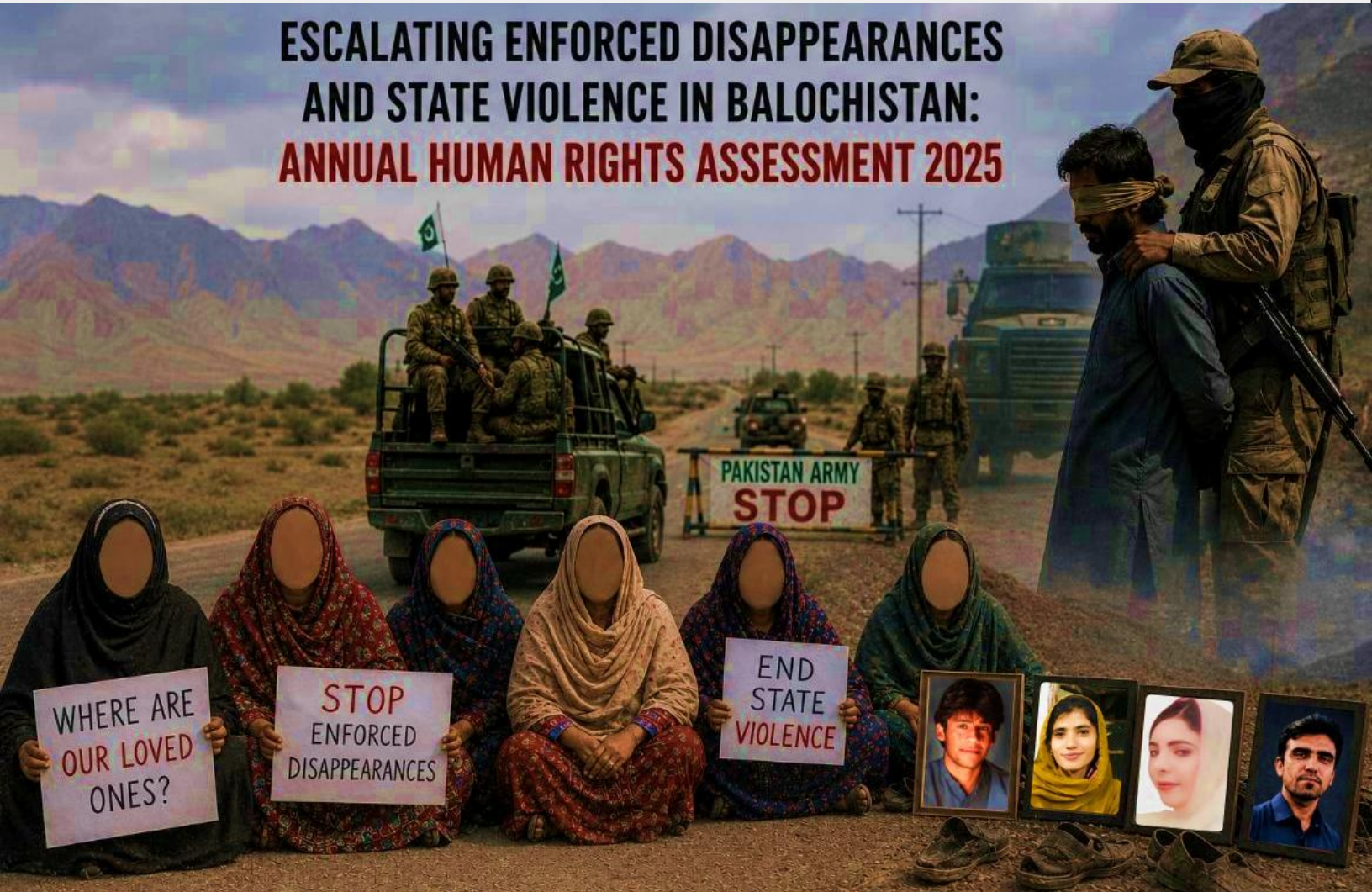


Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center
Annual Human Rights Report: 2026 Edition

**ESCALATING ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES
AND STATE VIOLENCE IN BALOCHISTAN:
ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS ASSESSMENT 2025**



A report by Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center (BASC)

July 2026

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1. Abstract

In 2025, BASC documented 1,395 cases of enforced disappearance in Balochistan. Of these victims, 70.2% remained disappeared at the end of the reporting period, while 29.8% were subsequently released. District Kech recorded the highest number of cases (381), followed by Awaran (139). Students and labourers were disproportionately affected, with students accounting for 57% of victims whose occupations were identified, while the number of women and school-aged children subjected to enforced disappearance also continued to increase. The report finds that Pakistan's security agencies, including the Frontier Corps (FC), the Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD), and state-backed armed groups, continued to play a central role in enforced disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial killings. These violations appear to form part of a broader pattern of repression aimed at suppressing Baloch political activism, human rights advocacy, and demands for the right to self-determination. The findings further suggest that reliance on loosely regulated intelligence operations, collective punishment, and the Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025 has facilitated arbitrary detention and prolonged incommunicado detention without due process, reinforcing impunity for perpetrators. Short-term disappearances appear primarily intended to intimidate individuals and communities, whereas prolonged disappearances are associated with torture, secret detention, and attempts to dismantle perceived support for the Baloch national movement. In addition, 194 extrajudicial killings were documented during 2025. Overall, the evidence indicates a systematic pattern of serious human rights violations against the Baloch population, underscoring the urgent need for accountability and for Pakistan to align its laws and practices with its international human rights obligations.

2. Introduction

The lives of the Baloch people in Pakistan have, for more than two decades, been marked by a persistent pattern of serious human rights violations. Enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings were among the most widespread human rights violations committed by the state-authorities. According to documented cases, 2025 recording one of the highest annual numbers of reported cases of enforced disappearances in Balochistan since the beginning of this century.

As documented in BASC's Annual Report of 2024 and its follow-up Bi-annual report 2025, the Pakistan Frontier Corps (FC), the Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD) of the Police, and state-sponsored death squads have been identified as key actors directly involved in enforced disappearances, torture, and subsequent extrajudicial killings of the victims of enforced disappearances in Balochistan. The motive of the state in these practices appears largely unchanged. Human rights observers have consistently viewed them as part of a broader pattern of repression linked to efforts to suppress Baloch political activism, human rights advocacy, and armed movement seeking the right to self-determination.

The findings of this report indicate that, as demands for self-determination have gained momentum and armed resistance has continued, state security operations have intensified in parallel. Individuals perceived as politically active, or as supporting human rights organisations and Baloch insurgent organisations, have remained particularly vulnerable to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances and other coercive measures.

A significant proportion of those affected have been identified as school-aged children, alongside an increasing number of women have been subjected to enforced disappearances. Human rights defenders, particularly those associated with the Baloch Yakje-hti Committee (BYC), a leading human rights movement in Balochistan, are under constant serious risks for their work documenting disappearances and advocating for victims and their families. Reports of torture, ill-treatment, and abuse in detention have also been widely reported.

One of the most pressing concerns remains the absence of effective legal safeguards for individuals detained on suspicion of involvement with, or having information about, Baloch insurgent organisations. State authorities, instead of using legislation to address enforced disappearances, passed The Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025, to justify or facilitate prolonged detentions. These legislative measures also seem to have increased the belief among elements of the security

forces that they operate beyond internal and external accountability, despite the fact that, under the international human rights law, enforced disappearance constitutes a continuing and grave violation of human rights that is subject to accountability.

In light of these concerns, BASC calls upon Pakistan to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to harmonise its domestic laws, policies, and practices with its international human rights obligations. The situation in Balochistan requires urgent attention and must be addressed in accordance with international human rights standards.

3. Methodology and statistical analysis

Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources and compared with data compiled by various organisations, including Voice for Baloch Missing Persons (VBMP), Baloch Yekjehti Committee (BYC), Paank, and Human Rights Council of Balochistan (HRCB).

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Monthly Patterns of Enforced Disappearances and State Retaliation in Balochistan (2024)

The year 2025 has been observed as the deadliest year in context of enforced disappearances and extra judicial killings. In March 2025, a massive crackdown was launched against Baloch Yekjehti Committee (BYC), a peaceful human rights and social justice movement. According to Amnesty International, (2025), the Pakistani authorities carried out systemic detentions, harassment, and the suppression of peaceful activists and supporters of BYC. This crackdown is considered one of the major factors behind this sharp escalation in cases of enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killings during 2025. During 2025, enforced disappearance continued at an alarming scale, with 1395 individuals reported missing. Among them, only 416 victims (29.8%) were later released, whereas 979 individuals (70.2%) remained unaccounted for (see Figures 1 and 2). The data reveals a deteriorating situation compared to 2024, when 67.7% of victims remained missing. The decline in the release rate from 32.2% in 2024 to 29.8% in 2025, further underscores the growing intensity and persistence of enforced disappearance as an unlawful practice in Balochistan.

March witnessed the highest number of enforced disappearance cases in 2025, with a total of 184 individuals abducted. Of these, 92 victims (50%) were released during the same month, while the remaining 92 (50%) continued to be missing and unaccounted for.

As was observed the previous year (Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center, 2025), the crackdown on social and political activists intensified again this year following a deadly hijacking of the passenger train on March 11, 2025. The incident was claimed by Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) (Shaikh, 2025). In the aftermath of the attack, security operations and restrictions against activists and members of social and political movements increased across Balochistan, particularly against BYC resulting 186 cases of enforced disappearances and 9 extrajudicial killings. However, the aftermath of this attack carried on until the month of April, when 156 individuals became victims of enforced disappearances and 35 individuals were extrajudicially killed either in the custody of the Pakistani security forces or in fake encounters.

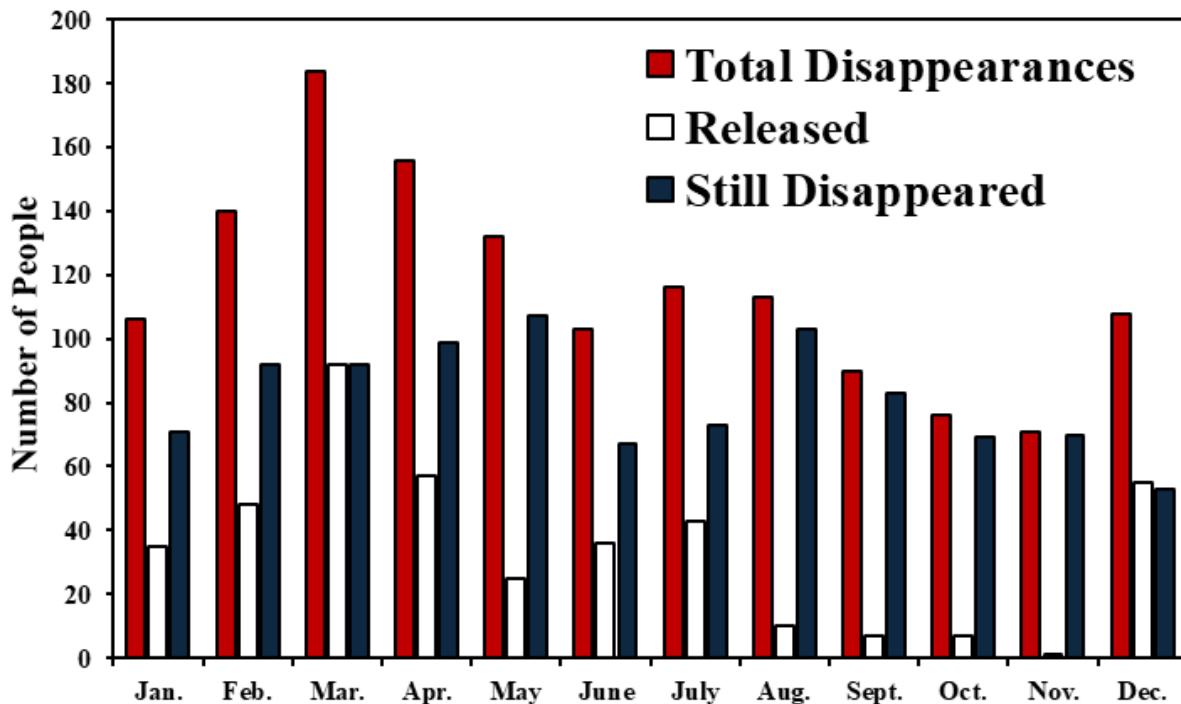


Figure 1. The summary of total number of people who became the victims of enforced disappearance, those who were recovered and who remained missing in the year of 2025.

Among 156 individuals forcefully disappeared in the month of April, 57 victims (36.5%) were subsequently released, whereas 99 individuals (63.4%) continued to remain missing.

February of 2025 marked the third highest month for enforced disappearances, during which 140 individuals subjected to abduction and disappearance. Among the victims, 48 individuals (34.2%) were later released, while 92 individuals (65.7%) remained missing (Figures 1 and 2). In February 2025 there

have been several incidents, however, two violent incidents occurred in February first killing at least 18 Frontier Corps paramilitaries (Al Jazeera article).

On April 29, 2025, the UN human rights experts in Geneva expressed serious concerns over enforced disappearances in Pakistan and urged the government to establish independent and effective mechanism to investigate such cases and determine the fate and whereabouts in accordance with the international human rights law (UN Human Rights Experts, 2025). Reports from human rights organizations further allege continued incidents of enforced disappearances in the following month. May is ranked as the fourth most severe month of 2025 in terms of enforced disappearances, with approximately 132 documented cases. Of those, 25 individuals (18.9%) were released within the same month, while the remaining 107 (81.1%) are still missing.

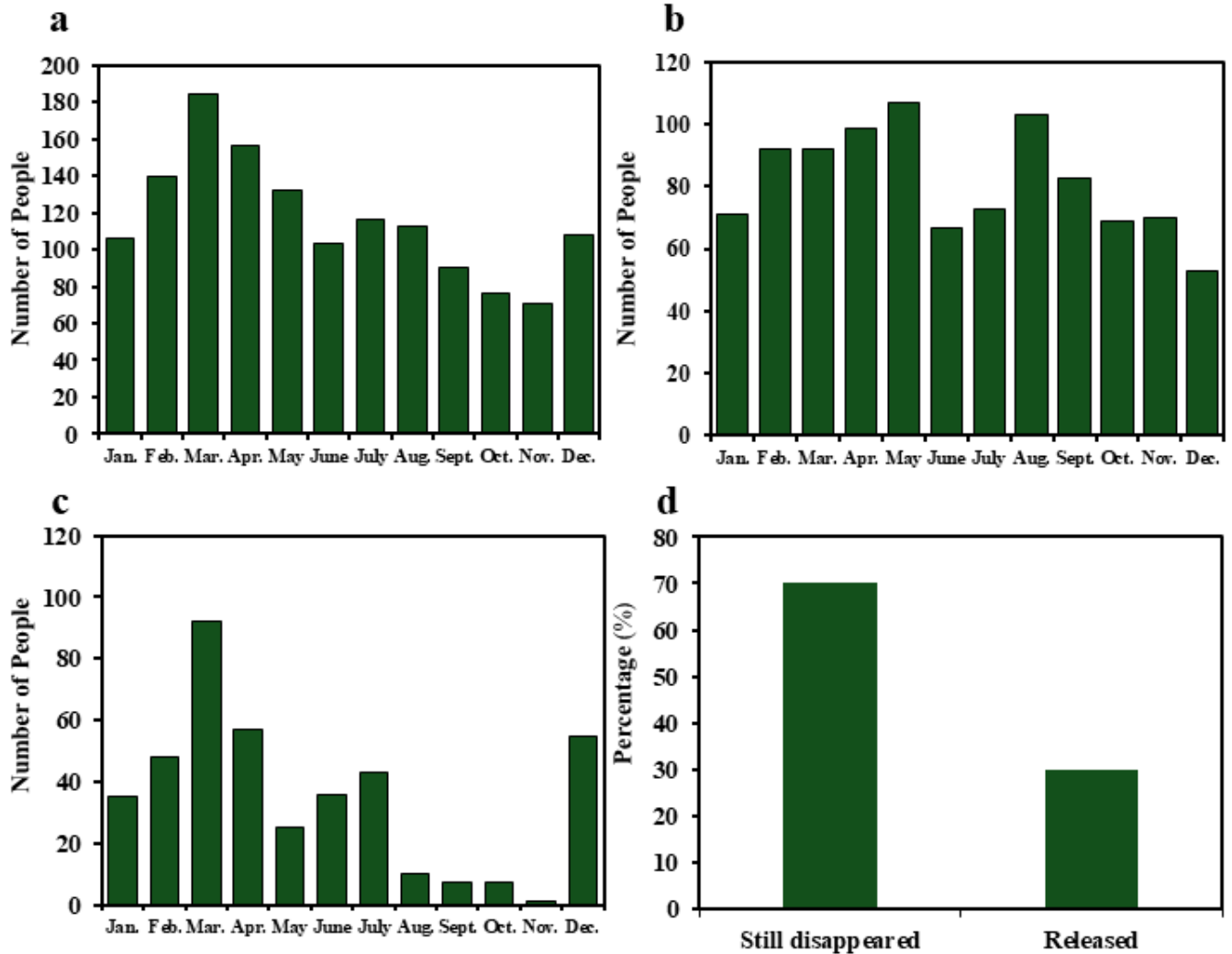


Figure 2. One thousand three hundred and ninety-five individuals became victims of enforced disappearance in 2025, in Balochistan. Total number of enforced disappearance (a), the number of individuals remained missing after becoming victims of enforced disappearance (b), those who were released after facing enforced disappearance (c), and the difference in disappearances and releases (d).

Apart from militancy, the province spent yet another politically instable year. Politically and administratively compromised provincial government took all the measures to make Islamabad happy and satisfied. In June 2025, Balochistan Provincial Assembly passed the controversial Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025, which put the people from restive regions into a worsen situation by giving security forces the power to detain any person for three months without charging them, making the situation more complicated, this amendment also consents the establishment of detention centers anywhere by any security force and also allows them to handover those detainees to any of

the security forces for investigation (The Diploma, 2025, July 9). This amendment expands the legal authority of the Pakistani military to subject individuals to enforced disappearance without formal charges, which has placed human rights, political, and social activists, along with their families, in a situation widely described as collective punishment.

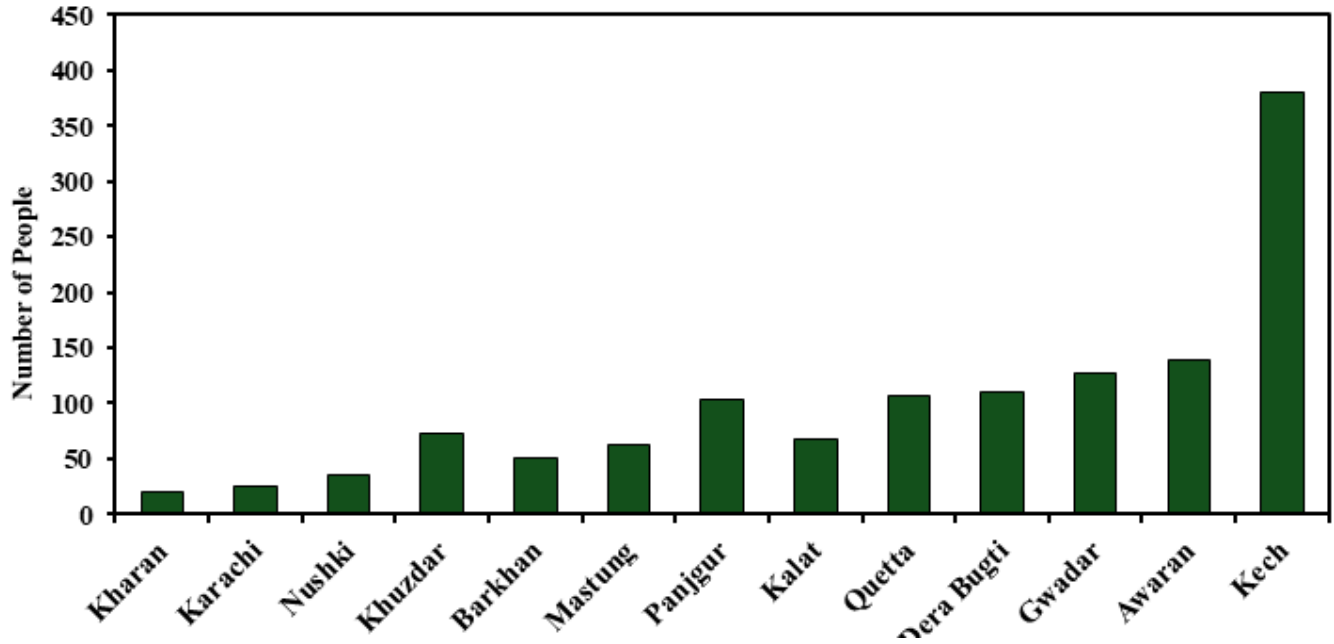


Figure 3. Victims of enforced disappearance in 2025 from different districts of Balochistan. Among all districts, Kech was severely affected by Awaran, Gwadar, and Dera Bugti.

4.2 Geographic Distribution of Enforced Disappearances in Balochistan (2024)

Among 1,395 individuals subjected to enforced disappearance in 2025, the highest number of cases was reported from Kech district, accounting for 381 victims (27.3%). This was followed by Awaran with 139 cases (10%), Gwadar with 127 cases (9.1%), Dera Bugti with 110 cases (7.9%), Quetta with 107 cases (7.6%), Panjgur with 103 cases (7.4%), Khuzdar with 73 cases (5.2%), Kalat with 67 cases (4.8%), Mastung with 62 cases (4.4%) and Barkhan with 51 cases (3.6%) (Figure 3 and Table 1). Collectively, these districts accounted for 87.5% of all enforced disappearance cases reported in 2025.

The enforced disappearance has been observed in different Baloch populations residing other provinces of Pakistan. A total 25 individuals were subjected to enforced disappearance from Karachi and seventeen from Dera Ghazi Khan (see Table 1).

The data revealed that the restive districts were those with higher literacy rate and political activism. District Kech, which has one of the highest literacy and significant history of activism, experienced an especially severe wave of enforced disappearances an especially severe wave of enforced disappearances (Gul Muhammad, 2023). Kech was gravely targeted in years 2024 (Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center, 2025).

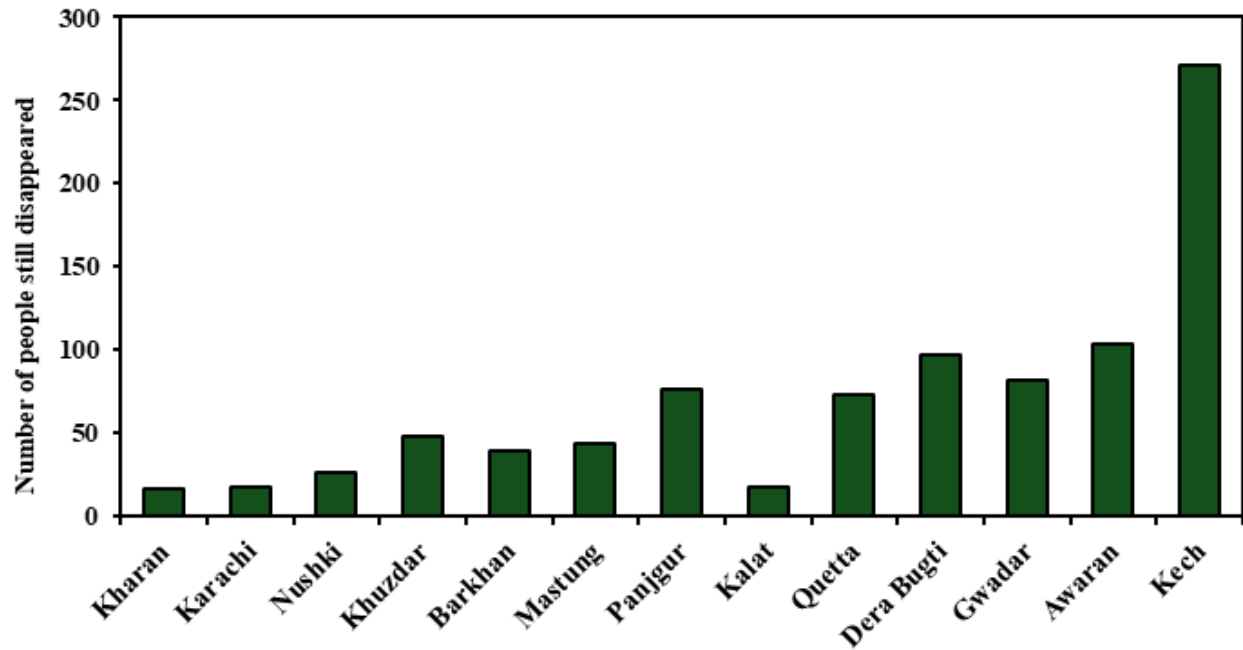


Figure 4. Number of victims of enforced disappearance from different districts of Balochistan, whose whereabouts remained unknown all through 2025.

Among 381 individuals subjected to enforced disappearance in Kech district, 271 victims (71.1%) remained missing, while 110 individuals (28.9%) were later released (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

In Awaran 103 individuals (74.1%) remained missing, whereas 36 individuals (25.9%) were released. In Gwadar, 82 victims (64.5%) remained missing and 45 (35.5%) were released.

One hundred-ten individuals were subjected to enforced disappearance in Dera Bugti in 2025, Among them 97 individuals (88.2%) remained missing, while only 13 (11.8%) were released. Dera Bugti has remained one of the most severely affected regions in terms of human rights violations in 2025. The people of Dera Bugti have faced a prolonged campaign of repression marked by military operations, forced displacement, and enforced disappearances (Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center, 2025). These actions have been carried out both by Pakistani military and by local actors aligned with the state, particularly under the administration of Balochistan Chief Minister Sarfraz Bugti.

In Panjgur, 76 individuals (73.8%) remained missing and 27 (26.2%) were released, Whereas in Khuzdar, 48 victims (65.8%) remained missing, while 25 individuals were later released.

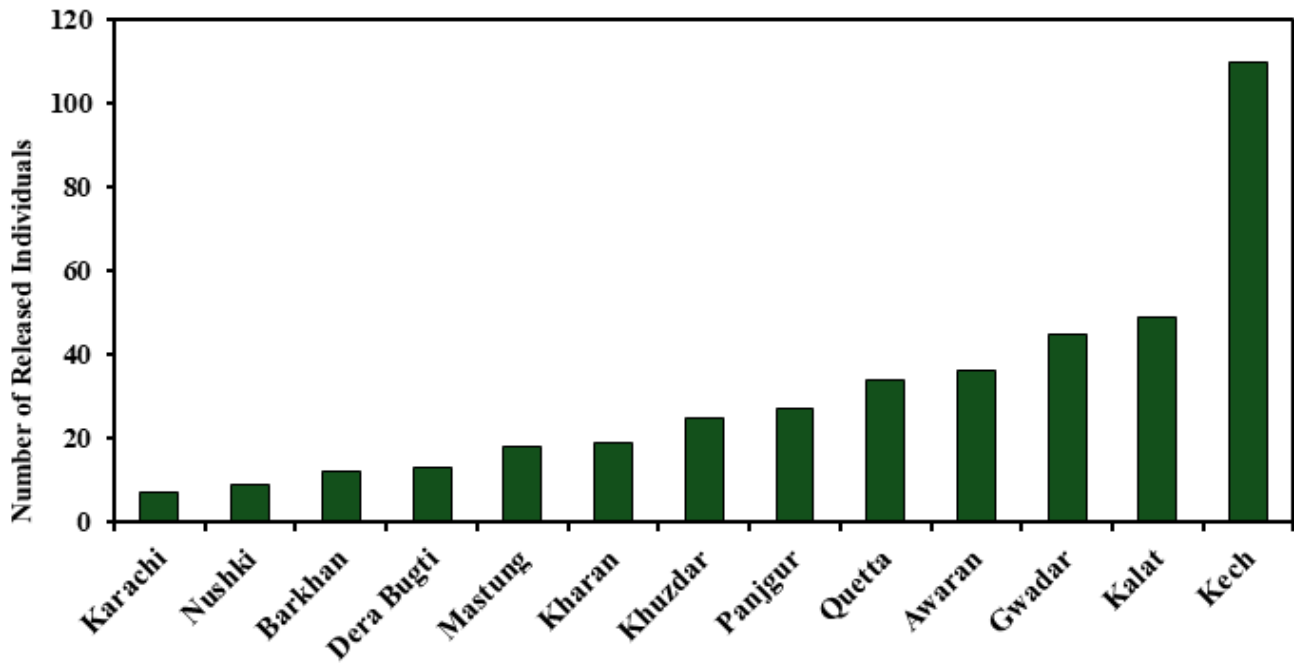


Figure 5. Number of victims of enforced disappearance from different districts of Balochistan, who were released during 2025. It should be noted that many of these individuals faced the fate of becoming victims of enforced disappearance in previous years rather than only in 2025.

Table 1. The total number of enforced disappearance cases in 2025 in the districts of Balochistan, Karachi and DG Khan.

District	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sum
Kech	31	31	23	50	23	36	40	36	37	24	21	29	381
Quetta	2	5	23	19	7	2	6	13	3	4	10	13	107
Gwadar	5	22	7	20	24	9	12	4	5	3	5	11	127
Awaran	16	25	12	11	12	14	11	10	10	3	2	13	139
Khuzdar	11	3	10	3	8	2	3	4	5	6	4	14	73
Kharan	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	6	1	0	20
Kachi	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	8
Dera Bugti	14	7	20	13	5	5	2	12	11	10	4	7	110
Nushki	5	5	6	2	6	3	2	4	0	0	0	2	35
Panjgur	8	12	5	9	11	2	4	9	9	14	12	8	103
Kohlu	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Bolan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sibi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mastung	1	2	7	12	8	13	8	1	0	3	4	3	62
Kalat	3	0	37	1	3	5	12	1	1	0	2	2	67
Lasbella	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Chaghi	0	0	5	2	4	1	0	4	1	0	2	3	22
Nasirabad	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	12
DG Khan	0	1	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	17
Karachi	0	3	4	3	7	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	25
Barkhan	2	18	9	6	2	4	7	1	1	0	0	1	51
Washuk	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	13
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harnai	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jafarabad	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Musakhel	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Disappearances	106	140	184	156	132	103	116	113	90	76	71	108	1395

Table 2. The number of individuals who remain forcibly disappeared as of 2025 across multiple districts of Balochistan, Karachi and DG Khan.

District	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sum
Kech	16	19	10	31	18	25	28	32	37	23	21	11	271
Quetta	2	3	12	12	5	1	5	13	1	0	10	9	73
Gwadar	1	6	6	13	20	4	7	4	5	3	5	8	82
Awaran	13	20	10	6	8	6	5	9	10	3	2	11	103
Khuzdar	8	2	8	2	8	0	2	4	3	6	3	2	48
Kharan	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	6	1	0	17
Kachi	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Dera Bugti	11	7	15	12	5	5	2	11	11	10	4	4	97
Nushki	3	5	2	2	5	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	26
Panjgur	8	5	3	2	7	0	3	9	9	13	12	5	76
Kohlu	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Bolan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sibi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mastung	0	1	7	6	5	13	2	1	0	3	4	2	44
Kalat	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	18
Lasbella	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Chaghi	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	18
Nasirabad	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
DG Khan	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Karachi	0	3	0	2	7	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	18
Barkhan	1	15	6	5	1	1	7	1	1	0	0	1	39
Washuk	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	11
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harnai	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jafarabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Musakhel	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	71	92	92	99	107	67	73	103	83	69	70	53	979

Table 3. The number of individuals released in 2025 after periods of enforced disappearance across multiple districts of Balochistan, Karachi and DG Khan.

District	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sum
Kech	15	12	13	19	5	11	12	4	0	1	0	18	110
Quetta	0	2	11	7	2	1	1	0	2	4	0	4	34
Gwadar	4	16	1	7	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	45
Awaran	3	5	2	5	4	8	6	1	0	0	0	2	36
Khuzdar	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	12	25
Kharan	3	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Kachi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Dera Bugti	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	13
Nushki	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Panjgur	0	7	2	7	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	27
Kohlu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	1	1	0	6	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	18
Kalat	0	0	35	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	49
Lasbella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaghi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Nasirabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
DG Khan	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	13
Karachi	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Barkhan	1	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Washuk	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jafarabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Releases	35	48	92	57	25	36	43	10	7	7	1	55	416

4.3 A Socio-Occupational Analysis of Enforced Disappearances in Balochistan in 2025

Among 1395 victims of enforced disappearance 944 individuals were reported with known profession. Among them the number of students forcibly disappeared was significantly higher than that of other occupational groups (Figure 6).

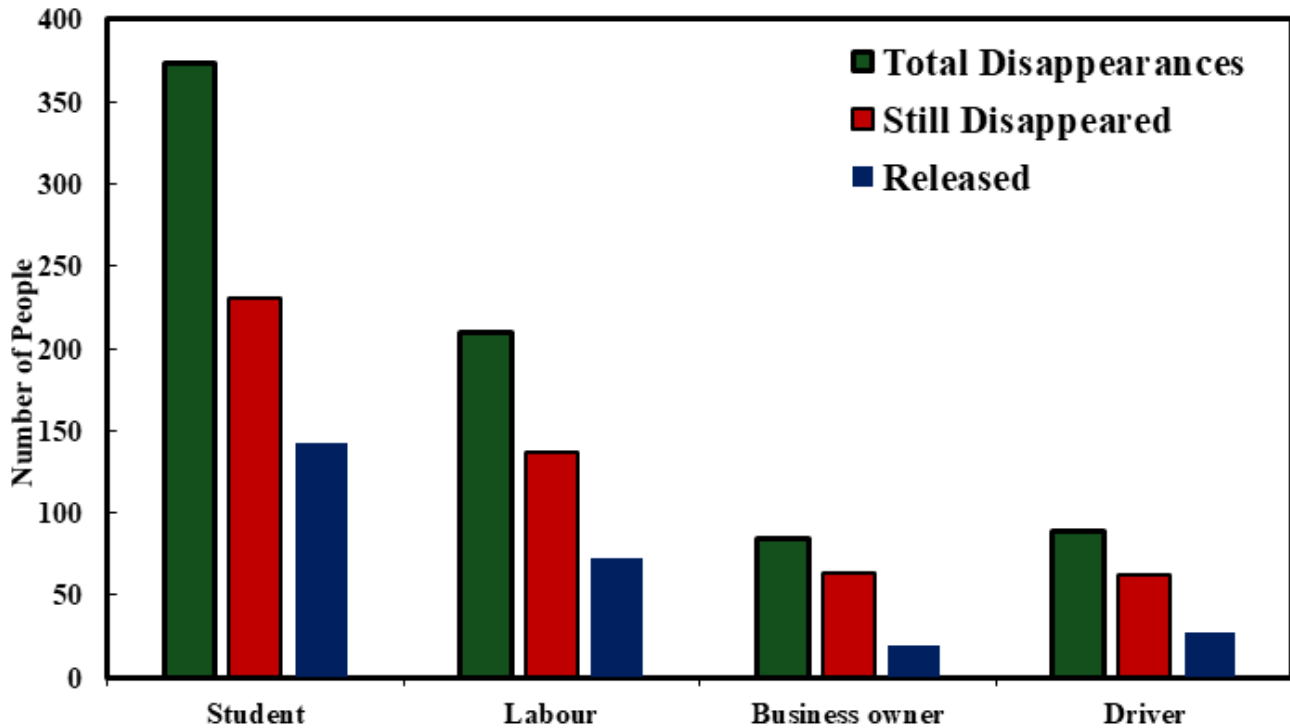


Figure 6. Individuals from a range of identified occupations were subjected to enforced disappearances in 2025. Students accounted for the largest proportion of cases, with many still unaccounted for. Laborers formed the second most affected group. Business owners and drivers represented smaller, yet still significant, portions of those impacted. The data further distinguishes between individuals who remain disappeared and those who have been released, underscoring the persistent and widespread nature of enforced disappearances across different occupational groups.

In 2025, students constituted the largest group of victims of enforced disappearances, with 373 cases recorded, representing 57% of the total disappearances documented that year (Figures 6 and 7). Among these students, 231 individuals (61.9%) remain missing, whereas 142 (38.1%) were released during the same year (Figure 6).

Labourers, many of whom were primary breadwinners for their families, formed the second most affected group. A total of 210 labourers were forcibly disappeared in 2025 (Figure 6), accounting for

33% of the total enforced disappearance cases that year (Figure 7). Of these, 137 individuals (65.2%) continue to remain missing, while 73 (34.7%) were eventually released.

Drivers and small business owners were third-and fourth-most targeted categories. During 2025, 89 drivers were subjected to enforced disappearance, among them 62 individuals (69.7%) remain missing, while 27 individuals (30.3%) were later released. Likewise, 84 small business owners forcibly disappeared. Of these, 64 individuals (76.2%) remain missing while 20 individuals (23.8%) subsequently recovered.

Other affected groups included 29 farmers, 24 government employees, 19 Levies personnel, 12 fishermen, 11 policemen, 10 legal practitioners, and 9 teachers were reportedly subjected to enforced disappearance during 2025.

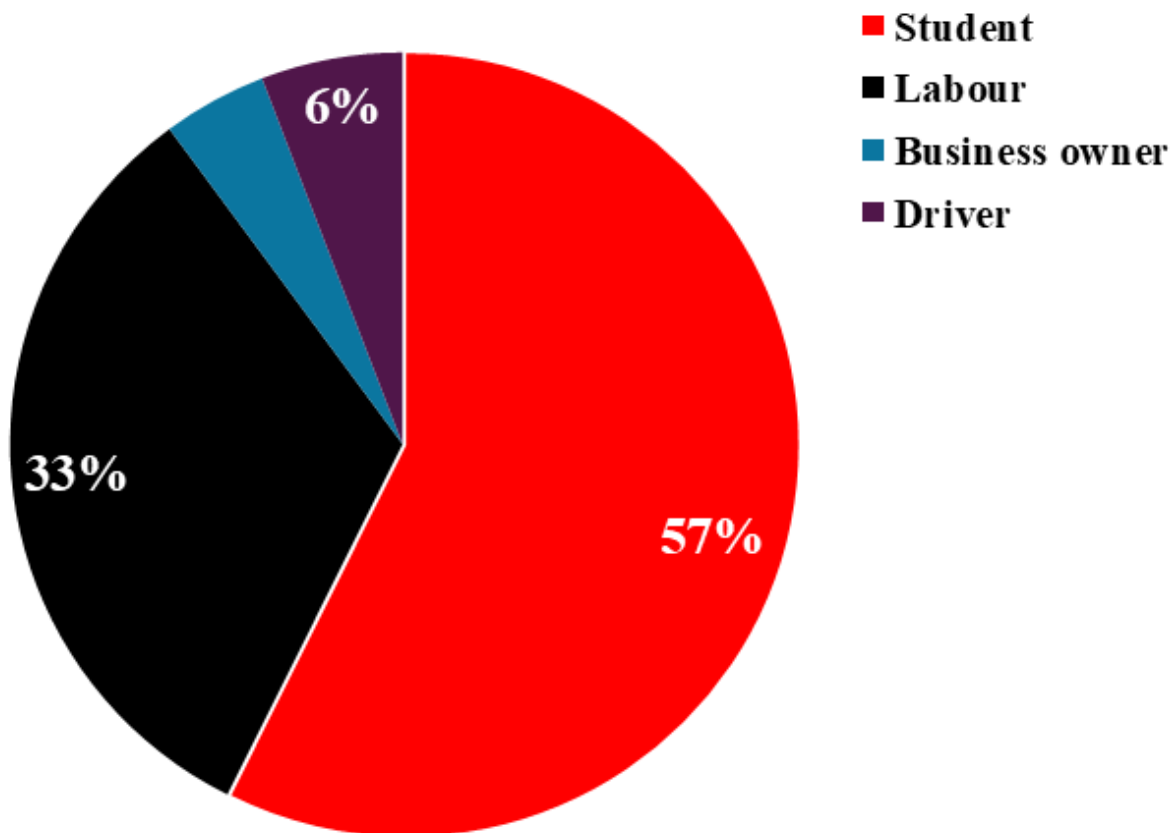


Figure 7. Among the cases where occupation was identified in 2025, students constitute the largest group of forcibly disappeared individuals (57%), followed by laborers (33%). Drivers (6%) and business owners (4%) represent smaller, yet still notable, proportions.

Baloch students have been providing the nurseries to the political, social and human rights activism in Balochistan; therefore, they are regularly targeted in Balochistan (Breseege, 2004). Unfortunately, targeting of Baloch student has not been limited to Balochistan only an escalation in the harassment of Baloch students has recently been reported by The Diplomat (Baloch, D. 2025).

However, in 2025, the ratio of bread winners being targeted escalated, the ratio of laborers increased from 28.6% in 2024 to 33% in 2025, drivers were 6% of the total enforced disappearances, which was 5% in 2024 (Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center, 2025). This trend shows a clear pattern of collective punishment, where the earning family members of Baloch social, political and human rights activists are targeted

4.4 Duration Patterns of Enforced Disappearances and Releases in Balochistan

Out of the total forcibly disappeared individuals (48.4% of all releases), 407 were eventually released. Nearly half of them, 197 individuals (48.4% of all releases) regained their freedom within one week of abduction. In addition, 52 individuals (12.3%) were released within two weeks, while 18 (5.7%) and 13 (4.1%) were released within three and four weeks, respectively (Figure 8).

Moreover, 40 individuals (9.8%) were released after remaining disappeared for a month. Several cases involved prolonged periods of disappearance, including 5 individuals (1.2%) who were released only after being missing for an entire year. The data demonstrates that a substantial proportion of individuals were released within the initial week following their abduction, indicating a high concentration of short-term disappearances. However, the graph also reveals a deeply concerning pattern in which many victims continued to remain forcibly disappeared for prolonged periods, lasting several months and, in some instances, multiple years. These long-term disappearances highlight the persistent uncertainty, psychological trauma, and social and economic hardships faced by victims and their families, while also reflecting the continuing nature of enforced disappearance practices in Balochistan.

There can be various explanations for this unpredictable period of detention. In the context of Balochistan, however, short-term detentions are often influenced by unreliable or poorly verified intelligence. The data suggests that information networks may include individuals with criminal backgrounds or personal interest, which can lead to misinformation or misidentification. However, in 2025, the Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025 intensified the situation by giving the authorities to any security force in the restive Balochistan to take anyone in custody without any charge.

In 2024, 142 individuals were released within one week, which hiked to 197 individuals in 2025 (Figure 8). Number of individuals released within a month increased to 40 individuals from 23 in 2024, and those released within two and three months increased to 25 and 26 from 9 individual each in 2024 (Figure 8).

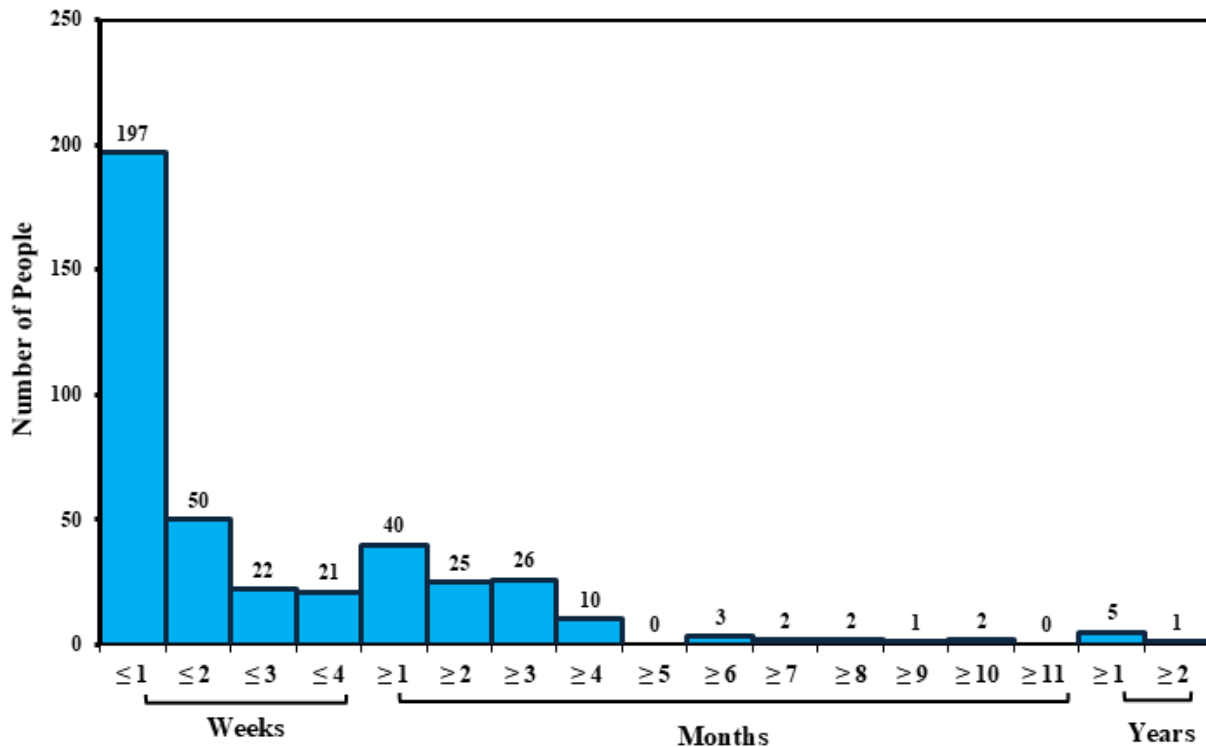


Figure 8. A comprehensive overview of the duration of enforced disappearances endured by Baloch individuals before their eventual release, categorizing according to the length of time victims remained missing.

4.5 Extrajudicial killings in Balochistan in 2024

In 2025, 194 victims of enforced disappearances were extrajudicially killed. The highest number of extrajudicial killings occurred in April, with 35 individuals killed across different parts of Balochistan (Figure 9). March marked one of the most politically instable months in 2025, when BYC was under the legal and political siege, and the attack on passenger train in March escalated violent operations of Pakistani security forces and their proxy elements which resulted into extrajudicial killings of 35 individuals and enforced disappearances of 156 individuals (Figures 2 and 9).

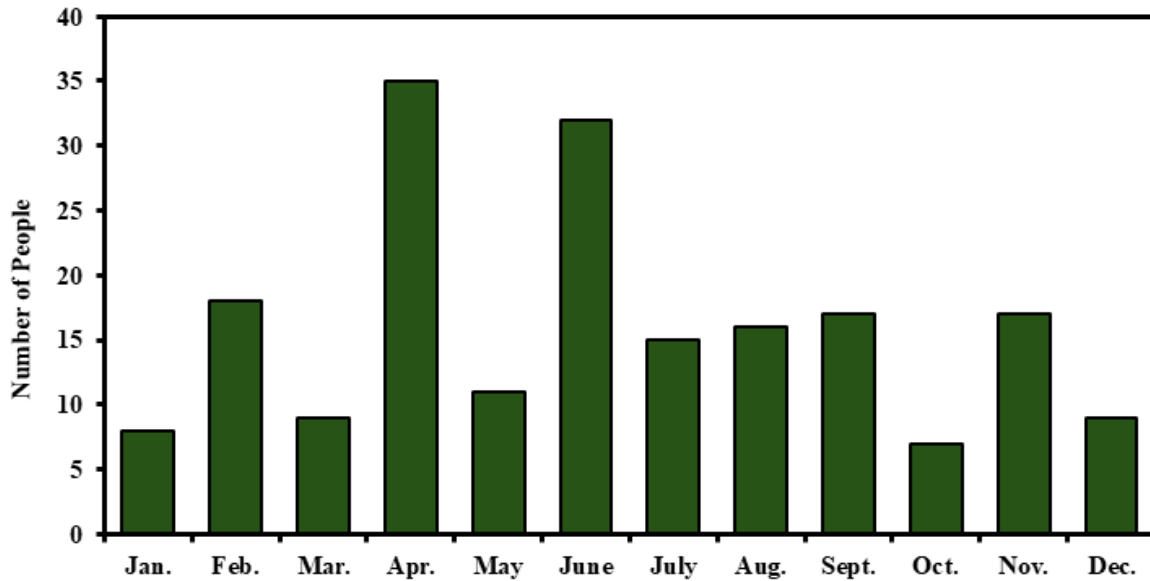


Figure 9. The bar graph presents the monthly distribution of extrajudicial killings reported throughout the year. April recorded the highest number of cases, with 35 reported extra judicial killings.

There were 32 extrajudicial killings in June, making it the second deadliest month in terms of extrajudicial killings in 2025 (Figure 9). It should be noted that June was the month when Balochistan Provincial Assembly passed the controversial Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025.

The district-wise distribution reveals that Kech remained one of the most severely affected districts, A total of 66 individuals (34%) from Kech were extrajudicially killed during the year, Awaran recorded the second-highest number of cases, with 39 individuals (20.1%) killed, followed by Panjgur with 17 cases (8.8%), and Khuzdar 15 cases (7.7%) each (Figure 11). In addition, 10 individuals from Gwadar and 8 individuals each from Quetta and Harnai were reported to have been extrajudicially killed (Figure 10).

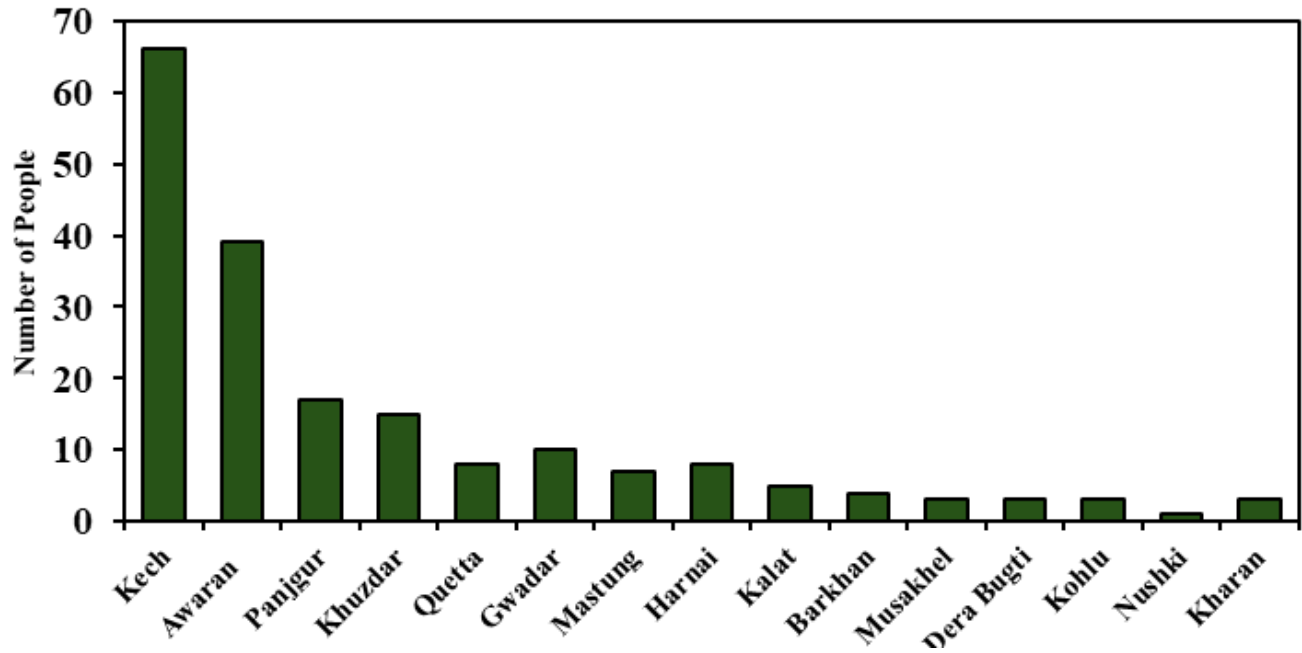


Figure 10. Number of extrajudicial killings in various districts of Balochistan, Kech was significantly affected (66 cases), followed by Awaran (39 cases), Panjgur (17 cases) and Khuzdar (15 cases).

Among 194 individuals who became victims of extrajudicial killings, 65 (33.5%) were labourers, 28 (14.4%) were students, 19 (9.8%) were drivers, and 6 (3.1%) were small business owners (Figure 11).

These findings, together with published 2024 BASC report (Baloch Advocacy and Studies Center, 2025), indicate a continuing pattern in which section of society in Balochistan, especially students and breadwinners, are disproportionately targeted by Pakistani security forces. The data further demonstrates that certain districts, including Kech, Awaran, Dera Bugti, and Panjgur, have remained persistently affected by enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings over consecutive years.

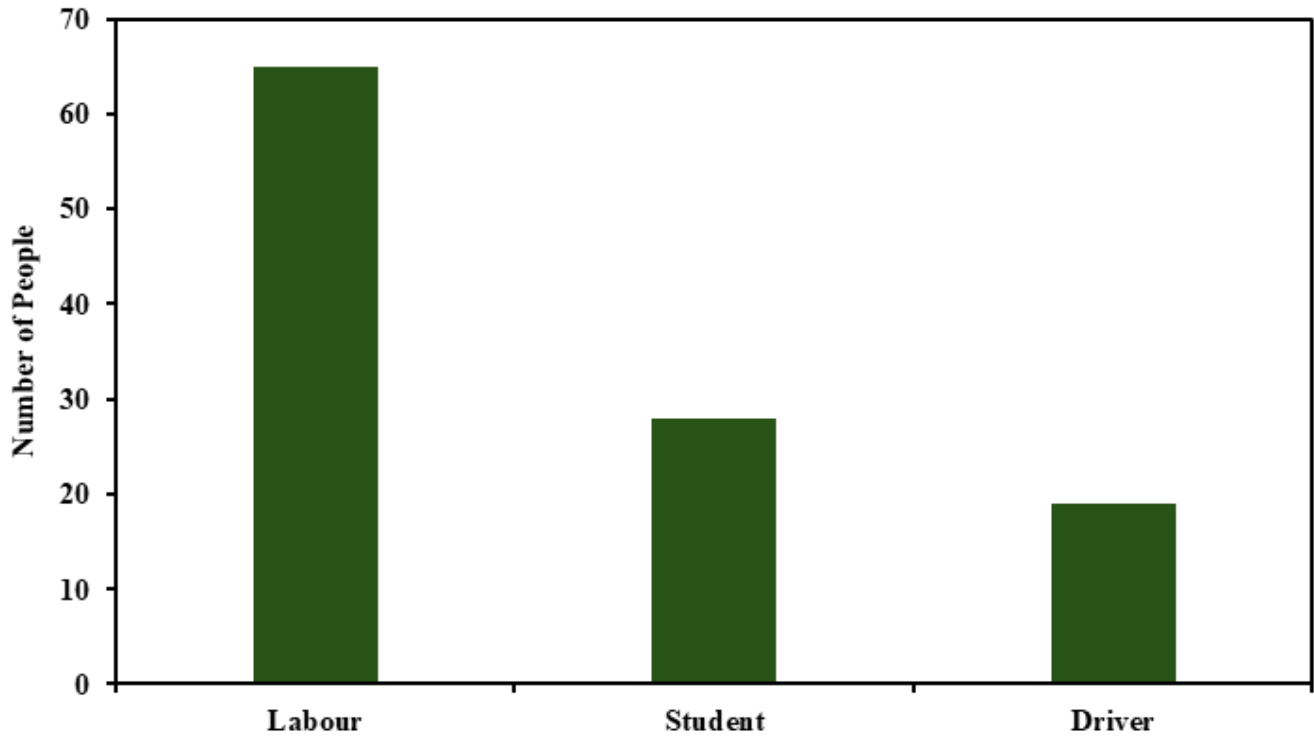


Figure 11. Extrajudicial killings of known occupations. A significant number of laborers were subject of extrajudicial killing (65 cases), followed by students (28cases) and drivers (19 cases).

5 Conclusion

The year 2025 was the deadliest year ever recorded in the context of enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and arbitrary detentions. Available figures suggest that reported cases of enforced disappearance rose sharply to 1395 in 2025, compared to 674 in the previous year. This escalation can be linked to the implementation of the Anti-Terrorism (Balochistan Amendment) Act, 2025, which may have expanded the scope for detention and increased risks for ordinary civilians in Balochistan. Concerns have been raised regarding the effectiveness of Pakistan’s judicial system in addressing long-standing complaints from families of forcibly disappeared people. The situation in Balochistan demands a broader oversight from international bodies to ensure transparency, prevent further violations, and support justice for affected families. A step to mitigate the situation would be to encourage Pakistan to ratify relevant international human rights treaties, ensure impartial investigations into all reported cases, and hold those responsible accountable through proper legal processes.

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