



ANNUAL REPORT - 2024

AN OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN BALOCHISTAN

830 FORCIBLY DISAPPEARED, 480 KILLED



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Introduction

Human rights violations in Balochistan have remained consistent and deeply entrenched for years, with patterns of enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and violent crackdowns on peaceful protests continuing largely unchecked. In 2024, these violations persisted at an alarming scale, reflecting both the impunity of state forces and the ongoing failure of accountability mechanisms. Despite growing domestic and international concern, the human cost of state violence continued to mount, with entire communities left grieving in the absence of justice.

According to documentation compiled by the Human Rights Council of Balochistan (HRCB), 830 individuals were forcibly disappeared and 480 were killed across the province in 2024. These figures include only reported and verified cases; the actual scale is likely higher due to media censorship, restricted access, and fear among victims' families.

Compared to 2023, when HRCB recorded 601 enforced disappearances and 525 killings, 2024 marked a sharp 38% rise in enforced disappearances but an 8.5% drop in killings. However, the crisis has escalated further in 2025. In just the first six months, HRCB documented 814 enforced disappearances—nearly equal to the entire total of 2024—and 365 killings, already accounting for over 75% of the previous year's total. This alarming trend highlights the deepening human rights emergency in Balochistan, with state violence accelerating year after year.

Throughout the year, security forces and intelligence agencies operated with increasing impunity. Victims included students, political activists, women, and children—many abducted from their homes or public spaces without any legal process. In numerous instances, bodies were later found bearing signs of torture. Peaceful protests, particularly those calling for the recovery of missing persons, were met with live fire, arbitrary arrests, and criminal charges, further shrinking the civic space in Balochistan.

This report highlights systemic patterns, key incidents, and statistical trends that reveal the scale and nature of violence in Balochistan. In doing so, the HRCB seeks to support the voices of the disappeared, the bereaved, and the silenced—amplifying their calls for truth, justice, and accountability.

Enforced Disappearances

In 2024, HRCB documented 830 cases of enforced disappearance across Balochistan. Of the victims, 829 were male and one was female. By year's end, 257 of the disappeared had been released, while 27 were later found dead.

Repeated Disappearances

Among the total cases:

- 793 individuals were subjected to enforced disappearance for the first time.
- 30 had previously disappeared and were abducted again after release.
- 7 individuals had disappeared for a third time.

Notably, among the 27 victims later found dead, one had been forcibly disappeared twice, and another, three times.

Profession of Victims

The profession or occupation of 565 individuals (68 percent) remained unknown.

Among identified cases:

- Students: 132
- Laborers: 28
- Drivers: 23
- Shopkeepers: 10
- Others: Spread across over 40 professions, including teachers, doctors, farmers, laborers, journalists, police and leviesmen, and political activists (each ranging from 1 to 4 cases).

Perpetrators

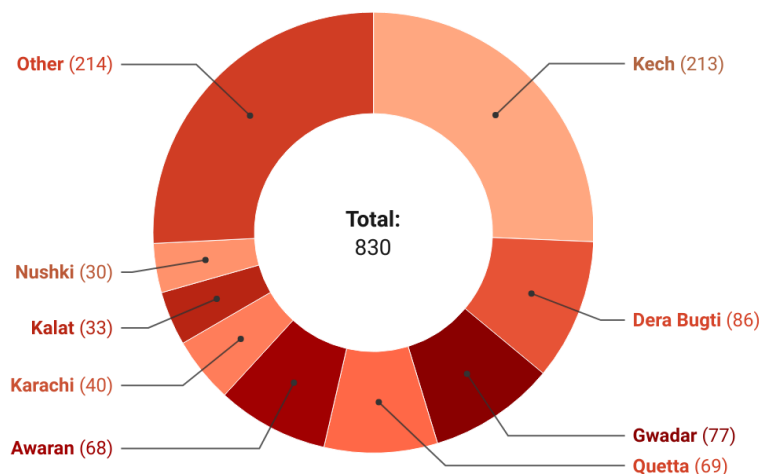
- Frontier Corps (FC): 591 cases (71.2%)
- Intelligence agencies: 120 cases (14.5%)
- Counter Terrorism Department (CTD): 101 cases (12.2%)
- Unidentified armed men: 7 cases (0.8%)
- Death squads: 9 cases (1.1%)
- Unknown (children abducted): 2 cases (0.2%)

Method of Abduction

- House raids: 507 cases (61.1%)
- After detention: 247 cases (29.8%)
- Checkpoints: 38 cases (4.6%)
- Military operations: 22 cases (2.7%)
- Summoned to camps: 14 cases (1.7%)
- Unknown method: 2 cases (0.2%)

Geographic Distribution

Enforced disappearances were documented in over 30 locations.



Two cross-border cases reported from Iran and Afghanistan involve Ustad Wahid Kambar, a 75-year-old veteran political figure, who was abducted by Pakistani intelligence from Kerman, Iran, on July 19. In Afghanistan, Mahmood Langove, an externally displaced person, was forcibly disappeared. His family alleges that he was abducted by Pakistani intelligence agents. This marked the second disappearance of Mahmood and Mr. Kambar. Both individuals remain missing.

Monthly Distribution of Enforced Disappearances

The monthly breakdown is as follows:

- [January](#): 42 cases
- [February](#): 43 cases
- [March](#): 26 cases
- [April](#): 43 cases
- [May](#): 96 cases
- [June](#): 64 cases
- [July](#): 81 cases
- [August](#): 49 cases
- [September](#): 50 cases
- [October](#): 124 cases
- [November](#): 122 cases
- [December](#): 90 cases

Note: Figures in this report may slightly differ from those published in monthly updates, as some cases were reported or verified at a later stage.

Killings

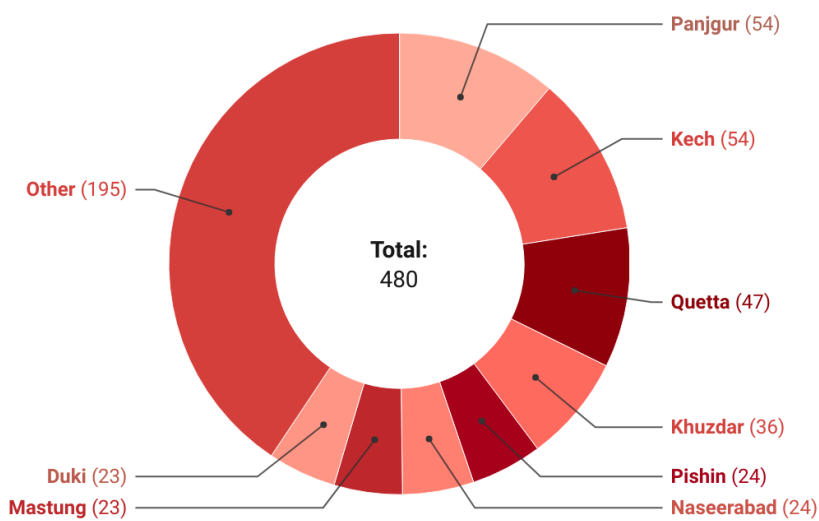
A total of 480 killings were reported across Balochistan in 2024. Of these, 432 victims were male and 48 were female. Only 278 individuals could be identified, while the remaining 202 remained unidentified, highlighting the severe limitations in access, investigation, and accountability.

Monthly Distribution of Killings

- [January](#): 22 cases
- [February](#): 58 cases
- [March](#): 11 cases
- [April](#): 39 cases
- [May](#): 50 cases
- [June](#): 25 cases
- [July](#): 31 cases
- [August](#): 44 cases
- [September](#): 52 cases
- [October](#): 55 cases
- [November](#): 64 cases
- [December](#): 29 cases

Geographic Distribution of Killings

Killings were reported from over 30 districts in Balochistan and neighboring areas, including cases from Iran and Pakistan's other provinces.



Perpetrators

- Unknown perpetrators: 263
- State Forces (FC, CTD, Pakistan Army, Intelligence Agency, Police, Customs Guard Police, etc.): 87
- Baloch Armed Groups (BLA, BLF, BRAS): 75
- Extremist Groups (Islamic State, Iranian Forces): 34
- Family Members (Husband, Father, Uncle): 21

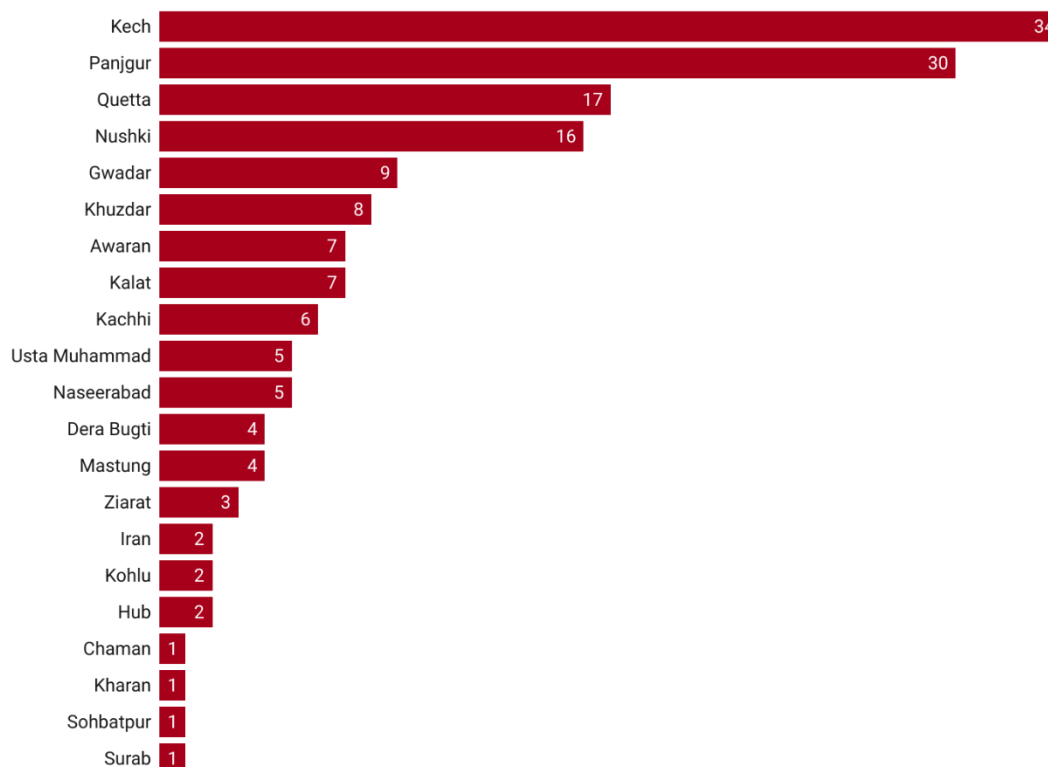
Nature of Killings

1. Target Killings

In 2024, at least 165 individuals were killed in targeted attacks. These were deliberate and premeditated acts. Among the victims, 161 were male and 4 were female.

Of the 165 cases, 103 were carried out by unidentified armed men. The Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) was responsible for 35 cases, the Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF) for 19, Baloch Raaji Aajoi Sangar (BRAS) for 3, and BLA (Azad) for 2, often accusing them of being state agents. Moreover, State-backed death squads were involved in 3 killings.

Affected Areas



Among the victims were a member of the National Party, a municipal committee president, a vice chairman, a representative of the Balochistan Shia Conference, and leaders affiliated with the BNP and JUI. Two victims were laborers and affiliated with the Baloch National Movement (BNM). Other identified victims included a businessman, a teacher, a driver, a journalist, an education officer, a student, a Levies personnel, and a spice seller. Eleven of them were reportedly affiliated with death squads.

2. Extrajudicial Killings by State Forces

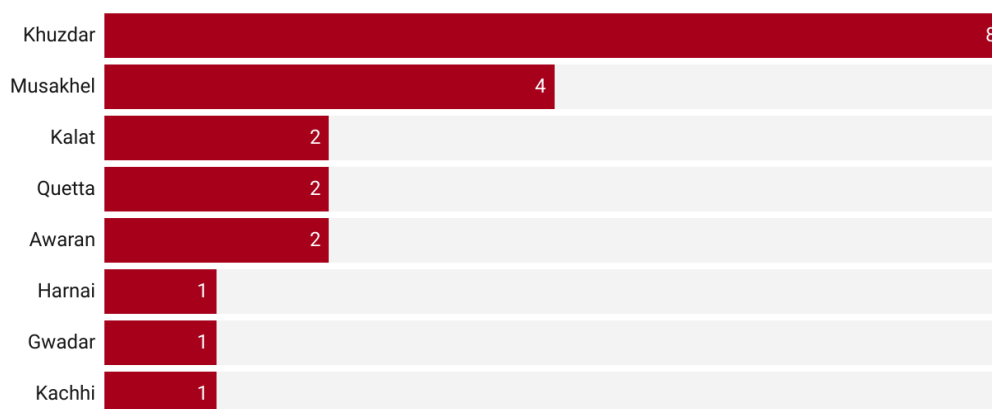
During the year, a large number of unarmed civilians were extrajudicially killed by state forces, mainly the FC and CTD. These included fake encounters, custodial killings, blasphemy-related executions in custody, on-site shootings of civilians and protesters, killings during raids or near camps, and cross-border shootings by Pakistani and Iranian forces.

2.1 Fake Encounters

Twenty-one individuals were killed by the CTD in staged encounters across Balochistan. Most victims had previously been forcibly disappeared and later declared as terrorists or insurgents. No credible evidence of armed confrontation was presented in any of the cases. Families were denied access to legal procedures and transparent investigations.

The incidents took place in Khuzdar, Kalat, Awaran, Quetta, Musakhel, and Harnai, where victims were abducted, held incommunicado, and later executed in staged operations. Some had been missing for several months, others for years.

Geographic Distribution of Victims



In one case, Shabbir Ahmed, a police officer from Gwadar, was arrested earlier in the year. His tortured body was found in Awaran on 22 November. Authorities claimed vague links to banned groups.

In Kalat, two brothers, Ismail (20) and Habibullah (17), were abducted from their home on 7 September and killed the following day in a fake encounter. Ismail was seriously ill and on medication. Both were laborers.

In Khuzdar, on 2 December, the CTD presented the bodies of Abid Hussain and Masti Khan. Both were forcibly disappeared in October 2017. Identity slips were found on their bodies. No explanation was given to the families for the seven-year disappearance.

In Awaran, Asa Baloch (who disappeared in February 2023) and Faqeer Jan (who disappeared in September 2024) were killed on 30 November in Buzdad. Locals reported no clashes in the area.

In Musakhel, on 6 November, four individuals, Mohammad Nawaz Buzdar, Ghulam Buzdar, Jaffar Marri, and an unidentified man, were killed. All had forcibly disappeared between September and October from Rarasham and Loralai. Families confirmed their prior abduction.

On 29 August, five bodies were recovered in Khuzdar, including Fayyaz Jatak, Saeed Gholmani, Saeed Meeraji, and Nisar Ahmed. All had disappeared in July and August. One body remains unidentified. No encounter site was verified.

In February, five bodies were brought to Quetta Civil Hospital following a CTD operation in Mach, Bolan. Victims included Shakeel (abducted from Zehri in June 2023), Sobidar (from Harnai, September 2023), and two men from Quetta, Bashir Ahmed Marri and Arman Marri, both taken on 2 July 2023. One body was disfigured and remains unidentified. All were previously reported as forcibly disappeared.

2.2. On-Site Shooting of Protesters and Other Civilians

In 2024, several civilians were extrajudicially killed during protests, public gatherings, or at checkpoints, reflecting a troubling pattern of state violence used to suppress dissent and control public spaces. These killings were typically carried out by the FC, Coast Guard, and Customs Guard Police, often without prior warning or investigation.

On 27 July, Naseer Ahmed was fatally shot at a Taalar checkpoint in Kech by security forces while heading towards Gwadar to join the ‘Baloch Raji Muchi’ gathering. The following day, on 28 July, Asghar, a protester, was shot dead by FC personnel during the same gathering in Gwadar. Just days later, on 2 August, Hamdan Badini was killed during a related protest in Nushki, organized by the Baloch Yekjehti Committee. Another participant, Hikmatullah, was seriously injured during the Noshki protest and succumbed to his wounds on September 13th after over a month of treatment at Jinnah Hospital in Karachi.

In another protest-related killing, two individuals were shot dead by FC personnel in Chaman on 4 May, during demonstrations against government policies at the border.

Other incidents include the killing of Abdul Ghaffar Baloch, a fisherman in Gwadar, who was shot dead by Coast Guard personnel on 23 November. Another civilian was injured in the same incident. In Hub, Atta Ullah, a driver, lost his life when the Custom Guard Police fired on his vehicle, causing it to overturn. On 13 August, Abdul Khaliq, a school teacher and member of the Baloch National Movement (BNM), was shot dead on-site by FC personnel in Awaran. These cases collectively show the normalization of excessive and fatal force in dealing with unarmed civilians in the region.

2.3. Killings during Raids, Camps, and Residential Areas

Many civilians were extrajudicially killed by state forces during house raids, near or inside military camps, and through indiscriminate firing in residential areas.

In Kalat, on 22 October, Muhammad Ali Langov was killed during a nighttime raid on his residence by the FC. In Kech's Kolwah area, 5-year-old Sitara was killed on 11 August when FC forces fired shells into civilian areas.

In Panjgur, on 29 August, FC personnel summoned two civilians, Sajjad Baloch, a footballer, and Kamran Baloch, and coerced them into signing false confessions. When the men refused, they were shot dead outside the FC camp shortly after being released. In another tragic incident on 5 August in Kharan, 10-year-old Qudratullah was killed when FC troops threw a grenade into a house from the camp.

2.4. Cross-Border Shootings by Pakistani and Iranian Forces

Cross-border violence by both Pakistani and Iranian security forces continued in 2024, claiming the lives of several Baloch civilians. These killings often occurred in remote border areas along smuggling routes or transit points, where residents are frequently subjected to suspicion and unchecked brutality.

On 29 May, Iranian border guards opened fire in Mashkail, killing four Baloch men: Asghar Sasoli, Shukrullah Muhammad Hasni, Abdul Wasi Riki, and one unidentified individual. Similarly, on 6 May, Taha Shah Nawazai, a resident of Khash, Iran, was shot in the head by Pakistani border forces near the Gold-Smith Line in Chagai. In both cases, there was no reported confrontation or resistance, and the victims were unarmed civilians.

2.5. Custodial Killings

During the year, at least 10 individuals were killed while in the custody of Pakistani security forces, intelligence agencies, or affiliated death squads. These extrajudicial executions typically followed enforced disappearances. Victims were held in secret detention and later found dead, often bearing signs of torture or gunshot wounds.

One of the most notable cases was that of Zareef Baloch, who was abducted by the FC in Kech in front of his family and found dead the next day with visible torture marks.

In Karachi, two young athletes, Shoaib, a boxer, and Zaman, a footballer, were abducted by intelligence operatives. Their bodies were later recovered from different locations, both showing gunshot wounds.

In Buleda, Naveed, a local activist, was abducted by a state-sponsored death squad and found dead with bullet wounds in the Jentri River on 10 August after going missing the previous night. In another disturbing case, Israr, a 16-year-old boy injured in a bomb blast, was forcibly taken from a hospital in Turbat by FC personnel. He was later killed in custody, and his body was withheld to coerce the family to sign a document declaring him a militant.

In Surab, Abdul Qadir, son of Khair Muhammad Mirwani, was forcibly disappeared along with another man, Abdul Nabi. A public protest blocked the RCD Road in response. On 22 June, Abdul Qadir's tortured body was found, while Abdul Nabi was discovered nearby in critical condition.

In Washuk, Arsalan, a private school teacher abducted from Washbod, Panjgur, was found dead in the Palantak area. Sajid Akbar, a former member of an armed group who had surrendered to the Pakistani state, was reportedly handed over by intermediaries and later executed. His bullet-riddled body was discovered in Pirkoh, across the Iranian border. His family had appealed for his release publicly before his killing, and they alleged that his death was ordered by a local official, Nazim Hothman.

In Kohlu, Malik Raba, son of Gul Muhammad Marri, was picked up by FC from the Machi checkpoint and later found dead in Sibi on 24 April. He had been detained with another individual who was subsequently released. In Dera Murad Jamali, Yar Muhammad, son of Jalal, was taken to an undisclosed location by the Pakistani army along with Akhtar, who survived. However, Yar Muhammad's body was recovered on 27 May, showing signs of severe torture.

2.6. Custodial Killing in a Blasphemy Case

On 12th September 2024, Abdul Ali, a resident of Quetta, was shot and killed inside the Cantt Police Station lock-up. He had been arrested under Section 295-C of the Pakistan Penal Code for allegedly making derogatory remarks about the Prophet Muhammad during a live social media conversation.

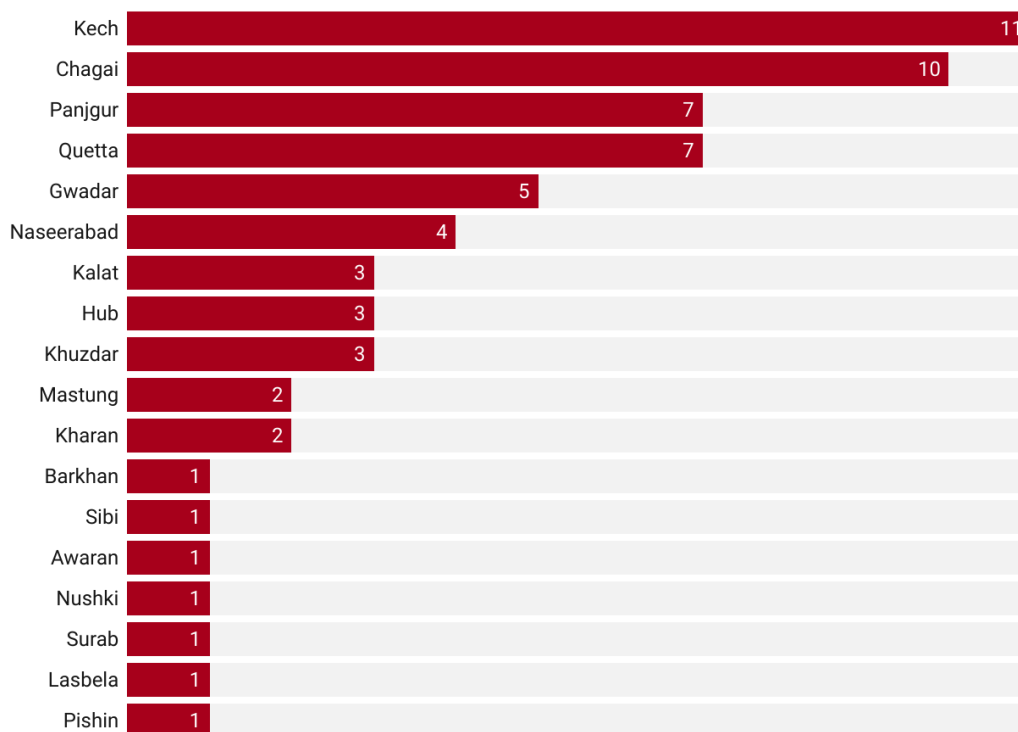
His arrest led to large protests and a violent mob attack on the police station. In response, he was transferred to another station for safety. Despite this, Sepoy Syed Khan Sarhadi, a police constable, shot him dead while in custody. The officer claimed he acted in defense of religious honor. He was taken into custody but was reportedly released shortly afterward.

3. Recovered Dead Bodies

HRCB documented the recovery of 64 dead bodies from various districts across Balochistan. Of these, 63 were male and 1 was female. While the identities of 27 victims were confirmed, 37 remain unidentified. Among the deceased were five individuals identified as residents of Helmand, Afghanistan.

A significant number of the bodies, 39 in total, were found in mutilated condition. Twenty-two bodies were recovered in an unknown state, two were decomposed, one was decapitated, and another was reportedly strangled. In all 64 cases, the perpetrators remained unidentified, and the circumstances surrounding the deaths were largely unknown.

Affected Districts:



4. Alleged Encounters

A total of 27 men were killed in reported encounters across Balochistan. These incidents were attributed to state security forces, with the FC responsible for 22 killings and the CTD for 5.

The highest number of such incidents occurred in Panjgur (11 cases), followed by Harnai (6), Pishin (5), Mastung (3), and Awaran (2). According to data, 11 of the deceased were identified as members of the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA-Azad), 7 belonged to the Baloch Liberation Front (BLF), 5 to Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), and 4 to the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA).

5. Terrorist Attacks

Terrorist violence claimed the lives of at least 73 individuals and injured 66 others across the region in 2024. The majority of the victims were male (67), while 6 were female. These attacks were particularly deadly in Duki and Pishin, which together accounted for more than half of the total fatalities, 20 and 18 deaths, respectively. Other severely affected districts included Qila

Saifullah (12 deaths), Mastung (9), and Khuzdar (7). Smaller-scale incidents occurred in Sibi (3 deaths), Panjgur (2), and one death each in Gwadar and Quetta. Among the deceased were six students, a journalist, and a police officer.

Duki witnessed the deadliest terrorist attack of the year. On October 10, unidentified armed men opened fire near the Dhaka area, killing 20 coal mine workers and injuring seven others. The victims included Afghan nationals and local laborers from Zhob, Qila Saifullah, Pishin, Musa Khel, and Kuchlak. The assailants fled the scene, and no group claimed responsibility.

Pishin was the target of two major attacks. On February 7, a suicide bombing claimed by the Islamic State killed 16 people. Later, on August 24, a bomb exploded near the Pishin police line, killing two children and injuring at least 12 others, including five policemen. The explosion also caused significant damage to nearby vehicles and infrastructure. No group claimed responsibility for the August attack.

Qila Saifullah suffered a coordinated bombing on February 7, the same day as the Pishin suicide attack. Also claimed by the Islamic State, the explosion killed 12 individuals. The simultaneous nature of these attacks indicated a broader strategy to destabilize the region.

In Mastung, a powerful explosion on November 1 claimed nine lives and injured 29. The victims included five girls, one boy, a police officer, and two adult civilians. The attack occurred in a crowded public space and was reportedly carried out by unknown perpetrators.

Khuzdar experienced multiple attacks throughout the year. On May 3, a bombing on Sultan Ibrahim Road killed three people, including the president of the Khuzdar Press Club, and injured several others. Earlier, on April 7, a separate explosion in the Umar Farooq area claimed three lives and injured ten. Another blast on October 10 in Tehsil Zehri killed one man, the younger brother of a local official. The perpetrators of all three incidents remained unidentified.

Sibi was struck by a deadly blast on January 30 during an election rally of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf on Iqbal Road. The explosion killed three individuals and injured seven. The politically targeted attack caused widespread panic, although no group claimed responsibility.

In Panjgur, an explosion near the polling station of Girls High School in Washbod on February 8 killed two children. The device, suspected to have been planted by unknown armed men to disrupt polling, detonated while the children were playing in an open field.

Quetta recorded a terrorist incident on February 1, when a blast near a police post on Sabzal Road killed one person. The bomb had been planted near the post, but the motive and perpetrators remained unknown.

Gwadar also witnessed a fatal attack on February 9. An explosion outside the Girls High School in the Jiwani area killed one man. The blast occurred in a public space, spreading fear among residents.

6. Suicide Attack

On 9 November 2024, a suicide bombing struck the Quetta railway station, killing at least 26 individuals, including 16 security personnel, and injuring 61 others. The BLA claimed responsibility for the attack, which they stated was carried out in retaliation for Pakistani military operations in Balochistan.

7. Exchange of Missile Attacks by Pakistan and Iran on Border Areas

In January 2024, Baloch civilians became the victims of a deadly exchange of cross-border missile attacks between Iran and Pakistan. On January 16, Iranian forces launched four missiles into the Koh-e-Sabz area of Kalg, Panjgur district, claiming to have targeted a “safe haven” of the anti-Iran militant group Jaish-ul-Adl. However, the attack resulted in the deaths of two minor children, Salman (2) and Humaira (5), the children of Karim Dad alias Idris. The attack also injured Karim’s wife, two daughters, and a 14-year-old girl.

In retaliation, on January 18, the Pakistani military launched an airstrike into the Sistan and Balochistan province of Iran, asserting it had struck hideouts of “anti-Pakistan Baloch militants.” In reality, the assault targeted civilian homes and killed ten non-combatants, most of whom had migrated from Balochistan to Iran in search of safety from state persecution. The victims included Ali Dost Mehmood, his infant son Chirag Baloch, five-year-old Babar Baloch, seven-year-old Hani Dost, and his wife Shazia Baloch. Also among the dead were Najma Baloch, Mahikan (7) and Mahzaib (4), daughters of Asghar Baloch, and Farhad (17), his nephew. The attack devastated entire families.

In total, these missile attacks claimed the lives of 11 civilians—including 7 children—and injured at least four others. Both Iran and Pakistan justified their actions as counterterrorism measures against militant groups allegedly operating from across the border. However, investigations found no militant casualties and confirmed that all those killed were civilians. These strikes demonstrated a chilling disregard for civilian life and further deepened the humanitarian crisis facing Baloch communities on both sides of the border.

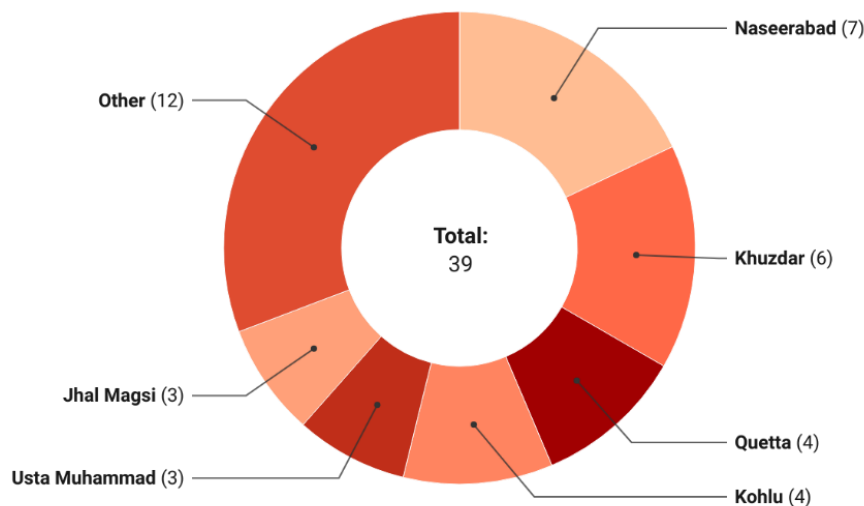
8. Landmine Explosion

On 1st July 2024, a landmine explosion in Gebon, Turbat claimed the lives of Ayesha (27) and her two children, Nazir Jan (8) and Asia (4), all residents of Asiaabad. The explosion occurred outside their home as they were preparing to visit a family member in the hospital who had been injured in an earlier armed attack. According to reports, unidentified armed men had assaulted the family home the previous night, injuring an elderly man. The landmine detonated the next morning, killing the three and injuring several members of the family.

9. Honor Killings

At least 39 individuals were killed in honor-related incidents across 13 districts of Balochistan in 2024. The majority of the victims, in 26 cases, were women, often murdered by close male relatives, while male victims (13 cases) were frequently killed alongside them, indicating suspected relationships.

Affected Districts:



The perpetrators included armed men (18 cases), husbands (11 cases), fathers (9 cases), and an uncle (1 case).

10. Killings Arising from Interpersonal and Societal Conflicts

In 2024, a total of 26 individuals, 25 men and 1 woman, were killed in incidents linked to various forms of interpersonal or societal disputes. These included:

- Old Enmity (12 cases)
- Tribal Violence (6 cases)
- Land Disputes (4 cases)
- Personal Enmity (2 cases)
- Domestic Violence (1 case)
- Relationship Dispute (1 case)

The majority of the killings were perpetrated by armed men (25 cases), with one case involving a husband as the perpetrator. These incidents were spread across 9 districts, with the highest number reported in Naseerabad (7), followed by Qila Saifullah (6 cases), Dera Bugti (4), Khuzdar (3), Usta Muhammad (2), and one case each from Duki, Quetta, Mastung, and Kechi.

11. Firing by Unknown Gunmen Killed DC Zakir Baloch

On 12 August 2024, unknown armed men ambushed a convoy in the Kadkocha area of Mastung, killing Zakir Baloch, the Deputy Commissioner of Panjgur, who was traveling from Quetta. Another official, Abdul Malik Saleh Baloch, was injured in the attack.

12. Custodial Killings by Separatists and Unknown Armed Men

In Duki, unidentified armed men abducted four miners and later killed two of them, while the other two remain missing. In Mastung, the BLA claimed responsibility for the custodial killing of two alleged state informants—Muhammad Noor from Punjab and Abdul Rahman from Naseebabad—whom the group accused of working with Pakistani forces.

Crackdown on Peaceful Protests

In 2024, the Balochistan authorities launched a brutal crackdown on peaceful protests, most notably during the Baloch National Gathering in Gwadar on July 28, organized by the Baloch Yakjehti Committee (BYC). The gathering, intended to highlight enforced disappearances, Extrajudicial killings, and systemic rights abuses, was met with violent repression by the state. Security forces opened fire on peaceful protesters on multiple occasions, resulting in the deaths of three individuals:

- Naseer Ahmed, son of Saleh Muhammad, killed at Talaar checkpoint, Kech (July 27)
- Asghar, shot during the gathering in Gwadar (July 28)
- Hamdan Badini was killed during a protest in Nosxhki (August 2)
- Hikmatullah, who was brutally shot during a protest on August 2, succumbed to his injuries on September 13, 2024.

On July 27, security forces also opened fire on passenger buses carrying participants in Mastung, injuring numerous civilians. Hundreds were injured across various districts during the protests.

Authorities registered false FIRs against dozens of named individuals and hundreds of unknown protesters across Balochistan and Karachi. In addition, hundreds of people were arrested or forcibly disappeared, including activists, students, and protest leaders. Among them were well-known human rights defenders and student leaders.

The crackdown also involved blocking major roads, surveillance, raids, internet shutdowns, and even an attempted assassination of BYC leader Dr. Mahrang Baloch.

The state's response to peaceful demonstrations in 2024 represented one of the most repressive campaigns against civil dissent in Balochistan's recent history.

Recommendations

The Human Rights Council of Balochistan urgently calls for the following actions:

To the Government of Pakistan:

1. **End Enforced Disappearances:** Immediately cease the practice of enforced disappearances and provide information on the whereabouts of all disappeared individuals.
2. **Criminalize Enforced Disappearance:** Pass legislation that explicitly criminalizes enforced disappearance in line with international law and ensures that cases are tried in civilian courts.
3. **Stop Extrajudicial Killings:** Immediately halt the use of fake encounters, death squad operations, and custodial executions. Ensure that all deaths in custody are independently investigated and prosecuted.
4. **Respect the Right to Protest:** Stop the violent crackdown on peaceful demonstrations and gatherings. Drop all politically motivated charges against protesters, release those arbitrarily detained, and hold security personnel accountable for the use of lethal force.
5. **Demilitarize the region:** Reduce the presence of military and paramilitary forces in civilian areas. End arbitrary house raids, checkpoint harassment, and surveillance targeting activists and civilians.
6. **Ensure Accountability:** Launch independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture, and custodial deaths. Suspend and prosecute all security personnel, regardless of rank, implicated in these abuses.
7. **Protect Civic Space:** Immediately cease the harassment, arrest, and violent suppression of peaceful protesters, human rights defenders, and victims' families. Uphold the constitutional rights to freedom of expression and assembly.
8. **Allow Independent Monitoring:** Facilitate unrestricted access for independent human rights monitors, journalists, and UN Special Procedures to visit Balochistan and assess the situation on the ground.

To the United Nations

1. **Establish an Independent International Investigation Mechanism:** The UN Human Rights Council should urgently establish an Independent Fact-Finding Mission, Commission of Inquiry, or a similar mechanism to investigate grave and systematic human rights violations in Balochistan, including enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and reprisals against human rights defenders.
2. **Ensure Compliance with Ratified Human Rights Treaties:** The United Nations Treaty Bodies, particularly the Human Rights Committee (ICCPR) and the Committee Against Torture (CAT), must strengthen their oversight of Pakistan's obligations. A dedicated compliance-monitoring mechanism should be initiated, in coordination with OHCHR, to ensure Pakistan fulfills its commitments, with periodic reviews, follow-up procedures, and engagement with civil society actors in Balochistan.
3. **Register and Protect Displaced Baloch Populations:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) should lead efforts to register Baloch Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Pakistan and Externally Displaced Persons (EDPs) in Iran and Afghanistan. These individuals must be provided protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, with safeguards to prevent refoulement and forced returns. Special protocols must be enacted for survivors of political persecution, women, and children.
4. **Prevent Reprisals and Cross-Border Abductions:** UN mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on torture, and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, must immediately investigate reports of transnational repression and cross-border abductions of Baloch exiles. Host countries must be urged to ensure that Baloch refugees and asylum seekers are protected from Pakistani security agencies operating abroad.
5. **Support Victims and Local Civil Society Organizations:** UN agencies and the international donor community should allocate technical and financial resources to strengthen local Baloch civil society organizations working to document violations, provide legal aid, and deliver psychosocial support to survivors and victims' families. Funding should prioritize grassroots, conflict-sensitive efforts with a focus on survivor participation and trauma-informed care.
6. **Impose Targeted Sanctions and Diplomatic Pressure:** Member States of the United Nations should adopt targeted sanctions, including visa bans and asset freezes, against Pakistani military and intelligence officials credibly implicated in systemic abuses in Balochistan. Diplomatic engagement with Pakistan should be conditioned on demonstrable improvements in human rights, including access to international observers, judicial accountability for security forces, and repeal of repressive laws.