

Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center

Annual Human Rights Report: 2026 Edition



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1. Abstract

This report provides a comprehensive statistical analysis of human rights and humanitarian incidents in Balochistan (in Iran) during 2025. It examines four key categories of civilian harm: casualties among fuel carriers, alleged extrajudicial killings, impacts of military operations (including deaths, abductions, injuries, and detentions), and casualties resulting from attacks, assaults, and kidnapping attempts. The analysis is based on monthly data to identify trends, fluctuations, and periods of heightened violence.

The findings reveal a persistent pattern of insecurity throughout the year, with significant numbers of deaths, injuries, and detentions recorded across all categories. Fuel transportation emerged as a highly lethal livelihood activity, with a mortality rate exceeding half of all recorded incidents. Military operations contributed substantially to both fatalities and large-scale detentions, while attacks and kidnapping attempts demonstrated consistently high lethality across all months. Alleged extrajudicial killings further highlight serious concerns regarding the protection of the right to life and due process.

Overall, the report underscores the multi-dimensional nature of violence in Balochistan, where economic vulnerability, conflict dynamics, and security operations collectively contribute to sustained civilian harm. The findings emphasize the urgent need for strengthened civilian protection mechanisms, improved access to healthcare and emergency services, enhanced accountability, and long-term socio-economic interventions aimed at reducing dependence on high-risk livelihoods.

2. Introduction

Balochistan region in Iran continued to experience significant humanitarian and human rights challenges throughout 2025, marked by violence, military operations, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, attacks on civilians, and hazardous economic activities linked to survival livelihoods. The region remained affected by a complex security environment in which civilians frequently bore the consequences of ongoing conflict, insecurity, and socio-economic marginalization.

This report presents a statistical analysis of key human rights and humanitarian incidents documented in Balochistan during 2025. It examines casualties among fuel carriers, unlawful killings, civilian deaths and injuries during military operations, detentions, and casualties resulting from attacks, assaults, and kidnapping attempts. By analyzing monthly trends and patterns, the report seeks to provide a clearer understanding of the scale and nature of risks faced by the civilian population in the area. The findings reveal a persistent pattern of violence and insecurity affecting communities across the region. High numbers of fatalities, injuries, and detentions recorded throughout the year indicate the continuing vulnerability of civilians and the substantial humanitarian consequences of both conflict-related and non-conflict-related incidents. In addition to the direct loss of life, these events have profound social, economic, and psychological impacts on families and communities, many of whom already face limited access to employment opportunities, healthcare services, legal protections, and essential public services.

Beyond documenting numerical trends, this report aims to highlight the broader human rights implications of these incidents. The recurring occurrence of civilian casualties, allegations of extrajudicial killings, large-scale detentions, and attacks against individuals raises important concerns regarding the protection of fundamental rights, including the rights to life, liberty, security, and due process. The data presented herein underscores the need for enhanced monitoring, transparency, accountability, and measures to protect vulnerable populations.

By providing an evidence-based overview of incidents recorded during 2025, this report seeks to contribute to informed policy discussions, humanitarian responses, and advocacy efforts aimed at improving civilian protection and addressing the underlying conditions that continue to place communities in Balochistan at risk.

3. Methodology and Statistical Analysis

The data were collected and verified through cross-referencing multiple online sources from both Iranian and international human rights organisations, including Amnesty International, Rasank, the Balochistan Human Rights Group, Halvash, and the Baloch Activists Campaign. The dataset was compiled and analysed using Microsoft Excel.

4. Results and Discussion

3.1 Analysis of Injured and Killed Fuel Carriers in Balochistan in 2025

The findings from 2025 reveal the alarming human cost associated with informal fuel transportation activities in Balochistan. A total of 321 casualties were recorded among fuel carriers, including 171 deaths and 150 injuries (Table and Figure 1). The overall lethality rate of 53.3% indicates that more than half of all recorded incidents resulted in death, reflecting the exceptionally dangerous conditions under which fuel carriers operate. The fatality-to-injury ratio of 1.14 further demonstrates that individuals involved in this occupation face a greater likelihood of being killed than injured when accidents or incidents occur.

Table 1. Monthly casualties of Baloch fuel carrier in 2025.

Month	Injured	Killed
January	24	9
February	10	11
March	23	14
April	6	14
May	18	25
June		
July	6	12
August	13	18
September	7	11
October	19	21
November	11	19
December	7	6

The monthly distribution of casualties shows significant fluctuations throughout the year, but consistently high mortality levels remain a defining feature. May emerged as the deadliest month, with 43 total casualties, including 25 deaths and 18 injuries. October followed closely with 40 casualties, comprising 21 deaths and 19 injuries (Table 1). These peaks may be associated with increased cross-border fuel transportation activities, seasonal economic pressures, intensified law-enforcement operations, or adverse road and weather conditions. While casualty numbers varied from month to month, fatalities frequently exceeded injuries, underscoring the severe nature of incidents involving fuel carriers.

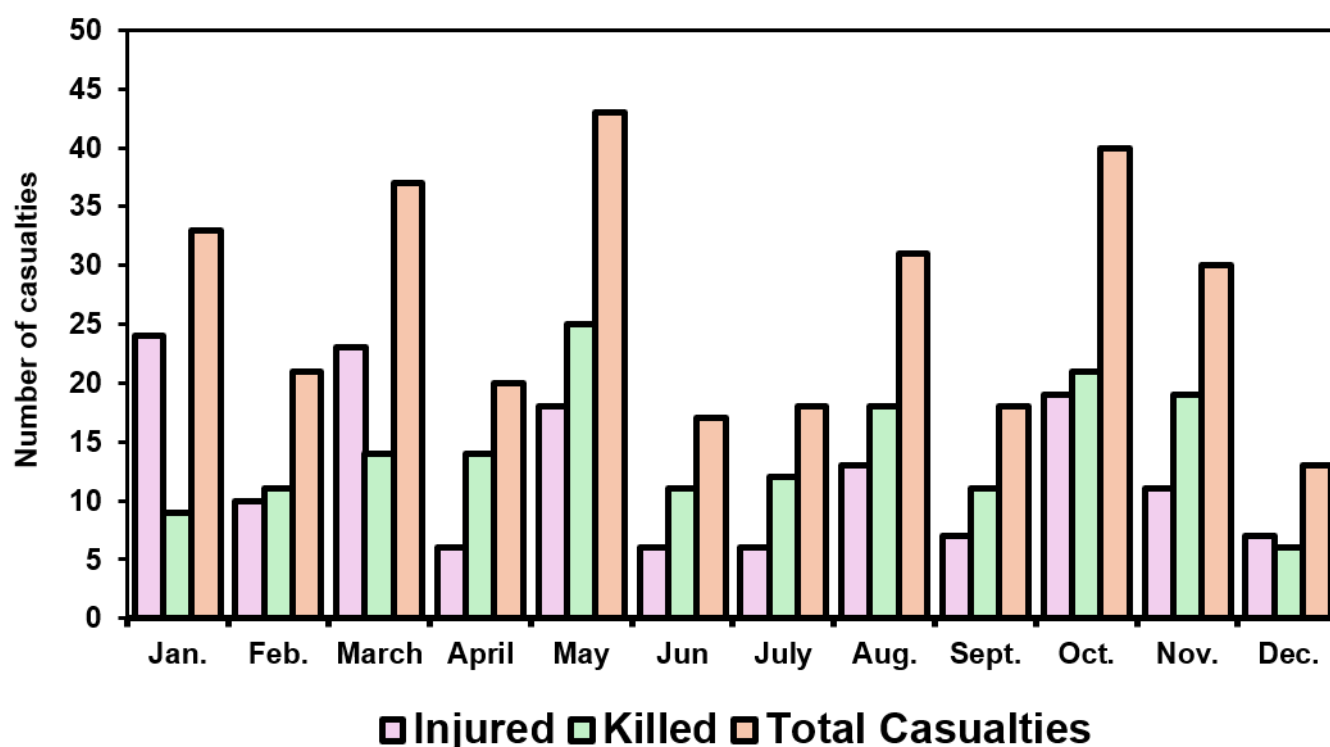


Figure 1. Number of killed and injured individuals in Balochistan related to fuel trading

The data highlight the structural vulnerabilities faced by border communities in Balochistan. Fuel transportation has become a critical source of livelihood for many households due to chronic unemployment, limited economic opportunities, and widespread poverty in the region. As a result, many individuals engage in fuel carrying despite the well-documented risks to their lives and health. The continued occurrence of high casualty rates suggests that economic necessity often outweighs concerns regarding personal safety.

Another significant concern is the limited availability of emergency response services and healthcare facilities in remote areas where fuel transportation routes are concentrated. Delays in medical assistance, inadequate trauma care, poor road infrastructure, and long distances to healthcare

facilities may contribute substantially to the high mortality rate observed in this study. In many cases, injuries that might otherwise be survivable can become fatal due to the absence of timely medical intervention.

From a humanitarian perspective, these findings illustrate a persistent protection crisis affecting vulnerable populations in Balochistan. Beyond the immediate loss of life, each casualty has broader social and economic consequences for families and communities that often depend on a single income earner. The death or serious injury of fuel carriers can deepen household poverty, increase economic insecurity, and place additional burdens on women, children, and elderly family members.

3.2. Analysis of Executions of Baloch individuals in 2025

The data on the unlawful executions of Baloch individuals during 2025 reveal a disturbing pattern of violence and loss of life in Balochistan. A total of 163 individuals were reported killed through alleged extrajudicial executions during the year, averaging approximately 13 deaths per month. The figures indicate that unlawful killings remain a significant source of mortality and serious human rights concern within the region. Analysis of the monthly distribution demonstrates substantial fluctuations throughout the year. The most significant surge occurred in April, when 43 individuals were reportedly killed, accounting for more than one-quarter of all recorded cases during 2025. A second notable increase was observed in May, with 25 reported killings (Table and Figure 2). Together, these two months accounted for over 40 percent of the annual total, suggesting a period of intensified violence. While the number of reported killings declined in subsequent months, the persistence of incidents throughout the year indicates that the problem remained widespread rather than isolated to a single period.

Table 2. Monthly extrajudicial Executions of Baloch individuals in 2025.

Month	Executions
January	4
February	4
March	9
April	43
May	25
June	12
July	9
August	14
September	14
October	13
November	6
December	10

The concentration of cases during April and May may reflect periods of heightened security operations, increased political tensions, intensified conflict dynamics, or targeted actions against specific groups or individuals. Although the available data do not establish direct causality, the magnitude of these peaks warrants further investigation to identify the circumstances surrounding these incidents and to assess compliance with national and international human rights standards.

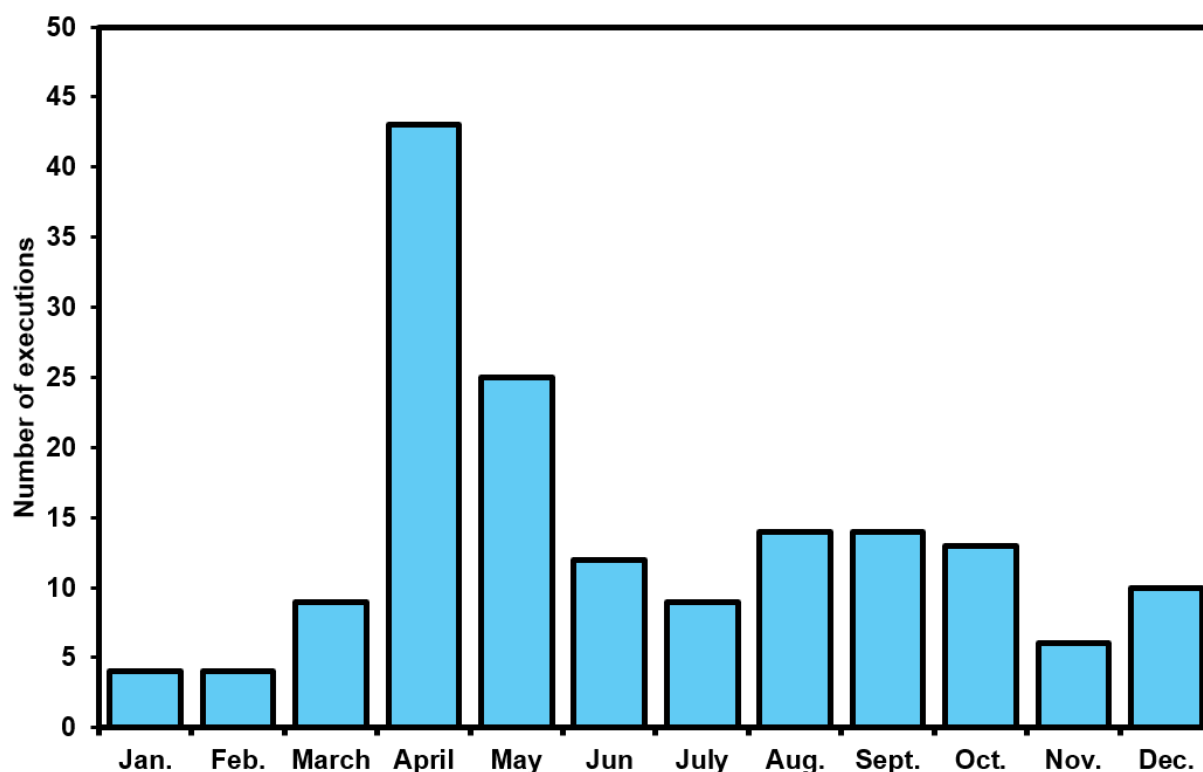


Figure 2. Number of Baloch individuals unlawfully executed in 2025

The humanitarian consequences extend beyond the immediate loss of life. Families of victims frequently experience severe economic hardship, psychological trauma, and social disruption following the death of a household member. In many cases, affected families face additional challenges in accessing justice, obtaining information regarding the circumstances of the killings, or securing legal remedies. These impacts can contribute to long-term instability and deepen existing vulnerabilities within already marginalized communities.

Overall, the reported extrajudicial executions of 163 Baloch individuals during 2025 represent a significant human rights concern. The sharp increases observed in April and May, combined with the continued occurrence of cases throughout the year, underscore the need for greater transparency, accountability, and independent oversight. Addressing these concerns requires effective investigations, strengthened protections for vulnerable communities, and sustained efforts to uphold fundamental human rights and the rule of law in Balochistan.

3.3 Analysis of Military Operations and Civilian Casualties

Table 3. Monthly casualties of Baloch individuals during military operations in 2025.

Month	Killed	Injured	Detained
January	7	8	68
February	11	9	47
March	3	2	101
April	13	6	74
May	27	7	107
June	5	5	41
July	24	22	21
August	16	-	37
September	2	-	16
October	4	-	101
November	4	3	44
December	7	8	68

Note: Missing injury data for August, September, and October are marked as unavailable.

Distribution of casualties reveals notable fluctuations in the intensity and consequences of military operations. May recorded the highest number of fatalities, with 27 individuals killed, while July experienced the highest number of reported injuries, with 22 individuals injured (Table 3). The elevated casualty figures during these months may indicate periods of intensified military activity, armed confrontations, or large-scale security operations. The concentration of fatalities and injuries within specific months suggests that military actions were not evenly distributed throughout the year but instead occurred in distinct periods of heightened conflict.

Detention represented the most significant category of recorded incidents (Figure 3). A total of 756 individuals were detained during military operations, far exceeding the number of reported deaths and injuries. The highest numbers of detentions were recorded in May (107), March (101), October (101), and December (99) (Table and Figure 3). These figures suggest the implementation of extensive security or enforcement campaigns involving large-scale arrests. The repeated occurrence of mass detentions throughout the year indicates that arrest operations constituted a central feature of security activities in Balochistan.

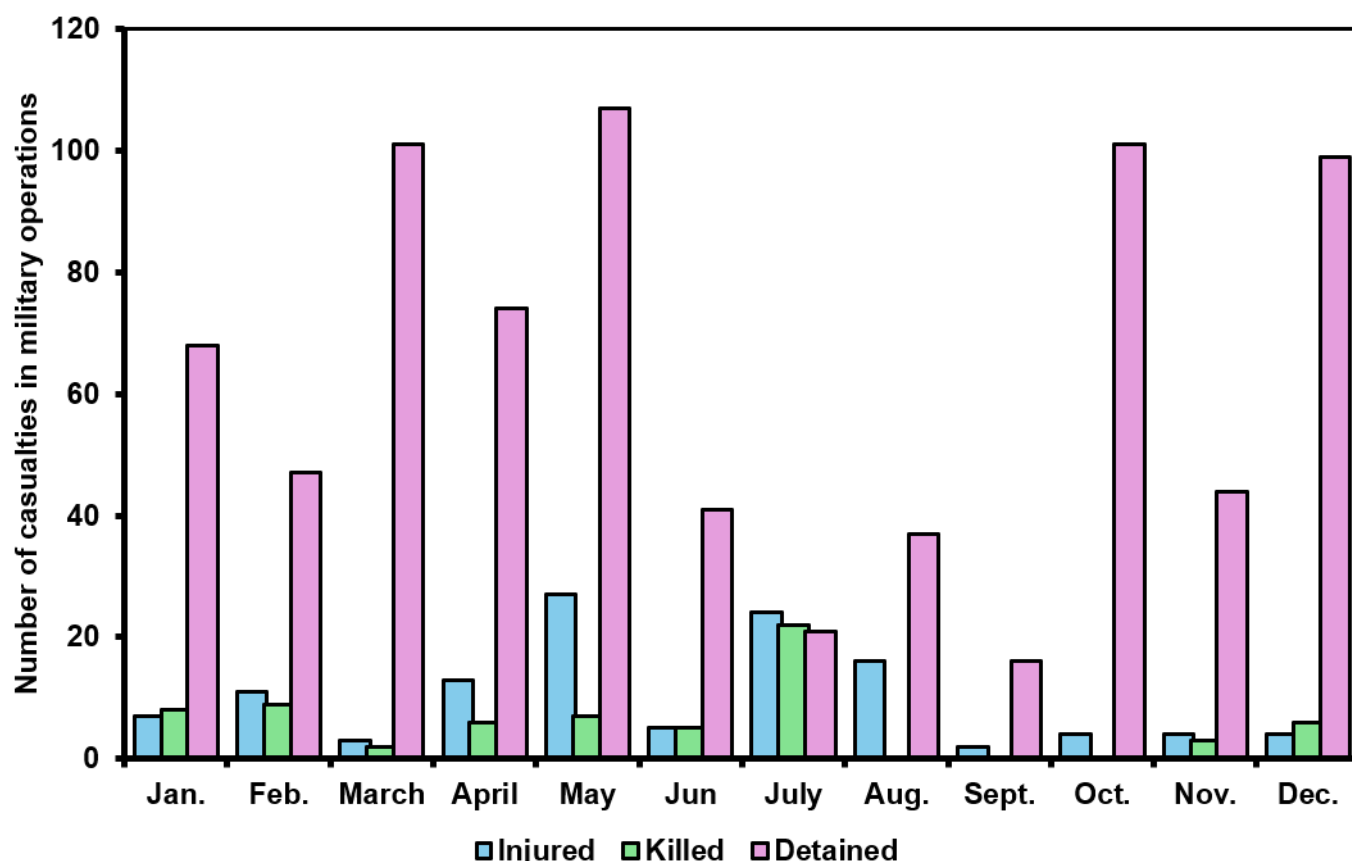


Figure 3. Number of Baloch individuals either killed, injured or detained during military operations in Balochistan in 2025.

Civilian deaths and injuries can have long-term social, economic, and psychological effects on affected families and communities. Loss of income earners, displacement, trauma, and disruption of education and livelihoods can contribute to increased vulnerability and poverty. Communities experiencing repeated security operations may also face restrictions on movement, reduced access to healthcare, and interruptions to economic activities. The scale of detention raises additional human rights concerns. Large numbers of arrests during security operations increase the risk of arbitrary detention, restricted access to legal representation, prolonged detention without charge, and other due process concerns. International human rights standards require that all detainees be treated humanely, informed of the reasons for their detention, and provided access to legal safeguards. The recurring peaks in detention figures underscore the need for independent monitoring and transparency regarding arrest procedures and detention conditions.

1.4 . Analysis of Repeated Attacks, Assaults, and Kidnapping Attempts

The monthly distribution of casualties demonstrates that violence remained a continuous feature throughout the year. Although casualty levels fluctuated, every month recorded significant numbers of deaths and injuries, reflecting an ongoing security crisis affecting civilians and local communities. November emerged as the deadliest month, recording 28 deaths and 13 injuries, for a total of 41 casualties (Table 4). This sharp increase may indicate a period of intensified violence, targeted attacks, or increased kidnapping attempts. March, August, September, and December also recorded elevated fatality figures, further demonstrating the persistence of insecurity across different periods of the year.

The data indicate that attacks frequently resulted in fatalities rather than non-fatal injuries. In eight of the twelve months, the number of reported deaths exceeded the number of injuries (Figure 4), highlighting the severity of violence experienced by victims. This trend suggests the use of highly lethal methods and raises concerns regarding the vulnerability of civilians exposed to attacks and abduction attempts. The consistently high death toll also points to limitations in preventive security measures and emergency response mechanisms capable of mitigating the consequences of violent incidents.

Table 4. Monthly casualties of Baloch individuals during attacks, assaults, and kidnappings attempts in 2025.

Month	Killed	Injured
January	14	19
February	7	8
March	21	13
April	5	20
May	9	27
June	2	13
July	19	9
August	20	9
September	18	6
October	14	5
November	28	13
December	21	10

Kidnapping attempts and assaults have broader humanitarian consequences beyond the immediate casualties. Such incidents create an atmosphere of fear and insecurity that can disrupt daily life, restrict freedom of movement, and undermine social and economic activities. Families and

communities living in affected areas may face psychological trauma, economic hardship, and long-term social instability. In many cases, victims and their relatives continue to experience the effects of violence long after the incidents themselves have occurred. The recorded casualties raise serious concerns regarding the protection of civilians and the right to life and personal security. Repeated attacks and abduction attempts can contribute to a climate of fear in which individuals face ongoing threats to their safety. The persistence of these incidents throughout the year highlights the need for effective measures to prevent violence, protect vulnerable populations, and ensure accountability for perpetrators.

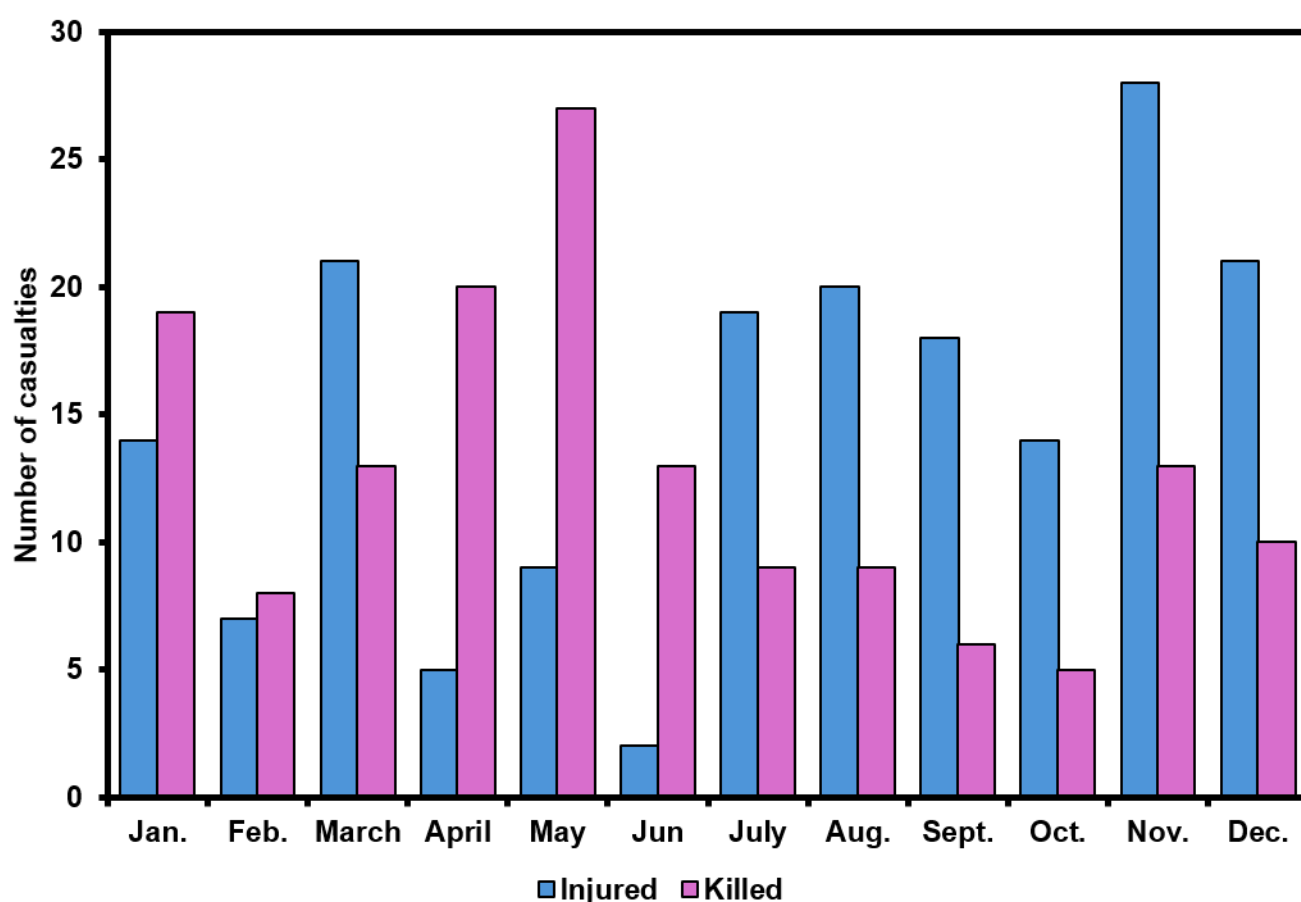


Figure 4. Number of casualties during attacks, assaults, and kidnappings attempts in Balochistan reported between in 2025

The substantial number of injuries recorded during the year also underscores the importance of access to emergency medical care and rehabilitation services. Survivors of violent attacks often require long-term physical and psychological support. Strengthening healthcare services, emergency response mechanisms, and victim assistance programs could help mitigate the humanitarian consequences of future incidents.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of data demonstrates that civilians in Balochistan continue to face severe and multi-layered risks arising from both structural vulnerabilities and ongoing security-related incidents. Across all categories examined, the consistent presence of fatalities, injuries, and detention reflects a broader environment of insecurity that significantly impacts daily life and community stability.

Fuel carriers experienced exceptionally high lethality rates, highlighting the dangers associated with survival-based economic activities in the absence of viable alternatives. Military operations contributed to substantial civilian casualties and large-scale detentions, raising concerns regarding proportionality, due process, and protection of non-combatants. Similarly, attacks and kidnapping attempts showed a sustained pattern of violence with high fatality rates, while alleged extrajudicial killings represent a critical human rights concern requiring further independent scrutiny.

The convergence of these trends indicates that civilian harm in Balochistan is not isolated to a single source but arises from overlapping economic, political, and security factors. The repeated occurrence of high-casualty months across different categories suggests systemic rather than episodic vulnerability. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-dimensional response that includes strengthening civilian protection frameworks, ensuring accountability for violations, expanding access to healthcare and emergency response systems, and creating sustainable economic opportunities to reduce dependence on hazardous livelihoods. Without such interventions, the cycle of violence and vulnerability is likely to persist, continuing to place civilian populations at significant risk.