

Balochistan
Giving the people
a chance

Report of an HRCP fact-finding mission

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan



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Introduction

Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province in terms of territory and also its least populated. Balochistan has not been a stranger to separatist insurgencies since Pakistan gained independence from the British in 1947. A violent insurgency in the Baloch-majority districts of the province, which had started after the 2006 killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti in a military operation, remains the defining characteristic of the security and human rights situation in Balochistan today. Enforced disappearance of citizens and dumping of dead bodies of victims of disappearance are among the most blatant violations of human rights in the province, for which the nationalists and families of victims blame state agencies.

However, that is just one aspect of the serious problems afflicting the province. In the past decade or so, the advent of extremist militants has led to unprecedented sectarian bloodshed in Balochistan.

The province had long stood out in Pakistan for its tolerant tradition for peaceful co-existence of citizens and acceptance of diversity of religious belief. Today, the challenges that the religious minorities face in Balochistan have led to migration by non-Muslims and minority Muslim sects in large numbers to other regions of the country as well as abroad. The targetting of the Shia Hazaras of Balochistan is one of the most violent and persistent persecution of any community in Pakistan on account of religious belief. It has forced untold numbers of Hazara youth to flee the recurring violence by any means possible, including illegally travelling to other countries by dangerous means. The police personnel who have apprehended or killed extremist militants have been murdered in targeted attacks and do not appear to have had much support from the authorities in the face of threats. That has led to the police avoiding taking any steps that can upset the sectarian killers.

There has been unconfirmed talk of some level of collaboration among Baloch insurgents and the extremist militants, while many consider that that is impossible.

There are also serious ethnic dimensions of the situation. The Pakhtun insist that despite constituting a substantial part of Balochistan's population they are not given their due share in access to education, employment and political representation. Baloch insurgents have repeatedly targeted the so-called settlers essentially the ethnic Punjabis, Sindhis and Urdu-speaking people, who have lived in Balochistan for generations, and some for centuries. The 'settlers' have largely been hounded out of Baloch-majority areas by threats and violence by Baloch insurgents and at times also by opportunistic property dealers keen to capture the settlers' property at a cheap price. Even poor non-Baloch labourers who hardly make minimum wage have been murdered in targeted attacks by Baloch insurgents.

The insurgents have threatened and killed school teachers in Baloch-majority areas if the national anthem has been played in the morning assembly or the national flag has been flown.

Disputes among various tribes have added another dimension to the conflict in Balochistan.

The general law and order situation has also deteriorated across the province. This context makes

the solution to the challenges in Balochistan all the more difficult to achieve.

Even though the financial resources of the provincial government and the province's say in running its affairs have grown in the administrative sphere following the 18th Amendment to the constitution, serious and sustained attempts to deliver the benefits of that to the people have not been made.

The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) has long kept a close eye on the human rights situation in Balochistan, particularly in view of violations by both state and non-state actors there amid the nationalist insurgency and rising religious extremism. Over the years, HRCP has conducted several fact-finding missions in Balochistan with the objective of assessing the human rights situation firsthand and to gather the opinions and concerns of the people affected by it. HRCP has been publishing reports of these fact-finding missions in order to give a comprehensive picture of the rights situation there.

In the reports of the fact-finding missions and its public statements, HRCP has consistently and consciously called for respect for the rights of all people who call Balochistan home. The Commission has also highlighted that violations of human rights have certainly not been confined to any one side in the conflict, while noting that the state is obviously expected to hold itself to a higher standard.

Previous HRCP missions

Prior to the latest assessment mission in June 2013, HRCP had conducted five fact-finding missions to Balochistan.

Amid reports of renewed armed conflict in parts of Balochistan towards the end of 2005, two HRCP fact-finding missions visited various districts of the province in December 2005 and January 2006. Besides other areas, a team visited the troubled areas near Kohlu in December 2005, and in January 2006 as fighting grew, another HRCP team visited Dera Bugti and Sui. An HRCP team also met with Nawab Akbar Bugti, the Bugti tribe's chief, at an undisclosed location after he had left his house in Dera Bugti following escalation of violence towards the end of December 30, 2005.

The HRCP missions in 2005-06 had advised the government to recognise the people as stakeholders in the decision-making process in Balochistan; pursue a sustained process of negotiations and dialogue to resolve all contentious issues; make the security forces accountable for their actions; and take steps to address human rights violations and mistrust of the government and rebuild its credibility.

In 2009, the entire HRCP Executive Council spent a week in Balochistan, meeting representatives of religious and political parties, as well as various ethnic groups and other stakeholders to understand their concerns, and also taking up these issues in meetings with senior government officials, elected and otherwise, and police and security officials.¹

HRCP's 2011 fact-finding mission to Balochistan² regretted the fact that recommendations made by the 2009 fact-finding mission had not been heeded and added that had those been followed the deterioration in the human rights situation might have been stemmed.

Based on the information that HRCP had been receiving from its Balochistan chapter office in Quetta, a field office in Turbat, and volunteer groups in districts as well as communications from individuals and civil society organisations and media reports, an HRCP mission visited Balochistan in May 2012 to gauge the impact of the recent measures by the government and also to hear suggestions from the stakeholders on a way out of the various crises. The mission found that violations by all actors in Balochistan continued, although the general elections in 2013 were being seen as an opportunity to find ways to address the problems in the province.³

¹'Pushed to the Wall', report of an HRCP fact-finding mission to Balochistan, 2009, <http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/Pushed%20to%20the%20wall.pdf>

²'Blinkered Slide into Chaos', report of an HRCP fact-finding mission to Balochistan, 2011, http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/balochistan_report_2011.pdf

³Hopes, Fears and Alienation in Balochistan, HRCP, 2012, <http://hrcp-web.org/publication/book/hopes-fears-and-alienation-in-balochistan/>

The 2013 fact-finding mission

Ahead of the May 2013 general elections, there had been much poll-related violence and threats from Baloch insurgents to the people to keep them away from the election process and also targeted killing of the election staff. However, despite the pre-poll violence the situation remained peaceful on polling day by and large and the people in most districts of Balochistan were able to vote. The election led to creation of a democratically elected government in the province. In all previous democratic civilian governments, the province had been ruled by the chief of one tribe in the province or another. Following the May 2013 elections, for the first time ever the provincial government of Balochistan was not led by a tribal chief. The chief minister, Dr Abdul Malik Baloch, is from the progressive National Party and heads a coalition government. The new provincial government and the coalition partners appeared to enjoy mass support and goodwill, and the expectations were high.

In the first few days of the new government in June 2013, there had been several incidents of violence, which were brutal even by the standards of Balochistan, and shook the entire country. The major attacks included the bombing of a bus of Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University in Quetta in which scores of girl students were traveling and later the same day an attack on Bolan Medical Complex, one of the main hospitals in the city, where casualties from the bus attack had been taken. The death of several girl students travelling in the bus, and of a senior administration official, doctors and security personnel at the hospital added another dark chapter to the long history of terrorism in Quetta. The twin attacks in Quetta, along with an attack on Ziarat Residency a national monument where the founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah had spent the last days of his life caused extreme dismay among the people across Pakistan.

Against this backdrop, HRCP decided to send a fact-finding mission to Balochistan months earlier than it had originally planned. Initially, it had been decided that a fact-finding mission would go to Balochistan after the provincial government, which came to power in June, had had a chance to try its hand at addressing critical issues in Balochistan. When the fact-finding mission arrived in Balochistan on June 22, the new provincial government was hardly a fortnight old. The situation in the province had not shown many signs of improvement. Almost all the human rights violations that had long afflicted Balochistan continued, including enforced disappearances, dumping of dead bodies of missing persons, and violence against the Hazara community.

The fact-finding team

The HRCP fact-finding mission to Balochistan consisted of former HRCP chairperson and former president of the Supreme Court Bar Association Asma Jahangir, HRCP Balochistan chapter Vice Chairperson Tahir Hussain Khan, former judge of the Lahore High Court and former president of the Lahore High Court Bar Association Malik Saeed Hassan, columnist Kamran Shafi, journalist and HRCP Council Member Ghazi Salahuddin and researcher Nazish Brohi. Rafia Asim from the HRCP Secretariat and HRCP Quetta office coordinator Farid Ahmed were also part of the fact-finding mission. This mission would not have been possible without the active support of the HRCP council members from Balochistan.

The mission stayed in Balochistan from June 22 to 25 and met representatives of the government, police and administration officials, minority groups, political parties and a group striving for recovery of victims of enforced disappearance in the province.

Awaiting justice

When the fact-finding team arrived in Balochistan, it had been 28 months since the March 1, 2011 target killing of Naeem Sabir, the HRCP Core Group Coordinator in Khuzdar district, and more than two years since the bullet-riddled body of Siddique Eido, HRCP's Core Group Coordinator in Pasni, Gwadar, was found on April 28, 2011. Siddique was abducted by men in Frontier Corps uniform on December 21, 2010 and remained missing until his body was found. The two coordinators, their tireless work for human rights and their brutal murder have not been forgotten. Despite repeated reminders to the authorities by HRCP, there has been no progress in identifying or apprehending the killers in either case. HRCP believes that so long as this can happen to well known human rights defenders and the killers roam free, law enforcement agencies' ability to provide security to the common citizens or apprehend the criminals in everyday violence does not inspire much confidence, especially when the allegation is against state actors themselves.

The meetings

The HRCP mission met with Balochistan Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik Baloch, Chief Secretary Balochistan Babar Yaqoob Fateh Muhammad, Home Secretary Akbar Hussain Durrani, representatives of Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP), Hazara Democratic Party (HDP), National Party (NP), Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M) and Balochistan Republican Party (BRP). The mission also met the provincial police chief, the Quetta capital city police officer (CCPO) and the Ziarat district police officer (DPO). Meetings were also held with representatives of religious minorities including Shia Hazaras, Hindus and Christians. The mission also met senior lawyers in Balochistan.

The mission made several requests for a meeting with the inspector general of Frontier Corps (FC), Major Gen Ubaidullah Khattak, none of which were responded to.

Besides holding meetings with a cross section of society, the mission members visited the sites of the Ziarat and Quetta attacks. The mission also visited the hospital to meet the girl students injured in the university bus blast. The students spoke courageously and passionately about wishing to return to the university as soon as it reopened, since the educational institution had been closed indefinitely after the June 15 attacks. An injured student stated that she will not allow the terrorists to win and shall return to the university as soon as possible. While the attack on the students' bus had taken away many young lives on June 15, an injured student named Neelum, who the mission members had seen at the Combined Military Hospital during their visit, expired the following day while the mission members were still in Quetta.

The mission found representatives of the new government to be keen on finding solutions to the problems facing Balochistan. The mission found, after speaking to religious minority groups and representatives of rights organizations that the human rights situation had not at all improved for them since the last HRCP fact-finding team visited the province in 2012. There was high

incidence of violence and cases of enforced disappearance continued to be reported. There had been major attacks on the Hazara community in 2013 and the morale of the security forces was also said to have been affected. Many people that the mission met hoped that the government that had taken control of the affairs only a fortnight earlier would accelerate the pace of positive change.

The mission members met individuals belonging to religious minorities whose human rights and security had been eroded owing to recurring attacks against and harassment of their communities. Their woes had been compounded not only by absence of a concrete stance against extremism by the security forces and the government to address the situation but also the authorities' failure to apprehend and prosecute the militant extremists responsible. Members of the Hazara community said that they tried to do whatever they could to deflect the onslaught. Many said they now wore sunglasses and traditional Balochi caps to hide their distinct Asiatic features. Young doctors belonging to the Hindu community narrated first-hand accounts of kidnapping for ransom and torture. Some police officers accused the FC of colluding with extremist militants and claimed that they were involved in collecting extortion money and providing protection to sectarian militants. Some of the people who met the mission complained that the citizens were being harassed and made to wait at numerous security forces' check posts and expressed exasperation that despite the check posts trucks laden with explosives seemed to have little difficulty in reaching their destinations. They claimed that despite presence of security posts Taliban camps operated in the nearby mountains. However, they were not able to share specific details.

Most of the people the HRCP mission met cooperated with and facilitated the mission by offering insight and making time for them. Government officials, political and civil society activists and other citizens gave valuable information and suggestions. They agreed that the situation in the province was complex but expressed concern that even the solutions that were obvious were not being implemented.

Terrorism in Quetta and Ziarat

The HRCP mission had rushed to the province in June because it was considered important to assess the situation after three serious attacks took place in Balochistan, two of them in Quetta and one in Ziarat, all on June 15. The attack in Ziarat was claimed by Baloch insurgent group Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) and the Quetta attacks were attributed to extremist militants.

In the first of the two Quetta attacks, a bus carrying girl students of Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University was blown up, killing 14 students. Later, when injured from the bus attack was taken to Bolan Medical Complex, one of the main hospitals in Quetta, several attackers, including suicide bombers, targeted senior government officials who had arrived there to ask after the injured. A senior member of the Quetta administration and security personnel were killed there.

Members of the mission were highly impressed by the dedication shown by the medical superintendent of Bolan Medical Complex and the vice-chancellor of Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University.

Visit to Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University

The HRCP mission visited Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University in Quetta and met with senior members of the university administration who briefed them about the June 15 bombing of the university bus and the trauma suffered by the families of the targeted students and the university administration and faculty.

- At the time of the incident the university housed 350 girls in its hostels while the total number of students was 3,000. These were students who had come to study in Quetta from all over Balochistan, because their parents trusted the university administration. The administration always assured the girls that they would be safe as soon as they entered the university premises. The university did not allow entry to unauthorised persons and only those with a university ID card were allowed in.
- It remained unclear if the attacker on June 15 possessed a university ID card or not. Also, it was unclear whether the bomb on the university bus was planted earlier or was a suicide attack. There were reports that the suicide bomber was a woman because the militant organisation that took responsibility for the attack claimed so. However, the university administration could not verify the claim.
- Members of the university administration explained that even though June 15 was a Saturday, the college was open because of exams. The college buses were ready to depart around 2:30 pm, when most of the students had boarded the buses, the blast occurred on one of the buses, which caught fire with the girls still inside. The rescue services arranged to take the seriously injured girls to Combined Military Hospital (CMH) and those with less severe injuries to Bolan Medical Complex.
- Asked whether the university had ever received threats, members of the university administration said that in April they had received a letter which demanded that the university stop its bus service. That was not possible because the majority of the students depended on the transport service provided by the university. That letter reportedly bore the BLA stamp. However, a senior official in the administration claimed that there were many reasons to believe that it was not actually sent by the BLA; one being that the stamp on the letter did not match the stamp which usually appeared on threats sent by the BLA. The chancellor and relevant authorities had been informed but escort vehicles could not be provided to all 20 buses. The students who lost their lives or were injured on June 15 included girls from the Baloch, Pakhtun and settler communities, so it was difficult to say if the attack sought to target any particular community. Twenty police and FC personnel had later been stationed at the university and the chief minister was due to visit the campus in order to discuss the security protocol.
- The mission offered to send psychologists for trauma counseling of the students and the university administration accepted the offer. The administration members also added that before the incident policemen and security were not allowed inside the premises but now such measures had to be taken. Students were adamant to resume their classes at the earliest but the university was committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure that such horrific incident did not occur again.

Visits to hospitals

The HRCF mission also visited the injured students at the CMH in Quetta. The students, despite their injuries, remained in high spirits and eager to return to the university as soon as they were able to.

The HRCF mission members met with senior medical practitioners at Bolan Medical Complex (BMC), which was attacked after injured students from the bus explosion were brought there.

- The mission members were shocked by the level of destruction they witnessed at the BMC. The mission expressed its dismay that the institutions, which were working to improve the human condition, were being targeted. The mission learned that the suicide bombers that had entered the BMC on June 15 had failed to reach the area where most patients, doctors and visitors were present.
- The doctors explained that immediately after the university bus attack, the dead and injured had been brought to the BMC. An emergency had been declared in the hospital and staff from the morning shift had been called in to assist the evening shift. They said that later they were informed in the operation theatre that two to three armed men were trying to force their way into the hospital. The hospital had little security and the assailants could not be stopped at the outer gates. Initially, five dead bodies of the girl students from the university bus blast were brought to the hospital. The deputy commissioner, the provincial police chief (IG) and the Quetta police chief (CCPO) had come to visit the girls injured in the bus blast and inquired how they could offer assistance. Senior hospital officials said that they requested them to leave the area because their presence and that of the media were hampering the doctors' work. The administration officials were about to enter their cars and drive off when a suicide bomber blew himself up, killing the Quetta deputy commissioner. Some of the attackers had entered the hospital building and started firing from the first floor.
- A few attackers had managed to get inside the hospital and another suicide bomber was on the first floor in the waiting area. The second bomber then detonated his explosives and the roof of the operation theatre, along with the roof of the entire corridor on the first floor, collapsed. Two senior doctors lost their lives in the second suicide attack.
- About the security protocols at the hospital after the attack, senior staff members said that security forces had regularly visited the area after June 15 but they were unsure if that was for investigation or to provide the hospital with an improved security protocol to prevent future attacks. Senior hospital officials also added that contrary to reports that only two or three individuals were involved in the attack, there might have been eight or 10 attackers because the source of the firing from the first floor of the building kept shifting from one window to another. The bodies of two suicide bombers were found and one suspect was caught but the rest could have escaped.

“In this city one has to put one's own life on the line every day in order to save others.”
A senior doctor at Bolan Medical Complex

The mission members visited the sites in the hospital where the bomb blasts had occurred and found scenes of utter destruction there. During the investigation, 750 empty shells from fired bullets had been found on the hospital premises.

Visit to Ziarat



**The once glorious Ziarat Residency
after the June 15 attack.**

On June 23, the mission travelled to Ziarat, some 125 kilometres from Quetta, and visited the Ziarat Residency where multiple bomb blasts on June 15 had destroyed the front section of the building, made entirely of wood. A guard deputed there was shot and killed. Balochistan Liberation Army had claimed responsibility for the attack. At the Ziarat Residency, the HRCP mission met with senior district administration officials including the district police officer (DPO), the district coordination officer and others.

“In Quetta, we have to keep coffins and flags ready at all times. That is how frequently police officers are killed there.” *A senior police official*

- The DPO who lived around 500 meters from the Ziarat residency said that around 1 am on June 15 he heard the first blast at the residency and two more explosions followed in the next two minutes. He ordered that the area be cordoned off. As soon as he reached the residency gate, the fourth blast occurred.
- At the time there was no bomb disposal squad, ambulance or fire brigade in the area. The fire brigade from Quetta reached Ziarat at 6 in the morning. Since the bomb disposal squad arrived hours after the incident, no rescue operation could begin until

then. The bomb disposal squad found and defused landmines, plastic explosives, and six other bombs. A BLA flag was also found hoisted on a pole. The bomb disposal squad estimated that the bombers must have spent at least three to four hours at the site for preparations. They could have sneaked into the premises between 9pm and 10pm since there was only one security guard at the site. Usually, there were at least three permanent security guards at the residency but on that night two were absent. The DPO said that the bombs were rather intricate. After the four blasts that targeted the residency, the attackers' apparent plan, which was thwarted, was to detonate bombs as soon as the rescue teams arrived, in order to maximise casualties.



The HRCP mission in a meeting with senior officials at Ziarat.

- Senior police officials, many of whom had been stationed in Quetta previously, narrated harrowing experience of having to bury their colleagues every few days. They explained that the police in Quetta were fearful that if they took action against terrorists their families would come to harm. Senior police officials explained that their force questioned them often as to why despite the death of some 300 police officers in Quetta, no one had been held to account. They explained that when Amir Muhammad Dashti, a deputy superintendent of police (DSP) in Quetta, captured an important militant leader of extremist sectarian organisation Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), he started receiving death threats. The DSP requested transfer to Islamabad, which was denied. A head constable, who was part of the team that made the LeJ arrest, was targeted first, along with other police personnel. All the other officers involved in the capture of the LeJ leader were killed in targeted attacks. DSP Dashti went to Islamabad to plead his case for transfer but returned three months later without success. In April, he was shot and killed along with his guard in Quetta.

- Asked if the police thought that there was a nexus between Baloch insurgents and extremist militant organisations, the police officials in Ziarat replied in the affirmative and explained that the LeJ used to rely on different tactics some years ago, such as hit-and-run or targeted attacks. Now a definite change in the strategy of both LeJ and BLA and other militant groups suggested that they were sharing resources and intelligence with each other against what they considered a common enemy, i.e., the state.
- The officials stressed the need to go after known terrorists and not to allow them to function with impunity. They said that men like Mangal Bagh, leader of Lashkar-e-Islam, and Malik Ishaq, leader of LeJ, should be caught and tried for their crimes instead of being allowed to operate openly and with impunity. They also added that in order for the security situation to improve in Quetta, Ziarat and elsewhere in Balochistan, the democratically elected government should bring the army under the control of the civilian government.

Plans and progress of the new government

The mission met the newly sworn in Chief Minister Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch. The Balochistan chief secretary, other members of the provincial administration and provincial lawmakers from Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP) and National Party (NP) were also present at the meeting. The mission members expressed their shock and grave concern over the loss of lives in the attacks in Quetta and Ziarat on June 15.

- The chief minister and the lawmakers welcomed the mission's visit to Balochistan as a mark of solidarity with the people of the province and a reminder for them that they did not stand alone in the fight against extremism and for realization of human rights.
- The targeting of the girl students of Sardar Bahaddur Khan University had caused grief and anguish to all Pakistanis equally, be they Sindhi, Baloch, Pakhtun or Punjabi.
- Dr. Malik spoke of his endeavours to spend the public exchequer in the service of the people of Balochistan. The daily expense of the Secretariat had been reduced and all provincial lawmakers asked to curtail their expenditure so that the resources could be diverted to essential services. The education budget had been increased from 4 percent to 24 percent and the required money would be raised by curbing corruption and reducing the Secretariat's expenditure, etc. The chief minister shared his plans for setting up three medical colleges in Loralai, Khuzdar and Turbat. As many as 5,000 scholarships had been announced for higher education in Balochistan.
- Asked about the 17 ministries devolved to the province as a result of the 18th Constitutional Amendment and whether sufficient resources had also been transferred to ensure efficient running of the ministries transferred to the province, the chief minister stressed the need to stop depending solely on the resources from the centre. He noted that some development projects required the provincial government to introduce a local taxation programme in Balochistan. The government was setting up expert committees with the aim to curtail corruption. Political parties would have to form a consensus among them on cost cutting.
- Another official of the provincial administration added that Balochistan was not at par with the other provinces and had not been treated equally in terms of development. The chief minister explained that Balochistan also suffered from a lack of development because a large chunk of the budget was used up as salaries of government employees after the ministries had been transferred to provinces under the 18th Constitutional Amendment. He also said that development projects such as the ones in Multan district in Punjab and in Nawabshah and Larkana districts in Sindh had consumed a large portion of the development budget whereas four key roads in Balochistan that had been

promised for long had not been built supposedly on account of the security situation. Before the National Finance Commission (NFC) award, 50 to 55 billion rupees were spent on development but even though the expenses had increased after the 18th Amendment, the required funds had not been transferred to the province.

- Regarding the various militant groups in the province, the chief minister explained that the problem vis-à-vis Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), one of the most active Baloch insurgent groups, and other insurgent groups was not just political but economic as well where a lack of resources and job opportunities had resulted in rising discontent. The chief minister said that the number of the so-called jihadi militants was rising sharply and could only be curtailed if the provincial government, the federal government and the army were on the same page.
- The mission was told by various interlocutors in that meeting that there were several extremist militant organisations operating in Balochistan but the most prominent among them were Jundullah, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and elements of the Afghan Taliban. The most prominent Baloch insurgent groups included Balochistan Liberation Army (led by Harbiyar Marri), Baloch Republican Army (led by Bramdagh Bugti), Lashkar-e-Balochistan (led by Javed Mengal), and Baloch Liberation Front (led by Dr Allah Nazar).
- The chief minister said that he would open dialogue with all shades of nationalists including Baloch insurgents to bring peace to the province. He stated that insurgency in a terrain like Balochistan could last for years if not addressed through a well-planned strategy in which all stakeholders took full ownership of not only a counter-terrorism policy but also built a platform for dialogue.
- Many people outside of Balochistan did not understand the difference between a Baloch nationalist and a Baloch insurgent. The chief minister said that he was a nationalist himself but he demanded rights for Balochistan within the system. He demanded that the Centre put more trust in the provincial government.
- A provincial lawmaker disputed the military establishment's claim that BLA's attack at the Ziarat residency was a surprise. There were many Frontier Corps (FC) check posts in the area, which should have prevented the attack, but they needed to explain why they failed, either because they had colluded with the Baloch insurgents or they were incompetent. He questioned the role of the intelligence agencies and claimed that they, along with the army, were the parties most responsible for the deteriorating security situation. He claimed that FC and military officers were involved in local disputes and held Jirgas. They were said to be working beyond their mandate and there were also complaints that FC personnel collected money from buses and trucks for safe passage.
- A representative of one of the political parties said that extremist militants had scores of cars with tinted windows, which passed unchecked through different check posts in the province. It was claimed that some of these militants carried cards stamped by the intelligence agencies which were said to serve as permits for illegal weapons and unregistered cars.

- A lawmaker said that even if extremist militants were caught by the police and produced in court, they were released due to lack of evidence and were back roaming the streets within days. Not a single militant had been tried in court despite hundreds of violent incidents and attacks continued despite the presence of thousands of FC and police personnel in the province.

The administration's account



The HRCP mission meets the provincial home secretary.

In a meeting with the Balochistan home secretary and other officials at his office, the officials explained the difficulties experienced by the government during the recent elections. They said that before the elections they had met the Chief Election Commissioner to discuss the security situation in the province. They had identified three areas as highly insecure; Turbat, Gwadar and Panjgur. When the elections took place, the lowest turnout was in Awaran but that could be because a candidate there had been targeted three or four times.

- With the exception of Awaran, the elections took place in a peaceful manner everywhere and the people of Balochistan had demonstrated that given the chance they were in favour of democracy. When the Baloch insurgents failed to deter the people from participating in the elections, they resorted to attacks such as the bombing of the Ziarat residency in their desperation. A senior government official said that this was an attempt by the Baloch insurgents to try and show the people that they were still relevant in the affairs of the province.

- The mission brought to the attention of the officials an incident in Dera Bugti where seven young men were reportedly picked up from their homes allegedly by men in security forces uniforms on June 23. All seven were later found killed. The officials said that the FC abided by the law and it was out of the question that any orders had been given to abduct or kill citizens. One official said that FC personnel were entitled to defend themselves against men who used weapons of war like landmines, rockets and grenades. The mission pointed out the difference between self-defense and abduction and extrajudicial killing of individuals. Another official stated that it was possible that some criminal elements in the FC were engaged in such activities. He said that the solution to that problem would be to bring the security force under the civil administration's control, with the FC inspector general being made answerable to the chief minister. The home secretary and other officials also added that it was essential that the civilian government should be in control of the army and everyone should refrain from overstepping their bounds.
- They said that the incumbent government was not opposed to the nationalists as long as they joined the democratic process and came to power through the ballot. However, Baloch insurgents created hurdles in the democratic process and tried to disrupt the elections. Such tactics forced the security apparatus to take action. Because of their attacks and violence, the Baloch insurgents had lost the sympathies of the people for their cause. The officials stressed that Quetta must be made a weapons-free city. Once the flow of weapons was curtailed, the government and the Baloch insurgents would be in a better position to sit across the table and discuss their differences.
- Asked if the additional FC personnel deployed in Balochistan for the peaceful holding of elections had been sent back, the home secretary replied in the negative, without elaborating the reason.

Views from the political spectrum

Members of the fact-finding mission held meetings with representatives of various political parties in order to gather their thoughts on the challenges facing Balochistan and the ways to address them.

Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party

The Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP), led by Mehmood Khan Achakzai, is a left-leaning political party with a strong support base among the Pakhtuns in Balochistan and calls for equal rights for them in the province. After boycotting the 2008 elections, in 2013 the PkMAP emerged as one of the largest parties in the provincial assembly.

- The PkMAP representatives explained the difficulties they faced in their work in Balochistan. They explained that they were considered an enemy not only by the Taliban for being liberal but also by the Baloch insurgents for being 'pro-state'. They said the

Baloch insurgents despised them for taking part in the elections and called them traitors to the cause of nationalism in Balochistan. They expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the performance of the FC and intelligence agencies in the province and alleged that the security forces were involved not only in politics but also in trade, smuggling, mining, etc. They also accused the FC of rigging the elections in some places by threatening people not to vote for PkMAP.

- The PkMAP leaders also criticised the role that the BLA was playing in the escalation of violence in the province. They claimed that the BLA was equally involved in collecting extortion money, alongside Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and other sectarian and Islamist militant groups. BLA and other Baloch insurgent groups had always been known to be liberal but now they were engaged in destroying schools and killing teachers. PkMAP complained that Baloch insurgents should have helped spread education but they were playing a negative role by denying the right to education to tens of thousands of children. The Harnai to Sibi railway section had been closed since 2006 due to the unrest caused by them. Actions such as these made it very difficult for others to support the militancy perpetuated by the Baloch insurgents.
- In Quetta alone, 80 different groups were engaged in kidnapping for ransom. The PkMAP also repeated what many other individuals had spoken to the mission about, concerning stamped cards being handed out to militants of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and of other extremist militant organisations allegedly by the intelligence agencies. The HRCP mission never got an opportunity to look at such cards and thus was not in a position to confirm their existence. Representatives of the PkMAP confirmed their presence. A court order had earlier banned the issuance or use of such cards.
- The mission suggested that the party should have a separate human rights wing and there should be a human rights institution in Balochistan to watch out against injustice. Different cases of human rights violations in Balochistan escaped the attention of organisations in Islamabad and Punjab and it was necessary that such an organisation existed in Quetta as well and it was integral that all violations were properly documented.

Balochistan Republican Party

The HRCP mission met with representatives of Balochistan Republican Party (BRP) on June 24. The BRP is a faction of the Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), the party that was headed by Nawab Akbar Bugti until his killing in 2006. The JWP split into two factions after the death of Nawab Bugti. The JWP was led by the Nawab's son Talal Bugti and the BRP by Baramdagh Bugti, a grandson of Nawab Bugti.

- The mission recalled that until a few years earlier, there had been little understanding or appreciation of the Baloch struggle in Punjab or elsewhere in Pakistan, but now there had been a marked change, the proof of which was the fact that the Prime Minister had acknowledged the wrongs done to the people of Balochistan. The people in Punjab

sympathized with the girl students who were attacked by extremist militants. There was a shift in policy and opinions outside of Balochistan and the onus to sue for peace lay with the Baloch insurgents for now. This could prove to be an opportunity for them to initiate talks with the federal government.

- A senior representative of the BRP said that numerous factors had contributed to the worsening of the situation in Balochistan. He said that there had always existed a sense of distrust between the people of Punjab and Balochistan. However, now that Punjabis were sympathising with the Baloch, there was a need for Baloch nationalists to stop their “racist narratives” against the Punjabis as well. Balochistan needed the help of Punjab in order to stand on its own feet and such misunderstandings should not be cultivated any more. According to the BRP leader, the militant nationalists claimed that they could fight their insurgency for 200 years if they stayed well entrenched in the mountains. However, the people they claimed they were trying to liberate could not survive in these conditions for another 200 years. It was important to leave the trenches and form a consensus. The mission noted that it was important that the security situation of the province improved because all sects and all ethnicities were under attack.
- The BRP representatives went on to express the party's reservations with the new government, stating that good intentions alone were not enough to change the situation in Balochistan. The control of the province needed to be given back to the civilian government so that those responsible for heinous crimes like sectarian violence could be brought to justice.
- They said that the plight of displaced persons from conflict-affected part of Balochistan, particularly Dera Bugti, continued and that the matter had not received the attention it deserved.

Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M)

The BNP-M is a nationalist party. Akhtar Mengal is the party's president. The party demands more provincial rights and control of resources for Balochistan. Akhtar Mengal was the chief minister of Balochistan in the 1990s but the assembly was dissolved, cutting short his tenure. Before the 2013 elections, Akhtar Mengal returned to Pakistan from a self-imposed exile in Dubai. His party took part in the election and was able to secure two seats in the provincial assembly. The party had alleged rigging in elections.

- The BNP-M representatives started the meeting by describing the election process in 2013. They claimed that the elections were neither fair nor free. They were not allowed to organise rallies or to use the electronic media for campaigning. In the circumstances, it was impossible for them to present their agenda to the public. Still they contested the elections. After the votes were cast in Quetta, it should have taken less than an hour for the results to be announced but the BNP-M result was withheld for four days. The party's workers were abducted and tortured in Panjgur. The BNP-M took part in the elections at great risk but they believed that they had been ill-treated even though they were trying to uphold the democratic process.
- The BNP-M vowed to support the chief minister, Dr Abdul Malik Baloch, in whatever

actions he took to improve the condition of the people of Balochistan. However, the party representatives said that even the new chief minister could not undertake this task on his own. The BNP-M representatives said that they wished to share the province's resources with all people of Balochistan, be they Hazaras, Pakhtuns or any other ethnicity or religion. They said that Dr Malik needed the BNP support to further his agenda but even though the BNP had secured the most votes, they had only won two seats. They added that they had brought the matter to the attention of the media in Punjab but despite long interviews, their voice had not been heard and no action had been taken.

Concerns of the lawyer community

In three separate meetings in Quetta, the fact-finding mission met members of the lawyers' community at the Quetta District Bar, Balochistan High Court Bar Association and also Supreme Court lawyers in Balochistan.

- The lawyers said that although all citizens in Balochistan felt threatened on account of the lawlessness but the lawyers were acutely more vulnerable, simply because they did not know who they upset in the course of performing their professional duties. They felt highly threatened and did not venture out after nightfall. They said that many lawyers had been abducted and assassinated. On April 4, Balochistan's former advocate general Salahuddin Mengal was kidnapped and ransom demanded. He was released almost a month and a half later in May 2013. The lawyers that the HRCF mission met said that the irony was that everybody knew where the negotiations for recovery of the abducted took place and whom it took place with.
- The lawyers said that actions of the Baloch insurgents, sectarian militants and general crime were the main features of the security situation in the province and all three had contributed to deterioration of the situation. They said that in some cases there had even been indications that all three elements had coordinated operationally. Smugglers' trucks had been guarded by extremist militants. Smuggling of weapons and narcotics in and through the province had exacerbated the situation.

“Besides Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and other extremist militants, Taliban are also present and active in Balochistan. In the last provincial government an Afghan national was even a minister in the Balochistan cabinet.” *A lawyer at Quetta District Bar Association*

- Lawyers from the so-called settler community that the mission members met said they felt very apprehensive and insecure. They said that for the first time, a lawyers' association of ethnic Baloch (Baloch Lawyers Association) had been set up in the province. They lamented that that had happened in a profession where ethnicity or religion should not count.
- All of them also spoke of bias against Balochistan lawyers while recruiting judges in the subordinate judiciary. For example, in the viva they were asked questions about what

they thought of the nationalists; whether they had sympathies with Akbar Bugti or whether they, or any of their family members, belonged to even peaceful nationalist organisations.

- They alleged that the province was full of spies from every country, prominent among them the United States, Saudi Arabia, Iran, India and Afghanistan. They said that a Middle Eastern country was generously bankrolling spread of extremism and the construction of huge madrassas that were coming up in many areas of Balochistan.
- The lawyers said that the previous provincial government of Balochistan was a government only in name. They said that the new government had come in and the people had high hopes of it but the government was faced with huge challenges because the decisions were being made by the military high command.

Meetings with vulnerable groups

Visit to missing persons' camp



Families of missing persons share their grievances with the HRCP mission

Enforced disappearance has been a major human rights concern in Balochistan for years. HRCP had filed a petition in the Supreme Court in 2007. That and other petitions in the apex court had led to the court summoning several senior officials to appear before it and the judicial intervention had led to the recovery of scores of missing persons. Since mid-2010, bodies of many victims of enforced disappearance have been thrown at deserted places. Despite years of efforts by the civil society and consequent hearings by the court, disappearances continue in Balochistan, as indeed they do elsewhere in Pakistan.

The HRCP mission met with representatives of Voice for Baloch Missing Persons, a group working for victims of enforced disappearance in the province, at a protest camp in Quetta. The group had first announced a hunger strike in 2010 and since then the camp had moved from Quetta to Karachi, Islamabad and then back to Quetta in order to highlight the disturbing human rights violation.

Families of the missing persons said that a special 10-day mission of the UN Working Group on

Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances had arrived in Pakistan on September 10, 2012 and subsequently presented its findings but that had failed to satisfy the families, who said that the report and the court proceedings pointed towards the culprits but failed to accuse or prosecute any individual involved in the multitudes of disappearances.

Numerous portraits of missing persons lined the floor and walls of the camp. There were only five or six people present at the protest camp. The individuals at the protest camp at Quetta voiced their discontent with the court proceedings as well as the meagre coverage offered to their cause by the media.

“Since the beginning, our protests have been peaceful without exception and yet we are threatened. But we are not disheartened and our protest shall continue until the last missing person returns home.” *A relative of a missing person at the protest camp in Quetta*

- The vice-chairperson of the group explained that initially families of the missing persons had come out in greater numbers but after so many years of almost no success and rising threats, fewer people now came to sit at the protest camp. He said that the camp had existed for four years and yet the killings and disappearances continued. He explained that even though they were protesting peacefully despite the heinous nature of the crime committed against their loved ones, they still faced pressure from the military authorities to stop the protests.
- Members of the mission noted that the cases of the missing persons had been highlighted in the media and had contributed to the growing public opinion across the country against this human rights violation. They urged the protestors to continue to play their role as some positive changes had come about since the Supreme Court started hearing the missing persons' case. Police and FC personnel were now reluctant to pick up individuals and hand them over to the intelligence agencies because they realized that they would be held to account in front of the Supreme Court. However, the issue was still grave and although it got the attention it deserved it was not addressed in a consistent and serious manner.
- The mission members said that it was vital that issues and objectives were prioritized. Only verified cases of missing persons from Balochistan should be brought before the court so that the cases could not be dismissed on that basis alone.
- When they were asked to identify the gravest cases which had the best-documented evidence, the protestors mentioned the cases of Ali Asghar Bangulzai, BSO-Azad chairman Zakir Majeed and Samiullah Mengal. They said that all they wanted was for the perpetrators in these persons' abduction to be caught and tried in order to prevent future excesses as many had been adequately identified.
- As the HRCP mission left the camp at 6 pm, they found the protestors wrapping up the camp and sealing it. They explained that this was their daily routine. Every day at 9 am the

protestors came with the posters and set up the camp afresh. If they ever failed to close the camp at night, as they had done a few times, they said their camp was torched.

Meeting with the Hazaras



The mission meets members of the Hazara community.

Members of the Hazara community reside in large numbers in Quetta. In the last decade or so, as part of a hate campaigns against the Shia sect by Islamist militant groups, the Shia Hazaras have been murdered in targeted gun attacks and bombings, including suicide attacks. Although not all Hazaras are Shias but the majority are. They can be easily recognised because of their distinctive facial features, making it easier for them to be identified and targeted. In Quetta alone, there are around half a million Hazaras, with the second biggest concentration in the province in Mach. From 1999 onwards, at least 1,200 Hazaras had been killed in targeted attacks.

The Hazara Democratic Party (HDP), a secular political party founded in 2003, has been working for the betterment of the Hazara people in Balochistan. The party lost its founder, Hussain Ali Yousafi, to a terror attack by extremist militants in 2008 and has suffered numerous casualties in repeated terror attacks in Balochistan.

The mission asked representatives of the party whether they had noticed any improvement in terms of the challenges the community faced since HRCP's last fact-finding mission to Balochistan in May 2012. The mission also sought the opinion of the HDP on the attacks on the Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University students and Bolan Medical Complex.

- Some individuals that the mission had earlier met had indicated that the bus attack in Quetta on June 15 was aimed at targeting the Hazara community but due to some miscalculation and confusion, another bus was targeted. The HDP representatives denied such claims and said that the attacks were meant to target girl students regardless of their ethnic or sectarian identity.
- The HDP representatives said that the targeting of Hazaras had been painted as a Shia-Sunni conflict. There was a general misconception that all Hazaras were Shia and that the HDP only had Shia Hazaras as its members. The party included Pakhtuns, Punjabis, Baloch and others as well. There were also many Hazaras who belonged to sects other than Shia, such as Barelvīs, Ismailīs, etc. The HDP believed that the misconception was deliberate, and was meant to isolate the Hazaras and label them as a minority sect in Pakistan. The terrorists also wished to use the bias among extremist elements in the majority Sunni sect against the minority Shia sect to their own advantage. They also claimed that since the Hazaras were a more liberal people, the Islamist militants considered it their duty to convert them and curtail their freedoms.
- Concerning the security situation and the targeted attacks on the Hazaras, the mission asked if the community members had adopted any particular measures to reduce the incidence of violence against them. The HDP explained that they were a liberal society and had never imposed *pardah* (veil) on their women. Now, though, the Hazara women were forced to observe *pardah* in order to hide their distinct features. The men wore sunglasses to prevent identification. However, they asked that when the military headquarters and the provincial police chief's residence could be targeted, how could the Hazaras hope for protection.
- They said that the violence was affecting the education of the next generation. Some years ago there were around 250 Hazara students in the Balochistan University in Quetta. Presently, there were no more than two or three. The majority of the Hazara students in the university used to be girls because boys were usually sent to big cities outside Balochistan for education. Currently, there were no Hazara girls in the Balochistan University. Of the 11 Hazara faculty members at the university, none remained.
- In view of the fear among the Hazaras, there was a trend among the local members of the community to seek asylum in Australia and other countries. Many ran considerable risks and traveled illegally by sea in rickety boats to get there. There had been numerous cases of boats with too many asylum seekers capsizing on the way. Despite the dangers,

around 6,000 Hazaras had already left for Australia.

- The HDP expressed a general dissatisfaction with the role of FC and police in preventing targeted attacks on Hazaras. They believed that the security agencies and authorities in charge of security did not consider protection of Hazaras as part of their job. Some security personnel feared that if they went after the terrorists responsible for the killings of Hazaras, they too would be targeted. The HDP representatives expressed their reservations over the efforts of the new government because the situation had not yet changed since the government came to power around a fortnight earlier. The HDP representatives said that the Hazaras were a peace loving people and did not believe in starting conflicts with anyone. They just wished to live in peace and see their children educated in good schools and colleges.

Meeting with minority groups



Members of religious minority groups meet the HRCP mission.

Every time an HRCP fact-finding mission has visited Balochistan, it has always met representatives of religious minority groups to learn about the challenges they face and what in their view would help address those challenges.

According to local leaders of religious minority communities, 40 percent of the minority population has left the province due to rising intimidation, violence and intolerance. The grievances of the minorities include forced conversions, kidnapping for ransom and general lawlessness in the province. The Hindu community in Quetta claims that the house of every

single member of their community has been robbed at least once. Their children are not safe and they are living in constant fear. The HRCP mission met with some prominent members of the Christian and Hindu community in Quetta on June 25. These included MPA Handri Maseh Baloch and three members of the Hindu Punchayat; Dr. Nand Lal, Dr. Sarwan Kumar, and Shiyam Kumar.

- The groups updated the mission on the situation in the province and said that there had not been any improvement in their circumstances compared to the previous year. They recounted incidents of abduction and kidnapping of their loved ones and the indifferent attitude of the authorities towards their plight.
- Forced conversion remained one of the most dire problems facing minority groups, especially in Sindh and Balochistan. One member of the provincial assembly narrated the account of a young girl student recently abducted from Kalat. The pattern was always the same where a young adult girl was abducted, kept hidden for 15 to 20 days during which she was forcibly married to someone after involuntary conversion. When she was produced before a court after two weeks or so, she claimed to have converted to Islam of her free will. Religious minority communities' members said the abducted girls gave such statements because they were pressurised during the days of their abduction. Once a girl converted and married a Muslim, she knew she could not rejoin her family and community. Thus her only option was to continue living with her new husband as a Muslim.
- The community's representatives said that the Hindu population was targeted because they had become prominent in trade and were regularly kidnapped for ransom. Systematic migration had taken place from areas with substantial concentration of the Hindu population. One representative of the Hindu community said that Mastung district had a Hindu population of at least 600 individuals a few years earlier. No more than 40 remained there now. He added that in order not to be treated as second-class citizens, the minorities wished to get educated and be well integrated. They thought that it was important to provide children with education, which helped overcome hatred and taught tolerance and harmony. It was also integral that minorities got their share of representation in the legislature and the number of minority seats in parliament was increased.
- A doctor belonging to the Hindu community said that there were differences even among the religious minority communities as the Christians were unwilling to help the Hindus and vice versa. It was of utmost importance that all minority groups joined hands to form a united front. It was important that the minority groups formed civil society organisations, which worked as pressure groups.
- Representatives of the minority communities also highlighted discrimination in schools in the form of content of textbooks and compulsory subjects. All children belonging to minority groups had to study Islamic studies and the textbooks contained material that did not paint religious minorities in a positive light and was considered derogatory. The representatives of minority groups stressed the need for provision of alternatives for their communities so that it led to a more inclusive society.

- A member of the Hindu community said that his brother had been missing for eight months. There had also been reports of numerous abductions of Hindus from Noshki.
- A young doctor belonging to the Hindu community narrated his own experience of being kidnapped for ransom. He was driving home in Quetta around 1pm when four hooded men in a car stopped his vehicle, blindfolded him, threw him in the trunk of their car and drove away. The car drove for merely 10 minutes and then stopped. He was pulled out of the car, forced up a flight of stairs and had his hands and feet tied. They abductors took the blindfold off but stuffed cotton swabs in his ears and left him in a corner of an empty room. He was confined to the room in this state for 91 days. He ate nothing for the first 25 days and all he could think of was his wife and young children. He was tortured with electric shocks and beaten by up to three men simultaneously. He was finally released in May 2013 when his father managed to raise enough money by taking loans to pay the ransom.

The 'A' and 'B' areas of Balochistan

The controversy on the question of retaining 'A' and 'B' areas in Balochistan has divided the civil bureaucracy. The police services are convinced that the institution of the Levies set up by the British in "B" area is outdated and defeats all efforts at maintaining law and order in the province. Members of the civil services dispute this. Eventually, it appeared that while the distinction between 'A' and 'B' areas deserved to be extinguished, the process had to be depoliticized.

The Levies work under the supervision of the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars who are not trained in investigation. Earlier, both areas had different judicial systems too. This underwent a change after the Jirga Law (Ordinance 11 of 1968) was declared illegal by the Balochistan High Court on a petition filed by the President of the Balochistan High Court Bar Association. Eventually, the Supreme Court judgment separating the Executive from the Judiciary in 1996 paved the way for establishing a uniform judicial system in Balochistan.

The age-old local Sardars and civil bureaucracy dominated the Levies system. Several political and economic interests had developed around this system over the years. Its undoing required consultation with stakeholders within the province. Instead, the Musharraf government through a cabinet decision amalgamated the Levies into the police system. Billions of rupees were committed to streamlining the conversion. However, after encountering resistance to its conversion the project was abandoned and now there are Levies that operate in "B" areas of the province and police in 'A' areas. Some Levies have already been merged into the existing police force and a standoff has serious repercussions for the enforcement of law and order.

It would be appropriate for the present government to set up a committee of parliamentarians assisted by experts on the issue to gradually phase out the distinctions between 'A' and 'B' areas and to set up law enforcement that can best serve the needs of the people.

The police version

The HRCP mission held long and candid discussions in a number of meetings with senior police officers, including the Balochistan inspector general (IG) of police, and the Quetta Capital City Police Officer (CCPO), along with several others.

The HRCP mission asked these officers about the morale of their force. The mission members cited several incidents narrated to them in the past few days and said that it was detrimental to the security in the province if one hand of the state was fighting the extremists and another hand was supporting them. The mission said that there were ways in which the police force could be strengthened but unless and until they were confident that they would be protected by their superiors in case of an operation against the terrorists, they would never be able to perform their duties.



The HRCP mission members meet police officials in Quetta.

- The provincial police chief responded by saying that a culture of lawlessness had emerged in the country. Some cases had surfaced in which police officers that tried to check cars with tinted windows were sent to jail. He said that if police officers were not given any confidence and the law was only exercised on the have-nots it would lead to an inefficient system. Regardless of whether the police had sufficient resources or not,

unless they had some form of operational authority, they would not be able to fully perform their duties.

- The Quetta CCPO said that the current phase of the insurgency had started with the killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti in a military operation. People of Punjabi descent, even if they had lived in Balochistan for centuries, were targeted. These included policemen and even barbers and plumbers became victims of this violence and scores lost their lives. Mass migration resulted as people started selling their properties at low prices to escape the violence. The greatest cost had been incurred by the Education Department. In 2013, the Cambridge O-Levels exams were cancelled in Quetta due to the insecurity.
- The police officers said that the weakening of the tribal system, where Nawabs ruled their territories and ensured peace there, could also have contributed to the recent rise in insecurity. Since most of them had passed away, their heirs fought among themselves which gave an opportunity to groups like BLA to enter these areas. In the last few months, there had been around 50 incidents a month when bomb disposal squads were required. Five young boys were caught between the ages of 14 and 15 who had been trained as suicide bombers. One of them miscalculated the timing on an explosive device which exploded early, resulting in the amputation of his leg. The boys were taken into custody by the police.
- A senior police official explained attacks on the police force. He said that there had not been targeted attacks on policemen in the past three or four months. However, senior police officials were being targeted through suicide bombings. On May 12, 2013, the residence of Balochistan Police IG Mushtaq Sukhera was targeted in a suicide attack in which around 2,000 kilogrammes of explosives were used. The IG police suffered no harm but many people lost their lives. The house of a deputy inspector general (DIG) of police was also attacked recently. Such incidents affected the morale of the police officers. The police refused or hesitated to go after militants or work against sectarian violence. Some police officers said that the biggest challenge for them was to turn policemen fearful of their own safety into fighters again.
- A senior police officer said that the greatest threat to the police was from within. There were even reports that the Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) had indoctrinated the police force. It was customary for pictures of policemen killed in the line of duty to be displayed in the offices of senior police officers, but there were reports that black paint was thrown at the pictures of killed policemen belonging to the Shia sect. Only police personnel had access to those offices. There had also been incidents where former policemen had been involved in bombings and targeted attacks. An ex-constable was arrested in an operation while he was working for the BLA. It was necessary to cleanse the force of such influences.
- When asked about the attacks on the Sardar Bahaddur Khan Women's University bus and Bolan Medical Complex, several officials said that on June 15 they arrived at the scene and saw the burning bus. Later they went to the Bolan Medical Complex (BMC) to visit the injured. There they learned that the IG police and the chief secretary were on

the premises as well. They advised the two to leave as soon as possible in view of security threats. Around that time the first explosion occurred in the hospital and firing started subsequently. The Deputy Commissioner, Abdul Mansoor Kakar, received several bullets in his head and chest as he tried to get inside his car. The DIG took shelter behind his car to escape the gunfire. The police officers believed that the attackers had been hiding on the BMC premises since before the university blast because they were well entrenched and ready within minutes of the bus attack when the deceased and injured were brought to the hospital.

- The police officials said that the main target of the attackers were the IG and the chief secretary. The first suicide bomber blew up his explosives outside the building but failed to target the IG and chief secretary. The second bomber, who was witnessing the events from the first floor, saw that the first attacker had failed and tried to run down the ramp and detonate himself near the cars of the IG and the chief secretary. Two FC personnel stopped him at the base of the ramp where he detonated the vest. Both the FC personnel died in the explosion.
- A third suicide bomber was still on the first floor. He had 18 magazines with 40 rounds each and two Kalashnikov assault rifles. He had been hiding in the men's waiting area on the first floor. As the police conducted a search in the hospital, the third suicide bomber emerged from the waiting area and blew himself up. The Deputy Commissioner, four FC personnel, and four civilians lost their lives in the three suicide bombings at the Bolan Medical Complex.
- The mission was informed that the attacks on the women's university and Bolan Medical Complex were planned by the Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in retaliation for a raid on alleged terrorists by the police, in which fatalities had occurred, including the death of a woman.
- Concerning the financing of terrorist organisations, a senior police official explained that the primary source of their income were donations given to various mosques throughout the country. There were thousands of mosques in Karachi alone and even if Rs 100 was collected at each mosque a day, it would be enough to carry out such activities. The terrorists were also engaged in robbing banks and collecting extortion money. A foreign power was generally believed to be financing them. Heavy weaponry could be obtained with relative ease and at not much expense. It was mentioned that one could buy a rocket in Balochistan for less than a thousand rupees.
- A recurring problem at the heart of the deteriorating security situation was the fact that criminals were rarely caught and even if they were, no prosecution resulted from it. The HRCP mission noted that in 52 cases decided by the Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC), all the accused had been set free due to lack of witnesses.
- The police officials said that in a majority of the cases, young boys who were trained as suicide bombers came from broken families and lived in madrassas or on the street. When they were recruited, they were given care and special treatment so that they felt that they belonged in that place. There had been cases where the suicide bomber-to-be was given meat to eat while the rest of the terrorist camp ate nothing but vegetables. The terrorists gradually convinced the child that he had been sent to earth with a purpose that

he must fulfill in order to reach a better place. He was told that if he died young, he would die innocent as he would not have committed sins and he would also ensure that his family went to heaven. The boys were thus exploited into ending their own lives. The officials said that the only way to stop such attacks was through detection. If intelligence flowed freely and all security agencies had access to it, terrorists could be caught in time and attacks prevented. They believed that there had been a positive change because the military and intelligence agencies were offering help to the police.

- They said that with regard to Baloch insurgents much hope was attached to Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik Baloch and if he succeeded in implementing his plans, the insurgents would go back into hibernation. They pointed out that it was also encouraging that nationalists like the Mengals and the Bugtis had taken part in the elections. They said it was time to rethink the strategies used to neutralise the insurgents.
- The police officials also talked about the lack of development work in different areas of Balochistan. They said that men in Panjgur and Turbat were desperate for a livelihood and such a condition forced them to accept help from any quarter; be they friendly to the state or hostile to it. Six important roads in Balochistan had not been built. Due to rising insecurity, doctors and teachers had fled these areas. The killing of settlers had become commonplace and at times it was a ploy used to scare people to leave and sell their properties at cheap prices.
- They said that dealing with extremists militant was a task fraught with difficulties. What was required was a drastic policy shift and talks with Iran, Afghanistan, India and the US. All these countries needed to be on the same page in order to come to a solution, which was beneficial for Pakistan. On a domestic level, Pakistan needed a counter-terrorism policy. The government, the FC, police and civil society did not have defined objectives, which was why policies and results varied. The experiment of internment centers in the Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA), where some missing persons were detained even before being tried, had failed and thus one should look towards other confidence building measures and explore other avenues to bring the young recruits into mainstream for reformation and rehabilitation.
- A senior police official said that the Sardari system still existed in Quetta and if someone claimed that they could end it by force then they were mistaken. It could only happen through education and communication with the wider world. Before Akbar Bugti was murdered, the Bugti tribe received royalty from the government for extraction of gas from Sui. After his death the government had been paying a much higher amount to secure those lands. Special measures needed to be taken to ensure development in those areas. Illegal trade continued on the border with Iran. The Iran border should be made a legal trading point to stop extortion. The FC should gradually be withdrawn and the focus should be on providing the Baloch with jobs and their children with education. Measures such as the ones taken by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to provide Baloch students with scholarships in Punjab were required to bridge differences among the provinces.

- On the topic of resources at the disposal of the police, the police officials responded that there was a lack of specialised schools for the training of police officers. They complained that despite availability of sufficient human resources to the province, they had to borrow weapons from Levies to carry out their duties. Currently, the allocated funds only allowed one uniform per police officer. There was also no forensic support in Quetta. Samples had to be sent to Lahore or Karachi, which caused delays.
- In the meetings, police officers said that in their view, the FC, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and Military Intelligence (MI) had all changed their stance on Balochistan and were willing to help improve the security situation by cooperating with different departments. They were rethinking their policies and should change those if needed.
- They said that the policing system in the province needed urgent reform. Police were not getting the required support from cellular phone companies and National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) to track down criminals. They also stressed the need for expanding the civilian intelligence gathering capacity.

Findings and conclusions

1. Despite threats from Baloch insurgents asking the people to stay away from the elections, even the political parties that had boycotted the 2008 elections had contested the May 2013 elections and the people had voted in those elections, clearly giving the verdict on the manner in which they wanted to be governed. It was also a resounding vote for democracy and ending the bloodshed in the province. The coalition government that emerged after the elections appeared to have considerable goodwill and support from the people that would be vital in extricating Balochistan out of the challenges that have long hounded the province.

2. There was near unanimity among all interlocutors that HRCP met that formation of the new government was a sign of hope that the province's problems would be addressed. The government formation was considered to be a positive step which could lead to an opportunity for ending grave human rights violations in the province. However, the same interlocutors warned that they did not see many signs of a change in policy within the security and intelligence agencies as the kill-and-dump policy continue.

3. The fact finding received conflicting reports that the pattern of terrorist attacks in the recent past indicated some operational coordination between sectarian militant groups and Baloch insurgents. HRCP is not in a position to verify the claim but urges that such allegations must be taken seriously, investigated fully and if any evidence of such collaboration is found it must be made public.

4. All groups and individuals as well as political elements that the HRCP mission met welcomed the installation of the new democratic government and were keen that this opportunity should not be lost and the new government should be strengthened so that it could face the multiple challenges in Balochistan. The federal government was expected to fully back the provincial government in its developmental works in the province and in extending its writ over the province as well as establishing civilian supremacy over the military agencies.

5. The law and order in Balochistan remained dismal. Citizens were living in perpetual fear. They had little security of life and indignity at the hands of the security forces is routine. Kidnapping for ransom remained unchecked and the citizens felt resigned to pay the money for the recovery of abducted relatives. The abductors were almost never traced. Religious minorities were particularly vulnerable. Civil society organizations had abandoned their work in the conflict-hit parts of the province. Women were particularly fearful and live in perpetual intimidation by extremist forces. Sectarian militant groups operated with impunity and consider reprisals against the state their right if action was taken against them by the law enforcement for carrying out terrorist activities.

Recommendations

The HRCP fact-finding mission noted that the recommendations (See Annexures I-IV) made by earlier HRCP mission to Balochistan remained valid but largely unimplemented. It, therefore, reiterated all those recommendations and hoped that with the change of government in the centre and the province the recommendations would receive more serious consideration and would be implemented. Additionally, the mission made the following recommendations at the conclusion of its visit to Balochistan:

1. HRCP calls upon the security forces and intelligence agencies to operate within the ambit of the Constitution and the law. There are credible reports of continued serious human rights violations, including enforced disappearance of people, arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings. The security forces and the intelligence agencies persisting with their illegal actions would hurt the democratic process and further alienate the people. HRCP demands that the administrative heads of the FC and the intelligence agencies should give a stern warning to their forces to desist from violating human rights and that if any breach occurred, the perpetrators must be brought to justice.
2. HRCP is of the considered opinion that one of the biggest hurdles in normalization of the situation in Balochistan is the abhorrent practice of enforced disappearance and dumping of bodies of victims of disappearance. HRCP calls upon the authorities to immediately ensure that all victims of disappearance are accounted for without delay. The Commission also urges that all the recommendations made by the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances that had visited Pakistan in September 2012 must be implemented.
3. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be developed and publicized on rules of engagement of the security forces and the intelligence agencies operating in the province.
4. The chief minister should have the power to write the annual confidential report (ACR) regarding the performance of the Frontier Corps (FC) chief in Balochistan, and indeed of heads of all security agencies tasked with ensuring preservation of law and order in the province.
5. Key development projects in Balochistan, including the completion of main highways that has been in the pipeline for years, must be taken up without any further delay and completed at the earliest.
6. HRCP is convinced that the people of Balochistan fully support the restoration of peace and political stability in the province. Baloch insurgents must respect the wishes of the people and cease their attacks on innocent civilians. While HRCP is fully aware of the risks to Baloch nationalists by state actors, it nevertheless expects them to denounce violence perpetuated by Baloch insurgent groups. There is an opportunity for Baloch insurgents to embrace the new realities that are being presented through the democratic process. A weakening of this process will only strengthen the hands of undemocratic forces. As such it could lead to an escalation of violence towards political activists in Balochistan. HRCP believes that this opportunity should be seized for a positive step forward and urges the Baloch insurgents to cease all violence for at least a brief time to give peace a chance. This would give the newly elected government an opportunity

to confront the actors within the state who commit human rights violations on the pretext of furthering national security. During this period, the government could put up a monitoring mechanism so that human rights violations by state agents are detected, investigated and the perpetrators punished. This could lead to reciprocity for peace, rather than reprisal where eventually ordinary people have to pay the price with their lives, liberty and their right to peaceful existence.

7. HRCP urges the government of Balochistan to appoint a human rights adviser to the Chief Minister with the mandate to improve the full range of human rights of the citizens of Balochistan. This would assist the provincial government in monitoring, implementing and improving the rights of the people, including their economic, social and cultural rights. The human rights advisor should also be mandated to raise resources from international donors to make these rights a reality. Although Balochistan is as rich in its culture as it is in mineral resources there is a serious dearth of cultural activity. The latter should also be used for preservation of its language, literature, heritage, handicrafts and music.

8. As Balochistan is undergoing a period of serious crises in terms of erosion of civil and political rights, the government is also urged to set up a provincial human rights commission to monitor and address violations of civil and political rights of the population. A conventional intergovernmental human rights body will not be so effective. Therefore, HRCP recommends that a cross-party parliamentary body should nominate a person of high integrity to be appointed as the chief human rights commissioner (CHRC). The commissioner, in turn, with the approval of the Chief Minister should appoint commissioners for each district of Balochistan. The province's multi-ethnic character and vast landscape will make such a model necessary. It will bring the spotlight on the need to respect the human rights of the people. The commission should also focus on prevention, early warnings and reforms. Its annual report should be presented to the provincial assembly. In order to make it financially feasible, all commissioners, except the CHRC, should work voluntarily and be compensated for travel and stay during quarterly meeting of the commission at Quetta to be chaired by the CHRC. The commissioners should, however, be provided with one assistant and housed in an already operational government facility. The government could also consider giving the commissioners powers of justices of peace.

9. The policing system is in urgent need of reform. There is an urgent need to lift the morale of the police force which has for a number of reasons grown reluctant to go after militant extremists and even petty criminals and to offer all necessary support and facilities to the force. Support from their superiors in all lawful actions, policing responsibilities and in dealing with all threats related to their professional duties is vital to turn policemen fearful for their own safety into a force that strives to confront crime and ensure law and order for the citizens. A police academy should be built for the training of police personnel and a forensic lab built in Balochistan. The police needs to get the requisite support from cellular phone companies and National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) to track down criminals. The civilian intelligence gathering capacity needs to be considerably enhanced.

10. It is high time to do away with the distinction between 'A' and 'B' areas in Balochistan. The government should set up a committee of parliamentarians assisted by experts on the issue to gradually phase out the distinctions between 'A' and 'B' areas with a view to set up law enforcement that can best serve the needs of the people.

11. The government should make a blueprint whereby the FC can gradually be recalled from the province as active policing by the FC has been counterproductive and has created vested interests within the institution itself and deepened resentment among the population in the province.

12. HRCP urges all religious minority groups to set up a common platform to raise their demands and carry out other joint actions to protect the rights of religious minorities.

13. HRCP hopes and expects the media to play its role in highlighting events and developments taking place in Balochistan and give appropriate coverage to human rights, governance and other issues.

14. Efforts must be redoubled to check the free flow of weapons in the province. The provincial capital, Quetta, must be made a weapons-free zone in particular. Appropriate deterrents, with all due process guarantees, should be pursued to discourage dealings in weapons. Steps by the government should be aimed at giving the people the confidence that they do not need to keep weapons to keep themselves safe and the government's action should demonstrate that it is able and willing to fulfil that basic obligation for its citizens.

15. The customs duty on trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan should be rationalized in order to legalise trade and discourage the pervasive smuggling of goods.

16. Balochistan suffers also on account of isolation, where networks for communication with the rest of the country and within the province itself hardly exist. HRCP strongly suggests that the federal government supports the provincial government in building communication networks within the province and connect it to other parts of the country as well.

17. It is unfortunate that it is nearing a decade since a large number of residents who were displaced from the conflict-hit parts of Balochistan remain uprooted. A serious effort needs to be made for the return of all IDPs in Balochistan, particularly in Dera Bugti, as the abject neglect of ending their plight itself forms a human rights violation.

18. HRCP believes that talks should be initiated with Baloch insurgents both within and outside the country without compromising on extending impunity for causing grave human rights violations by individuals among the insurgents. HRCP believes that a balance has to be retained between justice and peace.

Annexures

Annexure-I

Recommendations of HRCP's fact-finding missions to Balochistan in 2005-06⁴

1. There is currently a war-like situation, militarization and politico-economic conflict in Balochistan. By denying this the government is only confusing the issue and making it more intractable.

- a) There must be an immediate ceasefire and parliament must meet in a special session to ensure a sustained process of negotiations and dialogue, which must continue till the underlying issue of provincial autonomy and the rights of the people of smaller provinces is resolved. At the same time, a time-bound plan must be drawn up and publicly announced for the demilitarization of the province, which must start immediately.
- b) In the short term all constitutional mechanisms of an inter-provincial nature must be reactivated with a genuine desire to include all shades of opinions while reaching consensus. However, in the long term, the political forces will have to make a stronger bid for the restoration of the democratic process, which will fully respect the federal foundations of Pakistan.
- c) The economic and political rights of the tribal population must also be shown due respect.
- d) All unnecessary check-points erected in Balochistan must be dismantled forthwith and the recommendation of the parliamentary committee on Balochistan respected.
- e) HRCP urges all Baloch militant parties and groups to desist from laying landmines and to cooperate in clearing those that are already in place.
- f) The authorities must not stoke inter-tribal feuds, nor arm militias themselves. Such tactics cannot alter the political reality on the ground, they will only aggravate it.
- g) The official campaign of disinformation must immediately come to an end. In particular, exaggerated accounts of ethnic disharmony must not be propagated from government forums. The law enforcement apparatus must remain confined to its specified legal role and not indulge in any form of propaganda.
- h) Till normalcy is restored, the government must appoint independent human rights monitors, acceptable to all sides, in the area of conflict.

2. The security forces as well as the decision-makers have remained completely unaccountable for the gross human rights violations in the province, including responsibility for the internally displaced people.

- a) A high-level investigation, under an independent public prosecutor, must be carried out into the reports of extra-judicial, summary and arbitrary execution, torture, disappearances and injury caused due to excessive use of violence. The perpetrators of any offence committed must be brought to justice. In addition, an internal inquiry should be also held into allegations of excesses by the security forces.
- b) All places of irregular detention must be immediately closed down and the interior ministry should submit a report on this issue to a parliamentary committee. The committee must have the authority and mandate to be able to scrutinize this process, so that they can publicly assure the people that all necessary steps have been taken towards abandoning such abhorrent practices.
- c) All intelligence agencies of the country should be reined in and made accountable to

⁴The complete report of the mission is available at: <http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/Conflict%20in%20balochistan%20Complete.pdf>

oversight bodies as well as to public representatives.

d) It is critical that the superior courts play their appointed role in the protection of citizens. They must use the legal tools at their disposal to punish abuses perpetrated by the agents of State.

e) The media, and indeed all civil society organizations, must not be denied access to specific areas of the country nor must information about events taking place be deliberately distorted. On the contrary, it is the obligation of government to facilitate adequate media coverage of areas under special circumstances.

f) To enable the many internally displaced people to return home, it is essential not only that a ceasefire go into place but also that all roads be opened and the Frontier Corps be removed from pickets in the interior of towns and cities. Compensation to people who have suffered human, financial or other losses must be granted.

g) The law enforcement agencies must be given training in human rights and humanitarian law. Their chain of command must be strictly adhered to and rules of engagement made public.

3. There is great mistrust of the government across Balochistan. The credibility of government must be rebuilt to narrow the immense gap that has developed between citizens and the State in the province. HRCP is convinced that the writ of the government can only be respected by the people if it is based on principles of fairness, rule of law and a lack of discrimination.

a) The government of Pakistan, must as a first step, review its agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and enlarge its scope. In case of doubt, as exists in Balochistan over loss of life and injury, the government must utilize the services of the ICRC to regain the confidence of the people.

b) Misguided obsession with State versions of development while children are not able to go to school because of ongoing confrontation, will undermine development itself. In order to ensure that children attend school, it is essential to win the confidence of civil society and the public at large, by reducing the presence of paramilitary forces.

4. There is a growing lack of cohesiveness between the people of all provinces. This is promoted by the fact that the structures of governance are dependent upon the goodwill of the central government and have lost the will to retain independence. In order to re-involve the people in the decision-making process, confidence building measures are urgently required at all levels.

a) The government must provide complete and unimpeded access to human rights organizations to visit jails and police stations.

b) The concerns of the people of Balochistan, regarding the demographic balance in the province, must be taken on board when making decisions. This is especially crucial with regard to megaprojects, such as the Gwadar Port, and the acquisition of land by those based outside the province. The opinions of local people must be included in planning schemes and giant projects.

c) The civil administration in the province must remain accountable to their executive heads rather than take orders from paramilitary forces.

d) The chief minister of the province, who has not so far visited the areas of conflict since tensions began, is urged to do so that he may make an independent assessment of the situation.

5. The government's development plans must be directed towards the full empowerment of people. The people must be recognized as stake-holders in the decision-making process, and their interests must be placed at the top of the list of priorities. For this to happen, the people

must be given a voice, This is possible only if civil society organizations make a greater effort to visit areas of deprivation and interact with the people and are allowed to do so. At the same time, all movements must alter their approach to seeking rights from one of aggression, to a broader based initiative aimed at building countrywide and even international alliances for their campaigns.

a) HRCP urges that all steps be taken by the government as well as tribal leaders to end the practice of penal sanctions through jirgas as well as to do away with any form of private prisons that may exist. In its place, HRCP encourages the government to set up public-private legal aid centres and legal instruments, so that alternate dispute resolutions can be reached, in civil disputes, through traditional procedures and yet remain compatible to international human rights standards.

b) To meet the needs of people, educational institutions and vocational training centres must be established across Balochistan. Development cannot be limited only to building infrastructure or setting up giant projects.

c) Development plans must focus on building civil society, including establishing press clubs, bar associations and community radio and television networks. This would connect the population of Balochistan to the rest of the country and enhance the cultural environment within which they lead their lives.

d) The low visibility, negligible educational attainments and virtual lack of any voice in decision making of women in Balochistan is a serious hurdle in the development of the province. This situation needs the serious attention of the government, leaders of tribes, regional political parties as well as nationalist movements.

e) In the explosive situation in Balochistan, the more vulnerable members of society, such as children, members of minority communities and unemployed youth not only deserve special protection, their social and economic advancement must be guaranteed through appropriate plans of action.

Annexure-II

Recommendations of HRCP's 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.

⁵ The complete report is available at: <http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/Pushed%20to%20the%20wall.pdf>

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.

Annexure-III

Recommendations of HRCP's fact-finding mission to Balochistan in 2011

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.

⁶ The complete report is available at: http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/balochistan_report_2011.pdf

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 focused 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.

Annexure-IV

Recommendations of HRCP's fact-finding mission to Balochistan in 2012⁷

1. The first step towards resolving the crises in Balochistan is to acknowledge the problems and talk to the stakeholders with a view to finding solutions. The perception that the state is interested not in the people of Balochistan but merely in the land needs to be rebutted by more than words. If statements of various officials are any yardstick, the government clearly understands the need for political means out of the morass. It is high time that rhetoric in that regard is translated into action and talks held with the nationalists in a manner that inspires confidence and sincerity of purpose.
2. The state must provide and ensure all basic rights to all people and provide workable mechanisms to prevent violations by state and non-state actors. A holistic view of the difficulties and concerns of all people in Balochistan, including the Baloch, Pakhtuns, Hazaras, settlers, religious minorities and others, must be taken in the ongoing conflict. The most fundamental of all rights, the right to life should be given the sanctity it deserves and all efforts of the state should be focused on securing that right. Those denying or taking away that right should be pursued with the diligence that reflects a conscientious society's respect for life.
3. HRCP hopes and expects all political parties in the province to express their condemnation of unlawful killings of members of any ethnicity or religious belief by any actor in the same manner as Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party had voiced their disgust through words and actions at the killing of the so-called settlers in the province and other parties at the senseless killings of Hazaras.
4. Nothing says more about a state than the way it treats its minorities. The record is particularly damning in Balochistan. The alarm expected of a responsible state at the migration of a considerable number of its citizens due to safety concerns should not remain absent in the case of Balochistan. Distinctions among citizens on the basis of religion have achieved nothing other than increasing hatred and alienation of citizens. Excesses against Hazaras are a test case of the state's resolve to protect its citizens. So far the state has failed that test miserably. It is inconceivable that with all the resources at its disposal it cannot apprehend the killers. Bringing them to justice at the earliest is the only way to reassure the Hazaras and to belatedly salvage the reputation of the law enforcement and security agencies of the government itself. Many sectarian and ethnic killings appear to be aimed at inciting wider violence and conflict. Instead of being a passive spectator the government should take note of that and formulate a strategy in consultation with communities concerned.
5. Enforced disappearances and dumping of mutilated bodies are the biggest causes of resentment and alienation in a large part of Balochistan. Every single allegation of a state agent's involvement in enforced disappearance and extrajudicial or unlawful killings must be investigated. Deference to rule of law and respect for rights would not restrict the actions of the government or the security forces in any way. It would only serve to heighten respect for the manner it operates in.

⁶ The complete report is available at: http://www.hrcp-web.org/pdf/balochistan_report_2011.pdf

6. Anyone accused of any offence should be tried in accordance with the law with due process. Even if criminals and insurgents resort to violence and killings, the state must in its response hold itself to a higher standard. Its action should show that it has no place for barbaric practices like enforced disappearances and killing and of missing persons and dumping of their bodies.
7. The Supreme Court hearings held in Quetta to consider the situation in the province are a positive development. But that alone is not anything to celebrate. The cases registered against at least a few security officials on charges of involvement in enforced disappearances are only a good start and nothing more. Those should be followed through in such a manner that the state's desire to unearth any wrongdoing is manifestly apparent.
8. The forthcoming elections seem to have brought some positive change and a ray of hope in a province where either has been scare for quite some time. This window of opportunity must be utilised to the maximum. Every effort must be made to ensure that no one, agents of the state or private individuals, influences or interferes in the electoral process in any manner and that the elections are free, fair, transparent and devoid of violence. All political parties should be actively encouraged and facilitated in participation in elections. Election observers from Pakistan and abroad should have access to all areas to monitor all polls-related aspects.
9. Rather than the security forces, the government that emerges following the elections must be the principal actor authorized to deal with the challenges of the province. It must be allowed to work without hindrance. The security forces must play a role only when summoned by the civilian authorities, must not exceed the authority delegated to them, must act in a lawful manner and must be accountable for any infraction.
10. A failure to develop the vast natural resources of the province has added to a sense of deprivation in the province. Ensuring that Balochistan benefits from its resources should be the focus in both short and long terms. The required wherewithal including the machinery, infrastructure and expertise must be provided on priority.
11. Without peace, economic and industrial activity would not exceed the bare minimum. Challenges for industry and agriculture both should be addressed simultaneously to avoid any further loss of livelihoods for the people and to promote employment.
12. The inability to meet the relatively small electricity needs of the province shows lack of commitment, imagination and foresight. The Iranian offer to provide 1,000 megawatt to the Pakistan could be one of several ways to plug the gap between supply and demand in the province.
13. The steep rise in crime and lawlessness in the last few years points to a systematic degeneration of policing and deeper socio-economic problems. Kidnappings for ransom, once unheard of in Balochistan, no longer raise an eyebrow there. The police talks about 70-odd gangs and the home minister of involvement of other cabinet members. Only the provincial government and the home minister can shed light on why action has not been taken against any of those. It is imperative that the criminals involved are vigorously pursued and brought to justice in every case. The people's confidence should be revived in the state's ability to protect them

from criminals rather than abandoning them to perpetually polling money and negotiating release of their relatives from their captors.

14. There are conflicting views on whether there should be a single law enforcement agency in the province and if so which it should be. Advocates of the Levies system value the fact that they are a local force. The trust in police is not where it should be. An agency that includes the positive attributes of both forces may be the answer. But the change should not be abrupt and must be made in consultation with the people under a gradual timeframe.

15. Making every member of Balochistan Assembly a minister might have pressing reasons for better governance, but those are lost on the people in the province. The cabinet costs the province approximately Rs 6.5 million a day according to one account. In the absence of any performance whatsoever, this expense cannot be justified. The strength of the cabinet should be in line with the constitutional parameters. Corruption in development funds by the parliamentarians/ ministers are pervasive. There is an urgent need to institute ways to share with the people information that restores confidence in transparent and judicious spending of development funds. It is time to remind the lawmakers in Balochistan and indeed across Pakistan to focus on their primary role of lawmaking and relieve themselves of the burdens of thinking of ways to use the development budget. The latter responsibility should be left to the elected local bodies members with proper audit of funds and accountability of all spending.

16. The provincial government has been passive and content with pretending to be powerless and devoid of any authority as critics have slammed the handling of the situation. That is the exact opposite of the governance that the situation in the province demands. The lack of interest of the political government in the people's problems and the people's lack of expectations from the government both present serious cause for concern. It is exceedingly unfortunate that at this crucial juncture competence, honesty and transparency are not attributes associated with the provincial government. That must change. Balochistan needs a government that is mindful of the challenges and is responsive to people's needs. It is hoped that the people of the province will have a chance to elect such a government in the forthcoming elections. Local government system can help address many problems at the grassroots and should be revived forthwith.

17. One would like to think that the bitter lessons of the policy of keeping militants as the country's auxiliary force have been learned once for all. However, accounts of safe havens and training facilities for militants in Balochistan seem to suggest otherwise. At the risk of stating the obvious, this policy must be abandoned.

18. The increasing Talibanisation in the province should be flagged and stopped now. The state should expose the funding for the hate mongering business from Pakistan and abroad. All countries that call themselves Pakistan's friends should be reminded to restrain their generosity to help put an end to bloodletting in the country. Domestic actors who are facilitating Talibanisation should also be named, shamed and proceeded against.

19. If there is any desire to stem the rot, the free flow of weapons in Balochistan must be choked as the first step. The people need to be reassured of the state's keenness and ability to protect them and an across the board dewatering drive initiated.

20. The continued neglect of the government to bridge the Balochistan's distance with other provinces is a scandal. The distances are not merely in lack of communication and shared concerns and aspirations but are also physical as well. There is no reason why air fare for flights operating in and out of the province should be the highest in the country. In fact, there is all the reason in the world for it to be the lowest to spur not just growing interaction and end isolation but also, in time, to boost trade, tourism and travel in general. Without making highways and trains safe for travel again, the desired results cannot be obtained.

21. The criticism of the role of the media in the Balochistan crisis is entirely justified. It had failed to keep the people informed as the province plunged into crises. It must set about remedying that. The journalists should be responsible and unbiased in reporting and follow up on stories rather than being content with breaking news. Meaningful measures should be taken to protect journalists from intimidation and violence by any actor.

Annexure V

Fatalities among police, FC and Levies personnel in Balochistan in 2013

Target	Jan/Feb-2013		March		April		May		June		July		August		13 th Sept, 2013	
	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	Incident	Killed/Injured	
Police	02	00/01	01	00/01	05	03/06	07	16/31	05	05/01	01	01/00	08	44/67	01	01/00
FC	20	09/05	15	03/06	05	16/72	12	03/13	05	02/19	04	01/08	09	02/03	0	0
Levies	05	01/01	01	0	02	01/03	03	01/01	01	02/02	0	0	01	00/02	0	0
Total	27	10/07	17	03/07	12	20/82	22	20/45	11	09/22	05	02/08	18	46/72	01	01/00

Annexure VI

Number of police personnel killed / injured in Balochistan from 2000 to mid-August 2013

Year	Killed	Injured
2000	5	-
2001	1	-
2002	2	-
2003	17	9
2004	4	-
2005	2	-
2006	13	39
2007	18	45
2008	25	57
2009	21	63
2010	21	44
2011	19	26
2012	41	29
2013 (up to August 15)	66	96
TOTAL	255	408

Annexure VII

Number of prisoners in Balochistan Jails

Name	Established in	Authorized capacity	Actual population
<i>Central Jail Mach</i>	<i>1929</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>931</i>
<i>Central Jail Khuzdar</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>178</i>
<i>Central Jail Gaddani</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>302</i>
<i>Central Jail Mastung</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Central Jail Zhob</i>	<i>July-2011</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>District Jail Quetta</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>630</i>
<i>District Jail Sibi</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>District Jail DM Jamali</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>District Jail Turbat</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>District Jail Loralai</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>District Jail Nushki</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>67</i>
Total		2160	2409

Annexure VIII

District-wise crime stats of Balochistan from January to August 2013 for police area

CRIMES/OFFENCES	Quetta	Fishin	Chagai	Noshki	KIA	Kech	Panj	Gwr	Kala	Khuz	Khara	Washu	Jash	Mastu	Awara	Sbi	Her	7ar	Kohl	D/A	Zho	Sna	K/S	Rarkha	M/K	W/Abad	ifAb	Kara	Jhall	TOTAL		
AGAINST PERSONS.																																
1. Murder	172	12	5	3	5	25	18	9	28	26	7	0	39	3	5	14	1	0	1	3	7	0	8	3	3	63	77	20	2	567		
2. Attempt to murder	145	6	2	4	6	10	9	6	10	12	1	1	43	6	2	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	16	0	4	30	51	6	4	388		
3. Rioting	91	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	21	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	3	47	0	185		
4. Zina/Zina Biljaber	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15		
5. Kidnapping/Abduction.	77	1	0	2	0	9	4	5	6	10	2	0	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	0	6	39	1	0	193		
6. Kidnapping for Ransom	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	26		
7. Child Lifting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4		
AGAINST PROPERTY.																																
8. Highway Decoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4		
9. Bank Decoity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		
10. Petrol Pump Decoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11. Other Decoity	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22		
12. Highway Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	17		
13. Bank Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14. Petrol Pump Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15. Other Robbery	61	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	2	3	0	49	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	24	2	1	171		
16. Motor Vehicle Snatching	70	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	2	4	0	106		
17. Motor Vehicle Theft	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	77		
18. Motor Cycle Snatching	143	1	0	4	1	3	5	1	2	3	2	0	16	3	1	30	0	1	0	0	1	0	20	1	0	16	54	22	3	333		
19. Motor Cycle Theft	72	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	96		
20. Burglary(Excluding Motor Vehicle)	58	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	21	2	0	6	0	1	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	1	27	1	137		
21. Other theft(including theft U/S 382 PPC)	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	30		
22. Cattle theft	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	16		
ACCIDENT																																
23. Fatal Accident	32	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	4	0	79	

Annexure IX

List of missing persons from Balochistan in 2013

Sr. No.	Name/ Fathers Name/ Address	Performa filled Yes/not.	Date of disappearance	District	Status
1.	Bolan S/O Muhammad Karim Resident of: Ward No.3 Tehsil Pasni, District Gwadar	No	4.01.2013 Pasni, District Gwadar	Gwadar	Missing
2.	Zahoor ahmed s/o Dr. Ali Gu I resident Jail Road Quetta	No	24.01.2013 Quetta	Quetta	Missing
3.	Sajjad Ahmed S/o Ali Ahmed Resident Jail road Quetta	No	24.01.2013 Quetta	Quetta	Missing
4.	Mulla Bukhsh S/O Resident of: Zarain Bug, Tehsil Dasht, District Kech	No	26.01.2013 Zarain Bug, Turbat	Kech	Missing
5.	Sher Mohammad S/O Ibrahim Resident of: Chib Buledah, Tehsil Buleda, District Kech.	No	31.1.2013 Kasaak Turbat	Kech	Missing
6.	Bolan S/O Mohammad Karim Resident of: Ward No.3 Tehsil Pasni District Gwadar	No	4 January 2013, Pasni		Missing
7.	Mola Baksh S/O Resident of: Zarain Bug, Tehsil Dasht District Kech	No	26, January 2013, Zarain Bug, Kech		Missing
8.	Sher Mohammad S/O Ibrahim Resident of: ChibBuledah, Tehsil Buleda District Kech	No	31 January 2013, KesaakTurbat, Kech		Missing
9.	Adil S/O Noor Mohammad Resident of: SordoPanjgoor District Panjgoor	No	01 February 2012, SordoPanjgoor		Released: 02 February 2012, Sordo
10.	Asim Faqeer S/O Faqeer Mohammad Resident of: Nizr Abad, Tehsil Tump District Kech		02 February, NidizKech, Going to home via Bike		Missing
11.	Sajid Karim S/O Mohammad Karim Resident of: Ward No.4 Tehsil Pasni District Gwadar		1 February 2013, Pasni		Missing
12.	Yousuf S/O Mohammad Younus Resident of: Ward No.5 Tehsil Pasni District Gwadar		1 February 2013, Pasni		Missing
13.	Sadiq Jamaldeni				

Annexure X

Dead bodies found in Balochistan in 2013

	Name/ Cast		Age	Date of Disappearance	Date and place where body found	Occupation	Address
1.	Abdul Sattar	-	-	Few days before from Turbat	10/1/2013 from Turbat	-	Dasht Turbat
2.	Nabi Dad	Rasool Bakhsh	30	Four days before from Sibi	19/01/2013 Sibi	Worker	Sibi
3.	Biayan	-	-	Few days before from Dera Bugti	22/01/2013 Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
4.	Raza Muhammad	-	-	Few days before from Dera Bugti	22/01/2013 Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
5.	Mazher Khan	-	-	Few Days before	31/01/2013 Peer Koh Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
6.	Neak Muhammad	-	-	Few Days before	31/01/2013 Peer Koh Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
7.	Noor Uddin	-	-	Few Days before	31/01/2013 Peer Koh Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
8.	Sabez Ali	-	-	Few Days before	31/01/2013 Peer Koh Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
9.	Balul Jattak		25	17 Aug 2012 from Mastung	31/01/2013 Kalat	Student	Mastung
10.	Maqsood Ahemd	-	-	Six days before from Quetta	31/01/2013 Quetta	-	Quetta
11.	Haji Zahoor Ahmed	-	-	Few days before Quetta	31/01/2013 Quetta	-	Quetta.
12.	Arshad Ali	Ali Bukhsh	-	-	4/02/2013 Panjgur	-	Panjgur
13.	Ahmed Nawaz	-	35	Few days before Quetta	9/02/2013 Quetta	-	Quetta.
14.	Atif Gulzar	Gulzar	-	Few Days before Turbat	13/02/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
15.	Saddiq	Muhammad Ibraheem	26	10 Feb 2013 Hub Lasbela	16/02/2013 Hub Lasbela	Private Company Employee	Khuzdar.
16.	Nahmat Ullah	Abdul Ghani	35	17/2/2013 from Besima, /Washuk.	19/02/2013 Khuzdar.	-	Besima, District Washuk.
17.	Abdul Haq	Abdul Rasool	40	Few days Before from Wadh, Khuzdar.	19/02/2013 Khuzdar	-	Wadh Khuzdar.
18.	Muhammad Anwar	Khan Muhammad	-	Two Days Before from Hub, Lasbela	20/2/2013	-	Hub Lasbela.
19.	Khada-e- Dad	Bismiallah	-	7 Feb 2013 Quetta	26/2/2013 Quetta.	-	Quetta.
20.	Muhammad Ibrahim	-	-	25 / 3/2013 Basima, Washuk	27/03/2013 Khuzdar	-	Basima, District Washuk.

21	Lehro Bugti	-	-	27/3/2013 Naseer Abad	29/03/2013 Naseer Abad	-	Naseer Abad
22.	Abdul Shakoor	-	-	28 Feb 2013 Khuzdar	30/03/2013 Hub, Lasbela	-	Khuzdar
23.	Abdul Rasheed	-	35	28/2/2013 Manguchar	1/4/2013 Kalat	-	Manguchar, Kalat
24.	Muhammad Iqbal	Muhammad Wafa	30	Few Days Before Washuk	14/04/2013 Awaran	-	District Washuk .
25.	Akber Baloch	-	-	10/4/ 2013 Tump, Turbat	23/04/2013 Turbat	-	Tump, Turbat
26.	Abdul Rauf	Muhammad Shareef	30	22/04/2013 Panjgur	23/04/2013 Panjgur	-	Panjgur
27.	Hafeez Baloch	Muhammad Anwar	32	22/04/2013 Panjgur	23/04/2013 Panjgur	-	Panjgur
28.	Adnan	Muhammad Rafiq	30	06/05/2012 Quetta	23/4/2013 Khuzdar	-	Quetta
29.	Muhammad Hussain	-	35	2/05/2013 Mastung	4/05/2013 Mastung	-	Mastung
30.	Saeed Ahmed	Wahid Bukhsh	-	Few Days before from Khuzdar	4/05/2013 Khuzdar	-	Khuzdar
31.	Abdul Malik	-	-	Few Days Before Washuk	16/05/2013 Dasht, Mastung	-	Quetta.
32.	Shaziab Baloch	Noor Ahmed	25	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur
33.	Shanoor Baloch	Noor Ahemd	23	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur
34.	Basham Baloch	Kahoor Baloch	65	Few days Before Tump Turbat	22/05/2013 Tump Turbat	-	Tump, Turbat
35	Umer Jan	Haibtan Baloch	-	28/10/2013 Turbat	24/5/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
36.	Muhammad Hussain	-	35	2/05/2013 Mastung	4/05/2013 Mastung	-	Mastung
37.	Saeed Ahmed	Wahid Bukhsh	-	Few Days before from Khuzdar	4/05/2013 Khuzdar	-	Khuzdar
38.	Abdul Malik	-	-	Few Days Before Washuk	16/05/2013 Dasht, Mastung	-	Quetta.
39.	Shaziab Baloch	Noor Ahmed	25	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur
40.	Shanoor Baloch	Noor Ahemd	23	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur
41.	Basham Baloch	Kahoor Baloch	65	Few days Before Tump Turbat	22/05/2013 Tump Turbat	-	Tump, Turbat
42.	Umer Jan	Haibtan Baloch	-	28/10/2013 Turbat	24/5/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
43.	Asim Baloch	Faqir Muhammad	40	02/02/2013 Turbat	26/05/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
44.	Abdul Rauf	-	-	14/05/2013 Turbat	26/05/2013	-	Turbat
45.	Raja Bugti	Bangul Bugti	-	14/04/2013 Dera Bugti	26/05/2013 Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
46.	Muhammad Hussain	-	35	2/05/2013 Mastung	4/05/2013 Mastung	-	Mastung
47.	Saeed Ahmed	Wahid Bukhsh	-	Few Days before from Khuzdar	4/05/2013 Khuzdar	-	Khuzdar
48.	Abdul Malik	-	-	Few Days Before Washuk	16/05/2013 Dasht, Mastung	-	Quetta.
49.	Shaziab Baloch	Noor Ahmed	25	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur

50.	Shanoor Baloch	Noor Ahemd	23	11/03/2013 Turbat	19/05/2013 Turbat	Student	Panjgur
51.	Basham Baloch	Kahoor Baloch	65	Few days Before Tump Turbat	22/05/2013 Tump Turbat	-	Tump, Turbat
52.	Umer Jan	Haibtan Baloch	-	28/10/2013 Turbat	24/5/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
53.	Asim Baloch	Faqir Muhammad	40	02/02/2013 Turbat	26/05/2013 Turbat		Turbat
54.	Abdul Rauf	-	-	14/05/2013 Turbat	26/05/2013	-	Turbat
55.	Raja Bugti	Bangul Bugti	-	14/04/2013 Dera Bugti	26/05/2013 Dera Bugti	-	Dera Bugti
56.	Amanullah	-	35	31/05/2013 Mangochar, Kalat	2/06/2013 Mangochar, Kalat	-	Mangochar, Kalat
57.	Abdul Malik	-	-	Few Days Before Washuk	16/05/2013 Dasht, Mastung	-	Quetta.
58.	Aman Ullah	Habib Khan	30	Few days before from Mungacher, Kalat	5/6/2013 Mungacher Kalat	-	Mungacher Kalat.
59.	Raja Khan	-	-	One month before from Bibi Nani, Bolan	9/06/2013 Johan, Kalat	Farmer	Bibi Nani, Bolan.
60.	Muhammad Anwar	-	-	One month before from Bibi Nani, Bolan	9/06/2013 Johan, Kalat	Farmer	Bibi Nani, Bolan.
61.	Mehrab Khan	-	-	One month before from Bibi Nani, Bolan	9/06/2013 Johan, Kalat	Farmer	Bibi Nani, Bolan.
62.	Raheem Dad	-	-	Few days before from Nushki	9/06/2013 Khuzdar	-	Nushki
63.	Abdul Nabi	-	-	Few days Before Surab, Kalat	9/06/2013 Khuzdar	Truck Driver	Surab, Kalat.
64.	MAhemood Shah	-	35	17/6/2013 Zehri Khuzdar	22/6/2013 Khuzdar	-	Rajan Pur Punjab
65.	Rashid Ali	-	40	17/6/2013 Zehri Khuzdar	22/6/2013 Khuzdar	-	Lehri Sibbi.
66.	Adnan	-	-	30/6/2012 Mand Turbat	26/01/2013 Malir Karachi	-	Turbat
67.	Razzaq Palari	-	35	17/8/2012 Gwadar	31/01/2013 Sarjani Town Karachi	-	Peshukan Gwadar.
68.	Haroon Ilyas	-	-	12/5/2012 Gwadar	31/01/2013 Sarjani Town Karachi	-	Peshukan Gwadar
69.	Naimat Ullah			24/10/2012 Turbat	18/02/2013 Sarjani Town Karachi	-	Turbat
70.	Akther Ali	Ahmed		24/10/2012 Turbat	18/02/2013 Sarjani Town Karachi	-	Turbat
71.	Babu Ifthekhar Ali	Ahmed		24/10/2012 Turbat	7/3/2013 Northern Bypass Karachi	-	Panjgur
72.	Maqbool Baloch	Naimat ullah		22/10/2012 Turbat	7/3/2013 Northern bypass Karachi	-	Panjgur
73.	Master Abdul Rehman	-		24/2/2012 Panjgur	10/3/2013 Steel Town Karachi	Govt Teacher	Panjgur
74.	Zahid HUssain			22/02/2012 Panjgur	10/3/2013 Steel Town Karachi	Student	Panjgur
75.	Karam Khan	-	-	28 November 2013 Hub	26 Mar 2013 Karachi	-	Hub Balochistan

76	Takseer Baloch	Muhammad Ibrahim	-	24 Dec 2012 Gwadar	19 April 2013 Karachi.	-	Gwadar
77	Nabi Bushkh	-	-	01/6/2012 Gwadar	21/2/2013 Malir Karachi.	-	Gwadar
78	Naseeb Ullah	Muhammad IBraheem	30	29 April 2013 Turbat	3 May 2013 Malir Karachi.	-	Turbat
79	Hanif Marri	Zain Ul Abideen	-	Few Months before from Hub	19 May 2013 Mango peer Karachi	-	Hub Balochistan
80	Nawaz Marri	Waszir Muhammad	-	Few Months before from Hub	19 May 2013 Mango peer Karachi	-	Hub Balochistan
81	Umar Abdul Ghani	Abdul Ghani	-	Few days before Turbat	2/06/2013 Karachi	-	Panjgur
82	Zaheer Baloch	Muhammad Anwar Advocate	25	24/4/2013 Panjgur	4/6/2013 sarjani town Karachi	BRP Activist	Panjgur
83	Mehmood Ali	Agha Muhammad	35	Few Days Before Quetta.	30/6/2013 Quetta	-	Pashtoon Abad Quetta
84	Ahmid Shah	Raheem Uddin	40	Few Days Before Quetta.	30/6/2013 Quetta	-	Pashtoon Abad Quetta
85	KHuda e Dad MArri	-	40	24 June 2013 Dera Allah Yar	1/7/2013 Dera Allah Yar	Busness man	New Kahan Quetta
86	Abdul Allah	Bahdur Kahn Baloch	27	Few days before Karachi	2/7/2013 Dera allah Yar	-	Momin Abad Karachi
87	Abdul Salam	-	30	Few Days before Quetta	5/7/2013 Satellite town Quetta	-	Pashtoon Abad Quetta
88	Majeed	-	-	Few Days Before Turbat	15/7/2013 Turbat	-	-
89	Unidentified	-	-	-	24/01/2013 Eastern Bye Pass Quetta	-	-
90	Unidentified	-	-	-	24/01/2013 Eastern Bye Pass Quetta	-	-
91	Unidentified	-	-	-	24/01/2013 Eastern Bye Pass Quetta	-	-
92	Unidentified	-	-	-	10/02/2013 Hub Lasbela	-	-
93	Unidentified	-	-	-	11/02/2013 Hub Lasbela	-	-
94	Unidentified	-	-	-	11/02/2013 Hub Lasbela	-	-
95	Unidentified	-	-	-	22/2/2013 Quetta	-	-
96	Unidentified	-	-	-	27/2/2013 Hub Lasbela	-	-
97	Unidentified	-	-	-	27/2/2013 Hub Lasbela	-	-
98	Unidentfied	-	-	-	1/3/2013 Quetta	-	Quetta
99	Unidentified	-	28	-	14/04/2013 Awaran	-	-
100	Unidentified	-	-	-	19/5/2013 Turbat	-	Turbat
101	Unidentified	-	-	-	13/6/2013 Sakuran Road Hub	-	-
102	Unidentified	-	-	-	15/6/2013 Sakuran Road Hub	-	-
103	Unidentified	-	-	-	17/6/2013 Gadani Hub	-	-

104	Unidentified	-	-	-	17/6/2013 Gadani Hub	-	-
105	Unidentified	-	55	-	27/6/2013 Hanna Urak Quetta	-	-
106	Unidentified Femal	-	-	-	27/6/2013 Usta Muhammad	-	-
107	Unidentified	-	-	-	30/6/2013 Quetta	-	-
108	Unidentified	-	-	-	6/7/2013 Yaru Pashin	-	-
109	Unidentified	-	-	-	7/7/2013 Buleda Turbat	-	-
110	Unidentified	-	-	-	17/7/2013 Sui Dera Bugti	-	-