



Center for
Research &
Security
Studies

Balochistan's Maze of Violence





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Research &
Security
Studies**

*Pakistan-focused, Independent Questions,
Independent Answers*

Balochistan's Maze of Violence

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MAP OF BALOCHISTAN



Glossary

AI	Amnesty International
ANP	Awami National Party
BHRC	Balochistan Human Rights Council
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army
BLF	Balochistan Liberation Front
BLT	Baloch Liberation Tigers
BLUF	Baloch Liberation United Front
BMDT	Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem
BNC	Balochistan National Congress
BNDP	Balochistan National Democratic Party
BNF	Baloch National Front
BNM	Baloch National Movement (BNM),
BNM	Balochistan National Movement
BNP	Balochistan National Party, Mengal (BNP),
BNP	Balochistan National Party
BNV	Baloch National Voice
BPP	Balochistan Peoples Party
BRA	Baloch Republican Army
BRP	Baloch Republican Party (BRP)
BRSO	Baloch Republican Students Organization (Bramdagh Bugti Group)
BSO	Balochistan Student Organization (Awami)
BSO	Balochistan Student Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Constabulary
HDP	Hazara Democratic Party
HQM	Hazara Qaumi Mahaz
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HRCP	Human Rights Council of Pakistan
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IG	Inspector General
JUI-F	Jamiat Ulema Islam (Fazalur Rehman)

JWP	Jamhoori Wattan Party
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KSNP	Kalat State National Party
LeB	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
LeJ	Lashkar-i-Jhangvi
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAP	National Awami Party
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NP	National Party
PKMAP	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
PPP	Pakistan Peoples Party
SATP	South Asia Terrorism Portal
VFBMP	Voice for Baloch Missing Persons

Introduction

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, Balochistan has been one of the most neglected and volatile provinces of the country. Since then, Balochistan has witnessed five Baloch separatist movements largely led by the Nawabs – the chieftains – of different Baloch tribes; Marri and Bugti tribes in particular. The use of military might to crush these uprisings inflicted deep scars on the Baloch tribes. To date, these festering wounds and unhealed scars continue to serve as the *raison d'être* for the Baloch separatist groups that demand greater autonomy and control over the provincial resources. On the other hand, the repeated separatist movements – also called insurgencies - by the Baloch nationalists raise one simple question; were these movements fruitful enough for getting back what they claim belongs to the province and provide the Baloch people the much-needed relief – both political as well as economic? The current socio economic indicators and the political dynamics within the province tend to suggest otherwise. The leadership remains largely in the hands of the same ruling class of Nawabs, the literacy rate of Baloch dominant districts is still the lowest compared to other provinces, woman's rights remain unattended, and poverty is as high as 47 percent.

As the political discontent grows, accompanied by dismal socio-economic indicators, the province currently experiences a new phenomenon i.e. mysterious target killings and abductions of Baloch nationalists, pro-federation Baloch leaders and activists. All this is coupled with a bloody campaign against ethnic Punjabi and Urdu-speaking settlers. In what seems to be a tit-for-tat strategy, security agencies also allegedly have opted to go for abductions and dumping of dead bodies of prominent separatists – something that is not proven yet and denied by the authorities.

While the security agencies deny their involvement in the spiral of violence, accentuated by dozens of target killings, major separatist organizations allege that security agencies are sole culprits of the acts of violence in Balochistan. Prominent liberation movements including BLA (Baloch Liberation Army), BLF (Baloch Liberation Front), BMDT (Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem), BRA (Baloch Republic Army), BLT (Baloch Liberation Tiger), and BSO (Baloch Student Organization) often claim responsibility for the acts of violence committed against the settlers and

government officials.

Another factor currently playing out in Balochistan is the wave of sectarian killings. What was once considered to be an act of religious extremists alone is now suspected to have become a joint venture of Baloch nationalists and religious extremists. Although different factions of the Baloch nationalists denounce religious extremism, they also uphold Iran-based Baloch nationalists led by anti-state Sunni militant organization, Jundullah.

Growing influence of religious extremists in the province is noticeable from the fact that the highest number of attacks on NATO supplies were carried out in Balochistan during last four years. Pakistani security agencies, retired servicemen, and the religious political parties also suspect external forces such as Afghanistan, USA and India of stoking and supporting nationalist violence to allegedly force Pakistan into accepting their demands. Many of such demands include seriously tackling of organizations such as the so-called Quetta Shura and the Haqqani Network, or Lashkar-e-Jhangvi.

The current wave of violence in Balochistan can therefore be narrowed down to four key forces that are the separatists, sectarian, external and internal forces (security agencies). All of them are so intricately intertwined that no easy deduction is possible for pinpointing the culprits behind most of the violent incidences.

This report is an attempt to seek possible answers to some of the questions revolving around these elements. It comprises factual data of target killings, sectarian killings, and militants' attacks on Afghanistan-bound US/NATO supplies.

As a sequel to the first report "Balochistan : Pakistan's Festering Wound in 2011" document is an effort to provide more insight into Pakistan's most neglected province and explain some of the pressing issues that afflict the socio-political life there. Despite the disadvantage such as non-availability of reliable data and the absence of credible claims on the perpetrators of violence, CRSS presents this report as a yet another small contribution to the maze of violence in Balochistan, and is extremely grateful to Mohammad Nafees, Senior Research Fellow, the major contributor to this report, as well as Research Fellows Imdad Ullah and Farooq Yousuf.

The report also comprises Balochistan weekly monitors, which the Center produced from July to December 2011, to monitor the unfolding security, economic and political situation in the province.

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Balochistan's Maze of Violence

Demographic Background

Balochistan, despite being the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area, has the lowest population among all other provinces of Pakistan. According to the census of 1998, it had eight million inhabitants constituting nearly 5 percent of the total population of the country. Majority of the population consists of Baloch and Pashtoon tribes, though there is another tribe called Brohvi or Brahui that makes up nearly 20 percent of the population, but the census normally combines it with Baloch linguistic group. The linguistic composition of Balochistan is based on Balochi (55 percent), Pushto (30 percent), Sindhis (6 percent), Punjabis (3 percent), Seraikis (2 percent) and Urdu speaking (1 percent). Quetta is the capital and the main commercial city of the province with Pashtoons having the largest population (30 percent) and dominance over the business activities of the city. The Balochs come as the second largest group with a share of 28 percent of the city's population and Punjabis with 16 percent population are the third largest group residing in Quetta. Urdu speaking people also enjoy a share of 6 percent of population while Punjabis and Urdu speaking population is normally referred to as the settlers (Refer Table 1). Hazara community also has a significant presence in Quetta but they are not explicitly identified in the census. They are the Persian-speaking people who migrated from central Afghanistan in the nineteenth century. The website of Hazara Democratic Party claims that Hazaras make one third of the total population of Quetta city. Even if it is taken as an over quoted figure, the census is silent in this regard. More than two million Afghan refugees are also settled in Quetta and surrounding areas.

Sindh and Balochistan are the two provinces of Pakistan where diversity in ethnic composition is explicitly noticeable. In Balochistan, there are some districts where Baloch community has a very low or almost insignificant presence. Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Loralai, Musakhel, Ziarat, Zhob, and Sibi-Hernai are such districts where the Baloch are almost non-existent (Table 1). The percentage of Baloch population in other provinces is also proportionately lower than their percentage of the total population of the country. The Baloch residing in Balochistan make nearly 4 percent of the total population of Pakistan while those living in Sindh are nearly 2.5 percent. In Punjab they are 0.6 percent, and in KPK they are only 0.01

percent of the total population. Among all big cities of Pakistan, Karachi is the only city where the Baloch have the largest concentration of their population and as per some estimation there are more Baloch in Karachi than in Balochistan. Even in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, the percentage of Baloch population is merely 06 percent. This shows that the Baloch are less integrated with the rest of the country in comparison with the people hailing from other provinces.

Table 1

	Total population	Balochi	Pushto	Sindhi	Punjabi	Seraiki	Urdu	Others
BALUCHISTAN	6,565,885	55	30	6	3	2	1	4
QUETTA	759,941	28	30	1	16	2	6	17
CENTRAL UPLANDS								
Awaran	118,173	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalat	237,834	99	0	1	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	417,466	97	0	1	1	0	0	1
Mastung	164,645	80	6	1	1	1	0	11
NORTHWEST								
Chaghi	202,564	94	3	0	1	1	0	1
Kharan	206,909	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEKRAN								
Gwadar	185,498	98	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kech	413,204	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panjgur	234,051	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN PLAINS								
Lasbela	312,695	65	3	24	2	1	1	5
KACHHI PLAINS								
Bolan	288,056	58	1	18	1	17	0	5
Jafferabad	432,817	62	0	24	1	11	0	2
Jhal Magsi	109,941	69	0	21	0	8	0	2
Nasirabad	245,894	55	0	30	0	6	0	8
Sibi - Sibi	103,746	44	11	20	6	8	3	7

	Total population	Balochi	Pushto	Sindhi	Punjabi	Seraiki	Urdu	Others
EAST								
Barkhan	103,545	75	1	0	0	1	0	23
Dera Bugti	181,310	96	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kohlu	99,846	91	7	0	1	0	0	1
NORTH								
Killa Abdullah	370,269	2	97	0	1	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	193,553	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	297,555	3	92	0	1	1	1	2
Musakhel	134,056	14	79	0	0	1	0	6
Pishin	367,183	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi - Harnai	76,652	7	90	1	1	0	0	0
Zhob	275,142	0	97	0	1	1	0	0
Ziarat	33,340	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Source: Population Census 1998								

Source: www.researchcollective.org/Documents/Balochistan_Economic_Report.pdf

Pashto-speakers inhabit the districts of the northern and northeastern parts of the province, bordering Afghanistan and FATA. Brahui-speakers occupy a north-south corridor along the centre of the province, while the Balochi-speakers are divided between the west and southwest and the east. There are large concentrations of Sindhi-speaking people in the southeast (Lasbela) and the Kachchi plains area.²

However, most of the ethnic communities living in Balochistan face one or the other type of violence targeted against them. Punjabis and Urdu speaking people regarded as settlers are normally victims of target killings in the province. Hazara people face sectarian violence because of their religious beliefs as they belong to Shia sect of Islam.³ Baloch and Brahui people are being abducted and their dead bodies are mysteriously dumped at a deserted place. The sudden influx of Afghan nationals (mostly Pashtoons), first in 80's during Afghan Jihad and later in 2001 as a result of the US war on terror in Afghanistan, brought to the region the culture of

drugs and terrorism. The repeated claims of the US intelligence agencies of the existence of Quetta Shura in Balochistan pose a serious threat.

Literacy Rate

Balochistan, among all the provinces, has the lowest literacy rates.⁴ While Pakistan's literacy rate is 52 percent, the literacy rate of Balochistan is only 34 percent. Punjab is the only province of Pakistan having a literacy rate of 57 percent that is higher than the national literacy rate. Following Punjab is Sindh with 50 percent literacy rate and KPK with 49 percent. Female literacy rate in Pakistan is 48 percent while both Balochistan and KPK have a very dismal female literacy rate (27 percent) compared to the other two provinces Punjab and Sindh that have 53 and 42 percent respectively.

Economy

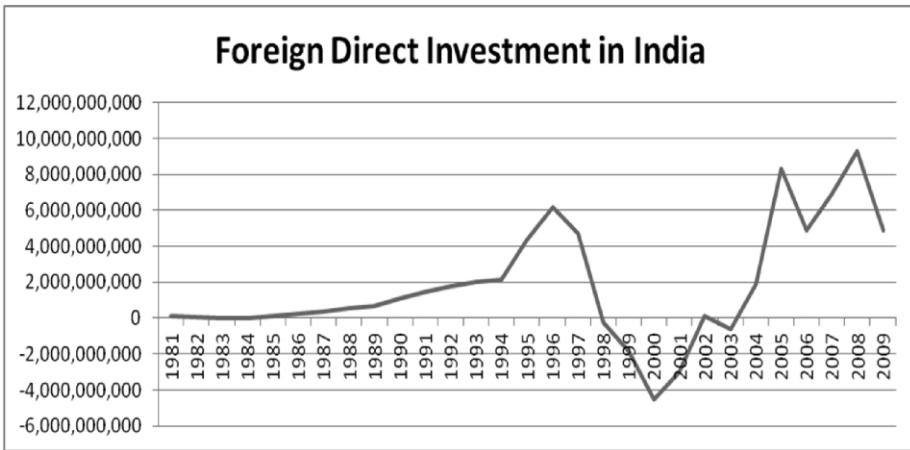
Nature has gifted Balochistan with vast mineral resources that include Coal, Copper, Chromites, Barytes, Sulphur, Marble, Iron Ore, Quartzite, Limestone, and Sulphur. Except coal and copper, most of these minerals remain unexplored for various reasons. Natural gas is another natural resource that the province is rich in and contributes a major part in the national economy. However, all these explorations have encountered different kinds of crisis. Sui and other gas fields are time and again affected by law and order situation, especially the attacks by Baloch separatists.

The largest copper and gold project in Balochistan, "Saindak Copper Gold Project" in Chaghi also went through different bureaucratic and political inefficiency problems before reaching its completion stage in 1995. Now with the production on, the project pays an annual rent of US\$0.5 million to SML (Saindak Metal Limited).

Another major mining project that has attracted nearly US \$3.3 billion of foreign investment is the Reko Diq Mining Project. It is also located in the northwestern district of Chaghi, Balochistan. However, the project went through criticisms and legal battles before the Balochistan Government cancelled the license of the company that had invested nearly \$220m and four years on feasibility study program to determine the mineral reserves of the project. This is a reminder of the Dhobal Power Project of India that was awarded to Enron Company of the USA by the Congress government as an attempt to liberalize the Indian economy. It generated a series of political

and technical criticism on the suitability of the project leading the company to renegotiate the agreement in 1995. As a repercussion, India faced harsh reaction of the global business community and sharp decline in the foreign direct investment that continued for years (Graph 1). What positive or negative impact this decision of the Balochistan government will have on the economy of the province and the country is beyond assessment at this stage.

Graph 1



Source: *World Bank.*

Gwadar port is another addition to the economic growth of Balochistan as well as Pakistan. This deep-sea port was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz on 20 March 2007. It was a great development initiative in Balochistan to help improve the local economy. Gwadar is located near the entrance of the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf, which holds close to three-fifth of the world's crude oil reserves and almost half of the world's proven gas reserves. This is Pakistan's third harbour after Karachi and Bin Qasim. Under the financial agreement of over US \$248 million signed with the Government of China in August 2001, US \$198 million was funded by China through a grant, soft loan and buyers' credit, and the rest by Pakistan. This port is to be developed into a storage and distribution center for transit trade from Central Asia and Western China, transshipment cargo of the region, and domestic freight. The Port of Singapore Authority (PSA), which runs ports in more than 10 countries, was contracted to manage the port on

a build-operate-transfer basis for a 40-year concession period.⁵

Despite all these resources, the economic indicators of Balochistan fall in the lowest category compared to other provinces. The poverty rate in Balochistan is as high as 47 percent and the total literacy rate is as low as 34 percent against the national poverty rate of 24 percent and literacy rate of 52 percent. According to some estimation, Balochistan fares the lowest in terms of education, health, water, and sanitation indicators.

A study carried out by the World Bank in 2008 indicated that till the time of submitting the report, not enough oil discoveries were made in Balochistan and the reserves at Sui were depleting fast. According to their study, these reserves will be completely consumed by 2015. The Uch reserves were also reported to have less than half of what was remained in Sui. As a result, Balochistan's share in national production was dropped from 56 percent in 1995 to 25 percent in 2005.⁶ Moreover the report narrated:

Nearly one third of rural population neither had land nor crops or livestock. Poverty is lowest among the crop and fruit farmers and highest for livestock herders. In addition, among the group of households without crops and livestock, landless families are much poorer than landowning families. More generally, poverty is linked to rural incomes and assets, but it declines noticeably only at relatively high levels of production and ownership.⁷

Entrepreneurship, as per the 2001-2003 Economic Census, was also found lacking in the province. Out of 62,000 business establishments only 18,000 were found in the rural areas. Most inhabitants of villages had to rely on subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. Only 15 percent of rural households owned a shop or business in Balochistan in 2004/05, the lowest ratio of any province and only half the share in the rest of Pakistan.

Another problem that the report highlights is the lack of basic services (security, water, power, and roads) that discourage the expansion of enterprises in the province. The higher rate of illiteracy among the labor force renders them unsuitable for the type of skills a modern economy requires. Even Quetta, the main commercial city of Balochistan, that claims to have nearly 62 percent of literacy rate, stands lowest among all Pakistani

cities in the overall business index.⁸

The Hub Industrial Estates was a good initiative to have modern businesses established in an area that falls within the boundary of Balochistan province and is close to Karachi, the largest commercial city of Pakistan. It attracted the business community from Karachi to establish their businesses in Hub where most of the labor force that they hired also belonged to Karachi. Is it the poor literacy rate, the lower productivity of the local labor or a discriminative attitude of the employers that deprive the people of Balochistan of such opportunities? This is a question that needs an in-depth study. The World Bank report makes a comment about the productivity of the workers in Balochistan that says: "The quality of employment is worse in Balochistan than in other provinces. Workers produce about one quarter less than workers in NWFP and Punjab, and over one third less than workers in Sindh."⁹

Political Situation

A weak coalition government came into power as a result of the 2008 general election when none of the leading mainstream political parties could bag a simple majority to form their government in Balochistan (Refer to Table 2). Pakistan Muslim League (Q) was the only party to emerge as the leading political party of the province but its split into two factions deprived it the chance of forming the provincial government. Resultantly, the second largest party, Pakistan Peoples' Party, took the advantage of the situation and managed to form the government by offering lucrative departments to JUI (F), Balochistan National Party (Awami) and the independent group because of their support to Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani to form the government in Balochistan.

Other than the mainstream political parties, there are a number of other regional political parties functioning under different names in Balochistan (Refer Table 3). However, with the exception of a few regional parties, most of them never attained an electoral recognition. During the election of 2008, most of these regional and mainstream political parties boycotted election for various reasons that, according to some analysts, helped other parties to emerge as the winner of the election. Only Balochistan National Party, Awami contested the election in 2008 and secured seven seats in the parliament. Some of the known local nationalist political parties are:

Baloch Liberation Movements

Nationalist parties^(a)

1. Balochistan National Party, Mengal (BNP),
2. Baloch National Movement (BNM),
3. Baloch Republican Party (BRP)
4. Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)
5. Balochistan Student Organization (BSO-NA)
6. Balochistan Student Organization (Awami)
7. Sepah-e-Shohada-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan),
8. The Baloch Liberation Tigers (no website)
9. Balochistan Students Organization
10. Baloch Republican Students Organization (Bramdagh Bugti Group)
11. Balochistan National Congress
12. Balochistan National Democratic Party
13. Balochistan National Movement
14. Jamhoori Wattan Party
15. Hazara Qaumi Mahaz
16. Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
17. Hazara Democratic Party
18. Balochistan Peoples Party
19. Kalat State National Party
20. Baloch National Voice (BNV)
21. National Party
22. Baloch National Front

Table 2: Results of Provincial Election 2008

Party	Total
Pakistan People's Party	13
Like-minded Group (formerly PML-Q)	13
Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam	10
Balochistan National Party (Awami)	7
Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	6
Awami National Party	3
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	1
Others	12
Total	65

Source: *Wikipedia*.

^a Brief history of all nationalist parties is given in the annexure "A"

Insurgency and Sectarianism

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the history of Balochistan is replete with events of conflicts and insurgencies. Soon after Pakistan's independence, an army action was taken to force Khanate of Kalat to join Pakistan. The resultant effects of this move caused dissension and a fierce reaction from the local rulers and the populace that later turned into a kind of insurgency. During 1960's, the separatist movement went to its height and it continued until the fall of Ayub Khan's regime. After a brief spell of calmness, another political disorder erupted that led the government to carry out military operation in the province in 1973, when the country was ruled by the democratic government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After the imposition of martial law in 1977, a policy change took place and some attention was paid to the development of Balochistan.

The separatist movement in the province remained dormant or less active until the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti on 26 August 2006. Soon after the incident, the reaction to it gradually turned into insurgency involving several separatist groups whose demands ranged from the demand of freedom to greater Balochistan. It also fuelled an already simmering law and order situation in the region that was set off after the 9/11 when the militants from the neighbouring Afghanistan moved down to the bordering districts of Balochistan. These districts are inhabited overwhelmingly by ethnic Pashtun tribes. Soon after the arrival of Afghan Pashtuns in the region, sectarian violence surfaced in Balochistan and in 2003, the province witnessed as many as 58 deaths of Shia Muslims in Quetta resulting from two different terrorist attacks.

If we look at the data on terrorism-related incidents in Pakistan during the period October 2001 to December 2003, the percentage of victims were: Civilians 79 percent, Foreigners 13 percent, Government Officials 7 percent, and Religious Leaders 4 percent. Of the total civilian victims, Shia Muslims were 50 percent and Christians 26 percent. Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, and Islamabad were the places that experienced acts of terrorism during this period and the only region that remained safe from this menace till that time was KPK and FATA but it was a very short lived safety for them. During the next three years (2004-2006), KPK and FATA also started experiencing terrorism related deaths in its region too but Balochistan was still the highest target of the terrorists (Refer to Table 3).

Table 3

Violence occurred in the Year	Balochistan	KPK/FATA	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad	Total
2004	59	3	87	55	0	204
2005	36	47	14	9	20	126
2006	97	105		62		264
	192	155	101	126	20	594

Source: Wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronology_of_terrorist_incidents_in_Pakistan

While acts of sectarianism were slowly gaining ground in Balochistan, the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti on 26 August 2006 added more fuel to the volatile situation of the region. Separatists found the martyrdom of Bugti as an effective excuse to re-energize their political plans while the religious extremists used it to create an anti military feelings among the people. Nationalist extremism got mixed up with the religious extremism and it became difficult to draw a line between the two extremes. From 126 deaths of terrorism in 2005, the number of deaths went up to 264 in 2006 and Balochistan was again on top of all other provinces in bearing the brunt of this ongoing wave of terrorism in the country. However, after a sudden surge in violent acts that claimed 97 deaths in 2006 a noticeable decline in the number of violence was observed in Balochistan after 2006. From 97 deaths in 2006 the number declined to 36 in 2007, 10 in 2008, and 11 in 2009. In 2010, it went up again and touched the number of 207 deaths.

This upward trend in terrorism related deaths is still prevailing and the data from 1 January 2011 to 5 September 2011 shows that there were 485 deaths in Balochistan due to target killings and sectarianism during this period.

Another nature of violence that became prominent in Balochistan after 2006 is related with abductions and target killings of nationalist activists and settlers. To make things easier for better comprehension, this report will address target killings and sectarian violence separately.

Abduction and Target Killings

Balochistan has been experiencing two types of target killings; one is directed against the settlers (mostly Punjabi and Urdu speaking people) and

the other is directed against the activists of the nationalist parties. Associated with the target killings is another phenomenon of atrocities committed against the Baloch people that pertain to abduction and dumping of dead bodies by the unidentified perpetrators. The data available on these crimes is not highly reliable and most of it begins from 2010 onwards. Coupled with this is the lack of reliable sources from where authentic data can be obtained on the issue. The dearth of any reliable source especially for the cases of abduction and missing persons leaves no option other than to make use of whatever information is available. The data used in this study is based on the information collected from the following sources:

- Human Rights Council of Pakistan (HRCP)¹¹
- Wikipedia and South Asian Terrorism Portals (SATP)¹²
- Baloch National Voice (BNV)¹³
- Baloch Human Rights Council (BHRC)¹⁴

A report prepared by BHRC containing data on the atrocities committed in 2010 against Baloch nationals living in Pakistan and Iran show that the total number of Balochis subjected to torture, abduction, execution, and killings in Pakistan and Iran were 529. However, the numbers for those abducted and arrested were 90 and 72 respectively.

BNV reported 54 persons as missing during 2009 but there is no such report from HRCP for that year. A report issued by BNV showed that 40 persons were found missing from Balochistan in 2010 while the HRCP report listed 76 persons as missing in the same year (Table 4). In 2010, according to HRCP and BNV reports, Quetta is the place from where most of the Baloch people were abducted while BHRC report placed Gwadar at such place (Graphs 2 and 3).

Table 4

Dead	May-11	2010	2009	2008
HRCP Data	80	76		
BHRC Data		33		
BNV Data		50		
Missing				
HRCP Data		9		
BHRC Data				
BNV Data (upto Feb 11)	25	40	54	6

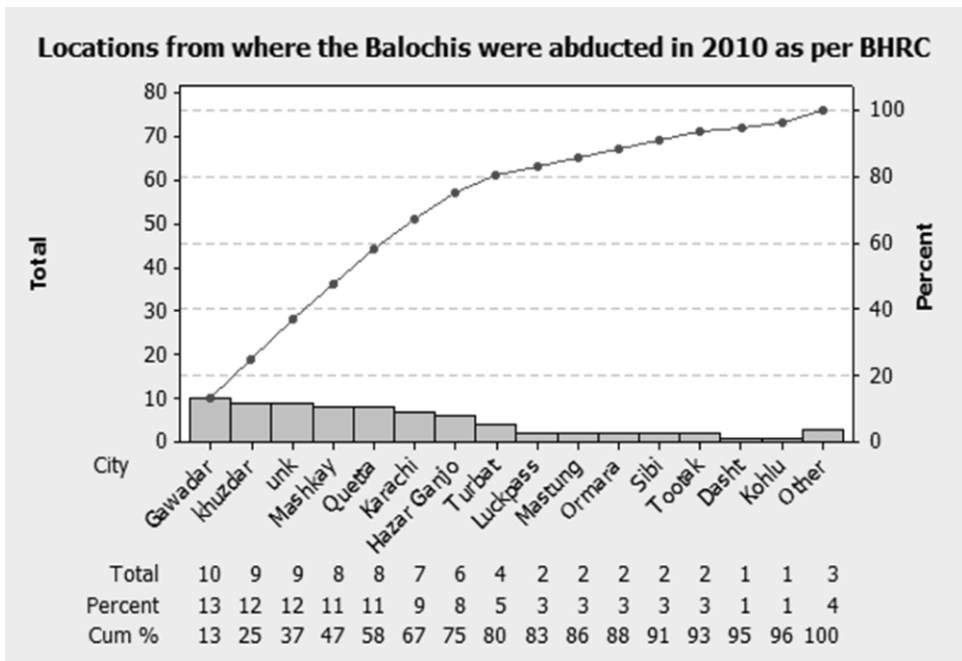
Source: HRCP, BHRC, BNV

Graph 2



Source: Based on a report from Baloch Nation Voice

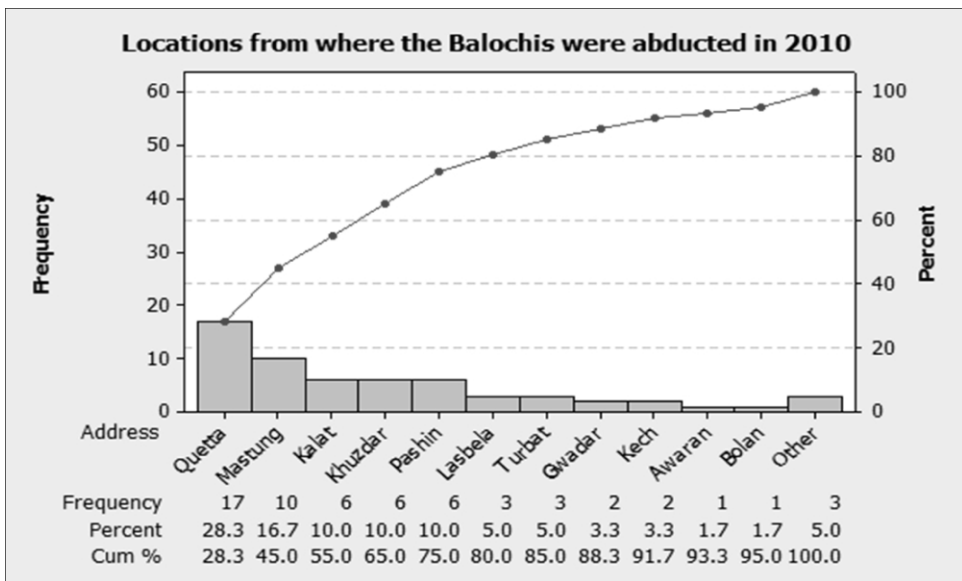
Graph 3



Source: Baloch Human Rights Council

Since no report from BHRC and BNV is available for the year of 2011, this study relies on HRCP report for this period. The HRCP report goes up to the end of May 2011. A shocking revelation to be noticed in the report was the number of missing persons that went up to 80 within five months, meaning on average 16 persons went missing every month, and if this trend continues, the number by the end of the year would be somewhere in between 180 - 200. Quetta again appears on top as the place where most of the kidnapping of Baloch people occurred followed by Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar, Peshin, Lasbella, Gwadar, Kech, Awaran, Bolan and others (Graph 4).

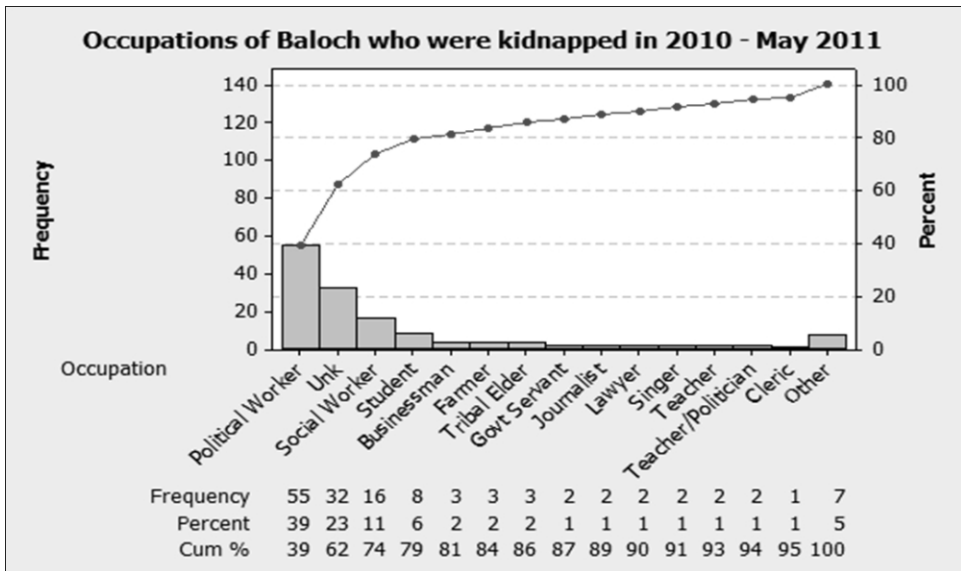
Graph 4



Source: HRCP Report June 2011

The complete data from Jan 2010 – May 2011 also shows Quetta as the highly affected area of kidnapping. The professions of the kidnapped persons vary from political workers to social workers and students to businessmen (Refer Graph 5).

Graph 5



Source: HRCP Report June 2011

HRCP also reports that from 2000 to 2009 nearly 47 missing persons were found at a later date but in 2010 and Jan-May 2011 not a single missing person could be found till the preparation of their report. The current dilemma that the province is facing is on one hand, the phenomenon of missing persons is growing at a rapid pace and on the other, the traceability of those missing persons has come down to zero. If the law enforcement agencies care for the people and the province, the current situation must ring alarm bells in their ears.

Affected Areas (by Target Killings)

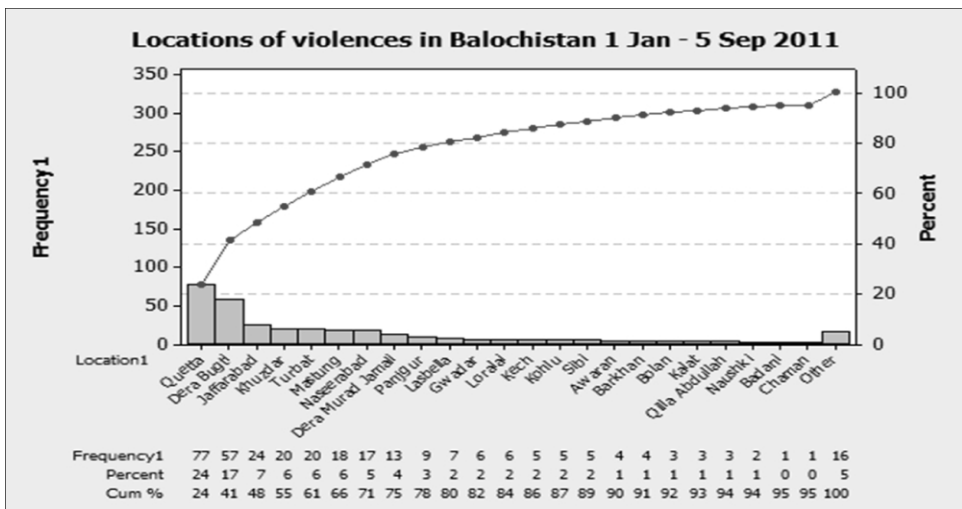
Target killings in Balochistan have been taking place since 2006 with different areas facing different kinds of violence. The World Bank report on Balochistan Economic Situation cites security issues as the most important factors impeding the exploration and production activity in Balochistan. It says:

The gas fields of Sui, Uch, Pirkoh and Loti are all located in Dera Bugti, which is at the center of violent conflict. In 2006, there were 657 terrorist attacks in Pakistan, which left 907 people dead and 1,543 others injured. Over three-fifth of the attacks, close to one-third of the killings and almost one-half of the injuries took place in Balochistan.

In addition to Dera Bugti, the report identifies Sibi and Quetta as the areas highly affected by terrorist attacks. As opposed to these locations, the security situation, as per the report, was found satisfactory in Kalat, Lasbella, Gwadar, Awaran, Zhob, Chagi, Panjgur and Qila Abdullah, whereas Turbat, Makran, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Killah Saifullah, Loralai, Musakhel, Pishin, Ziarat and Washik experienced no violent conflicts at all.”¹⁵

Most of these districts are no longer as safe as they were back in 2006. The website of SATP has up-to-date data for the year 2011 and it shows that from 1 Jan to 5 September 2011, 485 persons were found dead in Balochistan. Causes of these deaths were terrorist attacks (189), found dead bodies (110), bomb attacks (104), suicide attacks (42), rocket attacks (16), and the remaining persons were victims of other types of violence. Quetta, Dera Bugti, Jaffarabad, Khuzdar, Turbat, Mastung, and Deera Murad Jamali were the districts highly affected of these acts of violence (Refer to Graph 6). Even areas like Kalat, Lasbella, Gwadar, Awaran, Zhob, Chagai, Panjgur and Qilla Abdullah couldn't remain unaffected. Out of 485 deaths, only 42 deaths were the result of suicide attacks that can be attributed to religious extremism. Rest of the incidents were apparently motivated by the nationalist movement as most of the main districts affected during this period were different from the districts that were found earlier as affected of such violence. If we consider most of these acts of violence resultant of nationalist movement, we need further confirmation of this hypothesis as well.

Graph 6

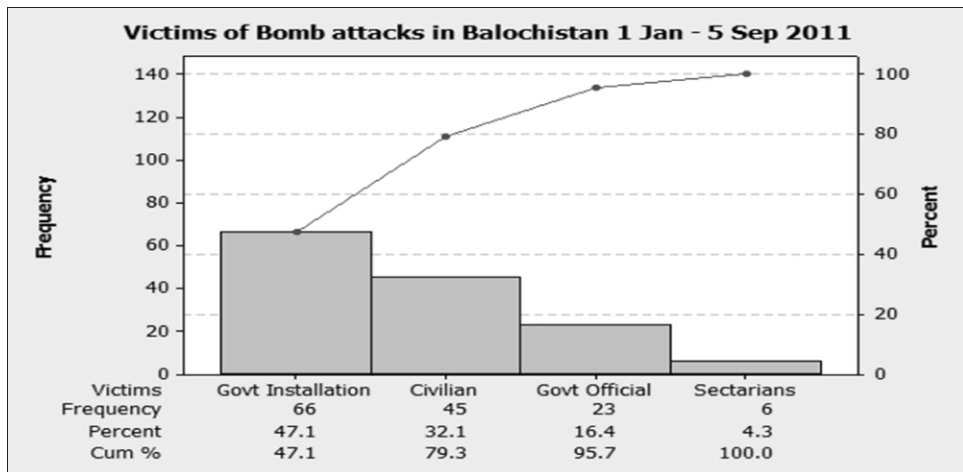


Source: Wikipedia and SATP

Victims of terrorism

To validate aforementioned hypothesis, an in-depth study was carried out to ascertain the victims of these violent attacks and the discovery was quite revealing. In 2011, there were 66 attacks on the government installations (e.g., Gas supply pipelines and other related facilities), 45 attacks against the civilians, 23 attacks against the government officials, and only 6 incidents were related to sectarian violence (Refer Graph 7). The highest number of victims of these violent acts were civilians (315) and government officials/security personnel (105).

Graph 7



Source: SATP – Frequencies of Bomb attacks in Balochistan

Among civilians, many Baloch nationals were also abducted and later found lying dead at some remote places. On the other hand, the Baloch nationalists are also suspected of having their involvement in killing of women, children, teachers, and students belonging to settlers' community.

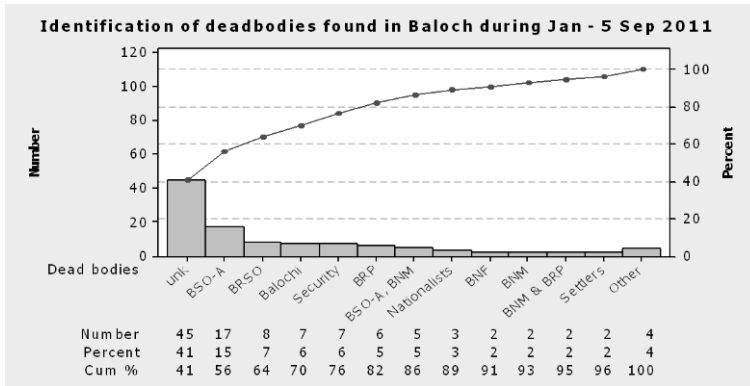
A significant change in paradigm occurs when the identification of the victims of the violence is investigated to trace the footprints of the perpetrators behind these crimes.

Identification of dead bodies

Except 45 unknown dead bodies, the remaining 65 mostly belonged to Baloch nationalist parties such as BSO-A, BRSO, BRP, BNM, and BNF (Refer to

Graph 8). Few of the dead bodies belonged to Punjabi or Urdu speaking settlers and security personnel as well. A common pattern in these acts of killings implies the ongoing conflict between the Baloch seperatists and the law enforcement agencies.

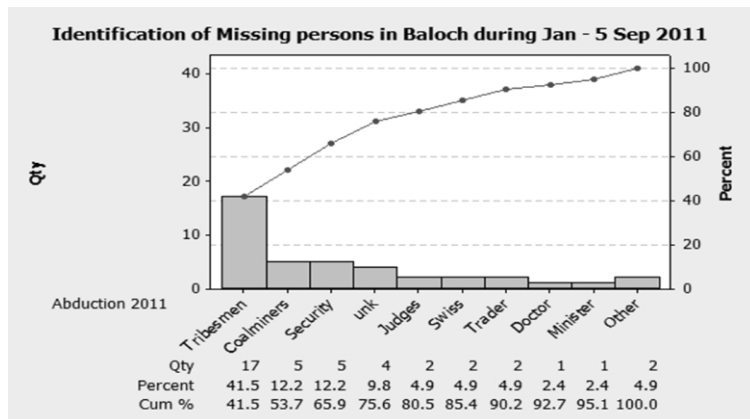
Graph 8



Source: SATP.

Majority of missing persons belonged to local tribes while a few were coalminers, professors, judges, foreigners, traders, security officials and a minister (Graph 9). A majority of them were allegedly kidnapped by the Baloch nationalists. BLA (Baloch Liberation Army), BLF (Baloch Liberation Front), BMDT (Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem), BRA (Baloch Republic Army), BLT (Baloch Liberation Tiger), and BSO (Baloch Student Organization) often claimed responsibility for the acts of violence committed against the settlers or the government officials.

Graph 9



Source: SATP.

Identification of missing persons

Data from various sources (Pakistani press, Voice for Baloch Missing Persons (VFBMP), Balochvoive.com, HRCP Report 2011, Wikipedia and SATP) shows that during 2003-2010, deaths from suicide attacks were second highest after deaths in other form of terrorist attacks such as commando-style raids on religious congregations in mosques (mostly those of Shia Muslims) or processions on the roads. In 2011, this situation changed completely. When the body count of missing person emerged as the second major cause of deaths of people in Balochistan (Table 5, updated upto December 20, 2011). Deaths of suicide bombings were very low as compared to terrorist attacks. Mode of militancy, victims of violence, and identification of the victims also changed. It leads one to believe that the separatist movements and their opponents became more active than the religious militants during the year.

Table 5

Cause of Deaths	2003-2010	Jan - Dec 2011
Attacks	182	281
Suicide	156	68
Bomb/Landmine	108	120
Military Operation	35	-
Dead bodies	25	136
Abduction	98	47
Rocket Attack	70	16

Source: HRCP report 2011, VFBMP, SATP, and Pakistani media.

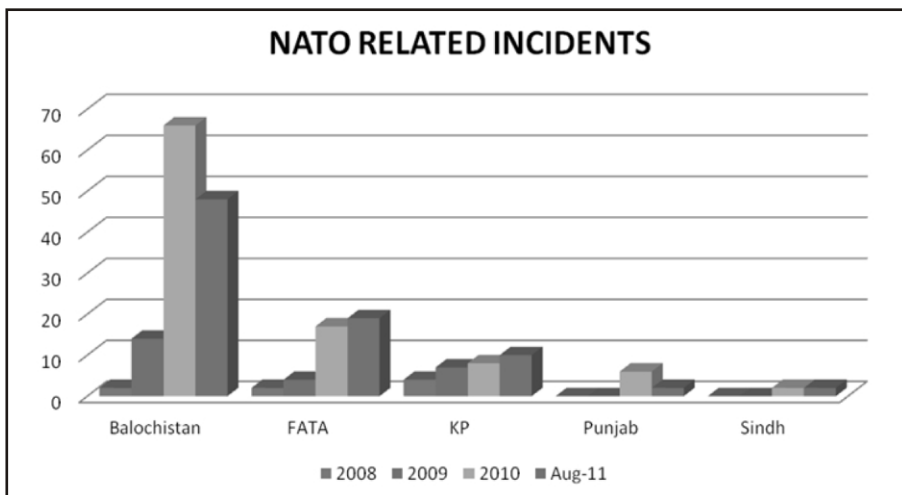
Sectarian Violence

The deaths related to sectarianism were the second highest in number after the number of deaths caused by the nationalist militancy during the period starting from 2003 to September 2011. Shia Muslims were the major victims of sectarian attacks and majority of these events occurred in Quetta (237) and Jhal Magsi (36). Although most of the victims were Shia and Sunni Muslims, Hindus also got affected of this violence that forced them to migrate to other parts of the province or the country. There were also some reports indicative of Hindus looking for migration to India. Suicide attacks

were the major cause of deaths (150) followed by fatal attacks (114) and bomb attacks (10). The officially banned organizations, mainly Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, were the ones that often claimed responsibility of such attacks and the minority Hazara community living in the region was the major victim of this violence.

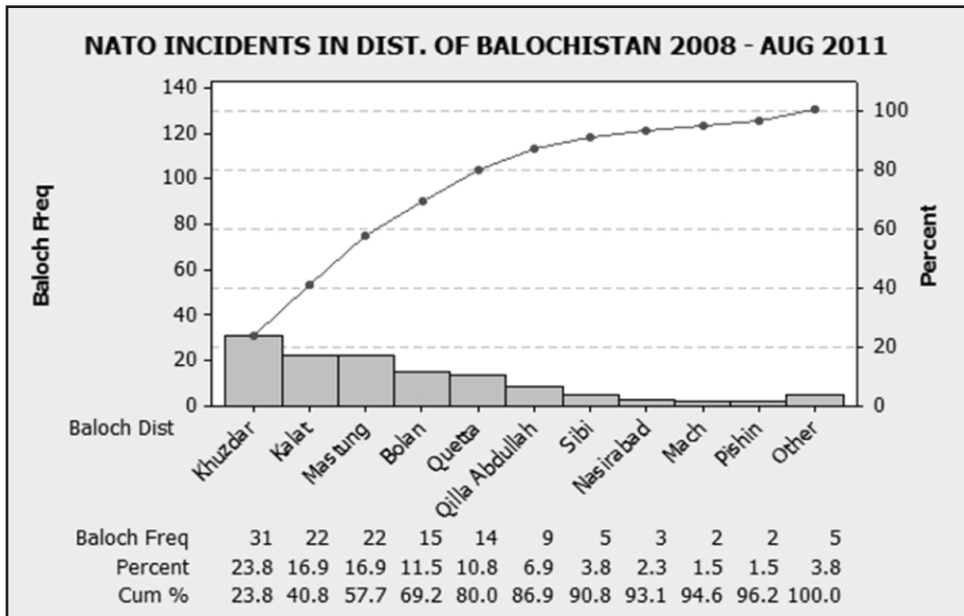
As discussed earlier, the religious and separatist militancy in Balochistan overlaps in such an intricate manner that it becomes a difficult task for the researchers and analysts to find out the real causes behind different incidents of violence. From 2008 onwards, attacks on NATO supplies have also become a regular event in Balochistan besides KPK and FATA. As these attacks are linked with the Taliban led militancy in the country, a look at the NATO related incidents bring up a picture that unveils another aspect of the terrorism in the province. From 2008 to August 2011, Balochistan - and not KPK or FATA - became the focal point of the majority of these attacks (Graph 10). Khuzdar, Kalat, Mastung, Bolan, and Quetta are some of the main districts of Balochistan where most of NATO attacks took place (Graph 11). Dera Bugti is the only place where no NATO related attacks were reported. Interestingly, most of these places are also affected by other types of violence including abductions, suicide attacks, bomb attacks, and dumping of dead bodies (Graph 12). Are the separatists and religious militants co-operating with each other or staying away from each other's areas of activities?

Graph 10



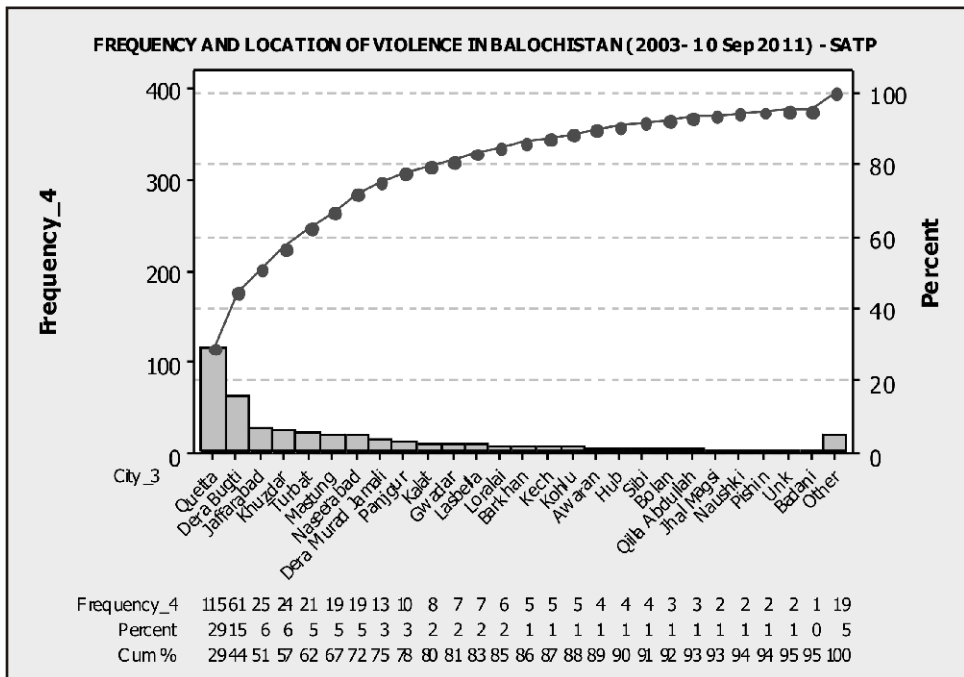
Source: SATP.

Graph 11



Source: SATP.

Graph 12



Source: SATP - Frequency and locations of all violent attacks.

Blame-game

Blame-game seems to be the most convenient escape for all the state and non-state actors involved in the current turmoil.

On 17 March 2011, the Sri Lankan Guardian (<http://www.srilankaguardian.org>) reproduced a report it received from the Baloch National Voice (BNV), a pro-independence Baloch nationalist organization, which blamed Pakistan intelligence agencies for their involvement in abduction, killing, and dumping of dead bodies of innocent Baloch people. They also blamed Punjabi, Mohajir (Urdu speaking) and Pashtun lobbies for acting as agents of Pakistan Army on a formula "More Baloch more problem, less Baloch less problem and no Baloch no problem". The report also cited a statement from Rehman Malik, Federal Interior Minister, wherein he said: "Selected killings will be carried out in Balochistan against Baloch freedom seeking forces including BSO-Azaad."¹⁷

According to the report, the chief minister of Balochistan, Nawab Aslam Raisani had once told a team of Human Rights Commission that ISI and other Intelligence agencies were directly involved in the abduction of Baloch youth . He had also admitted that the FC was running a parallel government in Balochistan that is out of his government's control. Former federal interior minister Aftab Sherpao had also accepted that at least 4000 Baloch were detained by his government (during General Musharraf's reign 2002-2007).

According to an article written by Lt. Col. Zaheerul Hassan (Retd.), "Greater Balochistan is the top most agenda of U.S., India, and Israel collaboration. There have been concrete evidences of Indian involvement in providing funds and weapons to dissident elements in Balochistan."¹⁸ Despite all these claims and assertions, no documentary proof could be made public to this date to validate or invalidate such claims.

Intelligence agencies and their supporters call it a foreign conspiracy (or a kind of a proxy war) between intelligence agencies, FC, and provincial law enforcing agencies on the one hand, and the militants backed by the external forces like CIA(US Intelligence), RAW(Indian Intelligence), and Afghan Intelligence on the other. To substantiate this claim, they refer to the US desire for opening a consulate in Quetta. A visit of the US Ambassador, Cameron Munter, to a Pashtun tribal Jirga in Quetta on 28 April 2011 is also

quoted as a proof of US interest and involvement in the area. Multiple reasons are offered for American interests and some of them include watching Chinese interests in Gwadar, preparing a ground to strike the outskirts of Quetta on the pretext of hunting the Quetta Shura, and keeping an eye on Iranian activities in the region.

Dr Wahid Baloch, President of Baloch Society of North America (BSO-NA) rejected all these blames involving CIA, India, and Israel and regarded them as an attempt to divert the attention of the world community from Pakistan's own committed crimes and human right violations against Baloch people.¹⁹

Addressing the first Balochistan international conference, organized by Baloch Society of North America at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington DC, Dr Wahid Baloch asked the UN, USA and the International community to immediately intervene in Balochistan and save the lives of Baloch people in occupied Balochistan, who are in great danger under the Pakistani and Iranian illegal occupation.²⁰

In addition to condemning the “killing and dumping” policy of the ISI, the conference also condemned the ongoing intimidation, harassment, and killings of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and other minorities in Pakistan by Pakistani Taliban and Islamic fanatics and extremists. They also condemned the killings of non-Baloch Punjabis and Pashtun in Balochistan and denounced all kinds of violence and terrorism in Balochistan by the state agents and non-state actors. This was the only document from Baloch nationalists that condemn killings of non-Baloch and other religious minorities.

Baloch nationalists also blame Sepah-e-Shohda-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan), also known as Punjabi Death Squad by the Baloch people, for committing under-custody killings of Baloch political activists. SSB is also suspected to have a covert support from the Pakistan Army.²¹

Another serious blame came from a politician Mir Sadiq Umrani, President of the PPP Balochistan when he accused the JUI-F for running militant camps in Balochistan and termed it a “terrorist party”.²²

Human Rights Watch (HRW), an international non-governmental human rights watchdog that conducts research and advocacy on the issue, released a report that blamed the armed militant groups in Balochistan for killing of many non-Baloch civilians and destroying private property. The attacks on police stations, major gas installations and infrastructures were also regarded as the handwork of these groups. On the abduction, killing, and dumping of dead bodies of Baloch people, HRW suspected involvement of uniformed personnel of the Frontier Corps and the police.

Chief of Army Staff Gen Ashfaq Parvez Kayani is on record have rejected allegations that the army, ISI and Military Intelligence are involved in the disappearance of people in Balochistan and murder of activists whose decomposed bodies are found dumped at desolate places.²³ Historically, most of such denials were later proved to be wrong and thus doubts always prevailed as and when such denials are issued. It was one of the reasons that led former prime minister Nawaz Sharif PML-N to counter a similar denial by the Director General of ISI in the recent All Parties Conference in Islamabad (October 2011) by saying, “Why the whole world accused Pakistan [of having links with the terrorist groups like Haqqani network]?”²⁴

All stakeholders keep on blaming one another for their role in crimes committed in the region whereas no one admits of having any sort of involvement in these crimes. All these claims of having no dirty hands are indicative of the complexity of the situation that exists in Balochistan. On one side are the rag-tag militants of the Baloch nationalist parties who in pursuit of their rights, commit actions that cost lives and properties of many innocent people. Whereas on the other side is the well-armed and powerful Pakistan Army that continues with its plans to crush the insurgency they consider is a result of the conspiracy being hatched against Pakistan by the foreign forces.

According to the World Bank study, Balochistan offers more government jobs to its people than any other province of the country. Yet, the loyalty of Baloch people remains questionable and they continue raising their flags of separatism every now and then. What is it that leads them to go astray? These are the questions that will be further explored in the next chapter.

Possible root causes

Target killings have multiple dimensions, with many players involved in the deadly game. Like all other terrorist activities in the country, the target killings in Balochistan are also shrouded in mysteries with everybody playing game of innocence. It makes the task difficult for an analyst to dig out the real players behind this game with proofs that can be convincing enough. Many factors are involved and this report will touch upon some of them briefly to draw a comprehensive picture of the on-going crisis in Balochistan.

Conflict between Security Forces and Bugti Militia

The World Bank study on Balochistan came up with the following explanation as a principal cause of the deteriorating law and order situation in the region:

“The principal reason for this deterioration was the violent conflict between the security forces and the Balochistan Liberation Army and the Bugti Militia. Indeed, according to the data base of the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies, the district Dera Bugti accounted for two-fifth of the 136 terrorist incidences reported in Balochistan during January 2006 through July 2006, which overall claimed 137 lives and 315 injuries. Similarly, neighbouring Kohlu, a strong-hold of the Balochistan Liberation Army, nearby Sibi, as well as the provincial capital of Quetta represented over a quarter of the incidences.”²⁵

Although it is generally believed that the surge in killings began after the assassination of Baloch tribal leader Nawab Akbar Bugti, the World Bank study denies such perceptions. Nawab Akbar Bugti was killed on 26 August 2006 and according to the above excerpt from the World Bank report it is evident that a conflict between the security forces and Bugti Militia had already consumed 137 lives nearly a month before this assassination.

According to the reports available on Wikipedia, the Baluch political leaders Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balach Marri presented a 15-point agenda to the Pakistan government in the year 2005. Their demands included greater control of the province's resources, protection for the Baloch minority and a halt to the building of military bases. The conflict between security forces and Bugti Militia took a new turn when the Inspector General of Frontier Corps Major General shujaat Zamir Dar and his deputy Brigadier Salim

Nawaz (the current IGFC) were wounded when their helicopter came under fire on 15 December 2005. They were on a visit to Kohlu when the incident occurred. Two assassination attempts on Musharraf, in 2005 and 2006 during his visits to Balochistan, laid foundations for the crackdown on Baloch nationalists by the armed forces and Military Intelligence(MI), the military's lead intelligence agency in the province. On August 26, 2006, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti was killed fighting against the Pakistan Army.²⁶

The data from HRCP also confirms that the incidents of “missing and dead persons” had been occurring since 2000 though the number was very minimal (Table 6). From 2005 onwards the numbers went up from 8 incidents to 98 incidents in the first half of 2011.

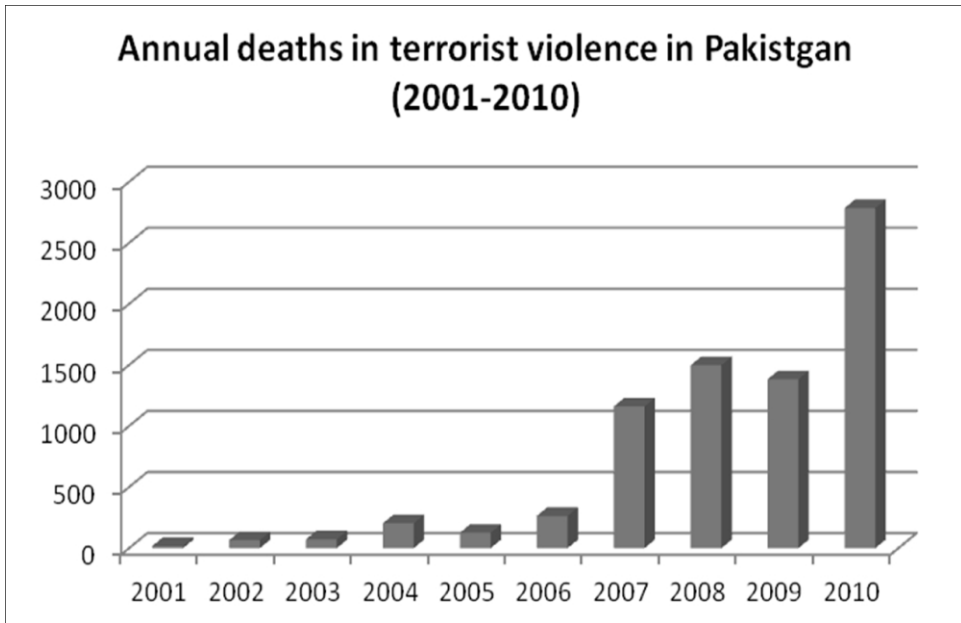
An interesting point worth noting is that after the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti there was a sharp decline of such incidents in the province. From 2009 onwards, another upsurge took place that continues to this date. If we look at the data on the deaths of terrorist attacks that were carried out by the Islamist extremists in the country, a similar upsurge is noticeable from the year 2006 and onwards (Graph 13).

Table 6

HRCP DATA OF MISSING AND DEAD BODIES				
Year	No. of incident	Missing	Traced	Dead
2000	2	1	1	
2002	1	1		
2003	1	1	1	
2004	1	1		
2005	8	1	6	1
2006	32	11	21	
2007	17	6	11	
2008	4	3	1	
2009	33	27	6	
2010	85	9		76
May 29 2011	98	11		87
Total	282	72	47	164

Source: HRCP Report – June 2011.

Graph 13



Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

Economic Issues

The World Bank study reports that the private entrepreneurship in Balochistan is the lowest among all other provinces and the same is the case with the productivity of the manpower. It results in not enough employment opportunities in the private sector and the priority goes to those who have higher skill and productivity irrespective of where they come from. The government jobs become the main employment opportunity for most of the people in Balochistan. According to the World Bank study, in 2003/4 nearly 15 percent of all workers were government employees in Balochistan, compared to only 7.9 percent in the rest of Pakistan. Despite such a heavy dependence on the government, what causes dissidence to emerge in this region again and again?

The World Bank report does tell us that 15 percent of all workers are government employees but it doesn't identify the ratio of Baloch and non-Baloch population in these jobs. Dr. Ayesha Siddiq, in her article: "Spinning half-truths on Balochistan", sheds light on the composition of Frontier Corps and tells us that these government jobs are pre-dominantly manned by

Pashtuns.²⁸ However, the Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan Package, announced by the federal government in November 2009, is supposedly going to address some of these issues. (CRSS held a two-year public review of the package on Nov. 29, 2011 during which most politicians and political activists bemoaned the slow implementation of the package). The army has also made relaxation in its recruitment policy to accommodate more than 8000 Baloch youth in the army and according to some reports the response to this employment opportunity was quite encouraging, though the nationalist parties tried to dissuade Baloch youth from joining the army.

Interesting point to note is that the demand for the rights and control on Baloch resources was initiated by the two Baloch tribal leaders Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balach Marri back in 2004. Both of them died fighting against the army for a cause that they called a liberation struggle for the Baloch nation. Nawab Akbar Bugti had been in and out of different ministerial positions since 1958 and even held the position of the chief minister and governor of Balochistan. While, Mir Balach Marri was the son of the famous Baloch rebel leader Nawab Khair Bux Marri and had won the provincial election of 2002 with overwhelming support. However, his rebellious attitude could not go well with the establishment and sensing the danger to his life, he had to reclus in his home town and stop attending the proceedings of the provincial assembly while he was still a member of it. Both the tribal leaders belonged to the districts that share the borders with each other. Nawab Bugti was from Dera Bugti while the Marri tribes are settled in the Kohlu, Sibi, Jaffarabad and Nasirabad districts. Despite staying in power, enjoying massive monetary benefits out of dubious deals with the power project companies of Sui and Uch,²⁹ and having a status of a great tribal leader, Nawab Akbar Bugti couldn't bring any significant improvement in his own district. With the exception of Sibi, all other districts have the lowest literacy rate in Baloch dominant districts. For whose interest they were demanding the rights and control on Balochistan's resources? This is an intriguing question that has no clear answer available.

Poor Literacy Rate

Unfortunately, the literacy rate of the majority of Baloch population is very low. Nearly 12 out of 17 Baloch dominant districts in Balochistan have literacy rates around 20 to 30 percent and not a single Baloch district has above 50 percent literacy rate in the province. As opposed to them, there

are two Pashtoon dominant districts having a literacy rate of 60 percent and only 4 out of 9 Pashtun dominant districts have 20 to 30 percent literacy rates (Table 7 and 8).

Table 7

Literacy Rate	Baloch Dist	Pashtun Dist	Others
20+	3	1	0
30+	9	3	0
40+	4	3	1
50+	1	0	0
60+	0	2	0

Source: Census 1998.

Table 8

Literacy rate of Balochistan Districts	Percent Balochi Population	Percent Pushto Population	Literacy Rate
QUETTA	28	30	60+
Awaran	100	0	30+
Kalat	99	0	40+
Khuzdar	97	0	30+
Mastung	80	6	50+
Chaghi	94	3	30+
Kharan	99	0	30+
Gwadar	98	0	30+
Kech (Turbat)	99	0	40+
Panjgur	100	0	40+
Lasbela	65	3	30+
Bolan	58	1	30+
Jafferabad	62	0	30+
Jhal Magsi	69	0	30+
Nasirabad	55	0	20+
Sibi - Sibi	44	11	40+
Barkhan	75	1	40+
Dera Bugti	96	1	20+
Kohlu	91	7	20+
Killa Abdullah	2	97	40+

Literacy rate of Balochistan Districts	Percent Balochi Population	Percent Pushto Population	Literacy Rate
Killa Saifullah	0	99	30+
Loralai	3	92	30+
Musakhel	14	79	20+
Pishin	0	99	40+
Sibi - Harnai	7	90	40+
Zhob	0	97	30+
Ziarat	0	100	60+

Source: *Population Census 1998 and*
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan.

Similarities between Baloch Nationalists and Islamist Extremists

FATA is the region where Islamist Extremists have the highest concentration and most of the suicide attacks originate from the region. Surprisingly, the literacy rate for FATA (Khyber Agency, Kurram Agency, South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Orakzai Agency, Mohmand Agency, and Bajaur) is no different from what the Marri and Bugti tribal districts (Sibi, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad, Jafarabad) in Balochistan have (Table 8 and 9). Is it a coincidence or the natural outcome of a similarity in literacy rate that the FATA and Bugti and Marri tribes in Balochistan face one or the other kind of similar lethal militancy?

Table 9

Agency	Literacy rate 2007[24]		
	Male	Female	Total
Khyber	57.20 percent	10.10 percent	34.20 percent
Kurram	37.90 percent	14.40 percent	26.50 percent
South Waziristan	32.30 percent	4.30 percent	20.00 percent
Orakzai	29.50 percent	3.40 percent	17.00 percent
Mohmand	28.50 percent	3.50 percent	16.60 percent
Bajour	27.90 percent	3.10 percent	16.50 percent
North Waziristan (1998)	26.77 percent	1.47 percent	15.88 percent

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas

Other similarities between escalating trend of militancy in FATA and Balochistan are that the militants in both the regions are fighting against the state to establish a state of their own choice and power. Militants of FATA are against the modern education system and have destroyed several hundred schools in KPK/FATA. Although, Baloch nationalists have not destroyed any modern schools, they have targeted school teachers and university professors belonging to non-Baloch ethnic groups and thus forced hundreds of academicians hailing from other provinces to move out of Balochistan and let literacy-starved province suffer more in improving its literacy rate due to shortage of trained staff. Another similarity between Pashtuns and the Baloch is their religious faith. Both of them follow Sunni (Deobandi) fiqh of Islam and coincidentally their ethnic counterparts living in the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and Iran also have similar religious faith.

The current scenario sometimes leads one to believe that the brutality with which the target killings of the settlers is carried out in Balochistan and the way the responsibility is accepted by the Baloch nationalist organizations are in no way different from the practices of the sectarian organizations like Taliban or Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. The HRCP made the following observation in its latest report:

The mission learnt that agents of the state as well as the insurgents and extremists operating in the province share a common disregard for rights of the citizens. The insurgents have murdered 'settlers' in target killings with impunity, while the [Islamist] extremists have treated the members of religious minorities as fair game.

According to a report published in the on-line Aljazeera, Bahrain uses Pakistani recruits to keep its Shia population under control and the majority of these recruits are Baloch.³⁰ During the recent mass uprising in Bahrain against the monarchs, nearly 2,500 former servicemen from Pakistan were reportedly hired by Bahrain government to suppress the Shia protestors demanding their rights. "The National Guard, which is in the forefront of the crackdown, seems to have been more than doubled by the recent recruitments of mostly Baluch servicemen," reported Aljazeera. Baloch nationalist organizations always showed their disapproval to these recruitments and demanded that the Baloch nationals should avoid

becoming mercenaries but their call fell on deaf ears and couldn't refrain the Baloch from taking up this job opportunity.

Jundallah, also known as People's Resistance Movement of Iran (PRMI), is the most active Baloch militant group in Iran that claims to have at least 1,000 fighters under its command and has so far killed at least 400 security officials of Iran. Its leader, Abdolmalek Rigi, was suspected as the mastermind of a suicide bomb attack in Iran on October 18, 2009, wherein 42 people were killed in the Pishin region of Sistan-Balochistan. Among the dead were at least 6 officers from Iran's elite Revolutionary Guards as well. Jundallah had claimed the responsibility. Tehran eventually demanded that Pakistan hand over the attack's suspected mastermind. Baloch nationalists alleged that Pakistani intelligence agency, along with elements in US and Britain, had a hand in planning and directing the attack.

Such allegations are difficult to prove as it is no secret that on issues such as Iran, Pakistani and US intelligence agencies probably are working at cross-purposes for the simple reason that Pakistan continues to look at Iran as a friendly country.

That is why Pakistan provided information that helped Iran to arrest Rigi from a flight that was going to Kyrgyzstan from Dubai. According to the information available on Wikipedia and other sources, Rigi had his religious education at Karachi's Binnori Town seminary which is a Sunni Madrassah (religious school) famous for having educated many Afghan and Pakistani Taliban leaders.

While many Baloch nationalist organizations from Pakistan denounce sectarianism and claim their adherence to the secular democracy and its values, the policies of Jundallah are exactly opposite. Jundallah advocates religious policies identical to the ones that are followed by the Islamist extremists in Pakistan. Jundallah claims to have been fighting for the rights of the province's Sunni ethnic Baloch community who, they think, are languishing under the Shia dominance in Iran. Despite having involvement in unleashing sectarian terrorism in Iran, Jundallah activists are mourned and remembered by Pakistani Baloch nationalists as well when they are tried and executed for their involvement in different crimes in Iran.

Another trend observed during last couple of years is also indicative of a well-planned move from the Islamist extremists to create conditions that can help spread their brand of religious hatred and fanaticism to a wider range of Baloch community. A timeline of some events in Balochistan and Sindh may shed some light on such activities of religious extremists in the region:

July 24, 2011: An explosive device planted in the house of Haji Ajmal Khan Bugti, a former MPA at **Dera Allah Yar** in Jaffarabad District destroyed the building completely. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 28, 2011: A Deobandi prayer leader at Jamia Albadar Abdul Karim Mengal was assassinated in **Quetta**. The killers were suspected to have had links to Allama Maqsood Domki, the chief of Balochistan's Jafaria Alliance, and belonged to Dera Allah Yar, Allama Domki's birthplace. Domki himself survived an attack on his life in 2009 and his guards killed one of the assailants. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

29 July 2011: Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a bus stand in southwestern Pakistan in **Quetta**, killing seven Shia pilgrims and injuring 12. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

29 July 2011: Two people, including one of the nephews of Balochistan Chief Minister, Nawab Aslam Raisani, were killed while 39 others, among them eight officials of the Anti-Terrorism Force (ATF) and four policemen, were wounded in a hand grenade attack in a football stadium in **Mastung** District. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

July 31, 2011: Malik Mohammad Ishaq, a leader of the banned Lashkar-e-Jhangvi accused of killing 70 people (mostly Shia), attended the 'Difaa-e-Sahaba' conference in **Khairpur**. (Suspects: Support of sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: At least 11 people were killed and three others injured in a sectarian attack targeting the Shia community in **Quetta**. Lashkar-i-Jhangvi claimed responsibility. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: An Iranian tribal elder, Abdul Razzaq Baloch, his younger brother and three security guards were gunned down on Friday in Mand

Bloo, a town on the border with Iran, in **Turbat** district. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: Gunmen torched 10 Nato oil tankers in Khairpur. (Suspects: Taliban)

Aug 14, 2011: A bomb ripped through a two-storey restaurant building in **Dera Allahyar town in Jaffarabad**, killing 14 people and injuring 33 others. The Baloch Liberation Tigers, claimed responsibility. Bismillah restaurant is one of the three eateries on the National Highway in Dera Allahyar that is open during Ramazan to cater travellers. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

Aug 14, 2011: Other violent attacks that took place in Balochistan on the same date are as follows:

- The police and security personnel defused a bomb attached to gas pipeline a few kilometres from the restaurant blast site in **Jaffarabad**. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Around a dozen rockets were reportedly fired in **Sui** and adjoining areas.
- Separately, a gas pipeline close to the bordering area between **Dera Bugti** and **Jaffarabad** was blown up. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Power shortfall in Balochistan surged to 1,000 MWs on Sunday after militants blew up two power pylons near **Sibi** district. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Separately, two explosions took place in **Kalat** and **Mastung** districts, injuring a child. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

All these events took place within a couple of weeks in six districts of Balochistan; Quetta, Jaffarabad, Turbat, Kalat, Sibi, and Mastung. Except Quetta, all other districts have a dominant Baloch population. The assassination of a Baloch Deobandi religious leader in Quetta unleashed a wave of sectarian attacks on Shia Muslims by the Islamist extremists followed by several attacks on security forces and civil population by the Baloch nationalists. Was it simply a coincidence or the emergence of an opportunity when both sectarian and nationalist extremists found it easier to carry out attacks with the same frequency and ferocity that match each

other? No easy answer is available for this question except to look at the similarity of their actions and draw an opinion based on them. The blast in a hotel of Dera Allah Yar appears to have two targets in the minds of the perpetrators; create a feeling of terror among those who were not fasting during the month of Ramazan and convey a message of their displeasure with the state on the independence day. The Taliban also carried out a similar rocket attack in Miramshah in FATA the same day on a security camp that killed three paramilitary soldiers when they were preparing for an independence day assembly.

Another interesting point to note is that for the first time, NATO trucks were targeted in Khairpur and that too on the day when the leader of LeJ, Malik Mohammad Ishaq, accused of killing 70 persons belonging to Shia community, paid a visit to the area. Although Baloch nationalists condemn religious extremism and seek US and NATO intervention in Balochistan, the majority of attacks on NATO supplies are found to have been carried out mostly in those districts that are dominated by the Balochi speaking people (Graph 11).

The violent actions by the Baloch nationalists and Islamist extremists in Pakistan and Iran ultimately serve the interests of both the groups. Loss of government writ strengthens the position of these groups and brings them closer to the target they have been pursuing. In Pakistan, Baloch nationalists want to avenge the security forces for their “kidnap and dump” policies while the Islamist extremists carry a similar hatred against them as they call them forces of Kuffar (infidels). Other than these similarities, there are several dissimilarities that separate both of them.

Dissimilarities between Baloch Nationalists and Islamist Extremists

The ideology of these militants is diagonally opposite to each other. Militants from FATA and Quetta - known as Islamist extremists - are striving to establish a Sunni Sharia governed state of their particular faith showing no tolerance to any other religious sect or faith. Baloch nationalists, on the other hand, have an opposite ideology that favours a secular state with equal rights to minorities of all other faiths.

Islamist militants hate major Western powers such as the USA and the UK while the Baloch nationalists seek their help and assistance for achieving

objectives that centre on the establishment of a greater Balochistan.

Islamist militants don't take part in the national elections while the Baloch nationalists do participate in the elections.

ISI is blamed for taking sides with Islamist extremists for a so-called strategic depth policy they have allegedly been pursuing in Afghanistan. In the case of Baloch nationalists, ISI is accused of kidnapping and dumping dead bodies of Baloch nationalist activists, a charge ISI and military officials have repeatedly denied.

Electoral Popularity of the Baloch Nationalist Parties

Politically, most of the Baloch leadership have once worked along with Pashtoon politicians under the National Awami Party (Wali Khan Group). When the NAP government was formed in Balochistan in 1972, Mir Ghous Bukhsh Bizenjo was appointed as the Governor of the province and Sardar Ataullah Khan Mengal was elected as the Chief Minister of Balochistan. Other ministers of the province were Mir Gul Khan Nasir, Sardar Ahmed Nawaz Bugti, Nawab Khair Bakhsh Marri, Sardar Abdul Rehman, and Dr. Abdul Hai Baloch. Wali Khan and the Baloch leaders shared mutual political ideology of the left orientation until the circumstances forced the dissolution of NAP and emergence of separate political parties led by the local Baloch leaders, most of whom were in fact the tribal leaders as well.

However, after forming their own local political parties they couldn't muster enough seats to form the local government. In 2002 election, JWP, BNDP, BNP, and BNM altogether couldn't win more than 11 seats out of 82 seats. The elections of 2008 were boycotted by most of the Baloch nationalist political parties except BNP and it could manage to win 6 seats as against 3 seats in the previous elections. PML-Q was the winner party during both elections though their split and other factors deprived them the opportunity to form the local government in Balochistan in 2008. PML-Q is the party that was basically established and nurtured by the military ruler General Pervez Musharraf in 2002 with an aim to create political backing for his regime. Despite its association with a military ruler during whose regime prominent Baloch leaders like Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balaach Marri were killed, such an overwhelming success of PML-Q during these two elections raise serious questions about the popularity of Baloch nationalist

parties in the province. Khuzdar, Quetta, Kech, Panjgur, Kachhi, Kharan, Nasirabad, and Dera Bugti, were the only districts from where they could win 17 out of total 36 seats in 2002. This electoral victory was simply 20 percent of the total 82 seats of the province. Based on these results, the Baloch nationalist parties are in minority of the total provincial assembly strength and in parliamentary terms, they can neither manage to form the government nor bring a successful disqualification move on their own. Is it a reason why they have resorted to militant politics? Of course, there are multiple reasons for their dissent and instead of using suppressive methods political approach needs to be adopted to deal with them.

Effects of Insurgency and Sectarian Violence in Balochistan

A province with abundant mineral resources is beset with pressing issues such as massive unemployment and poverty. Other than various factors such as extremely poor governance and corruption, the ongoing insurgency and sectarian violence are the biggest contributors to the economic adversity in the province. Businesses that are particularly run by non-Baloch people are on the hit-list of the nationalist and religio-political terrorists. Property dealers are also reported to have been involved in increasing panic to grab prime properties from the fleeing population. Businessmen and the teachers hailing from other ethnicities are migrating from the province because of fear and insecurity.

Other than the depleting gas reservoirs at Sui, the regular bomb attacks on its supply lines are causing losses to the company and creating a scare among the workers. The only commercial port in Gwadar, built with the help and assistance of China, is now reported to have become a rusting bulk with no future perspective. A recent request from Pakistan to China to build a naval base at Gwadar met with no response. Reason for China's lack of interest in these business opportunities is nothing other than its security concerns.

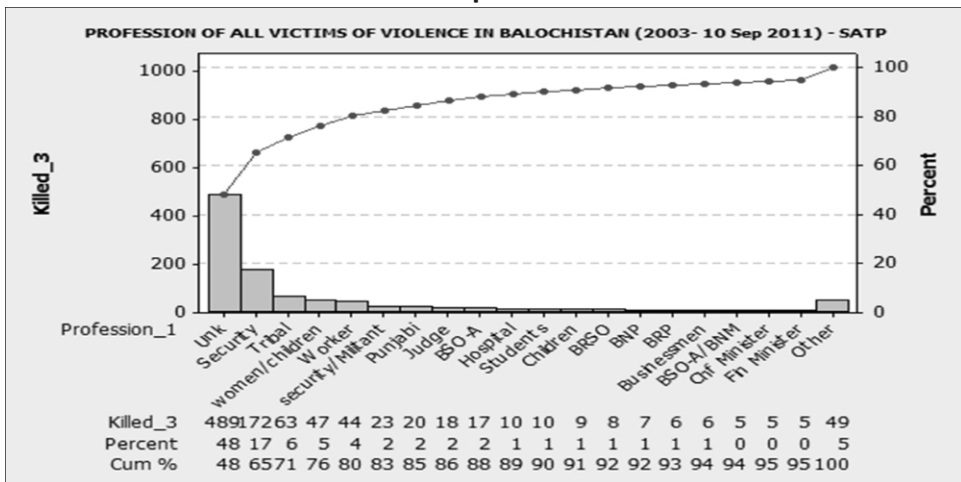
Conclusion and Recommendations

As a whole, Balochistan's political landscape remains very complex, and practically hostage to hardened attitudes on both sides of the political divide. This also makes data-collection and non-partisan research an extremely arduous task. There is hardly any responsible government department from where reliable data on violence and various forms of militancy could be

obtained. Different private organizations do take the pain to collect information on violence related issues (such as the Weekly Balochistan Monitor being currently compiled by the CRSS). This report used the data that was supported with name, location, date, and narrative of the incident. Yet, the data this report used lacks many events and as a result of which, different claims showing higher number than what this report reflects can be found from other sources (See Annexure B). CRSS, however, will continue to wade through Balochistan's maze of violence in order to serve as a mirror on the happenings in Balochistan, with the hope of mainstreaming disgruntled Baloch people and highlighting their legitimate grievances.

The bomb and violent attacks on government installations and security personnel by the Baloch nationalists and the “abduction and dumping of dead bodies”, allegedly by the security agencies, are the biggest impediments to any peaceful settlement of the situation in Balochistan. It is strengthening the banned outfits, such as Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and badly impacting the already fledgling economy of the province. However, according to the data, the second highest victims of violence are the security officials after the category of unknown victims. Among the unknown victims, there are people who were victims of suicide attacks, bomb attacks, and mysterious abduct-and-dump operations. Women, children, students, judges, teachers, businessmen, and the activists of different Baloch nationalist organizations are also found as victims of violence in Balochistan (Graph 13).

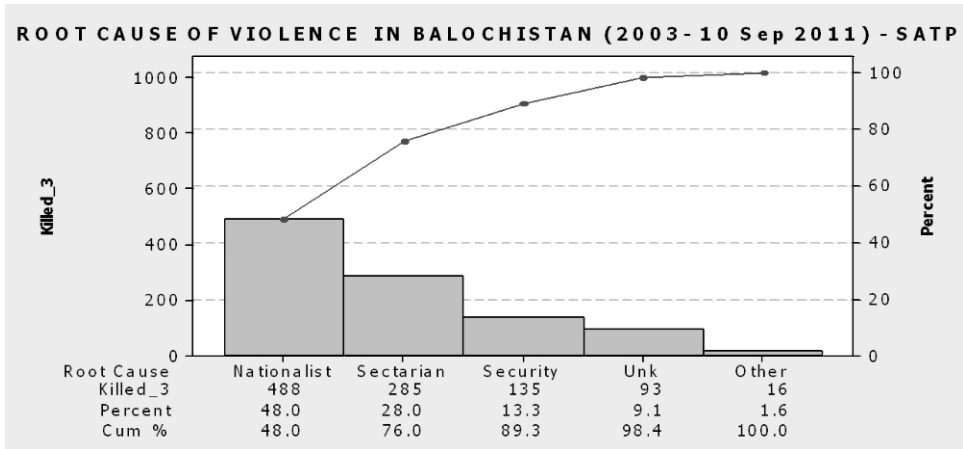
Graph 13



Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

A closer look at various types of violent incidents (sectarian, nationalist, political) suggests that the highest deaths were caused by the nationalist attacks. Deaths due to sectarian attacks and the state operations were the second highest (Graph 14). It means that the separatist and the sectarian militancies are on the rise.

Graph 14



Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

Demands of greater control on natural resources and other facilities are entirely legitimate but the modus operandi adopted for this may not bring the desired results; until the literacy rates and the productivity of the Baloch population is improved in a productive manner. The first Balochistan international conference in Washington on 30 April 2011 was a good move by Baloch nationalists to bring different Baloch leaders on one platform and reach a consensus on how to address the issues affecting their homeland. The resolution passed at the end of the conference included many issues that they considered extremely critical to the situation existing in the region but not a single word was there for the improvement of the literacy rate of their people. They voiced their concern on China's intention to use Gwadar port with the help of Pakistan and Iran to control the South Asian energy routes. They also condemned the loot and plunder of Baloch resources by Pakistan, Iran and all other private companies, including Barrack Gold, who are involved in exploration of Balochistan's rich mineral resources and asked them to leave Balochistan and abandon their work until Balochistan is free.

China, as reported earlier, has already lost interest in Gwadar project and

Barrack Gold is waiting for a court verdict to either continue its work or stop it forever. What most of the nationalists and religious extremists fail to understand is the importance of knowledge and expertise. UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries have reached the present stage of development not because of the local control but because of the freedom that they offered to the foreign expertise and knowledge. Even if Baloch nationalists attain the level of freedom they are aspiring for, the well being of common Baloch people will remain unattended and ignored unless their literacy rate and productivity improves significantly. Baloch people have waged several separatist movements so far that cost them many human lives. What they achieved for the common good out of such movements is the question that they have to ask and ascertain an answer for.

The Baloch nationalists do talk about equal rights, democracy, and secularism but most of them fail to raise their concerns on the growing trend of targeting innocent people belonging to other ethnic communities. The non-Baloch teachers, doctors, workers, and businessmen who lost their lives because of the target killings in Balochistan never receive any space in the list of missing and dead bodies that the Baloch nationalists distribute.

The government also needs to take serious interest in addressing genuine grievances of the Baloch people. The ratio of Baloch nationals in FC and armed forces need to be maintained at par with their population. Efforts should be made to improve their literacy rate and expertise by engaging them into different projects after providing necessary training.

There are also reports that the Baloch youth recruited by the army will be sent to Bahrain to maintain law and order situation and crush any uprising of Shia community in the country. Such steps shall be taken with more care and consideration as there are possibilities that such assignments may further enhance the sectarian hatred among the followers of the two main religious sects and jeopardize the long term interest of the country.

Clarification from the ISI and FC on its alleged involvement in abduction and dumping of dead bodies is very important. Unless they come up with a convincing argument to clear their name, rumors and blame-game would continue to overshadow these denials. The trust deficit among the Baloch

nationalists and other people of the country will continue growing against the law enforcing agencies and would be harmful to the overall national interest.

The alleged presence of Quetta Shura (of the Afghan Taliban) in Balochistan is another factor that can be suspected of instigating the sectarian attacks in the region. In a recent report of Peter Tatchell Foundation, a human rights organization in UK, the following comment is made on a suspected role of the Taliban in the ongoing crimes against human rights in Balochistan:

The Taliban bases in Balochistan are hide-outs from where their fighters mount military operations to overthrow the government of Afghanistan. This campaign to usurp power in Kabul and re-impose a fundamentalist regime seems to be taking place with the tacit collusion of sections of the Pakistani military and intelligence services. They are talking no serious action to stop the Taliban using Balochistan as a base for their Islamist war against democracy and human rights. It looks like complicity.

Tagging the Taliban as proxy agents of the Pakistani Army and their intelligence services for committing crimes against democracy and human rights in Balochistan is something new. Since security agencies and ISI are also blamed for having their tacit involvement in the ongoing “abducting and dumping of dead bodies” incidents in Balochistan, the next question that comes to mind is: “Are the Taliban being used by the security agencies to carry out a proxy role for them in Balochistan so that they can swear of having no hand in all those crimes that are being reported?”

Despite all moves and initiatives of the government to address genuine issues of Baloch people, there appear to be some forces fully determined to continue pursuing their hidden agenda of disturbing the law and order situation in the country. Security and intelligence agencies have to come clean on all those allegations that have been leveled against them. The government and the Baloch nationalists also need to work together to avert all such designs of hidden forces that can only thrive as long as chaos and disruption persist in the country. Peaceful means, instead of militant designs, need to be pursued for settlement of all disputes. Greater responsibility rests with the government and intelligence agencies to regain the trust with the Baloch nationalist leaders so that useful dialogs can be

carried out for restoration of peace and tranquillity in the region.

Balochistan in 2011 also remained as volatile and grim as in 2010. It certainly witnessed new trends, with an escalation of violence against the minority Shia Hazara community as well as Urdu and Punjabi-speaking settlers. The Rights' Package that the government had announced in November 2009 failed to mitigate the sense of deprivation that often came to the fore during almost a dozen Discussion Forums and Conferences that CRSS held throughout the year. Most Baloch nationalists, including those sitting in the provincial and national parliament, kept resonating their discontent with the federal government. Most attributed the spate of raging violence also to what they called the non-inclusive attitude of the federal government and the Pakistani military.

Annexure 1

Currently six schools of thought dominate the political landscape in Balochistan. These include:

- 1. Baloch Separatists (five factions, primarily Marri and Bugti)**
- 2. Balochistan National Party (Mengal) and National Party (Dr. Malik Baloch)**

These parties also stand for provincial autonomy but are vague on the real autonomy issue. The National Party led by Dr. Malik Baloch represents the middle class, educated political workers, academia and intelligentsia, and is guided by fundamental democratic principles of plurality and inclusion. It claims to believe in liberal and secular values and pursues maximum national autonomy with the Pakistani federation. It lobbied for these demands including the ownership of oil and gas resources in the province (as spelt out in the Constitution's Article 271). Balochistan National Party (Mengal) demands the right for self determination, a position it seems to have taken since 2008 in the face of mounting pressure by radical separatist movement groups. At the same time, it also talks of elections and democracy, probably to stay relevant and acceptable to the majority of Balochis.

- 3. Balochistan National Party (Awami)**

This party represents moderate Baloch forces, and is considered as the fence-sitters. It has been part of almost every government in the province. It can be compared to the PML-Q (led by Ch. Shujaat Hussein), a party that grew under the shadow of Gen. Musharraf and was instrumental in weakening the PML-N led by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

- 4. Jamhoori Watan Party (Bugti)**

This party has been in turmoil since the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti in August 2006 and has lost its sting due to internal fragmentation. It is divided in two factions: one is led by Aali Bugti and the other by Talal Bugti. The third faction, Baloch Republican Army (BRA), is led by Brahamdagh Bugti, which believes in total independence and is thus categorized as a nationalist militant group.

5. PPP/PML-N

Both parties are centrists/nationalist and stand for the federation.

6. Jamiat Ulemai Islam (JUI-F)

This religio-political party is primarily an opportunistic grouping of Deobandi Maulanas, and has been part of almost every government. A Balochi, Maulana Ghafoor Haideri, is its secretary general. Some call the JUI-F an extension of the military-dominated establishment in Balochistan. But despite the official support and boycott of the last general election by mainstream Baloch parties, the JUI-F could not win a single seat from the Baloch areas, unlike the elections in 2002, when it managed just about two National Assembly seats.

Pashtun Parties

1. Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP)

Their agenda revolves around equality for Pashtuns in Balochistan. It also demands a new social contract. It is liberal in outlook and opposed to the ultra-conservative agendas pursued by religious parties such as the JUI. It also supports the presence of America in Afghanistan and insists on eliminating militant networks operating in the border region.

2. Awami National Party (ANP)

It is a liberal, Pashtoon nationalist party. The ANP is part of the government in the province and it formed an organizing body led by Arbab Zahir, a senior leader of the ANP in Balochistan.

3. JUI-F

It also has Pashtun leaders like Maulana Sherani, Maulana Wasy.

4. PML-Q (Jaffar Mandokhel)

Centrists, stand for federation but mostly opportunists. This faction of the Muslim League is also called the King's Party, as they are always with the government.

Baloch Nationalists (Separatists)

Baloch insurgents groups are nationalist/secular and have always kept themselves away from religion. Baloch separatist groups do not believe in elections and consider the pro-parliamentary democracy within the Federation as traitors. Their publicly-stated struggle is centered on autonomy. Their "war against Islamabad" is rooted in the decades old demand for provincial autonomy. But all these groups are divided, and therefore, the religio-political Jamiat Ulema Islam (F) and its splinters emerge as the deciding factor for any coalition.

1. Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)

The **Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)** is a political front and militant group founded by Jumma Khan Baloch in 1964 in Damascus, and played an important role in the 1968-1980 insurgency in Pakistani Balochistan and Iranian Balochistan. The BLF had support from Arab nationalists' leaders.

2. Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)

The **Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)** is a separatist group based in Balochistan, a mountainous region within southern Iran and Pakistan. The organization is a participant in the Balochistan conflict and strives to establish an independent state of Balochistan, free of Pakistani and Iranian rule. The Baloch Liberation Army became publicly known during the summer of 2000, after it claimed credit for a series of bombings of attacks on Pakistani authorities in response to mistreatment and neglect of the Baloch province in Pakistan.

3. Baloch Republican Army (BRA)

The **Baloch Republican Army (BRA)** is a Baloch secessionist organization which began attacks on Pakistani security forces and infrastructure on 5 July 2007. Their prime targets are individuals of Pakistani Armed Forces, international oil companies, Pakistan Railways and electricity infrastructure. Since its foundation, Baloch Republican Army has gained huge support from the common Baloch people, its fighters estimated number is more than 3,000 personnel who live in guerrilla camps in mountains of Balochistan and also have a large number of fighters in the urban areas who carry out attacks on the targets like vehicles of Pakistani forces, traitors and convoys of international companies.

4. Baloch Liberation United Front (BLUF)

The **Baloch Liberation United Front** is a Baloch nationalist militant organization in Pakistan. It first became known for claiming the kidnapping of American UNHCR worker John Solecki from Quetta on February 2, 2009. The BLUF demanded the release of thousands of Baloch nationalist prisoners it claimed were being held by the Pakistani government in Baloch insurgency. The group eventually released Solecki on April 4, 2009, on humanitarian grounds without any of its demands being met. Veteran Baloch nationalist leaders including Khair Bakhsh Marri had called on the BLUF to release Solecki, saying that targeting guests was not helpful for the Baloch struggle.

The BLUF claimed responsibility for a targeted attack on October 25, 2009 that killed Shafiq Ahmed Khan, the education minister of the Balochistan province. Few details are available about the BLUF, but it is believed to be made up of cadres from the Baloch Students Organization.

5. Lashkar-e-Balochistan (LeB)

This murky Baloch militant group emerged in recent years and claimed responsibilities for attacks at Karachi Airport and in Malir (Army base). Lashkar-e-Balochistan is said to be an off-shoot of Balochistan Liberation Army.

Earlier on, in a video message, LeB men issues a warning to oil, gas companies to quit Balochistan and attacked people of Gwadar Port killing more than a dozen workers.

Baloch Students Organization (BSO)

The **Baloch Students Organization** or **BSO** was founded by Khair Jan Baloch in 1967 as a Marxist-Leninist separatist group in Balochistan. He organized the guerrilla group for the 1973 insurgency against the state. After 2006 the group members fled to Afghanistan where allegedly trained in small groups in bomb making by Indian intelligence agencies. Today the group is divided into three sub-groups and these include BSO (Pajjar), BSO (Azad) and BSO (M).

BSO (Pajjar) being led by Whaid Rahim Baloch BSO (Pajjar) is working on education and they are totally against the government policies. They blame that the government is against the education of Balochis and unity. BSO

(Pajjar) is the most popular organisation of Balochistan and it is supporting Balochistan National Party which is being led by Dr Malik Baloch. BSO (M) being led by Mohiuddin Jan Baluch claims to be completely radical in means of national liberation and seeks no compromise with the state less than independence. BSO (Mohiuddin), supporting BNP and the other all true Baloch nationalists.

BSO (M), radically supports the idea of Marxism-Leninism Socialist society to be the fate of Baloch people, and has acclaimed wide support of Baloch students. Training their members with weekly study circle meetings, magazines, booklets and etc., are part of the ideological training. And it is believed that this section is leading the original means of struggle on which BSO was formed. Since its union under the leadership of Dr. Allah Nazar Baloch it has gain widespread popularity among the Baloch men and women, producing leaders like Dr. Allah Nazar Baloch, Bashir Zaib Baloch, Sangat Sana Baloch, Zakir Majeed Baloch and Banuk Karima Baloch.

Basically, BSO is an institution for both male and female Baloch students. Its goal is to provide the young Baloch with an ideological training and struggle for the formation of Greater Balochistan. It played a vital role in promoting Baloch freedom cause. Organization has produced highly devoted, skilled and incredible Baloch leaders in last 40 years. Some of BSO's prominent activists opted for arm struggle to attain their objective. However, from 1988 onward BSO along with other Baloch nationalist parties took part in political process as well to have their voice in Pakistani institutions.

Baloch National Front

The **Baloch National Front** is a political alliance of eight Baloch nationalist organizations that are against parliamentary political participation in Pakistan. The BNF was formed in February 2009. Ghulam Mohammed Baloch of the Baloch National Movement served as the Front's Secretary General until he was killed in April 2009.

The BNF is made up of eight organizations:

- Baloch National Movement
- Baloch Students Organization (Azad)
- Baloch Republican Party

- Baloch Bar Association
- Baloch Women Panel
- Baloch Watan Movement
- Baloch Unity Conference
- Baloch Human Rights Council

The BNF advocates revolutionary politics for an independent Balochistan.

Annexure – B

LIST OF MISSING AND DEAD PERSONS IN BALOCHISTAN

May 2010 – 30 August 2011

Asian Human Rights Commission

#701A Westley Square,

48 Hoi Yuen Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon,

Hongkong S.A.R.

S. No.	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of abduction	Date & the places dead bodies were found	Occupation Stat	Address of the victim
1.	Faizullah bangulzai	Arz Muhammad	28	2 nd May 2010	5 July 2010 Barory road Quetta	Political worker	Killi Muslim Abad Quetta
2.	Najeebullah Langove	Abdul Waheed	18	14 th May 2010	23 July 2010 Sitlait town Quetta	Student	Killi Ismaeel Huda Quetta
3.	Ghulam Faroo Mengal	Ghulam Rasool	28	10 th May 2010	26 July 2010 Qambrani Road Quetta	Political worker	Jail road Huda Quetta
4.	Ashfaq Ahmad Mullahzai	Khuda Baksh	26	28 th May 2010	26 July 2010 Qambrani road Quetta	Political worker	Jail road Huda Quetta
5.	Ghuam Qadir Pirkani	Muhammad Hashum	24	6 th July 2010	6 August 2010 Killi Khally Quetta	Student	New Khan Hazargangy Quetta
6.	Bahar Khn Bangulzai	Baig Muhammad	33	4 th June 2010	6 August 2010 Killi Khally Quetta	Social worker	Faiz Abad Sariab road Quetta
7.	Nazeer ahmad Bangulzai	Abdul Waheed	37	29 th June 2010	9 August 2010 Push Karam Mastung	Tailor Master	Mastung
8.	Shah Jhan Langove	Abdul Baqi	30	11 th June 2010	13 August 2010 Killi Terh Quetta	Social worker	Killi Ismaeel Huda Quetta
9.	Zohaib Ahmad Rodeni	Slam Rodeni	19	8 th August 2010	14 th August 2010	Member of BRP	Khand road Khuzdar
10.	Khan Muhammad Mengal	Atta Muhammad	26	8 th August 2010	14 th August 2010	Member of BNP	Kthan Khuzdar
11.	Muhammad Hasnain Baloch	Ghulam Husain	34	17 th August 2010	17 th August 2010 Panjgoor	Social worker	Panjgoor
12.	Muhammad Umer Baloch	Chaker Khan	30	18 th August 2010	21 st August 2010 Killi Qambrani Quetta	Social worker	Smanglee road Quetta
13.	Arz Muhammad Pirkani	Abdullah Pirkani	18	18 th August 2010	21 st August 2010	Student	Killi Pirkani Abad
14.	Nematullah Baloch	Murad Muhammad	28	23 rd August 2010	23 August Chally Budy Turbat	Political worker	Mand Turbat
15.	Abd Ur Rahman Ghazi	Ghazi Khan	42	20-Jun-10	25 August 2010 Bostan Killah Abdullah	Former	Dera Murad Jmali
16.	Tariq Baloch	Mazher Baloch	27	22 nd August 2010	25 August 2010 Baghbana Khuzdar	Social Worker	Kthan, Khuzdar

Balochistan's Maze of Violence

17.	Thair Baloch	Slaih Muhammad	32	22 nd August 2010	25 August 2010, Koshak, Khudar	Former	Koshallg, Khuz
18.	Zaman Marri Advocate	Mehrab Khan	44	18-Aug-10	6 September 2010, Mastung	Advocate	Killi Kamalo, Quetta
19.	Asadullah Baloch	Muhammad Hussain	36	5 th August 2010	7 September 2010, Sariab, Quetta	Social worker	Sariab road Quetta
20.	Ali Ahmad Marri	Panday Khan	24	7 th April 2010	13 September 2010, Kadkocha, Mastung	Social worker	Killi Kamalo, Quetta
21.	Nayaz Ahmad Baloch	Shah Nawaz	12	22 nd September 2010	23-Sep-10	Student	Awaran
22.	Faqeer Muhammad Ajiz	Abdul Qadir	30	22 nd September 2010	22 nd October 2010, Gangdoori, Mastung	Activist of Baloch students organization (Azad)	Mastung
23.	Zahoor Ahmad Bangulzai	Haider Bangulzai	33	23 rd September 2010	22 October 2010, Ghanjdoori, Mastung	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Mastung
24.	Majeed Zahri	Haji Muhammad Ramzan	13	18 th October 2010	24 October 2010, Rabia Khuzdari road Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch students organization	Khuzdar
25.	Asim Kareem Baloch	Muhammad Kareem	28	30 th October 2010	1 st November 2010, Khanozai, Pisheen	Leader of Baloch Students Organization	Biseema, Sorab
26.	Nizam Ud Din Marri	Khair Khan	26	13 th September 2010	4 November 2010, Costal Highway, Uthal	Social worker	Winder, Lasbeela
27.	Basheer Ahmad Lehri	Muhammad Umer	31	15-Sep-10	17 November 2010 Jangal Mastung	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Kerdagap, Mastung
28.	Asmatullah Serparra	Ibraheem Khan	23	1 st October 2010	17 November 2010 Mastung	Member of Baloch Students Organization	Dara Giawan, Kalat
29.	Nasrullah Somani	Hazoor Baksh	34	Aug-10	17 November 2010 Sangri Kapoto, Kalat	Social Worker	Kalat
30.	Peer Jan Baloch	Haji Noor Ahmad	29	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Ahmad Abad, Kalat	Social worker	Kalat
31.	Muhammad Raheem Baloch	Dad Muhammad	32	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Ahmad Abad, Kalat	Social worker	Kalat
32.	Sameeullah Mengal	Hafiz Ghulam Qadir	20	1 st October 2010	17 November 2010, Farozabad, Khzdar	Activist of Baloch students organization	Kathan, Khuzdar
33.	Lala Hameed Baloch	Haitan Baloch	38	27 th October 2010	17 th November 2010, Heronick, Turbat	Journalist, Activist of Baloch National Movement	Gwader
34.	Hamid Ismaeel Baloch	Muhammad Ismaeel	31	16 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Heronick, Turbat	Political worker	Chasair, Gawader
35.	Javaid Numan	Numan	28	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Mand road Turbat	Social worker	Dasht, Kaich

36.	Mulana Shoaib Ahmad	Muhammad Noor Baloch	35	6 th November 2010	21 st November 2010, Maher Mand, Turbat	Schallor	Khran
37.	Irfan Sarwer Baloch	Ghulam Serwar	33	5 th November 2010	31 November 2010, Mastung road Quetta	Political worker	Dasht, Mastung
38.	Abdul Waheed Qambrani	Ali Ahmad	42	1 st October 2010	1 st December 2010, Raj Kalat	Teacher	Nimurgh, Kalat
39.	Kamran Shaigh Hasni	Sardar Khan	26	4 th November 2010	1 st December 2010, Dasht, Mastung	Social worker	Teen town Quetta
40.	Habeeb Ur Rahman	Muhammad Noor	24	15 th November 2010	12 December 2010, Krani road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Mastung
41.	Abdul Razaq Baloch	Abdul Lateef	32	13 th December 2010	18 th December 2010, Murgap, Turbat	Political worker	Mand, Turbat
42.	Muhammad Yousaf Baloch	Ahmad Baloch	27	13 th December 2010	18 th December 2010, Murgap, Turbat	Political worker	Tump, Turbat
43.	Kudai Raheem Bangulzai	Mureed Bangulzai	36	10 th December 2010	18 th December 2010 Koshalg, Mastung	Government Servent	Quetta
44.	Husain Baksh Bangulzai	Ali Baksh	26	13 th September 2010	19 December 2010, Shalkot, Hazargangi	Social worker	Mastung
45.	Zubair Ahmad Bangulzai	Sardar Ghulam Rabani	35	1 st October 2010	26 th December 2010, Qambrani road Quetta	Activist of Baloch student organization	Kardaygap, Mastung
46.	Sarferaz Tariq	Ali Khan	28	1 st December 2010	26 th December 2010 Qambrani road Quetta	Former	Mastung
47.	Shadi Khan Marri	Jamal Khan Marri	70	23 rd December 2010	26 th December 2010 Sibi road Dasht Mastung	Tribal elite	Uthal, Lasbela
48.	Sobhat Khan Marri	Ahmad Khan	34	28 th September 2010	26 th December 2010, Sibi road Dasht Mastung	Social worker	Winder Lasbela
49.	Attaullah	Dad Baksh	33	4 th September 2010	31 December 2010,	Political worker	Mand, Kaich
50.	Sardar yousaf Langove	Meer Ahmad	50	30 th November 2010	4 th January 2011, Kerani road western by pass Quetta	Tribal head	Mangocher, Mastung
51.	Qamber Chaker Baloch	Abdul Malik	29	25 th November 2010	5 th January 2011 Pidarak, Pasni, Gawader	Activist of Baloch students organization	Shahee Tump, Turbat
52.	Ilyas Baloch	Nazar Muhammad	26	20 th December 2010	5 th January 2011, Pidarak, Pasni, Gwader	Journalist	Turbat
53.	Taj Muhammad Marri	Shair Muhammad	37	6 th January 2011	8 th January 2011, Kalat	Businessman	Eastern bypass Quetta
54.	Meer Jan Marri	Yar Ali	33	6 th January 2011	8 th January 201, Kalat	Shopkeeper	Eastern bypass Quetta
55.	Zakria Zahri	Ali Dost	22	14 th December 2011	15 th January 2011, Hajeeka, Sorab Kalat	Activist of Baloch students organization	Sorab, Kalat

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56.	Ghulam Hussain Muhammad Hasni	Muhammad Hussain	35	30 August 2010	15 January 2011, Sang Danish, Sorab	Political worker	Bencha, Sorab, Kalat
57.	Naseer Kamalan	Kamalan Baloch	65	5 th November 2010	17 th January 2011, Costal highway pasni, Gawader	Activist of Baloch National Movement	Pasni, Gwader
58.	Ahmad Dad Baloch	Dad Muhammad	34	15 th October 2010	17 th January 2011, Costal highway pasni, Gwader	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	
59.	Nisar Ahmad Mengal	Ameer Buksh	36	15 th October 2010	11 th January 2011, Majeed road Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch Waten Movement	
60.	Mumtaz Ahmad Kurd	Bijar Khan	34	12 th November 2010	18 th January 2011, Ganjdoori, Mastung	Social worker	
61.	Klang Bugti	Lal Khan	26	16 th January 2010	18 th January 2011	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	
62.	Ali Jan Kurd	Bijar Khan	36	12 th November 2010	22 nd January 2011, Qamrani road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Student Organization	
63.	Muhammad Azeem Baloch	Babrag	37	20 th January 2011	24 th January 2011, rcd road kalat	Political worker	
64.	Abid Rasool Baloch	Rasool Baksh	26	23 rd January 2011	27 th January 2011	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	
65.	Muhammad Ramzan Langove	Nawab khan	40	20 th November 2010	29 th January 2011	Political worker	
66.	Ali jan saqib		34	10 th January 2011	31-Jan-11	Balochi singer	
67.	Hamid Esa Raisani	Abdul Hameed	26	1 st January 2011	3 rd February 2011, faroz abad, khuzdar	Political worker	Besma, khran
68.	Lal khan somalani	Meer khan	32	4 th January 2011	3 rd February 2011, farozabad, khuzdar	Social worker	Kohing, kalat
69.	Meer Ahmad somalani	Shakir Muhammad	18	4 th January 2011	3 rd February 2011 Ferozabad Khuzdar	Social worker	Neem ragh, kalat
70.	Mitta Khan Marri	Qadir Marri	15	2 nd February 2011	7 th February 2011	Former	Behar Co, Kholo
71.	Kamraid Qayyum Baloch	Nazar Muhammad Baloch	38	11 th December 2011	10 th February 2011, Heronick, Turbat	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Heronick, Turbat
72.	Jameel Yaqoob Baloch	Muhammad Yaqoob	34	28 th August 2010	10 th February 2011, Heronick, Turbat	Activist of Baloch National Party	Heronick, Turbat
73.	Abdul Jabbar Longove	Muhammad Baksh Baloch	38	6 th February 2011	13 th February 2011	Social worker	Kad Kocha, Kalat
74.	Arzi Khan Marri	Meero Khan	32	28 th September 2010	14 th February 2011, Zeero point Uthal	Social worker	Winder, Lasbela

75.	Saeed Ahmad Mengal	Noor Ahmad	34	6 th February 2011	14 th February 2011, Nazar Nadi, Khuzdar	Member of Baloch National Party	Leezo, Khuzdar
76.	Mehboob Wadeela	Baig Muhammad	28	3 rd April 2011	23 rd February 2011, Ormara, Gwader	Activist of Baloch National Movement	Maleer, Karachi
77.	Faiz Muhammad Marri	Jalal Marri	36	6 th November 2010	2 nd March 2011, Dasht Mastung	Political worker	Quetta New Khan
78.	Deen Muhammad Marri	Shair Muhammad	55	28 th February 2011	8 th March 2011, Zero point, Utha	Tribal elit	Hub
79.	Yasir Baloch	Haji Nasir Baloch	18	14 th October 2010	8 th March 2011, Turbat	Activist of Baloch Student Organization	Soro Mand, Turbat
80.	Noroz Mengal	Allah Baksh	22	6 th March 2011	8 th March 2011, Kalat	Political worker	Degari Kalat
81.	Hameed Shaheen	Haji Ghos Baksh	38	2 nd March 2011	21 st March 2011, Killi Qambrani Quetta	Former Chairman Baloch Students Organization	Muslim Abad Quetta
82.	Shair Zaman Kurd		22	22 nd February 2011	13 th March 2011, Sariab road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	Much Bolan
83.	Muhammad Nawaz Marri	Muhammad Akber	32	5 th January 2011	23 rd March 2011, Winder	Political worker	Winder Lasbela
84.	Arif Noor Baloch	Noor Muhammad Baloch	42	13 th October 2010	23 rd March 2011, RCD road Lasbela	GDA officer	Gwader
85.	Kodil Bugti	Ali Baksh	26	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Activist of BRP	Soi, Dera Bugti
86.	Ali Baksh Bugti		74	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Phat Mand Dera Bugti	Tribal elite	Soi Dera Bugti
87.	Shah Baksh Bugti		45	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Soi Dera Bugti
88.	Rhimdil Bugti		43	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Soi Dera Bugti
89.	Saleem Baloch	Muhammad Hassan	29	22 nd February 2011	26 th March 2011, Hub	Political worker	Maleer Karachi
90.	Fareed Baloch	Haleem Delawarri	26	11 th February 2011	27 th March 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Khuzdar
91.	Haji Mahboob Kurd		42	12 th Marc 2011	31 March 2011, Qambrani Road Quetta	Tribal elite	Dasht Mastung
92.	Muhammad Hassan				13 th March 2011, Ispni road Quetta	Daily wager	Quetta
93.	Salih Muhammad				27 th March 2011, Awran	Political worker	Mashkay
94.	Muhammad Shahmeer	Muhammad Ameen	30		25 April Murgap	Political worker	Turbat
95.	Zareef	Balach	32		25 April 2011, Murgap	Social worker	Turbat

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96.	Muhammad Ayub Muhammad Hasni		33		25 April 2011 Khuzdar	Political worker	Mashkay
97.	Hafeez Baloch				25 th April 2011, Khuzdar	Political worker	Awaran
98.	Rahmatullah Shaheen	Kochi Khan	30	12 th March 2011	1 st Aril 2011, Qambrani road Quetta	Journalist	Much Bolan
99.	Ghulam Qadir Bugti	Munno Bugti	35		1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Dera Bugti
100.	Kathran Bugti	Muhammad Ali Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Tribal Elite	Dera Bugti
101.	Peer Jan Bugti	Bachal Khan Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Daily wager	Dera Bugti
102.	Braho Bugti	Moria Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Dera Bugti
103.	Muhammad Hyat Mummud Hasni	Muhammad Akber	34	30 th March 2011	7 th April 2011, Panjgoor	Businessman	Dalbandain
104.	Muhammad Hussain Sasoli	Muhammad Baksh	31	30 th March 2011	7, th April 2011, Panjgoor	Businessman	Khran
105.	Muhammad Kareem Dehwar	Safeeh Muhammad	34	14 th February 2011	7 th April 2011, Qambrani road Quetta	Student	Sariab road Quetta
106.	Murtuza Zehri	Abdul Haq	36	9 th September 2010	25 th April 2011 Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdra
107.	Muhammad Ayub Baloch	Ghulam Qadir			25 th April 2011, Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
108.	Muhammad Hafeez Bajoe				25 th April 2011, Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
109.	Shameem Baloch	Muhammad Ameen Baloch			25 th April 2011, Murgap, Turbat	Activist of BNM	Tump, Turbat
110.	Siddique Eido	Eid Muhammad	32	21 st April 2011	28 th April 2011, Ormara Gwader	Human rights defender	Pasni
111.	Yousf Nazar Baloch	Nazar Muhammad	23	21 st September 2011	28 th April 2011, Ormara, Gwader	Activist of BSO	Pasni
112.	Juma Khan	Shah Dost		14 th April 2011	14 th May 2011, Sorab	Political worker	Khuzdar
113.	Abdul Hameed				24 th May 2011, Panjgoor	Student	Panjgoor
114.	Jameel Baloch				14 th May 2011, Turbat	Pjojlital worker	Mashkay
115.	Akther Langove		35		10 th May 2011, Killi Nasran Kuchlak	Political worker	Killi Shabo Quetta
116.	Abdul GHani Langove		40		10 th May 2011, Killi Nasran Kuchlak	Political worker	Killi Juma Khan Sor pull Quetta
117.	Tariq Kareem	Muhammad Kareem	32	22 nd October 2010	11 th May 2011, Killi Sardar Karaiz Quetta	Activist of BSO	Besma, Washuk
118.	Muhammad Jan	Muhammad Bilal	24	28 th April 2011	11 th May 2011, Rabia Khuzdari Road Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
119.	Agha Abid Shah	Syed Gul Agha	30	15 th August 2010	11 th May 2011, Pardan, Panjgoor	Voice chairman BSO Azad	Chut kan , Panjgoor

120.	Master Safeer	Ghos Baksh	38	15 August 2010	11 May 2011, Padan Panjgoor	Teacher	Sardao Panjgoor
121.	Abdul Sattar	Dad Muhammad	40	15 August 2010	11 May 2011, Padan, Panjgoor	Teacher	Chutkan Khuzdar
122.	Dil Jan	Faiz Muhammad	30	1 st May 2011	12 th May 2011, Faroz Abad Khuzdar	Political worker	Mashkay Awaran
123.	Khalid Baloch	Doshabay		21 st May 2011	23 rd May 2011, Murgap Turbat		Nasir Abad, Turbat Kech
124.	Ahmad Ali	Ali Ahmad		16 th May 2011	23 rd May 2011 Murgap, Turbat		Mand, Turbat
125.	Hameed Baloch			13 th December 2010	28 th May 2011, Gwader	Student	Khuda Abad Panjgoor
126.	Abid Saleem	Muhammad Saleem	28	23 rd January 2011	24 th May 2011, Murgap Turbat	Student	Panjgoor
127.	Mehrab Baloch	Haji Muhammad Umer	17	23 rd January 2011	24 th May 2011, Murgap Turbat	Student	Panjgoor
128.	Jamal Khan Muhammad Hasni				25 th May 2011, Rabia Khuzdari road Khuzdar	Political worker	Maskay Awaran
129.	Khawand Baksh Bugti			2 nd February 2011	29 th May 2011, Mangoli Dera Murad Jamali	Political worker	Mangoli Dera Murad Jamali
130.	Ahmad Khan Marri	Phasay Han Marri	70	30 th April 2011	1 st June 2011, Winder Lasbela	Former	Winder Hab
131.	Tariq Baloch	Mullah Eisa	40	14 th November 2010	1 st June 2011, Turbat	Political worker	Turbat
132.	Kareem Baksh Marri	Alheesia Marri	45	8 th June 2011	19 th June 2011, Winder Lasbela	Former	Hub Choki, Marri got
133.	Nadeem Mosiyani	Master Ali Ahmad	20		17 th June 2011, Khuzdar	Student	Bulbul Zahri
134.	Shafee Baloch	Muhammad Alam Baloch	28	17 th June 2011	23 rd June 2011, Bolan	Activist of BSO	Tahlli Sibi
135.	Hafeez Baloch	Nusrat Baloch	20	23 rd June 2011	4 th July 2011, Turbat	Activist of BNM	Baleecha Turbat
136.	Zubair Noor	Muhammad Noor	30		4 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump Rodain Mand
137.	Azeem Baloch	Haji Mehrab		6 th May 2011	6 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump Mand
138.	Wahab Afzal	Muhammad Afzal		5 th May 2011	6 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump goman
139.	Meer Ghffar Langove	Salih Muhammad	37	11 th December 2009	1 st July 2011, Hub	Political worker	Mungachar
140.	Qadeer Baloch	Juma Khan Baloch	26	5 th May 2011	6 th July 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of BSO	Awaran, Khuzdar
141.	Haneef Baloch			4 th July 2011	6 th July 2011, Pasni	Activist of BSO	Pasni
142.	Habeebullah Marri	Shah Nawaz		22 nd June 2011	9 th July 2011, Quetta	Political worker	Kohlo
143.	Wazeer Khan Marri			22 nd June 2011	9 th July 2011, Kohlo	Political worker	Kohlo
144.	Noor Baksh Baloch	Doshanbay Baloch	52	7 th July 2011	14 th July 2011, Tump	Political worker	Nasir Abad District Turbat
145.	Abdul Rasool Bangulzai				13 th July 2011, Chman	Political worker	Dashat, Ispelinji
146.	Nasir Badaini	Qadir Baksha	25		16 July 2011	Activist BSO Azad	Kharan

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147.	Maqsood Klanudrani	Shair Muhammad	24	23 January 2011	16 July 2011, Totak	Student	District Khuzdar
148.	Murtuza Sarparra	Muhammad Haleem	25	17 th November 2010	16 th July 2011, Quetta	Government Servant	Kachi Baig Sarib Quetta
149.	Saleem Dad	Dad Muhammad		12 th July 2011	23 rd July 2011, Tump	Teacher	Turbat
150.	Sharbat Khan Marri	Ahmad Khan	40	30 th April 2011	30 th July 2011, Hub	Daily wager	Winder Lasbela
151.	Zaman Khan Marri	Meero Khan		30 th April 2011	30 th July 2011, Hub	Daily wager	Winder, Lasbela
152.	Meer Jan Marri	Lal jan	30	30 th July 2011	9 th August 2011, Hub	Political worker	Hub Mirza Khan Ghot
153.	Tariq Baloch	Abdul Qadir	22	15 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, Lukpass Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
154.	Mehmood Baloch	Haji Basheer	22	15 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Lukpass, Mastung	Actiist of BSO Azad	Mastung
155.	Hamid Nasir	Haji Eid Muhammad	22	10 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Lukpass, Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
156.	Lateef Bangulzai		21	10 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Luk Pass, Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
157.	Nabi Baksh			11 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of BNP	Khuzdar
158.	Khalid Baloch			10 th July 2011	19 th August 2011, Gwader	Political worker	Pasni
159.	Sajid Baloch	Ismaeel Baloch		10 th July 2011	19 th July 2011, Gwader	Political workeer	Pasni
160.	Asif Baloch	Muhammad Yousaf Baloch	29	28 th May 2011	20 th August 2011, Mand	Activist BNM	Mand turbat
161.	Abu Baker Baloch	Yar Muhammad	25	3 rd August 2011	20 th August 2011, Mand	Political worker	Turbat
162.	Bagia Bugti				23 rd August 2011, Dera Bugti	Activist of BRP	Dera Bugti
163.	Raheem Bulaidi	Muhammad Ameen		14 th August 2011	25 th august 2011, Bulaida	Political worker	Bulaida, Turbat
164.	Sajid Zubair				25 th august 2011, Mand	Political	Mand District Turbat
165.	Basit Baloch			6 th August 2011	25 th August 2011, Mand	Political worker	Mand district Turbat
166.	Shareef Marri				30 th August 2011, Hub	Tribal elite	Khahan Quetta
167.	Khalil Baloch			23 rd August 2011	10 th August 2011, Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
168.	Salih Baloch	Hamza	22	28 th August 2011	6 th September 2011, Turbat	Activist of BSO Azad	Mand Turbat
169.	Ali Shair Kurd Advocate	Haji Jumaa Khan	38	21 st September 2010	Chamrook, RCD road Khuzdar	Advocate	Much, Bolan

A review of the above AHRC report with the data available on the South Asian Terrorist Portal revealed that at least 29 dead persons were not included in the AHRC list. Similarly, the incidents of abduction involving 40 persons were also missing from the AHRC list. In most of the lists issued by the Baloch nationalists, it was observed that non-Baloch victims of abduction and death couldn't find any space. Following are the lists of those victims that were not included in the list shared by AHRC. The following data is for the year 2011.

DEAD BODIES THAT WERE MISSING FROM AHRC REPORT

LIST OF PERSONS FOUND DEAD IN BALOCHISTAN THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT		No. Of persons
Feb-14	Police recovered another bullet-riddled dead body of a person, identified as Harzi Khan, from RCD Highway near Zero Point area of Uthal in Lasbela District .	1
Mar-17	A bullet-riddled body of Syed Mohammad Shah, a head constable was found in a nullah in the Spani road area.	1
Mar-25	Eight dead bodies, including that of a student leader, were recovered from various areas of Balochistan. According to official sources, six bodies were thrown near the Sui area of Dera Bugti District. A BRSO organiser Kohdil Bugti and his father Ali Baksh were among the dead, BRP spokesman Sher Mohamad Bugti, said. Two of the victims were identified as Shah Baksh Bugti and Rahmdil Bugti, while identity of the remaining two bodies could not be ascertained.	8
Apr-03	Two more decomposed bodies of missing persons were recovered in Tasp area of Panjgur District in Balochistan. Sources said that both the victims had been shot in the head multiple times. Identification of the bodies has not been ascertained as yet.	2
Apr-16	The bullet-riddled body of an assistant sub-inspector (ASI), identified as Muhammad Hamid Baloch, was found in Bhawani area on the RCD Highway in Lasbela District of Balochistan. No group has claimed the responsibility for the killing so far.	1
Apr-19	A bullet-riddled dead body of a doctor, identified as Mumtaz Haider, who was abducted on March 28 was found in Killi Kamalo area on Saryab Road in Quetta.	1
Apr-20	A bullet-riddled dead body of an unidentified person was found in Choko area of Awaran District.	1
Apr-24	A dead body of a policeman, identified as Naseer Ahmed Ronjho, who was abducted from Hub a few days ago, was found in a garden behind the office of the Lasbela District Police chief in Uthal.	1
Apr-26	One BC personnel, identified as Faiz Muhammad, was killed and three others sustained injuries in a landmine blast while they were on their routine patrol in Chatter area of Dera Murad Jamali city of Naseerabad District.	1
May-15	Bullet-riddled dead bodies of four SFs personnel were found in Degari intersection of Dasht tehsil area in Mastung District. The victims were identified as Muhammad Salim, Muhammad Nadeem, residents of Quetta, Major Riaz and Hawaldar Muhammad Yasin, of Multan District in Punjab.	5
Jul-06	Two bullet-riddled daed bodies, identified as that of Azam Mehrab and Rahim, were recovered from Juzak in the outskirts of Turbat District.	2

Jul-30	Two bullet-riddled bodies were found from Liari area of Uthal city of Lasbela District. The identities of the bodies were established through pieces of paper recovered from each body, identifying them as Sahrbat, son of Ahmed Khan Marri and Zaman, son of Bangal Marri, both residents of Vindar, a town in Lasbela. Sources at the hospital confirmed that the victims had been tortured and then shot to death.	2
Aug-09	A bullet-riddled dead body of Amir Khan Marri who was abducted from Lasbela District was found in the industrial town of Hub in Quetta.	1
Aug-10	Two bullet-riddled dead bodies of construction workers were found in Dashti Bazaar area of Turbat District. The victims were identified as Ghulam Yasin and Abdul Razzaq.	2
	Total	29

Source: www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html

MISSING PERSONS THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT

LIST OF PERSONS ABDUCTED IN BALOCHISTAN THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT		No. of Persons
Mar-02	The LEA launched a massive search operation in Tambo tehsil of Naseerabad District for the recovery of two judges who were abducted on February 27.	2
Mar-04	Two local tribesmen, identified as Jaleel Pirkani and Ali Jan Sumalani, were abducted at gunpoint from Mangochar town of Kalat District.	2
Mar-07	Nilofar Abadan, the wife of a former provincial minister Faridoon Abadan was abducted by unidentified militants in the Quivery road area of Quetta. Faridoon Abadan had been abducted over 10 years ago and remains missing till date.	1
Mar-28	Unidentified assailants abducted a doctor, Mumtaz Hyderi, near the Golimar intersection on Brewery Road in Quetta.	1
Apr-20	A professor, identified as Abdul Hameed Mengal, of Engineering University in Khuzdar District was abducted by unidentified assailants.	1
Apr-20	A man, Mohammad Ayub, was abducted when he was on his way to his home.	1
May-23	Five security personnel have been abducted from Sherani area of Zhob District while they were going to Islamabad from Quetta.	5
Jun-02	Unidentified armed militants abducted two brick traders, identified as Haji Faiz Muhammad and Haji Muhammad Mandukhail from Dasht area some 14 km from Quetta.	2
Jun-12	Unidentified militants abducted two persons, identified as Haji Wali Muhammad and Sultan, at gunpoint in Dhadar area of Bolan District.	2
Jul-01	A Swiss couple, coming from Dera Ghazi Khan District in Punjab towards Quetta, was abducted from Killi Nigah area in Loralai District.	2
Jul-17	Armed militants of BLA abducted five men, who were heading to work at Sorange coal mine, located around 40 kilometres east of Quetta. Basham Baloch, a spokesman of BLA, claimed responsibility for the abduction. He said the men were abducted to force the government to stop mining.	5
Aug-08	A passenger van was intercepted near Chaman town in Qilla Abdullah District and 15 people belonging to the Suleman tribe were abducted by armed militants.	15
Aug-13	Unidentified assailants abducted a Para Medical Association (PMA) official, Finance Secretary Khuda Bakhsh Lehri, from Kalat of Balochistan.	1
	Total	40

Source: <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html>

End Notes

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazara_Democratic_Party
2. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 143.
3. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/baloch.htm>
Balochistan is dying out [<http://www.viewpointonline.net/balochistan-is-dying-out.html#comments>]
The pro-Taliban elements are active in the province whereas sectarian groups have been targeting members of the Shia community, particularly the Persian-speaking Hazaras. Such sectarian attacks are on the rise occurring mainly in the provincial capital, Quetta. The pro-Taliban Islamist groups are attacking those who act contrary to their interpretation of Islam.
4. http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2007\06\12\story_12-6-2007_pg7_14 (Balochistan home to lowest-literacy rate population in Pakistan)
5. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Volume II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 58)
6. Ibid, Pp 53
7. Ibid, Pp 105
8. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Volume II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 84)
9. Ibid, Pp 53
10. Data from SATP for 2010 and 2011
11. A highly recognized organization working for the rights of the people of Pakistan. They issue annual reports and make it available on their website. This report contains data on different human rights issues like; violence against women, target killings and missing persons. Website: <http://www.hrcp-web.org/default.asp>
12. Both of these websites carry valuable data on terrorism, target killings, and other related issues.
13. One of its website is inaccessible and the other has no data base available on target killings and abduction events in Balochistan. However, they circulate data through emails to media persons throughout the world and especially in Pakistan. (<http://www.examiner.com/foreign-policy-in-baltimore/balochi-national-voice-launched-new-party-will-work-at-international-levels>)
14. They run an accessible blog but there is no data available on it. They also disseminate data through their reports using email system and their data also cover Baloch people from Pakistan and Iranian Balochistan that are subjected to any kinds violence. Website: <http://balochistanhcr.blogspot.com/>
15. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 53
16. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/07/13/pakistan-uptake-killing-balochistan>
17. <http://www.srilankaguardian.org/2011/03/inside-story-baloch-political-prisoners.html>
18. <http://www.pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=90266> - US involvement in Balochistan
19. <http://www.srilankaguardian.org/2011/03/inside-story-baloch-political-prisoners.html>
20. Ibid
21. <http://www.allvoices.com/contributed-news/7820578-2010-was-an-atrocious-year-for-baloch-political-prisoners>
“Pakistani Military and their sponsored Organisation Sepah-e-Shohada-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan), which has been named as PUNJABI DEATH SQUAD by the Baloch people, have claimed the responsibility for most of the under-custody killings of Baloch political activists.”

22. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/171734/coalition-woes-jui-f-opts-for-silence-despite-provocation/>
23. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/08/02/army-not-behind-killing-of-baloch-activists-kayani.html>
24. <http://iaoj.wordpress.com/2011/09/30/grapes-turning-sour-the-apc/> (GRAPES TURNING SOUR: THE APC – By Waseem Altaf) “The DG.ISI categorically denied any links with Haqqani network and any export of terrorism. However Mian Nawaz Sharif countered him and asked if that was so why the whole world accused Pakistan?”
25. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 53)
26. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan_conflict
27. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 18)
28. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/206053/spinning-half-truths-on-balochistan/>
29. A recent report by Amir Mateen in the Jang of 11 November 2011 has also brought to light various aspects of Nawab Akbar Bugti's hold on Balochistan resources. It gives details of the amount of money Bugti used to receive from Pakistan Petroleum Limited that runs into four to five crore rupees a month from the Gas Companies plus other benefits in different shapes and forms.
30. <http://english.aljazeera.net/indepth/features/2011/07/2011725145048574888.html> - Pakistani troops aid Bahrain's crackdown 30 Jul 2011. Excerpts from the news:
"Pakistanis, particularly Baluchs, make up a large part of the Bahraini force," said Fahad Desmukh, a former resident of Bahrain who now lives in Pakistan.
"Recruited into the special forces, the national guard, and the riot police, the Pakistani citizens are tasked with suppressing Shia protesters that are reportedly demanding equal rights after years of alleged oppression at the hands of the royal family, part of Bahrain's Sunni minority."
31. <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/terrorism-security/2009/1019/p99s01-duts.html>
32. <http://www.petertatchellfoundation.org/balochistan/terror-talibanisation-balochistan>



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Balochistan Weekly Monitors

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Balochistan Weekly Monitors (July-December 2011)

Executive Summary

Balochistan, geographically the largest province, is a vital natural resources hub and home to crucial deep sea port (Gwadar). In addition to this, the province is chronically beleaguered by the socio-political and security challenges and poses serious threats to the territorial integrity and solidarity of Pakistan. Since, its accession to Pakistan, the hapless province has been bleeding due to one reason or the other. The Center launched five military operations in the province to silent the dissenting voices, resulting out of decades' long social, political and economic injustices.

The issue of missing persons has been in the media for years, but in 2011 this issue took a blatantly unfortunate turn, when the mutilated bodies of once missing persons were found dumped in remote areas across the province. According to HRCP estimates 231 bodies of missing persons were recovered across the province during the current year.

The case of abductions for ransom and political motives was also the significant feature of the year. According to provincial police department figures 480 people were kidnapped for different reasons across the province. Also, the killing of large number of security forces personnel in blasts, target killings and landmine explosions marked the year.

The announcement and half hearted implementation of socio economic package "Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan", a part of government's "speak softly and carry a big stick" policy, along with the formulation of a number of commissions, claims and promises made no difference, as the horrific episodes of violence and terror have become even more frequent.

The second half of the year (July-December) saw a sky rocketing increase in killings and abductions in Balochistan. According to data compiled in the monitors, 145 people lost their lives due to atrocious terrorist acts, 29 went missing during this period, 46 people fell prey to sectarian attacks, while 15 FC men were killed in clashes with militants. Furthermore in acts of sabotage and subversion, 75 NATO oil tankers and containers were set ablaze and four went missing.

The disillusionment among Baloch youth and nationalist politicians

regarding the motives and policies of the federation to address Balochis long held grievances is all time high. Veteran Baloch Sardar and former chief minister Balochistan, Sardar Attaullah Mengal strenuously underlined that Balochistan has reached "near the point of no return".

Although FC which is solely at the helm of affairs in Balochistan, especially when it comes to deal with security issues, is put under provincial control, yet it is taking arbitrary decisions to deal with security issues in the province. Consequently, it (FC) has created 'security blanket' in the province.

Against the backdrop of overlapping and whipping insecurity factors, which include: sectarian and separatist militants, thugs, religious terrorists; security forces in Balochistan suffer 'capacity gap' to deal with the said security challenges.

Political representatives of Balochistan rarely take pain to attend the provincial assembly sessions to highlight and debate the issues faced by the people who are being represented by them. According to a news report by The Express Tribune of December 27, 2011, only two members were present out of 65 members in the provincial assembly's session which was scheduled on December 26, 2011. This aspect depicts the level of discontentment among the lawmakers in the hapless province.

Moreover, even there are reports in the media that few ministers of the provincial assembly are fuelling criminal activities in the province by backing the thugs and abductors. Also, they are getting share out of abductions for ransom.

On economic front it is observed that the province is overly dependent on financial backing from the federal government. And the provincial government in Balochistan is carrying out this policy despite the fact of passage of 18th Amendment. According to this amendment the constitutional restrictions do not allow for the funding of provincial projects out of the federal public sector development programme.

On social front the province is battered by the low literacy rate and higher poverty and unemployment rates during the second half of the year. Hence, the province did not show any prospects of improvement in its social indicators.

Background

As part of its project (advocacy campaign) to study and raise awareness among the masses about the issues of conflict and peace in Pakistan and especially in Balochistan, the Center launched 'Balochistan Weekly Monitor' in July 2011. The initiative was meant to monitor unfolding security, political, economic and social developments in the volatile province. From July 25 to December 31, the Center produced 23 weekly monitors encompassing all major developments in the province. In the monitoring period, the Center has deduced by thoroughly analyzing the data that factors of insecurity in Balochistan are rapidly overlapping and manifesting their sheer relentlessness in and around Quetta city.

Balochistan covers nearly 44 percent (347,190 km²) of Pakistan's total landmass (803,940 km²). The province is predominantly rural with few semi-urban centers with, Quetta, the provincial capital; loosely qualify as a major urban center. Some 20 percent of Balochistan's population lives in semi-urban centers, while rest of the area is sparsely populated with nomadic and settled Baloch and Pashtun tribes. Almost 95 percent of the area in the province is guarded by a semi-government force called Levies, while rest of the area is policed by the regular provincial police force and Balochistan Constabulary (reserve police). The province is home to mega natural resources projects in Pakistan, but their exploitation is still a challenge for the state and province alike due to law and order situation and other differences over agreements.

Against this background of acute challenges and unique opportunities, the overall situation in Balochistan is taking a turn for the worse and this trend is not being curtailed despite the fact of some serious policy level efforts by the Central government. Though there are issues of rampant corruption, nepotism, youth unemployment, illiteracy, poor infrastructure and lack of health facilities across Pakistan, but Balochistan is battered by the said development challenges. The law and order situation is adversely contributing towards dimming the prospects of the province to beat the prevalent atmosphere of fear and fright in the province.

During the monitoring period, two newly emerged trends overshadowed all the other causes of violence and instability in the province. Sectarian

violence and 'kill and dump' operation in the province: the horrific images of mutilated bodies of the missing persons and the spate of sectarian violence targeting Shia sect people belonging to Hazara community marked the second half of the year. These two factors have undermined all the claims of guarded peace and calm in the province. In its report in November 2011, Crisis Management Cell (CMC) of the federal interior ministry has conceded that despite government security measures and cosmetic political and economic initiatives in the province, the level of violence in the province has surged. However, according to a new report in Pakistan Today of December 27, the Inspector General of Police in Quetta claimed that by adopting effective security measures, the level of targeted killing incidents of the Hazara people have declined. But these claims are open to question and verification against the backdrop of the happenings on ground in Balochistan.

1. Weekly Monitor (July 25 - 31, 2011)

The week in focus witnessed a greater number of violent incidents and surge in target killings compared to the previous ones. A major sectarian clash erupted when a Sunni cleric of Jamia Albadar Mosque, Abdul Karim Mengal, was shot dead on 28th of July by unknown gunmen in Pishin District of Balochistan. Subsequently, banned militant outfit, Lashkar-e-Jhangwi (LeJ) gunned down at least seven people on following day, and 11 more were killed (all from Hazara Community) on 30th of July in Quetta.

An incident of political assassination on July 28 saw the nephew of Chief Minister Balochistan, Akmal Raisani, killed in a hand-grenade attack while attending a football match in Mastung district. Moreover, a tribal leader Abdul Razzaq, his brother Dur Mohammad along with three body guards were shot dead on July 31 in Turbat (in southern Balochistan).

In its report, the US based group, Human Rights Watch (HRW) blamed the law enforcement agencies in Balochistan for their role in orchestrating target killings and abductions in the province. In sum, a total of 30 people were killed this week. In addition, two bodies of missing persons were found in Liari area of Uthal city of Lasbela district. And in acts of sabotage and subversion 16 inch diameter gas pipeline was blown up near Goth Noor Khan in Dera Allah Yar, one NATO oil tanker was attacked on its way from Karachi to Kandahar on the National Highway near the Takri post area of Mach, and a passenger train, Bolan Mail came under attack near Marri Farm Tentaged village, in Dera Allah Yar town of Jaffarabad district.

The situation requires that the government take the complaints and grievances of Balochis seriously because Pakistan is already entangled in FATA and the intensified and protracted conflict in Balochistan will prove extremely detrimental to the overall security of province and the federation. The explosive circumstances in Balochistan underline the urgency for a negotiated settlement of issues that Balochi nationalists are using to perpetuate their violence campaign.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- The week began with good news, when Muhammad Ikhtiyar, DCO

Loralai, announced on July 25 that the Swiss couple (David Olivier, 31 and Widmar Daniela, 29) who went missing on July 1 is still alive. He said "All circumstantial evidence shows that they are very much alive. If it were not the case, we would have already received information that they been killed". [1]

- On July 24, two suspected militants were killed in a clash with security forces near Sanjavi area of Loralai district, while security forces managed to take hold of the third militant, who was injured in the shootout. Arms and ammunition was also seized during the raid.
- A little girl, identified as Bakht Bibi, was killed and one person Tareen Ahmed was injured in a landmine explosion in Killi King Area of Kohlu district. [2]
- A person, later identified as Yar Mohammad was gunned down in Dera Bugti when unknown assailants fired bullets with automatic weapon on July 27. [3]
- On July 29, armed men opened fire at Afghanistan-bound NATO oil tanker near the Takri post area of Mach, and escaped after setting the tanker ablaze. No casualty was reported and no group claimed responsibility for the incident.
- Unknown militants blew up a 16-inch diameter gas pipeline in the Goth Noor Khan area of Dera Allah Yar and resultantly the gas supply to Goth Noor Khan was suspended. [4]
- Imam of Jamia Albadar mosque, identified as Abdul Karim Mengal, was shot dead on July 28 by unidentified militants in Pishin. [5] In reprisal attacks militants LeJ, killed at least seven people, including four Shias, waiting to travel to Mashhad in Iran, at the Taftan bus terminal on Saryab Road on July 29.
- Moreover, two people, including one of the nephews of CM Balochistan, Akmal Raisani, were killed while 39 others, among them eight officials of the Anti-Terrorism Force (ATF) and four policemen, were wounded in a hand- grenade attack in a football stadium in Mastung District.
- In one of the most brazen attacks on Shias belonging to Hazara community, 11 people were killed and several others injured, when unidentified militants ambushed a public transport vehicle near a bus stop on Spini road in Quetta on July 30.
- Meanwhile, a Quetta-bound passenger train, Bolan Mail, was on its way to Quetta from Karachi, when it came under attack near Marri Farm Tentaged village area in Dera Allah Yar town of Jaffarabad district. A

bomb explosion derailed the locomotive and four carriages; however, no casualty was reported. Baloch Republican Army (BRA) claimed responsibility for the attack. [6]

- On July 31, two bullet-riddled bodies were found from Liari area of Uthal city of Lasbela District. Paper lying near the dead bodies, identified them as Sahrbat, son of Ahmed Khan Marri and Zaman, son of Bangal Marri, both residents of Vindar, a town in Lasbela. Sources at the hospital confirmed that the victims had been tortured and then shot to death. [7]
- Tribal leader Abdul Razzaq and his brother Dur Mohammad were driving through the main bazaar along with their bodyguards in Turbat on Sunday, July 31, when unknown assailants riding on motorcycles ambushed them and killed the tribal leader, his brother and three other bodyguards on the spot. [8]
- Unknown miscreants planted an explosive device under a chair in the hotel in Hub area of Balochistan on Sunday (July 31), where mostly laborers used to come for their meals. The explosion injured at least eight people including two children. [9]

b) State of Provincial Finances

On the financial front, the Balochistan government once again faces another financial crunch. Left with no money, according to media reports, the provincial government decided for an overdraft from the State Bank of Pakistan.

A senior official of the provincial finance department said on July 26, that the province had no funds to pay for its employees as the federal government had so far not released funds under the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award (formula for distribution of financial resources among the provinces of Pakistan by the federal government on annual basis) [10].

c) Bugti Murder Case

The investigation team has officially included Samad Lasi, former District Coordination Officer (DCO) Dera Bugti, in the interrogation process of the killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti (head of the Bugti Tribe of Baloch, former minister of state for interior and governor of Balochistan). Bugti was killed in a military operation on August 26, 2006, near Kohlu, about 150 miles east of Quetta. The investigation team has already issued the arrest warrant for him on July 27, and Balochistan home secretary has contacted his Sindh

counterpart for the former DCO's detention. [11]

On July 28, the provincial government demanded more time from the Balochistan High Court to contact the Centre for former president Pervez Musharraf's extradition and others accused of being involved in the murder of Nawab Akbar Bugti. [12]

d) Political Front

The Human Rights Watch said on Thursday, July 28, that soldiers, police and intelligence agencies in Pakistan torture and kill abducted activists in a campaign to quash a separatist movement in Balochistan, and hundreds of so-called "enforced disappearances" have been committed since 2005". [13] Brad Adams (Asia Director HRW) said, "Pakistan's security forces are engaging in an abusive free-for-all in Balochistan as Baloch nationalists and suspected militants 'disappear,' and in many cases are executed [14].

Human rights groups and Baloch nationalist political parties had claimed earlier in March that 13,000 people are missing in the province, while the provincial government acknowledges that fewer than 1,000 Balochis have been abducted. Intelligence and security agencies are alleged to be behind the growing disappearances in the region, where a number of strikes have taken place in recent months to protest the kidnappings.

Government and the security forces also deny any role in target killings. General Ashfaq Kayani, for instance, made it clear on August in Quetta that the army had neither any role in murders of political activists, nor was it talking to anybody. It is the job of the government to engage "angry Balochis" in dialogue, Kayani declared after the inauguration of the Army Institute of Medical Sciences in Quetta.

But much of crime, such as abductions for ransom, car-jacking, attacks on cargo trucks, particularly on the US-NATO cargo destined for Afghanistan, is largely the work of organized criminal groups, many of whom enjoy political patronage as well. As a result, this collusion of politics, bureaucracy and crime has also aggravated a politically volatile situation.

Following steps must be taken to improve law and order situation and to secure national interests in Balochistan.

a) There is a need for creating awareness in the region regarding the development work and positive measures taken for the region. Furthermore, the army and intelligence agencies, if not involved must explicitly make it clear that they have no role in escalating violence in the region.

b) There must be proper checks/accountability of the FC and related security forces such as Levies. Every incident must be thoroughly investigated.

c) The Supreme Court, though already stretched, should also initiate legal procedures and mechanisms which should work as a deterrent to all the combatants - both militants and the military forces. It should actively pursue cases of political murders and order investigation of missing person cases.

d) Moreover, the two new groups, the Baloch Musala Defai Tanzeem and Sipa-e-Shudha-e-Balochistan, that have claimed the killings of 120 Balochis must be dealt with severely and brought to justice. The government and the security forces need to clarify as to whether and what connection do these groups have with state institutions.

[1] Kidnapped in Balochistan: Swiss couple still alive, says Loralai commissioner', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/216805/kidnapped-in-balochistan-swiss-couple-still-alive-says-loralai-commissioner/>

[2] Three persons killed in separate incidents in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F7%2F25&image2.x=6&image2.y=8#4

[3] One gunned down in Dera Bugti', at <http://images.thenews.com.pk/28-07-2011/ethenews/e-59922.htm>

[4] Balochistan unrest: NATO container attacked in Mach', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/219434/balochistan-unrest-nato-container-attacked-in-mach/>

[5] One Religious scholar shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F7%2F29&image2.x=4&image2.y=3#4

[6] 20 people killed in separate incidents in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F7%2F30&image2.x=8&image2.y=5#1

[7] Two bullet-riddled bodies found in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F7%2F31&image2.x=5&image2.y=0#3

[8] Tribal leader shot dead in Turbat', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/221249/tribal-leader-shot-dead-in-turbat/>

[9] Blast at hotel in Hub leaves 8 injured', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/221265/blast-at-hotel-in-hub-leaves-8-injured/>

[10] Balochistan employees go without salaries', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/217443/balochistan-employees-go-without-salaries/>

[11] Akbar Bugti case: Arrest warrants for former DCO Dera Bugti issued', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/218374/akbar-bugti-case-warrants-for-former-dco-dera-bugti-issued/>

[12] Akbar Bugti murder case: Balochistan govt seeks time to nab Musharraf', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/218993/akbar-bugti-murder-case-balochistan-govt-seeks-time-to-nab-musharraf/>

[14] Pakistan accused over separatists who 'disappear', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/219317/pakistan-accused-over-separatists-who-disappear/>

[13] HRW accuses Pak agencies of abducting Baloch nationals', at <http://images.thenews.com.pk/29-07-2011/ethenews/e-60147.htm>

2. Weekly Monitor (August 1 - 7, 2011)

The week in focus was less violent compared to the previous one. Pakistan Army Chief of Staff, General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani's visit to Balochistan and the inauguration of the Garrison Sports Academy and Institute of Medical Sciences in Quetta on Monday, August 1 was the salient feature of the week. During the visit, Kayani underlined that the army had no role in abductions, dumping of mutilated bodies of Balochis and extra-judicial killings in the province.

US ambassador to Pakistan, Cameron Munter, also visited the provincial capital Quetta this week and met with Balochistan Assembly Speaker, Mohammad Aslam Bhotani and Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani in Quetta on August 4. He highlighted the regional importance of Balochistan, announced financial assistance worth \$100,000 to the SOS village in Quetta. The village is host to 70 orphans. Munter also offered condolences for Akmal Raisani, the nephew of Chief Minister Raisani. Quetta Electricity Supply Company Chief Engineer Operations and Maintenance, Abdul Rauf Baloch, who was abducted by unknown armed men from Satellite Town about two months ago, was released on August 4. On the same day, security forces - police, anti-terrorism force and the paramilitary Frontier Corps (FC) conducted a major search operation against criminals in Killi Kamalo and Killi Qambarni areas of Saryab in Quetta and arrested more than 50 suspects. The operation was launched in the area after the sectarian clashes on July 29 and 30.

In its report, Amnesty International (AI) appealed for urgent action to save the lives of 10 detained Balochis on August 7, who face death risk, according to the rights group. Earlier the dead body of one of the detained persons was found in the Jabal-e-Noor area near Quetta on July 16. He was identified as an activist of the Baloch Student Organization-Azad.

As a whole, as many as seven people fell to acts of terrorism and violence. And in acts of sabotage and subversion, two NATO oil tankers were torched by unknown armed men on August 4.

Week in Review

a) Political Front

The week began with an endeavor by the Army Chief Kayani to eschew the

spiking complaints by the Baloch nationalists, family members of the missing people and human right groups about the suspicious role of security forces in ongoing heinous killing of missing persons. He also delineated the scope of military engagement in Balochistan, saying that army cannot hold talks and negotiations with the "angry Baloch nationalists" since it is the duty of the democratic government. While speaking to journalists at the inauguration of the Garrison Sports Academy and Institute of Medical Sciences in Quetta on Monday, August 1, he defended the role of the law enforcement agencies in Balochistan and dispelled the impressions that agencies are involved in the abductions, dumping of mutilated bodies of Balochis and extra-judicial killings in Balochistan.[1]

In a meeting with Balochistan assembly speaker, Mohammad Aslam Bhotani in Quetta on August 4, US ambassador to Pakistan, Cameron Munter said that Balochistan is very important for US and resolving all issues in the province is its top priority. He also assured the provincial government for US support for the construction of new dams. Balochistan chief minister in his meeting with Munter denied the presence of Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Umar and Al-Qaeda Chief Zawahiri in Balochistan, as well as the existence of any Quetta Shura. US ambassador offered condolence for the killing of Akmal Raisani (CM's nephew), who was killed in an attack while attending a football match in Mastung district on July 28. [2]

At least six people were injured when security forces used tear gas and led a baton-charge to disperse a demonstration held by around 400 people against unscheduled electricity load shedding in front of district Turbat's grid station on Saturday, August 6. Demonstrators complained that 8 to 20 hours load shedding was being observed even in the holy month of Ramadan.[3]

b) Kharotabad Killings Case

In order to implement the recommendations made by the judicial tribunal about the Kharotabad incident, police department in Balochistan has turned to the law department to seek its advice. Earlier on four Russian citizens and 1 Tajik, (3 women and 2 men) were shot dead by security forces on May 27, 2011 near a security picket in Kharotabad area of Quetta. The judicial tribunal was set up to investigate the killings, earlier held former Capital City Police Officer (CCPO) Quetta Dawood Junejo, Lt. Col. Frontier

Corps Faisal Shehzad, former Station Head Officer (SHO) Airport Road Fazlur Rehman and Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI) Raza Khan responsible for the extrajudicial killings. [4]

c) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- On August 1, unknown militants detonated explosives in a garbage heap near Awami Petroleum Service Station on Sariab Road (in the outskirts of Quetta), injuring three garbage collectors, out of whom two succumbed to their injuries and died later on.
- Separately, the driver of a NATO oil tanker, identified as Sher Gul, was killed by unidentified militants in Dasht area of Mastung District while the tanker was on its way from Karachi to Kandahar.[5]
- On Tuesday, police, anti-terrorism force and FC personnel took part in a search operation against the criminals with air surveillance assistance in Killi Kamalo and Killi Qambarni areas of Saryab in Quetta, arresting more than 50 suspects. The operation was launched after two deadly sectarian incidents in the area on July 29 on Saryab Road, and July 30 on Sapni road, when gunmen killed 18 Shias.[6]
- Two NATO oil tankers were set ablaze by unknown armed men near Quetta on August 4. However no casualty was reported.[7]
- Zaheeruddin, an innocent citizen was killed when a roaming bullet fired from an unknown direction struck him in airport area in Quetta on August 4. Meanwhile, law enforcement personnel arrested a suspected person, identified as Ghulam Rasool, from Killi Baro of Sariab area and seized a Kalashnikov from him.[8]
- Quetta Electricity Supply Company Chief Engineer Operations and Maintenance Abdul Rauf Baloch, who was kidnapped by armed men from Satellite town around two months ago, returned home on Wednesday night [9] (reported in the press on August 5th).
- On Sunday August 7, SHO Tareen was returning home from police station in a police mobile when armed men on motorbikes ambushed him in Killi Shahnawaz area of Sayrab district, killing Tareen and two police constables on the spot while the assailants managed to escape.[10]

d) Financial Front

US ambassador to Pakistan Cameron Munter visited SOS children's village in Quetta, which comprises five houses and hosts up to 70 orphans, on

Wednesday, August 3, and announced \$100,000 assistance to meet the needs of the village. While addressing children at the village, he said, "The US is ready to support organizations engaged in assisting orphans and other needy people," adding that US sponsored English language courses being taught in different parts of the country will soon be introduced in Balochistan as well.[11]

e) Social Front

Afghanistan is the largest illicit opium producer of the world, and allegedly children from some madrassas in Balochistan are playing critical role in poppy fields. Being one of the world's largest opium and heroin producer, the labor demand needed to cater to this extensive poppy harvesting and cultivation. And the labor demand is met through hundreds of madrassa students from Chaman and adjoining tribal regions of Balochistan in Afghanistan's two major heroin-producing provinces of Helmand and Kandahar for the past three months, as stated in an exclusive Express Tribune report. According to report, each student earns \$15 to \$20 a day and they start working as soon as their madrassas are closed in the first week of June for the three-month summer break, says Saifur Rehman, a local social worker of Ziarat, who is well acquainted with many in the poppy harvesting workforce.[12]

f) Abductions

A US based human rights organization, Amnesty International (AI), appealed for urgent action to save the lives of 10 detained and missing Baloch persons on August 7, who face death risk according to the organization. According to AI, 29 men were taken into custody on February 18 during a Frontier Corps (FC) search operation in the town of Tutak, in Balochistan's Khuzdar district. Security forces have already released 18 persons while the dead body of Maqsood Qalandarani, who was one of the abducted persons and an activist of the Baloch Student Organization-Azad, was found near the Jabal-e-Noor area of Quetta on July 16. "And the remaining 10 will meet the fate of Maqsood," human rights group says.[13]

[1] Insurgency: 'Govt, not army, should talk to angry Baloch nationalists', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/221948/no-army-operation-in-balochistan-general-kayani/>

[2] Balochistan very important for America: US ambassador', at <http://tribune.com.pk/>

story/224066/balochistan-very-important-for-america-us-ambassador/

[3] Six injured in Turbat protest', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/225947/six-injured-in-turbat-protest/>

[4] Kharotabad killings: Balochistan police turn to law department for advice', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/222937/kharotabad-killings-balochistan-police-turn-to-law-department-for-advice/>

[5] Three persons killed in separate incidents of violence in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F2&image2.x=-1&image2.y=4#5

[6] 50 suspects arrested in Quetta operation', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/222534/50-suspects-arrested-in-quetta-operation/>

[7] Two NATO oil tankers torched in Dasht', at <http://images.thenews.com.pk/04-08-2011/ethenews/e-61040.htm>

[8] One person killed in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F5&image2.x=5&image2.y=6#3

[9] QESCO engineer released', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/224736/qesco-engineer-released/>

[10] Three police officials gunned down in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/226203/three-police-officials-gunned-down-in-quetta/>

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3. Weekly Monitor (August 8 - 14, 2011)

The current week saw sharp spike in violence compared to the previous ones as a result of a spate of blasts and acts of subversion around Balochistan. The deadliest of all was orchestrated by the hitherto unknown Baloch Liberation Tiger, at a local hotel on the National Highway in Dera Allah Yar, some 400 kilometers southeast of Quetta, on Sunday, August 14, which killed at least 13 people and injured 23 others. In total as many as 41 people fell to the unabated terrorism and violence this week.

During raids on the residences of Jamil Akbar Bugti, the eldest son of Nawab Akbar Bugti, and former chief minister Humayun Marri in Bugti Boldak in Quetta suburbs on Saturday, police seized a large amount of arms and ammunition. Meanwhile, security forces arrested 150 suspects during a house to house search operation in connection with the killings of Station House Officer (SHO) Manzoor Tareen and two constables.

Armed men intercepted a passenger van heading to Chamman from Quetta near Gulistan on August 8, and abducted 15 persons of Suleman tribe. Also unidentified gunmen kidnapped Paramedical Association (PMA) finance secretary Khuda Bakhsh Lehri from Kalat (located in the center of province) on 13th of August. Moreover, a bullet-riddled body of one of the earlier detained person, Amir Khan Marri, was found dumped in the industrial town of Hub (capital city of the Hub Tehsil, located in the Lasbela District) on Tuesday, August 9.

Balochistan High Court Bar Association urged the government and the superior judiciary on Wednesday, August 10 to play an effective role for the safe recovery of missing persons and to speed up the pace of investigation to resolve murder case of former Balochistan Chief Minister Nawab Akbar Bugti. Earlier on, the Supreme Court on Tuesday also asked the government to urgently appoint the head of the commission, probing missing persons' cases in Balochistan. The post of the chairman of the commission is lying vacant after its former head left to take up a new assignment with the Election Commission of Pakistan. Moreover, the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Fazlur Rehman (JUI-F) warned the federal government of quitting the ruling coalition in Balochistan in case the Centre failed in taking effective measures for restoring the law and order situation in the province.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- In a joint operation paramilitary forces on Monday August 8, arrested around 150 suspects in a house to house search in connection with the target-killings of SHO Manzoor Tareen and two police constables on August 7. During search operations, locals also complained about the ill-treatment of women and elders by the security force.[1]
- A roadside bomb near Star Plus Market in Turbat injured three Frontier Corps personnel on Monday, August 8, according to the officials. No group claimed responsibility for the incident so far.[2]
- Separately, four people, including two Bugti tribesmen, were killed in a gun-battle between two groups in eastern bypass area of Quetta. The victims were identified as Haji Nehal Khan Bugti and his son Sadullah Bugti, Abdul Hameed Jatoi and Abid Khan Gajani.[3]
- A bullet-riddled body of the earlier detained person was found dumped near the industrial town area of Hub on 9th of August. Police shifted the dead body in a nearby hospital, where he was identified as Amir Khan Marri. Reports suggest that Amir Khan along with two other relatives was whisked away a month ago from Lasbela (coastal district of Balochistan).[4]
- Three Balochistan Constabulary personnel were killed when unidentified gunmen on a motorbike discharged their guns on them in Quetta on Wednesday, August 10. The deceased were later identified as Murad Ali, Sher Ali and Muhammad Nadeem.[5]
- Two laborers from the southern parts of Sindh were gunned down by unidentified gunmen in Turbat (Balochistan) on Wednesday, August 10, according to a senior police official. They were later on identified as Ghulam Yasin and Abdul Razziq, and were working at a construction site in Malikabad. They belonged to Kandhkot area of Sindh.
- Another two persons, including a school teacher, were killed and two others injured in separate incidents of violence in Quetta on August 10. The school teacher, identified as Abdul Karim, was gunned down in the Kechi Baig area on the Saryab road. And another man got killed while two others sustained injuries near the western bypass area in Quetta, over a land dispute.[6]
- An army soldier was killed and three others injured when five rockets fired from nearby mountains landed in Quetta Cantonment in the Nawan Killi area of Quetta, on August 12. Mirak Baloch, the spokesman

for the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), claimed responsibility for the attack.[7]

- In a joint raid police and FC seized a large cache of arms and ammunition from the residences of Jamil Akbar Bugti, the eldest son of Nawab Akbar Bugti, and former chief minister Humayun Marri in Bugti Boldak in Quetta suburbs on Saturday. According to security sources, 133 remote control devices, 4,000 rounds, 100 12-bore rifles, two light machineguns, three hand grenades and 3,000 rounds were seized during the search operation in Humayun Marri's home.[8]
- Meanwhile, a journalist, Munir Shakir was killed when he was on his way to home from Khuzdar Press Club on August 14. Shakir was working for the Online News Network, and was the correspondent of Balochi TV, Sabzbagh. Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists has strongly condemned the killing of Shakir.[9]
- Two FC men got severely injured when unknown assailants hurled a hand- grenade on an FC check post in Quetta's Saryab area on Sunday. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.[10]
- In an explosion at a local hotel on National Highway in Dera Allah Yar, some 400 kilometers southeast of Quetta, on Sunday, August 14 at least 13 people were killed and over 23 sustained injures. The newly emerged Baloch Liberation Tiger claimed responsibility for the blast.[11]

b) Abductions

The outgoing week witnessed the abductions of 15 people belonging to the Suleman tribe, when armed men intercepted a passenger van heading towards Chamman from Quetta, near Gulistan on August 8. The motive behind the kidnapping seemed to be the tribal animosity, according to the officials.[12] Meanwhile, unknown armed men kidnapped PMA finance secretary Khuda Bakhsh Lehri, from Kalat of Balochistan on August 13.[13]

c) Social/Health Issues

Recent reports suggest that Balochistan has the highest number of polio cases in Pakistan with 22 confirmed polio cases (reported during the past six months) so far, and it has witnessed a threefold increase in polio cases during current year compared to 11 confirmed cases in 2010.[14]

On its way to Shahdadkot from the shrine of Shah Noorani, a passenger bus

fell into a ravine near the industrial town of Hub on August 14, leaving 14 people dead and 16 injured.[15]

d) Political Front

Supreme Court of Pakistan expressed its utter displeasure over the non-appointment of the head of the commission investigating the missing persons on August 10, despite the court's repeated calls. The post of the chairman is lying vacant after its former head Fazalur Rehman from Balochistan left the post to join the Election Commission of Pakistan. A three-member bench headed by Justice Shakirullah Jan resumed the case's hearing and noted that the government is not showing its seriousness for the recovery of missing persons. The court observed that if intelligence agencies weren't involved in disappearances of innocent persons then they should submit a written statement in the court.[16] Meanwhile, Balochistan High Court Bar Association urged the government and the superior judiciary to play their part for the safe recovery of missing persons. Senior vice president of the bar association Sajid Tareen said in a press conference that situation in Balochistan will take a turn for the worst if "kill and dump" operation did not halt.[17]

Moreover, Balochistan High Court expressed dissatisfaction over the pace of the investigation into the killing of former Chief Minister Nawab Akbar Bugti during a hearing and demanded immediate action to extradite former President General Musharraf. Earlier, the Balochistan government pleaded for more time to contact the centre for the extradition of Musharraf and others accused in Bugti's murder.[18]

Balochistan National Party (BNP) staged a demonstration on August 11 against the ongoing search operation in Baloch-dominated areas of Quetta. BNP president of Quetta chapter Mir Ghulam Rasul Mengal said the government must halt the operation immediately and release all the detained persons.[19] And JUI (F) warned the federal government on August 12 that it will quit the ruling coalition in Balochistan if the former failed to take urgent and palpable steps to address the law and order situation in the province.[20]

Lawmakers belonging to different political parties in Balochistan, voiced their concerns to the idea of creating new provinces in Pakistan, and they

termed it as a threat to national security. They said the issue of creation of new provinces will not remain limited to Punjab only, but it will also disturb Sindh, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, where people will start demanding new provinces.[21]

[1] House-to-house search in Quetta: 150 held after policemen's killings ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/227182/house-to-house-search-in-quetta-150-held-after-policemens-killings/>

[2] Three FC personnel injured in Turbat blast', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/227500/three-fc-personnel-injured-in-turbat-blast/>

[3] Four people killed in Quetta', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F9&image2.x=7&image2.y=8#3

[4] Missing persons case: SC gives final warning over commission appointment at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/228147/missing-persons-case-sc-gives-final-warning-over-commission-appointment/>

[5] Balochistan violence claims lives of 3 more policemen', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/229043/balochistan-violence-claims-lives-of-3-more-policemen/>

[6] Target killings: Four people gunned down in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/228886/target-killings-four-people-gunned-down-in-balochistan/>

[7] One soldier killed in rocket attack in Quetta', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F13&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#4

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[9] PFUJ condemn killing of journalist in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/231422/pfuj-condemn-killing-of-journalist-in-balochistan/>

[10] Grenade attack on Quetta checkpost injures two FC personnel', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/231490/grenade-attack-on-quetta-checkpost-injures-two-fc-personnel-2/>

[11] Bomb blast at hotel in Dera Allah Yar kills 13', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/231217/blast-in-hotel-leaves-3-dead-several-injured/>

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[15] Reckless driving: 14 dead in Hub bus accident', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/231206/20-dead-in-balochistan-bus-accident/>

[16] Ibid.

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[18] Akbar Bugti murder case: Centre seeks more time to extradite Musharraf', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/228404/bugti-murder-case-bhc-adjourns-hearing-till-august-17/>

[19] Quetta Localities: Protest against 'biased' search operation', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/229715/quetta-localities-protest-against-biased-search-operation/>

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4. Weekly Monitor (August 15 - 21, 2011)

In his address to the nation in connection with the celebration of 65th Independence Day of Pakistan on August 14, Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani announced that the government had decided to release all political prisoners in Balochistan. He added that in the light of 39 points listed in the Aghaz-i- Haqooq-i- Balochistan Package, major changes would be brought about in constitutional, political, administrative and economic matters of the province.

The prime minister expressed his readiness to visit and meet all angry Baloch leaders as part of reconciliation policy of the government, and to bring the dissident elements back into the political fold.

Provincial assembly in Balochistan on August 19 adopted the Balochistan Police Act 2011, granting more powers to district magistrates in regulating police service in the province.

As many as 10 mutilated bodies, including leaders of Balochistan National Party (BNP), Baloch National Movement (BNM), Baloch Republican Party (BRP) and activists of Baloch Student Organization-Azad, were recovered from different parts of the province.

As part of ongoing sabotage and subversion campaign in the province, a gas pipeline of 12 inch in diameter was blown up in Killi Satakzai, Mach town on August 15, and it resulted in disruption of gas supply to parts of Bolan districts and Quetta city. Moreover, two power pylons of 220 Kilowatts transmission lines were blown up in separate explosions near Dera Allah Yar on August 15.

Five NATO oil tankers passing through Balochistan were set ablaze by unknown gunmen in Dasht area of Balochistan on August 19. The gunmen managed to escape unhurt.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- As Balochistan is passing through deteriorating law and order situation, and strident ethnic and sectarian violence, there are elements

capitalizing on this prevalent unrest. Recent reports suggest that property dealers are creating panic among non-Baloch residents by sending them threatening letters. It is forcing people to flee Quetta and sell their property at low rates, according to some officials.[1]

- Three dead bodies of missing persons were found in Balochistan on Monday, August 15. Two bodies were found near Zarrgau, in the suburbs of Quetta, and they were later on identified from the name slips recovered from their pockets, as Abdul Hameed, son of Noor Muhammad and Athar Gul, son of Khan Mohammad. Also, Balochistan Levies recovered a dead body in Loop area of tehsil Wadh of district Khuzdar, identified as Abdul Karim, son of Noor Ahmed, resident of Wadh. He was slaughtered on the basis of old animosity, according to sources.[2]
- The bullet-riddled bodies of four missing activists of Baloch Students Organization (BSO-Azad) were found in two separate areas of Mastung, about 50 kilometers south of Quetta, on August 18. According to a local official of Balochistan Levies, Zulfiqar Shah, some passersby spotted two bodies in Ganji Dohri and informed the Levies thana nearby, and the Levies men took bodies into custody and later on they were identified as Azad Mohammad Tariq and Mahmood Baloch. Two other bodies were also found near Kushkak. The victims were identified as Hamid Baloch and Latif Baloch. They were also reported to be affiliated with BSO-Azad.[3]
- A gas pipeline of 12 inch in diameter was blown up in Killi Satakzai, Mach town on Monday August 15, which resulted in disruption of gas supply to Bolan district and adjacent areas and parts of Quetta. A day earlier, police claimed to have defused a bomb attached to a gas pipeline a few kilometers from the blast site of a restaurant in Jaffarabad.[4]
- Two power pylons of 220 Kilowatts transmission lines were blown up in separate explosions near Dera Allah Yar during early hours of Monday, August 15, and resulted in power shortfall in the area. According to Quetta Electricity Supply Company (QESCO) officials, the blast contributed towards rise in the duration of daily load shedding all over Balochistan. However, despite QESCO claims of a 12 hour load shedding schedule, Quetta is experiencing 14 to 16 hours of daily power cuts, while remote areas suffer outages up to 23 hours every day.[5]
- In a shooting incident, unidentified gunmen shot dead the son of former Provincial Minister Hafiz Hussain Ahmed at Abdul Sattar Road in Quetta

on August 19. Also two men were killed in Hana and Turbat while three were killed after being abducted from Dasht. On the same day, six decomposed bodies have also been recovered from Hub and Mastung.[6]

- Unidentified gunmen attacked NATO oil tankers in the Dasht area of Balochistan on Friday, August 19. Five tankers were set ablaze as result of firing but no casualty was reported. The attackers managed to escape later on.[7]
- Two more bullet-riddled bodies of missing Balochis, including an activist of Baloch National Movement (BNM) were found dumped on Coastal Highway near Chakli area in Pasni on August 20. The deceased were identified as BNM activist Sajid Baloch, son of Ismail, resident of Jiwani and Khalid Baloch, son of Haji Hashim, resident of Pasni.[8]
- The cases of killed and dumped bodies of missing persons are on the rise in the province. As two more dead bodies were found dumped on Saturday, August 20 near the Sohrab area of Kech district. Later, they were identified as Asif Baloch, resident of Mand and Abubakar Baloch, nephew of slain Baloch National Front leader Ghulam Mohammad Baloch.[9]

b) Political Front

In his address to the nation on Independence Day at the Convention Centre, Prime Minister Gilani said the government has decided to release all political prisoners who are not wanted in other crimes. He mentioned that in light of 39 recommendations underlined in the Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan Package, major changes would be initiated soon in constitutional, political, administrative and economic matters of Balochistan. Moreover, he delineated that the purpose of Balochistan package was to alleviate grievances and sense of deprivation among the people of Balochistan. The PM also expressed his readiness to go to all Baloch leaders as government wants to bring them into the national mainstream.[10]

A resolution to create new provinces was withdrawn from the Balochistan Assembly on August 17, when the proponents of the bill, the PML-Q members, could not reach consensus amongst themselves. The resolution was meant to address the issue of formation of new provinces on political basis rather than on ethnic basis. Abdul Khaliq of Pakistan Muslim League-

Nawaz and Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhel of Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid had tabled a joint resolution asking the federal government for an immediate solution to the issue of new provinces. Debate on the issue is creating disharmony in the country, they added. During the normal proceedings of the assembly meeting, journalists staged walk out in protest of the killing of journalist Munir Shakir in Khuzdar on Sunday, August 14. The journalists ended their boycott when the ministers promised to set up a committee to probe the killing.[11]

Meanwhile federal government authorized the Balochistan government to begin a dialogue with all political forces in the militancy and poverty-hit province. The decision was reached during second meeting on Balochistan held at the Presidency on August 17. President Asif Ali Zardari said that the provincial government needs to engage all sections of society, including political parties, tribal elders, academics and the local population, to find out an amicable solution to Balochistan conundrum.[12]

The Balochistan Assembly on Friday, August 19 adopted the Balochistan Police Act 2011, granting more powers to administration and district magistrates in regulating police. The Balochistan Police Act 2011 is based on Police Act of 1861 which replaced the Police Order 2002. The bill allocates power of postings as well as transfer of senior police officials to the provincial government. Under the new act, powers of the provincial police officer (PPO) under the Police Order 2002 would be exercised by the home secretary. Also, the post of district police officer (DPO) will be abolished and that of superintendent of police (SP) restored, who would work directly under the supervision of district magistrate.[13]

[1] Something for everyone: From Balochistan troubles, the unscrupulous can gain', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/231730/something-for-everyone-from-balochistan-troubles-the-unscrupulous-can-gain/>

[2] Violence continues: 3 more dumped bodies found in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/232487/violence-continues-3-more-dumped-bodies-found-in-balochistan/>

[3] Balochistan Violence: Four missing BSO activists found dead in Mastung', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/234740/balochistan-violence-four-missing-bso-activists-found-dead-in-mastung/>

[4] Mach attack: Gas pipeline blown up', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/232358/mach-attack-gas-pipeline-blown-up/>

[5] Electricity Shortfall: Destruction of pylons worsens power crisis in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/232349/electricity-shortfall-destruction-of-pylons-worsens-power-crisis-in-balochistan/>

[6] Shooting incidents in Quetta, 12 dead', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/234952/shooting-incidents-in-quetta-12-dead/>

[7] 5 NATO tankers destroyed in Dasht', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/235113/5-nato-tankers-destroyed-in-dasht/>

[8] Balochistan Unrest: BNM activist among two found dead in Pasni', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/235575/balochistan-unrest-bnm-activist-among-two-found-dead-in-pasni/>

[9] Baloch missing persons: Two more corpses found in Kech district', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/236140/baloch-missing-persons-two-more-corpses-found-in-kech-district/>

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[11] Provincial assembly: No consensus on new provinces in Balochistan ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/233328/provincial-assembly-no-consensus-on-new-provinces-in-balochistan/>

[12] Centre authorises Balochistan to launch dialogue with political forces', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/233271/centre-authorises-balochistan-to-launch-dialogue-with-political-forces/>

[13] Police Act 2011: Balochistan gets police transfer powers', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/235538/police-act-2011-balochistan-gets-police-transfer-powers/>

5. Weekly Monitor (August 21 - 28, 2011)

The Balochistan High Court disqualified Senator Mohammad Ali Rind from holding any public office on August 26, in connection with corruption charges leveled against him in his nomination papers for Senate elections in 2009. Rind was elected as a senator in 2009 on the ticket of the Balochistan National Party (BNP-Awami). The court declared that Rind would no longer be a Senator under the Constitution of Pakistan. Moreover, the investigation team tasked to conduct an inquiry into the Nawab Akbar Bugti (former Chief Minister and governor of Balochistan) murder case has contacted media organizations on August 25 in order to seek help for collecting evidence and operation footage. Inspector General of Frontier Corps Balochistan Major-General Obaidullah Khan, while speaking to media on August 25 said that the government is in the process of negotiating with Baloch rebels to maintain peace in the province. The IG added: "We will not allow the creation of a state within a state, nor will anyone be permitted to challenge the writ of the government".

A US spy plane was surveying the Pak- Afghan border when it crashed near the Pishin Scouts compound in Chaman (75 kilometers northwest of provincial capital), 300 meters inside Pakistani territory in Balochistan on August 25.

At least three people were killed and 19 others injured when a group of armed men opened fire and launched rockets on a passenger train near Mach Town, some 60 kilometers southeast of Quetta on Sunday, August 28. On total, 8 people lost their lives in various acts of terrorism this week. While in acts of sabotage and subversion, 19 NATO oil tankers were set ablaze in the Dasht area, about 15 kilometers from Quetta, when a group of armed men on motorbikes opened indiscriminate fire on Monday, August 22, on containers.

While on economic front, in funds allocated for the Drought Recovery Assistance Program Project (DRAPP) in Balochistan during fiscal year 2008-09, embezzlements and irregularities worth Rs57.4 million were uncovered on August 24.

Week in Review

a) Political Front

The Balochistan government has requested the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to quickly complete the voters' lists so that the local bodies' elections could be held in the province, according to the officials on Sunday, August 21. Interestingly, Balochistan appears to be the only province which seems comfortable with the concept of the local government system.[1]

A mere ten out of 65 legislators attended the Balochistan Assembly session on Monday, compelling the deputy speaker to adjourn the proceedings which lasted less than five minutes. The scheduled session was to approve a resolution pertaining to the 18th amendment, through which the provincial government could obtain power over ministries devolved to the provinces.[2]

The investigation team tasked to conduct an inquiry into the Nawab Akbar Bugti (former Chief Minister and governor of Balochistan) murder case reached out to various media organizations on August 25, to seek help in collecting evidence. The officer in-charge of the investigation team from the Crime Branch, Balochistan, sent letters to news channels and offices of newspapers in Quetta, seeking footages pertaining to Nawab Bugti's murder case to include them as evidence.[3]

Inspector General of Frontier Corps Balochistan Major-General Obaidullah Khan said while speaking to media, on August 25 that the government is in the process of negotiating with Baloch rebels to maintain peace in the province. The IG added: "We will not allow the creation of a state within a state, nor will anyone be permitted to challenge the writ of the government." [4]

A US spy plane was surveying the Pak- Afghan border when it crashed near the Pishin Scouts compound in Chaman (75 kilometers northwest of provincial capital), 300 meters inside Pakistani territory in Balochistan on August 25. Frontier Constabulary officials confirmed the crash and said that they had taken custody of the drone wreckage.[5]

The Balochistan High Court permanently disqualified Senator Mohammad Ali Rind from holding any public office on August 26, citing his failure to state

facts about his conviction in corruption cases in his nomination papers for Senate elections in 2009. Rind was elected as a senator in 2009 on the ticket of the Balochistan National Party (BNP-Awami). The court declared that Rind could not continue as senator under the Constitution of Pakistan.[6]

A complete shutter-down strike was observed in Dadhar on Saturday, August 27 in protest of the abduction of a Hindu trader. Gur Bakhsh Lal was kidnapped from near a police checkpoint on Friday night when he was on his way home after closing his shop in the Ali Rind area. Police officials said that it was an incident of kidnapping for ransom. All shops and markets remained closed in Dadhar in response to the strike call given by the traders' association.[7]

Two trucks laden with explosives and heading towards Harnai, Balochistan, were seized by Border Military Police on Saturday, August 27, after the drivers failed to produce a license for transporting the material. The drivers were arrested under Explosives Act. The men identified as Muhammad Sadiq, a resident of Chakwal, and Atta Rasool, a resident Khushab, said they were assigned to carry the explosives to Harnai in Balochistan. They said the explosives were to be used in mining operations of a gas exploration company.[8]

b) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- Around 40 NATO oil tankers were parked near a fuel station close to a police check post on the National Highway, near the Dasht area, when a group of armed men on motorbikes opened indiscriminate fire on Monday, August 22, and set 19 oil tankers ablaze. However, no casualty was reported.[9]
- Balochistan Levies said on Wednesday, August 24, that the three men came to Kangri area of Musa Khel from adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan for hunting. The gunmen opened fire on the hunting party, killing all three. 132 empty bullet casings were found from the crime scene, according to the Levies officials. Two of the deceased were identified as Syed Nadeem and Sajjad.[10]
- Unidentified armed assailants barged into a bakery on August 24, near Chaman Housing Scheme in provincial capital Quetta. They opened fire on bakers inside and then escaped on their motorbikes. Two people were killed in the bullet barrage identified as Saleem and Sajjid while

injured were identified as Mansoor Ali, Asif, Shahid and Sajjad. The deceased originally belonged to Punjab and Sindh respectively. It could be an act of target killing, according to police officials.[11]

- At least three people were killed and 19 others injured when a group of armed men opened fire and lobbed rockets on a passenger train near Mach Town, some 60 kilometers southeast of Quetta on Sunday, August 28. Qaim Ali, the assistant commissioner of Mach, told reporters that the Peshawar-bound Quetta Express had just crossed Irak Station in Kachhi district, popularly known as Bolan, when it came under heavy attack. A banned outfit, the Baloch Liberation Army, claimed the responsibility for the incident.[12]

c) Human Rights Report Submitted to Senate

A report regarding kidnapping incidents in Balochistan in 2011 was submitted to the Senate Functional Committee for Human Rights, headed by Awami National Party (ANP) leader Afrasiab Khattak on Wednesday, August 24. The report revealed that 156 people were kidnapped from different areas of the province in 2011 out of which 86 were recovered. 41 people were kidnapped for ransom out of which 33 were recovered. Moreover, 433 women were killed in different parts of the country in the name of honor, out of which 227 belonged to Punjab while 142 belonged to Sindh.[13]

d) Economic Front

Embezzlements and irregularities worth Rs57.4 million were uncovered in funds on August, 24 allocated for the Drought Recovery Assistance Program Project (DRAPP) in Balochistan during fiscal year 2008-09. This program was made for drought hit Balochistan in 2005, to provide sustainable sources of drinking water, water conservation and management of sustainable livelihood, agriculture and livestock support, restoration of orchards and vegetative cover. The revelation was made in the audit report of Auditor General of Pakistan which was released a few days ago. The report says that the federal government allocated and released Rs285.38 million for the project. Expenses worth Rs255.938 million were incurred, while Rs29.445 million had not been spent. The amount refuted in the audit report was stated to be Rs57.42 million.[14]

[1] Democratic process: Balochistan seeks quick completion of voters' list', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/236727/democratic-process-balochistan-seeks-quick-completion-of-voters-list/>

[2] Balochistan Assembly: Absence of lawmakers delays resolutions', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/237467/balochistan-assembly-absence-of-lawmakers-delays-resolutions/>

[3] Bugti murder: Footages sought for inclusion as evidence', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/239143/bugti-murder-footages-sought-for-inclusion-as-evidence/>

[4] Baloch insurgency: 'Supporters of the state will be welcomed', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/239033/baloch-insurgency-supporters-of-the-state-will-be-welcomed/>

[5] US reconnaissance drone crashes in Chaman', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/239387/us-reconnaissance-drone-crashes-in-chaman/>

[6] Corruption cases: Rind disqualified for concealing facts', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/239540/corruption-cases-rind-disqualified-for-concealing-facts/>

[7] Kidnapping for ransom: Dadhar shutdown after Hindu trader's abduction', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/240993/kidnapping-for-ransom-dadhar-shutdown-after-hindu-traders-abduction/>

[8] Illegal movement: Two trucks carrying explosives seized', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/240811/illegal-movement-two-trucks-carrying-explosives-seized/>

[9] 19 NATO oil tankers torched in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/236927/19-nato-oil-tankers-torched-in-balochistan/>

[10] Hunters from DG Khan killed in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/238482/hunters-from-dg-khan-killed-in-balochistan/>

[11] Two killed and four injured in attack on bakery', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/239191/slug-two-killed-and-four-injured/>

[12] Deadly ambush: Attack on Quetta Express leaves 3 dead, 19 injured', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/241110/five-killed-in-attack-on-quetta-express-in-bolan-area/>

[13] Human rights violations: Report on Balochistan submitted to Senate', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/238351/human-rights-violations-report-on-balochistan-submitted-to-senate/>

[14] Drought recovery funds for Balochistan embezzled', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/238073/drought-recovery-funds-for-balochistan-embezzle/>

6. Weekly Monitor (August 28 - September 4, 2011)

The current week witnessed a lower frequency of violence and militant activities compared to the previous ones, but an event of deadly sectarian violence revisited left a huge mark on security situation of the province. On 28th of August, armed men opened fire and launched rockets on a Peshawar bound Quetta Express near the town of Mach, some 60 kilometers southeast of Quetta, killing at least three people. Moreover, 12 people were killed when a suicide bomber of banned militant outfit Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) attacked members of Shia community returning home from Eid prayers on Wednesday, August 31. Furthermore, ten cars and two houses were badly damaged as a result of the blast. In sum, 15 people lost their lives due to the ongoing spate of violence in the province.

Speaker National Assembly, Mrs. Fehmida Mirza, constituted a 17 member parliamentary committee, on August 28, to spearhead political efforts to restore peace in Karachi and Quetta. Lawmakers of seven mainstream political parties of Pakistan constitute the committee. Meanwhile, Amnesty International (AI), on August 30, appealed for an immediate end to the widespread practice of enforced disappearances in the country, especially Balochistan. The AI further reiterated to higher authorities that the detainees must be granted full access to their legal privileges.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- At least three people were killed and 19 others injured when armed men opened fire and launched rockets on a Peshawar bound passenger train, the Quetta Express (commonly known as Bolan), near the town of Mach, some 60 kilometers southeast of Quetta on 28th of August. The militants managed to escape, later on. Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) has claimed responsibility for the attack. The train stayed at Mach station for three hours after the incident before resuming its journey to Peshawar, according to security officials.[1]
- According to a report of Daily Times, Balochistan Levies Force, on 29th of August, recovered a bullet-riddled body from the Zehri area of Khuzdar district.[2]
- A powerful suicide car bomb blast killed at least 12 people, including two women and two children, and wounded 32 others on Wednesday,

August 31. According to reports, a militant belonging to banned LeJ, who was heading to hit the Shia community's EID prayer gathering at the Eidgah in Marriabad, detonated his explosive laden car on Gulistan Road in the Murriabad area of Quetta, failing to reach the intended target.[3]

- Two people, including a woman, were shot dead in two separate incidents of violence in Shah Nurani area of Khuzdar district on 3rd of September. The victims were said to be belonging to interior Sindh. Meanwhile, indiscriminate firing by unknown gunmen resulted in the killing of a person, later on identified as Maula Bakhsh on Saryab Road in Quetta.[4]

b) Political Front

More than two weeks after the approval of a motion in the National Assembly, the Speaker National Assembly Mrs. Fehmida Mirza on August 28 constituted a 17 member committee to spearhead political efforts to restore peace in Karachi and Quetta. The committee has been mandated to look into the law and order situation in Quetta (Balochistan) and report back to the house within two months, said a statement issued by the national assembly secretariat. The special committee consists of members from seven mainstream political parties. Pakistan People's Party (PPP) having five members; the largest opposition party PML-N having four, PML-Q having three, Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) having two, while Awami National Party (ANP), Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam-Fazal (JUI-F), and Pakistan Muslim League-Functional (PML-F) having one member each in the special committee.[5]

Amnesty International assailed Pakistan government for its failure to resolve hundreds of cases of alleged disappearance in the country. "The government has so far made little progress in resolving hundreds of cases of alleged disappearance, while new incidents are being reported around the country," said Sam Zarifi, Amnesty International's Asia-Pacific director. He demanded an immediate end to the widespread and suspicious cases of disappearances in Pakistan and appealed to authorities in Islamabad to ensure, those detained have full access to lawyers and the courts.[6]

c) Economic Front

Heavy downpours and flash floods wreaked havoc in different parts of Balochistan on September 3, sweeping away household items and

damaging crops and infrastructure in parts of the province. The overfilled drains breached their banks in Choki Jamali and Sohbatpur in Jaffarabad after being hit by hill torrents from different directions, inundating the fields, crops and fertile lands. Local residents, political leaders and members of the parliament complained that the government has failed to repair the broken banks of the drains, despite a yearlong lapse.

The provincial government has set up emergency control rooms in Loralai, Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar, Jaffarabad and other areas to cope with the situation that arose after heavy rains turned into flash floods. Two children were killed and three others injured as the roof of a mud house collapsed in the Nasirabad area of Loralai, while two children were also killed in Duki due to a mud house collapsing on Thursday, August 30. The low lying areas of Loralai were also submerged and power supply of many townships remained disrupted. Four houses and a seminary collapsed, while the walls of around 12 mud houses fell as a result of the heavy rains in Mullahkhail area of Kalat. People evacuated the Mullahkhail area and other small human settlements and moved towards higher ground to shield themselves against flash floods. The rainwater also entered into schools, government offices and hospitals, while the flash flood washed away roads, disrupting the road link between several townships, impinging on rescue efforts.[7]

[1] Deadly ambush: Attack on Quetta Express leaves 3 dead, 19 injured', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/241110/five-killed-in-attack-on-quetta-express-in-bolan-area/>

[2] Bullet-riddled body found in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F30&image2.x=6&image2.y=6#2

[3] 11 killed in powerful blast outside Quetta mosque', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/243191/flames-go-up-as-explosion-took-place-in-quetta/>

[4] Two civilians shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F9%2F4&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#1

[5] Karachi, Quetta situation: Multiparty committee to spearhead peace efforts', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/241501/karachi-quetta-situation-multiparty-committee-to-spearhead-peace-efforts/>

[6] Government must end enforced disappearances, says Amnesty International', at

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F8%2F31&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#19

[7] Flash floods: Rains wreak havoc in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/243970/flash-floods-rains-wreak-havoc-in-balochistan/>

7. Weekly Monitor (September 5 - 11, 2011)

There was an unparallel surge in violence during this week. Twin suicide blasts, targeting a senior security official in Quetta on Wednesday, September 7 was among the deadliest of terrorist attacks in Quetta in recent months, which killed at least 26 people including Frontier Corps' (FC) Colonel Khalid, spokesperson Murtaza Baig and wife of the Deputy Inspector General FC Brigadier Farrukh Shehzad. The blast caused serious injuries to Brig. Shehzad and his children. In sum, 27 people were preyed upon by terrorists during the week.

In a joint operation with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of USA, Pakistan Army arrested a senior Al-Qaeda leader and close confidant of Osama bin Laden, Younis al Mauritani, on September 5 near Quetta along with two other senior Al-Qaeda operatives.

Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) leader in Balochistan, Senator Haji Lashkari Raisani, accused Interior Minister Rehman Malik of sabotaging peace efforts in Balochistan on Monday, September 5. Talking to the media in Quetta, Raisani said that the interior minister resorted to violence for restoring peace in Quetta, while talked about holding dialogue with militants in case of Karachi.

Reko Diq (located in Chagai district of Balochistan) copper mining project, which is jointly run by Chilean and Canadian mining companies, is reportedly to get the nod of Balochistan government later in September. The said project has been delayed due to permit issues and licensing disputes in recent months, which led to Supreme Court of Pakistan intervention.

Heavy rains and flash floods have once again struck the already fragile recovery efforts in Balochistan against the backdrop of last year's worst floods. At least 40 mud houses collapsed in Kalat district, about 145 kilometers south of Quetta, as heavy rains continued to affect the area till early Monday morning.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- A Hindu trader was shot dead on September 4 allegedly by extortionists,

700 kilometers south west of Quetta. Seth Ado Mal, who was also an ex-councilor, was opening his shop in main Hub town when armed assailants, after an argument, opened fire on him, according to police officials.[1]

- Two suicide bombers, targeting a senior security official, struck near government offices in Quetta on Wednesday, September 7 killing 26 people, and injuring over 60, according to police officials. The first blast occurred near commissioner's office in the Civil Lines area, when one of the suicide bombers blew himself up in a vehicle packed with 100 Kg explosives near the car of the Deputy Inspector General FC, Brigadier Farrukh Shehzad. Consequently, Mr. Shehzad was wounded in the blast, while Colonel Khalid and FC spokesperson Murtaza Baig were killed. After five minutes, another suicide bomber entered into Brig. Shehzad's house, and blew himself up. Two Frontier Constabulary (FC) personnel, two children and the spouse of Brig. Shehzad, were killed. Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) took responsibility for this deadly attack and termed it as revenge for the arrest of three Al- Qaeda operatives on September 5 by security forces.[2]
- Quetta police on Thursday, September 8, arrested more than 250 suspects in a search operation conducted in sensitive areas of the city in the backdrop of twin suicide blasts on Wednesday. According to police sources, Afghan refugees are also among those arrested.[3]
- Pakistan has completely sealed off its borders with Afghanistan, after recent reports of Afghan citizens' involvement in most of terror attacks in Pakistan in recent months, Interior Minister Rehman Malik said on Sunday, September 11. Addressing a press conference in Quetta, he blamed Afghans of involvement in other crimes as well. When asked if key operatives of Al-Qaeda and Taliban were in Quetta, he said that after the death of Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaeda has declared an all out on Pakistan.[4]
- With the technical assistance of CIA, Pakistan Army arrested a senior Al-Qaeda leader, Younis al Mauritani, on September 5 in the suburbs of Quetta. Two other senior al Qaeda operatives, Abdul Ghaffar al Shami (Bachar Chama) and Messara al Shami (Mujahid Amino) were also arrested along with Al Mauritani. According to Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) and Western intelligence officials, Mauritani was among the top Al-Qaeda leaders in Pakistan and had close links with Osama bin Laden.[5]

b) Political Front

PPP leader in Balochistan, Senator Haji Lashkari Raisani on Monday, September 5, said that Interior Minister Rehman Malik had been sabotaging efforts to restore peace in Balochistan. Speaking to the media in Quetta, Raisani said that the interior minister resorted to violence for restoring peace in Quetta and at the same time entered into negotiations with militants when it came to Karachi. Meanwhile, Advocate Tariq Asad has filed an application in the Secretariat Police Station in Islamabad for the registration of a First Information Report (FIR) against Rehman Malik for sabotaging peace process.[6]

Moreover, Senator Raisani disclosed on September 6 that Baloch insurgents are willing to negotiate with the government to find a political situation to Balochistan issue. Talking to media, he said he was approached by a Baloch separatist leader - known to be involved in insurgency in the province - about entering the political mainstream. "A separatist group, waging insurgency in Balochistan, contacted me and agreed to work out a peaceful struggle within the framework of Pakistan," Lashkari told to media. Meanwhile, Balochistan Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani, in a statement, welcomed the development for the future of Balochistan.[7]

Wednesday's twin suicide attacks not only shook Quetta, but appeared to have shaken the provincial government off its slumber with respect to the city's volatile internal security. At a high-level meeting, chaired by the chief minister on Thursday, September 8 the provincial government decided to drive out illegal immigrants from the city, citing them as a major security threat.[8]

c) Natural Calamity

At least 40 mud houses collapsed in Kalat district, about 145 kilometers south of Quetta, as heavy rains continued to lash the area early Monday morning. Flash floods, triggered by latest rains, swept through Dasht Mugalzai town in Kalat after breaching bunds onto agriculture land. Land spread over thousands of acres was destroyed and crops were badly damaged. The communication system was also damaged. More than 40 families have been rendered homeless in Kalat and are forced to live in the open without any relief supplies.[9]

d) Economic Front

Reko Diq (located in Chagai district, Balochistan) copper mining project, jointly run by Chilean and Canadian mining companies is likely to receive the nod of Balochistan government in September, said in a report on September 6. Reko Diq has been delayed due to permit issues and licensing disputes. The London listed Antofagasta and Barrick, each hold a 37.5% percent stake in the project, while the Pakistani government owns the remaining 25 percent, under the banner of a joint venture called Tethyan Copper Company (TCC).[10]

The latest casualty of official negligence in Balochistan is forest cover that has dwindled from 2.6 per cent in 2010 to 1.2 per cent in 2011. Officials in the Balochistan forest department said on September 8 that the rapid reduction is due to lack of planning and paucity of resources and manpower, but also criticized the government's apathetic attitude.[11]

[1] Suspected extortionists: Hindu trader shot dead in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/245104/suspected-extortionists-hindu-trader-shot-dead-in-balochistan/>

[2] Suicide bombers kill 20 in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/246965/twin-explosions-in-quetta-2-dead/>

[3] Quetta police detain 250 suspects in wake of attack', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/247879/quetta-police-detain-250-suspects-in-wake-of-attack/>

[4] 'Taliban moving to Quetta from FATA', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/249841/taliban-moving-to-quetta-from-fata/>

[5] Senior al Qaeda leader arrested from Quetta: ISPR', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/245296/senior-al-qaeda-leader-arrested-in-pakistan-ispr/>

[6] Rehman Malik sabotaging efforts to restore peace in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/245289/rehman-malik-sabotaging-efforts-to-restore-peace-in-balochistan/>

[7] 'Baloch separatists willing to talk peace', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/246125/baloch-separatists-willing-to-talk-peace/>

[8] Securing the city: Twin blasts prompt cleanup of Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/247879/quetta-police-detain-250-suspects-in-wake-of-attack/>

[9] Balochistan floods: 40 mud houses collapse in Kalat', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/246059/balochistan-floods-40-mud-houses-collapse-in-kalat/>

[10] Reko Diq to get Balochistan government approval: Report', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/246468/reko-diq-to-get-balochistan-government-approval-report/>

[11] Official negligence: Balochistan forest cover decreasing at alarming rate', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/247484/official-negligence-balochistan-forest-cover-decreasing-at-alarming-rate/>

8. Weekly Monitor (September 12 - 18, 2011)

Against the backdrop of a deadly week, a rather tense calm prevailed in Balochistan during the week. There was no major incident of violence, however one act of dramatic abduction took place when an American national of Pakistani origin and his nephew were kidnapped and then released afterwards by unidentified abductors on Qambarani Road in Quetta on Monday, September 12.

Government in Balochistan sought four weeks from Balochistan High Court to get an arrest warrant for former President Pervez Musharraf and other accused in the killing of former Chief Minister and governor Balochistan, Nawab Akbar Bugti.

At a time when parts of the country, especially Sindh province, are heavily affected by rain and flood, Balochistan is reportedly facing severe shortage of drinking and irrigation water. Hamid Latif Rana, the managing director at Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA) said, earlier on, water level below ground was at a depth of 40 to 100 feet, which is now available, much deeper as compared the previous level.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversions

In a dramatic abduction episode, an American national of Pakistani origin and his nephew were first kidnapped and later on released by unidentified abductors on Qambarani Road in Quetta on Monday, September 12 afternoon. Police Superintendent Malik Arshad revealed that Zahid Hussain, a 33-year-old American national and his nephew Mubashar, a Pakistani national who is a resident of Rawalpindi, went to the Customs' House Quetta, to pay duty of an unpaid duty vehicle. A group of armed men intercepted them on Qambarani Road and after keeping them for 45 minutes in their custody, the abductors set them free.[1]

b) Political Front

Balochistan government on Wednesday, September 14 sought four weeks time from the Balochistan High Court to get an arrest warrant for former President Pervez Musharraf and other nominated accused in Nawab Akbar Bugti's murder case. Deputy attorney general said arrest warrants for the

accused have not yet been submitted, therefore the interior ministry cannot request the Interpol for issuing 'red warrants' for former President Musharraf and other accused, residing outside the country.[2]

c) Economic Front

As a result of the worst drought in Balochistan which badly affected the area between 1995 and 2005; there are reports of drying up of all ground wells, which were among the crucial sources of water supply for irrigation as well as domestic use. "Earlier, water was available at a depth of 40 to 100 feet, but these wells now reach 1,000 feet down," said Hamid Latif Rana, the managing director at Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA). At the present rate, level of ground water in Balochistan will continue diminishing by five to ten feet annually and this trend, fear officials, could threaten people of the land.[3]

d) Natural Calamity

The government has not yet established a single relief camp for flood victims in Balochistan, where hundreds of villages were washed away last month. According to reports, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has not sent any team to help out flood-affected people in Balochistan, said a senior official of the authority, Brig Sajjad Naeem on Friday, September 16. "We are focusing on Sindh, because we have limited resources to deal with after effects of a natural disaster," said Brig. Sajjad while briefing senators who met him on Thursday to chalk out a strategy for providing relief to flood victims across the country.[4]

e) Health Issues

Four patients were admitted to an isolated ward at the Fatima Jinnah Hospital (FJH) in Quetta on Friday on suspicion of contacting the Congo Virus. The patients included a six-year-old Afghan national, Izathullah, a medical technician at FJH and a man from Kuchlak. Another patient Dr Ayaz Mandokhail, a senior surgeon, was also shifted to Karachi as he was suffering from high fever. Talking to The Express Tribune, Dr Aadam Khan Nasir the head of the isolation ward at FJH said there was no confirm case of Congo Virus in Quetta as yet; however, they had sent the samples of the three patients to Islamabad to determine whether they were suffering from the virus. "The three patients tested positive for malaria and were bleeding, thus, samples were sent for carrying out more tests for the Congo Virus," said Dr Khan.[5]

[1] US citizen kidnapped, released within 1 hour', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/250693/us-nationals-kidnapped-from-quetta/>

[2] Bugti murder case: Balochistan govt seeks arrest warrant for Musharraf', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/251842/bugti-murder-case-balochistan-govt-seeks-arrest-warrant-for-musharraf/>

[3] Water woes - Part 1: Quetta digs deeper as water runs dry', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/251919/water-woes-part-1-quetta-digs-deeper-as-water-runs-dry/>

[4] Provincial negligence: No relief for Balochistan's victims', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/253433/provincial-negligence-no-relief-for-balochistans-victims/>

[5] Four suspected of contracting Congo virus in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/253824/four-suspected-of-contracting-congo-virus-in-quetta/>

9. Weekly Monitor (September 19 - 25, 2011)

Two disgustingly atrocious episodes of sectarian violence, reportedly orchestrated by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) jolted Balochistan this week. On Monday, September 20, a group of armed men attacked a passenger bus carrying Shia pilgrims from Quetta to Iran; killing at least 29 people near Ganjidori area of Mastung, about 30 kilometers southeast of Quetta. Three days later, LeJ militants again attacked a passenger van and killed three people from Hazara community on Sibi Road in Saryab, on the outskirts of Quetta. In total, 36 people were shot dead during this week in different acts of terrorism.

Moreover, Chief Minister of Balochistan Nawab Aslam Raisani formulated a committee on Thursday, September 22 to probe the killing of 29 pilgrims in the Ganjidori area of Mastung in a sectarian attack. Afghan intelligence sources blamed the Taliban leadership in Pakistan for the assassination of former Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani. Tajik and Russian diplomatic missions in Pakistan submitted before the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights on September 22 that their citizens who were killed in Kharotabad in May had no criminal record.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- The Shia community in Balochistan suffered a huge loss of lives on Tuesday, September 20, when 29 people were killed in two separate incidents of ostensibly sectarian violence perpetrated by LeJ. Reports suggest that at least 26 people were killed and six others injured in Ganjidori area of Mastung, about 30 kilometers southeast of Quetta, when a group of armed men attacked a passenger bus carrying Shia pilgrims from Quetta to Iran. Hours later, three more people, hailing from the Hazara community, were gunned down near Akhtarabad area of Quetta as their rescue team made its way to the site of the bus attack. The assailants managed to escape.[1]
- Frontier Corps (FC) seized huge quantity of explosive materials and arrested an accused during a search operation near the Chagai district on Tuesday, September 20. According to the FC spokesperson, the security personnel intercepted a vehicle near the Afghan border and recovered 1702 kilograms of ammonium chloride from the pickup

vehicle during the search. The driver of the vehicle, Ibrain Sherzai, was consequently arrested.[2]

- In a shooting incident, at least three people were killed, and four others injured, when unknown people opened fire in the Dasht area of Mastung district on Wednesday, September 21.[3]
- Unidentified militants shot dead a Balochistan Constabulary official in Chaman Pattak area of the provincial capital, Quetta on September 21, according to the Daily Times report. According to police sources, Constable Muzafar Hussain Shah, while on routine duty outside the anti-corruption office in Jogezai Street near Chaman Pattak, was shot dead by unidentified militants.[4]
- On Friday, September 23, the Hazara community came under attack once again. Three people from the community were killed while three others, including a child, sustained injuries when gunmen attacked a van on Sibi Road in Saryab, on the outskirts of Quetta. The attack came just three days after 29 Shias were shot dead in Mastung.[5]
- Anti-Terrorism Force (ATF) personnel arrested a 12-year-old boy on September 25 when the latter was planting an explosive device at Nechari imambargah on Alamdar Road, situated in an area inhabited by the Hazara community in Quetta. According to official sources, ATF and police personnel carried out raids in various localities of Quetta in the early hours of Saturday, during which they arrested Abdul Khaliq near Nechari Imambargah and recovered explosives from him. The suspect was identified as an Afghan national and is a resident of Killi Raisani.[6]
- Afghanistan's intelligence sources on September 23 accused the Taliban's leadership in Pakistan of orchestrating the assassination of former Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani. The Afghan intelligence agency said that its investigation indicates the attack was planned by Taliban officials at the highest levels. "The Quetta Shura is involved in this case," said Shafiqullah Tahiri, spokesperson for Afghanistan's National Directorate of Security. The Quetta Shura is the Taliban's highest leadership council, led by Mullah Mohammad Omar.[7]

b) Health Issues

A three-day anti-polio campaign began in 13 districts of Balochistan on Monday, September 19. Districts of Quetta, Pashin and Qillahabduh were reportedly declared as high alert areas where a large number of polio cases are being registered. The health department confirmed 36 cases of polio

this year. Meanwhile, senior officials of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) expressed serious concerns over the detection of fresh cases of the virus in Balochistan and called for immediate steps to control it.[8]

A doctor from Quetta, Ayaz Mandokhail, succumbed to Congo virus in Karachi on Tuesday, September 20. Mandokhail had contracted the disease while operating on an Afghan citizen in Quetta, and was later shifted to a Karachi hospital in critical condition. A paramedical staff member working with the doctor is also undergoing treatment for Congo virus at the hospital. Also, four other people were admitted to an isolation ward at Quetta's Fatimah Jinnah Hospital, on suspicions of contracting Congo virus.[9]

c) Political Front

The ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) does not want to offend the army or the establishment by addressing the issues of Balochistan, president of the National Party (NP) Senator Dr Abdul Malik said on September 19. Addressing a press conference at the Quetta Press Club, Senator Malik accused the administration of carrying out a 'kill-and-dump operation' targeting Baloch political activists.[10]

A candidate stands disqualified once he has been awarded punishment, said Justice Shakirullah Jan on Monday, September 19 during the hearing of Senator Muhammad Ali Rind's appeal against the Balochistan High Court's (BHC) decision to bar him from public office. Earlier, a divisional bench of the BHC had disqualified Senator Rind from holding public office in August, for concealing from the Election Commission that he was convicted for corruption.[11]

The government of Balochistan is believed to be reconsidering a request by the US embassy for setting up an American consulate in Quetta, an official in the Balochistan Home Department said on Wednesday, September 21. "The request has not been rejected," said an officer in the department, adding that "the matter is still under consideration." Earlier, the Balochistan government had flatly refused to allot land for the purpose due to security concerns. The ministry of foreign affairs was also opposed to the opening of the consulate due to negative reports by federal and provincial security agencies.[12]

Chief Minister of Balochistan Nawab Aslam Raisani formed a committee on Thursday, September 22 to probe the killing of 29 pilgrims in the Ganjidori area of Mastung in a sectarian attack on September 20. The committee has been asked to present its report in 15 days.[13] Meanwhile, Chief Justice Balochistan High Court has taken suo moto notice of the killing of Shia pilgrims in Ghanja Dori in Mastung District and issued notices to Federal and Provincial Governments on Thursday, September 22.[14]

Embassies of Tajikistan and Russia informed the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights on September 22 that their citizens who were killed in Kharotabad in May had no criminal record. On May 17, five foreigners, including three women, initially believed to be Chechens on a suicide bombing mission, were shot dead by police and Frontier Constabulary (FC) troops in Quetta. The five victims included four Russian nationals and one Tajik.[15]

d) Economic Front

The greater scale of devastation in Sindh has managed to eclipse the miseries of flood survivors in Balochistan. Ironically, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) mandated to provide relief to calamity-hit people sent relief items worth Rs. two million only for 80,000 flood-affected people in 17 districts of Balochistan, according to an official report on September 22. Only 50 bags of flour have been dispatched so far to people impacted by the floods, stated the report.[16]

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[2] Search Operation: FC seize 1,702 kg of explosives', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/256766/search-operation-fc-seize-1702-kg-of-explosives/>

[3] 3 killed, 4 injured in Mastung attack', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/257050/3-killed-4-injured-in-mastung-attack/>

[4] Balochistan Constabulary official shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F9%2F22&image2.x=9&image2.y=6#4

[5] Sectarian atrocity: Three Hazara men killed in Quetta van attack', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/258801/sectarian-attack-3-killed-2-injured-in-quetta/>

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<http://tribune.com.pk/story/259900/sectarian-violence-12-year-old-arrested-while-planting-explosives/>

[7] Rabbani murder: Afghan intelligence pins assassination on Quetta Shura', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/258574/rabbani-murder-afghan-intelligence-pins-assassination-on-quetta-shura/>

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[12] US consulate in Quetta still 'under consideration', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/256850/us-consulate-in-quetta-still-under-consideration/>

[13] Mastung sectarian killings: Committee formed to probe massacre', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/257922/mastung-sectarian-killings-committee-formed-to-probe-massacre/>

[14] BHC takes suo motu notice of Mastung killings', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/258111/bhc-takes-suo-motu-notice-of-mastung-killings/>

[15] Kharotabad killings: Embassies declare victims innocent', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/257769/kharotabad-killings-embassies-declare-victims-innocent/>

[16] Floods 2011: Balochistan ignored as Sindh disaster takes spotlight', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/257619/floods-2011-balochistan-ignored-as-sindh-disaster-takes-spotlight/>

10. Weekly Monitor (Sept. 26 - Oct. 2, 2011)

Against the backdrop of last week's whooping violence, the week in focus witnessed a fragile lull in violence. An explosion near the Frontier Corps' (FC) fort in Dera Bugti on Monday, September 26 resulted in injuring 10 FC personnel.

Balochistan National Party (BNP) leader Abdul Salam was shot dead by unknown gunmen in Khuzdar on Wednesday, September 28. Two armed men riding a motorbike sprayed bullets on Salam's vehicle, injuring him and his daughter. Later on, both the victims were rushed to the hospital, where Salam succumbed to his injuries. In sum, five people fell prey to the ongoing spate of violence across the province.

The newly appointed head of the commission on missing persons, Justice ® Javed Iqbal said on Monday, September 26 that the commission tasked to recover missing persons will also investigate cases of mutilated bodies which have been surfacing in Balochistan. Addressing the lawyers at Balochistan High Court Bar Association, he emphasized that we have to prepare an authentic list of missing persons firstly, since earlier lists also carry the names of those who are jailed or engaged in fighting in Afghanistan.

Balochistan High Court criticized on September 27, the provincial home department's report regarding last week's sectarian attack in Mastung and observed that "Balochistan government is pushing the province towards destruction and it should clarify its policy." Meanwhile, Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA) President, Asma Jehangir said on Wednesday, September 28 that Balochistan situation has been deteriorating since the day security forces were given authority to make decisions for the province.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism, Subversion and Abduction

- At least 10 FC men injured in an explosion near the FC fort in Dera Bugti on Monday, September 26. According to an FC official, acting on a tip-off, FC personnel seized an explosive device near the FC fort in Dera Bugti. "It went off, injuring 10 personnel. All injured are in stable condition and have been discharged from the hospital," said an FC spokesperson.

- According to Balochistan Levies, three NATO oil tankers were on their way to Kandahar from Karachi when unknown armed men fired upon them near Dasht area in Mastung district on Tuesday, September 27. As a result, oil tankers were totally destroyed, injuring drivers badly.
- BNP leader Abdul Salam was gunned down by unidentified men in Khuzdar on September 28. Two armed men riding a motorbike opened indiscriminate fire on Salam's vehicle, injuring him and his daughter. Both the victims were taken to the hospital, where Salam was pronounced dead, while his daughter is in critical condition. Salam was a prominent lawyer of Khuzdar.
- Three people were killed and four others injured during oil and gas exploration in Harnai district, Balochistan on Wednesday, September 28. Earlier, militants fired at the men from a mountain in Shagla area of Harnai district. The slain include two officials from BGP Oil and Gas Services Company and one security guard. Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) claimed responsibility for the attack and its spokesperson said his group will continue to target people involved in exploration of oil and gas in any part of Balochistan.
- One person was killed on Thursday when a bomb disposal unit was busy in defusing an explosive device planted near a convoy of NATO tankers in Chaman, a security official said on September 29.
- At least two people were injured when unknown assailants opened fire at the Quetta Express near Dera Murad Jamali on Sunday, October 2. According to reports, unknown men opened fire on the Quetta Express that was on its way to Quetta near Mangoli Station. As a result of the shooting, a security guard and a helper were injured. The assailants managed to escape safely, later on.

b) Political Front

Hearing in the suo motu notice of Matsung incident took place at the divisional bench of the Balochistan High Court on Monday, September 26. Advocate General of Balochistan, Mr Amanullah Kanrani appeared before the bench and submitted a report on behalf of the Balochistan government. Kanrani added that the strength of security officials has been increased in the province to address the security situation. Kanrani also told the court that in future no pilgrim will go to Iran without obtaining a No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the home department of the province. After the issuance of NoC, adequate security arrangement will be made for the

pilgrims, he said.

The commission tasked to recover missing persons will also investigate cases of mutilated bodies which have been surfacing in Balochistan, said Justice (Retd.) Javed Iqbal, the newly appointed head of the commission, on Monday, September 26. Talking to reporters after addressing the lawyers at the Balochistan High Court Bar Association, Iqbal said "We first have to prepare an authentic list of missing persons since those who were jailed or engaged in fighting in Afghanistan have also been included." Justice (Retd.) Iqbal said the commission had recovered 324 missing persons in the past four years. "Most of the cases were reported in Balochistan and the commission will do its utmost to trace missing persons," he added.

The Balochistan High Court criticized on September 27 the provincial home department's report on the sectarian attack in Mastung and said the Balochistan government is pushing the province towards destruction and should "clarify its policy" in this regard.

President of the Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA) Asma Jehangir said on Wednesday, September 28 that security situation in Balochistan has been deteriorating since the day security forces were given control of the province. Addressing members of the Balochistan High Court Bar, Jahangir said "Divisions have been created amongst people as sectarian killings, recoveries of mutilated bodies and target killing of Punjabi speaking people" are order of the day in the province. Meanwhile, Maulana Abdul Ghafour Haideri of JUI-F said on Friday, September 30 that the recovery of mutilated bodies is fueling resentment among the people of Balochistan. He was speaking at a session of the Senate's Standing Committee on Human Rights. The meeting reviewed the issue of missing persons in Balochistan. Senator Maulana Abdul Ghafour Haideri said any person involved in criminal activities must be presented before the court.

The Balochistan Union of Journalists staged a demonstration outside the Quetta Press Club on Saturday, October 1 to protest against the threats to media persons from militants. Dozens of journalists from print and electronic media took part in the demonstration. The speakers came down hard on the government for "its failure to curtail the killing of media persons in the province."

c) Economic Front

Kalat is one of the coldest cities in Balochistan where temperatures drop to 10 to 17 degrees below the freezing point during winters. Most of the people affected by the floods in the district moved to their relatives in neighboring towns and villages. There are 30 to 40 families still living in tents provided by the government and some non-governmental organizations. Around 582 houses were completely damaged, while 2,168 houses were partially damaged when flash floods triggered by torrential rains hit the district earlier this month. Provincial Disaster Management Authority sent only six trucks of relief goods to Kalat. The affected families claim the government provided insufficient food and other commodities. "Every family was given five kilograms of rice, two of pulses and some medicines. These were not enough for even a week," said Mohammad Anwar, a local flood victim on September 29. Moreover, Balochistan and Sindh entered into a row over water share, with the former accusing Sindh of not providing it its due share in the recent Kharif season. The allegation was leveled at a meeting of the Indus River.

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2. Three NATO oil tankers torched in Balochistan ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/261537/three-nato-oil-tankers-torched-in-balochistan/>
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4. Baloch insurgency: Militants kill three for oil and gas exploration', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/262892/baloch-insurgency-militants-kill-three-for-oil-and-gas-exploration/>
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judge/

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9. Suo motu hearing: Court criticises Mastung attack report', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/261217/suo-motu-hearing-court-criticises-mastung-attack-report/>

10. Raising alarm: 'Balochistan in a dangerous position', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/262096/raising-alarm-balochistan-in-a-dangerous-position/>

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12. Threats from militants: Journalists stage rally in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/265038/threats-from-militants-journalists-stage-rally-in-quetta/>

13. Kalat's homeless brace for harsher winters', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/262911/kalats-homeless-brace-for-harsher-winters/>

11. Weekly Monitor (October 03 - 09, 2011)

As evident by recent back to back events of sectarian killings in the province; Balochistan is rapidly emerging as a sectarian terrorism hotbed. In continuation of this latest trend, 14 Shias belonging to Hazara community were shot dead in Quetta on Tuesday, October 4. In total, 25 people were killed during the week in different acts of violence across the province.

Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf (PTI), chief Imran Khan and Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), leader Altaf Hussain termed the murder of the Hazaras as 'sectarian terrorism' that needs to be curtailed.

Members of the National Assembly, including some from the ruling alliance, demanded the resignations of cabinet members and other senior officials for their failure to curb sectarian killings in Balochistan on Tuesday, October 4. On the other hand, Human Rights Watch (HRW) urged the government of Pakistan to provide protection to the Shia community residing in Balochistan, and hold accountable those responsible for targeted killings.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- In another episode of gruesome killing of Shias in the province, 14 people belonging to the Hazara community were gunned down while seven injured in a firing incident near the western Bypass in Quetta on October 4. About 20 people were on board in a bus when unknown gunmen, riding motorcycles, intercepted the bus and sprayed bullets indiscriminately after entering into the bus. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident so far.[1]
- Moreover, two policemen were among four people killed in separate incidents of violence in Quetta on Wednesday, October 5. According to official sources, unidentified gunmen riding a motorbike assaulted a police van. One officer died on the spot. The injured officers and civilians were shifted to the Bolan Medical Hospital where one officer succumbed to injuries later on.
- In another incident, gunmen killed two civilians and injured two others in the Brewery Road area. The assailants managed to escape.[2]
- Two bullet-riddled bodies of Baloch missing persons were found dumped in the Murghab area of Turbat on Thursday, October 6,

according to police officials. According to local police officials, passersby spotted the bodies and informed the police. The bodies were shifted to the District Headquarters Hospital, where they were identified as Arfaat and Abdul Karim. According to sources, Arfaat was whisked away while traveling from Turbat to Quetta one month ago and Abdul Karim went missing two weeks back.[3]

- Two unknown persons were killed and another sustained injuries in a landmine explosion at Pehlawagh area in Dera Bugti on October 6.[4]
- A government official was shot dead while his son sustained injuries on Kasi Road in Quetta on October 7, Daily Times reported. According to the police sources, section officer, Mohammad Idress was sitting along with his son in his shop, when unidentified armed assailants riding a motorcycle opened fire, killing Idress on the spot and injuring his son.[5]
- Four people were killed and six injured in separate incidents in Quetta and other areas on Sunday, October 9. Local administration recovered the mutilated bodies of two men from the Baghbana area of the Khuzdar district. Both the victims were shot in their head. In a separate incident, a child was killed and four others injured in a landmine blast in the Katal area of the Kohlu district. In another incident, two Frontier Corps personnel were injured as their vehicle hit a landmine in the Barkhan district. Meanwhile, unidentified men killed a popular trader Mujeebullah at Quetta's Abdul Sattar Road.[6]
- Eight aid workers belonging to an international NGO were released on October 4 by the Taliban in Wana. Earlier, they were kidnapped in July from Pishin while returning from an Afghan refugee camp. The workers, who worked at two dispensaries in the camps, were shifted to Taliban stronghold in Waziristan, from where they were released on Monday night.[7]

b) Political Front

An investigation team on Tuesday, October 4, submitted its report to the Balochistan High Court (BHC) in connection with suo-moto hearing of the firing incident that killed 26 Shia pilgrims in Mastung last month. However, the court expressed dissatisfaction over the report, saying that no concrete progress had been made in the case so far.[8]

Politicians including PTI chairman Imran Khan and MQM chief Altaf Hussain condemned the target killing of 14 ethnic Hazaras in Quetta on October 4. They labeled the murder of the Hazaras as sectarian terrorism that needs to

be curbed. Mr. Khan, in a press release issued by his party office said that the responsibility for these deaths fell squarely on the current corrupt government who had failed in its duty to protect its citizens. He said that the government approach to deal with crisis has put integrity of the state in jeopardy. Meanwhile, MQM chief in its statement said that the state must prosecute the elements responsible for this heinous act.[9]

On October 4 members of the National Assembly, including some from the ruling alliance demanded the resignations of cabinet members and other senior officials for their failure to curb sectarian killings in Balochistan. Anger over the killings dominated proceedings of the lower house of the Parliament, even overshadowing what was expected to be another day of criticism of the government over its handling of the energy crisis and the floods in Sindh.[10]

Interior Minister Rehman Malik on Wednesday, October 5, directed the concerned authorities to regulate the visit of Shia pilgrims to Iran and ensure their protection. Malik was chairing a high-level meeting which was attended by federal interior secretary, provincial home secretaries and inspectors general of police (IGPs). The meeting reviewed the law and order situation in Balochistan.[11]

In wake of the recent incidents of sectarian violence in Balochistan, Human Rights Watch stressed upon the need to provide protection to the Shia community and hold accountable those responsible for targeted killings. The statement issued on October 5, came in response to a recent attack in which unknown gunmen riding motorbikes killed 14 Shias and wounded seven others.[12]

The arrest warrants of former provincial home minister, Shoaib Nausherwani were issued on October 8 in the Nawab Akbar Bugti murder case. The court issued orders on the request of a special crime branch team investigating the case. Advocate General Balochistan Amanullah Kanrani told the media that the government of Balochistan had directed the crime branch to obtain warrants for all the accused in the case.[13]

c) Economic Front

Residents of Musa Khel in Balochistan and Muzaffargarh in Punjab believe

that their economic situation has worsened considerably in the past year. In Musa Khel alone, 90 per cent of households felt they were worse off. The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement survey for 2010-2011 conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) includes data on perceptions from households in four provinces. In the survey, 43 per cent of households in Pakistan believe they are worse off than last year, 40 per cent said conditions had been consistent, while 16.5 per cent felt their economic situation had improved.[14]

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[2] Quetta violence: 2 policemen among 4 killed', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/267552/quetta-violence-2-policemen-among-4-killed/>

[3] Recovered: Bodies of Baloch missing persons found', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/268516/recovered-bodies-of-baloch-missing-persons-found/>

[4] Four people killed in separate incidents Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F10%2F07&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#2

[5] Government official shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F10%2F08&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#2

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[7] Taliban release kidnapped aid workers', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/266254/taliban-release-kidnapped-aid-workers/>

[8] Suo motu hearing: Investigation team submits report on Mastung attack', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/266602/suo-motu-hearing-investigation-team-submits-report-on-mastung-attack/>

[9] Attack on Hazaras: Politicians demand state protect Shia community', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/266762/attack-on-hazaras-politicians-demand-state-protect-shia-community/>

[10] Govt under fire: Outrage over Hazara killings in the National Assembly', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/267089/govt-under-fire-outrage-over-hazara-killings-in-the-national-assembly/>

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[12] Pakistan should protect Shia community: Human Rights Watch', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/267389/pakistan-should-protect-shia-community-human-rights-watch/>

[13] Bugti murder case: Arrest warrant for ex-home minister issued', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/269647/bugti-murder-case-arrest-warrants-for-ex-home-minister-issued/>

[14] Balochistan's Musa Khel - the capital of economic discontent in Pakistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/266217/balochistans-musa-khel-the-capital-of-economic-discontent-in-pakistan/>

12. Weekly Monitor (Oct. 10 - 16, 2011)

In a week when terrorism related violence was at the lowest in the province; nature intervened to balance the equation as according to reports, nine people were killed and five others injured when a portion of a coal mine located in Dasht collapsed on October 13. In sum, the number of dead people stands at 14 during the week.

Balochistan provincial minister and chief of the Jalawan tribe, Sardar Sanaullah Zehri narrowly escaped an assassination attempt when the Baloch Liberation Front (BLF) detonated an explosive device near the minister's convoy while he was traveling from Kalat to Khuzdar on Friday night, October 15.

Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani asked militants to shun violence, as the progress of the region lies in peace and amicable settlement of disputes. He assured that Baloch youth will be given appropriate quotas in jobs and relaxation in age in order to address the long held Baloch grievances.

Interior Minister Rehman Malik declared on Friday, October 14, that the government is taking all necessary security measures in Balochistan to ensure peace in the province. He blamed banned militant outfit Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) for recent spate of sectarian killings in the province.

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), in its statement expressed serious concerns over ongoing human rights violations in Balochistan on Saturday, October 15, and urged judiciary and government to take solid measures to address the issue.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- Two more bullet-riddled dead bodies of Baloch missing persons, including that of a Baloch National Movement (BNM) member, were recovered from Arbab Complex area of Khuzdar district on October 10. The deceased were identified as BNM's Vice President of Mashkey, Rashid Ali, and Shafi Mohammad, a resident of Anjira area of Kalat district. According to the details, Shahfi Mohammad was abducted from Karachi in April, 2011, while Rashid Ali was abducted on August 17, 2011

while he was on his way to Karachi. As many as 204 bullet-riddled and mutilated bodies of missing persons have so far been found in different parts of Balochistan since the last 14 months.[1]

- Two people were killed when gunmen torched an oil tanker carrying fuel for NATO troops in Afghanistan near the Dasht area of Balochistan on Tuesday, October 11, officials said. Gunmen on a motorbike fired at the vehicle setting it on fire in the Dasht suburb of the provincial capital Quetta, local administration official Saeed Kurd told AFP. As a result, the driver and his helper were killed as they could not leave the burning vehicle on time, he said.[2]
- A sitting Balochistan provincial minister and chief of the Jalawan, Sardar Sanaullah Zehri escaped an attempt on his life near Surab in Kalat district, on Friday night, October 15. The Baloch Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the attack. Assistant Commissioner of police Qadir Baksh said that the provincial minister for services and general administration department (SGAD) Sardar Sanaullah was on his way to Khuzdar from Kalat when an explosive device planted along with RCD highway near Anjera area went off. However, the minister remained unhurt in the attack as blast took place a few minutes before his convoy passed by.[3]
- President of the Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) Balochistan chapter Dr Mazar Baloch succumbed to his injuries on Saturday, October 15, a day after being shot by unknown gunmen in Quetta. Dr Mazar was an orthopedic surgeon and assistant professor at the Bolan Medical Complex (BMC) Teaching Hospital. He succumbed to his injuries at the Agha Khan Hospital, Karachi. Earlier, he received eight bullet wounds when armed men ambushed his vehicle on Masjid Road in Quetta.[4]

b) Political Front

Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gillani reaffirmed his government's plan on Tuesday, October 11 to implement the set strategy to provide Baloch youth with employment opportunities in order to address their pressing grievances. Prime Minister Gillani expressed these views during a meeting with a delegation PPP provincial leaders and workers led by MPA and former Provincial Minister Mir Sadiq Umrani at Balochistan Governor House. PM Gilani, who is on two-day visit to Quetta, will be addressing the Army's passing out parade, scheduled to be held in cantonment area. 5, 000 cadets are due to be inducted in to Pakistan Army. He said that unemployed youth

of Balochistan will be given relaxation in age and set educational criteria for recruitment. He also met with a delegation of Hazara Community and assured complete security in order to prevent sectarian targeted killing. He also expressed grief and sorrow over the killings that took place in recent weeks.[5]

Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani said on Tuesday, October 11, that the prosperity of Balochistan was linked to peace and asked militants to shun violence and work for the progress of their province along with the country. While addressing the passing-out parade of Pakistan Army recruits from Balochistan, he said, "choose the path of peace, as this is the only way for the progress of people of Balochistan and Pakistan." He also added: The agenda of these terrorists and extremists is certainly against Pakistan. PM Gilani said that the government had planned to provide jobs to 20,000 youth from Balochistan and appreciated General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Commander of the southern Command Lt. Gen. Javed Zia for ensuring best possible training to bring the youth to mainstream.[6]

After the prime minister's renewed offer to hold talks with disgruntled Baloch leaders, a special parliamentary committee formed to address the violence in Karachi and Balochistan has planned a visit to Quetta next week. During his two-day visit, PM Gilani had offered to speak to Baloch nationalists and address their reservations. "No more violence, it's time to hold talks with our angry (Baloch) brothers," said the head of the committee Religious Affairs Minister Syed Khursheed Shah on October 14. "We will speak to all stakeholders and prepare recommendations for a permanent solution to the issue," the minister said.[7]

President Asif Ali Zardari directed the ministry of Interior on Friday, October 14, to take stern action against elements involved in incidents of target killings and sectarian violence in Balochistan. He also stressed upon immediate measures to provide protection to pilgrims traveling from Quetta to Iran. "The heavy hand of the government will fall on all those elements behind the attacks on members of Hazara community," President Zardari said in a meeting with a delegation of the Hazara Community.[8]

Interior Minister Rehman Malik said on Friday, October 14 that the government was taking concrete measures to ensure peace in Balochistan.

Talking to media outside the parliament house, he said that on the directives of President Asif Ali Zardari, he would be visiting Quetta every week to assess law and order situation by tackling the abductors in a more vigorous manner.[9] He blamed banned militant outfit LeJ for the unrest in Balochistan, while asserting that the police and the Frontier Constabulary were acting against terrorist elements.[10]

Meanwhile, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Balochistan chapter, took out a protest rally in Quetta on Saturday, October 15, to raise concerns over violation of human rights in the province. According to HRCP, discovery of mutilated bodies of Baloch missing persons, sectarian killings as well as kidnapping for ransom of the Hindus are on the rise in Balochistan. The rights group regretted that the human rights' issues receive little attention from both the government and the judiciary.[11]

c) Natural Calamity

Nine people were killed and five others injured when a portion of a coal mine located in Dasht collapsed on Thursday, October 13. The mine collapse occurred as a result of an explosion in the mine, which is located about 40 kilometers from Quetta. Initial reports suggest that the explosion was caused by the accumulation of gas or air in the mine.[12]

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[2] Two dead as NATO oil tanker torched in Dasht', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/271643/two-dead-as-nato-oil-tanker-torched-in-dasht/>

[3] Balochistan Minister Zehri escapes attempt on life', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/274252/balochistan-minister-zehri-escapes-attempt-on-life/>

[4] Target killing: PMA Balochistan leader succumbs to wounds', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275063/target-killing-pma-balochistan-leader-succumbs-to-wounds/>

[5] PM arrives in Quetta: Opportunities for Baloch youth to be created', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/271205/pm-arrives-in-quetta-opportunities-for-baloch-youth-to-be-created/>

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271620/peace-the-only-way-for-balochistans-progress-gilani/

[7] Lawmakers prepare for talks with 'angry Baloch brothers', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/273707/lawmakers-prepare-for-talks-with-angry-baloch-brothers/>

[8] Sectarian violence: President directs stern action against perpetrators', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/273577/sectarian-violence-president-directs-stern-action-against-perpetrators/>

[9] Malik says, solid steps afoot to ensure peace in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/273955/malik-says-solid-steps-afoot-to-ensure-peace-in-balochistan/>

[10] Counter-terrorism: 'Lashkar-e-Jhangvi involved in Balochistan unrest', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/273955/malik-says-solid-steps-afoot-to-ensure-peace-in-balochistan/>

[11] Balochistan's plight: Protest march in Quetta over rights violations', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275074/balochistans-plight-protest-march-in-quetta-over-rights-violations/>

[12] 9 killed in Balochistan coalmine collapse', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/273247/9-killed-in-balochistan-coalmine-collapse/>

13. Weekly Monitor (October 17- 23, 2011)

With no signs of abatement in violence, Balochistan continues to sizzle under separatist, inter-tribal and sectarian violence. A local bus full of commuters, who were working in the local factory, came under attack on October 22 in Sakran Road in Hub Industrial area of Lasbela district. The attack resulted in injuring 13 people. Moreover, on October 21, violent clashes erupted between two rival tribes in Qilla Abdullah, which killed five people and injured three others. In sum, during the week the number of people who died stood at eight in different circumstances in the province. Awami National Party (ANP) in Balochistan strongly condemned the NATO forces' aerial intrusion into Pakistani air space near Qilla Abdullah on October 17, and urged the federal government to raise the issue with NATO officials in Afghanistan.

Federal Interior Minister Rehman Malik disclosed on Wednesday, October 19, that the people involved in sectarian militancy in Balochistan are being operated from the prisons and they have strong contacts with banned militant organizations in Punjab. He underlined that the government will take robust measures to bring peace in the province and to curb illegal cross-border activities, targeted killings of Hazara community and to initiate negotiations with Baloch nationalists.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- A pilot of Pakistan Air Force was killed when a jet plane crashed near the mountainous range of Uthal in Lasbela district on Wednesday, October 19. The plane was on a routine training flight when it went down.[1]
- Five people were killed and three others injured in a clash between two rival tribes in Qilla Abdullah on Friday, October 21. Old enmity was reported to be the reason behind the tribal feud that took place in the Maizai Adda area of the district. Later on to control the violence Frontier Corps (FC) personnel were called in the area.[2]
- Unknown assailants shot dead a man, identified as Aneel, in Turbat district of Balochistan on October 20.[3]
- Personnel from Levies recovered an unidentified dead body of a man from Dhadar area of Bolan District on October 21.[4]
- At least 13 workers of a local factory were injured when their bus was

fired upon by unknown armed men on Sakran Road in Hub Industrial area of Lasbela district on October 22. Separately, two law enforcement agency personnel were wounded in a hand grenade attack in the Margat coal mine in Mach area of Bolan district. According to police sources, "Unknown armed men hurled hand grenade at a vehicle carrying personnel of a LEA"

- Meanwhile, on October 22, a NATO oil tanker stationed in Afghanistan was completely destroyed when it caught fire due to two explosions at Bakhtiarabad Oil Terminal in Bakhtiarabad area of Sibi district.[5]

b) Political Front

The residents of Kharotabad are living in a state of constant fear of possible US drone attacks on their area, considering that over the past six months, the Afghan and local Taliban seemed to have coveted this part of Quetta as a veritable 'vacation spot'. Every four months, Taliban fighters return from war fronts in Afghanistan and take shelter in this area, said one of the locals on October 17. Their presence is becoming a major concern for the people living in adjoining areas, especially because this is the same area where the US alleges the Quetta Shura is hiding.[6]

Doctors at several hospitals across Balochistan went on strike on Monday, October 17 against the killing of President of the Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) Balochistan chapter, Dr Mazar Baloch. Doctors have boycotted outdoor patient departments (OPD) at all public hospitals on the call of the PMA.[7]

Awami National Party (ANP) on Monday informed the Balochistan Assembly that North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces violated Pakistani airspace in Qilla Abdullah, a district that shares the border with Afghanistan. ANP parliamentary leader and Provincial Minister Zamurk Khan raised the issue on a point of order during a Balochistan Assembly session on Monday, October 17, and said NATO forces had violated Pakistani airspace by making a 20 minutes low flight in the area two days back. He demanded that the federal government should raise the issue with NATO officials in Afghanistan.[8]

The relatives of Baloch missing persons have been threatened to end their hunger strike camp set up outside the Quetta Press Club, confirmed Qadir

Baloch, father of missing Baloch Republican Party (BRP) leader Jaleel Raiki. Qadir accused the government functionaries and a pro-government organization on October 17 of threatening him through cell phone calls and by visiting his residence and hunger strike camps.[9]

The Crime Investigation Department (CID) team tasked to investigate the Mastung bus attack informed the Balochistan High Court (BHC) that they have seized vital clues into the recent incident that claimed the lives of 29 Hazara pilgrims. The Balochistan advocate general submitted the CID's investigation report on October 19 to the division bench comprising Chief Justice Qazi Faez Isa and Justice Abdul Qadir Mengal during the suo- motu case hearing.[10]

Federal Interior Minister Rehman Malik said the intelligence reports had revealed that terrorists, including those behind sectarian violence in Balochistan, are operating from prisons in the province and have contacts with banned militant organizations in Punjab. He revealed this while addressing a news conference at the Chief Minister Secretariat in Quetta on Wednesday, October 19, where he was accompanied by Balochistan Home Minister Zafarullah Zehri. Malik was on a two day-visit to Balochistan during which he visited the Chaman border and held meetings with the Hazara community and the Sunni leaders. He informed the media that he was assigned the task to discuss three issues that include illegal cross-border activities, targeted killing of Hazara community and negotiations with Baloch nationalists. "Pakistan will next month reactivate a biometric computerized system to screen all travelers crossing a key Afghan border terminal", Rehman Malik said on Wednesday.[11]

Provincial Minister for Quality Education Jan Ali Changezi of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) said on October 20 that the law and order situation in Balochistan is worse than other provinces. "Malik may have been given wrong briefing about law and order situation in Balochistan," Changezi told the reporters outside Balochistan Assembly. He was referring to the statement in which Malik lauded the role of provincial government in overcoming law and order issues. Earlier on, Malik had claimed that Balochistan situation is comparatively better than other provinces.[12]

Members of the Balochistan Assembly have demanded that the provincial

government bring culprits of the Mastung sectarian attack to the book, in a resolution passed on Thursday, October 20. Earlier on, Provincial Minister for Quality Education Jan Ali Changezi, who belongs to the Hazara community, tabled a resolution soon after proceedings began. The resolution outlined the attack, and it also stated that it is condemnable that police and other law enforcement agencies remained out of the scene during the attack.[13]

c) Polio Cases

Three more polio cases surfaced in Balochistan on Thursday, October 20, raising the total number of patients suffering from the disease in the province to 52, the highest number in any province in the country. The cases were reported in the districts of Loralai, Pishin and Quetta, according to an official of the UN's Children Fund (UNICEF) Jawahir Habib. He also underscored that Polio cases have increased by 100 per cent in Balochistan. "Around 1.5 million children below the age of five are at risk of being infected with polio in Balochistan," Habib added. According to World Health Organization (WHO) officials, more than 75 per cent of the cases detected in the province are from Quetta, Pishin and Qila Abdullah.[14]

[1] Pilot killed in PAF plane crash', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/277245/pilot-killed-in-paf-plane-crash/>

[2] Tribal feud: Five killed in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/278828/tribal-feud-five-killed-in-balochistan/>

[3] One person killed in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F10%2F21&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#3

[4] One dead body found in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F10%2F22&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#3

[5] 13 people injured in firing incident in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=10/23/2011&id=1#1

[6] Kharotabad: A Taliban safe haven', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275651/kharotabad-a-taliban-safe-haven/>

[7] Doctors in Balochistan on strike against PMA leader killing', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275833/doctors-in-balochistan-on-strike-against-pma-leader-killing/>

[8] NATO violated Pakistan airspace in Balochistan: ANP', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275831/nato-violated-pakistan-airspace-in-balochistan-anp/>

[9] Baloch missing persons: Relatives receive threats to end strike', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/275866/baloch-missing-persons-relatives-receive-threats-to-end-strike/>

[10] Crime Investigation Department: Clues to Mastung attack case found, BHC told', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/277067/crime-investigation-department-clues-to-mastung-attack-case-found-bhc-told/>

[11] Terrorists operating from Balochistan prisons: Malik', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/277290/terrorists-operating-from-balochistan-prisons-malik/>

[12] Malik was wrongly briefed on law and order situation, says Balochistan minister', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/278191/malik-was-wrongly-briefed-on-law-and-order-situation-says-balochistan-minister/>

[13] Balochistan Assembly: 'Mastung attack culprits should be brought to book', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/278549/balochistan-assembly-mastung-attack-culprits-should-be-brought-to-book/>

[14] Alarming numbers: Three more polio cases surface in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/277509/three-more-polio-cases-detected-in-balochistan/>

14. Weekly Monitor (Oct. 24 - 30, 2011)

Unlike the persistent episodes of deadly violence in previous weeks, the week in focus witnessed relatively low level of violence. The highlight of the week was the killing of a Frontier Corps' (FC) officer, when the latter was on a mine detection mission, near the Sorange coal mines in the suburbs of Quetta on October 25. In sum, three people were killed during this week in different acts of violence.

Balochistan assembly on October 26 passed a unanimous resolution, strongly condemning the flaws in voters' lists. The legislators slated NADRA for its inefficiency in maintaining the accurate lists.

The Kharotabad tribunal recommended the removal of two low level police officers on October 26, who were involved in the killing of five foreigners at Kharotabad.

Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani, on October 29, constituted a judicial commission to probe the target killing of Dr. Mazar Baloch.

Misappropriation of Rs 17.7 million was unearthed in an audit report of Balochistan education department on Monday, October 24.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

Two people were killed in different incidents of violence in Quetta on October 24. According to the details, unknown gunmen shot and killed Asfand Yar Noshervani at Qambrani road. Police reached the spot and removed the body. In another incident, unidentified persons gunned down Maqsood Ahmad at Sirki road.[1]

An FC official was killed when a landmine exploded near the Sorange coal mine, in the suburbs of Quetta on Tuesday morning, October 25. According to Mohammad Ishaq, the spokesperson for the FC, the slain FC officer was on a mine detection and removal patrol near the Sorange area when a mine explosion killed him instantly. Separatist Baloch outfit, Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) claimed responsibility for the incident.[2]

A 22-year-old resident of the restive Kohlu district threatened to self-immolate if her brother - who was whisked away by security agencies on

September 20, 2011 - was not set free. Addressing a news conference at the hunger strike camp set up by the Voice for Baloch Missing Persons outside the Quetta Press Club on October 28, she said Sher Ali Marri went to Hyderabad along with nine other people of her family, where he was picked up by security personnel near the Hyderabad "bakra mandi" (cattle market) and has been listed missing ever since.[3]

b) Political Front

With a total of 11 members present, the Balochistan Assembly, in absence of quorum, continued proceedings and unanimously adopted two resolutions, on October 26, including one on flaws in voter lists in the province. No one pointed out the lack of quorum, which requires a minimum of 17 members to run the business of the house. Provincial Minister Zahoor Buledi tabled a joint resolution about serious flaws in the voter list. They seriously criticized the NADRA for inappropriate work regarding the voter lists. The lawmakers also condemned the target killing of Dr Mazar Baloch and urged law enforcement agencies to find the killers "If this continues then we, the lawmakers, will not be able to face the people," said Dr Fauzia Nazir Marri, adviser to the chief minister.[4]

Police on October 26 dismissed two officials from the service on the recommendation of the Kharotabad tribunal. Both the policemen are low-ranking security officials involved in the Kharotabad incident. According to the incident, five foreigners were killed on May 17 earlier this year in the Kharotabad area of Balochistan when police and FC personnel opened fire at them. However, the police and FC personnel claimed that the foreigners were armed and were suspected terrorists. The Balochistan government took notice of the incident and established a tribunal for the inquiry of the incident.[5]

Balochistan Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani has established a judicial commission on October 29 to investigate the target killing of Dr Mazar Baloch. While he did not say who will be heading the panel, or whether it will be a judge from the superior judiciary, Raisani assured Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) members that the culprits will not be spared.[6]

c) Economic Front

The centuries-old water management system in Mastung, known as karez, is

in serious jeopardy with underground water level almost descending to dead levels, creating acute shortage of the precious commodity (reported in the press on October 24). The system, which relies on wells linked by an underground canal that collect water in a basin, is at risk of fading out altogether due to the lack of interest of the authorities. The people of the area are going through hard times meeting their domestic and agricultural water needs because of acute water shortage.[7]

An audit report of the Balochistan Education Department indicates an embezzlement of Rs 17.7 million on October 24. The scam was discovered in the 2010-2011 audits. The auditor's report said the Balochistan director of schools had bought furniture and laboratory equipment for schools costing Rs17.7 million at the end of the financial year 2009-10. However, the furniture and laboratory equipment were never delivered to the departments.[8]

With Eidul Azha just around the corner, Balochistan is witnessing unprecedented increase in illegal cattle and flock smuggling to Afghanistan and Iran. In the absence of proper checks, highways leading to the neighboring countries are packed with trucks and other vehicles carrying cattle and flocks. "I have a huge stock of cattle that is being smuggled to Afghanistan, as I know I will be given a good amount in return," said Naimatullah Khan, a cattle dealer standing at a cattle market near Eastern Bypass on Sunday, October 30.[9]

[1] Balochistan violence: Two gunned down in Quetta, at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/280649/balochistan-violence-two-gunned-down-in-quetta/>

[2] FC personnel killed by landmine near Sorange coal mines', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/281780/fc-personnel-killed-by-landmine-near-sorange-coal-mines/>

[3] Girl threatens self-immolation outside Balochistan Assembly', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/283790/girl-threatens-self-immolation-outside-balochistan-assembly/>

[4] Balochistan Assembly: NADRA under heavy criticism in sparsely-attended session', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/281991/balochistan-assembly-nadra-under-heavy-criticism-in-sparsely-attended-session/>

[5] Kharotabad incident: Police dismiss two officials named in tribunal report', at

<http://tribune.com.pk/story/282320/kharotabad-incident-police-dismiss-two-officials-named-in-tribunal-report/>

[6] Balochistan CM: Raisani orders judicial probe into doctor's murder', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/284433/balochistan-cm-raisani-orders-judicial-probe-into-doctors-murder/>

[7] Eco-friendly water supply: Karez system at risk of collapse in Mastung', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/280673/eco-friendly-water-supply-karez-system-at-risk-of-collapse-in-mastung/>

[8] Rs17.7m embezzled from Balochistan Education Department', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/280775/rs17-7m-embezzled-from-balochistan-education-department/>

[9] Porous borders: Cattle smuggling from Balochistan spikes', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/284960/porous-borders-cattle-smuggling-from-balochistan-spikes/>

15. Weekly Monitor (Oct. 31 - Nov. 6, 2011)

The episodes of violence and atrocities continued with the same pace and frequency this week with no signs of improvements in law and order situation in Balochistan. Four people, including a commander of the pro-government Amn Force (Peace Force), were killed during a clash with the militants of Baloch Republican Army (BRA) near Sui area of Dera Bugti district, on October 31. Similarly, unidentified gunmen attacked Frontier Corps (FC) convoy with a remote control bomb near Nasirabad area of Turbat, on November 2. In sum, 10 people were killed during the week in acts of terrorism. 12 dead bodies of missing persons were also found during the week.

On political front, Balochistan High Court ordered the government, on November 1, to ensure the extradition of former President Pervez Musharraf, former Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz and former Home Minister of Balochistan, Shoab Ahmed Noshervani, in murder case of former CM Balochistan, Nawab Akbar Bugti.

Chief Minister Balochistan, Nawab Aslam Raisani, on November 4, said that an independent Balochistan is not a practical solution and those who see this dream are living in a fool's paradise. Such a dream would leave the province in a bloodbath and the government cannot allow such a thing to happen.

Moreover, the arrest warrant for the former Chief Minister of Balochistan, Jam Muhammad Yousaf, was issued on November 4 in Nawab Akbar Bugti case.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- Jama'at-Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl's (JUI-F) Panjgur General Secretary, Hafiz Ahtishamul Haq, was shot dead in Kori Koran area of Panjgur District on October 30 (reported in the press on October 31). Police sources said that unidentified armed militants opened fire at the JUI-F leader while he was standing outside his house.[1]
- At least four people, including a commander of the pro-government Amn Force (Peace Force), identified as Nabi Daid, were killed and five others injured during a clash with the militants of Baloch Republican

- Army (BRA) near Sui area of Dera Bugti District on Monday, October 31. A BRA spokesperson, Sarbaz Baloch, said his organization ambushed the vehicle of the force near Sui.[2]
- At least two personnel of the Frontier Corps (FC) were killed and six others injured when their vehicle was attacked with a remote control bomb near the Nasirabad area of Turbat on Wednesday, November 2. According to official sources, an FC convoy was on its way from Turbat to Tump, a town sharing its border with Iran, when it was hit by a remotely-controlled device planted by unidentified people along the road near the Nodez area.[3]
 - Police recovered seven bodies from various areas of Balochistan over the past two days. During the regular patrolling, police recovered three bodies on November 3 from Turbat and Khuzdar. The bodies were identified to be of Abdul Samad (from Khuzdar) and Gohram and Ayam (from Turbat). Earlier on Wednesday, four mutilated bodies were found from Windar Town of Lasbela, Dusht Town of Mastung and from Gwadar.[4]
 - Four bullet-riddled bodies were found in Turbat, Pasni and Khuzdar areas of Balochistan on November 4. Two of the men were identified as students while the other two were activists of the Baloch Student Organization (BSO-Azad). Since June 2010, 230 bodies have been found in Balochistan and nationalist parties along families of victims suspect the security agencies of their involvement in abduction and killing incidents. Advocacy groups, such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, have also blamed military's intelligence agencies.[5]
 - Basant Lal, a paint shop owner, was on his way to his home on Saryab Road from Liaquat Bazaar when a group of armed men intercepted him, shoved him into a vehicle and sped off, on November 5. An FIR was registered at the local police station against unidentified persons.[6]
 - Two Levies Force personnel were killed and four others injured in an armed attack on their check post in the coalmine area of Margat and Marwar in Bolan District of Balochistan, on November 5.[7]
 - A man became victim to his own terror plot on Saturday when the explosives he was planting went off prematurely near Hazara Town on Saturday, November 5. Hazara Town is a suburb in Quetta with a high density of minority Hazaras. "The man wanted to place the explosive somewhere in Hazara Town, however, it detonated near the drain line, killing the man instantly," Saddar police Superintendent Malik Arshad

said.[8]

- Javed Naseer Rind's name was added to the list of more than 10 journalists whose bodies have been found tortured and dumped in Balochistan, on November 6. Said to be in his mid-twenties, Rind's bullet-riddled body was found dumped in Khuzdar, about 300 kilometers south of Quetta. He was a senior sub editor at a local daily Tawar, a pro-nationalist newspaper.[9]

c) Political Front

The Balochistan High Court (BHC), on November 1, ordered the government to extradite former President Pervez Musharraf, former Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz and former Home Minister of Balochistan Shoaib Ahmed Noshierwani in the murder case of Nawab Akbar Bugti (former CM and governor of Balochistan). The arrest warrants against them were issued earlier on October 29, 2011. Nawab Bugti was killed along with his 35 comrades in a military action, on August 26 2006, in the mountainous Bhamboor Range near District Dera Bugti.[10]

Denying any prior knowledge of Nawab Akbar Bugti's killing and absolving the federal government of blame, former Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said, on November 3, that law and order is a provincial subject. In a letter sent from Dubai to the Provincial Police Officer on October 31, Aziz stated that he had mentioned in the FIR registered at the Dera Bugti Police Station, on October 13 2009, that the then president, Pervez Musharraf, used him as part of a conspiracy to murder Akbar Bugti. He went on to state that he came to know of the 'unfortunate and tragic incident' when it was broadcast on television.[11]

An independent Balochistan is not a practical proposition and will lead to bloodbath in the province, Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani said on November 4. "We have to find a way out within the ambit of Pakistan and the 1940 Lahore resolution," he said, while talking to a delegation of journalists at the CM Secretariat in Quetta. Raisani added that the government is ready to hold talks with Baloch leaders, but they (nationalist leaders) continue to demand independence and refuse to budge. "But independence will come at the cost of bloodbath civil strife." He added.[12] The arrest warrant was issued on November 4 for the former Balochistan Chief Minister, Jam Muhammad Yousaf, who is nominated as the accused in

the Nawab Akbar Bugti murder case. On request of the crime branch, the arrest warrant was issued and accepted by the court on Friday.[13]

[1] JUI-F General Secretary shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F10%2F31&image2.x=7&image2.y=4#3

[2] Four persons killed during clash in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F1&image2.x=4&image2.y=6#2

[3] Turbat Blast: Two security personnel killed', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/286894/turbat-blast-two-security-personnel-killed/>

[4] Police recovers 7 bodies from Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/287002/police-recovers-7-bodies-from-balochistan/>

[5] Missing persons: Four more bodies found in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/287002/police-recovers-7-bodies-from-balochistan/>

[6] Worrying trend: Hindu trader abducted from Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/287945/worrying-trend-hindu-trader-abducted-from-quetta/>

[7] Four persons killed in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F6#2

[8] Instant Karma: Man falls victim to his own terror plot', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/288090/hazara-town-one-killed-in-quetta-explosion/>

[9] Missing persons: Young journalist found dead in Khuzdar', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/288386/missing-persons-young-journalist-found-dead-in-khuzdar/>

[10] BHC orders Government to extradite former President Pervez Musharraf and former Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz in Nawab Akbar Bugti murder case', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F2&image2.x=5&image2.y=6#15

[11] Akbar Bugti killing: Shaukat Aziz denies prior knowledge of operation', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/286890/akbar-bugti-killing-shaukat-aziz-denies-prior-knowledge-of-operation/>

[12] A separate Balochistan is not practical: CM', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/287476/a-separate-balochistan-is-not-practical-cm/>

[13] Bugti murder case: Court issues arrest warrant for former CM Jam Yousaf', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/287553/bugti-murder-case-court-issues-arrest-warrant-for-former-cm-jam-yousaf/>

16. Weekly Monitor (Nov. 7 - 13, 2011)

The week saw a relatively fragile calm prevailing in Balochistan with no major incident of violence being reported. In sum, two people, one civilian and a security official, were shot dead in two different episodes of violence across the province.

Asian Human Rights Commission, in its statement, released on November 11, slated Pakistan government for its failure to curtail the ongoing unabated spree of killings in Balochistan. It highlighted that from July 2010 till date "there have been 215 extrajudicial killings of missing persons" in the province.

In different acts of sabotage and subversion, United Baloch Army (UBA) destroyed three power-supply poles in Kohlu district on November 12.

Public officials who were busy in finalizing the electoral lists in Balochistan, especially in Baloch dominated areas, complained of insecurity because of prevalent precariousness of law and order situation in those areas.

Due to lack of financial resources, expertise and infrastructure, Balochistan government appealed to the federal government on November 13 to take control of provincial projects, earlier transferred to the province as a result of devolution plan under 18th amendment, till the next National Financial Commission (NFC) Award.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- Two suspected militants armed with automatic weapons shot dead one person namely Nasrullah in Mastung district on November 10. However, police reached the spot on time and arrested both the armed men, who were later on, identified as Ghulam Murtaza and Abdul Khaliq.[1]
- Lal Mohammad, a constable of the Levies Force, was shot dead near Goth Bachal in Gandawah area of Jhal Magsi district on November 11. Separately, two persons sustained injuries in a landmine blast in the Loti area of Dera Bugti on November 11. Meanwhile, a student of Balochistan Residential College Khuzdar and a government contractor were abducted on November 11 from Khuzdar district.[2]

- A woman and a teenage boy were injured in a remote controlled bomb blast, which was aimed at a police patrol near the Bakra Mandi area of Dera Murad Jamali on Saturday, November 12. According to Dera Murad Jamali police sources, unknown persons fixed an explosive device in a motorbike in the Bakra Mandi area and detonated the device when the police vehicle passed by the motorbike. The blast also partially damaged the police vehicle.[3]
- The suspected terrorist who was killed while planting explosives near Hazara Town in Quetta on November 5, 2011 was identified as Pervez Ali, son of a local Shia leader Farhan Ali Haideri of the Jaffarabad District on Wednesday, November 9. In an attempt to conceal his identity, he had misquoted the name of his father on his identity card by replacing it with the name of his uncle, Noor Hassan.[4]
- Unknown militants blew up three power-supplying towers with explosive in Kohlu district on November 12. United Baloch Army (UBA) spokesman Mizar Baloch, claimed responsibility for the attack. Meanwhile, Levis Force recovered three abductees during an encounter with the armed captors in Mach area of the Bolan district on November 13. Earlier on, armed militants abducted them on gun point on November 12, 2011.[5]
- According to a statement by Asian Human Rights Commission, "the disappearances and extrajudicial killings continue [across Balochistan] and not a single day goes by without the abduction and murder of activists." The statement underlined: "Since July 2010 to date, there have been 215 extrajudicial killings of missing persons." The commission in its statement asked: "Pakistan must adhere to the pledges and promises it made to the Human Rights Council when it applied for membership. If the killings continue, and there is no sign that they will not, the responsibility will fall firmly on the shoulders of President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani." [6]

b) Political Front

Public servants immersed in the verification drive of electoral lists in four districts of Balochistan faced security issues from the very first day, sources within the Election Commission told on November 12. "While preparing the lists, staff members, particularly those in Baloch-dominated areas, tend to feel insecure as a result of growing incidents of targeted killings, explosions and hand grenade attacks," an official said.[7]

The Balochistan government has requested the federal government to take charge of its projects till the next National Financial Commission (NFC) Award, because the province is unable to finance the projects of ministries that were devolved under the 18th Amendment. The province is already facing a host of problems in running the administrative affairs of federal projects in the province because concerned departments don't have capacity to run these projects smoothly. "There are a score of problems that need to be addressed which will help in the smooth devolution of ministries and transfer of powers," a senior official of the Balochistan government said on November 13.[8]

[1] One person killed in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F11&image2.x=2&image2.y=3#3

[2] Constable shot dead in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F12&image2.x=9&image2.y=6#1

[3] Blast injures two in Dera Murad Jamali', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/290788/blast-injures-three-in-dera-murad-jamali/>

[4] Hazara Town attack suspect identified as a Shia Muslim', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F10&image2.x=5&image2.y=2#12

[5] Two persons injured in a remote controlled blast in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F13&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#4

[6] PAKISTAN: The bullet riddled bodies of nine more missing persons including one journalist were found, at <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/ahrc-news/AHRC-STM-174-2011>

[7] Insecurity in Balochistan: Voter verification held up in four districts', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/290629/insecurity-in-balochistan-voter-verification-held-up-in-four-districts/>

[8] Resource crunch: Plea for federal supervision of projects', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/291081/resource-crunch-plea-for-federal-supervision-of-projects.>

17. Weekly Monitor (Nov. 14 - 20, 2011)

Balochistan remained in the grip of violence again during the current week: horrific images of mutilated bodies, landmine blasts and a road accident marked the week in the province. Five people perished when a reckless driver rammed the tractor into a passenger van bound for Zhob near Muslim Bagh in Qilla Abdullah district on Tuesday night, November 15. In sum, nine people lost their lives in the volatile province during the week.

In its report, Crisis Management Cell (CMC) of the federal interior ministry has conceded that despite government measures, the level of violence in Balochistan is soaring intermittently. The report underlines that during last nine months in 161 incidents of violence at least 270 people have died in different circumstances related to insurgent, sectarian and inter-communal violence.

At a time when Balochistan government has declared Gwadar a winter capital; the government now finds it difficult to accommodate 65 lawmakers and assembly staff at the under-developed coastal resort. And it is facing serious logistics problems for holding assembly winter session which is scheduled for mid December and will continue for 15 days.

After leveling charges of contract breach against the Tethyan Copper Company (TCC), the Balochistan Mining Committee (BMC) has refused to extend the mining contract of the firm. Meanwhile, TCC has blamed the Balochistan government for violating mining rules.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- At least five people died and eight injured, including two children, when a tractor crashed into a passenger van bound for Zhob near Muslim Bagh in Qila Abdullah district on Tuesday night, November 15.[1]
- Armed men on Tuesday, November 15 torched a container, carrying military hardware for NATO forces stationed in Afghanistan, near Dasht area of Mastung district, about 45 kilometers south of Quetta. According to the Balochistan Levies, the NATO container was on its way from Karachi to Kandahar, Afghanistan, when assailants on a motorbike opened fire, injuring the driver. Later, armed men set the container

- ablaze and escaped. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.[2]
- Two security forces' personnel were killed and three others injured in a landmine blast in Janu Berri area of Dera Bugti District on November 19. According to the Levies sources, a vehicle of the security forces was patrolling the area when it hit the landmine. Resultantly, two security personnel were killed on the spot and three others were injured.[3]
 - Two bullet-riddled and mutilated bodies of Baloch missing persons were found dumped in the coastal town of Pasni on Sunday, November 20. The deceased were identified as Abdul Khaliq and Zahid Hussain Dashti, a local official of the Levies force revealed.[4]
 - According to a report by the interior ministry's Crisis Management Cell (CMC), submitted to the National Assembly on Friday, November 19, "- at least 270 people were killed and 388 injured in 161 incidents of violence in the last nine months alone." And thus, "- claims by the interior ministry that there has been a visible decline in target killings in the province, appear to carry little weight." The report also illustrates that the "- administration has spent approximately Rs 900 million so far by deploying 17 units and paramilitary troops to put an end to the disturbing trend that has only increased in the province over the last two years." [5]

b) Economic Front

Mohammed Hameed, a 34-year-old partially blind man, has been struggling to make ends meet ever since Iranian officials suddenly closed the informal trade route Zero Point two months ago. Zero Point, located at the Taftan crossing point, was the main trading point upon which thousands of families relied for their livelihood (reported in the press on November 14).[6]

The Balochistan Mining Committee (BMC) has refused on November 16 to grant a mining license to Tethyan Copper Company (TCC) for the Reko Diq project under Balochistan Mines Rule 2002. The BMC, headed by Director General Mines and Mineral Department Balochistan, was formed to examine the feasibility report of TCC on the Reko Diq project. A senior official told that the advocate general of Balochistan, Amanullah Kanrani, will submit a report provided by the BMC to the Supreme Court today (Wednesday). The report says that the feasibility report provided by TCC was incomplete.[7]

Meanwhile, TCC has rejected the government's stance altogether, and asserted in its press release: "The licensing authority's summary refusal to grant the mining license, to which TCC is entitled, breaches not only the Balochistan Mineral Rules (2002), but also TCC's rights under the Chagai Hills Exploration Joint Venture Agreement and Pakistani law." Furthermore, Chief Executive Officer of TCC, Tim Livesey deliberated "We firmly believe that our activities to date have been fully in line with the Balochistan Mineral Rules (2002) and we will welcome the opportunity to discuss this with the provincial regulator and the government." [8]

About half a century ago, Pakistan paid three million US dollars to the Sultanate of Oman for an enclave - a hammerhead-shaped peninsula that juts into the Arabian Sea, off the Makran Coast - called Gwadar. Five decades on, Oman has given Pakistan \$17 million to set up an international airport, and realize Gwadar's dormant potential. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) has acquired 4,300 acres of land for the proposed Gwadar Airport and would soon start construction on the largest airport terminal in the province, Director-General (DG) CAA Air Marshal (retd) Khalid Chaudhry said on Sunday, November 20. [9]

c) Political Front

The Balochistan government is finding it hard to make arrangements for the provincial assembly's session after declaring Gwadar as the winter capital. The Provincial Assembly Secretariat sent a summary to the chief minister on November 18 inquiring about the arrangements for holding the provincial assembly's winter session, which is scheduled for mid December and it will last for 15 days. Hence, it appears difficult to arrange accommodation for 65 lawmakers and dozens of staff officers and members in Gwadar," he said. [10]

At a time when the Pakistan Peoples Party-led government is a target of the opposition's scathing criticism, its member in the National Assembly from Quetta, Syed Nasir Ali Shah, seemed to have joined the opposition chorus saying that the PPP had failed to "deliver". He said on November 20 with special reference to the Hazara community killings last month outside Quetta: "The PPP has distracted from its manifesto and has failed to deliver." [11]

[1] Five killed in Quetta road accident', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/292406/five-killed-in-quetta-road-accident/>

[2] Set Ablaze: NATO container torched in Mastung', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/292551/set-ablaze-nato-container-torched-in-mastung/>

[3] Two Security Force personnel killed in landmine blast in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F11%2F20&image2.x=0&image2.y=0#2

[4] Missing Persons: Two bullet-riddled bodies found in Pasni', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/295092/missing-persons-two-bullet-riddled-bodies-found-in-pasni/>

[5] Target killings in Balochistan: Interior ministry admits failure in curbing violence, at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/294263/target-killings-in-balochistan-interior-ministry-admits-failure-in-curbing-violence/>

[6] Closure of Zero Point border leaves Taftan residents jobless', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/291545/closure-of-zero-point-border-leaves-taftan-residents-jobless/>

[7] Reko Diq: Balochistan government refuses to grant license to Tethyan Copper', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/292708/reko-diq-balochistan-refuses-to-grant-license-to-tcc/>

[8] Blame game: Tethyan Copper hits out at govt for refusing licence, at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/293947/tcc-alleges-balochistan-govt-of-violating-rules-and-laws-over-reko-diq-lease/>

[9] Nine years on, work on Gwadar airport terminal to begin 'soon', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/294781/caa-purchases-land-to-build-gwadar-international-airport/>

[10] Winter capital: Logistical issues surface for Gwadar', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/293702/winter-capital-logistical-issues-surface-for-gwadar/>

[11] PPP MNA continues to protest govt inaction over Hazara killings', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/295119/ppp-mna-continues-to-protest-govt-inaction-over-hazara-killings/>

18. Weekly Monitor (Nov. 21 - 27, 2011)

It was the security forces in Balochistan, who bore the atrocious brunt of ongoing violence during the current week. The Baloch Liberation Army reportedly ambushed a Frontier Corps' (FC) convoy near coalfield in Musa Khel on November 21 and killed at least 14 FC personnel including an army Major.

Relatives of missing persons rebuffed recent media reports, which stated that some of the families of missing persons received compensations from the Federal Government. Instead, they demanded immediate and speedy justice in missing persons' cases. They also appealed to the international humanitarian organizations, the United Nations (UN) and Supreme Court of Pakistan to intervene to sort out this issue as soon as possible.

Deliberating upon the plight of Baloch people after two years of the announcement of Balochistan Rights' Package (Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan Package), the president of Nationalist Party (NP), Senator Dr Abdul Malik observed that the most pressing issues, which the rights' package was meant to address, are still unaddressed. The issues include the recovery of missing persons, return of self-exiled Baloch leaders to the country and investigation of the extra-judicial killings of Baloch leaders.

Former provincial minister Mrs. Fazila Aliani asserted that due to ongoing "insurgency, poverty, lack of funds, education policy, and schools" about 90 per cent of the girls in rural Balochistan are still out of schools.

Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR), in its statement, denied recent media reports about military operations in Chamalang, Kohlu or any other part of Balochistan. It underlined that such reports are part of ongoing propaganda campaign orchestrated by the nationalist elements in the province.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- At least 14 soldiers, including a Major of the Frontier Corps, were killed when militants armed with sophisticated weapons attacked their convoy near a coalfield in Musa Khel, on November 21. A unit of the paramilitary FC was sent for providing security cover for the project.

Armed men opened fire on the FC convoy a few kilometers from Bahlol Basti (district Musa Khel), a FC spokesperson said in a statement. The banned Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) has taken responsibility for the incident.[1]

- Missing persons' relatives in Balochistan categorically declined, on November 22, of receiving any compensation from the federal government on Monday, saying they want "justice, not money". Addressing a news conference, Voice for Baloch Missing Persons Chairman Nasrullah Baloch also rejected the interior ministry's Crisis Management Cell report on Balochistan. He was joined by relatives of missing persons. They then torched the form provided by the government for compensation in order to record their protest. They also appealed to international humanitarian organizations, the United Nations and the Supreme Court to intervene.[2]
- Two years after the much-hyped Balochistan package was announced, the province continues to count its missing persons and the only 'recovery' made has been that of bullet-riddled bodies. Considered to be one of the major achievements of the PPP-led government, the parliament had unanimously approved the package on November 23, 2009. Although some administrative and financial issues have been addressed, the insurgency-affected province is far from normal. The president of Nationalist Party (NP) Senator Dr Abdul Malik said: the package did nothing to address long-standing grievances of the province. Issues like recovery of missing persons, return of self-exiled Baloch leadership to Pakistan, and investigation into the extra-judicial killings of political leaders are still far from implementation.[3]
- Two bodies, that had been found earlier this week in Mand, have now been identified on Thursday, November 25, as the well known Central Information Secretary of the Baloch Republican Party (BRP) Jalel Reki; whisked away on February 13 2009, and a Baloch National Movement activist Mohammad Yunus.[4]

b) Political Front

A high level meeting held on Monday, November 21 under the chairmanship of commander southern command, Lt General Muhammad Alam Khattak, reviewed security and other matters pertaining to upcoming Muharramul Haram events. Home secretary, IG FC, provincial police chief, DIG, CCPO and representatives of sensitive institutions deliberated over the matter in the

meeting. The meeting decided to fully follow a code of conduct during Muharrumul Haram and directives were issued by the civil administration in this regard.[5]

A month-long protest against the government's approach towards Balochistan ended on November 24 after Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gillani assured the disgruntled Syed Nasir Ali Shah of PPP-led government's sincerity in improving law and order in the province. The prime minister said, while convincing Shah to end his protest and attend the National Assembly session, that target killing in the province is not acceptable and soon he will convene the meeting of the heads of the security forces to assess law and order situations in the province.[6]

Rights activist, educationist and veteran politician Mrs. Fazila Aliani on November 24 while talking to media said: Around 90 per cent of girls in rural Balochistan are deprived of schooling in the province of Balochistan. A former member of the Public Service Commission, Mrs. Aliani said that the insurgency is the key reason, while a lack of necessary funds, absence of a well-defined education policy, lack of girls' schools, acute shortage of teaching staff, and poverty are other factors which contribute to the backwardness in her province.[7]

More than four years after the death of Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti, the Balochistan government has issued warrants for the arrest of federal government members in charge of the operation which ended his life (reported in the press on November 26). Former president, Parvez Musharraf, former prime minister, Shaukat Aziz and former chief minister, Jam Yousuf of Balochistan are wanted by the provincial government. The matter now rests with the federal government, after the provincial government followed the Balochistan High Court's wishes.[8]

No military operations are being conducted in Kohlu, Chamalang or any other area of Balochistan, the Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) said on November 26, terming all reports regarding the matter "baseless". The ISPR statement denied reports appearing in some sections of the newspapers by some nationalist parties, about military operations involving aircraft, helicopters and sophisticated weaponry in Chamalang and bordering areas.[9]

[1] Deadly strike: Major among 14 FC personnel killed in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/295210/four-security-personnel-killed-in-loralai/>

[2] Justice, not money: relatives reject govt compensation', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/295635/justice-not-money-relatives-reject-govt-compensation/>

[3] Two years on, Balochistan keeps counting its missing persons', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/296074/balochistan-package-two-years-on-balochistan-keeps-counting-its-missing-persons/>

[4] Missing Persons: Body identified as Baloch nationalist Jaleel Reki', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/297312/missing-persons-body-identified-as-baloch-nationalist-jaleel-reki/>

[5] Additional troops, security plan for Muharram activities in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/295320/additional-troops-security-plan-for-muharram-activities-in-quetta/>

[6] National Assembly session: PM ends Balochistan protest', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/296682/national-assembly-session-pm-ends-balochistan-protest/>

[7] '90% of girls in rural Balochistan remain unschooled', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/296680/provincial-deprivation-90-of-girls-in-rural-balochistan-remain-unschooled/>

[8] Akbar Bugti Death: Balochistan issues arrest warrants for Musharraf, Aziz', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/297922/akbar-bugti-death-balochistan-issues-arrest-warrants-for-musharraf-aziz/>

[9] Army's Stance: 'No military operation in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/297874/armys-stance-no-military-operation-in-balochistan/>

19. Weekly Monitor (Nov. 28 - Dec. 4, 2011)

The week was no different from the recent ones as the episodes of violence continued to haunt the province. The highlight of the week was the target killing of a lecturer of Balochistan University teacher, Mohammad Danish Alam, by unknown assailants in the Zarghoonabad area of Quetta on November 29. Moreover, a 10-year-old boy, identified as Bahar Khan Bugti, was also killed in a landmine explosion in Hafat Wali area of Dera Bugti District on December 2.

In an incident of honor killing, a man killed his sister and another man, on account of having illicit relations, in the Usta Mohammad area of Jaffarabad, said the police on Saturday, December 3. In sum, seven people were killed during this week in acts of violence. Three dead bodies of missing persons were also found in Sharag area of the Harnai District on December 1.

Keeping in view the worst law and order situations in Balochistan, the vacant police posts were filled up to boost the strength of police and to improve the law and order situation but because of the ongoing spat of target and extra-judicial killings, kidnapping and dumping of mutilated bodies, twenty five senior police officers have refused to join their duties in Balochistan. When contacted, the Chief Secretary of the province, Mir Ahmad Bakhsh Lehri, declared the police refusal as unfortunate, as maintenance of law and order and security was everyone's collective responsibility. Balochistan government has decided, on December 4, to file complaint against those police officers in the Center.

On political front, an American aircraft reached Pakistan on December 4, to take back its nationals to America from the vacated Shamsi Airbase.

On economic front, the TCC (Tethyan Copper Company), which owns a gigantic copper- gold project in Balochistan, has opted for international arbitration, on November 29, to ensure or protect its rights in the project after the Balochistan government rejected its mining lease application.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- A suspected suicide bomber was killed near the Kuchlak area of Quetta

on Tuesday, November 29, when his explosive-filled jacket exploded. Superintendent of Police (SP), Malik Arshid told the media that the bomber hired a taxi cab and wanted to go to Chaman, a town bordering Afghanistan, with intention of targeting someone but his suicide vest went off.[1]

- A lecturer of Balochistan University was killed by unknown attackers in the Zarghoonabad area of Quetta on November 29. Mohammad Danish Alam, a lecturer of the Science Information and Technology Department, was travelling on a motorbike and when gunmen opened fire on him, near his university, and killed him on the spot and escaped.[2]
- Two Pakistanis were purportedly gunned down by NATO forces in the Bibijan area of Afghanistan, which borders the Chagai district of Balochistan on December 1. Balochistan Levies confirmed the incident and said that the two men had been shot dead in the Helmand province of Afghanistan on Thursday morning. The relatives told the local journalists that the two men went to visit their relatives living inside Afghanistan from Chagai, when NATO forces opened fire on them, killing both immediately.[3]
- Academics condemned the targeted killing of their fellow Mohammad Danish, who was shot dead by unidentified assailants near his residence in Nawa Killi on Tuesday, December 1.
- Three dead bodies of truck drivers were found in Sharag area of the Harnai District on December 1. The victims were among the four truck drivers abducted from the District on an unspecified date. Reportedly, one of them was freed who reached home in an injured condition, the sources added. The deceased were identified as Abdul Rehman, Ghulam Haider and Mohammad Hasan.[4]
- In a commemorative plaque held at Balochistan University's auditorium on Friday, December 2, senior professors and lecturers paid tribute to the slain lecturer, who rendered his services for seven years at the science and information technology department. Kaleemullah Badech, president of the Academic Staff Association Balochistan said that five lecturers and professors had been killed in incidents of targeted killing since 2008.[5]
- A 10-year-old boy, identified as Bahar Khan Bugti, was killed when a landmine exploded in Hafat Wali area of Dera Bugti District on December 2.[6]

- A man gunned down his sister and another man, on suspicion of illegitimate relations, in the Usta Mohammad area of Jaffarabad, police said on Saturday, December 3. According to the police, the accused Imtiaz Ahmed killed his sister and another man identified as Raja. The accused managed to escape from the scene. The dead bodies were handed over to the relatives for burial. Case has been registered and investigation is underway.[7]
- Balochistan government decided, on December 4, to write to the Centre against outright refusal of 25 senior officers from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab for not reporting to the Balochistan police despite passage of almost two months, following the issuance of their posting orders. A top official in Balochistan said: "This is unusual and unprecedented in the history of Police Services of Pakistan that posting orders of these officers were issued, they received these but declined to join the department in the province". Grim security situation is blamed for the embarrassing development, as the police officers, coming from other provinces are paid double salary and they enjoy more facilities than their local colleagues but this has also failed to attract them. Chief Secretary of the province, Mir Ahmad Bakhsh Lehri, when asked to comment on the police officers' refusal, said this was unfortunate, as maintenance of law and order and security was collectively everybody's responsibility.[8]

b) Political Front

An American aircraft reached Pakistan on Sunday, December 4, for the US nationals who are vacating Shamsi Airbase in Balochistan. Shamsi airbase is located about 300 kilometers from Quetta and has been used by Americans as a key launching pad to carry out drone attacks in Afghanistan and Pakistan's tribal areas. Pakistan demanded US to vacate the base within 15 days in the backdrop of NATO air strikes inside Pakistan territory which killed 24 soldiers including two military officers on November 26. The American soldiers boarded the aircraft under strict security measures and the local residents were not allowed during that process to leave their homes.[9]

c) Economic Front

Tethyan Copper, which owns the enormous Reko Diq copper-gold project in the Balochistan, said, on November 29, that it has begun international arbitration proceedings in order to protect its rights after the province

rejected its mining lease application. Tethyan, a joint-venture between Chile's Antofagasta and Canada's Barrick Gold, said it has begun arbitration proceedings, but it remains open to an "amicable, negotiated resolution to the dispute." [10]

[1] Suspected suicide bomber killed near Kuchlak', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/299484/suspected-suicide-bomber-killed-near-kachlak/>

[2] Balochistan University lecturer killed in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/299504/balochistan-university-lecturer-killed-in-quetta/>

[3] Two Pakistanis killed by NATO forces in Afghanistan: Locals', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/300618/two-pakistanis-killed-by-nato-forces-in-afghanistan-locals/>

[4] Three dead bodies found in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F12%2F02&image2.x=1&image2.y=0#3

[5] Professors, lecturers protest teacher's killing', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/301495/professors-lecturers-protest-teachers-killing/>

[6] Boy killed in landmine blast in Balochistan', at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F12%2F03&image2.x=5

[7] Honour killing: Man kills sister over suspicion', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/301722/honour-killing-man-kills-sister-over-suspicion/>

[8] 25 police officers refuse to join duty in Balochistan', at <http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=80793&Cat=6>

[9] US begins vacating Shamsi airbase', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/302087/us-begins-vacating-shamsi-airbase/>

[10] Tethyan begins arbitration over Reko Diq project dispute', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/299438/tethyan-begins-arbitration-over-reko-diq-project-dispute/>

20. Weekly Monitor (Dec. 05 - 11, 2011)

Balochistan unusually witnessed a relatively low level of violence during the week. With almost 42 oil tankers set ablaze on Chamman border, the week concluded with one person abducted while three others dead, in different episodes of violence.

With NATO supply lines being cut off in the backdrop of air strikes on Salala check post, the oil tankers and containers stranded at Pak Afghan border are under attack by militants. At least 42 oil tankers and containers carrying military hardware and equipments to Afghanistan were set ablaze. Similarly, four containers along with their drivers went missing near Meezai Adda.

Tahir Hussain, chairman of the HRCP Balochistan urged the government to take action against those who are responsible for deteriorating law and order in the province. Furthermore, on December 10, Chairperson of Baloch Human Rights Organization (BHRO) Nargis Baloch whilst demanding the interference of Supreme Court against the worsening state of human rights in Balochistan, severely criticized the role of army in Balochistan and termed the present civilian government a 'dummy'.

The Supreme Court has resumed the hearing of the Ricko Diq case on December 6 to avoid international arbitration in the backlash of Tethyan Copper Company's petition for international arbitration to protect its rights.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion and Abduction

- At least three Pakistani fishermen engaged in illegal fishing, were gunned down, and two others were injured by Iranian security forces on Wednesday, December 7, as they entered Iranian territorial waters near Pasaband area, about 40-kilometer off Jiwani coast in Pakistan. District Police Officer (DPO) Gwadar, Liaquat Baloch, confirmed the incident and said that the bodies had not been handed over to Pakistani officials yet. The fishermen belonged to Sindh province.[1]
- According to security officials, a Hindu trader, Dr. Ashok Kumar along with his driver was kidnapped on December 8 in the Ferozabad area, some 30 kilometers away from Khuzdar district in Balochistan. Dr Ashok Kumar, a resident of Hyderabad, was on his way to Naal from Khuzdar in

his pickup truck when a group of armed men intercepted and abducted the trader along with his driver and two laborers at gun point but the latter two were set free later on.[2]

- Unidentified armed men fired two rockets on 32 oil tankers and 10 containers carrying fuel, hardware and equipments for NATO troops fighting in Afghanistan and set them ablaze in the Kharotabad area of Quetta on December 8. No casualty was reported and the assailants managed to escape. No group has taken responsibility for the incident.[3]
- According to local levies officials four NATO oil tankers, along with their drivers, went missing near the Quetta-Chaman highway (Meezai Adda) on Sunday, December 11, when they were on their way back to Karachi from Chaman because of the blockade of supply line on the border.[4]

b) Political Front

At least seven aircraft landed at Shamsi airbase in Balochistan on Wednesday, December 7, to airlift personnel and equipment out of Pakistan as Americans vacated the airbase on Thursday in the wake of NATO air strikes on Pakistani check posts on November 26. Shamsi airbase, located about 300 kilometers south of Quetta, has been used in past as a key launching pad to carry out drone strikes in Afghanistan and tribal areas of Pakistan.[5]

Chairperson of Baloch Human Rights Organization (BHRO), Nargis Baloch, appealed to the Supreme Court, on December 10, to take suo-moto action of human rights violation by state agencies in Balochistan. She severely criticized the role of Pakistan Army in the province and said: Balochistan has been handed over to the army since former president Pervez Musharraf's regime. Moreover, she titled the present civilian government in the province as a dummy government.[6]

The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) observed the "International Human Rights Day" in solidarity with the people of Balochistan on December 11. According to an HRCP report, as many as 225 bullet-riddled bodies of missing persons were found between July 2010 and November 2011. The Voice for Baloch Missing Persons (VFBMP) puts the toll even higher, at 236, and says that all the victims had direct or indirect political affiliation with Baloch nationalist parties or student organizations.

Tahir Hussain, chairman of the HRCP Balochistan said: the writ of the government does not exist in Balochistan. Minority community and settlers are migrating from the province because of the fear of target killing while those who stand up to defend such minorities or human rights violations also become the target. The HRCP Balochistan urged the government to bring the accused of human rights violation to the court of justice and should be punished.[7]

c) Economic Front

The Supreme Court has been moved to resume the hearing of the Reko Diq case on December 6 to "block the Tethyan Copper Company's effort to frustrate the laws of the land through international arbitration". Tethyan filed arbitration proceedings in Washington and Paris a few days ago in order to protect its legal rights, according to its CEO Tim Livesey. Tethyan, exploring gold and copper deposits in the Reko Diq area, opted for arbitration after the Balochistan government turned down its application for granting a mining lease on November 16.[8]

Director General National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Balochistan, Maj. (Retd.) Barhan Ali, said on December 8 that the provincial chapter of the accountability watchdog has initiated inquiries into corruption charges leveled against seven provincial ministers, including four sitting ministers. He did not disclose the names of the corrupt ministers and nature of the cases because of the early stage of investigation process. According to NAB, the major ongoing cases include those against officials of railway, zakat, food, and health departments. The DG added that NAB has recovered 200 million out of three billion rupees in 25 cases, and a total of 22 accused have been arrested.[9]

d) Social Front

Residents of Mastung have high hopes for the education enclave being constructed in the district, but the slow pace of work has started to disappoint many (reported in the press on December 5). Mastung, one of 30 districts of Balochistan, is the electoral constituency of Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani, who is also the chief of his tribe. This is why, residents say, there is no shortage of funds. The provincial government has allocated Rs280 million for the project, which is meant to be concluded by June 2012.[10]

[1] Iranian forces gun down three Pakistani fishermen', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/303107/iranian-forces-gun-down-three-pakistani-fishermen/>

[2] Hindu trader kidnapped in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/303658/hindu-trader-kidnapped-in-balochistan/>

[3] Rocket Fire: 42 NATO tankers, containers torched in Quetta', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/303666/42-parked-nato-tankers-containers-attacked-in-quetta/>

[4] 4 NATO oil tankers go missing near Quetta-Chaman highway', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/305026/4-nato-oil-tankers-go-missing-near-quetta-chaman-highway/>

[5] Aircraft to evacuate American personnel, drones arrive at Shamsi base', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/303209/aircraft-to-evacuate-american-personnel-drones-arrive-at-shamsi-base/>

[6] Rights violation: Balochistan has a 'dummy civilian govt' , at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/304528/rights-violation-balochistan-has-a-dummy-civilian-govt/>

[7] Balochistan: The province where human rights are bullet-riddled ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/304909/balochistan-the-province-where-human-rights-are-bullet-riddled/>

[8] Copper-gold project: SC moved to resume Reko Diq case', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/302813/copper-gold-project-sc-moved-to-resume-reko-diq-case/>

[9] Corruption charges : NAB begins inquiry against 7 ministers ', at tribune.com.pk/story/303840/corruption-charges-nab-begins-inquiry-against-7-ministers/

[10] Education enclave: Mastung's key education project plagued by delays', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/302372/education-enclave-mastungs-key-education-project-plagued-by-delays/>

21. Weekly Monitor (Dec. 12 - 18, 2011)

Against the backdrop of relatively calm previous two weeks in Balochistan, violence and terror revisited the province during the current week. The highlight of the week was a clash between Frontier Corps (FC) and a group of armed men in the Balgater area, which left six attackers dead and two FC personnel injured. In sum, 13 people were killed as a result of different episodes of violence across Balochistan.

FC Balochistan Inspector General, Major General, Ubaidullah Khattak denied any involvement of FC in the ongoing "kill and dump operation" in the province. He claimed that 99 percent of the people who were bullet-riddled were criminals and had been killed by their affiliates.

In a seminar, titled "Attacks on journalists and media freedom", at the Quetta Press Club, Mr. Imtiaz Alam, General Secretary of South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) stressed that the government institutions and armed forces should not impede the work of media in the volatile province. He urged the government to constitute a committee to investigate the killing of journalists in Balochistan.

Because of the fear of target killing and the deteriorating law and order situation in the province, more and more teachers are quitting their jobs in Balochistan, where education sector is already suffering due to state apathy and mismanagement of resources.

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- Three more bullet-riddled bodies of Balochistan National Party activists identified as Allah Baksh and his two nephews Sanaullah and Bashir Ahmed were found dumped in Khuzdar district on December 13, some 300 kilometers from the provincial capital. All of them belonged to Ferozabad area in Khuzdar and they were missing from two months.[1]
- On December 14, a vehicle of the paramilitary troops during its routine patrolling hit a landmine near the Mand Balo area of Balochistan, killing at least two security personnel while five others were injured. No group has taken the responsibility for the incident so far.[2]
- According to official sources, a Frontier Corps (FC) convoy was on its way

to Panjgur from Turbat on December 15 when a group of armed men ambushed it near the Balgater area, situated between Turbat and Panjgur and injured two personnel. In retaliatory attack, FC killed at least six militants and also seized a huge reserve of arms and ammunition from the militants. No group has taken responsibility for the incident so far.[3]

- In a target killing incident on Friday, December 16, unknown armed men shot dead the Chief Medical Officer of Gwadar District Headquarters Hospital Dr. Naseem Baloch in Pasni, Balochistan. He was at his clinic in Sibi when armed men entered and killed him on the spot.[4]
- In another incident, unidentified armed men opened fire on a former female councilor of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), Fahmida Qadir Bakhsh, in Sengani Sar area of Turbat on Saturday, December 17 and killing her on spot. The assailants managed to escape from the scene.[5]

b) Political Front

While defending the Frontier Corps (FC) presence in Balochistan for maintaining law and order, FC Inspector-General Major General Ubaidullah Khattak during a news briefing at FC Headquarter in Quetta, on December 14, strongly rejected the FC involvement in the killing and dumping of missing persons. He said that about 99 percent of the people whose bullet-riddled bodies were found dumped in different places of Balochistan were criminals and had been killed by their own affiliates. He added that criminal organizations first use these people for subversive attacks and later on kill them.[6]

The South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) has called on the government of Pakistan to form a committee to probe the killings of journalists in Balochistan. Mr. Imtiaz Alam, SAFMA's general secretary, said on Friday, December 16: Government institutions and armed groups need to recognize the role of media and must not pressurize reporters. SAFMA organized a conference, titled: "Attacks on journalists and media freedom", at the Quetta Press Club, and adopted resolutions demanding proper training for journalists in Balochistan, a specific fund in Balochistan's annual budget to enhance the capacity of journalists, and establishment of press clubs in each district.[7]

Three ministers belonging to Balochistan National Party-Awami (BNP-A) walked out of the Balochistan Assembly proceedings on December 17, in protest against the target killing of Doctor Naseem Baloch on December 16 and the police's failure to protect the life and property of people in the province.[8]

c) Social Front

A growing number of teachers are reported to be quitting their posts at Balochistan's institutions of higher learning because of fear factor, dealing a blow to the already grim educational situation of the province. In order to stop this trend and unlock the educational potential in the province, a distinguished academician, Prof Muhammad Masoom Yasinzai, Vice-Chancellor of Quaid-e-Azam University (Ex V.C. of Balochistan University) stressed, on December 15, that show of power through barrel will lead educational institutions in Balochistan to further deterioration.[9]

d) Economic Front

In post-devolution scenario, the centre is inflexible, and will not heed the provinces' pleas for financial backing. As in response to Balochistan's request that the province is worse-off financially after the National Finance Commission Award and the 18th Amendment, the federal government has refused on December 16 to take financial liability, worth Rs1.15 billion, to run a project that aims to develop the mining industry in Balochistan. The center is of the view that after the 18th Amendment, the constitutional restrictions do not allow for the funding of provincial projects out of the federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).[10]

[1] BNP activists killed: Three more people found dead in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/305815/bnp-activists-killed-three-more-people-found-dead-in-balochistan/>

[2] Landmine blast kills two FC personnel in Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/306459/landmine-blast-kills-two-fc-personnel-in-balochistan/>

[3] 6 attackers killed, 2 FC personnel injured in Balgater ambush', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/307062/6-attackers-killed-2-fc-personnel-injured-in-balgater-ambush/>

[4] Gwadar's chief medical officer shot dead by assailants', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/307666/gwadars-chief-medical-officer-shot-dead-by-assailants/>

[5] Former PML-N councilor shot dead in Turbat', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/308058/former-pml-n-councilor-shot-dead-in-turbat/>

[6] FC sees criminals behind dumping of bodies', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/306031/fc-sees-criminals-behind-dumping-of-bodies/>

[7] Balochistan Unrest: SAFMA demands probe into killing of journalists ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/307883/balochistan-unrest-safma-demands-probe-into-killing-of-journalists/>

[8] Target killings: BNP-A ministers walk out from Balochistan Assembly', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/308008/target-killings-bnp-a-ministers-walk-out-from-balochistan-assembly/>

[9] Upshot of unrest: Teachers take flight from Balochistan', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/306898/upshot-of-unrest-teachers-take-flight-from-balochistan/>

[10] Cash-strapped: Balochistan claims it's worse-off after devolution', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/307301/cash-strapped-balochistan-claims-its-worse-off-after-devolution/>

22. Weekly Monitor (Dec. 19 - 25, 2011)

An unusual respite in violence prevailed in Balochistan during this week, as there was not a single violent incident reported across the province. But, Balochistan saw number of political activities and social demonstrations during the week.

Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani stressed the need for political unity and harmony among all political parties to quell the prevalent environment of conspiracies.

Veteran Baloch sardar and former chief minister, Sardar Attaullah Mengal severely criticized the Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan package, and termed it as a mere joke with the Balochis.

Provincial Minister for Labor and Manpower Maulvi Ghulam Sarwar Musakhail slated Frontier Corps (FC) for its failure to check deteriorating law and order situation in Balochistan.

The enraged residents of Quetta over gas load shedding took out the streets against the Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) and blocked the road that connects Quetta with the rest of Pakistan. They demanded that the government should ensure adequate and smooth supply of gas during chilly winter season.

People belonging to the Hindu community in Balochistan held a protest against the government for its failure to protect the lives of those belonging to minorities.

Week in Review

a) Political Front

Chief Minister Raisani while welcoming the return of President Asif Ali Zardari to Pakistan on December 19 urged political forces to join their hands and maintain unity and harmony among their ranks in order to thwart conspiracies hatched against democracy. He warned: "All political parties should learn from mistakes they have committed in past and how democracy was derailed. It would create difficulties for Pakistan if democracy is again derailed." He also underlined that the issue of the memo

has been settled following a statement issued by the former US national security advisor, General (Retd.) James Jones. [1]

Sardar Attaullah Mengal, who was in Karachi while talking to media before his meeting with PML (N) Chief Mian Nawaz Sharif, scorned the Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan package on December 20 and added that it was launched just to make fun of the Balochis. He said "Balochistan is near the point of no return" and it is the military which at the helm of affairs in Balochistan today. Venting his anger over treatment meted out to the Balochis, he said that Balochis suffered since the very day they joined Pakistan back in 1947. When asked if the first step could be scaling back the role of the military and security agencies, Mengal posed a question: "Should I call this country a military colony or a colonial game?"[2]

Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam's (JUI-F) member and Provincial Minister for Labor and Manpower Maulvi Ghulam Sarwar Musakhail on December 20 accused FC for fuelling differences between Musakhail and Marri tribesmen for political reasons. Talking on a point of order in the Balochistan Assembly, he noted that the FC had set up several check posts inside residential areas in Musakhail after a deadly attack that left 14 FC personnel dead on November 21. The construction of these check posts gives the impression that Marri tribe backs FC and thus enhances the chances of inter-tribal clashes. He added: "Establishment of check posts inside residential areas is creating problems for the women as well, as they cannot move freely because of the heavy presence of FC personnel."[3]

Recovery of bullet-riddled bodies of Baloch youth and a rapidly deteriorating law and order situation in the province reverberated in the Balochistan Assembly on December 20. At least three provincial ministers staged a walk out to protest over the Speaker's remarks that the ministers should only take up pressing issues during cabinet meetings and not in assembly. Meanwhile, Awami National Party (ANP) member and Provincial Minister for Revenue Mir Zamruk Khan took the floor on a point of order and urged members of Balochistan Assembly to stand united for strengthening democracy in the face of threats to the democratic system. Members of the provincial assembly urged the government to resolve the issues of Balochistan. [4]

With gas shortages and load shedding hitting most parts of the country, the areas close to gas fields also faced low gas pressures. On December 21, the constant low pressure of gas forced hundreds of residents of Quetta city to come out and protest against the Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) for frequent gas outages during chilly cold weather. Saryab Road residents blocked the road that connects Quetta with the rest of Pakistan. They raised slogans against SSGC for its failure to ensure the ample supply of natural gas for domestic consumers. [5]

Members of the Hindu community staged a protest demonstration in front of the Balochistan Assembly on December 23 against soaring incidents of kidnappings for ransom in the province. The protestors took out a procession from Arya Samaj temple on Masjid Road and after marching through different parts of the city, staged a protest demonstration in front of the assembly building. The members of the Hindu community raised slogans against the government for its failure to protect the lives of those belonging to minorities. [6]

Representatives of the Hazara community on Saturday, December 24 appealed to the federal government to make arrangements for bringing back the bodies of the victims of the Indonesian boat tragedy. They also appealed to the United Nations (UN) to help the asylum seekers against the background of deteriorating law and order situation in Balochistan and threat to the lives and property. Addressing a press conference, former provincial minister, Sardar Saadat Ali Hazara said a delegation was constituted which will leave for Indonesia to identify the victims belonging to the community. [7]

Earlier, Interior Minister Rehman Malik, taking notice of the Indonesian boat tragedy which claimed lives of over 37 Pakistanis from Quetta, asked the Indonesian ambassador on December 24 to help in bringing back the dead bodies of the deceased persons to Pakistan. Thirty-seven, out of a total of 55 Pakistanis, were killed after an overloaded boat sank off Indonesian coast en route to Australia last Saturday. [8]

[1] Raisani urges political parties to unite, preserve democracy', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/308902/raisani-urges-political-parties-to-unite-preserve-democracy/>

[2] Ataulah Mengal interview: 'Aghaz-e-Haqooq package a joke' ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/309073/ataullah-mengal-interview-aghaz-e-haqooq-package-a-joke/>

[3] JUI-F minister accuses FC of conspiring to spark tribal conflict', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/309422/jui-f-minister-accuses-fc-of-conspiring-to-spark-tribal-conflict/>

[4] Balochistan Assembly: Abduction & murder of Baloch more important than democracy', <http://tribune.com.pk/story/309408/balochistan-assembly-abduction-murder-of-baloch-more-important-than-democracy/>

[5] Quetta protest: As the mercury plummets, so does the gas supply', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/309883/quetta-protest-as-the-mercury-plummets-so-does-the-gas-supply/>

[6] Quetta's Hindus demand govt to protect them from kidnappers, killers', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/310988/quettas-hindus-demand-govt-to-protect-them-from-kidnappers-killers/>

[7] Boat tragedy: Hazara community wants bodies back, asylum for survivors', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/311409/boat-tragedy-hazara-community-wants-bodies-back-survivors-shipped-to-australia/>

[8] A week on, govt 'takes notice' of boat tragedy', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/311257/a-week-on-govt-takes-notice-of-boat-tragedy/>

23. Weekly Monitor (Dec. 26, 2011 - Jan. 1, 2012)

After a fragile lull in violence during past weeks, acute violence revisited the province during the week in focus. A car explosion outside the residence of a Baloch politician reportedly carried out by Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) and killed 13 people was the hallmark of the week. In sum 15 people were killed in different episodes of violence across the conflict stricken province.

According to Balochistan Police Department estimates during 2011, 59 people were killed in target killings, 91 people of Shia community in sectarian violence, 480 people were abducted, 231 mutilated bodies were found of missing persons, and 218 security personnel were killed in exchange of fires and bomb blasts across Balochistan.

Lawmakers in Balochistan Assembly on December 28 severely slated Interior Minister Rehman Malik for sabotaging peace and reconciliation process in Balochistan with his superfluous statements.

Senator Hasil Bizenjo alleged that repression at the hands of the security agencies and the denial of even the most basic human rights are among the major issues in Balochistan. He termed the state "as a major violator of human rights in the province".

Week in Review

a) Acts of Terrorism/Subversion

- A bullet riddled body of Gulam Qader, son of Doshamby, a resident of Nasirabad, Turbat was discovered by Balochistan Levies on December 27 in Murgap area of Turbat city, about 900-kilometer south of the provincial capital.[1]
- Inspector General of Balochistan Police Rao Amin Hashim underscored on December 28 that target killings of settlers in Balochistan, especially people belonging to Punjab has significantly declined during the current year. He noted that on the contrary there is a sharp increase in the discovery of bullet-riddled bodies of missing persons, sectarian violence and kidnappings for ransom in the chronically volatile province. He mentioned that as many as 59 settlers were gunned down this year and the number is much lower than a triple-digit figure for 2010. During

2011, 480 people were abducted, while 91 people of Shia community were killed in sectarian clashes in Balochistan. In kill and dump operation, 231 mutilated bodies were found across Balochistan in 2011. Also, during different incidences of violence as many as 218 personnel of law enforcement agencies were also killed during 2011. [2]

- The key witness in the Kharotabad incident, police surgeon Dr Syed Baqir Shah, was shot dead on Thursday, December 29 afternoon while on his way to home. Dr Shah carried out autopsies of five foreigners, including two women, one of whom was seven-months pregnant, who were shot dead by security forces in Kharotabad on the pretext of being 'terrorists' on May 17. Shah's testimony to a committee set up to probe the incident provided incriminating evidence against police and other law-enforcement agencies' negligence. He declared that all victims had died of gunshot wounds fired by the security forces, instead of their own (victims) hand grenade, as claimed by the police. [3]
- Balochistan Levies personnel recovered four employees of the health department after an encounter with kidnappers in Pishin on Friday, December 30. The encounter left five kidnappers dead while one caught alive and two levies personnel were injured. Earlier, a group of armed men kidnapped three employees of the Balochistan Health Department, and they were identified as technician Mohammad Asad and workers Noor Shah and Mohabbat Khan from the Hailkalzai Basic Health Unit and a lady health worker from the nearby Malayzai Basic Health Unit. [4]
- The Frontier Corps (FC) recovered a kidnaped worker Gulzar on December 30, kidnaped few days ago who was engaged in anti-polio campaign when went missing. A wireless set, four chargers and 10 kilograms explosives were recovered from the site while the kidnappers managed to escape. [5]
- Public sector hospitals in major parts of Balochistan remained closed on Friday, December 30 to protest the killing of police surgeon Dr Syed Baqar Shah, a key witness in the Kharotabad incident. Dr Shah was shot dead by two unidentified armed men near Golimar Chowk while on his way to home from the Bolan Medical College Hospital (BMC) on Thursday afternoon. [6]
- According to security officials, a car packed with around 50 kilograms of explosives was rammed into the house of Shafiq Mengal in Quetta on December 31, which resulted in the killing of at least 13 people including

women and children while 35 others were injured. Shafiq is the son of a former federal minister Naseer Mengal. However, the Mengal family remained safe. The banned militant group Baloch Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the attack. [7]

- According to police officials on January 1, 2012, rocket attacks created panic in the provincial capital, a day after a blast claimed the lives of 13 in Quetta. However, all the rockets landed and exploded in desolate places, causing no casualties. An official added that rockets were fired from an unspecified location, presumably the surrounding mountain area of Quetta. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. [8]
- Unidentified armed men hurled a hand grenade at police mobile on January 1, 2012 near Sirat Chowk, Hub district in Balochistan, and injured at least five people including three policemen and two civilians. The attackers managed to escape. [9]

b) Political Front

Interior Minister Rehman Malik came under heavy criticism during the session of Balochistan Assembly on December 28 over his statements regarding unregistered religious seminaries in the province. The lawmakers expressed their reservations that despite 2012 being labeled as the year of Balochistan, it may prove to be the worst one. Senior Provincial Minister Maulana Abdul Wasey of the Jamiat-i-Ulema Islam (JUI-F) lashed out at Malik and noted that whenever there is a process underway for religious harmony and unity, Mr Malik is there to sabotage the process. [10]

Senior Vice President, National Party, Balochistan Senator Hasil Bizenjo said that repression at the hands of the security agencies and the denial of even the most basic human rights are among the major issues in Balochistan. He termed the state as a major violator of human rights in the province. He was speaking at a seminar on "Human rights situation in Balochistan: issues and challenges" at Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) on Monday. He added that the Balochis have genuine grievances for being disenchanting in relation with the state. He underlined: "- the security establishment and the government does not have the vision or will to address these happenings," -they are not even ready to accept such human rights violations are taking place in the province. Only common people are worried about the Balochistan crisis, not the powerful ruling elite". [11]

- [1] Bullet riddled body of Turbat native found near Murgap', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/312733/bullet-riddled-body-of-turbat-native-found-near-murgap/>
- [2] Balochistan security review: Sharp fall in target killing of settlers', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/312911/balochistan-security-review-sharp-fall-in-target-killing-of-settlers/>
- [3] Kharotabad killings: 'Tattling' police surgeon silenced ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/313657/kharotabad-inquiry-police-surgeon-killed-in-quetta/>
- [4] Balochistan Health Department employees recovered, 5 kidnappers killed ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314151/four-balochistan-health-department-employees-recovered/>
- [5] Kidnapped health worker recovered from Nasirabad', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314156/kidnapped-health-worker-recovered-from-nasirabad/>
- [6] Kharotabad incident: Doctors protest witness' killing ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314127/doctors-protest-against-murder-of-dr-baqir-shah/>
- [7] Balochistan insurgency: Blast near Baloch politician's home kills 13 ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314168/8-killed-12-injured-in-quetta-blast/>
- [8] Unrest in Balochistan: Rocket blitz sparks panic in Quetta ', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314582/three-rockets-detonate-harmlessly-but-spread-fear-in-quetta/>
- [9] Five people, including 3 policemen, injured in hand grenade attack', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/314934/five-people-including-3-policemen-injured-in-hand-grenade-attack/>
- [10] Balochistan Assembly: Minister accuses Malik of sabotaging peace process', at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/313241/ba-session-rehman-malik-sabotaging-peace-process-in-balochistan-wasay/>
- [11] Call for help: Balochistan deemed 'human rights free zone', available at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/312472/call-for-help-balochistan-deemed-human-rights-free-zone/>

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