

Balochistan
Blinkered slide into chaos
Report of an HRCP fact-finding mission

June 2011



Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

Published by

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
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Printed by

Rashid Ahmed Chaudhry
Maktaba Jadeed Press
14-Empress Road, Lahore
Tel: +92-42-36307639-40

June 2011

ISBN- 978-969-8324-40-7

Cover design: Visionaries, Lahore
Controller computers: Rehan Latif Khan

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Introduction

Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province, comprising approximately 43 percent of the country's total land area. It is rich in mineral resources and is the second major supplier of natural gas in an energy-starved Pakistan. Control over these resources and the extent of provincial autonomy have long remained contentious issues. But a larger issue has remained the exclusion of the Baloch people from the decision making regarding how their affairs are governed and persistence of the state with the use of force to address questions that are essentially political in nature.

Balochistan stands out for more than one reason even in the appalling human rights situation across Pakistan today. The state's security apparatus in the province has been accused of serious human rights violations. By far the largest number of enforced disappearances in any province of the country has been reported from Balochistan. In a recent aggravation, bodies of missing persons have started turning up in the province with increasing frequency. The right to life and freedom from arbitrary detention are violated with impunity. Violent streaks of sectarianism, extremism, nationalism and separatism have all played a part. An armed insurgency is underway in the province. Bands of extremists have a free hand in intimidating and killing people. Targeted killings and kidnappings for ransom are pervasive. Members of religious minority communities are at greater risk and have been forced to migrate to other parts of the country and abroad. Journalists and human rights defenders have been targeted for highlighting violations of rights. The state accuses other countries of seeking to destabilise Pakistan by interfering in Balochistan. Even if such a role is

there, it has been made possible because the situation was volatile enough to begin with.

Besides demands such as the release of the missing persons, the people in Balochistan also have the same demands and yearn for the same rights as the people elsewhere in Pakistan. They demand realisation of their economic, social, cultural and political rights, in particular access to healthcare, education and work opportunities, building and improvement of basic infrastructure, and a say in matters that affect their life, including their rights over natural resources.

Deeply concerned by the rapidly deteriorating situation in Balochistan, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) organised a fact-finding mission to the province from May 4 to 7, 2011.

Earlier, HRCP had conducted detailed fact-finding missions to Balochistan in 2005 and 2009. In October 2009, the entire Executive Council of HRCP spent one week in Balochistan, visiting various parts of the province to see firsthand the human rights situation as well as to meet senior government officials and representatives of the people. At the conclusion of the 2009 mission, HRCP had suggested the following recommendations with a view to improve the situation. These remain as relevant and direly needed today as they were in 2009.

1. There is an urgency to create a climate of confidence and trust in Balochistan so that wider consultation with all stakeholders becomes possible. As a first step towards confidence-building, demilitarisation of the province is essential.

2. There is a need to restructure laws related to civil armed forces and define their role and the

substance of reform needs to be debated in parliament.

3. In the long run, all political forces of the province should be brought into the political mainstream.

4. The people of Balochistan need to be assured that they will have full authority to decide their affairs including the management and control of the province's natural resources.

5. Baloch people's overriding concerns about missing persons and displaced people should be addressed and decision-making powers restored to civilian, elected representatives of the people. On the issue of disappearances there is need to set up a high-level commission with powers to investigate cases of disappearance, examine witnesses and summon any state functionary who has had anything to do with these matters.

6. All those illegally held must be freed and compensated. Political prisoners need to be released and perpetrators of human rights violations brought to justice.

7. There is a need to raise awareness among the people outside Balochistan on what is going on in the province.

8. There is a need to set up industrial zones in Quetta and other urban centres of the province where the young people could use their potential and get employment.

9. Civil society needs to increase its activities in Balochistan to monitor the human rights situation and democratic development and mainstream the concerns of the Balochistan people.

10. National media's coverage of Balochistan is sketchy and inadequate; it needs to allocate more print space and airtime to the issues confronting Balochistan. The coverage of Balochistan issues needs to be made part of the national coverage.

11. The quality of education is quite low in Balochistan and owing to continued violence and subsequent closure of educational institutions the students of Balochistan have suffered in terms of education. In the circumstances, Baloch students

cannot compete with the students of other provinces and need to be given preferential treatment in admission to colleges and universities and in government employment.

12. Last, but not the least, actions speak louder than words. The government needs to take practical steps to provide relief to the people of Balochistan, such as providing employment to the youth, increased funds for the provincial government, withdrawal of army and paramilitaries from the Baloch territory, release of political prisoners and disappeared persons and constitutional amendments for greater provincial autonomy. In short a political settlement is urgently needed and vital if Balochistan is to be spared any more pain.

The May 2011 fact-finding mission by HRCP was also aimed at assessing what changes had taken place in Balochistan since October 2009. Members of the mission visited Khuzdar, Turbat and Quetta and met a wide cross-section of people. They also met government officials, wherever they responded positively to HRCP's requests for meetings.

The fact-finding mission

From May 4 to 7, 2011, the HRCP fact-finding mission for Balochistan visited Quetta, Khuzdar and Turbat (Makran) to meet people from all walks of life with a view to get first hand information on the human rights situation in the province. The mission was divided into two teams, one meeting representatives of a cross-section of society in Turbat from May 5 to 7 and the other in Quetta (May 4, 5 and 7) and Khuzdar (May 6). In this report, many individuals interviewed by members of the mission have not been identified by their name for the sake of their safety.

The mission members were HRCP Chairperson Zohra Yusuf, Co-chairperson Kamran Arif, former chairperson Dr Mehdi Hasan, HRCP Balochistan chapter Vice Chairperson Tahir Hussain Khan, HRCP Sindh chapter Vice Chairperson Amarnath Motomal, HRCP Council members Hina Jilani, Zahoor Ahmed Shahwani and Habib Tahir, and HRCP National Coordinator for District Core Groups Husain Naqi. The mission members were assisted in their work by Fareed Ahmad, coordinator of HRCP Balochistan chapter, Ghani Parwaz, HRCP coordinator in Turbat, and Kamal Ayub, Turbat District Core Group Coordinator.

At the outset the mission expressed serious concern that the threats against human rights defenders in Balochistan had become particularly grave. HRCP expressed its deep anger and sadness at the killing of two of its activists, Siddique Eido and Naeem Sabir, in 2011. HRCP also expressed alarm at the lack of efforts to punish their killers despite repeated reminders.

At the conclusion of the visit, the HRCP chairperson announced the preliminary findings of

the mission at a press conference in Quetta.

Visit to Turbat

Main areas of inquiry

A. Disappearances:

The mission interviewed family members of eight missing persons from various districts of Makran Division. Other material was also collected to assess the situation. The issue of the disappeared was also raised in a meeting with the Commissioner of Makran Division, and the District Coordination Officer (DCO) and District Police Officer (DPO) of Kech district.

The mission received information on disappearances from HRCP activists. Official figures on the disappeared were also obtained.

Findings and observations

In the cases of enforced disappearance brought before it, the mission found that there were credible allegations of the involvement of state security forces, particularly the Frontier Constabulary (FC).

There was material on record to substantiate claims of the families that the victims were disappeared by the FC or had been killed while in custody. Many of the disappearances had occurred at public places. In others, some of the individuals picked up along with the still missing persons had returned and confirmed that they were held in FC custody. However, they could not confirm the whereabouts of those still missing as, reportedly, everyone was confined separately during their detention. While the abductors were reported to be men in plain clothes most of the time, the mission also heard of cases where some of them were in

FC uniform.

Of those who reappeared after prolonged disappearances, most were left at remote places, and could not identify the exact location of their place of detention. This could be because of fear of retaliation for revealing any information regarding their custody by the FC, or because they were detained in such a manner that made it impossible for them to locate these places.

While First Information Reports (FIRs) had been registered with the local police in almost all cases of enforced disappearance, there had been no efforts by the police to investigate the cases. It seemed that the involvement of the state security agencies, particularly the FC, was well known and the police did not take any action despite the cases being brought to their attention. This indicated that there was either an unstated policy not to interfere with actions of the FC or the civil law enforcement authorities themselves feared the military and paramilitary forces. In one particular case, a young man named Abid Saleem was picked up from Chitkar Bazaar in Panjgur on January 23, 2011 together with five other men, who had no connection with him. Everyone present in that part of the bazaar saw uniformed FC personnel together with plainclothesmen take the boys into custody. An FIR was registered on January 26, 2011 with Panjgur Police Station and FC personnel were nominated for the disappearance. This was one of the many cases noted by the mission where FC personnel had been specifically nominated in the FIR on

charges of abducting individuals. However, the mission did not come across even a single case where the police had included the FC personnel in the investigation. Instead of making any efforts to recover the disappeared persons, the police did not even ask any questions of the FC personnel. (See Annexure 4)

The mission learnt that at least one of the persons picked up along with Abid Saleem was found alive. He had been shot and severe torture was inflicted on him and he was thrown by the roadside together with the dead body of another person disappeared with him on January 23 from Chitkar Bazaar in Panjgur. His tormentors had apparently thought that he too had died after being shot in the throat. There had been no investigation in this case by the police although an FIR was registered at the time of the disappearance. No medical records were collected, even though, reportedly, the survivor did receive medical treatment.

The mission did not meet any person who had returned from enforced disappearance, but from information given by the families of the disappeared with whom they had reportedly been in touch, it appeared that torture during detention was common.

The mission noted that the civil authorities in Makran Division were accessible to the people and in almost all cases heard by the mission the families of the victims approached them to brief them on their cases. However, the FC and other intelligence and security agencies involved were totally



Families of missing persons voice their concerns.

inaccessible to the people. The mission was informed that the people distrusted the security forces as much as they feared them.

The people were generally disappointed by the role of the political figures in their area. While they acknowledge that these people were sympathetic and accessible for listening to their grievances, they were completely helpless and had no influence over the military and paramilitary authorities. The people were aggrieved that these political elements lacked the courage to take political initiatives to curb the illegal activities of the FC.

Enforced disappearances have created an acute climate of fear amongst the people of Makran Division, with many families affected by such incidents. These incidents have contributed to the growing alienation of the people from the state and hatred towards the security forces and intelligence agencies under the control of the Pakistan military.

The mission observed that young men between 16 to 25 years of age were being particularly targeted. Many of them were either students or unemployed youth. Some of the incidents indicated random picking up of young men, for example, from picnic spots and markets.

The mission was unable to gain authentic information on the affiliation, or otherwise, of any of the disappeared with any political or armed groups, nor was it in a position to ascertain their political views. It is, nevertheless, a distinct possibility that many of these young persons were targeted because of their political views rather than any legitimate suspicion of their involvement in illegal activities.

Many of those interviewed by the mission had appeared before the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances set up by the government in early 2010. While most of them initially had high expectations of that Commission, its inability to procure the recovery of their missing relatives had given way to disillusionment and disappointment even with the judicial process employed by the Supreme Court.

Some of those who had appeared before the inquiry commission complained of intimidation by the intelligence personnel present at the

hearings. Reportedly, the commission members did not intervene in such instances to reassure or give a sense of security to the family members appearing before it or to discourage the intelligence personnel from such conduct.

Relatives of the missing persons complained about the inquiry commission's expectation that the families would produce witnesses, when neither the commission nor the government had made any arrangements for protection of witnesses. The witnesses themselves and the families of the disappeared feared for the safety of the witnesses and did not want to risk exposing themselves to "mischief of the agencies".

They also complained that it was a financial burden for them to appear before the inquiry commission in Quetta and Karachi. The commission had made no arrangements for their travel nor reimbursed the travel cost. Some people had appeared before the commission more than once. They claimed that when the inquiry commission called for statements to be recorded by the local police, the statements were either tampered before being forwarded to the commission or those recording the statement were intimidated or coerced into holding back facts that substantiated allegations against the security agencies.

Almost all the people that the mission met who had filed petitions in the Balochistan High Court against incidents of enforced disappearance were

<i>Figures on enforced disappearances in Makran: Jan 1, 2007 – May 5, 2011</i>	
HRCP figures as on May 5, 2011	
District Kech:	9
District Gawadar:	7
District Panjgur:	6
Total:	22
Official figures obtained by HRCP	
Total missing reported in 2010 & 2011:	53
Returned:	11
Dead bodies found:	22
Still missing:	20

disappointed and complained of lack of judicial independence, competence and capacity to give relief. Many had the disturbing perception that the judiciary in the province was deliberately refraining from interfering in the policies and actions of the security forces.

B. Extra-judicial and targeted killings:

The mission gathered facts and figures indicating the occurrence of a large number of extra-judicial killings in Makran Division over the past two years.

The official figures indicated that 22 dead bodies of persons reported to be missing had been found from different places. These were treated by the mission as cases of extra-judicial killings as the families of these persons had all claimed that they were “disappeared” by personnel of state security forces and were later killed in custody. HRCP activists have listed 48 dead bodies of victims of enforced disappearance from Makran in the past one year.

The mission also heard of one incident in Turbat in which five persons were killed by FC personnel during an armed operation at the house of Ayub Jan Gichki, a local farmer and a leader of Balochistan National Party, on December 1, 2010. Those killed included two sons of Ayub Gichki and

three other men. The FC personnel had taken a sixth man into custody.

From the information it received from the family and from the civil administration officials involved (the Commissioner, and the DCO), the mission could not but conclude that the incident was a case of deliberate killing by FC personnel. The mission heard credible accounts that supported the version of the family that no opportunity was given to the five men to surrender, even though assurances had been given while the men were still alive that they would surrender and would be handed over to the FC if the firing stopped and Ayub Gichki was allowed to proceed to the house with local notables. However, Gichki was stopped about one kilometre away at an FC checkpoint and was not allowed through. He then contacted the Commissioner, the DCO, a senator and other influential political people, who joined him at the check point but were not allowed to proceed to the house.

The mission also visited the site and saw the house that bore marks of mortar and gunfire. One room of the house seemed to have been burnt by fire caused by the shelling. The destruction of the house observed by the mission pointed to disproportionate use of force by the FC. The mission noted that even if the FC version was true that a Kalashnikov rifle and two pistols had been

recovered from the house and that they had been fired on from inside the house, any firing from the three weapons could not justify the intense retaliation by the FC that lasted for nearly nine hours, from around 4:30 am until 2 pm.

No inquiry had been ordered to ascertain the facts or to attribute responsibility for the incident, despite the serious charge of extra-judicial killings in an operation in which the use of disproportionate force was obvious, five people had been killed, and where denial of an opportunity of surrender was apparent from the accounts of



The house targeted in Turbat in the FC operation.

responsible civil authorities.

The mission expressed concern that the blatant use of force by the paramilitary force without any accountability had not received any response from the civilian government in the province. No voice was even raised in the Balochistan Assembly with reference to the incident, in which the civil authorities were direct witnesses to the interventions with the FC at the local and provincial level in an attempt to spare the lives of the five men.

The mission noted that concerns raised by the United Nations, other international forums and human rights organizations had contributed to the pressure on the government to provide information in cases of killing of human rights defenders and other serious violations of human rights. The mission was shown requests sent to the authorities by the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Summary or Arbitrary Executions as well as from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances seeking information on progress in the cases of HRCP activists Siddique Eido and Naeem Sabir. Siddique Eido had become a victim of enforced disappearance in Pasni in December 2010 and his dead body was found from Ormara on April 28, 2011. Naeem Sabir was murdered in a targeted killing in Khuzdar on March 1, 2011.

The mission also received information on targeted killing of non-Baloch in Makran Division. Although still relatively fewer in number, the climate of fear that such killings had created amongst the non-Baloch residents in the region was intense. The mission noted that little had been done to investigate the cases and the tendency to relegate responsibility for these killings to vague, unidentified entities was contributing to a sense of insecurity amongst the targeted population of *abadgaars* (settlers from other regions of the country). The mission also noted with regret that a few amongst the Baloch nationalist elements tacitly condoned these killings and explained them as a “natural reaction” to the oppression in the province.

The mission strongly disagreed with such sentiments and categorically stated that no cause

justified the killing of innocent people and considered that anyone involved in such practices was committing a heinous crime and violating all principles of human rights.

C. Governance and law enforcement:

i. Civil-military relations in the province

The mission noted the absence of the political government and the civil authorities from critical areas of decision making. The political government had abdicated its responsibility towards the people and hid behind its own helplessness in the face of domination of the military and intelligence agencies in the decision making process in the province. Several incidents recorded by the mission on enforced disappearances, extra-judicial killings and other lawless actions of the security forces depicted the manner in which the political government had failed in its responsibility to protect people’s rights and fundamental freedoms. The mission found it even more disturbing that the government officials at the higher level did not even attempt to negotiate on behalf of the people, and the political elements had not taken any political initiatives to change the power equation in the province.

The civil authorities at the local level were more willing to intervene with the military and paramilitary forces, albeit without much success. The mission noted in particular the complete disregard of the military authorities towards the political government and the civil authorities. There was not even a semblance of following the prescribed rules of governance under a democratic dispensation which made the situation in Balochistan different from that in the other provinces. The Makran civil administration was very open in their criticism of their marginalisation by the security apparatus from the law and order crisis. The Commissioner said that they did not even know what the military’s security imperatives were in Makran Division. He emphasised that there was a security crisis and an insurgency was under way in the province and that this reality could not be ignored. He stressed the need for a civil intelligence network that would be accountable to the civil government, be that

provincial or federal. The mission concluded from the information it received that the civil authorities were not being taken on board and there was no sharing of information by the military authorities, which made administration of law and order by the civil authorities impossible.

The impact on the people of a lack of democratic governance was more visible because of the complete inaccessibility of the security forces to the people. The mission noted that the military and intelligence agencies were equally inaccessible for the civil authorities. In the meeting with the Makran Division Commissioner the mission became aware of the frustration of the top local authorities when they were informed that the local commander of the FC became unavailable for any meeting called by the Commissioner and attended only when it suited him, regardless of the importance of the matters on the agenda. The HRCP mission also experienced this inaccessibility when, despite repeated requests, it was not granted an opportunity to meet with the local FC commander in Makran or the FC Inspector General in Quetta. The mission, therefore, had no opportunity to get the FC version regarding the serious allegations against the paramilitary force.

On the other hand, it was observed that despite the knowledge that the civil authorities had no power to help them, people continued to approach the civil authorities and the political elements, including those in the government.

ii. Political viewpoints

The mission met with representatives of political parties and groups that represented a spectrum of political positions and opinion in the province. These groups included:

- ◆ Balochistan National Party
- ◆ Balochistan National Party-Mengal
- ◆ Balochistan Students Organization
- ◆ Baloch Republican Students Organization (Bramdagh Bugti Group)
- ◆ Balochistan Students Organization-Azad
- ◆ Jamaat-e-Islami

While most of these groups had common

grievances against the state, the alienation from the state was at varying degrees. The student groups, in particular were insistent that the Baloch had no option but to demand independence from Pakistan. Many of these groups did not support use of violence as part of the struggle for independence, but were very clear that the struggle was legitimate and that their right to self-determination should be a part of the political discourse on Balochistan. There were, however, those who felt that violence was justified as part of the struggle for an independent Balochistan in the face of aggression and repression by the security forces in the province. The representatives of one such group that met with the mission were extremely bitter because of what they saw as “the injustices by the Punjab”.

The demands of the pro-independence groups were:

- ◆ Removal of military and paramilitary forces from the province as a demonstration of a genuine commitment to end “occupation” of the province;
- ◆ Eviction of all “settlers” from the province, especially the Afghan refugees who had settled in the province permanently with rights of residence bestowed on them to change the demography of the province;
- ◆ Restoration of the traditional Baloch territories, e.g., Jacobabad;
- ◆ Independence of Balochistan as a separate state.

Within an independent Balochistan they wished to establish:

- a. An end to the tribal system;
- b. Liberal, social democracy;
- c. A secular state with equality of status for all citizens.

The political parties, however, spoke about self-determination more in the context of autonomy. They bitterly complained against the current political government, pointing towards corruption, failure to raise critical issues of military repression in the province and generally about their inability to govern and total subservience to military authority in the province. They insisted that the military had total control of decision making from

issues of law and order to decisions on mega projects. They accused political parties of collaborating with the centre for dampening politics in the province. The mission concluded from these conversations that there was no longer any interest among the provincial political entities in a common platform to protect and promote interests of Balochistan within the Federation. This was largely the result of repeated failures of any initiatives to remove the ever-increasing sense of victimisation and deprivation widely prevalent in the province. The political parties seemed also isolated by their individual interests.

Denial of control over natural resources as well as other benefits of development in the province was the major grievance. There was no support for the Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan package, which was announced by the federal government and approved by parliament. Almost everyone who met the mission said that the package was meaningless in the context of the situation in the province and that even the things promised under the package had not been delivered. The 5,000 jobs given under the package were also not of much value as these were one-year contracts and offered no permanent solution to the acute unemployment amongst the Baloch youth.

Almost everyone that the mission met said that the killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti in a military operation in August 2006 had been the turning point in Balochistan and that it had led many Baloch to support the call for independence. The mission noted in particular the absence of a political discourse amongst the political elements in the province. When asked the question, most of the political groups responded that the environment of fear was not compatible with any political discussion. Several political rallies in the recent past had been fired upon as a measure to repress political activity. This was a major cause of underground movements springing up. Some also stated that the time for politics was over, and now even within the province there was a polarisation of views on whether politics in the context of Pakistan was of any relevance.

iii. Civil society

The mission met with representatives of human

rights and development NGOs, journalists, local Bar associations, teachers' associations, academics and religious minorities.

The main issues of concern raised by the civil society were:

- ◆ Enforced disappearances and killings
- ◆ Obstacles in the freedom of movement by the FC, in particular humiliation at the check points
- ◆ Surveillance and interrogation of human rights defenders (HRDs) and NGO workers:
 - i. Community trainers were under particular scrutiny
 - ii. HRD activities were difficult when the community withdrew engagement out of fear of security and intelligence agencies
 - iii. Workshops with participation of foreigners were not possible without obtaining no-objection certificate (NOC) from the federal government
 - iv. Activists attending the funeral of HRD and HRCP activist Siddique Eido were harassed to the extent that an FIR was reportedly registered against some of them on trumped up charges
 - ◆ Lack of academic freedom, because of a threatening environment created by both state agencies and political activists
 - ◆ Deteriorating educational standards and lack of facilities for students, especially girls
 - ◆ Problems faced by teachers included:
 - i. Political influence in the Education Department
 - ii. Appointments, postings, promotions determined not by merit but by political affiliation
 - iii. A freeze on all increments
 - iv. Repression of the freedom of association
 - v. Unheeded demands despite strikes and protests
 - vi. Retaliatory action against leaders of teachers' associations
 - ◆ Targeting of leadership of youth and student organisations by the security apparatus in the province
 - ◆ Activities of insurgents exacerbating the climate of fear
 - ◆ Role of the media
 - i. The national media had generally neglected

the situation in Balochistan

- ii. When the media did take up the situation there was a deliberate distortion of the real issues
- iii. The regional press and journalists were under threat and feared both the state agencies and the nationalist forces
- iv. The regional media was silent on women's rights issue, particularly on tribal practices that amount to violence against women
 - ◆ Issues related to reparation and compensation for Mirani Dam affectees:
 - i. Those displaced were still living in camps
 - ii. Loss of land and livelihoods was yet to be compensated
 - iii. No protective measures had been taken against future inundation of habitations because of flooding of areas surrounding the dam
 - iv. There was no support on the issue from the political parties
 - v. The media had raised the issue, but the government had paid no attention
 - vi. Amenities had been disconnected in the camps where the affected population continued to live
 - vii. The Disaster Management Authority had not responded to the demands of the affectees

Visit to Khuzdar

The mission met journalists, representatives of



Women protest in Quetta against enforced disappearances.

religious minority communities, workers and families of missing persons in Khuzdar district. HRCP District Core Group Khuzdar arranged a meeting of the mission with a cross-section of the local community, in the context of the March 1, 2011 targeted killing of Naeem Sabir, the HRCP Core Group Coordinator for Khuzdar. The mission began the visit by observing silence and offering prayers for Naeem Sabir at a meeting with members of HRCP District Core Group Khuzdar and later called upon Naeem Sabir's family. No headway had been made in bringing his killers to justice. An organization by the name of Baloch Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem had claimed responsibility for his murder. The mission learned that Naeem's brother had also been receiving death threats.

Enforced disappearances and recovery of dead bodies

Journalists told the mission that many individuals who had disappeared had been picked up from outside courts. People whose relatives had been disappeared sometimes requested the media not to report the news for fear that they might also become victims of enforced disappearance. They said that bodies of the missing persons had started turning up in Khuzdar in June 2010. Dead bodies of three victims of enforced disappearance in the district had been found between May 1 and 5, 2011. The people who had managed to lodge cases of abduction of the missing persons with the police faced difficulties as dead bodies of victims of enforced disappearance were often found in the jurisdiction of a different police station and the police that had registered the case for abduction insisted that the case for the murder of the missing person should be registered with the police station where the dead body had been found. Around 50 bodies of victims of enforced disappearance had been found in Khuzdar in less than a year. All the dead bodies showed at least some signs of torture.

The mission was informed that

the typical modus operandi for enforced disappearance was for the security agencies' personnel to stop young men on motorbikes at a picket where there would be a vehicle with tainted glasses nearby. If the person/s sitting in that vehicle identified a person as a suspect, he would be bundled into the vehicle. Many victims were picked up from their homes. Initially, the local people protested against such illegal measures by holding rallies but stopped doing that after rallies were fired upon. The mission was informed that an armed vigilante outfit calling itself the Baloch Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem was openly threatening the people of murder if they tried to register cases with the police about disappearances or recovery of dead bodies of missing persons. They said the threats were made on the phone by callers who claimed to be Baloch. However, when addressed in the local Balochi or Brahavi languages, they reportedly failed to answer which led the people to believe that they were not Baloch. Even half-hearted efforts had not been made by the police to investigate the cases or even question the accused in cases where families of the missing persons had nominated personnel of security agencies for their relatives' abduction.

Challenges for journalists

Representatives of journalists and office-bearers of the Khuzdar Press Club informed the mission that the situation in the district was very disturbing and the media was working under pressure and amid threats from both the authorities and the insurgent groups. The journalists informed the mission that the political parties had stayed silent on people's concerns for the last three years. The media was expected to report facts but both the authorities and the insurgent groups demanded that only their version should be given coverage. Three members of the Khuzdar Press Club had been killed on account of their work as the situation had deteriorated, the mission was informed.

Minority communities' concerns

Local elders of the Hindu community shared with the mission their concerns about targeting of



Enforced disappearances in Balochistan often came to an end with recovery of the missing persons' bodies.

members of their community amid increasing lawlessness in Balochistan. The mission learned that Jawahari Lal, a member of the Hindu community, had gone missing on April 19, 2009 and his whereabouts remained unknown. No one had claimed responsibility for his abduction or made any ransom demands. As many as six members of Jawahari Lal's family, including his younger sister and mother, had died after he went

missing. The family had been demanding that if Jawahari Lal had been killed they at least deserved to get his body back.

Workers' problems

Trade union leaders informed the mission that workers in Balochistan were neither paid the minimum wage nor registered with the Employees Old-Age Benefit Institution (EOBI). They said the workers were treated as bonded labour. Even state-owned corporations such as Pakistan Petroleum Limited, which was engaged in oil exploration in the province, neither paid full wages to their workers nor provided them with basic facilities.

Visit to Quetta

Members of the mission at Quetta met representatives of Bar associations, businessmen and workers, political parties, doctors, members of religious minority communities and concerned individuals.

Enforced disappearances

Lawyers, political activists and journalists informed the mission that enforced disappearances and extra-judicial killings had started in the province after the year 2004. Representatives of the Baloch Bar Association informed the mission that they had filed petitions in courts for more than 100 missing persons. Of those, only 16 persons had been released. None of the recovered persons had been presented before the court which had sought their presence. Instead government law officers had submitted affidavits of the persons who had been released and the court had accepted the same as evidence of their release. Those released as per affidavits were too scared to file petitions about their wrongful detention as they had been warned of the consequence by their tormentors.

A senior member of the Bar, Agha Zahir Shah, had been "disappeared", reportedly by FC personnel in Sibi on February 21, 2011. He had been pursuing cases of disappeared persons. Earlier on February 13, 2011, his house was raided in his absence by personnel of FC, Anti-Terrorist Force (ATF) and police. They had taken away his younger brother, who is also a lawyer. The mission

learned that the younger brother had been tortured in detention and later freed. He had initially not sought any action against his tormentors for fear that his family might be harmed and subsequently because he believed that that would endanger his elder brother's life.

The lawyers said that there was active connivance of the state intelligence and security agencies, including the local police, in enforced disappearances. Whenever a court was petitioned in a missing person's case it issued notices, through the Quetta Capital City Police Officer (CCPO), who is the top police officer in the provincial capital, to the security and intelligence agencies. Subsequently on the court's query the CCPO would inform the court that no reply had been received from the agencies. In a stereotype reply the investigation officer would submit that military officials had verbally refused to join the investigation and the police lacked the capacity to force them to comply.

The lawyers felt that the courts had abdicated their responsibility and jurisdiction by failing to ensure compliance with their orders. They stated that the courts' orders were being ignored by military and paramilitary forces, which the lawyers blamed for the spread of "blatant anarchy". They said that throwing dead bodies of the disappeared persons in deserted areas was a vile method of making the habeas corpus petitions seeking their recovery infructuous. They felt that only ethnic Baloch were being targeted in incidents of enforced disappearance in the province and none of the disappeared was a "settler". The lawyers said that the frequency of dead bodies of disappeared persons turning up by the roadside and in deserted places in the province had increased recently. They said that the disappeared youth now "reappeared" as dead bodies within days of their abduction.

A medical doctor told the mission that his brother, Shamsuddin, a former *nazim* (elected administrator) of Khuzdar tehsil, was taking their ailing mother to Quetta on July 1, 2010 in an ambulance when FC personnel stopped the ambulance at Mian Ghundi's first check post at around 7:30 pm. They asked Shamsuddin to come out and checked his mobile phone. After around



The HRCP mission meets human rights defenders from Balochistan.

15 minutes, an army vehicle with tinted glasses reached there. Four armed men in plain clothes came out and asked Shamsuddin to accompany them, ignoring his mother's pleas that she was seriously ill and that he should be allowed to accompany her. All this happened very close to the Saryab Police Post. When Shamsuddin's mother reached the home of one of her sons in Quetta, she told him about what had happened. For three days Shamsuddin's family tried to lodge an FIR but the police did not comply. The doctor told the mission that he had also appeared before the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances, which had asked the Joint Investigation Committee (JIT) with the CCPO, DIG Operations and an FC officer to enquire into the matter. He stated that the JIT had acknowledged that Shamsuddin was abducted from the place cited by the family but added that it could not be established that those who picked him up were FC personnel. He told the mission that in November 2010 their house was raided and another of his brothers was taken away on charges of possession of illegal weapons. He stated that his family had received threats throughout this period and had been asked not to pursue the case of Shamsuddin. Shamsuddin's brother, who had been arrested in November 2010, was granted bail on March 4, 2011.

Many people that the mission met, including lawyers' representatives, said that they feared that an attempt was being made to blame the Baloch

for the killing of Pashtuns in Baloch-dominated areas.

Political viewpoints

The mission met with representatives of political parties in Quetta. These included:

- ◆ Awami National Party
- ◆ Balochistan National Party
- ◆ Jamaat-e-Islami
- ◆ Jamhoori Watan Party
- ◆ National Party
- ◆ Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party

All the political parties that met the mission expressed serious concern over not only the state's inability to protect the right to life and liberty of the citizens but also the role of official security agencies in violation of the same rights, mainly through enforced disappearances and subsequent recovery of bodies of missing persons.

Leaders of the Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP) gave a detailed account of the history of the Pashtun and Baloch people in Balochistan. The party emphasised that the Pashtun and Baloch had distinct identities and should have equal status in all respects in the province, including representation in the provincial and national legislatures. They rejected the notion that Pashtun Afghan nationals had been given Pakistani citizenship or had settled in Balochistan with the help of PkMAP. The party felt that the Pashtun were

being discriminated against in the province and claimed that out of the 5,000 teachers employed in Balochistan under the Aaghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan package a mere 10 percent were Pashtun although Pashtuns met the eligibility criteria on merit and were unemployed. A common complaint was lack of observance of merit in any recruitment, under the Balochistan package or otherwise. A large number of educational institutions, including Degree College Quetta, remained closed in Balochistan for months and leaders of the PkMAP said that now there were more *madrassas* in Quetta than conventional schools. They stated that rule of law was absent in the province and the official agencies which were supposed to protect the people were involved in or patronised terrorism, kidnappings for ransom, drug peddling, extortion and other heinous crimes. There was a general lack of faith in courts, specifically that they had failed to perform their duties and that the judiciary acted as the intelligence services desired. The mission was informed by the political leaders that the political parties in Balochistan had formed a coordination committee in Quetta to look into the problems of the people living in Balochistan.

Leaders of the National Party informed the mission that thousands of Baloch had been displaced on account of actions by the state agencies. They said that many of the disappeared persons had been killed and around 130 bodies had been found from various parts of the province. Several bodies also bore torture marks and some were disfigured. They said that in early 2009 two persons who had opened fire in Mastung in an apparent bid to kill a teacher were nabbed by the people on the scene and handed over to the police. An FIR was registered against the two. They claimed that the two men carried service cards of an intelligence agency. After a few hours they were reportedly taken away from the police station by military personnel. They highlighted that the provincial advocate general had informed the court that they were helpless in the matter of the missing persons.

The Balochistan Chief Minister had also

publically stated that the military officials did not listen to him. The NP leaders also said that violations of the law by FC personnel in the province were provoking the people. They stressed the need for the political parties and civil society to mobilise the people to end lawlessness as well as illegalities of the security forces in Balochistan and improve the situation in Balochistan. They apprehended that a conspiracy was being hatched to blame various communities in Balochistan of indulgence in violence against each other and claimed that such acts were being committed by personnel of intelligence agencies.

Leaders of the Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) told the mission that the FC had established a post on their office premises without seeking their approval. They said that when a JI leader politely complained that they had not even been informed about establishment of the post, an FC officer there told him that the people who did not behave properly with them were disappeared. They said that lawlessness in the province knew no bounds and the people were being murdered after being accused of involvement in subversive activities. They said that the people were now aware of Balochistan's natural resources and wanted their rights and demanding one's rights was not an unpatriotic act. They advised the authorities to initiate a dialogue with those striving for independence rather than making them disappear and throwing their dead bodies by the roadside.

Leaders of the Jamhoori Watan Party said that the main issues in Balochistan at the moment were disappearance of the people and internal displacement. They said that the women of Baloch families who had been forced to migrate to Afghanistan had no money and were reported to be begging in the streets. The lack of development would be addressed and the people's basic needs met if the Baloch people had a say in how their resources were used, they said, adding that the situation in the province could be improved if the disappeared persons were released. They demanded rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons of Bugti and Marri tribes at their native places. They complained that the housing census

was not being conducted in places where the displaced families were presently living.

Balochistan National Party (BNP) leaders said in their meeting with the mission that targeted killings of BNP leader Habib Jalib, Nooruddin Mengal, Naseer Langov, Agha Mehmood Ahmedzai and Haji Liaquat had caused great resentment and frustration among the people. They demanded that the military and paramilitary forces should be withdrawn from the province, the missing persons should be released or produced in court and the Baloch people's right to their natural resources should be acknowledged. They felt that engagement with the affected people's representatives could help improve the situation. They stated that scores of BNP supporters had been killed by the security forces and bodies of many had been found with traces of torture. The Baloch were being humiliated by FC personnel, who cut their beard and moustache as well as slashed the multi-layered Balochi *shalwar* (trousers). They claimed that foreign nationals were "buying" for large sums of money certificates of local residence—which made them eligible to apply for jobs in Balochistan—as well as Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs) and passports.

Traders' concerns

Balochistan Anjuman-e-Tajran wa Dukandaran Chairman Hameed Bangulzai informed the mission that the business community was facing serious problems because of absence of peace and security in the province. Traders were being abducted for ransom. Traders and those working for daily wages faced severe financial difficulties on account of closure of markets for one reason or the other. Traders hailing from different communities, including those from the religious minorities, had been killed and abducted for ransom. He said that the lawlessness was such that no one felt safe and many families had withdrawn their children from schools for fear of their safety. Recovery of bodies of victims of enforced disappearance was fuelling people's anger. Even individuals kidnapped for ransom, such as Liaquat Agha, Munawwar Sarab and Haji Nabi, whose families had paid part of the ransom money, had

not been released.

Afzal Zehri, senior vice president of Anjuman-e-Tajran wa Dukandaran said that the closure of most of the industrial units in the province had increased unemployment. He said there was utter lawlessness in the province and the land mafia, car thieves and kidnappers ruled the roost. He claimed that 80 percent of the youth were unemployed and job vacancies were being sold. There was a glut of narcotics in Quetta.

Threats on account of religious belief

A social activist from the Hindu community drew the mission's attention to growing discrimination against minorities in Balochistan in the last few years. He said more than 30 persons from the Hindu community had been kidnapped for ransom. Those who tried to resist kidnapping attempts were killed. Temples were being occupied and members of religious minority communities feared joining social gatherings for fear of being robbed. He said that members of the Hindu community were migrating to other countries but that was possible only for the affluent ones. Education of the girl child in the minority communities had been seriously affected as parents feared that they would be kidnapped and forcibly converted to Islam.

He cited the conversion and marriage of one such girl, Sapna Kumari, where the Mullah who had kidnapped and forced her to embrace Islam threatened to murder her three brothers and father if she testified in court that she had been converted and married against her will. Kumari was a minor but the court ordered her to go with her "husband". He said that the troika of armed forces' officers, mullahs and tribal chiefs were indulging in crimes against religious minorities. He stated that all members of the Bahai community in Balochistan had migrated abroad because they could afford to do so. He said that members of the Hindu community were targeted by intelligence agencies' personnel who inquired about their relatives in India and elsewhere.

The mission was informed of incidents of abduction of members of religious minorities in Kalat, Mastung, Kachhi (Bolan), Sibi and Khuzdar

“Discrimination against the Hindu community in Balochistan has increased in the last few years. The community faces kidnapping and terrorism in the name of faith. The ransom demands made by the kidnapers are far too high for the families to meet. One example is the case of Kirpal Das and his son Sunny Kumar who were kidnapped when they were travelling from Dera Murad Jamali to Jacobabad. The kidnapers let Kirpal Das go and asked him to arrange ransom money within a week if he wanted to see his son alive. Das was forced to sell his belongings and borrow money from others to raise the ransom amount. Of the total Hindu population in Balochistan around 10 percent are well off and they have been migrating to other countries. The rest cannot afford to escape. On retirement I would not have enough money to migrate and might well die because of my inability to meet ransom demands. The minority community in Balochistan is living in constant fear. There is also discrimination in provision of jobs as Hindus with master’s degrees are denied employment despite their qualification and eligibility on merit. The community that has been living in Balochistan for centuries is being pushed out of its homeland by those who came here later.” —

A Hindu government employee in Quetta

districts of the province.

The mission also met representatives of the Hazara and Ahmedi communities. The Hazara delegation’s leader stated that members of the community had been targeted persistently for the last 10 years in targeted killings and other acts of terrorism by sectarian outfits, particularly banned militant groups Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. The targeted Hazaras included businessmen and government employees. Religious processions of Hazara community had also been attacked and a large number of people had been killed. Even the suspects who had been arrested were reported to have escaped from police

stations and prisons. He said that in July 2008 he was requested by the provincial chief minister to go and pacify the protestors outraged at the killing of dozens of members of Hazara community in an attack on a religious procession. When he reached the spot and announced that he had been sent by the chief minister, he was shot at and injured by official security personnel. He said on several instances shops owned by Hazaras had been looted and torched. The community’s businesses were raided and businessmen were harassed and asked to pay bribes. He said that more than 80 people had been killed in the September 3, 2010 attack on an Al-Quds Day procession in Quetta. He said that the procession had been allowed by the local administration.

The Hazara leader also referred to an attack on the community that caused the death of six Hazaras in Quetta on May 6, 2011 when the HRCP mission was in the city. He said that despite an FC post and a police picket nearby the attackers had escaped from the scene unchallenged. The Hazara representatives also complained that businessmen from the community faced discrimination from state-owned transport companies which they claimed refused to take consignments from Hazara businessmen to different places. Hazara transporters had been targeted to force them to abandon their business. Earlier, the Hazaras of Quetta had their shops, and operated transport services in various areas of the city but now they had been confined to Abdus Sattar Road and Liaquat Road in the city centre. Hazara businessmen also decried discriminated even in the amount of bribes demanded of them during cross-border trade with Iran and Afghanistan. They said that traders from the Hazara community were asked to pay 10 times more in bribes than other Pakistani traders.

Maulana Syed Hashim Moosavi of Jamaat Wahdatul Muslimeen, a Shia organisation, said that peaceful Shia religious processions had been attacked a number of times in addition to targeted killing of members of the Shia community. He said that the processions had always remained peaceful but when miscreants attacked and looted shops in

Quetta in 2008 the authorities had blamed participants of the Shia procession. He said that over 100 Shias had been killed in attacks on religious processions.

S. M. Raza, a Quetta-based freelance journalist, informed the mission that more than a dozen shops owned by members of the Shia Hazara community had been looted at the time of an attack on a Shia religious procession in 2008. Those arrested after an attack on a Moharram procession and identified as associated with sectarian organizations had been released by a court. He demanded that activities of the elements who were promoting intolerance should be stopped and the sources of funding for such organisations looked into.

Ahmad Ali Kohzad of Hazara Democratic Party shared details of targeted killings of members of the Shia Hazara community in Balochistan. He said that over 300 Hazaras had been killed between 1999 and May 2011. A judicial commission inquiring into the killing of Hazaras in various incidents had submitted its report but that had not been made public. He said his party had prevented clashes between the Hazara, Baloch and Pashtun despite efforts of certain elements to instigate clashes. He alleged that Saudi and Iranian money had been used to fuel sectarianism in Pakistan and a proxy war was being waged in the country.

He said that police officials had noted that 78 groups of kidnapers for ransom were operating in the province. He claimed that the kidnapers were supported and protected by politicians, who asked the police to let them go if some of them were arrested. The killings and kidnappings had rendered many wealthy Hazara businessmen in Balochistan penniless. He named several Hazara businessmen who had been robbed or had to pay huge sums of money as ransom. He cited the murder of Professor Mumtaz Haider of Bolan Medical College by his abductors. The professor's family was asked to pay 10 million rupees as ransom for his release. They had paid 3.8 million rupees with help from the extended family and yet the professor was murdered. He said that several Hazaras had settled abroad because of the

security situation. A few years earlier hundreds of Hazara boys and girls were studying at the university and colleges in Quetta but now the number had plummeted. He advised Pakistan to stop interfering in other countries' affairs, particularly its neighbours. He said there was a conspiracy to use one community against the other and one sect against the other. The Hazaras faced serious discrimination in access to jobs and even in the amount of bribe Hazara traders were asked to pay at the Pak-Afghan border.

Representatives of the Hazara Students Federation said that state institutions had completely failed in fulfilling their primary responsibility of protecting the people's lives. He observed that the situation of the Hazara community in Balochistan was no less critical than that of non-Muslims. The country was being led towards anarchy of the most violent order.

Representatives of the Ahmedi community also met the mission and complained that since 1986 an Ahmedi prayer house situated at Fatima Jinnah Road, Quetta, had remained sealed despite repeated pleas by the community. They said that in 1986 a procession led by local clerics had raided the prayer house in an attempt to take it over. Instead of prosecuting the culprits, the authorities had sealed the Ahmedi prayer house. They said that in the last several years anti-Ahmedi activity had forced dozens of Ahmedis across the province to leave their places of residence and move to



Representatives of the Hazara community highlighted their grievances in a meeting with the HRCP mission.

The price of defending rights

The work of human rights defenders (HRDs), NGO staff and journalists working to highlight violations of human rights has always been a risky proposition in Pakistan. However, the dangers for HRDs have become increasingly acute in Balochistan in the last few years. They face widespread intimidation, violence, and threats to their lives. Two human rights defenders associated with HRCP in Balochistan, Naeem Sabir and Siddique Eido, were killed apparently on account of their work in the year 2011. Crimes against HRDs went unpunished and unprosecuted. The state's shortcomings went beyond the mere failure to prevent the great personal risks that HRDs faced because of their work. In some instances, active complicity of state agents was strongly suspected. However, despite repeated requests to investigate such a role, no probe has been held.

Naeem Sabir (1977-2011)



Naeem Sabir had been associated with HRCP since 1997 and had been working since 1998 as coordinator of HRCP's District Core Group in Khuzdar. He was actively involved in promotion of human rights and monitoring and reporting of human rights violations in Khuzdar.

On March 1, 2011 at around 5pm, Naeem was attacked in a targeted killing by unidentified motorcyclists. He was shot at least seven times from a close range. He was critically injured and died on the way to hospital. He was 35.

Of and on, he had been targeted for his activities by minions of the state. But in the recent past, he had given no apparent cause for offence to anyone except the local satraps who could not bear his truthful coverage of human rights abuses. A group calling itself Baloch Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem claimed responsibility for Naeem's murder. The same group is known to

have threatened the people of murder if they register cases with the police about disappearances or recovery of bodies of missing persons. Naeem is survived by his wife and a one-year-old son. His brother has also received death threats.

While the police have registered a case, virtually no headway has been made in the investigation. HRCP has taken up the matter with senior police officials in Balochistan in writing as well as verbally and expressed dissatisfaction over the investigation. The HRCP chairperson has also written to the Balochistan Police chief. However, no positive change has been witnessed so far.

Siddique Eido (1979-2011)

Human rights activist Siddique Eido had been working as Coordinator of HRCP Core Group in Pasni, district Gwadar, since 2000. His work was instrumental in highlighting human rights violations in the area. He also worked as a newspaper correspondent.



A case was registered against him on trumped up charges of disturbing public peace and attacking the coastguards. He was granted bail by the trial court in Gwadar and regularly appeared on dates of hearing of the case. He continued reporting human rights violations in Pasni and raising his voice against enforced disappearances. On December 21, 2010, he appeared before the court in Gwadar for a hearing of the case against him. He was returning to Pasni in a van along with other co-accused in the case as well as four policemen when the van was stopped by men in uniforms of the Frontier Constabulary (FC). They pulled Eido and another man, Yousaf Nazar, out of the van and despite protest by the policemen, took the two men away in a vehicle similar to those used by the security forces in the area.

HRCP lodged a strong protest with the

government and expressed serious concern that Eido might be tortured and that his life was in grave danger. The FC denied any involvement in Siddique Eido's abduction. HRCP called for recording of statements of the witnesses, including the four policemen, who had seen Eido being taken away by men in FC uniforms. That was not done. A case was lodged with the police and Eido's name was also listed in the case before the Supreme Court about disappeared persons. Despite repeated appeals to government authorities for Siddique Eido's

release, his detention remained unacknowledged and his whereabouts unknown until April 28, 2011 when his bullet-riddled body was found from Ormara. He was 31 when he was killed.

Siddique Eido's reporting of human rights violations in Balochistan, particularly enforced disappearances, was believed to have led to his abduction and murder. HRCP's demand for a transparent and credible inquiry into his disappearance and murder has been ignored. No effort has been made to identify or punish the culprits.

other provinces even to other countries. The poorer Ahmedi families had shifted to Quetta. They said that Ahmedis in Balochistan had been killed on account of their faith every year since 2007. They had also been kidnapped for ransom and some had been killed despite payment of ransom. Mansoor, an Ahmedi mine owner, who had been kidnapped for ransom, was killed despite payment of Rs 3.2 million as ransom. In March 2010, another Ahmedi, Iftikharul Haq, was abducted and released only after he paid a large sum of money as ransom. After his release, he had chosen to settle abroad. Most of the targeted persons belonging to the Ahmedi community in Balochistan were "settlers", members of the community informed the mission. The few Ahmedis who were ethnic Baloch had not been targeted. The Ahmedi community felt unprotected even while offering prayers at a place in Quetta that was established after the 1986 sealing of their prayer house. They said that during the government of Nawab Akbar Bugti in Balochistan their community led a secure and peaceful life, because Bugti had warned the clerics against harming any religious or ethnic community in the province.

Workers' problems

Sattar Baloch, chairman of Agriculture Mehnatkash Union Balochistan, said that gross violations of labour laws and International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions were the norm in Balochistan. He said the workers were forced to toil in dangerous conditions and cited a recent

incident where at least 40 miners were killed in a coalmine operated by the state-owned Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC). He called for holding a tripartite conference of representatives of workers, employers and the government to address workers' problems. He said most of the disappeared persons were from the working class. He said private sector industries in Balochistan were run by those who should be called *kharkars* (bonded labour users) and accused the bureaucracy of patronising them. He regretted that the progressive political parties who used to train young trade unionists no longer performed that task. He condemned the disappearance and killing of teachers and shopkeepers. He said it would be incorrect to assume that the United States would support Balochistan's independence.

Abdul Qadir, a veteran leader of All Pakistan Clerks Association, observed that while the judiciary had resolved the problems of lower judicial staff, it had kept petitions by workers' associations pending. He stated that many young herdsmen were among victims of enforced disappearance. He said that agriculture production in Balochistan had plummeted on account of lack of electricity.

Balochistan Doctors and Paramedics Association representatives cited names of several doctors who had fallen victim to targeted killings and demanded provision of security to members of the medical profession. They said that many senior doctors were leaving Balochistan for other parts of the country as well as abroad because of



HRCP Chairperson Zohra Yusuf (C) and other members of the mission address a press conference in Quetta at the conclusion of the mission.

threats such as targeted killings and kidnappings for ransom. They said that that was bound to aggravate a serious shortage of doctors and paramedics in the province. The shortage was also severe in diagnostic laboratories, particularly in the forensic section. They also stressed the need for more institutions for training paramedical staff. They criticised the print and electronic media for failing to give appropriate coverage to doctors' problems.

Civil society perspective

Malik Subedar, a civil society activist from the mountainous Kalat region of Balochistan, said that the people in Balochistan led a very difficult life because of lack of essential facilities, including electricity, irrigation water and healthcare. He said the people of Kalat did not know where and how the amount allocated for their area was spent.

Quetta-based members of HRCP also met the mission and highlighted the following human rights concerns in Balochistan.

1. Poor law and order / kidnappings for ransom
2. Enforced disappearance and recovery of disfigured bodies of victims of disappearance
3. Insecurity faced by members of religious

minority communities

4. Targeted killings
5. Pressure groups of armed militants, insurgents and Taliban and other extremists

A number of members suggested that fresh election should be held for the Balochistan provincial assembly at the earliest, as the government had abdicated its responsibility and the affairs of the province were being run by the FC. However, other members opposed the idea. The members stressed the need to combat the activities of extremists with sectarian agendas, who had been

indulging in killings and attacking religious gatherings. They pointed out that many influential groups were involved in land grabbing. The need for a proper census across Balochistan was also stressed. Some members said that the census was not being carried out in certain areas. The issue of foreigners getting Computerized National Identity Cards and Pakistani passports was also raised. The members referred to targeted killing and kidnapping for ransom of educated individuals and added that most of them were not involved in any political or sectarian activity. They noted that the mainstream political parties were becoming irrelevant as they were not seen to be striving to address the issues facing the people of Balochistan. Some members pointed out that the people of Balochistan had a very liberal tradition of tolerance which was being lost and highlighted the need to involve all communities in combating divisive activities. Some members accused the intelligence agencies of harassing and extorting money from members of religious minority communities. They demanded reform of the syllabus taught at state-run and private schools and an immediate review of textbooks to weed out preaching of hatred and intolerance. Regulation of *madrassas* and their curriculum was also urged.

An end to impunity for FC personnel as well as to military operations in the province was also stressed. HRCP members from religious minority groups also demanded that their representatives in the provincial and federal legislature should be directly elected by their votes rather than the prevalent practice of their selection/nomination by their political party. HRCP members pointed out that the long-held tradition in Balochistan of respecting the opinion of others was being abandoned because of the state's patronage of extremists. There was a strong demand for accountability of intelligence agencies.

The official version

The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan had made written and telephonic requests for interviews with the Balochistan Chief Minister, the Inspector General (IG) of FC in Balochistan, and the Balochistan Police IG. However, despite repeated calls and written requests the HRCP mission to Balochistan was not granted appointments to meet the chief minister and the Inspector General of FC. The acting IG of Balochistan Police Ghalib Ali met the mission.

The acting IG stated that the police had lodged 46 FIRs of cases of enforced disappearance at different places in the province. About an attack on members of the Hazara community in Quetta on May 6, a day earlier, he said the attack had taken place at a time when the police personnel deputed for the night shift had ended their duty and the policemen supposed to replace them for the next shift had not yet been deployed. He denied that a mobile police unit was present at the site and its personnel did not act as the attackers continued firing on the Hazaras for around 40 minutes. He said that there was a shortage of funds to buy fuel for the police patrol vehicles. He referred to a complaint by the Sibi District and Sessions Judge to the Balochistan High Court (BHC) that the accused imprisoned at Quetta were not being produced in the courts in Sibi for hearing. He said that after the police received directions from the BHC to take the detained accused to courts in different district, his department had informed the

court that they lacked the funds to buy fuel for police vehicles, which was why the police were unable to take under-trial prisoners to courts in different districts. Asked by members of the mission if any refresher course was being conducted to train the police to deal with different crimes, including incidents of terrorism, the acting IG stated that he was not aware of any such course.

About incidents of enforced disappearance where dead bodies of the victims were found from different parts of the province, the acting police chief said that the police registered an FIR whenever a complaint was made. He said that police investigation officers tried to identify the mutilated bodies. He said that the complainants often stated that those who had taken away a person were members of intelligence agencies and were unable to identify the specific agency that they suspected of involvement. He said that the province had become a hotbed of extremists of all sorts including those seeking an independent Balochistan, or "greater" Balochistan.

He was of the view that the police could not tackle the prevailing situation in the province on their own. He conceded that people had developed a lack of faith in the police force. There was also a trust deficit in governance, ethics and credibility of those in power. He also said after the revival of the Levies force in B Areas of Balochistan, the police could not intervene in those areas.

Findings and conclusions

The HRCP fact-finding mission found the situation in Balochistan to be extremely precarious. The key findings of the mission are:

1. Agents of the state, as well as the insurgents and extremists operating in the province share a common disregard for rights of the citizens. The insurgents have murdered 'settlers' in targeted killings with impunity. A few amongst the Baloch nationalist elements tacitly condone these killings and others do not condemn them openly. The extremists have treated members of religious minorities as fair game. The state, which is expected to hold itself to a higher standard, does not seem to be perturbed by actions of its agents, something that is apparent from a lack of investigation into allegations of serious human rights violations. There is strong evidence of involvement of the security forces in enforced disappearances and killings. FIRs registered against personnel of security agencies remain uninvestigated without exception. The police have not even managed to get an audience with the personnel of security forces accused of abducting the citizens, much less investigate them, and the courts have failed to ensure compliance with their orders.

2. Enforced disappearances continue to be reported from all parts of the province. Little headway has been made in ensuring the release of a large number of missing persons from unacknowledged custody of security agencies. The Commission set up to investigate the cases of enforced disappearance has been largely ineffective, leading to people's frustration.

3. In a new and worrying trend mutilated

bodies of victims of enforced disappearance have started turning up by the roadside and in desolate places. These include several cases where witnesses had held agents of the state responsible for the disappearance. Not a single case has been investigated.

4. All authority in the province seems to vest with the security forces which enjoy complete impunity.

5. There have been widespread complaints against the attitude of the FC personnel at checkpoints.

6. . The civil administration, elected by the people and meant to represent them, appears to have ceded its powers. The security forces in Balochistan do not consider themselves answerable or accountable to the political government or judiciary, nor feel compelled to cooperate with the civil administration.

7. The provincial government is seen as powerless and irrelevant and is accused of failing to raise issue of critical concern to the people, of a general inability to govern and of total subservience to military authority in the province. The political parties do not engage in a discourse among themselves on what their common demands should be.

8. Use of force rather than political engagement or dialogue remains the preferred approach. Promises made in the Balochistan package about concrete reform, inquiry into the murder of Baloch leaders, release of missing persons, economic opportunities for the people, and rehabilitation and settlement of the internally

displaced persons in Balochistan remain little more than promises.

9. There is an acute sense of fear in the province, in particular among those whose relatives have gone missing or have been released after their enforced disappearance. People are hesitant to pursue the cases for fear that other members of their family might be targeted.

10. Targeted killings on the basis of ethnicity and belief are rampant. Those targeted include professionals such as teachers and doctors, as well as traders.

11. Members of religious minority communities speak of a heightened sense of insecurity amid targeted killings and kidnappings for ransom. In some instances, children have been taken out of school because of safety concerns. The Hindus, Ahmedis, and Hazara/Shias who have the means have migrated abroad in view of the security concerns. The relatively poor members of the targeted communities have relocated to Quetta or to other provinces. No effort has been made to promote harmony and reconciliation among the communities.

12. Rights of minority groups, women, children and workers have been neglected.

13. Those who have the misfortune of being non-Baloch “settlers” in Balochistan have been doubly victimised. In a number of districts, large areas have been cleansed of “settler” populations.

14. Lawlessness has proliferated at an alarming rate and has brought normal life and economic activity to a halt. At least 78 organised gangs are reported to be involved in abduction for ransom in the province. There is a widespread perception that criminal gangs and individuals involved in heinous crime enjoy support of politicians and security forces.

15. Human rights defenders and political activists have been targeted for no reason other than for raising their voice for people’s rights and exposing violations of human rights.

16. Involuntary displacement continues in the province many years after the people were uprooted because of conflict and natural and man-

made disasters.

It is a matter of serious alarm that all of the concerns that HRCP had highlighted after a fact-finding mission to Balochistan in 2009 remain unresolved and in many instances there has been a marked deterioration. The mission also noted new and more alarming violations of human rights in 2011. HRCP is of the opinion that had a sincere attempt been made to implement the recommendations made at the conclusion of the HRCP mission in 2009 the slide into chaos might have been stopped, if not reversed. The challenges that the state faces in Balochistan are substantial indeed, but they are made even more difficult by the stubborn refusal to include the people in governance. At the risk of sounding repetitive, HRCP emphasises that the voice of the people must be heeded immediately.

Recommendations

The mission found that all the recommendations made by an earlier HRCP fact-finding mission to Balochistan, in 2009, remain valid but unimplemented. (See *Annexure 1*) It, therefore, reiterated all those recommendations and hoped that this time the recommendations would receive more serious consideration and would be implemented.

Additionally, the mission made the following recommendations:

1. The illegal practice of enforced disappearances represents a complete negation of rule of law and must stop forthwith. The state must ensure that actions of its agents remain within the confines of the law and that derelictions are investigated in a transparent and credible manner and punished according to the law. All victims of enforced disappearance must be immediately traced, released and given compensation. Those involved in illegally detaining them should be prosecuted. For reasons identified, the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances does not enjoy people's confidence. Their dissatisfaction with the commission must be acknowledged and a mechanism that has people's confidence must be promptly introduced in order to investigate the cases.

2. All security forces operating in the province should be brought under civilian control. Any operation conducted by law enforcement agencies must be within the framework of rule of law, and under civilian oversight. The Frontier Constabulary should act only in aid of the civilian forces and under civilian control. The civil armed forces, wherever called in aid of civil authorities, should be under the control and discipline of civilian administration. In no case should they assume to themselves police functions or act arbitrarily. There should be

an immediate end to the complete impunity from the process of law that the FC currently enjoys in Balochistan.

3. The task of policing in the province should be restored to the police, which must be properly trained, equipped and sensitised to ensure restoration of law and order and respect for people's rights. The police must exercise their responsibility of recording FIRs and actively investigating cases of enforced disappearances, targeted killings, discovery of mutilated bodies, and kidnappings for ransom. They should be given confidence to investigate complaints lodged against personnel of security forces involved in policing duties, irrespective of the rank of the accused or his affiliation with a security force.

4. The need for accountability of security forces and for eliminating the complete impunity with which serious human rights violations have been committed by them has been ignored so far. HRCP believes that illegalities by state agents persist mainly because of the impunity they have enjoyed so far and would cease to a large degree as soon as it is clear that illegalities would not go unpunished. HRCP emphasises that internal security can never be guaranteed by violation of rights. A formal mechanism should be established to systematically hold the law enforcement and security forces personnel accountable and probe any complaints made against by the people. Such a mechanism must inspire the people's confidence and must be convenient and accessible.

5. No one other than the authorities authorised by the law should take a person into custody. A detained person must be promptly informed about the charges against him, in accordance with the constitutional guarantees, should be produced in a court within 24 hours and

his due process rights should be respected and facilitated. Failure to observe these rights should be vigorously prosecuted.

6. It is a matter of grave concern that victims of enforced disappearance are now reappearing as mutilated dead bodies thrown in desolate places rather than being produced before courts of law. Every single instance where a missing person's body is found must be judicially probed and the report made public. Families of the victims should also be given compensation.

7. The powers of decision-making and governance must be restored to civil political authorities in the province. The provincial government needs to assert its authority and act in the interest of the people. The provincial government must meet its obligation of ensuring law and order and respect for all the rights of all the people. It should not remain a spectator as people are killed because of their religious beliefs or ethnic identity. The government must ensure protection of all teaching staff and see to it that educational institutions function in a peaceful manner. The rights of all the people, including the so-called settlers, must be protected and violators brought to justice.

8. The higher judiciary may instruct the subordinate courts to actively pursue cases of rights violations. The judiciary should also be more assertive in ensuring compliance with its orders.

9. Complaints of support and patronage of elements involved in heinous crime, such as targeted killings and kidnappings for ransom, by politicians and security forces must be thoroughly probed, the findings made public and any individual found guilty prosecuted.

10. The government must ensure, in consultation with the targeted communities, that all possible measures are taken to prevent targeted killings, to effectively investigate the cases and prosecute those accused. Proactive steps to increase religious, communal and ethnic harmony are in dire need and must be taken on priority.

11. Places of worship and gatherings of minority religious communities must be protected and the communities assured of their safety.

12. It is entirely unacceptable that a substantial number of internally displaced persons in the

province remain uprooted and uncared for. Steps to rehabilitate and, as far as possible, resettle all displaced persons in the province in their native areas must be given priority.

13. All victims of violence perpetrated by agents of the state must be compensated adequately and promptly.

14. The government must recognise and prevent the great personal risks that human rights defenders face in the province. While the government is under an obligation to provide a secure environment to all people, it is all the more important in the case of human rights defenders for no reason other than the fact that without their role many violations of human rights would go unnoticed. Incidents of killing of human rights defenders must be effectively pursued and no effort should be spared to bring the killers to justice.

15. There is a dire need to end the climate of fear in the province and to reassure the people. Unless that happens the people would not pursue legal remedies against agents of the state that they hold responsible for violating their rights, especially in the face of a state that has long looked the other way when it should be focussed on protecting rights.

16. The political parties and the larger civil society in Balochistan should hold wider consultations on the way forward. In particular, the political parties should engage in a discourse among themselves to thrash out their common demands to protect and promote the rights of the people and the interests of Balochistan. The political parties should also take up the situation in Balochistan in parliament. All political forces in the province should be brought into the political mainstream.

17. Improvement in the law and order situation is imperative for economic activity, which is vital to overcome poverty and large-scale unemployment in the province.

18. The steps announced by the government with the stated aim to empower and reassure the people in Balochistan have not had the desired effect. Measures in the spirit of ameliorating the lot of the people must continue to be pursued and implemented.

Annexures

Recommendations by HRCP fact-finding mission to Balochistan in 2009

1. There is an urgency to create a climate of confidence and trust in Balochistan so that wider consultation with all stakeholders becomes possible. As a first step towards confidence-building, demilitarisation of the province is essential.

2. There is a need to restructure laws related to civil armed forces and define their role and the substance of reform needs to be debated in parliament.

3. In the long run, all political forces of the province should be brought into the political mainstream.

4. The people of Balochistan need to be assured that they will have full authority to decide their affairs including the management and control of the province's natural resources.

5. Baloch people's overriding concerns about missing persons and displaced people should be addressed and decision-making powers restored to civilian, elected representatives of the people. On the issue of disappearances there is need to set up a high-level commission with powers to investigate cases of disappearance, examine witnesses and summon any state functionary who has had anything to do with these matters.

6. All those illegally held must be freed and compensated. Political prisoners need to be released and perpetrators of human rights violations brought to justice.

7. There is a need to raise awareness among the people outside Balochistan on what is going on in the province.

8. There is a need to set up industrial zones in Quetta and other urban centres of the province where the young people could use their potential and get employment.

9. Civil society needs to increase its activities

in Balochistan to monitor the human rights situation and democratic development and mainstream the concerns of the Balochistan people.

10. National media's coverage of Balochistan is sketchy and inadequate; it needs to allocate more print space and airtime to the issues confronting Balochistan. The coverage of Balochistan issues needs to be made part of the national coverage.

11. The quality of education is quite low in Balochistan and owing to continued violence and subsequent closure of educational institutions the students of Balochistan have suffered in terms of education. In the circumstances, Baloch students cannot compete with the students of other provinces and need to be given preferential treatment in admission to colleges and universities and in government employment.

12. Last, but not the least, actions speak louder than words. The government needs to take practical steps to provide relief to the people of Balochistan, such as providing employment to the youth, increased funds for the provincial government, withdrawal of army and paramilitaries from the Baloch territory, release of political prisoners and disappeared persons and constitutional amendments for greater provincial autonomy. In short a political settlement is urgently needed and vital if Balochistan is to be spared any more pain.

HRCP list of Missing persons in Balochistan
(updated until May 29, 2011)

Sr. #	Name	Parentage	Date of disappearance	District	Status
1.	Abdul Hai Bangulzai	Abdul Wahab Bangulzai	29.08.2009	Quetta	Traced
2.	Abdul Hameed Baloch	Ghulam Shad	14.03.2007	Kech	Missing
3.	Abdul Kabeer Baloch	Ghaus Bux	27.03.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
4.	Abdul Qadir Langove		08.09.2009	Quetta	Missing
5.	Abdul Qayyum Comrade	Nazar Muhammad	11.12.2010	Gwadar	Dead body found
6.	Abdul Raheem		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
7.	Abdul Rasool Marri		01.02.2008	Quetta	Missing
8.	Abdul Rehman	Ghulam Hussain	03.09.2010	Gwadar	Missing
9.	Abdul Sattar	Dad Muhammad	15.08.2010	Panjgur	Dead body found
10.	Abdul Wahab	Noor Muhammad	08.03.2010	Turbat	Missing
11.	Abdul Whaid Baloch	Haji Aali	14.03.2007	Kech	Traced
12.	Agha Abid Shah	Syed Gul Agha	15.08.2010	Panjgur	Dead body found
13.	Ahmed Dad	Dad Muhammad	03.10.2010	Turbat	Dead body found
14.	Ahmed Ali	Ali Ahmed	16.05.2011	Turbat	Dead body found
15.	Akhtar Langove		23.04.2011	Quetta	Dead body found
16.	Alam Pirkani		24.09.2000	Khuzdar	Traced
17.	Ali Ahmad Marri		21.02.2005	Sibi	Traced
18.	Ali Ahmed Baloch		02.05.2009	Quetta	Missing
19.	Ali Asghar Bangulzai		18.10.2002	Quetta	Missing
20.	Amanullah		30.10.2006	Karak	Traced
21.	Attaullah Baloch		27.03.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
22.	Azizullah	Wadera Shah Nawaz Marri	25.09.2006	Quetta	Traced
23.	Bahar Khan	Baig Muhammad	30.06.2010	Quetta	Dead body found
24.	Bashir Azeem, Dr.		06.02.2009	Sibi	Missing
25.	Bakhtiar Bangulzai		03.03.2009	Sibi	Missing
26.	Bibarg		15.02.2007	Turbat	Traced
27.	Burgh Marri		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
28.	Chakar Qambrani		06.02.2009	Quetta	Traced

Sr. #	Name	Parentage	Date of disappearance	District	Status
29.	Chakar Khan Marri	Jamil Ahmed	03.09.2009	Quetta	Missing
30.	Daad Rehman		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
31.	Din Muhammad Baloch, Dr.	Qadir Bakhsh	29.06.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
32.	Din Muhammad		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
33.					
34.	Ehsan Arjumandi		07.08.2009	Lasbela	Missing
35.	Faiz Muhammad	Raheem Dad	03.05.2009	Kech	Missing
36.	Faiz Muhammad		15.03.2007	Sibi	Traced
37.	Fareed Ahmed Baloch	Abdul Haleem	11.02.2011	Panjgur	Dead body found
38.	Farooq Marri, Haji		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
39.	Farooq Mengal	Ghulam Rasool	10.05.2010	Quetta	Dead body found
40.	Fazal Karim	Sher Muhammad	01.07.2009	Kalat	Missing
41.	Fazal Baloch	Dur Muhammad	14.03.2007	Kech	Traced
42.	Fazaluddin		27.09.2009	Mastung	Missing
43.	Ghulam Muhammad		08.12.2005	Turbat	Dead body found
44.	Gohram Saleh	Saleh Muhammad	08.08.2004	Gwadar	Traced
45.	Ghulam Nabi	Saleh Muhammad	01.08.2009	Quetta	Missing
46.	Ghulam Qadir		22.05.2011	Turbat	Missing
47.	Gul Muhammad		15.02.2007	Turbat	Missing
48.	Gul Muhammad	Haji Parthwani	18.11.2005	Sibi	Traced
49.	Habibullah	Wadera Shahnawaz Marri	25.09.2006	Kohlu	Traced
50.	Hameed Baloch		13.12.2010	Panjgur	Dead body found
51.	Haneef Yousuf	Muhammad Yousuf	20.05.2011	Gwadar	Missing
52.	Hanif Bugti, Dr.		November 2005	Dera Bugti	Traced
53.	Hashim Pirkani		21.09.2000	Khuzdar	Missing
54.	Hassan Bugti	Haji Abdul Wahid	10.06.2005		Traced
55.	Hidayatullah Bangulzai	Muhammad Akbar	03.09.2009	Quetta	Missing
56.	Ibrahim Khalil Marri	Ahmed Khan	09.03.2006	Kohlu	Traced
57.	Imran Baloch		02.05.2009	Quetta	Missing
58.	Irshad Nasir		26.11.2010	Kech	Missing
59.	Jaffar Khan Marri	Ali Jan	05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
60.	Jalal Khan Marri		21.02.2005		Traced
61.	Jalil Rakei		06.02.2009	Quetta	Missing
62.	Jasim Baloch	Saleh Muhammad	14.03.2007	Kech	Traced
63.	Johar Ali	Faqeer Muhammad	15.01.2011	Gwadar	Missing
64.	Kaka Marri	Pehlwan Marri	21.10.2006	Quetta	Missing
65.	Kamran	Ghulam Sarwar	04.11.2010	Quetta	Missing

Sr. #	Name	Parentage	Date of disappearance	District	Status
66.	Karim Bakhsh Mengal		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
67.	Khai Jan Marri	Baz Muhammad	04.07.2007	Quetta	Missing
68.	Khalid Baloch	Doshambey	21.05.2011	Turbat	Dead body found
69.	Khalil Ahmed Langove		09.10.2006	Quetta	Traced
70.	Khuda Dad		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
71.	Khuda-e-Rahim Baloch	Hassan Bakhsh	03.08.2007	Washuk	Traced
72.	Khuda-e-Rahim Bangulzai	Murid Khan	11.12.2010	Quetta	Dead body found
73.	Master Safer	Ghaus Bux Baloch	15.08.2010	Panjgur	Dead body found
74.	Mazar Baloch		22.05.2011	Turbat	Missing
75.	Mir Chakar Khan Marri	Mir Taj Muhammad Marri	05.06.2006	Quetta	Traced
76.	Mir Kamal Khan Sanjrani		06.03.2009	Dalbandin	Missing
77.	Mir Muhammad Marri	Ali Jan	05.06.2006		Missing
78.	Mir Safar Khan Marri	Mir Alam Khan	04.07.2007	Quetta	Missing
79.	Mir Samad Marri		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
80.	Mir Zafar Yaqoob Noshewani	Nawabzada Yaqoob Noshewani	21.08.2009	Quetta	Traced
81.	Moheem Khan	Yar Muhammad	09.02.2007	Turbat	Traced
82.	Moheem Khan Marri		03.02.2007	Quetta	Traced
83.	Mushtaq Ali	Rodeni	27.03.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
84.	Mushtaq Baloch	Ali Ahmed	27.03.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
85.	Muhammad Anwar		26.12.2006		Traced
86.	Muhammad Azam	Haji Mehrab	06.05.2011	Gwadar	Missing
87.	Muhammad Iqbal	Abdul Rehman	14.03.2007	Turbat	Missing
88.	Muhammad Iqbal	Shambay Khan	03.07.2009	Panjgur	Missing
89.	Muhammad Jan	Muhammad Bilal	18.04.2011	Khuzdar	Dead body found
90.	Mujeeb Ahmed Baloch	Abdul Majeed	01.09.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
91.	Murid Bugti		05.02.2009	Dera Bugti	Missing
92.	Nabeel Sahib	Sahib Khan	13.10.2011	Gwadar	Missing
93.	Najeebullah	Ghulam Qadir Qambrani	22.10.2009	Quetta	Traced
94.	Naseer Ahmed	Kamalan	05.11.2010	Gwadar	Dead body found
95.	Naseer Ahmed		11.11.2009	Quetta	Traced
96.	Nasir Ali Baloch		03.09.2009	Turbat	Missing
97.	Nauroz Baloch		20.05.2011	Turbat	Missing
98.	Nawaz Ali Baloch	Ghulam Yaseen	14.03.2007	Kech	Missing
99.	Niaz Muhammad		08.12.2005	Quetta	Traced
100.	Noor Ahmed Mengal	Haji Sher Muhammad	26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
101.	Noor Jan Zamurani	Muhammad Hassan Nagzamurani	09.02.2007	Kech	Traced

Sr. #	Name	Parentage	Date of disappearance	District	Status
102.	Qadir Bakhsh		26.12.2006		Traced
103.	Raees Jameel Ahmed	Muhammad Yaqoob	28.08.2010	Turbat	Dead body found
104.	Raheem Yousuf	Muhammad Yousuf	20.05.2011	Gwadar	Missing
105.	Ramzan	Murad	24.07.2010	Turbat	Missing
106.	Ramzan	Muhammad Yaqoob	29.05.2011	Turbat	Missing
107.	Raza Ahmed Marri	Ahmedan Marri	28.08.2006	Sibi	Missing
108.	Razi Khan Marri	-	21.10.2006	Sibi	Traced
109.	Rindo Khan Marri		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
110.	Saadullah Baloch	Haji Abdul Raheem	24.08.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
111.	Safari Marri	Alam Khan Mandani Marri	08.01.2006		Traced
112.	Saifullah	Haji Abdul Bari Ababki	15.11.2005	Quetta	Missing
113.	Saeed Mengal		March 2008	Dalbandin	Traced
114.	Saeed-ur-Rehman, Hafiz	Allah Bakhsh Mangalzai	04.07.2003	Quetta	Missing
115.	Saleem Langove	Muhammad Siddique	17.11.2008	Quetta	Missing
116.	Sameer	Rasheed	13.10.2010	Quetta	Dead body found
117.	Sameer Rind	Mir Abdul Karim Rind	14.10. 2010	Turbat	Missing
118.	Samiullah Baloch		19.07.2009	Noshki	Missing
119.	Sanaullah M. Hassani	Shah Muhammad	26.02.2008	Quetta	Missing
120.	Shah Gul Marri		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
121.	Shahdaad	Pathan	02.05.2010	Gwadar	Missing
122.	Shahzaib Baloch		02.02.2009	Panjgur	Traced
123.	Shameem Baloch	Muhammad Ameen Baloch	21.04.2011	Turbat	Dead body found
124.	Shamsuddin	Muhammad Usman	01.07.2010	Quetta	Missing
125.	Shari Ahmed Marri		05.06.2006	Quetta	Missing
126.	Siddique Eido	Eido	21.12.2010	Gwadar	Dead body found
127.	Surri Ahmad Khan	Hajihan Marri	01.10.2006		Traced
128.	Takari Muhammad Hashim	Ghulam Qadir	21.07.2009	Kalat	Missing
129.	Tariq Ali Baloch	Mula Essa	14.11.2010	Turbat	Dead body found
130.	Tariq Karim	Muhammad Karim	21.10.2010	Karachi	Dead body found from Lasbela
131.	Wadera Jalal Marri		06.05.2006		Traced
132.	Waleed Afzal	Muhammad Afzal	13.10.2011	Gwadar	Missing
133.	Yaqoob Marri	Mirjan Tangyani Marri	03.02.2006	Kohlu	Traced
134.	Yar Muhammad	Mehmood Baloch	09.02.2007	Turbat	Traced
135.	Yasir Ali	Nasir Ali	13.10.2010	Turbat	Missing

Sr. #	Name	Parentage	Date of disappearance	District	Status
136.	Yahya Khan Marri		12.08.2006	Quetta	Missing
137.	Yousaf Nazar	Nazar Muhammad	21.12.2010	Gwadar	Dead body found
138.	Zafar Mengal		26.12.2006	Gadani	Traced
139.	Zahid Baloch	Haji Ibrahim	14.03.2007	Kech	Traced
140.	Zahid Karim Bakhsh		19.03.2006		Traced
141.	Zakir Majeed	Abdul Majeed Bizenjo	08.06.2009	Khuzdar	Missing
142.	Zareef Faraz	Balach Baloch	21.04.2011	Gwadar	Dead body found
143.	Zubair	Haji Muhammad Noor	05.05.2011	Turbat	Missing

Bodies of missing persons found in Balochistan (July 2010 - May 2011)

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
1	Faizullah Bangulzai	Arz Muhammad	28	May 2, 2010	Jul. 5, 2010, Brewery Road, Quetta	Social worker	Kachi Baig, Sariab Road, Quetta
2	Najeebullah Langove	Abdul Waheed	25	May 14, 2010	Jul. 23, 2010, Satellite Town, Quetta	Student	Killi Ismail, Hudda, Quetta
3	Ghulam Farooq Mengal	Ghulam Rasool	32	May 10, 2010	Jul. 26, 2010, Qambari Road, Quetta	Political worker	Jail Road, Hudda, Quetta
4	Ashfaq Ahmed Mulazai	Khuda Bakhsh	36	May 28, 2010	Jul. 26, 2010, Qambari Road, Quetta	Political worker	Jail Road, Hudda, Quetta
5	Ghulam Qadir Pirkani	Muhammad Hashim	24	Jul. 6, 2010	Aug. 6, 2010, Killi Khalli, Quetta	Student	New Kahan Hazar Ganji, Quetta
6	Unidentified	-	-	-	Jul. 30, 2010, Killi Kirani, Quetta	-	-
7	Unidentified	-	-	-	Jul. 30, 2010, Killi Khalli, Quetta	-	-
8	Bahar Khan Bangulzai	Baig Muhammad	33	Jun. 4, 2010	Aug. 6, 2010, Killi Khalli, Quetta	Social worker	Faizabad, Sariab, Quetta
9	Nazeer Ahmed Bangulzai	Abdul Waheed	37	Jun. 29, 2010	Aug. 9, 2010, Pash Karam, Mustang	Tailor	Mastung
10	Shah Jahan Langove	Abdul Baqi	30	Jun. 11, 2010	Aug. 13, 2010, Killi Terkha, Quetta	Political worker	Killi Ismail Hudda, Quetta
11	Zohaib Ahmed Rodeni	Salam Rodeni	19	Aug. 8, 2010	Aug. 14, 2010, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	Member Baloch Republican Party (BRP)	Khund Road, Khuzdar
12	Khan Muhammad Mengal	Atta Muhammad	26	Aug. 8, 2010	Aug. 14, 2010, Ferzoeabad, Khuzdar	Member Balochistan National Party (BNP)	Khatan, Khuzdar
13	Muhammad Husain Baloch	Ghulam Hussain	34	Aug. 17, 2010	Aug. 17, 2010, Panjgur	Social worker	Panjgur
14	Muhammad Umer Baloch	Chakar Khan	30	Aug. 18, 2010	Aug. 21, 2010, Killi Qambarani, Quetta	Political worker	Smangli Road, Quetta
15	Arz Muhammad Pirkani	Abdullah Pirkani	18	Aug. 18, 2010	Aug. 21, 2010, Killi Qambarani, Quetta	Student	Killi Pirkani Abad, Quetta
16	Unidentified	-	-	-	Aug. 22, 2010, Sariab Road, Quetta	-	-
17	Naimatullah Baloch	Murad Muhammad	28	Aug. 23, 2010	Aug. 23, 2010, Chalbar Core, Turbat	Political worker	Mand, Turbat
18	Abdul Rehman Ghazi Khosa	Ghazi Khan	42	Jun. 20, 2010	Aug. 25, 2010, Bostaan, Qilla Abdullah	Farmer	Dera Murad Jamali
19	Tariq Baloch	Mazar Khan Baloch	27	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 25, 2010, Baghbana, Khuzdar	Social worker	Khatan, Khuzdar
20	Tahir Baloch	Saleh Muhammad	34	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 25, 2010, Koshak, Khuzdar	Farmer	Koshak, Khuzdar
21	Zaman Marri Advocate	Mehrab Khan	44	Aug. 18, 2010	Sep. 6, 2010, Jungle, Mastung	Lawyer	Killi Kamaloo, Quetta
22	Asadullah Baloch	Muhammad Hussain	36	Aug. 5, 2010	Sep. 7, 2010, Sariab, Quetta	Social worker	Sariab Road, Quetta

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
23	Unidentified	-	-	-	Sep. 7, 2010, Mungichar, Kalat	--	-
24	Ali Ahmed Marri	Pandhi Khan	24	Apr. 7, 2010	Sep. 13, 2010, Kad Kocha, Mastung	Built houses on contract	Killi Kamaloo, Quetta
25	Niaz Ahmed Baloch	Shah Nawaz	12	Sep. 22, 2010	Sep. 23, 2010	Student	Awaran
26	Ali Sher Kurd Advocate	Haji Jumma Khan	38	Sep. 21, 2010	Sep. 24, 2010, Chamrok, RCD Road, Khuzdar	Lawyer	Mach, Bolan
27	Faqeer Muhammad Ajez Shahwani	Abdul Qadir	30	Sep. 22, 2010	Oct. 22, 2010, Ghanja Dori, Mastung	Poet	Mastung
28	Zahoor Ahmed Bangulzai	Haider Bangulzai	33	Sep. 23, 2010	Oct. 22, 2010, Ghanja Dori, Mastung	Member Baloch Students' Organisation-Azad (BSO-A)	Mastung
29	Majeed Zehri	Haji Muhammad Ramzan	13	Oct. 18, 2010	Oct. 24, 2010, Rabia Khuzdari Road, Khuzdar	Member BSO-A	Khuzdar
30	Asim Karim Baloch	Muhammad Karim	28	Oct. 30, 2010	Nov. 1, 2010, Khanozai, Pashin	BSO-A leader	Baysima, Soorab, Kalat
31	Nizam Deen Marri	Kaheer Khan	26	Sep. 13, 2010	Nov. 4, 2010, Coastal Highway, Uthal, Lasbela	Social worker	Windar, Lasbela
32	Basheer Ahmed Lehri	Muhammad Umer	31	Sep. 15, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Jungle, Mastung	BSO-A member	Kard-e-Gaap, Mastung
33	Asmatullah Sarparah	Ibrahim Khan	23	Oct. 1, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Jungle, Mastung	BSO-A leader	Kard-e-Gaap, Mastung
34	Nasrullah Sumalani	Hazoor Bakhsh	34	Aug., 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Singari Kapotu, Kalat	Social worker	Giavindra, Kalat
35	Peer Jan Baloch	Haji Noor Muhammad	29	Sep. 10, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Ahmedabad, Kalat	Political worker	Kalat
36	Muhammad Raheem Baloch	Dad Muhammad	32	Sep. 10, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Ahmedabad, Kalat	Political worker	Kalat
37	Samiullah Mengal	Hafiz Ghulam Qadir	20	Oct. 1, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	BSO-A member	Khatan, Khuzdar
38	Lala Hameed Baloch	Hiataan Baloch	38	Oct. 27, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Heronk, Turbat	Leader BNM & journalist	Gwadar
39	Hamid Ismail Baloch	Muhammad Ismail	31	Sep. 16, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Heronk, Turbat	Political worker	Chah Ser, Gwadar
40	Javed Naghman Baloch	Naghman	28	Sep. 10, 2010	Nov. 17, 2010, Nasirabad-Mand Road, Turbat	Social worker	Dasht, Kech
41	Maulana Shoaib Ahmed	Muhammad Noor Baloch	35	Nov. 6, 2010	Nov. 21, 2010, Meher, Mand, Turbat	Cleric/Prayer leader	Kharan

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
42	Unidentified	--	-	-	Nov. 24, 2010, Yaro, Pashin	-	-
43	Unidentified	--	-	-	Nov. 24, 2010, Yaro, Pashin	-	-
44	Unidentified	--	-	-	Nov. 24, 2010, Yaro, Pashin	-	-
45	Unidentified	--	-	-	Nov. 24, 2010, Yaro, Pashin	-	-
46	Unidentified	--	-	-	Nov. 24, 2010, Yaro, Pashin	-	-
47	Irfan Sarwar Baloch	Ghulam Sarwar	33	Nov. 5, 2010	Nov. 31, 2010, Quetta-Mastung Road, Mastung	Political worker	Dasht, Mastung
48	Abdul Waheed Qambarani	Ali Ahmed	42	Oct. 1, 2010	Dec. 1, 2010, Raj, Kalat	Teacher	Neemurgh, Kalat
49	Kamran Shaikh Hasani	Sardar Khan	26	Nov. 4, 2010	Dec. 1, 2010, Dasht, Mastung	Social worker	Teen Town, Quetta
50	Habibur Rehman	Muhammad Noor Bangulzai	24	Nov. 19, 2010	Dec. 12, 2010, Kirani Road, Western Bypass, Quetta	BSO-A member	Mastung
51	Abdul Razzaq Baloch	Abdul Lateef	32	Dec. 13, 2010	Dec. 18, 2010, Murghap, Turbat	Political worker	Mand, Turbat
52	Muhammad Yousuf Baloch	Ahmed Baloch	27	Dec. 13, 2010	Dec. 18, 2010, Murghap, Turbat	Political worker	Tump, Turbat
53	Khuda-e-Raheem Bangulzai	Mureed Bangulzai	36	Dec. 10, 2010	Dec. 18, 2010, Koshak, Mastung	Government servant	Quetta
54	Hussain Bakhsh Bangulzai	Ali Bakhsh	26	Sep. 13, 2010	Dec. 19, 2010, Shalkot, Hazarganji, Quetta	Social worker	Mastung
55	Zubair Ahmed Sarparah	Sardar Ghulam Rabbani	35	Oct. 1, 2010	Dec. 26, 2010, Qambarani Road, Quetta	BSO-A member	Kird Gaap, Mastung
56	Sarfraz Tariq Bangulzai	Ali Khan	28	Dec. 1, 2010	Dec. 26, 2010, Qambarani Road, Quetta	Farmer	Mastung
57	Shadi Khan Marri	Jamal Khan Marri	70	Sep. 23, 2010	Dec. 26, 2010, Quetta-Sibi Road, Dasht, Mastung	Tribal elder	Uthal, Lasbela
58	Suhbat Khan Marri	Ahmed Khan	34	Sep. 28, 2010	Dec. 26, 2010, Quetta-Sibi Road, Dashat, Mastung	Social worker	Windar, Lasbela
59	Unidentified	--	-	-	Dec. 26, 2010, Sariab Road Quetta Yaro, Pashin	-	-
60	Attaullah	Dad Bakhsh	33	Sep. 4, 2010	Dec. 31, 2010	Political worker	Mand, Kech
61	Sardar Yousuf Langove	Mir Ahmed	50	Nov. 30, 2010	Jan. 4, 2011, Kirani Road, Western Bypass, Quetta	Tribal chief	Mungichar, Mastung
62	Qambar Chakar Baloch	Abdul Malik	29	Nov. 25, 2010	Jan. 5, 2011, Pidrak Pasni, Gwadar	BSO-A leader	Shahi Tump, Turbat

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
63	Ilyas Baloch	Nazar Muhammad Baloch	26	Dec. 20, 2010	Jan. 5, 2011, Pidrak Pasni, Gwadar	Local journalist	Turbat
64	Taj Muhammad Marri	Shar Muhammad	37	Jan. 6, 2011	Jan. 8, 2011, Kalat	Businessman	Eastern Bypass, Quetta
65	Mir Jan Marri	Yar Ali	33	Jan. 6, 2011	Jan. 8, 2011, Kalat	Shopkeeper	Eastern Bypass, Quetta
66	Zakriya Zehri Baloch	Ali Dost	22	Dec. 14, 2010	Jan. 15, 2011, Hajika, Soorab, Kalat	BSO-A member	Soorab, Kalat
67	Ghulam Hussain Muhammad Hasni	Muhammad Hussain	35	Aug. 30, 2010	Jan. 15, 2011, Sang Danish, Soorab	Political worker	Bancha, Soorab, Kalat
68	Naseer Kamalhan Baloch	Kamalhan Baloch	65	Nov. 5, 2010	Jan. 17, 2011, Coastal Highway, Pasni, Gwadar	Leader Baloch National Movement (BNM)	Pasni, Gwadar
69	Ahmed Dad Baloch	Dad Muhammad	34	Oct. 15, 2010	Jan. 17, 2011, Coastal Highway, Pasni, Gwadar	Member of BRP	Gwadar
70	Nisar Ahmed Mengal	Ameer Bakhsh	36	Oct. 15, 2010	Jan. 17, 2011, Majid Road, Khuzdar	Leader of Baloch Watan Movement (BWM)	Salehabad, Khuzdar
71	Mumtaz Ahmed Kurd	Bijjar Khan	34	Nov. 12, 2010	Jan. 18, 2011, Ghanja Dori, Mastung	Social worker	Mach, Bolan
72	Qalang Bugti	Lal Khan	26	Jan. 16, 2010	Jan. 18, 2011	Member BRP	Sui, Dera Bugti
73	Ali Jan Kurd	Bijjar Khan	36	Nov. 12, 2010	Jan. 22, 2011, Qambarani Road, Quetta	BSO-A leader	Mach, Bolan
74	Muhammad Azim Baloch	Bibarg	37	Jan. 20, 2011	Jan. 24, 2011, RCD Road, Kalat	Political worker	Hajika, Soorab, Kalat
75	Abid Rasool Baloch	Rasool Bakhsh Baloch	26	Jan. 23, 2011	Jan. 27, 2011	BSO-A member	Chitkan, Panjgur
76	Muhammad Ramzan Langove	Nawab Khan	40	Nov. 20, 2010	Jan. 29, 2011	Political worker	Mungichar, Mastung
77	Ali Jan Saqib		34	Jan. 10, 2011	Jan. 31, 2011	Balochi folk singer	Killi Abdul Hakeem, Basima, Khuzdar
78	Hamid Essazai Raisani	Abdul Hameed	26	Jan. 1, 2011	Feb. 3, 2011, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	Political worker	Basima, Kharan
79	Lal Khan Sumalani	Mir Khan	32	Jan. 4, 2011	Feb. 3, 2011, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	Social worker	Kohing, Kalat
80	Mir Ahmed Sumalani	Shakar Muhammad	18	Jan. 4, 2011	Feb. 3, 2011, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	Social worker	Neemurgh, Kalat
81	Mitha Khan Marri	Qadir Marri	15	Feb. 2, 2011	Feb. 7, 2011	Shepherd	Behr Koh, Kohlu

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
82	Comrade Qayyum Baloch	Nazar Muhammad Baloch	38	Dec. 11, 2010	Feb. 10, 2011, Heronk, Turbat	BSO-A leader	Heronk, Turbat
83	Jameel Yaqoob Baloch	Muhammad Yaqoob	34	Aug. 28, 2010	Feb. 10, 2011, Heronk, Turbat	Leader of BNP	Heronk, Turbat
84	Abdul Jabbar Langove	Muhammad Bakhsh Baloch	38	Feb. 6, 2011	Feb. 13, 2011	Social worker	Khad Kucha, Kalat
85	Arzi Khan Marri	Meero Khan	32	Sep. 28, 2010	Feb. 14, 2011, Zero Point, Uthal, Lasbela	Political worker	Windar, Lasbela
86	Saeed Ahmed Mengal	Noor Ahmed	34	Feb. 6, 2011	Feb. 14, 2011, Nazari Nadi, Khuzdar	Member of BNP (M)	Leezo, Khuzdar
87	Mehboob Wadella	Baig Muhammad Baloch	28	Apr. 3, 2010	Feb. 23, 2011, Ormara, Gwadar	Leader of BNM	Malir, Karachi
88	Abdul Rehman Arif	Ghulam Hussain	42	Sep. 3, 2010	Feb. 23, 2011, Ormara, Lasbela	Teacher and leader of BRP	Gwadar
89	Faiz Muhammad Marri	Jalal Marri	36	Nov. 6, 2010	Mar. 2, 2011, Dasht, Mastung	Political worker	New Kahan, Quetta
90	Din Muhammad Marri	Sher Muhammad	55	Feb. 28, 2011	Mar. 8, 2011, Zero Point, Uthal, Lasbela	Tribal elder	Hub, Lasbela
91	Yasir Baloch	Haji Nasir Baloch	18	Oct. 14, 2010	Mar. 8, 2011, Murghap, Turbat	BSO-A member	Soro, Mand, Turbat
92	Nauroz Mengal	Allah Bakhsh	22	Mar. 6, 2011	Mar. 8, 2011, Giawan, Kalat	Political worker	Nighari, Kalat
93	Sher Zaman Kurd			Feb. 12, 2011	Mar. 13, 2011, Sariab Road, Quetta	Member BRP	Mach Bolan
94	Hameed Shaheen	Shaheen Baloch	38	Mar. 20, 2011	Mar. 21, 2011, Western Bypass, Quetta	Former chairman BSO	Quetta
95	Muhammad Nawaz Marri	Muhammad Akbar	32	Jan. 5, 2011	Mar. 23, 2011, RCD Road, Windar, Lasbela	Social worker	Windar, Lasbela
96	Arif Noor Baloch	Noor Muhammad Baloch	42	Oct. 13, 2010	Mar. 23, 2011, RCD Road, Windar, Lasbela	Gwadar Development Authority officer	Naylant, Gwadar
97	Kohdil Bugti	Ali Bakhsh	26	Feb. 20, 2011	Mar. 26, 2011, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	Baloch Republican Students' Organisation leader	Sui, Dera Bugti
98	Ali Bakhsh Bugti		74	Feb. 20, 2011	Mar. 26, 2011, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	Sui, Dera Bugti
99	Shah Bakhsh Bugti		45	Feb. 20, 2011	Mar. 26, 2011, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	Sui, Dera Bugti
100	Rehm Dil Bugti		43	Feb. 20, 2011	Mar. 26, 2011, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	Sui, Dera Bugti

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
101	Saleem Baloch	Muhammad Hassan	29	Feb. 22, 2011	Mar. 26, 2011	-	Malir, Karachi
102	Fareed Baloch	Haleem Dilawari	26	Feb. 11, 2011	Mar. 27, 2011, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	BSO-A leader	Khuzdar
103	Haji Mehboob Kurd		42	Mar. 12, 2011	Mar. 31, 2011, Qambarani Road, Quetta	Tribal elder	Dasht, Mastung
104	Rehmatullah Shaheen	Kochi Khan Bangulzai	30	Mar. 12, 2011	Apr. 1, 2011	Journalist & singer	Mach, Bolan
105	Muhammad Hassan	-	-	-	Mar. 13, 2011, Ispini Road, Quetta	-	-
106	Unidentified	--	-	-	Mar. 26, 2011, Yaro, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	-
107	Unidentified	--	-	-	Mar. 26, 2011, Yaro, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	-
108	Unidentified	--	-	-	Mar. 26, 2011, Yaro, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	-
109	Unidentified	--	-	-	Mar. 26, 2011, Yaro, Pat Mundrani, Dera Bugti	-	-
110	Saleh Muhammad	-	-	-	Mar. 27, 2011, Dilaski, Awaran	-	-
111	Ghulam Qadir Bugti	Manu Hutkani	-	-	Apr. 1, 2011, Pesh Bogi, Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
112	Khetran Bugti	Muhammad Ali Hutkani	-	-	Apr. 1, 2011, Pesh Bogi, Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
113	Pir Jan Bugti	Bachal Khan Hutkani	-	-	Apr. 1, 2011, Pesh Bogi, Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
114	Baraho Bugti	Muria Bugti	-	-	Apr. 1, 2011, Pesh Bogi, Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
115	Muhammad Hayat Muhammad Hasani	Muhammad Akbar Muhammad Hasni	34	Mar. 30, 2011	Apr. 7, 2011, Tasp, Panjgur	Businessman	Dalbandin
116	Muhammad Hussain Sasoli	Muhammad Bakhsh Sasoli	31	Mar. 30, 2011	Apr. 7, 2011, Tasp, Panjgur	Businessman	Kharan
117	Muhammad Kareem Dehwar	Shafi Muhammad	34	Feb. 14, 2011	Apr. 17, 2011, Western Bypass, Quetta	Student	Sariab Road, Quetta
118	Unidentified	-	-	-	Apr. 17, 2011, Uthal, Lasbela	-	-
119	Murtaza Zehri	Abdul Haq	36	Sep. 9, 2010	Apr. 25, 2011, Sorgaz, Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
120	Muhammad Ayub Baloch	Ghulam Qadir			Apr. 25, 2011, Sorgaz, Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
121	Muhammad Hafeez Bajoi	Muhammad Azam			Apr. 25, 2011, Sorgaz, Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
122	Zareef Faraz	Balach Baloch		Apr. 21, 2011, Zero Point Gwadar	Apr. 25, 2011, Murghap, Turbat	Balochi singer	Kalatuk, Gwadar

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
123	Shameem Baloch	Muhammad Ameen Baloch			Apr. 25, 2011, Murghap Turbat	Member BNM	Tump, Turbat
124	Siddique Eido	Eid Muhammad	32	Dec. 21, 2011, Zero Point Pasni	Apr. 28, 2011, Ormara, Gwadar	Human rights defender, coordinator of HRCP Core Group Pasni	Pasni
125	Yousuf Nazar Baloch	Nazar Muhammad	23	Dec. 21, 2011, Zero Point Pasni	Apr. 28, 2011, Ormara, Gwadar	BSO-A member	Pasni
126	Akhthar Langove	-	36	-	May 10, 2011, Killi Nasiran, Kuchlak, Quetta	-	Killi Shabo, Quetta
127	Abdul Ghani Langove	-	40	-	May 10, 2011, Killi Nasiran, Kuchlak, Quetta	-	Killi Juma Khan, Sur Pul, Quetta
128	Tariq Karim	Muhammad Karim	32	Oct. 21, 2010, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi	May 11, 2011, Killi Sardar Karez, Western Bypass, Quetta	BSO-A member	Baysima, Washuk
129	Muhammad Jan	Muhammad Bilal	24	Apr. 18, 2011, Khuzdar	May 11, 2011, Rabia Khuzdari Road, Khuzdar		Khuzdar
130	Agha Abid Shah	Syed Gul Agha	30	Aug. 15, 2010, near District Hospital Panjgur	May 11, 2011, Pardan, Panjgur	Vice-chairman of BSO-A	Chitkan, Panjgur
131	Master Safeer Baloch	Ghuas Bux	38	Aug. 15, 2010, near District Hospital Panjgur	May 11, 2011, Pardan, Panjgur	Teacher and member BNM	Surdau, Panjgur
132	Abdul Sattar	Dad Muhammad	40	Aug. 15, 2010, near District Hospital Panjgur	May 11, 2011, Pardan, Panjgur	Teacher and Chairman Govt Teachers' Association, Panjgur	Prome, Chitkan, Panjgur
133	Dil Jan Baloch	Faiz Muhammad	30	He was picked up from Mashkey, in district Awaran along with 15 other people a few days before his body was found	May 12, 2011, Ferozeabad, Khuzdar	Political activist	Mashkey, Awaran
134	Khalid Baloch	Doshambey		May 21, 2011	May 23, 2011, Murghap, Turbat		Nasir Abad, Turbat, Kech

S. #	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of disappearance	Date & location where body was found	Occupation	Address
135	Ahmed Ali	Ali Ahmed		May 16, 2011	May 23, 2011, Murghap, Turbat		Giab, Mand, Turbat, Kech
136	Hameed Baloch			Dec. 13, 2010	May 24, 2011, Mazdalo, Tehsil Gawargo, Panjgur	Student	Khada Badaan, Panjgur
137	Abid Saleem Baloch	Muhammad Saleem Baloch	23	He was picked up along with a friend around four months before his body was found.	May 24, 2011, Murghap, Turbat	Student	Khada Badaan, Panjgur
138	Mehrab Baloch	Haji Muhammad Umer		He was picked up along with a friend around four months before his body was found.	May 24, 2011, Murghap, Turbat	Student	Prome, Panjgur
139	Jamal Khan Muhammad Hassani	-	-	-	May 25, 2011, Rabia Khuzdari Road, Khuzdar	-	Naukjo, Mashkey, Awaran
140	Khawand Bux Bugti	-	-	He was picked up four months before his body was found.	May 29, 2011, Nauthal, Naseerabad	-	Mangoli, Dera Murad Jamali

Targeted killings in Balochistan in 2011

Sr. #	Name of victim/s	Address	Occupation	Date/ place of incident	Brief details
1	Abdul Wahab, Nisar Ahmed	Malakand	Labourers on daily wages	January 7, 2011, Awaran	Unidentified armed men opened fire on labourers laying optic fibre cable.
2	Ghulam Haider	Mand, Turbat	Shopkeeper	January 8, 2011, Mand Bazar, Turbat	He was sitting in his shop when unidentified gunmen shot and killed him.
3	Khan Muhammad	Shafiabad, Jafarabad	Police constable	January 10, 2011, Shafiabad Police Post, Jafarabad	Was on duty at Police Post Shafiabad where unidentified gunmen killed him.
4	Abdul Jabbar	Brewery Road, Quetta	Government employee, deputy director of Deputy Director of Research Water Resources	January 14, 2011, Airport Road, Quetta	Was going to his office when unidentified armed men in a car shot and killed him.
5	Fahmeeda Bibi and Saeed Ahmed	Eastern Bypass, Quetta	Government employee	January 15, 2011, Eastern Bypass, Quetta	Shot and killed by unidentified men. Fahmeeda was an employee in the Health Department as a lady health worker while Saeed worked with the department as a watchman.
6	Mehboob Ahmed	Quetta	Labourer	January 23, 2011, Panjgur	Unidentified men opened fire on a police van, killing the labourer who was in the van.
7	FC employee	-	FC constable	January 31, 2011, Gokdaan, Turbat	Killed when unidentified men opened fire on an FC vehicle.
8	Naeem Sabir	Chamrok, district Khuzdar	Human rights defender	March 1, 2011, Chakar Khan Road, Khuzdar	A human rights defender associated with HRCP, Naeem Sabir was shot and killed by unidentified motorcyclists at his stationery shop.
9	Subedar Saifur Rehman, Hawaldar Sher Afzal, Lance Nike Fareed Ahmed, Constables Abdul Qayyum, Mujahid Hussain, Driver Muhammad Ilyas, Mukhtar Solangi, Inspector Mali Nasser, Shafatullah	-	Employees of Frontier Works Organisation and National Highway Authority	March 11, 2011, Naylant, Gwadar	Unidentified men attacked a camp where employees of Frontier Workers Organisation were living. Nine workers were killed and another two injured. All the casualties were junior employees from Peshawar and parts of Punjab.
10	Abid Ali	Punjab	Barber	April 7, 2011, Uthal, Lesbela	Abid was working at a barbershop when unidentified armed men shot him dead.

Sr. #	Name of victim/s	Address	Occupation	Date/ place of incident	Brief details
11	Meherullah Umrani	Khuzdar	Political worker (Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz)	April 12, 2011, Chakar Khan Road, Khuzdar	The deceased was president of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz for Khuzdar district and was shot and killed by unidentified men.
12	Muhammad Asghar	Vehari, Punjab	Worked in a flour mill	April 15, Sibi Road, Quetta	Shot and killed by unidentified motorcyclists when he was on his way home.
13	Muhammad Bux and Sajid	Punjab	Construction workers	April 18, 2011, Pir Shah Muhammad Road, Barkhan	Unidentified armed men opened fire on labourers working with a construction company. Two persons were killed and three injured. The dead and the injured were all residents of Punjab.
14	Abdul Nabi	Pashin	Shopkeeper	April 21, 2011, Main Bazar, Panjgur	
15	Muhammad Azam and Inamullah	Tusp, district Panjgur	A telecommunication engineer and another employee of a mobile phone company	April 29, 2011, Tump, Turbat	
16	Lance Nike Eitebar Gul	-	FC personnel	May 22, 2011, Nukjo Mashkay, Awaran	He was killed when unidentified men attacked a camp of Frontier Constabulary.
17	Rehmat Wali Khattak	-	FC personnel	May 22, 2011, Gidar Farm, Surab, district Kalat	Unidentified men attacked a camp of Frontier Constabulary.
18	Mushtaq Ahmed	Abbotabad	Tailor	May 29, 2011, Akhtar Muhammad Road, Quetta	Mushtaq was working in a tailoring shop and was shot dead by unidentified armed men.

Sectarian killings in Balochistan in 2011

Sr. #	Name of victim/s	Address	Occupation	Date/ place of incident	Brief details
1	Maulana Abdul Kabeer Shakir, Dur Muhammad, Shamsuddin	Killi Qambarani, Sariab Road, Quetta	Prayer leader	April 14, 2011, Bibi Ziarat, Sariab Road, Quetta	Maulana Shakir was a well known religious leader of Jamaat-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat and was on his way from the mosque to his home, along with his son and other two pupils, when unidentified men opened fire on their car. The Maulana and his pupil were killed, while his son and the other pupil sustain injuries.
2	Haji Ismail, Haji Ibrahim, Jan Ali, Jawad Hussain, Qurban Ali, Haji Dad Ali	Hazara Town, Quetta	-	May 6, 2011, Western Bypass, Quetta	Unidentified men opened indiscriminate fire, used hand grenades and fired rockets to target members of the Hazara community in a playground at around 7: 30 am. Six members of the community were killed while another 15 were injured. All of the casualties were members of the Hazara community. Banned militant organization Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility for the killings.
3	Ghulam Nabi, Muhammad Hanif, Ishaq Ali, Hameed Ali, Ahmed Ali, Qurban Ali and Bibi Tahira	Hazara Town, Quetta	Fruit traders	May 18, 2011, Killi Goharabad, Hazar Ganji, Quetta	Except Tahira Bibi, a bystander, all victims were Hazara vegetable vendors travelling from Hazar Ganji Market to Quetta when unidentified armed motorcyclists opened fire on their vehicle. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility for the killings.
4	Qari Abdul Jalil	Killi Nichari, Toghi Road, Quetta	<i>Khateeb</i>	May 23, 2011, Toghi Road, Quetta	Killed by unidentified men inside the Toghi Road mosque where he delivered sermons.
5	Musa Khan and Muhammad Ishaq	Hazara Town, Quetta	Police constables	May 29, 2011 Ispini Road, Quetta	The two policemen belonging to the Hazara community were on their way on a motorcycle when unidentified armed men shot and killed them.