC road in protest, demanding his return. Within two days, the state authorities promised false assurances that he would be released within 7 days. Trusting those words, the family ended their sit-in protest. A week later, the family approached Deputy Commissioner Kech, who repeated the same empty hope: "He will be released soon." After 9 months and 10 days, on March 26,

2026, Yarwar Baloch was returned, not alive, but as a body. Shot in the head. His dead body was dumped at Pasni Road, near *Banuk Chadai*.

VIII. Israr Baloch

Israr Baloch, son of Tariq Baloch, was forcibly disappeared four months earlier from a hotel in *Chahsar area* of Turbat by state authorities. On 28 March, his bullet-riddled body was found dumped in the *Keisak* area of Turbat.

IX. Shayhaq Rahim

Shayhaq Rahim, son of Rahim Bakhsh from *Minaz Buleda*, was a student belonging to a poor family. On March 31, 2026, he was forcibly disappeared from Main Bazar Turbat at 4:00 PM by death squads. On April 5, 2026, his dead body was dumped at *Banuk Charai*, Pasni Road, Turbat.

X. Qamber Baloch

Qamber Baloch, son of Khuda Baksh, a 19-year-old student from *Sohlo Buleda,* Kech. On October 7, 2025, Qamber Baloch was forcibly disappeared from his home in *Sohlo, Buleda*. For 6 months, his family waited in pain, in hope, in silence. On April 8, 2026, his lifeless body was dumped in D-Baloch area, Turbat. His body carried multiple bullet wounds and visible signs of brutal torture.

XI. Muslim Dad

Muslim Dad, son of Malang Dad from *Gelli Bahut Bazar Buleda*, was a hardworking driver, a father, a human being, not a number. On September 7, 2025, he was forcibly disappeared from his home in *Absar*, Turbat at 1:30 PM by FC and MI. For 4 months and 28 days, his loved ones waited, suffered, and searched. On April 10, 2026, his lifeless body was dumped in Kech *kaur*, Turbat. His body showed multiple bullet wounds.

XII. Sadiq Noor

Sadiq Noor, son of Noor Ullah from *Gelli Bahut Bazar Buleda,* Kech was a 17 years old student. On September 7, 2025, he was forcibly disappeared from his home in *Absar*, Turbat at 1:30 PM by FC and MI. On April 10, 2026, his lifeless and bullet-riddled body was dumped in Kech *kaur*, Turbat.

TARGET KILLINGS BY STATE-BACKED DEATH SQUADS IN KECH:

S.No	*Name*	*Parentage*	*Age*	*Date*	*Place Where Killed*
1	Rahi Assa	Assa	16 Years	5 January	Main Bazar Hoshap, Kech
2	Balach Khalid	Khalid	---	4 Feb	Singanisar graveyard, Turbat, Kech
3	Faraz Baloch	Bahadur	23 Years	14 Feb	Chagoogi, Tump, Kech.
4	Munhas Baloch	Master Zafar	17 Years	14 Feb	Tump, Kech
5	Daulat Baloch	Badal	---	18 Feb	Kech
6	Talib Nazeer	Nazeer	---	1 March	Buleda, Kech
7	Hatum Baloch	Khuda Bakhsh	26 Years	4 March	Shapuk, Kech
8	Asif Baloch	Nazeer	18 Years	8 March	Hironk, Kech
9	Chakar Baloch	Barkat	17 Years	9 April	Buleda, Kech

4.3 PANJGUR

In January, February and March, 19 kill and dump victims, and 8 target killings were recorded in Panjgur, identified as natives of the area. However, the actual number of dumped bodies in Panjgur is more than that. Other cases went unrecorded because of the climate of fear, and families were coerced into silence due to fear of being targeted again. The details of documented and verified cases are as follows.

VICTIMS OF KILL AND DUMP:

I. Zohaib Ahmed

Zohaib Ahmed, a graduate student and part-time shopkeeper, son of Muhammad Azum, was forcibly disappeared on January 13, 2026, from the Municipal Committee Office in *Washbood*, where he had arrived for an interview. Witnesses saw personnel of intelligence agencies, operating in a white Toyota Corolla, enter the premises, open fire, and injure gatekeeper Muhammad Alam, then drag Zohaib out after severely beating him. The following day, on January 14, 2026, his mutilated body, bearing multiple bullet wounds and clear signs of severe torture, was recovered from the *Bonistan* area of Panjgur.

II. Malang Baloch

Malang Baloch, a 20-year-old labourer, was forcibly disappeared on January 29, 2026, from his locality in Panjgur. He was taken by unidentified armed individuals. Later the same day, his body was recovered in the *Washbood* area. Witness accounts suggested that his body showed clear signs of torture and bullet wounds. Malang Baloch belonged to a working-class family and was the primary source of income for his household. His killing left his family in deep emotional and financial distress.

III. Karim Jan

Karim Jan, a driver by profession, enforcedly disappeared from the Star Plus market in *Turbat*. After his disappearance, his family remained unaware of his fate for some time. On February 1, 2026, his body was discovered in the *Balgathar* area of Panjgur.

IV. Jasim Jan

Jasim Jan (28), a labourer from *Panjgur*, was disappeared on 21 January 2026 by state-backed Death squads. On February 3, 2026, his dead body was discovered in *Panjgur*.

V. Pazeer Baloch

Pazeer Baloch (32), son of Muhammad Amin, was forcibly disappeared on 25 November 2025 from his home in *Washbood* by state-backed Death squads. Following his disappearance, his family made repeated efforts to locate him by contacting authorities and searching through various channels. After several months of custodial torture, his mutilated body was recovered on February 7, 2026, in *Washbood* Panjgur.

VI. Nawab Abdullah

Nawab Baloch, son of Abdullah, a college student and a photographer, was disappeared on 29 May 2025 from his home by FC and Death squads. The perpetrators took him in front of his mother and sisters, also used verbal and

physical violence on women and children, and detained Nawab by beating, dragging and hurling abuses. For several months, his family continued searching for him and appealing for information regarding his whereabouts. His body was recovered on 14 February 2026, from the *Washbod* area of Panjgur. His body bore signs of torture and bullet wounds.

VII. Jangiyan Baloch

Two bodies were discovered in the *Shapatan Kaur* area of Panjgur. The victims were identified as Saeed, son of Moladad, a resident of *Katagri Gwargo*, and Jangiyan, son of Abul Rasheed. Jangiyan Baloch, a student, was disappeared on 24 May 2025, in front of his family from *Jaeen Paroom*, by Death squads and FC. According to family members, he was taken from his area and remained in custodial torture for several months. On February 15, 2026, his body was recovered in Panjgur district. Both bodies bore signs of torture and multiple bullet wounds.

VIII. Saeed Baloch

Saeed, son of Moladad, a resident of *Katagri Gwargo,*Panjgur was killed and his body was dumped along with Jangiyan Baloch. His body showed torture signs and riddled with bullets.

IX. Janzaib Baloch

Janzaib Baloch, a 20-year-old resident of *Soorag Niyam Patak Essai* in the Panjgur, was forcibly disappeared from his home on October 13, 2025. According to local sources, he was taken by state-backed Death squads. On February 20, 2026, his body was recovered in Panjgur. His body bore visible signs of severe torture and physical abuse, and subjected to violence before his death.

X. Awais Baloch

Awais Baloch, a student, was coercively disappeared on February 23, 2026. He was taken by state-backed Death squads and remained missing for a short period. The next day, his body was dumped at Civil Hospital, Panjgur. No one was ready to provide more information about the victim due to fear, and the case was buried in silence.

XI. Yahya Baloch (Driver)

Yahya Baloch, son of Noor Muhammad, was a driver from *Paroom*, Panjgur. He belonged to a poor family and carried responsibilities at a very young age. On October 1, 2025, at around 7:30 PM, he was forcibly disappeared from Airport Road, *Chitkan*, Panjgur by death squads. For six months, his family waited in pain and uncertainty. On March 3, 2026, his dead body was found dumped in the *Washbood* area of Panjgur.

XII. Yahya Baloch (Student)

Yahya Baloch, son of Fazal Karim, a 17-year-old student and resident of *Khudabadan Mawach*, was forcibly disappeared on March 3, 2026. He was taken from his home in *Khudabadan Kohe Metag* by death squads along with FC personnel. No warrant was presented, no charges were filed, and he was not produced before any court of law. The next day, on March 4, his bullet-riddled body was discovered dumped near the FC Camp in Panjgur. Yahya was a young student with his entire future ahead of him.

XIII. Haleem Baloch

Haleem Baloch, son of Muhammad Sadiq, a 30-year-old shopkeeper from Panjgur, was coercively disappeared by state-backed death squads on February 19, 2026, near Khudabadan Masjid in Panjgur. After his forced disappearance, his family continued searching for him and repeatedly sought information about his whereabouts, but the police and other authorities provided none. On March 6, 2026, a body with multiple bullet wounds and signs of torture was found in the Panjgur Airport area. The body was taken to Civil Hospital Panjgur for identification, where family members later confirmed it was Haleem Baloch.

XIV. Mehboob Baloch

Mehboob Baloch (26), son of Amanullah, a resident of *Guwargo,* Panjgur, had been disappeared for approximately eight months before his dumped body was recovered on March 8, 2026, in the *Shapatan* area of Panjgur.

XV. Zameer Dagarzai

Zameer Dagarzai, son of Nasir Dagarzai, an 18-year-old student from the *Sardo* area of Panjgur, was extra-judicially killed. His body was dumped on March 11, 2026, in the *Washap* area of Panjgur after eight days of enforced disappearance. He had been forcibly disappeared on March 3, 2026.

The story of Zamir Dagarzai is clear evidence of using the kill and dump policy as collective punishment to silence resistance in Balochistan. Zamir's father, *Nasir Dagarzai,* was also forcibly disappeared in January 2011 by Pakistani forces, tortured in custody and then brought to a desolate place to be killed. The perpetrators had killed him in a firing squad, but he survived, and two others were killed. Later, he was found in a remote area of Kech and brought to his family, where his wounds healed. However, when news of his survival spread, he was enforcedly disappeared again in May 2011, and his dead body was found dumped in Quetta in July 2011. Father and son endured the same fate; the same cycle of violence; the same pattern of enforced disappearance, torture, and then killed and dumped. Only a decade apart, the pattern is not only visible but also intensifying, engulfing generations into the same cycle of violence.

XVI. Hatim Baloch

Hatim Baloch, son of Haji Muhammad, a resident of *Shapatan*, Panjgur, and a 17-year-old student, was forcibly disappeared by FC personnel from *Legork, Paroom*, Panjgur on 5 April 2026. His tortured, mutilated and bullet-riddled

body was dumped and later brought local hospital on 16 April. His body was severely tortured and mutilated with some organs removed.

XVII. Marwan Baloch

18-year-old student Marwan son of Hamza Baloch, a resident of *Shapatan*, Panjgur, was illegally detained on 5 April, 2026. He had been forcibly disappeared by FC personnel from *Legork Paroom*, and was subsequently killed on 16 April, alongside three other disappeared individuals in this staged encounter. Marwan's body bore unbearable sings of torture and mutilation. Eye witnesses and photos show his body riddled with 13 bullets, nose broken, damaged skull, bones broken, and organs removed.

XVIII. Shahram Balcoh

A 38-years -old shepherd, resident of Gishtagan, Panjgur. He was picked up on 21 February 2026 from *Nehing Zamuran* by FC and after almost two months, he was killed in a staged encounter and his was tortured and mutilated body was brought to the hospital on 16th April.

XIX. Zulfiqar Baloch

Zulfiqar Baloch (47) son of Musafir was a shepherd from *Gishtagan*, Panjgur, who was forcibly disappeared by FC from *Zamuran*, Kech on 21 February, 2026. He was killed after 2 months of custodial torture and his mutilated body was dumped along with Marwan, Hatim and Shahram on 16 April, 2026.

TARGET KILLINGS BY STATE-BACKED DEATH SQUADS IN PANJGUR:

S.No	*Name*	*Parentage*	*Age*	*Date*	*Place Where Killed*
1	Zohaib Ahmed	Muhammad Azum	---	14 Jan	Bonistan, Panjgur
2	Umar Jan	Ali	19 Years	5 March	Kaleri, Paroom, Panjgur.
3	Zakir Baloch	Abdain	20 Years	5 March	Kaleri, Paroom, Panjgur.
4	Niaz	Allah Bakhsh	24 Years	5 March	Kaleri, Paroom, Panjgur.
5	Hammal Hasni	Samad Hasni	---	6 March	Koh Sabz Palantak, Panjgur.
6	Abdullah Baloch	Kareem Jan	27 Years	10 March	Mawach Chowk, Panjgur.
7	Abdullah Baloch	Haji Dad Muhammad	23 Years	20 March	Paroom, Panjgur
8	Faraz Baloch	Riaz Ahmed	---	28 March	Daznap, Panjgur

4.4 GWADAR:

Three Baloch were killed by Pakistani forces in Gwadar. Two victims were forcibly disappeared, tortured, killed and dumped. One victim was murdered in target killing by state-backed Death squads.

I. Ghulam Qadir:

Ghulam Qadir, son of Murad Baksh and a resident of Gwadar, was an 18-year-old student. On November 24, 2025, he was forcibly disappeared from The Coast Hospital Gwadar, taken without law, without justice. After 4 months and 7 days, on April 1, 2026, his mutilated dead body was found dumped in the Palari area of Gwadar.

II. Sabzal Baloch:

Sabzal Baloch son of Badal from the Khairabad area of Turbat, belonged to a poor family. On 25 July 2025, he was disappeared from the *Talar* Check Post between Gwadar and Turbat by FC personnel. On 1 April 2026, his Mutilated dead body was dumped in the *Pelari* area of Gwadar.

III. Kamal Dad:

Kamal Dad, son of Haji Dad Muhammad, a 25-year-old driver from Sholeeg Dasht, was targeted and killed by death squads in Kontani, Gwadar, on 12 February. He had been forcibly disappeared in 2025 and released after one month of illegal detention. Following his release, he survived an earlier assassination attempt in Fakir Colony, where he sustained injuries.

4.5 QUETTA

Two (2) kill and dump victims were discovered in Quetta, one was identified as forcibly disappeared Junaid Baloch, and the other was not identified. One victim was killed in custodial torture and another innocent Baloch was killed by Eagle Force firing.

I. Junaid Baloch

Junaid Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed, a 22-year-old student and resident of Surab, forcibly disappeared on January 23, 2026. He was forcibly taken from the Children's Hospital, Quetta, by personnel of the Eagle Force and CTD. On 14

February, Junaid's tortured and mutilated body was found dumped in the Eastern Bypass area of Quetta along with another victim. His eyes were blindfolded, his hands and feet tied, and his body was riddled with bullets, pointing toward a custodial killing following enforced disappearance.

II. Israr Balcoh

Israr Baloch, s/o Muhammed Anwar, a 25-years-old tailor-master and a resident of *Qambrani road killi Bangulazai* Quetta, He was taken into custody on 25th March 2026 by eagle force from Link road near *Kaichi Baig* Police station and killed in the custody on 1st April. His father searched for him in every police station for 6 days, but all of them denied having Israr in custody. According to Muhammad Anwar, he received a call on 1st April from Superintendent of Police *New Sariab*, Quetta, where he informed that Israr had hanged himself inside prison with the drain of his cloths. However, he rejected these claims saying, "My son was tortured and hanged by Police officers and his murder is being framed as suicide. If he hanged himself in prison, then why all the concerned police stations refused having him in custody?"

The Police authorities says that Israr was a wanted criminal in theft and other offences and committed suicide. The authorities also suspended three officials of the prison. Israr's case was also discussed in Provincial Assembly where MPAs recited prayer for him and condemned the Police. The Chief Minister Balochistan quoted Israr and criminal and refused to recite prayer while

neglecting the severe physical torture on him by the Police. Israr's body showed clear signs of torture and severe beating marks. The police also concocted a Post-mortem report of suicide but the family rejected it. No further action has been taken regarding justice and accountability.

III. Muhammed Khalid

Muhammed Khalid, s/o Ameer Muhammad, an 18-years-old labourer and a resident of Nushki, on April 10th Mohammed Khalid was visiting Quetta, was followed by Eagle Police Force after they donated to blood to a patient at Civil Hospital. The Eagle force personnel approached them and opened fire on him after taking him in custody near Sariab road. The injured Khalid was taken to unknown location where he was tortured and taken to hospital the next morning where he succumbed to his wounds. His family testified that Khalid was denied timely treatment to stop blood loss by the Eagle force and allowed to die. Eye witnesses also saw forces personnel step on his body while he was bleeding on hospital floor. After the news went viral on media, the authorities condemned the incident and vowed action but family has received no justice.

4.6 KHARAN:

Two target killings were recorded in Kharan and one in nearby Washuk. One victim, 'Dilawar Baloch' was a young lecturer and academic in University sub-campus of Kharan and originally belonged to Kech.

S.No	*Name*	*Parentage*	*Age*	*Date*	*Place Where Killed*
1	Dilawar Baloch	Lal Bakhsh	---	4 March	University Sub-Campus, Kharan
2	Muhammad Ismail	Lashkari Khan	24 Years	9 March	Kharan
3	Shabaz Khan	Mohammad	---	15 Feb	Washuk

4.7 DUKKI:

The tortured and mutilated bodies of two farmers were found dumped in Dukki who were later identified as victims of enforced disappearance.

i. Muhammad Anwar

Muhammad Anwar (44), a farmer was enforcedly disappeared from *Killi Safar Ali Jungle*, Dukki by CTD and on 4 June 2025 at around 2 PM. Months later, his tortured and mutilated body was found dumped in Dukki.

ii. Muhammad Farid

Muhammad Farid (20) was also forcibly disappeared along with Muhammad Anwar from Killi Safar Ali Jungle, Dukki, by CTD on 4 June, 2025. After months of disappearance and custodial torture, his mutilated body was dumped in Dukki on 6 February, 2026.

4.8 MASTUNG:

Two Baloch teenagers were killed by FC in Mastung after detaining them.

i. Yasir Lehri

Yasir Lehri son of Muhammad Hanif was a tailor and a resident of Mastung. He was detained by FC and later shot and killed on 02 February 2026. His body was held in custody for a long time demanding the family to sign a document without allowing them to read. This tactic is common on part of FC and other civil and armed forces where they demand the families to sign documents declaring their killed loved ones as terrorists, which is unjust and inhuman.

ii. Muhammed Amir

Muhammed Amir s/o Dil Murad, a young resident of *Killi Kariz Sur*, Mastung, was forcible taken by FC on 20 March 2026, the night of Eid in a military raid at his home. His family testified that Amir was taken a few yards from the house and killed with in 5 minute without any warning. Throughout the night, the FC held his dead body in custody and pressurized the family to sign an affidavit the contents of which they were not allowed to read. Neither the FC nor the government officially took any position or provided information to the family.

5 ANALYSING THE PATTERNS, TRENDS, AND BROADER IMPACTS ON THE BALOCH NATION

Analyzing the past two decades, it is clear that the kill and dump policy is a systematic strategy designed by the Pakistani state to rule through fear and control over the Baloch people, and treat peaceful resistance with violence. From Chairman BNM 'Ghulam Muhammad' in 2009 to 18-year-old student Zamir Dagarzai in 2026, the pattern of state violence manifests itself as systematic, cyclic and recurring. Analysis of the documented cases reveals several recurring patterns. Moreover, the kill and dump policy as collective punishment is being practiced persistently in Balochistan. The discovery of tortured and mutilated bodies of forcibly disappeared Baloch victims has become a common occurrence for the natives. They have understood clearly that once a person is disappeared by state authorities, he would return alive if lucky, or half dead, killed, or mutilated and dumped.

Baloch nation clearly understands state's intent and motive behind such killing sprees where tortured and mutilated bodies of disappeared victims surface each day. Conscious young minds are murdered in cold blood by state-backed death squads in broad daylight giving a message to Baloch that the State forces can *"torture, kill and Keep You for Years."* As quoted in Human Rights Watch (HRW) Report of 2011. The trend of dumping mutilated bodies by state forces

increases when they face armed attacks from Baloch insurgents. The pattern is same as being practice since the last two decades.

5.1 PATTERN AND TRENDS OF KILL AND DUMP

5.1.1 Baloch Identity:

All victims are ethnic Baloch and natives of Balochistan. Such patterns of killing and murdering Baloch people have not been seen anywhere else. It is only in Pakistan where Baloch victims are disappeared, tortured, mutilated, killed and dumped. Most of the Baloch are educated youth, belonging to various professions.

5.1.2 Enforced Disappearance

All victims were taken by either military, paramilitary (FC) and Law Enforcement Authorities (Police, CTD,), accompanied by Pakistani intelligence agencies (ISI and MI), and facilitated and collaborated by state-backed Death squads. Many victims were forcibly disappeared in raids at their homes and in front of their families. All victims without warrants, legal charges, or judicial oversight or even an explanation to the families and kept in incommunicado detention.

5.1.3 Torture, Inhuman, and Cruel Treatment

Several bodies showed signs of torture and mutilation. The torture signs included broken bones, deep knife cuts, fingers missing, tongues cut, throats

cut, noses broken, drill marks, plastic and cigarette burns on the victim's back, severe beating marks, multiple bullet wounds.

5.1.4 Mutilation of Bodies:

Many of the victims' bodies were mutilated, and in some cases, their body parts were missing and organs removed. Zareef Baloch, a victim killed and dumped in December 2024, in Tump, had his tongue cut. 17-year-old Manzoor's fingers were missing when his body was found dumped on 27 February in the Kech River. Mehraj Baloch (September, 2025), a victim whose body mutilated and burned was only identified from his ID card placed in his pockets. Ayaz Baloch (November, 2025), a teacher from *Buleda* was only identified from his shoes. Nazia Shafi, a girl enforcedly disappeared during a raid by FC in Panjgur in October 2025, was sexually abused, tortured and her body left at hospital where she died. In July 2025, BYC member and HRD 'Zeeshan Zaheer's body bore deep knife wounds and holed with bullets. Mutilation is a crime and prohibited by Geneva Conventions, however, Pakistan being a state party is clearly violating the International Humanitarian Law.

5.1.5 Body Dumping

The bodies of all victims were found dumped in remote areas, on roadsides, in rivers, plains or in hospitals, after victims had been missing for days or months. Most victims are buried in unknown graves by Pakistani authorities and their families are informed weeks, months and years later. Mass graves have been

found near military cantonments and check posts, where Baloch victims are buried in silence.

5.1.6 No Post-Mortem Allowed for any Victim:

Since the discovery of the first tortured, mutilated and dumped bodies of Baloch victims in 2009 and unrecorded before that, the state has not allowed the standard post-mortem of a single victim. This clearly reflects that state authorities want to deliberately hide the truth and fear the facts confirming torture and mutilation of Baloch victims.

5.1.7 Child Victims:

Children are increasingly becoming victims of state's kill and dump policy and target killing. In 2026 alone, 7 victims below the age of 18 have been killed in which 4 were killed and dumped after torture and mutilation, and 3 in target killing. Killing children is a crime against humanity.

5.1.8 Police: From Silent Spectator to Collaborator and Facilitator:

The police have not registered any case against these violations despite repeated efforts by the victims' families. Officials of the police blatantly refuse to investigate enforced disappearances, kill and, dumping and target killing of Baloch victims. In some cases, the police have been recorded as collaborating

and facilitating the intelligence agencies, FC, army, and CTD in disappearing people without formal charges and legal warrants.

5.1.9 Judicial Silence and Complicity:

No Court or Judge has taken action on arbitrary detention, kill and dump policy or target killings. Even those judges or state officials who have only spoken against these violations have been facing state reprisal. The judiciary of Pakistan from the apex court to bottom Anti-terrorism Courts has exhausted the people of Balochistan, compromised the principle of independent and check and balance, influenced and biased in their judgements/rulings, and been used as a tool by Law Enforcement Agencies to restrict/curb the fundamental rights, humiliating the cause of Baloch people and playing the role of facilitator and incorporating with fabricating the cases of missing persons/enforced disappearances and cases of extra-judicially killed.

5.1.10 Media Blackout and Propaganda:

The Pakistani state and private media are totally controlled and biased when it comes to real-time reporting in Balochistan. The electronic and print media only promote the state narrative and launch propaganda against forcibly disappeared and killed Baloch victims by depicting them as terrorists and insurgents. The state has banned all reporting in Balochistan and made it an information black hole. Anyone with a camera or a microphone is treated as a criminal or targeted by officials. Independent international and national media and Human Rights

organizations have been banned from entering Balochistan to access the actual situation of the crisis.

5.1.11 Patterns of Target Killings:

From Professor Saba Dashtiyari targeted in 2011, to Lecturer Dilawar Baloch targeted in 2026; target killing of Baloch youth, academics, professionals, artists and general civilians is persistent and recurring. The perpetrators are state-backed Death squads on motorcycles or cars, who fire and kill people on the spot and flee. The police never register cases, carry out investigations, nor can they identify or arrest the killers. The Judiciary and Government authorities have never held a single perpetrator accountable nor admitted the impunity the state-backed mercenaries enjoy. Thus, cases are buried in silence.

5.2 BROADER IMPACTS

5.2.1 Climate of Fear:

One can clearly observe and feel the climate of fear among Baloch natives as a result of the cyclic kill and dump policy and target killings by State authorities and affiliated Death squads. People no longer trust any state institution, authority or even the Courts or Judges. They seem to have accepted the fact that no one from the Pakistani state can understand their pain, let alone mitigate it. People no longer talk openly; families are scared of being targeted again. Keeping entire communities in an environment of fear and uncertainty is also a form of collective punishment.

5.2.2 Disregard for Peaceful Resistance:

When even those who have no involvement in politics are targeted and made to suffer by the state which the guarantee of fundamental rights, avenues for peaceful resistance take a severe blow. A similar trend is emerging in Balochistan after the violent crackdown on the peaceful resistance movement of BYC and those before. People are increasingly losing faith in peaceful struggle and looking towards armed struggle to stop the cruel hand of the state.

5.2.3 Perpetual Conflict:

The state perpetrated war crimes and crimes against humanity, which continue to add fuel to the fire and perpetuate the conflict in Balochistan. The region has already become a 'Human Rights Free Zone' where the violations occur due to the action as well as inaction of the state party. Such perpetual conflict would plunge the lives and futures of millions of Baloch into jeopardy and uncertainty.

5.2.4 Psychological Impact on Families

Families whose loved ones were killed—particularly in cases where victims had been missing before their bodies were recovered—experience severe psychological trauma. The uncertainty surrounding the circumstances of death, combined with the sudden recovery of bodies, often causes deep emotional shock and grief.

Parents, spouses, and siblings frequently suffer from prolonged stress, sleeplessness, depression, and emotional exhaustion. Many families spend weeks or months searching for their relatives by visiting police stations, hospitals, detention centres, and government offices, hoping to receive information. When bodies are eventually recovered, the discovery often intensifies the emotional pain and trauma experienced by families.

Mothers and wives of victims often carry the heaviest emotional burden. They must cope not only with grief but also with the fear that other family members may face similar risks. News of additional killings or body recoveries in the region frequently reopens emotional wounds and deepens their sense of insecurity.

Children of victims are also deeply affected. Losing a parent due to extrajudicial killing can create long-term emotional distress, insecurity, and anxiety. Many children struggle to understand the sudden loss of their parents, particularly when the circumstances surrounding the killings remain unclear.

5.2.5 Social Isolation and Fear

Families of victims' experience social isolation after such incidents. Many relatives hesitate to speak publicly about the killing of their loved ones due to fear of retaliation or further harm. This fear discourages families from openly seeking justice or sharing their experiences.

The wider community also lives with a constant sense of insecurity. Residents report heightened anxiety, particularly during security operations or late at night. The repeated reports of killings and body recoveries have created an environment where daily life is overshadowed by fear and uncertainty.

5.2.6 Economic Hardship

Extrajudicial killings frequently create serious economic difficulties for affected families. Many victims were the primary earners of their households. Their sudden death leaves families struggling to meet basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education.

In many cases, widows, mothers, or younger siblings are forced to seek employment to support their families while coping with emotional trauma. This combination of grief and financial hardship places significant pressure on already vulnerable households.

5.2.7 Disruption of Community Life

The repeated incidents of extrajudicial killings have disrupted normal social and economic life in Balochistan. Residents say that markets, public spaces, and social gatherings are increasingly affected by fear and uncertainty.

In some areas, businesses close earlier than usual, and people avoid travelling during the evening hours. Educational institutions are also indirectly affected.

Some parents hesitate to send their children—particularly young men—to schools or colleges due to concerns about their safety.

6 CALL FOR URGENT ACTION

The situation in Balochistan is close to a humanitarian crisis, if not already recognized by the international community. Urgent and timely action is the need of the hour to prevent further loss and damage to human life. For this purpose, we urge everyone from the global community, international human rights organizations, state ambassadors, and the Baloch nation in particular to act immediately to stop further escalation.

Strengthening the legal framework to criminalize enforced disappearances and ensuring judicial oversight of security and intelligence agencies are critical steps toward accountability. Establishing independent investigative bodies with the participation of international independent experts or Special Rapporteurs from the United Nations, insulated from political and military influence, can provide a transparent mechanism for addressing cases. Witness protection programs and international cooperation with the grassroots human rights organization, particularly BYC, HRCB, HRCP, Paank and VBMP, can further support investigations and encourage families, land defenders and activists to come forward without fear of retaliation.

The United Nations Human Rights Council, Special Rapporteurs, working groups and other international organizations are urged to consider these recommendations and pressure the Pakistani state to adopt a humane approach towards the Baloch population.

- To work for an end to enforced disappearances of the Baloch people.
- An end to extra-judicial executions, kill and dump policy and target killings in Balochistan and to adopt a pragmatic approach to immediately halt the inhuman practices.
- To adopt a pragmatic approach to restrain and refrain the state of Pakistan and para-military forces, including FC and CTD, from the unlawful practice of Enforced Disappearances and Extra Judicial Killings of Baloch people.
- To take into account and raise voice over the civilian militias and armed mercenaries called 'Death squads' backed by state and given full impunity to attack Baloch civilians on the whim of intelligence agencies.
- To work for a mechanism making sure the safety of Baloch victims who are still in secret detention centers, to protect them from being tortured, mutilated, killed and dumped.
- To investigate and hold accountable the grave violations of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law affecting the general population of Baloch and more than a thousand people detained in secret internment centers of law enforcement agencies of the state of Pakistan.
- To work for ending impunity of violations in Balochistan and hold accountable the officers and authorities who formulate inhuman polices

and pass orders of enforced disappearance, torture, mutilation, killing, and collective punishment of innocent Baloch civilians, including women, children, sick and non-combatants.

7 ANNEX 1: PHOTOS OF VICTIMS

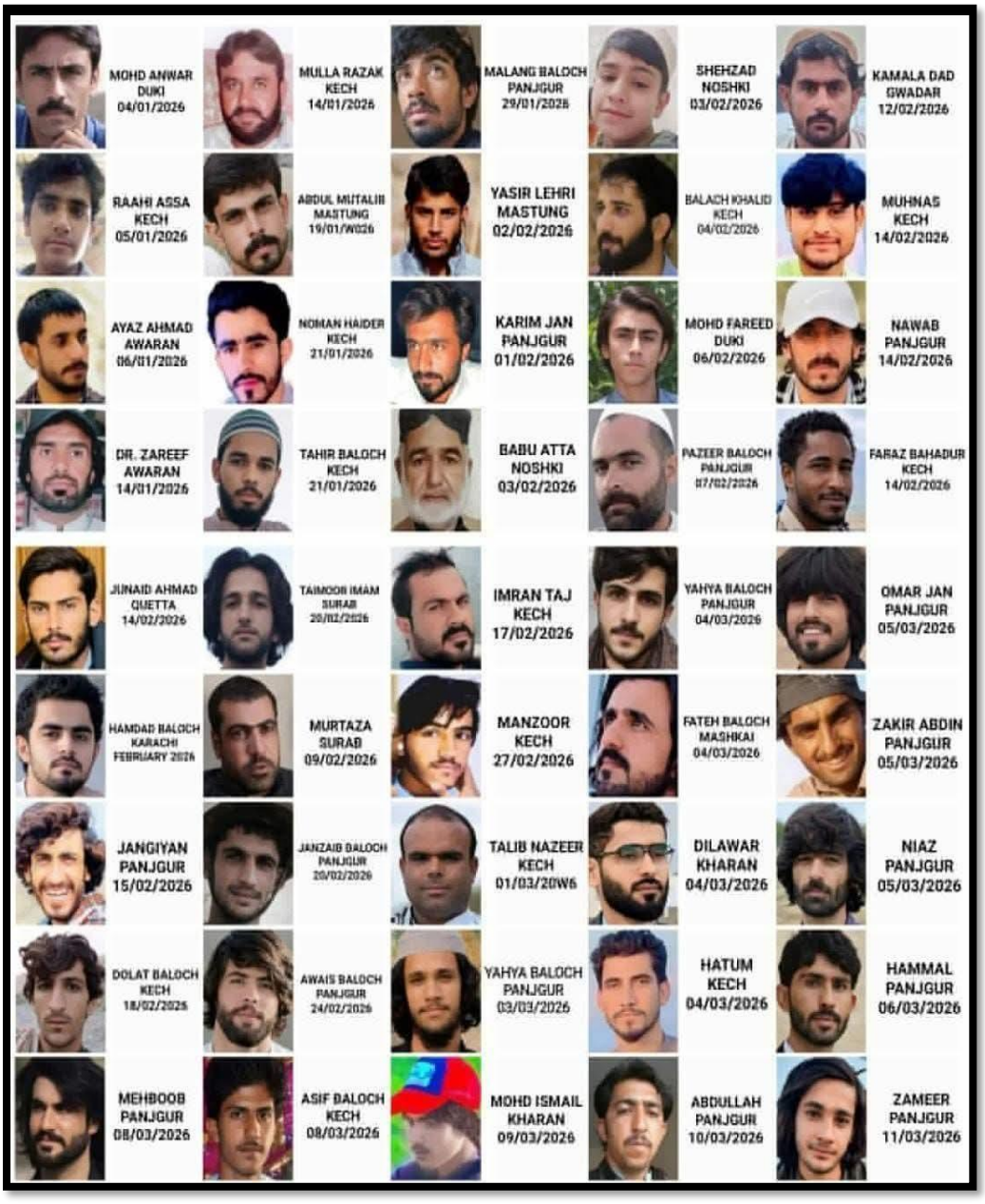


Figure 2: Killed Baloch Victims Since 2026



Figure 3: Muslim Dad and Sadiq Noor's Bodies Dumped in Kech Kaur.



Figure 4: Manzoor Baloch (17) and Imran Taj's mutilated bodies dumped in Kech Kaur



Figure 5: Dumped dead body of Shayaq Rahim at



Figure 6: Nasram Baloch



Figure 7: Zameer Dagarzai with his father Nasir Dagarzai, both victims of kill and dump



Figure 8: Mutilated dead body of Zameer Dagarzai

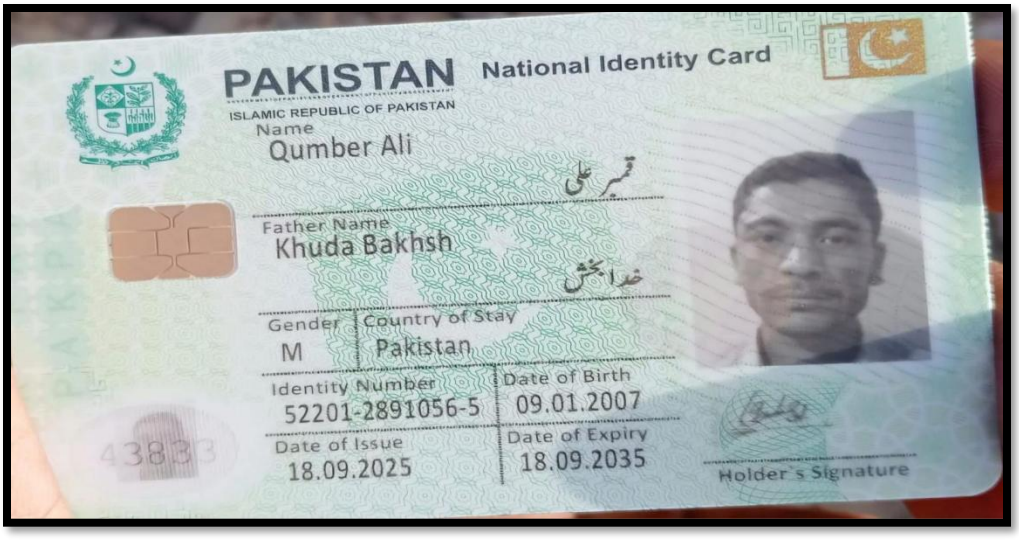


Figure 9: National Identity Card of Qamber Baloch victim of kill and dump



Figure 10: mutilated and dumped body of Jangiyan Baloch



Figure 11: mutilated and dumped body of Saeed Baloch



Figure 12: Mutilated dumped body of Marwan Baloch



Figure 13: Mutilated body of Marwan Baloch showing his damaged finger and multiple bullet wounds on his body



Figure 14: Marwan's (18) body showing torture signs



Figure 15: Tortured and mutilated body of Hatim Baloch (17)



Figure 16: Nawab Baloch, a victim of kill and dump in Panjgur

Ref: BYC/2026/067 / Date: 19 April 2026

Zulfaqar Enforcedly Disappeared and Extrajudicially Killed in a Fake Encounter in Paroom.

April 16, 2026 — Paroom, Balochistan:

Zulfaqar, son of Musafer, a 47-year-old shepherd from Gishtagan, was taken on February 21, 2026, from Nehing Zamuran. He earned his livelihood through livestock and was a civilian with no involvement in any armed activity.

He was taken without any legal warrant or explanation. After his disappearance, his family continued searching for him and repeatedly attempted to obtain information about his whereabouts, but no details were provided.

On April 16, 2026, his dead body was found in Paroom in an incident described as an encounter. His death came after nearly two months of complete uncertainty for his family.

The killing of Zulfaqar reflects the continuing pattern of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings in Balochistan, where civilians continue to go missing and are later found dead under unclear circumstances. Families are often left in prolonged distress, searching for answers for weeks or months.

The Baloch Yakjehti Committee strongly condemns the killing of Zulfaqar and demands immediate accountability for those responsible. This is part of the ongoing violence against Baloch civilians.

BYC calls on international human rights organizations and global institutions to take urgent notice of the situation in Balochistan and ensure justice for the victims and their families.



Baloch Yakjehti Committee

Figure 17: Mutilated dead body of Zulfiqar Baloch dumped on 16 April, identified after 3 days.

Ref: BYC/2026/066 / Date: 19 April 2026

Shahram Baloch Forcibly Disappeared, Later Killed in Staged Encounter by Pakistani Forces

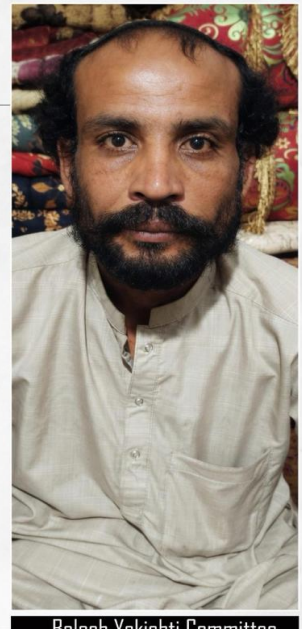
April 16, 2026 — Paroom, Balochistan:

Shahram, son of Bahran, a 38-year-old shepherd and resident of Gishtagan, was forcibly disappeared by Pakistani forces on 21 February 2026 from Nehing Zamuran. For weeks, his family remained in anguish, and wasn't aware of his whereabouts. After nearly two months, he was killed and his death was presented as an encounter in Paroom. Such narratives are often used to obscure unlawful killings and conceal custodial violence and extrajudicial execution.

A shepherd who wasn't involved in any conflict, Shahram, who was unaware of the world, yet he became another victim of a system where enforced disappearances are followed by silence and, too often, by brutal death.

In Balochistan, a climate of fear persists, where people are taken without accountability and families are left without answers. Many face pressure to remain silent, while those who speak out risk further repercussions. Under these conditions, families continue to wait, and the search for justice remains uncertain.

Shahram's case is another incident, and part of a broader pattern that raises serious human rights concerns. This situation demands that these incidents must not be ignored, as they raise serious concerns of crimes against humanity. BYC appeals to international human rights organizations, the United Nations, and the global community to take notice of the human rights situation in Balochistan, to take effective measures against enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and violations of civil liberties, and to play their role in ensuring justice and protection.



Baloch Yakjehti Committee

Figure 18: Picture of Shahram Baloch whose mutilated body was dumped in Panjgur on 16 April.

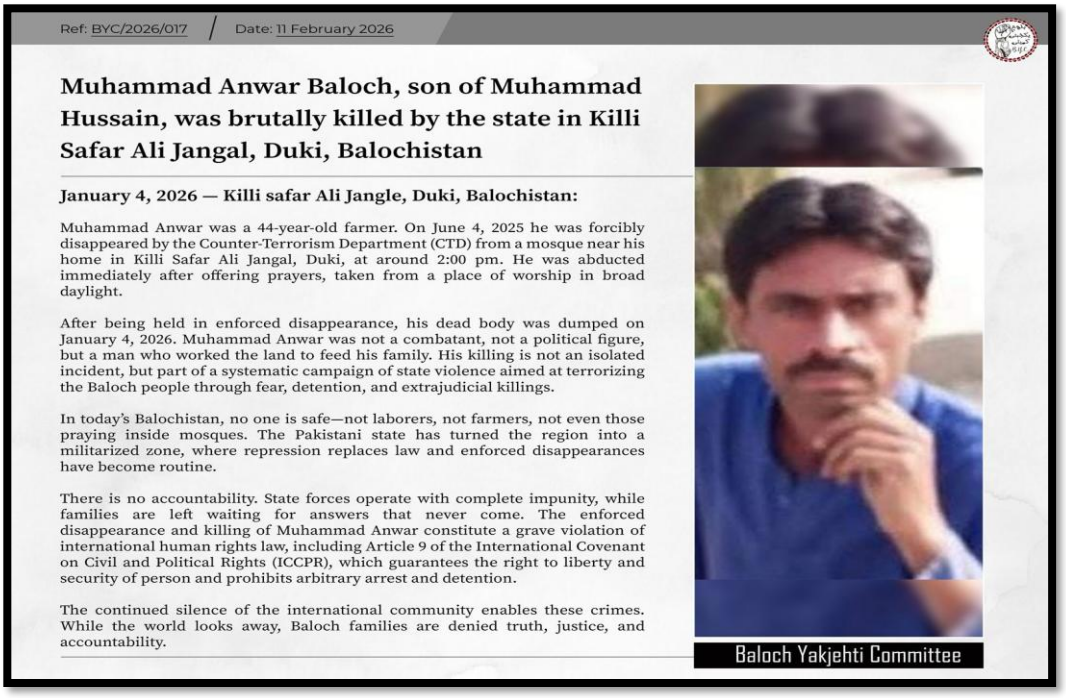


Figure 19: Picture of Muhammad Anwar whose mutilated body was dumped in Dukki on 4 January, 2026



Figure 20: Picture of Muhammad Farid Baloch whose mutilated body was dumped on 6 Feb, 2026 in Dukki



Figure 21: Picture of Muhammad Amir who was kiiled in a raid by FC in Mastung on 20th March



Figure 22: Picture of Muhammad Khalid who was killed by Eagle Force in Quetta on 10 April.



Figure 23: tortured body of Israr Baloch killed in Police custody in Qyetta on 1st April



Figure 24: Tortured body of Israr Baloch who was killed in Police custody in Quetta on 1st April



Ref: BYC/2026/014 / Date: 10 February 2026

Young Baloch Tailor Yasir Lehri Executed in Broad Daylight by Pakistani Forces in Mastung

February 2, 2026 — Mastung, Balochistan:

Yasir Lehri, son of Muhammad Hanif Lehri, was a tailor whose life was taken by forces that operate with absolute authority and complete lack of accountability. These unrestrained forces have crossed every limit of human rights violations. There is not a single day when the Baloch people are not being targeted. Balochistan has been turned into a living hell for its people, where fear is deliberately spread among residents and forced to live under constant insecurity.

There is no justice and no one to question these crimes. This is not the killing of one individual alone also it is the destruction of entire families. The psychological trauma endured by families is beyond words. Where are they supposed to go? Whom should they ask for justice? The very state and its forces that are meant to uphold law and order openly violate all laws and norms themselves.

Adding to this inhumanity, despite the killing, the body of Yasir Lehri has not been handed over to his family, denying them the basic right to perform his last rites. The withholding of his body constitutes an additional act of cruelty and a grave violation of fundamental human dignity.Such actions amount to collective punishment, which is explicitly prohibited under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, stating that collective penalties and all measures of intimidation against protected persons are illegal.

This incident highlights the continuing pattern of extrajudicial killings and collective punishment in Balochistan. Once again, we urge international human rights organisations to question the Pakistani state, raise their voices, and take serious notice of these ongoing crimes.

Figure 25: Phot of Yasir Lehri Killed by FC on 2 February in Mastung