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# ASIAN HUMAN RIGHTS FORUM

HIGHLIGHTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASIA



# PAKISTAN

Human Rights Violations Report

March 2025 – March 2026

- Enforced Disappearances • Suppression of Protests • Blasphemy Law Abuse • Transgender Attacks • Minorities Targeted



Enforced  
Disappearances



Suppression  
of Protests



Religious  
Minorities Persecution

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## Human Rights Violations in Pakistan (March 2025–March 2026):

**Pakistan** military controlled government continued to violate serious and widespread human rights against common Pakistanis. Key issues included intensified crackdowns on freedom of expression and assembly using vague laws such as the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) and a new “anti-disinformation” law; rising blasphemy-related violence and misuse of blasphemy laws for extortion or land grabs; enforced disappearances, particularly targeting human rights defenders and ethnic groups; arbitrary detentions and excessive force against protesters; failure to protect religious minorities from mob violence and forced conversions; gender-based violence including honour killings and child/forced marriages; attacks on transgender persons; mass deportations of Afghan refugees; and economic mismanagement and corruption from climate disasters (e.g., August 2025 floods killing ~900 and displacing 4 million).

The government never held brutal security forces or perpetrators accountable. International obligations under treaties like the ICCPR were frequently violated. Data draws primarily from credible sources including Human Rights Watch (HRW) World Report 2026, USCIRF 2026 Annual Report, Amnesty International statements, and regional monitors.

## BALUCHISTAN

Enforced disappearances represent the most documented and persistent human rights violation attributed to Pakistani security forces (including the military, intelligence agencies, and Frontier Corps) in Balochistan. These involve the abduction of individuals—without any legal warrant—followed by denial of custody and refusal to disclose their fate or whereabouts, a practice classified as an international crime under international law and United Nations treaties and covenants.

Independent monitors have recorded thousands of cases since the mid-2000s, with a sharp intensification during periods of heightened Baloch nationalist activity. The government-established Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances has registered over 10,000 cases nationwide since 2011, a huge portion from Balochistan (27% in recent years per official data). Civil society groups report far higher figures: the Voice for Baloch Missing Persons estimates approximately 7,500 Baloch individuals disappeared since 2000, while the Human Rights Council of Balochistan (HRCB) documented 306 cases in the first half of this year alone, with 198 still missing at the time of reporting.

Local Baloch rights monitors, such as Paank (affiliated with the Baloch National Movement), recorded 82–107 enforced disappearances in January 2026 alone, including women and teenagers; many victims were later released after torture or found dead. Victims typically include Baloch students, activists, journalists, human rights defenders, political opponents, and even their family members. The practice targets perceived supporters of groups like the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC), but also peaceful critics. Families report harassment, surveillance, and reprisals for seeking information.



A pattern shift has been noted from long-term secret detention to quicker “kill-and-dump” outcomes, where bodies, bearing signs of torture, are recovered shortly after abduction. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) documented this in its 2025 fact-finding mission, citing police data showing 356 reported cases with 192 unresolved, plus 46 new registrations in 2025 alone. BYC tracking added 752 cases (546 still missing). UN experts in April 2025 described the “unrelenting use” of enforced disappearances as a grave violation and urged Pakistan to criminalise the practice, establish independent investigations, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

Extrajudicial killings and torture form another core allegation. The U.S. State Department’s 2024 Country Reports explicitly noted this policy targeting Baloch dissidents. In one period, HRCB and Paank reported dozens of such killings monthly (e.g., 12–78 confirmed in January 2026, many of previously disappeared persons).

Specific incidents include the July–August killings of protesters during the Baloch National Gathering marches in Gwadar: security forces (including the Frontier Corps) were firing on demonstrators, killing at least three (Asghar Baloch, Naseer Ahmed Baloch, and Hamdan Baloch) and injuring others. Amnesty International and HRW have linked such deaths to excessive force against peaceful assemblies.

Torture in custody is widespread, with survivors and families reporting severe beatings, electric shocks, and other ill-treatment. The UN Special Rapporteurs on torture and extrajudicial executions condemned these acts in 2025, particularly against Baloch human rights defenders and peaceful protesters. HRCP noted 20 deaths in police custody from torture in the first half of a recent year nationwide, with Balochistan heavily affected. Impunity prevails: despite Supreme Court rulings (e.g., the 2013 Mohabbat Shah case identifying state involvement), no perpetrators are held accountable.

Suppression of peaceful protest and arbitrary detention has intensified since the mid-2020s. The BYC, a Baloch civil rights movement led by figures such as Dr. Mahrang Baloch and Sammi Deen Baloch, organized large marches (e.g., the 2024–2025 Baloch National Gathering and earlier women-led protests) demanding an end to disappearances and killings.

Authorities responded with mass arbitrary arrests, preventive detention under the Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, and placement of hundreds—including BYC members—on the Fourth Schedule of the Anti-Terrorism Act as “proscribed persons.” This imposes severe restrictions on movement, banking, and expression without due process.

In January this year, dozens of Baloch women activists were detained during protests against disappearances. Internet and mobile blackouts in areas like Gwadar (lasting over 10 days during marches) were imposed to disrupt organizing. HRW and Amnesty documented these as violations of freedoms of assembly, expression, and information. New amendments to the Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan) Act in 2025 allow up to 90 days of detention without charge in proposed internment centers—criticized by UN experts as risking further arbitrary detention, disappearances, and torture. Leaders like Mahrang Baloch faced repeated detention, travel bans, and health deterioration in custody. UN experts, HRW, Amnesty, HRCP, and the U.S. State Department emphasize that Government must comply with international law and address root causes: political marginalization, resource exploitation grievances, and lack of accountability. Pakistan has not criminalized enforced disappearance despite pledges, and bodies like the Commission of Inquiry lack prosecutorial power or independence. As of early 2026, patterns documented in monthly local reports and annual international assessments indicate the crisis continues without meaningful resolution. Independent investigations, prosecutions of perpetrators, protection of defenders, and dialogue on Baloch grievances remain unfulfilled recommendations from global human rights mechanisms.

**March 2025: Protests erupt following the Military Operation, triggering mass arrests and crackdowns** On 11 March, Army started brutal crackdown, resulting in 26 civilian deaths during the ensuing operation. Families gathered at Quetta Civil Hospital from 20 March to identify bodies, but police dispersed them with batons. On 21 March, BYC-linked protesters entered the morgue to claim bodies; police raided, fired on demonstrators



(killing at least 3 and injuring dozens), and imposed internet shutdowns. BYC leader Mahrang Baloch and associates (including Beebow Baloch and Bebarg Zehri, arrested 20–22 March) faced detention during sit-ins demanding releases of the disappeared. Province-wide shutdowns and solidarity marches followed, with additional arrests in Karachi and elsewhere. Paank documented 181 enforced disappearances and 12 extrajudicial killings that month. UN experts on 26 March demanded immediate releases and an end to the crackdown on peaceful BYC protesters.

**April–June 2025: Escalating arbitrary detentions and new legislation amid ongoing protests.** BNP-M organized a long march and sit-ins (Wadh to Quetta, late March into April) demanding BYC leaders' release; police blocked roads, used tear gas, and detained hundreds (e.g., 250 at Mastung on 29 March). Further BYC arrests included Gulzadi Baloch (7 April). The Baloch Yakjehti Committee's semi-annual report recorded 752 enforced disappearances (nearly 550 still missing) and 117 extrajudicial killings from January–June, with rising targets among students, women, children, and intellectuals; patterns included “kill-and-dump” (bodies recovered days after abduction), collective punishment of families, and torture. HRCB noted 168 disappearances and 67 killings in April alone. Paank's June report added 84 disappearances and 33 extrajudicial killings. In June, amendments to the Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan) Act allowed up to 90 days of detention without charge in proposed internment centres. UN experts on 29 April condemned the “unrelenting use” of enforced disappearances, torture, and excessive force against protesters, warning that new internment centres risked further violations.

**July 2025: HRCP fact-finding mission highlights systemic impunity.** The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan's mission

(9–12 July, restricted to Quetta) documented 46 new police-registered enforced disappearances in 2025 (out of 356 total cases nationwide, with 192 unresolved). Protests toward Gwadar saw dozens arrested; internet and mobile services were repeatedly cut. BYC leaders like Mahrang Baloch remained in custody since March, with reports of denied medical care. The mission described a deepening “crisis of trust” due to militarization, electoral issues, and resource exploitation grievances.

**Aug–Oct 2025:** Continued disappearances, drone strikes, and proscription of activists. Internet blackouts persisted in protest-prone areas. Specific cases included the enforced disappearance of BYC member Nazar Marri (27 August). On 5 October, a drone strike in Zehri (Khuzdar) killed six civilians, including four children. In October, authorities placed 32 Baloch activists (many BYC-linked) on the Fourth Schedule as “proscribed persons,” imposing severe movement, banking, and expression restrictions without due process—condemned by Amnesty International as an “affront to due process.” HRCB and Paank monthly figures showed sustained high levels (e.g., over 100 disappearances and dozens of killings per month in this period).

**November–December 2025:** Spike in women and teenager disappearances; mutilated bodies recovered.



**Rights body reports widespread abuses in Balochistan with 26 killings in August**

HRCB recorded 106 disappearances and 42 killings in November, and 90 disappearances (including women) plus 19 killings in December. Paank's December report documented 86 disappearances (41 released after severe torture) and 11 extrajudicial killings, with bodies showing bullet wounds, mutilation, and torture signs (e.g., Khalil Ahmed in Panjgur, multiple Ledhi tribe members in Khuzdar). Specific cases included the disappearance of teenager Nasreena Baloch (22 November) and detention of five women (17 November) as collective punishment. BYC highlighted 18 women disappeared across 2025, including Mahjabeen Baloch (disabled student, 29 May) and others in November–December.

**January–February 2026:** New year begins with intensified “kill-and-dump” and protests.

Paank documented 82 enforced disappearances (highest in Kech, Quetta, Gwadar) and 12 extrajudicial killings, with 44 released after torture; several prior disappearances (from 2024–2025) ended in body recoveries (e.g., Muhammad Anwer, Ayaz Baloch). HRCB reported 107 disappearances (including one woman and 11 teenagers) and 78 killings (many previously disappeared). BYC's February statements alleged at least 19 extrajudicial killings that month. In January–February, BYC released its full 2025 annual tally: 1,223 disappearances (over 1,000 still missing, including 18 women and 75 teenagers) and over 200 extrajudicial killings, plus a thematic report framing women's disappearances as collective punishment and gendered repression. Protests against these abuses continued into early 2026 amid ongoing arbitrary detentions.

Overall patterns and context (March 2025–March 2026). Independent monitors (Paank, HRCB, BYC, HRCP) consistently documented thousands of enforced disappearances, extrajudicial “kill-and-dump” cases, torture in custody, arbitrary arrests under counter-terrorism laws, excessive force against peaceful BYC protests, family harassment, and communications blackouts. Victims included activists, students, women, teenagers, journalists, and ordinary civilians perceived as sympathetic to Baloch grievances. Total Impunity remains; official commissions lack independence. Pakistani authorities attribute incidents to counter-insurgency against groups like the BLA and dispute figures or blame militants, but UN experts, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and HRCP emphasize violations of international law and the need for independent investigations, prosecutions, and dialogue.

It is sad to note that the strongest voice of Balochistan at international forums, **Mr Mehran Marri Baloch** has been put an embargo by Swiss government to enter Switzerland, to stop him to participate in Human Rights Council sessions, of which, he has been regular participant since 2001. This is violation of rights of a human rights defender.

**An Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC) in Quetta has declared 12 individuals as proclaimed offenders, including Dr. Sabiha Baloch, Gulzar Dost Baloch, and Dr. Shali Baloch, three prominent civil society figures and women's rights activists.**

**The court issued the proclamation under FIR No. 67/2025 (Case No. 96/25), after the accused failed to appear on the ordered date of March 7th.**

**The accused face sections including 153-A, 186, 341, 353, 427, 436, 505, and 324 of the Pakistan Penal Code, along with Section 7-A of the Anti-Terrorism Act.**



**IMAAAN MAZARI | PAKISTAN**

Imaan Zainab Mazari is a WHRD and lawyer who represents victims of human rights violations, including cases of enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and arbitrary arrests.

Currently detained, she has been sentenced to 17 years in prison based on tweets published between 2021–2025 which highlighted human rights violations in Pakistan.

**On #IWD, we stand in solidarity with Imaan and call for her release, and for all charges to be dropped against her.**

#IWD26



# SINDH

Enforced disappearances remain one of the most persistent and documented violations by Pakistani security forces (including intelligence agencies, Rangers, and police) in Sindh. These abductions target Sindhi nationalists, political activists, students, journalists, and human rights defenders without warrants, followed by denial of custody. The practice is widely attributed to



efforts to suppress demands for provincial autonomy, resource rights, and criticism of the state. In 2024, the NGO Voice for Sindhi Missing Persons documented 80 cases in Sindh province alone between January and August, with most victims affiliated with Sindhi nationalist parties. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) recorded 44 new complaints from Sindh that year. Specific cases include student Sarwaich Nohani (missing since 2020, with ongoing Sindh High Court proceedings showing little progress), nationalist teacher Hidayat Lohar (disappeared twice before his 2024 killing). Civil society protests, such as the August 2024 rally in Karachi by groups including the Voice of Sindhi Missing Persons, have faced harassment. The pattern continued into 2025–2026, with Defence of Human Rights Pakistan noting Sindh among provinces contributing to 60 new nationwide cases in 2025, and reports of abductions like educator Ahmed Raza in January 2026. The Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances lacks independence and prosecutorial power; families report police submitting generic “search” reports while courts express frustration but achieve minimal resolutions.

Extrajudicial killings, custodial deaths, and torture by police and security forces are recurrent. Sindh police conducted thousands of “encounters” (e.g., over 3,000 in 2023 as per earlier data, with 3,856 in one reported period). Notable 2024 incidents include the custodial killing of Dr. Shahnawaz Kunbhar (Umerkot/Mirpurkhas, September), a blasphemy suspect shot dead in police custody after arrest; an internal inquiry found it a “staged encounter,” leading to suspensions of senior officers (DIG, SSP, SHO) but no high-level prosecutions. Nationalist activist Sikandar Mallah died after an alleged staged encounter in July 2024. Journalist killings (e.g., Nasrullah Gadani in Ghotki, May; Muhammad Bachal Ghuniyo in Ghotki, August) remain unsolved despite demands under the Sindh Protection of Journalists Act. HRCP documented 20 of 24 nationwide vigilante/mob deaths linked to blasphemy or crime occurring in Sindh, with police failures or direct involvement alleged. Torture in custody is routine; survivors and families report beatings during arrests or protests. Total Impunity prevails, with inquiries often internal and insufficient.





Forced conversions and marriages of Hindu (and Christian) girls constitute a systemic crisis enabled by state inaction. Sindh, home to over 90% of Pakistan's Hindus (primarily Dalit communities in districts like Ghotki, Sanghar, and Jacobabad), accounts for the vast majority of cases—estimated at 1,000+ annually nationwide, with 69–90%+ in Sindh. Girls aged 12–25 are abducted, raped, forcibly converted to Islam, and married (often to older men), with police and courts frequently complicit: FIRs delayed or dismissed, age falsified on certificates, and conversions validated under pressure invoking “Islamic law.” UN experts in 2024 condemned the lack of protection, noting courts prioritize religious claims over victims’ testimony. Specific incidents persisted post-2024: four Hindu siblings (including minors) abducted in Shahdadpur (June 2025); Premi Bhil (15, December 2025); Babli and Papli cousins (January 2026); Sunita Maharaj reunited after months (November 2025). The 2016 Sindh Criminal Law (Protection of Minorities) Bill banning forced conversions is not enforced; no comprehensive national law criminalizes the practice. HRCP fact-findings link this to migration of Hindus from Sindh due to fear and discrimination. Police side with abductors in these cases, and families face threats. Suppression of peaceful protests, arbitrary arrests, and restrictions on freedom of assembly and expression target Sindhi nationalists and civil society. Groups like Jeay Sindh Freedom Movement (JSFM), Jeay Sindh Mahaz (JSM), and Jeay Sindh Students Federation face raids, mass arrests, and charges under anti-terrorism or maintenance-of-public-order laws for advocating rights, self-determination, or protesting issues like canal projects, corporate land grabs (via Special Investment Facilitation Council), or water diversion from the Indus. Examples include: baton charges and arrests during Sindh Cultural Day rallies

(Karachi, December 2025); crackdowns on university students protesting water channels (2025); Rawadari March (Karachi, October 2024) met with disproportionate force, assaults (including on women and HRCP officials), and detentions after demanding justice for Kunbhar’s killing; protests against constitutional amendments (2025) leading to over 500 cases filed. Internet blackouts and Section 144 impositions are common. Nationalist leaders report harassment for international advocacy. The PPP-led Sindh government and federal security forces are implicated.

The violations occur alongside high rates of honour killings (134+ karo-kari cases registered in one period), child abuse, and inadequate disaster response. HRCP, Amnesty International, UN experts, and the U.S. State Department highlight total impunity: no criminalization of enforced disappearance, ineffective commissions, and failure to prosecute perpetrators. Sindh High Court interventions (e.g., orders for recoveries) yield limited results. As of early 2026, independent monitors report the cycle continuing without meaningful accountability or dialogue on Sindhi grievances over resources, political marginalization, and minority protections. International recommendations for independent probes, law reforms, and protection of defenders remain unfulfilled.

**HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS IN SINDH**

- Currently in Sindh, **child marriage** and forced religious conversions continue to affect vulnerable girls.
- This issue is shaped by **political marginalisation**, economic insecurity, and long-standing social

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### **March–April 2025: Intensified crackdowns on protests and ongoing enforced disappearances.**

In March 2025, amid broader national tensions (including Baloch protests spilling into Karachi), Sindhi nationalist groups faced restrictions under Section 144 and police actions during assemblies. Reports highlighted continued enforced disappearances of Sindhi activists, with groups like Jeay Sindh Freedom Movement (JSFM) report that state agencies (ISI, MI, Rangers, police) conducted raids and abductions targeting those advocating for Sindh's rights. Specific cases included long-standing disappearances like Sohail Raza Bhatti (missing for over a decade) and others, with new concerns raised about activist Talib Laghari. HRCP and other monitors noted persistent patterns of arbitrary detentions under maintenance-of-public-order laws. In April, forced conversion cases persisted, with ongoing documentation of abductions of Hindu minors in rural Sindh districts.

### **May–June 2025: High-profile forced conversion incidents and HRCP reports.**

June 2025 saw multiple alarming cases of forced conversions and abductions of Hindu children in Sindh. On June 19, four Hindu siblings/cousins—Jiya (22), Diya (20), Disha (16), and Ganesh Kumar (14)—were reportedly abducted from Shahdadpur, Sanghar district, accused against a local teacher of abduction and forced conversion to Islam. A separate June case in Shahdadpur involved a court ordering parents of two minor Hindu girls to pay substantial bonds for their return after abduction and conversion by Farhan Khaskheli. USCIRF and rights groups condemned these as part of systemic issues, with Sindh accounting for the majority of Pakistan's estimated 1,000+ annual forced conversions (mostly Hindu girls from Dalit communities). HRCP's January 2025 fact-finding report "Exodus: Is the Hindu Community Leaving Sindh?" (released earlier but discussed in 2025) highlighted forced conversions, coerced marriages, economic marginalization, and climate factors driving Hindu migration, recommending stronger protections and data collection. Police complicity was alleged in many cases, with courts often validating conversions under pressure.

**July–August 2025: Custodial issues and minority protections gaps.** Forced conversions continued, with reports of underage Hindu and Christian girls

abducted, converted at shrines (e.g., Bharchundi Sharif linked to cleric Mian Mithu), and married to older men. HRCP and Amnesty noted police siding with perpetrators, delaying FIRs, or pressuring families. Broader violence against women included honour killings and low conviction rates; Sindh saw persistent child labour (over 1.6 million children affected per UNICEF-supported survey data referenced in 2025) and inadequate responses to gender-based violence.

### **September–October 2025: Protests against amendments and nationalist suppression.**

In October–November contexts, Sindhi nationalists protested constitutional amendments (e.g., 27th Amendment) and resource issues. November saw rallies by Sindh Action Committee in Hyderabad against amendments, leading to brief detentions of activists (including Abdul Sami Chandio) for violating Section 144. Jeay Sindh Mahaz (JSM) announced sit-ins condemning enforced disappearances and state suppression, responding to CTD claims of arresting "missing" nationalists like Ghani Aman Chandio and Sarmad Meerani on terrorism links—disputed by JSM as fabricated.

### **November–December 2025: Violent clashes on Sindhi Culture Day and Sindhudesh demands.**

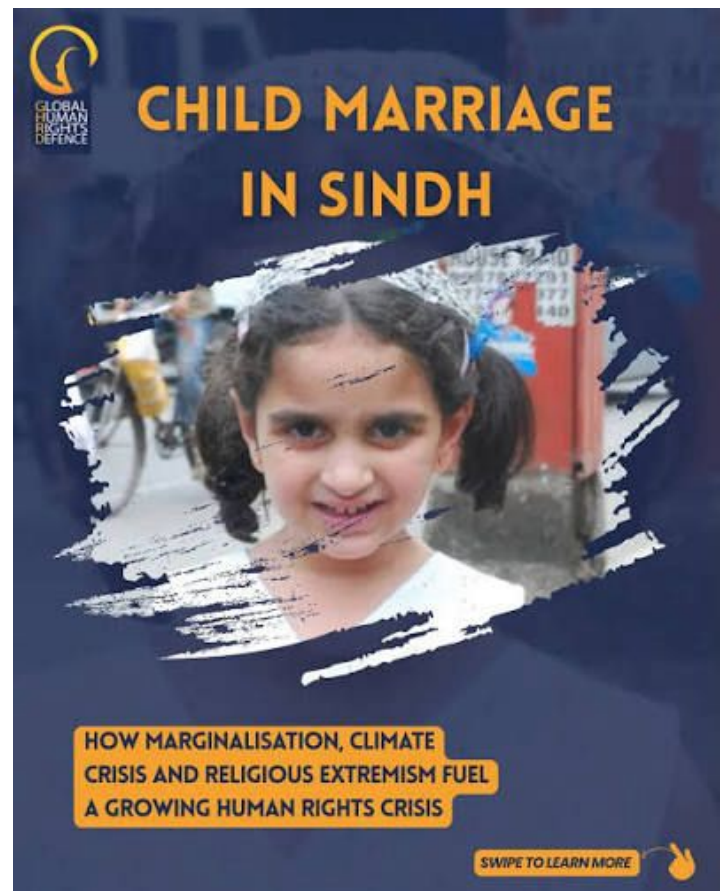
On Sindhi Culture Day (early December), protests in Karachi demanding Sindhudesh (separate Sindh state) escalated into violence, Police used tear gas, arresting around 45 protesters. Sindh United Party (SUP) and others condemned excessive force. Late November saw brief detentions during rallies against amendments. Forced conversion persisted: Premi Bhil (15) abducted in December, converted (renamed Kulsoom Sheikh), and married to an older man; Sunita Maharaj reunited with family in November after months of abduction, conversion, and forced marriage in Mirpurkhas/Kunri. Activists highlighted shrine-based networks (e.g., Pir Sarhindi) and threats to those exposing them.



### January–February 2026: Renewed nationalist crackdowns and Section 144.

January 2026 brought reports of death threats to activist Shiva Kachhi (Darawar Itehad) after exposing forced conversion rackets linked to TLP and others. JSFM alleged intensified operations against members, with raids, arrests, and disappearances. Talib Laghari's case (missing since January 2025) resurfaced in March statements. March 1 imposed province-wide Section 144, banning protests, demonstrations, sit-ins, and rallies for one month. In early March, protests (e.g., Sindhi Conference Jamait Awami Raj Tehreek outside Karachi Press Club) faced baton charges, tear gas, and arrests (including Khalil Shah). Broader 2025–2026 patterns included 60 new enforced disappearances nationwide (Defence of Human Rights report, including Sindh cases), with impunity for police “encounters” and blasphemy-related killings.

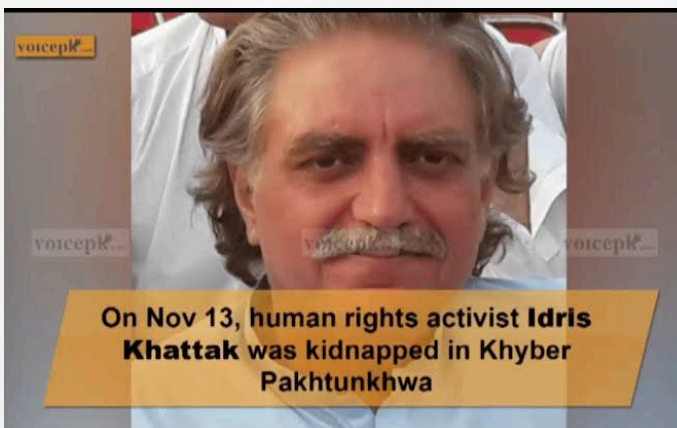
**Overall patterns (March 2025–March 2026)** continued as Independent sources (HRCP, USCIRF, Amnesty, local activists) document persistent enforced disappearances of Sindhi nationalists, forced conversions/abductions of Hindu (and Christian) minors (dozens reported, mostly Sindh), police excessive force during protests, arbitrary arrests under Section 144/MPO, low convictions for gender violence, and minority vulnerabilities. Authorities frame actions as law enforcement against “anti-state” elements or terrorism, but critics highlight violations of assembly, expression, and religious freedoms. Sindh Human Rights Commission reported handling complaints but systemic issues like impunity, weak enforcement of anti-conversion laws, and economic grievances persist. UN/HRW calls for investigations, criminalization of disappearances, and protections remain unaddressed amid ongoing cycles.



# KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA:

**Enforced** disappearances persist as a major violation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), with the province consistently recording the highest numbers nationwide. The government-established Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances received 379 new cases in 2024, the highest share from KP. Civil society and court records indicate at least 3,485 cases from KP since 2011, though independent monitors argue official figures underreport the scale. Victims include Pashtun human rights activists, journalists, political workers (including PTI affiliates), and ordinary civilians suspected of militant links or dissent. Families report abductions by intelligence agencies, police, or Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD) personnel, often without warrants, followed by denial of custody. Peshawar High Court (PHC) has repeatedly intervened—dismissing some petitions while issuing ultimatums and summoning officials—but progress remains minimal, with courts expressing frustration over generic police reports and lack of accountability. In 2025, Defence of Human Rights Pakistan documented 60 new nationwide cases, with KP contributing significantly; specific PTM-linked disappearances continued, including two delegates who vanished after a November 2025 peace jirga at the KP Assembly. The military retains authority over internment centres in southern KP districts (former FATA areas), where detainees are held indefinitely without charge or family notification, immune from civilian prosecution.

Arbitrary detention, torture, and excessive force by security forces occur frequently, under counter-terrorism pretexts. KP saw a sharp rise in military and police operations that resulted in civilian casualties, arbitrary arrests, and torture. The US State Department noted the military's power to occupy property, detain indefinitely, and convict on a single soldier's testimony in southern KP districts. Section 144 and Maintenance of Public Order (MPO) Ordinance are routinely invoked for mass detentions during protests. PHC contempt notices were issued against police for defying bail orders or arresting from court premises. In July 2024, security forces opened fire on a peaceful protest in Bannu demanding an end to operations, causing deaths and injuries. Sectarian violence in Kurram district (nearly 250 deaths in 2024 from tribal/sectarian clashes, including a November convoy ambush killing 52 and retaliatory killings of 80) highlighted government failure to protect civilians, with road blockades creating humanitarian crises (deaths from lack of medical access). Total Impunity remains; internal inquiries rarely lead to prosecutions.



Suppression of the Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) and peaceful Pashtun activism constitutes the most targeted crackdown on civil society in KP. The PTM, a non-violent movement founded by Manzoor Pashteen demanding an end to enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, landmine clearance in former FATA, and accountability for military operations, faced escalating repression. In October 2024, the federal government proscribed PTM under the Anti-Terrorism Act as a “banned organisation” citing threats to “peace and security”—just days before a planned Pashtun Qaumi Jirga in Khyber District. Police used teargas and firearms to disperse a pre-jirga protest camp in Jamrud, killing at least three supporters and injuring 15; nearly 100 activists were arrested under MPO. Mobile networks were suspended, and media coverage restricted. PTM leader Ali Wazir has remained in detention since August 2024

(re-arrested post-bail), while Manzoor Pashteen and other leaders were placed on the Fourth Schedule (proscribed persons list), imposing movement, banking, and expression restrictions. The ban persisted into 2026, with courts hearing petitions but the government refusing to disclose grounds. Amnesty International condemned the move as an “affront to due process,” part of a pattern of ethnic profiling and criminalisation of peaceful assembly without evidence of violence by PTM. Earlier arrests of PTM students (e.g., 16 from University of Malakand in October 2024) and harassment of activists seeking missing persons further illustrate the pattern.

Journalist killings, harassment, and censorship are rampant, particularly in KP’s tribal districts. At least two journalists were killed in KP in 2024: Khalil Jibrani (shot 19 times in Landi Kotal, Khyber District, June) and Malik Hassan Zeb (Nowshera, July), both in connection with reporting on militancy. State patronised militants and criminal groups in former FATA areas abducted, assaulted, and threatened journalists, leading to self-censorship on human rights abuses and PTM activities. State pressure included defamation notices (e.g., KP Chief Minister Ali Amin Gandapur issuing Rs1 billion notices) and instructions to media outlets to limit coverage of opposition or Pashtun protests. The Pakistan Press Foundation and Freedom Network documented multiple attacks and noted post-FATA merger vulnerability. Impunity prevails. HRCP, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the US State Department highlight patterns of impunity, military overreach in former FATA, failure to transition fully to civilian law enforcement post-2018 merger, and disproportionate impact on Pashtun civilians and activists. Peshawar High Court interventions provide limited relief, while the Commission of Inquiry lacks independence or prosecutorial power. Pakistan has not criminalised enforced disappearance. As of early 2026, PTM restrictions continue, disappearances and protest crackdowns persist, and sectarian violence in areas like Kurram remains unresolved. International bodies urge independent investigations, repeal of the PTM ban, protection of defenders, and dialogue on Pashtun grievances over resources, displacement, and past operations. Accountability remains elusive.

**March–April 2025:** Continued PTM suppression and court challenges amid ongoing disappearances. The Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) remained banned since October 2024 as a “proscribed organization” under the Anti-Terrorism Act, with the Peshawar High Court (PHC) later validating the ban in early 2026 (detailed judgment issued around March 2026). In March 2025, PTM leader Manzoor Pashteen filed a petition with the PHC against the proscription, highlighting ongoing harassment, arbitrary detentions, and enforced disappearances of Pashtun activists. Reports documented persistent enforced disappearances in KP, with the province contributing heavily to national figures (thousands unresolved since 2011 per COIED). Arbitrary arrests under MPO and Section 144 targeted perceived PTM sympathizers and critics of military operations in merged districts.



**May–June 2025:** Military operations led to reports of arbitrary detentions in internment centres under the Actions (in Aid of Civil Power) Ordinance, where individuals faced indefinite holding without charge or family contact.

Enforced disappearances continued, targeting journalists, activists, and suspected militant links. HRCP and Amnesty noted patterns of impunity for abuses in former FATA areas. Transgender violence persisted, with killings in KP contributing to at least eight nationwide in 2025 (authorities failed to prosecute most).

**July–August 2025:** Targeted killings and peace protest crackdowns. In July 2025, ANP leader and tribal elder Maulana Khan Zeb was killed in Bajaur in broad daylight; CCTV footage existed but no arrests followed, deepening distrust. Hundreds of tribal elders (masharan) targeted in merged districts over years, with bodies left publicly with warnings. August saw a police crackdown on a peaceful Bannu Peace Protest demanding security amid rising militancy; arrests included senior lawyer/ANP leader Advocate Murid Hayat, PTM district president Gharoon Waziri, and others (transferred to various stations). Activists condemned it as unconstitutional silencing of peace advocates.

**September 2025:** HRCP fact-finding mission highlights systemic crisis. HRCP's September mission to KP (led by chairperson Asad Iqbal Butt and others) raised alarms over diminishing state writ, especially in merged districts, with law enforcement reportedly ceasing operations to allow their patronised militant and criminal groups to operate with impunity. The report "Caught in the Crossfire" documented arbitrary detentions, internment centres operating in legal vacuum, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, torture, and restrictions on expression/movement. Testimonies highlighted frustration over lack of accountability. Transgender killings continued (e.g., one in Peshawar in July, part of eight in KP for 2025).

**October–November 2025:** Renewed PTM abductions and sectarian violence. In November 2025, six PTM activists (Noorullah Tareen, Hanif Pashteen, Syed Irfanullah, Farman Wazir, Adnan Wazir, Habib Wazir) were forcibly disappeared from Peshawar after attending a peace jirga at the KP Assembly; Amnesty International urged investigation, citing pattern targeting dissent in KP. Enforced disappearances persisted, with PTM-linked cases prominent. Sectarian/tribal clashes in Kurram caused hundreds of deaths/blockades.

HRCP reiterated concerns over internment centres and disappearances. Anti-terrorism courts reissued warrants for PTM figures like Manzoor Pashteen and Mohsin Dawar in old sedition cases.

**December 2025–January 2026:** Broader crackdowns and impunity calls. HRCP statements in December demanded end to enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions nationwide, including KP. Internment centres and secret detentions normalized in merged areas. UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in Idris Khattak's case (Pashtun defender documenting KP violations), finding violations of expression/fair trial rights; called for release (detained over half a decade).

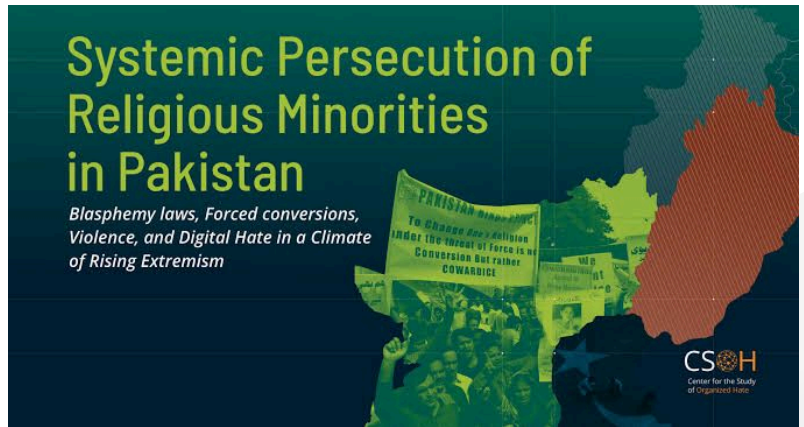
**February–March 2026:** Low convictions in gender violence and court validation of PTM ban. In March 2026, Human Rights Council of Pakistan's 2025 report (launched March 8) revealed 258 rape cases in KP with only one conviction (0.39% rate), highlighting justice system failures for women. Persistent daily violence against women (5% affected). PHC dismissed PTM ban petitions, validating proscription. Enforced disappearances, PTM repression, and counter-terror abuses continued without resolution. HRCP/Amnesty urged criminalization of disappearances and probes.

**Overall patterns (March 2025–March 2026).** KP faced intense militant violence (majority nationwide incidents), prompting security operations with alleged civilian abuses: enforced disappearances (KP highest contributor), arbitrary detentions/internment centres, torture, excessive force on protests (e.g., Bannu), and impunity for killings (tribal elders, transgender persons). PTM suppression persisted post-ban: abductions (e.g., November 2025 Peshawar case), arrests, warrants. Authorities attribute actions to counter-terrorism against TTP/ISKP, but HRCP, Amnesty, HRW emphasize violations of assembly, expression, liberty; failures in protecting civilians/minorities; need for independent investigations, repeal of PTM ban, accountability. Cycle of violence and repression unresolved amid high terror fatalities and eroded state writ in merged districts.

# PUNJAB

Extrajudicial killings and “police encounters” by Punjab police constitute one of the most alarming recent patterns of state-linked violations. In 2025, the Punjab government’s Crime Control Department (CCD), established around April 2025 to combat organised crime, carried out at least 670 reported “encounters” across the province between April and December.

These resulted in the extrajudicial executions of 924 people (averaging more than two fatal encounters per day) and only two police personnel. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) fact-finding report (released February 2026) described this as a “systemic policy of staged police encounters leading to extrajudicial killings,” citing consistent operational patterns, lack of independent investigations, and disproportionate casualty ratios across districts (highest in Lahore). HRCP called for an immediate moratorium on CCD operations, a high-level judicial inquiry, and investigations by the Federal Investigation Agency under the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022. Families and lawyers reported pressure to close cases quickly, with minimal scrutiny of CCTV, witness accounts, or forensic evidence. Earlier years saw hundreds of similar “encounter” deaths province-wide, but the 2025 surge under the CCD marked an institutionalised escalation. Impunity continued and internal police inquiries rarely lead to prosecutions.



Political repression, arbitrary arrests, and detention of opposition (primarily PTI) activists represent systematic use of state machinery against perceived dissent. Former Prime Minister Imran Khan has remained in arbitrary detention in Adiala Jail since August 2023 on multiple charges (corruption, terrorism, disclosure of official secrets), widely criticised by Amnesty International, HRW, and UN experts as politically motivated and violating fair-trial standards. Thousands of PTI leaders and workers were arrested following the May 9, 2023 protests, with mass detentions continuing into 2025–2026. On the second anniversary of Khan’s imprisonment (5 August 2025), police arrested over 240 PTI protesters in Lahore alone (some reports cite 200–300), invoking Section 144 and Maintenance of Public Order provisions. In March 2026, an anti-terrorism “Kangaroo” court sentenced 47 PTI leaders and supporters to 10 years in prison in absentia for May 9-related violence.

The Punjab Defamation Act 2024 (passed under the provincial PML-N government) and amendments to cyber laws have been used to target journalists and social media critics of the establishment. PTI rallies and sit-ins faced baton charges, internet/mobile blackouts, and preventive arrests. Peshawar and Lahore High Courts have granted some relief, but patterns of re-arrests and prolonged trials persist. The U.S. State Department and HRW documented these as serious restrictions on freedoms of expression, assembly, and association.

Blasphemy-related violence and state failure to protect religious minorities (especially Christians and Ahmadis) remain entrenched, with police and judicial complicity or inaction. Punjab accounts for the majority of blasphemy accusations and mob attacks. The August 2023 Jaranwala incident (Faisalabad district) saw mobs burn 26 churches and over 80 Christian homes after false allegations against two Christian brothers; as of mid-2025, over 90% of suspects remained at large despite arrests,

with trials delayed and no compensation for affected families (Amnesty International). Subsequent incidents included the May 2024 lynching of elderly Christian Nazir Masih in Sargodha after false Quran desecration claims, and attacks on Ahmadi places of worship (e.g., Gujranwala October 2025). USCIRF and HRW reported organised “blasphemy rackets” entrapping hundreds (including via social media) for extortion, with police often registering cases on mere rumours without investigation. In 2025, courts continued handing down death sentences or life imprisonment in blasphemy cases, while mobs faced minimal accountability. The Lahore High Court’s 2025 ruling validating child marriage post-puberty (even below legal age) disproportionately affected minority girls. UN experts (July 2025) condemned widespread impunity for attacks on minority worship sites and cemeteries. Ahmadiyya community members faced targeted killings (e.g., Sargodha doctor, April 2025) and desecration of mosques.

Enforced disappearances occur to target political activists, journalists, and critics. The Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances (COIED) recorded approximately 1,752 cases from Punjab since 2011 (out of over 10,000 nationwide), with Punjab contributing to new registrations in 2025 (part of 60–125 fresh national cases per Defence of Human Rights and COIED data). Short-term “pick-and-drop” disappearances have been used to intimidate PTI supporters and journalists. The COIED lacks independence and prosecutorial powers; families report generic police responses and court frustration. UN Working Group and Amnesty have noted the practice’s continuation without criminalisation in law.

Suppression of freedom of expression, media, and peaceful assembly is widespread. The Punjab Defamation Act 2024 and PECA (cyber-terrorism) provisions have led to arrests of journalists (e.g., raids on press clubs in Dera Ghazi Khan, 2025) and activists. Section 144 bans on gatherings were routinely imposed during PTI protests. Media self-censorship is rampant due to defamation suits and pressure. HRCP and RSF documented harassment of reporters covering opposition or minority issues.

Broader patterns and government response. High levels of gender-based violence persist (HRCP 2024 data: 3,533 rape/sexual assault cases, 178 honour killings, thousands of domestic violence incidents;

helpline calls rose sharply). Punjab police and provincial authorities (PML-N led) frame CCD encounters as necessary against crime and PTI cases as upholding law and order. However, HRCP, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, USCIRF, UN experts, and the U.S. State Department highlight total impunity, lack of independent investigations, military/intelligence overreach, and failure to prosecute perpetrators. No senior officials have been held accountable for encounter deaths or Jaranwala-style mob violence. Recommendations for judicial inquiries, repeal of abusive laws, protection of minorities/defenders, and criminalisation of enforced disappearance remain unfulfilled as of early 2026. These violations occur against a backdrop of political polarisation and counter-terrorism pretexts, but disproportionately affect opposition voices and religious minorities in Pakistan’s most populous province.

**The period from March 2025 to March 2026** (up to the current date of March 9, 2026) in Punjab province, Pakistan’s most populous region, featured human rights violations by state authorities, particularly Punjab police and provincial government actions. Key patterns included a surge in alleged extrajudicial killings via “encounters” by the Crime Control Department (CCD), ongoing political repression against opposition (primarily PTI) supporters, misuse of blasphemy laws leading to violence and threats against religious minorities (Christians, Ahmadis), arbitrary arrests during protests, and broader issues like impunity for gender-based violence and restrictions on expression. Independent bodies such as the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International, and USCIRF documented these.



**March–April 2025:** Political arrests ahead of protests and blasphemy threats persist. In early 2025 (including February–March contexts carrying over), police arrested multiple PTI members and leaders ahead of planned protests marking the anniversary of the February 2024 elections (deemed “black day” by PTI). Detentions occurred in cities like Multan and Lahore under Section 144 and Maintenance of Public Order provisions, with reports of preventive custody to block rallies at sites like Minar-e-Pakistan. Blasphemy-related threats continued, with isolated cases of accusations used in personal disputes. HRCP expressed concerns over deepening political dysfunction and erosion of rights in Punjab.

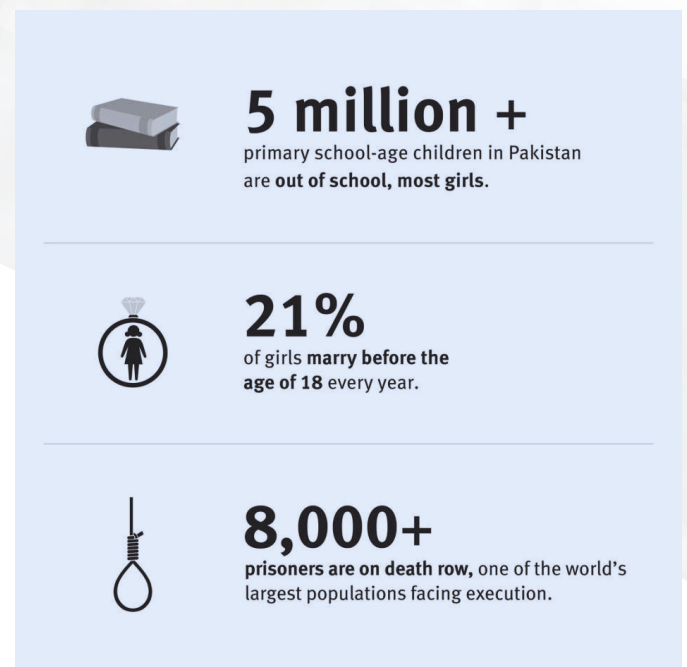
**May–June 2025:** Blasphemy exploitation documented; HRW report highlights systemic misuse. In June 2025, HRW released a major report (“A Conspiracy to Grab the Land”) detailing how blasphemy laws were exploited for blackmail, profit, land grabs, and forced evictions, disproportionately affecting poor individuals and religious minorities (Christians, Ahmadis) in Punjab and elsewhere. The report noted a sharp rise in cases (hundreds registered in recent years) and government inaction fueling mob violence. NCHR data referenced organized rackets entrapping over 450 people via false accusations, often online. Punjab’s Punjab Defamation Act 2024 (enacted earlier but impacting 2025) was criticized for threatening media freedom through vague provisions applicable to social media.

**July–August 2025:** Mass arrests on Imran Khan’s imprisonment anniversary. On August 5, 2025—the second anniversary of Imran Khan’s imprisonment—thousands of PTI supporters rallied nationwide, with major protests in Lahore (Punjab’s capital).

Police arrested over 240 PTI activists (some reports cite 200–300 in Lahore alone), including preventive detentions the night before and during attempts to block roads or march. Tear gas was used in some areas. PTI claimed broader crackdowns to foil demonstrations demanding Khan’s release. HRW’s World Report 2026 (covering 2025) noted intensified nationwide crackdowns on opposition, media, and civil society using vague laws.

**September–October 2025- TLP clashes and minority attacks; Punjab seeks TLP ban.**

In October 2025, violent clashes between police and Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) supporters in Punjab (e.g., Muridke near Lahore) over planned anti-Israel protests killed hundreds of activists extrajudicially and over 1,600 injured. Punjab police arrested over 5,500 TLP members in a crackdown, with the provincial government (led by CM Maryam Nawaz) forwarding a summary to ban the group federally. HRCP raised alarms over the violence. Blasphemy accusations and threats against minorities (Ahmadis, Christians) continued, including vandalism of Ahmadi places of worship in some districts.



**November–December 2025:** Labour code concerns; pre-protest arrests. In late 2025, HRCP warned that the proposed Punjab Labour Code 2025 risked undermining workers’ rights (e.g., freedom of association, protections against forced/child labour)

by diluting ILO standards and limiting consultation. In December 2025, over 1,000 PTI supporters were reportedly arrested in Lahore ahead of planned street movements for Khan's release, amid ongoing political tensions.

**January–February 2026: Surge in CCD “encounters” draws scrutiny.** The Crime Control Department (CCD), formed in April 2025 to combat organised crime, conducted hundreds of operations. By early 2026, media and HRCP documented at least 670 CCD-led “encounters” from April–December 2025, resulting in 924 suspect killed extra judicially (including two women) while only two police officers died—averaging over two fatal encounters daily. HRCP's February 17, 2026 fact-finding report alleged a “systemic policy of staged police encounters leading to extrajudicial killings,” citing consistent patterns, lack of independent probes, and calls for a high-level judicial inquiry plus FIA investigation under the 2022 Torture and Custodial Death Act. PTI demanded probes. First post-report encounter reported February 25, 2026 (three suspects killed in Lahore).

**March 2026 (up to March 9): HRCP report fallout and ongoing patterns.** As of early March 2026, HRCP reiterated calls for inquiry into CCD deaths amid continued impunity debates. Blasphemy threats persisted (e.g., March 2026 case in Gujranwala where a Christian family faced accusations over a property dispute). HRW's World Report 2026 highlighted increased blasphemy-related attacks on minorities fueled by discriminatory laws and inaction. Low convictions for gender violence and air pollution health impacts in Punjab cities (e.g., Lahore) were also noted in broader rights assessments.

**Overall patterns (March 2025–March 2026).**

Punjab saw allegations of extrajudicial killings via CCD operations (924 deaths in 670 encounters per HRCP), mass arbitrary arrests of PTI activists (hundreds during key protest dates), exploitation of blasphemy laws for violence/threats against minorities (Christians/Ahmadis targeted via mobs, land grabs, rackets), and curbs on expression/assembly (defamation laws, Section 144). Authorities (Punjab government, police) justified actions as crime control, counter-extremism (e.g., TLP crackdown), and law enforcement, rejecting “staged” claims and noting crime drops. However, HRCP, HRW, Amnesty, USCIRF, and others emphasized impunity, lack of accountability, violations of life/liberty/assembly/religious freedoms, and need for independent probes, law reforms, and minority protections. Cycles of political repression and minority vulnerability persisted amid polarisation.



## PAKISTAN OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR AND GILGIT BALTISTAN:

Pakistan-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan remain under tight Pakistani control, with no local autonomy. The PoK Interim Constitution and GB governance structures explicitly restrict political freedoms, while Pakistani security forces (army, intelligence agencies, police, and paramilitary Rangers) exercise de facto authority over security, foreign affairs, and key resources. Independent monitors—including the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch (HRW), Freedom House, Genocide Watch, and UN experts—have documented systematic violations, including suppression of dissent, excessive force against protesters, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, torture, media censorship, and discrimination against religious minorities and political activists. These occur amid deep economic grievances (inflation, electricity tariffs, resource exploitation) and demands for genuine autonomy or self-determination.

Suppression of peaceful protests and excessive use of force by security forces is a recurring and intensifying pattern.



Large-scale demonstrations against economic policies and elite privileges have repeatedly been met with lethal force, mass arrests, torture, internet blackouts, and road blockades. In May 2024 (with spillover effects and similar unrest into 2025), PoK saw massive protests over soaring flour prices and electricity tariffs, culminating in a long march; the government responded with violent crackdowns, mass arrests, and several fatalities (including a police officer).

The pattern escalated dramatically in the 2025 PoK protests (29 September–4 October 2025). The Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami Action Committee (JKJAAC) called a region-wide shutter-down and wheel-jam strike across AJK, demanding structural reforms, economic relief, and an end to privileges for the ruling elite. Protests quickly turned violent amid brutal use of force by police and Rangers in Muzaffarabad and other towns. More than 10 people were killed, over 200 injured, and hundreds arrested. A full communications blackout (mobile and internet) was imposed, severely restricting information flow. Amnesty International condemned the excessive force, urged protection of peaceful assembly rights, and called for an immediate lift of the blackout. The government eventually offered talks and claimed to accept most demands, but protest leaders disputed this and continued mobilization. Similar protest crackdowns occurred in Gilgit Baltistan over electricity crises and governance failures, with reports of arbitrary arrests and force.





HRCP has repeatedly highlighted these as violations of international law on assembly and excessive force. Arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, and custodial abuse targeting activists, journalists, and critics remained widespread throughout the year. Pakistani intelligence agencies, prominently the notorious Inter Services Intelligence agency, and security forces routinely abduct individuals perceived as advocating greater autonomy, self-determination, or criticism of Islamabad's policies. While exact figures for PoK/GB are underreported, patterns mirror broader Pakistani trends (thousands of enforced disappearances nationwide). Activists from groups like the United Kashmir People's National Party and local human rights defenders face arbitrary detention under anti-terror laws. UN submissions in 2025 (e.g., to the Human Rights Council) described a "systematic campaign" against human rights defenders in PoK. Torture in custody and "pick-and-drop" short-term disappearances are common.

Journalists documenting abuses or economic protests have been threatened, arrested, or disappeared. In GB, anti-terror legislation is frequently misused against dissenters. The Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances (national body) has limited reach and no independence in these territories. Families report harassment and denial of information. Impunity is widespread, no senior officials have been held accountable.

Restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and political participation are constitutionally entrenched.

The PoK Interim Constitution (amended 2018) explicitly prohibits any activity or speech questioning accession to Pakistan, effectively criminalizing calls for independence or fuller autonomy. Media faces stringent controls; journalists critical of Pakistani policies face defamation cases, arrests under "fake news" provisions (amended penal code in 2025), and self-censorship. In early 2025, the POK government filed criminal cases against journalists and media outlets for reporting on protests and governance issues. Political parties advocating self-determination or reform are suppressed; activists are placed on watchlists or barred from travel. GB lacks even PoK's puppet selected assembly powers and is governed directly by Islamabad-appointed officials. Freedom House consistently rates the territories as "Not Free," citing heavy restrictions on political rights and civil liberties. Protests and assemblies require permissions that are routinely denied or disrupted with Section 144-like orders and force.

Discrimination and violence against religious minorities persist, particularly Ahmadis and Shias in GB.

Ahmadis face legal and social persecution under blasphemy and anti-Ahmadi laws (extended or mirrored in PoK). In 2024–2025, incidents included armed attacks on Ahmadi worship sites (e.g., Kotli in PoK) and restrictions on religious practices during Eid. Shia communities in GB face sectarian violence, targeted killings, and discrimination. Blasphemy accusations are weaponized against minorities, with police always failing to protect victims or prosecute mobs. HRCP and international reports note systemic marginalization, including desecration of graves and worship places. Genocide Watch has classified aspects of the situation at Stage 3 (discrimination) and Stage 8 (persecution) indicators for minorities.

Broader structural issues: lack of genuine autonomy, resource exploitation, and impunity.

Both PoK and GB are denied autonomous status under Pakistan's constitution, with no political rights and access to federal resources. Locals have no say in defense, foreign policy, or major projects (e.g., CPEC-related infrastructure that benefits Pakistan's Punjab province, at the might of Punjabi dominated Army). Economic grievances—high utility costs, inflation, unemployment—fuel unrest are met with repression rather than reform.



HRCP's annual reports (including 2024/2025 editions) document these in dedicated PoK and GB chapters, noting weak child protection, underreporting of abuses, and failure to investigate killings or disappearances. Pakistani authorities frame crackdowns as necessary for "law and order", disputing systemic abuse claims and sometimes blaming external actors. However, Amnesty, HRW, UN experts, and local monitors emphasize violations of rights to life, liberty, fair trial, expression, assembly, and non-discrimination. Pakistan has not criminalized enforced disappearance domestically, and independent investigations remain absent. As of early 2026, activists continue raising these issues at the UN Human Rights Council, but patterns of impunity and control persist without meaningful accountability or dialogue on local grievances.

These violations occur in a context where Pakistani security forces maintain heavy presence, and local institutions lack independence. International recommendations—for independent probes, repeal of repressive laws, protection of defenders, and respect for assembly rights—remain largely unaddressed.

**The period from March 2025 to March 2026 (up to March 9, 2026)** in Pakistan-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) featured persistent violations of human rights by Pakistani authorities and security forces. These included excessive force against protesters, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances (on a smaller scale than in mainland provinces but documented), media repression, restrictions on assembly and expression, and discrimination against religious minorities (particularly Ahmadis and Shias in GB). Grievances centered on economic hardships (inflation, high utility tariffs, resource exploitation), no autonomy, and elite privileges. Independent sources like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch (HRW), Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Freedom House, and Genocide Watch highlighted patterns of impunity, with authorities framing actions as maintaining law and order or countering "anti-state" elements.

**March–April 2025:** Ongoing restrictions on expression and minority discrimination. Restrictions on freedom of expression persisted, with the PoK government filing criminal cases against journalists under amended penal code provisions

for "fake news" or criticism of officials. In GB, anti-terror laws continued to be misused against critics. Discrimination against Ahmadis remained systemic; the PoK Interim Constitution (amended 2018) classifies them as non-Muslims, leading to harassment and restrictions on religious practices. HRCP and international reports noted societal and state-backed marginalization, including attacks on worship sites. In GB, Shias faced sectarian threats amid rising extremism. Enforced disappearances were low in official tallies (GB at ~10 cases nationwide per COIED mid-2025 data), but activists reported short-term abductions targeting dissenters.



**May–June 2025:** Kashmir Long March crackdown. In May 2025, police fired on protesters during the "Kashmir Long March" in PoK, killing at least three people and injuring nearly 100. The march, organized by civil rights groups, demanded political rights, economic relief, and an end to privileges for officials. Amnesty International condemned the excessive force and called for accountability. Similar patterns of preventive arrests and Section 144-like restrictions occurred. Journalist Ahmad Farhad (critic of enforced disappearances) was forcibly disappeared for two weeks in May before facing charges upon release. HRW's World Report 2026 (covering 2025) highlighted intensified suppression of dissent in the territories.

**July–August 2025:** Economic grievances and minor protests. Protests over electricity shortages and wheat prices in GB (e.g., Hunza) led to road blockades on the Karakoram Highway (CPEC route). Authorities responded with arrests under anti-terror laws and force. In PoK, moral policing incidents (harassment of couples) sparked outrage. Enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions continued at low reported levels, with families protesting unresolved cases.

**September–October 2025:** Major violent protests and deadly crackdown. The most significant escalation occurred in late September–early October 2025 with region-wide protests led by the Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami Action Committee (JKJAAC). Demands included a 38-point charter: lower electricity tariffs, wheat subsidies, healthcare/education access, student unions, and ending elite privileges. A shutter-down and wheel-jam strike began September 29 in Muzaffarabad and spread. Crackdown by police and Rangers turned violent; authorities imposed a total communications blackout (mobile/internet suspended). At least 10 people were killed, with dozens injured and hundreds arrested. Amnesty International urged protection of peaceful assembly rights and immediate blackout lift, condemning preventable violence. A deal ended protests by early October, but local leaders disputed government claims of accepting demands. HRW and others noted the crackdown deepened distrust.

**November–December 2025:** Arrests of activists and journalists.

In GB, protests demanded recovery of missing youth (e.g., Faisal Abbas in Gilgit, December protests). Journalist/activist Sher Nadir Shahi was arrested in Gilgit on charges of inciting against state institutions. In PoK, cases against journalists (e.g., Usman Tariq in Mirpur) continued for covering abuses. Enforced disappearances persisted amid broader national trends (60 new cases nationwide in 2025 per Defence of Human Rights, with PoK/GB contributions low but present).





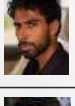







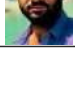
**January–February 2026:** Continued minority persecution and activist warnings. In February 2026, the 6th Asma Jahangir Conference highlighted escalating threats to rights defenders in GB (arrests, anti-terror cases for protests over wheat/electricity shortages, earthquakes). Baba Jan (Awami Workers Party GB) noted force against street protesters. Ahmadi restrictions persisted (e.g., Eid ul-Azha orders preventing animal sacrifice in some areas). GB assembly election postponement (from January 2026) due to weather sparked criticism over democratic legitimacy.

**March 2026 (up to March 9):** Broader assessments and impunity. Genocide Watch's March 2025 report (updated context into 2026) classified Pakistani-Occupied Kashmir at Stage 3 (Discrimination), Stage 5 (Organization via repressive laws), and Stage 8 (Persecution) indicators for minorities/activists. Freedom House rated the territories "Not Free" in 2025 reports (covering up to late 2025), citing restricted political activity contrary to Pakistan's Kashmir policy. HRCP's 2024/2025 reports noted persistent issues like weak child protection and underreporting.












**Overall patterns (March 2025–March 2026).** PoK and GB saw economic protests met with lethal force, blackouts, and arrests (most notably October 2025 clashes). Enforced disappearances, torture, and media repression targeted activists/journalists. Minorities (Ahmadis, Shias) faced discrimination/violence with impunity. Authorities justified actions as preserving order amid grievances over autonomy and resources. However, Amnesty, HRW, HRCP, and UN mechanisms emphasized violations of assembly, expression, life, and non-discrimination rights, urging independent probes, blackout ends, and accountability. Patterns persisted without resolution, amid constitutional limbo and federal dominance.















## DETAILS OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE CASES ACROSS BALOCHISTAN

Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Shah Zaib Zehri	Muhammad Yousuf Zehri	Detained from the Jaadaghar area in Baghbana, Khuzdar	Khuzdar district	Unemployeed	FC	January 1,2026	Released on January 18,2026
	Jameel Badozai	Muhammad Noor Badozai	Detained from the Jaadaghar area in Baghbana, Khuzdar	Khuzdar district	Unemployeed	FC	January 1,2026	Released on January 18,2026
	Shabir Ahmed	Kareem Dad	Detained from the home in Tasp, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Doctor	FC	January 1,2026	Released on January 18,2026
	Nazeer Ahmed	Sanjar Khan	Detained from Saryab road in Quetta	Quetta district	Government Servent	CTD/MI	January 1,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Jangi Khan	Abdul Qadir	Detained from the Bus Terminal in Kharan	Resident of Juzhan, Kharan district	Watchman	FC	January 2,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Jamal Murad	Murad Jan	Detained from Gwadar	Resident of Essai Panjgur district	Stduent	CTD/MI	January 2,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Yasir Baloch	Abdul Haq	Detained from home in Killi Shay Khan area in Mastung	Mastung district	Student	CTD	November 29,2025	Released on January 3,2026
	Waleed Baloch	Abdul Majeed	Detained from his home in Taluk Lain, Liyari, Karachi	Karachi, Sindh	Cook	Rangers/MI	January 3,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Karim Jan	Malang	Detained from the area of Star Plus market in Turbat	Resident of Meerabad Gadagi, Balgater, Panjgur district	Driver	Intelligence agencies	January 3,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Sameed Baloch	Abdul Hameed Baloch	Detained from Panwan, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 4,2026	Released on January 23,2026
	Rizwan Baloch	Rasheed Baloch	Detained from Panwan, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 4,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Sameer Imam	Imam Bakhsh	Detained from Panwan, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 4,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown














Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Naseeb Ullah	Shah Dad Khan	Detained from Qambrani house in Killi Suhrab Khan, Quetta	Quetta district	Political worker	CTD/FC	January 4,2026	Released on January 5,2026
	Umer Baloch	Haji Shah Bakhsh	Detained from Qambrani house in Killi Suhrab Khan, Quetta	Quetta district	Student	CTD/FC	January 4,2026	Released on January 5,2026
	Dawood Baloch	Haji Shah Bakhsh	Detained from Qambrani house in Killi Suhrab Khan, Quetta	Quetta district	Mechanic	CTD/FC	January 4,2026	Released on January 5,2026
	Gohram Baloch	Faiz Muhammad	Detained from Qambrani house in Killi Suhrab Khan, Quetta	Quetta district	Student	CTD/FC	January 4,2026	Released on January 5,2026
	Majid Lal	Lal Bakhsh	Detained from home in Shahabad, Askani area in Turbat city	Kech district	Driver	FC	July 21,2025	Released on January 5,2026
	Shabir Baloch	Abdullah Baloch	Detained from Jiwani area of Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 5,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Israj Noor	Noor Bakhsh	Detained from home in Panwan, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 5,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Asif Issa	Issa Baloch	Detained from home in Rabar Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 6,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Peeri Issa	Issa Baloch	Detained from home in Rabar Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 6,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Shah Bakhsh	Muhammad Umer	Detained from home in Robar area of Jiwani	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 7,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Dad Karim	Khuda Bakhsh	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Unemployeed	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 29,2026
	Jalal Ahmed	Khuda Bakhsh	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Driver	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 19,2026
	Fuzail Rafiq	Muhaamd Rafiq	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Student	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 14,2026
	Salam Baloch	Khalid	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 14,2026









Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Sageer Baloch	Illahi Bakhsh	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Student	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 14,2026
	Siraj Barkat	Barkat Ali	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Student	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 10,2026
	Hasrat Hasil	Hasil	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Working in Air Force department	FC	January 7,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Kashif Ayoub	Muhammad Ayoub	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 19,2026
	Riaz Yaqoob	Muhammad Yaqoob	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 19,2026
	Riaz Hassan	Muhammad Hassan	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Labourer in Qatar	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 10,2026
	Sajjad Barkat	Barkat Ali	Detained from home in Hothabad, Kech	Kech district	Labourer in Qatar	FC	January 7,2026	Released on January 10,2026
	Kaleem Ullah	Asad Ullah	Detained from home in Hub Chowki	Resident of Khudabadan, Panjgur district	School Pion	FC	January 8,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Abdulla Baloch	Iqbal Baloch	Detained from Gayab, Mand area of Kech	Kech district	Student	FC	January 8,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Umer Baloch	Liaqat Gohram	Detained from Koh Post area in Mand	Kech district	Student	FC	January 8,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Saleem Ahmed	Karim Jan	Detained from the main Bazaar of Naal, Khuzdar	Resident of Tobro,Naal, Khuzdar district	Naib Qasid	Pakistan Army	January 9,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Zubair Ahmed	Akber	Detained from the main Bazaar of Naal, Khuzdar	Resident of Tobro,Naal, Khuzdar district	Nursing Student	Pakistan Army	January 9,2026	Released on January 19,2026
	Ubaid Baloch	Bayan Baloch	Detained from home in Singabad, Tejaban, Kech	Kech district	Student	FC	October 16,2025	Released on January 10,2026
	Imran Baloch	Jumma Khan	Detained from his home in Killi Sumalani, Mastung	Mastung district	Student	CTD	April,23,2025	Released on January 10,2026





Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Rameez Nawab	Nawab	Detained from Bolan Plaza area in Brewery road, Quetta	Awaran district	Student	CTD		His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Yasir Niamat	Niamat Ullah	Detained from home in Srinkin, Kech	Kech district	Shopkeeper	FC	November 26,2025	Released on January 12,2026
	Sana Ullah	Din Muhammad	Detained from the Tallar Checkpoint of FC area in Kech district	Kech district	Student	FC	November 20,2025	Released on January 12,2026
	Pervaz Baloch	Safar	Detained from Turbat city	Resident of Kelkor, Gadagi, Kech district	Driver	FC	October 20,2025	Released on January 13,2026
	Talib Hussain	Lal Jan	Detained from home in Reko area of Buleda	Kech district	Worked in agriculture field	FC	January 13,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Fatima Baloch	Muhammad Jan	Detained from home in Akram Colony in Hub City	Panjgur district	Housewife	CTD/MI	January 13,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Muneer Ahmed	Jan Muhammad	Detained from Panwan, Jiwani tehsil of Gwadar	Gwadar district	Fisherman	FC	January 13,2026	Released on January 15,2026
	Shoail Lal	Lal Bakhsh	Detained from home in Panjgur	Resident of Jaen Paroom, Panjgur district	Shopkeeper	FC/Death Squad	January 14,2026	Released on January 21,2026
	Mehran Baloch	Baig Muhammad	Detained in front of Kech Hospital Turbat, Kech	Resident of Kaleero,Bal, Nigwar, Dasht, Kech district	Nursing Student	MI	January 15,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Musawir Qambrani	Afzal Qambrani	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Shopkeeper	CTD	January 15,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Masoom Qambrani	Shah Jahan Qambrani	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Student	CTD	January 15,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Amjid Ali	Muhammad Sultan	Detained from Dasht, Jalab Gadan area in Mastung	Mastung district	...	FC	December 26,2025	Released on January 15,2026
	Zahid Baloch	Abbas	Detained from home in Dizdir area in Balnigwar, Dasht	Kech district	Student	FC	June 12,2025	Released on January 17,2026
	Abdul Qahar Qambrani	Abdul Jabbar Qambrani	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Shopkeeper	CTD	January 17,2026	Released on January 22,2026

Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Imran Baloch	Muhammad Akram	Detained from home in Tasp, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Student	FC	January 17,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Rizwan Baloch	Muhammad Akram	Detained from home in Tasp, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Student	FC	January 17,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Awais Qambrani	Mehboob Ali Qambrani	Detained from Mohalla Baloch Abad, Dairy farm in Kharan	Kharan district	Tailor	FC	January 17,2026	Released on January 26,2026
	Muhammad Arif	Muhammad Ashraf	Detained from his Shop at shopping center in Kharan	Kharan district	Tailor	FC	January 17,2026	Released on January 26,2026
	Ahmed Siyapad	Haji Abudllah Siyapad	Detained from home, Babu Mohalla in Kharan	Kharan district	Tailor	FC	January 17,2026	Released on January 28,2026
	Magfir Abid	Habib Ullah Siyapad	Detained from Sabzi market in Kharan	Kharan district	Vegetable seller	FC	January 17,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Munib-Ur-Rehman	Rehmat Ullah Siyapad	Detained from Main Market in Kharan city	Kharan district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 17,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Babul Shahwani	Kashmir	Detained from home in Chiltan street, Saryab, Quetta	Quetta district	Nursing Student	CTD	December 20,2025	Released on January 18,2026
	Ghulam Mohiuddin	Mola Bakhsh	Detained from home in Chiltan street, Saryab, Quetta	Quetta district	Unemployed	CTD	December 20,2025	Released on January 18,2026
	Ramdil Baloch	Muhammad Bakhsh	Detained from Gwand Saren, Kech	Kech district	Student	FC/MI	January 18,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Musadiq Baloch	Muhammad Assa	Detained from Chaglli Chowk in Gwadar	Gwadar district	Shopkeeper	FC	January 18,2026	Released on January 27,2026
	Abdulla Baloch	Hafeez Siyapad	Detained from home in Juzhan area of Kharan	Kharan district	Labour	FC	January 18,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Farhad Baloch	Ahmed Siyapad	Detained from home in Juzhan area in Kharan	Kharan district	Labour	CTD	January 20,2026	Released on January 23,2026
	Hasnain Qambrani	Noroz Khan Qambrani	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Student	CTD/MI	January 20,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown

Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Jasim Jan	Muhammad Adam	Detained from Washbood area of Panjgur	Panjgur district	Labour	DeathSquad	January 21,2026	Extrajudicially Killed
	Muhamad Hassan	Habib Ullah	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Pesh Imam	CTD/MI	January 22,2026	Released on February 5,2026
	Irfan Qambrani	Kamal Deen	Detained from home in Killi Qambrani, Quetta	Quetta district	Shopkeeper	CTD/MI	January 22,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Balach	Muhammad Hassan	Detained from home Kohsar, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Graduated from Federal Urdu University, Karachi	CTD/MI	January 22,2026	Released on February 3,2026
	Ahsan	Muhammad Hassan	Detained from home Kohsar, Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar district	Graduated from Turbat Univesity	CTD/MI	January 22,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Saeed Ullah Baloch		Detained from the area of Gareebabad, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Labour	FC	January 23,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Ali Ahmed Reki	Rasheed Ahmed	Detained from the area of Ganjh Chowk, Spani road in Quetta	Resident of Hathyari Giddar, Suhrab district	Teacher	CTD	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Junaid Ahmed	Ali Ahmed	Detained from Children hospital, Quarry road, Quetta	Resident of Hathyari Giddar, Suhrab district	Student	CTD	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Shahzain Ahmed	Ghulam Haider	Detained from the area of Ganjh Chowk, Spani road in Quetta	Resident of Hathyari Giddar, Suhrab district Resident of Hathyari Giddar, Suhrab district	Doctor	CTD	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Suleman Baloch	Fida Ahmed	Detained from home in Balicha, Tump	Kech district	Student	FC/Army	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Eid Muhammad (Eido)	Allah Bakhsh	Detained from the area of Pirkoh, Sui	Dera Bugti district	Labour	FC	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Yaseen Baloch	Haji Nabi Bakhsh	Detained from home I Shuleeg area of Dasht	Kech district	Not confirmed	FC	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Basheer Baloch	Haji Hamza	Detained from home in Shuleeg area of Dasht	Kech district	Not confirmed	FC	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Waju Baloch	Jan Muhammad	Detained from the Jusak area of Kech	Resident of Gomazi, Tump, Kech district	Driver	Death Squad	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown

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	Abdulla Atta	Atta Muhammad	Detained from home in Shuleeg area of Dasht	Kech district	Not confirmed	FC	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Ameer Bakhsh	Shahmeer Baloch	Detained from home in Talkan area of Tump	Kech district	An-old age	FC	January 24,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Abdullah Baloch	Muhammad Khan	Detained from home in Balicha, Tump	Kech district	Not confirmed	FC	January 24,2026	Released on February 4,2026
	Hani Baloch	Dilwash	Detained from home in Hub Chowki	Kech district	House-wife	CTD	December 20,2025	Released on January 26,2026
	Zahid Barakzai	Muhammad Naseem	Detained from home in Gull Muhammad Len area in Lyari, Karachi	Lyari, Karachi	Social Activist	MI	January 27,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Ismail Malik	Malik Muhammad	Detained from the Kharan district	Resident of Mehnaz, Buleda district	Teacher	FC	January 28,2026	Released on January 30,2026
	Noor Bakhsh	Muhammad Ibrahim	Detained from Malir , Karachi	Gwadar district	Oil-depot owner	State-agencies	January 17,2025	Released on January 28,2026
	Balach Yousuf	Yosuf Baloch	Detained from his home in coastal city in Pasni	Gwadar district	Graduated of the Marine Sciences,	FC	January 29,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Beebarg Yousuf	Yosuf Baloch	Detained from his home in coastal city in Pasni	Gwadar district	Uthal university Student	FC	January 29,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Afzal Baloch	Sowali	Detained from home in Daki Bazaar Apsar, Turbat	Kech district	Driver	Army/MI	January 29,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Arif Baloch	Mir Hussain	Detained from hi shop in Dashti Bazaar, Turbat	Kech district	Shopkeeper	Death Squad	January 30,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Asif Baloch	Abdul Rehman	Detained from his home in Killi Ismail Ghafoor Abad, Quetta	Quetta district	Student	CTD	January 30,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown
	Abdul Qadeer	Zulfiqar Baloch	Detained from the area of Liaqat Park in, Quetta	Resident of Qazi Abda, Nushki district	Lanourer	CTD	January 30,2026	His whereabouts are remain unknown

Picture	Name	Father Name	Location of Disappearance	District	Profession	Enforced disappearances by	Date of disappearance	Follow-up status
	Muhammad Anwer Baloch	Muhammad Hussain	Detained from a mosque near his home in Killi Safar Ali, Jangal Duki, Balochistan	Duki district	Farmer	CTD	June 4,2025	His dead body was dumped on January 4,2026
<p>Muhammad Anwer was a 44-year-old farmer. On June 4, 2025 he was forcibly disappeared by the Counter-Terrorism-Department (CTD) from a mosque near his home in Killi Safar Ali, Jangal area in Duki district of Balochistan. After being held in enforced disappearance, his dead body was dumped on January 4, 2026 in Duki, Balochistan.</p>								
	Raahi Assa	Assa Baloch	...	Kech district	Student	...	...	Was shot dead on January 5,2026 in Hoshab, Kech
<p>On January 5, 2026, a minor Raahi Assa son of Assa Baloch resident of Hoshab, Kech district was shot and dead by state-backed death squad in broad day light in Hoshab bazaar.</p>								
	Ayaz Baloch	Dost Muhammad	Detained from his home in Geshkor, Awaran	Awaran district	School Teacher	FC	October 16,2025	His Bullet-riddled body was discovered on January 6,2026
<p>On 16 October 2024, Ayaz Baloch son of Dost Muhammad, was forcibly disappeared from his home in Geshkor, Awaran by Frontier Corps along with his cousin Imdad Baloch. On January 6, 2026 the bullet-riddled body of Ayaz Baloch was recovered from the Nondara area of Awaran district.</p>								
	Zareef Baloch	Faqeer Baloch	Detained from his home in Siahkal area of Malar, Awaran	Awaran district	Labourer	FC	September 29,2025	His Bullet-riddled body was discovered on January 6,2026
<p>Zareef Baloch son of Faqeer Baloch and a resident of Siahkal, Malar area of Awaran district, was forcibly disappeared on September 29, 2025, when Pakistani forces reportedly raided his home and took him into custody. On January 6, 2026 his bullet-riddled body was recovered on January 6, 2026 from the Nondara area of Awaran district.</p>								
	Balach Baloch	Hamid Hussain	Not disappeared	Panjgur district	Student	Death Squad	Not disappeared	His Bullet-riddled body was discovered on January 8,2026
<p>On January 8,2026 Balach Baloch son Hamid Hussain, resident of Tasp area of Panjgur was directly shot and dead by state-backed death squad in Tasp bazaar of Panjgur district of Balochistan.</p>								
	Zareef Baloch	Muhammad Yaqoob	Detained from his medical store in Kolowa, Awaran	Awaran district	Dispenser	Death Squad	January 14,2026	His bullet-riddled body discovered after 2 hours in the same region.
<p>On January 14, 2026, Zareef Baloch son of Muhammad Yaqoob, a resident of Reikchai Kolowa, Awaran district, who is a dispenser by profession, was forcibly taken by state-backed death squad from his medical store. After 2 hours, his bullet-riddled body was discovered from the same area.</p>								
	Zohaib Ahmed	Muhammad Azum	Detained from the Municipal Committee Office in Washbood, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Student and part-time shopkeeper	Death Squad	January 13,2026	On January 14,2026 his mutilated body was recovered from the Bonistan area of Panjgur
<p>On January 13, 2026 Zohaib had reached the Municipal Committee Office in Washbood for an interview when a white Toyota Corolla carrying masked armed men entered the premises. The assailants opened fire, injuring the gatekeeper Muhammad Alim, before forcibly dragging Zohaib inside the office. He was brutally beaten and taken away by the armed group in full public view. The following day, 14 January 2026, Zohaib, s Mutilated body was recovered from the Bonistan area of Panjgur.</p>								
	Mulla Razzaq	Dad Muhammad	Detained from his residence, Newano Zamuran	Kech district	..	Death Squad	January 14,2026	On January 15,2026 he was extrajudicially killed in Semsuari, Koar, Zamuran, Buleda

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<p>Mulla Razzaq son of Dad Muhammad, and a resident of Newano Zamuran was subjected to Enforced Disappearance and later extrajudicially killed by a state-backed death squad in Zamuran. His body was later recovered from Semswari Koar area in Zamuran.</p>								
	Abdul Mutalib	Abdul Aziz	Detained from his home in Killi Kamalu, Saryab, Quetta	Quetta district	...	CTD	July 11, 2026	On January 19, 2026 his body was found in Dasht area of Mastung
<p>On July 11, 2026 Abdul Mutalib son of Abdul Aziz, a resident of Killi Kamalu Saryab, Quetta. According to local sources, Abdul Mutalib was forcibly disappeared on July 11, 2026 from his home by armed personnel of the CTD and ISI operating in civilian clothes without any legal warrant or explanation. On January 19, 2026 his bullet-riddled body was found after authorities claimed he had been killed in an encounter in Mastung Dasht Balochistan.</p>								
	Noman Baloch	Haider	Detained from a picnic point by FC	Kech district	...	FC	November 19, 2025	Extrajudicially Killed on January 21, 2026
<p>Noman Haidar was forcibly disappeared on November 19, 2025, after being taken into custody by Pakistani forces in the Mand area of Kech, Balochistan. On January 21, 2026 he was extrajudicially killed and his lifeless body was discovered in an area of Tump, Kech.</p>								
	Tahir Baloch	Mulla Nisar	Not disappeared	Kech district	Labour	Death Squad	Not disappeared	Who was shot and dead by a state-backed death squad on January 21, 2026
<p>The extrajudicial killing of Tahir Baloch, a 21-year-old labourer, who was shot dead by a state-backed death squad on January 21, 2026 in the Kosh Kalat area of Tump tehsil, Kech district. Tahir Baloch belonged to a poor family and earned his livelihood through daily labour.</p>								
	Malang Baloch	Zahid Nadeem	Detained from his home in Washbood, Panjgur	Panjgur district	Labour	Death Squad	January 29, 2026	Later extrajudicially killed on the same day
<p>Malang Baloch, a 20-year-old labourer, son of Zahid Nadeem was forcibly disappeared from his home area by a state backed death squad and later extrajudicially killed. He was a working class-youth earning his livelihood through daily labourer.</p>								