



2026

Human Rights Situation Report on Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir



Amjid Khan, also known as "Aary"

Yasir Shafaat, LLM

Jammu Kashmir Human  
Rights Observatory (JKHRO)

6/23/2026

**HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION UPDATE REPORT****Humanitarian Protection Emergency in Azad Jammu Kashmir****End the Blockade – Allow food and medication to reach AJK**

JKHRO Consolidated Human Rights Situation Report

**Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir — Human Rights and Humanitarian Protection Emergency**

*Civilian Killings, Mass Arrests, Reported Disappearances, Communications Blackout, Economic Reprisals, Fourth Schedule Restrictions and Humanitarian Blockade Concerns*  
**Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Muzaffarabad, Neelum, Kotli, Bagh, Pallandri/Sudhnoti and affected areas**

**Reporting period: 5–23 June 2026****Latest update incorporated: 23 June 2026, 08:00 GMT / 12:00 Pakistan Standard Time**

<b>Reporting period</b>	5 June 2026 onwards
<b>Latest consolidated update</b>	23 June 2026
<b>Region</b>	Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir / Azad Jammu and Kashmir — AJK
<b>Affected areas</b>	Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Kotli, Khuiratta/Nikyal, Pallandri/Sudhnoti, Trarkhal, Bhimber, Mirpur, Neelum, Bagh and related affected areas
<b>Prepared for</b>	International human rights organisations, UN Special Procedures / OHCHR, UK Parliament and Government, European Union institutions, United States Congress, diplomatic missions, humanitarian actors, international media and civil-society partners
<b>Prepared by</b>	Human rights defenders supporting documentation of the Jammu Kashmir Human Rights Observatory — JKHRO with on-ground reporting sources, including Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami Action Committee (JKJAAC) Human Rights Cell.
<b>Status</b>	Working consolidated report; verification, family follow-up and legal review remain ongoing
<b>Evidence and safety note</b>	Sensitive personal data, full screenshots, ID cards and graphic material should be retained separately and shared only with trusted legal teams, UN mechanisms or independent investigators after consent and risk assessment

## Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary .....	3
JKHRO - About us .....	3
Vision .....	4
Mission .....	4
2. Methodology, Verification Status and Limitations .....	4
3. Consolidated Casualty, Detention and Impact Snapshot .....	4
4. Timeline of Events .....	6
5. What Happened .....	7
6. Patterns of Alleged Violations .....	8
A. Excessive and lethal use of force .....	8
B. Criminalisation of peaceful assembly and association .....	8
C. Mass arrests, involuntary detention and denial of due process .....	8
D. Reported missing persons and enforced-disappearance risk .....	8
E. Communications blackout and obstruction of information .....	8
F. Denial or obstruction of medical access .....	8
G. Humanitarian blockade and collective punishment concerns .....	8
H. Economic reprisals, property damage and livelihood destruction .....	9
I. Fourth Schedule / administrative restrictions .....	9
J. Suppression of press freedom and persecution of journalists .....	9
K. Transnational and diaspora impact .....	9
7. Victim-Centered Case Summaries .....	9
8. Case Study: Mr Amjid Khan (“Aaray”) — Enforced Uncertainty and the Detention of a Highly Vulnerable Person with Disabilities .....	10
8.1 Personal Information .....	10
8.2 Circumstances of Detention .....	11
8.3 Particular Vulnerabilities .....	11
8.4 Impact on the Family .....	11
8.5 Due Process, Disability Rights and Access to Justice .....	11
8.6 Humanitarian Requests in Mr. Amjid’s Case .....	12
9. Humanitarian Protection Alert — Vulnerable Groups .....	12
9. Applicable International Law and Alleged Violations .....	12
11. Urgent Demands to Pakistan and AJK Authorities .....	13
12. Recommendations to International Actors .....	14
UN Special Procedures and OHCHR .....	14
International human rights organisations .....	14
International humanitarian and medical actors .....	14
United Kingdom .....	14
European Union .....	14
United States .....	15
International media .....	15

13. Documentation Priorities and Evidence-Preservation Needs .....	15
14. Urgent Appeal.....	15
15. Sources and Reference Material.....	15

## 1. Executive Summary

A grave human rights and humanitarian protection emergency is unfolding in Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir following the June 2026 crackdown on peaceful civil-rights mobilisation linked to the Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami Action Committee — JKJAAC.

The initial JKJAAC Human Rights Situation Report documented killings, injuries, mass arrests, communications restrictions, missing-person allegations, denial of medical access, suppression of peaceful assembly and association, press repression and economic reprisals between 5 and 13 June 2026. The 14 June update warned that the crisis was moving beyond a human rights emergency into a broader humanitarian protection emergency, centred on Rawalakot and the Dharake / Eidgah Ground sit-in.

This latest JKHRO incident documentation expands the evidentiary record by providing individual profiles of reported civilian killings, injured persons, missing or involuntarily detained persons, affected businesses, sealed educational institutions, Fourth Schedule administrative-restriction concerns and humanitarian-supply disruption.

The consolidated picture is one of layered repression: lethal and excessive force; mass arrest and detention; enforced-disappearance risk; communications blackout; criminalisation of peaceful association; economic retaliation; administrative restriction through anti-terror mechanisms; intimidation of families, journalists, lawyers, traders and civil society; and obstruction of humanitarian supplies.

As of 23 June 2026, the blockade and restrictions on food, medicines, milk, baby formula, public transport, and access to health services are reported to remain in place. Organisers report that the wider sit-in and protest mobilisation has entered its 23rd day, with an increasing number of peaceful protesters. At the same time, the Government of Pakistan and the AJK authorities are reportedly still unwilling to enter meaningful negotiations with JKJAAC.

This report is not an official casualty roll. It is a consolidated human rights documentation report. Every case requires continued verification through family statements, hospital records, post-mortem reports, death certificates, FIRs, detention records, official notifications, court production records and independent inquiry.

## JKHRO - About us

The Jammu Kashmir Human Rights Observatory (JKHRO) is being established in response to the urgent need for a credible, independent and professionally governed human rights organisation capable of documenting, verifying and reporting serious human rights violations and humanitarian protection concerns affecting the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Recent documentation from Azad Jammu and Kashmir / Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir records allegations and reports of extrajudicial killings, mass injuries, arbitrary arrests, missing persons, denial of medical access, communications restrictions, humanitarian blockade concerns, forced closure of businesses, property damage, looting, and collective punishment against people perceived to be associated with or supportive of peaceful civil-rights mobilisation.

The scale of the challenge requires more than emergency reporting. It requires a permanent, trusted and evidence-based institution that can protect victims’ dignity, preserve evidence, support families, inform international institutions and pursue truth, accountability and justice through lawful, non-partisan and professional means.

## Vision

### Truth, Protection and Justice for the People of Jammu and Kashmir

Our vision is a future in which every life is protected, every disappearance is answered, every injured person receives care, every family is treated with dignity, every peaceful voice is heard, and no person, school, business or community is punished for demanding rights.

## Mission

### Document. Verify. Protect. Educate. Advocate.

Our mission is to collect, verify, preserve and present credible evidence of human rights violations and humanitarian harm affecting the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

We will document alleged extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, denial of medical care, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, blockade of food and medicines, attacks on livelihoods, forced closure of businesses and educational institutions, and collective punishment.

We will turn scattered testimony, videos, photographs, hospital records, legal documents, witness accounts and family statements into a reliable evidence base for protection, public education, legal action, humanitarian response and international accountability.

## 2. Methodology, Verification Status and Limitations

This consolidated report draws on three principal documentation streams:

- JKJAAC Human Rights Situation Report — 5–13 June 2026, documenting the baseline crisis, including communications shutdown, arrests, reported lethal force, proscription of JKJAAC, denial of medical access, missing-person allegations, press suppression and economic reprisals.
- JKJAAC Human Rights Situation Update — 14 June 2026, documenting Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, alleged renewed firing and shelling, humanitarian blockade concerns, detention and custodial-treatment allegations, property damage and urgent medical-access needs.
- JKHRO Human Rights Incident Report — 21 June 2026, documenting individual reported killings, injured persons, missing or involuntarily detained persons, affected businesses, educational institutions, Fourth Schedule restrictions and humanitarian-supply concerns.

Information has been classified as documented/publicly reported, locally verified or stronger-source, partially verified/public appeal, or allegations requiring urgent independent inquiry. The principal limitations remain communications disruption, road closures, security cordons, fear of reprisals, restricted hospital access, absence of official casualty and detention lists, and lack of independent access to affected sites, hospitals, custody locations and sealed properties.

## 3. Consolidated Casualty, Detention and Impact Snapshot

Category	Consolidated picture	Verification/action required
Reported civilian deaths	JKHRO lists 18 reported civilian killings/martyrs	Family statements, hospital records, post-mortems,

Category	Consolidated picture	Verification/action required
	requiring continued verification, including Shazaib Habib, Fahad Barkat, Dr Ahsan Saleem, Subhan Arif, Jamshed Ashraf, Faizan Sabir, Naeem Ameen and others.	death certificates and burial records required.
Earlier public-source casualty context	Earlier, JKJAAC reporting recorded at least 11 deaths in Rawalakot-related clashes and stated that JKJAAC material recorded 14 civilians killed since 5 June.	Public, local and official figures require independent reconciliation.
Injured persons	Earlier reporting documented over 70 injured, with local documentation alleging higher figures; JKHRO provides named entries including Umar Nazir Kashmiri, Zishan Azeem, Hasnaat Shah, Suhail Akbar and Amir Basheer.	Hospital records, medico-legal certificates, surgery notes and current medical status required.
Arrests / involuntary detention	Official/police material referenced by JKHRO reportedly records 425 arrests, 81 criminal cases and 15 accused produced before an anti-terrorism court; no complete named list has been publicly issued.	Full custody list, place of detention, legal basis and family/legal access required.
Missing/disappeared persons	JKHRO records cases including Sanan Hafeez, Bilal Ashraf, Usama Abid, Faiz ul Hassan, M Shahid Khan, Sardar Qadous, Amjid Khan alias Kala/Aaray, and two unnamed Rawalakot friends.	Urgent tracing, confirmation or denial of custody, family access, medical assessment and lawyer access required.
Fourth Schedule restrictions	JKHRO transcribes 114 names from supplied Home Department notification screenshots dated 18 June 2026, including 31 in Sudhnoti, 36 in Rawalakot,	Certified notifications, individual reasons, hearing records, evidence relied upon and appeal routes required.

Category	Consolidated picture	Verification/action required
	15 in Kotli, 8 in Neelum, 14 in Mirpur and 10 in Bhimber.	
Humanitarian access	Reports allege blocked or delayed food, medicines, milk, baby formula, rations, essential commodities, public transport and hospital services.	Immediate humanitarian assessment and independent access required.
Economic reprisals	Businesses, shops, bakeries, grocery stores, schools, colleges and other centres have reportedly been sealed, damaged, looted or forcibly closed.	Owner statements, sealing orders, inventories, CCTV, photographs and loss assessments required.

#### 4. Timeline of Events

Date	Event	Human-rights relevance
5 June 2026	JKJAAC reportedly designated as a proscribed organisation; internet and mobile networks suspended; outsiders and tourists advised to leave.	Freedom of association, expression, information, movement and civic space.
Night of 5 June 2026	Shazaib Habib reportedly killed near Barmang Pull; Umar Nazir Kashmiri injured; Bilal Ashraf allegedly taken away and remains missing.	Right to life, medical access, enforced-disappearance risk and accountability.
6–8 June 2026	Sit-ins and clashes around CMH Rawalakot; reported deaths, injuries, restricted hospital access and body-handling concerns.	Right to life, medical neutrality, peaceful assembly and evidence preservation.
7 June 2026 onwards	107 individuals reportedly initially detained at Rawalakot Police Station; allegations of beatings, denial of water, inadequate food and delayed medical access.	Arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and denial of medical care.
9 June 2026	Long March and shutdown context; more than 60,000 participants reportedly reached Rawalakot; deaths reported in Kotli and related areas.	Peaceful assembly, movement and civic mobilisation.

Date	Event	Human-rights relevance
10 June 2026 onwards	Rawalakot / Dharake / Eidgah Ground sit-in continued after movement leaders reportedly paused the march to prevent further bloodshed.	Need for de-escalation, protection and negotiations.
11 June 2026	Subhan Arif reportedly died outside the JAAC dharna at Drake / Dharake while going toward the mosque for prayer.	Right to life and witness protection.
14 June 2026	Field reports alleged fresh crackdown, firing and shelling at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, ambulances entering the area, civilian deaths and injuries.	Urgent independent verification and medical access.
15 June 2026	AJK Police press material reportedly stated 425 arrests, 81 cases, 15 accused produced before anti-terrorism court, and over 400 persons proposed/placed under Fourth Schedule.	Official position requires independent testing and due-process scrutiny.
18 June 2026	Home Department notification screenshots reportedly listed 114 persons under Fourth Schedule restrictions.	Administrative restriction, liberty, movement and fair-process concerns.
21–23 June 2026	Reports continued regarding blockade, disruption of food, medicines, milk, baby formula, public transport and medical access; protest mobilisation reportedly in its 23rd day by 23 June.	Humanitarian protection, emergency and collective punishment concerns.

## 5. What Happened

The crisis began with the reported proscription of JKJAAC under anti-terror legislation, a communications shutdown and security measures that restricted movement, public information and independent monitoring across Pakistan-administered AJK.

The killing of Shazaib Habib, the injury of Umar Nazir Kashmiri and the alleged disappearance of Bilal Ashraf near Barmang Pull became a triggering incident for further public mobilisation, grief and protest.

As mourners, supporters and civil-rights participants gathered in and around Rawalakot and CMH Rawalakot, public reporting and JKJAAC documentation recorded deadly clashes, injuries, arrests,

restricted hospital access and difficulty verifying casualties because of communications restrictions and security cordons.

The Long March and Rawalakot sit-in represented a large-scale peaceful civil-rights mobilisation. The sit-in at Dharake / Eidgah Ground has continued with growing participation, while organisers report that the wider Dharna/protest mobilisation is in its 23rd day as of 23 June 2026.

Despite repeated public offers of dialogue by JKJAAC leaders, the Government of Pakistan and the AJK authorities are reported to have failed or refused to enter meaningful negotiations, while arrests, administrative restrictions, road blockades, economic reprisals and humanitarian restrictions continue.

## **6. Patterns of Alleged Violations**

### **A. Excessive and lethal use of force**

Reports allege use of live ammunition, rubber bullets, pellet guns, tear gas, firing and shelling against protesters, mourners and civilians. Named cases include reported deaths in Rawalakot, Kotli, Sudhnoti, Khuiratta, Nikyal and surrounding areas.

### **B. Criminalisation of peaceful assembly and association**

The proscription of JKJAAC under anti-terror legislation and the treatment of civil-rights organisers as security threats raise serious concerns regarding Articles 21 and 22 of the ICCPR.

### **C. Mass arrests, involuntary detention and denial of due process**

Official/police material reportedly records 425 arrests, yet families and lawyers lack a complete named custody list. This prevents verification of custody, health condition, legal basis and court production.

### **D. Reported missing persons and enforced-disappearance risk**

Cases including Bilal Ashraf, Sanan Hafeez, Amjid Khan alias Kala/Aaray and others require immediate tracing, confirmation or denial of custody, family access and protection from ill-treatment.

### **E. Communications blackout and obstruction of information**

Internet and mobile restrictions have prevented families from contacting relatives, obstructed emergency communication, limited journalism and prevented independent verification of casualties, detentions and missing-person allegations.

### **F. Denial or obstruction of medical access**

Reports include delayed or denied treatment for injured detainees, ambulance obstruction, hospital-access restrictions and suspension or limitation of regular medical services.

### **G. Humanitarian blockade and collective punishment concerns**

Reports allege that food, medicines, milk, baby formula, rations and essential commodities have been blocked or delayed since 9 June, affecting the wider civilian population.

## H. Economic reprisals, property damage and livelihood destruction

Reports include forced sealing, lock-breaking, vandalism and looting of bakeries, grocery stores, shops, schools, colleges and other livelihood centres.

### I. Fourth Schedule / administrative restrictions

The reported placement of 114 persons under Fourth Schedule restrictions without clear individual reasons, hearings or appeal access may affect liberty, movement, reputation, employment, banking, travel, study and family life.

### J. Suppression of press freedom and persecution of journalists

Arrests and intimidation of journalists, combined with communications shutdowns, restrict public-interest reporting and documentation of violations.

### K. Transnational and diaspora impact

British Kashmiris and diaspora communities report inability to contact family members, concern for British nationals trapped in AJK, and fear of family-based reprisals against activists abroad.

## 7. Victim-Centered Case Summaries

Case	Summary	Urgent documentation required
Shazaib Habib / Shahzeb Habib	Reportedly killed near Barmang Pull on the night of 5 June 2026 in the same incident in which Umar Nazir Kashmiri was injured, and Bilal Ashraf disappeared.	Death certificate, post-mortem, witness statements, vehicle/route evidence, family statement.
Fahad Barkat	Aged 26, from Rehara, Rawalakot; reportedly went to CMH Rawalakot to donate blood and was later killed outside CMH. Grave allegation: body withholding and coercive statement demanded from the family.	Body-release record, morgue register, family statement, post-mortem, hospital/police records.
Dr Ahsan Saleem	Aged 29, an MBBS doctor from Kotli; reportedly shot in the head while standing on the roof of his family home during the 9 June shutdown context.	Family statement, hospital/death record, ballistic evidence, witness accounts.
Jamshed Ashraf	From Miral Gala, Banjosa; reportedly died at CMH Rawalakot on 7 June 2026; burial confirmed and survived by two children.	Dependents list, family statement, hospital/death record, support needs.

Case	Summary	Urgent documentation required
Subhan Arif	From Jabraan Gorah, Plandri/Sudhnoti; reportedly died on 11 June outside the JAAC dharna while going toward the mosque for prayer.	Post-mortem, witness statements, route verification, and deployment logs.
Faizan Sabir	From Sesali Kair / Kairi Koot, Hajira; reportedly killed outside the Drake / Draik sit-in after Fajr prayer on 14 June 2026.	Family statement, burial record, medical record, witness evidence.
Naeem Ameen	From Phalian / Islam Pura, Plandri; reportedly died on 14 June outside Drake dharna / Drake Eidgah.	Family statement, hospital/death record, witness evidence.
Bilal Ashraf	Reportedly disappeared after the 5 June attack near Barmang Bridge in which Shazaib Habib was killed, and Umar Nazir Kashmiri was injured.	Immediate tracing, custody confirmation/denial, family and lawyer access.
Sanan Hafeez	Approximately 17; reportedly last seen on 9 June after leaving home to participate in the Long March; phone reportedly switched off.	Child-protection response, tracing, family access, custody confirmation/denial.

## 8. Case Study: Mr Amjid Khan (“Aaray”) — Enforced Uncertainty and the Detention of a Highly Vulnerable Person with Disabilities

This case study is included as an example of how involuntary detention, communications blackout, blockade and denial of basic access can have disproportionate and potentially life-threatening consequences for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

### 8.1 Personal Information

Mr. Amjid Khan, also known as “Aaray,” is a 50-year-old resident of Banjosa, District Poonch, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and the son of Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan. He is an unmarried man who lives with and depends upon his family, including his elderly parents, brothers and sisters.

Mr. Amjid is a person with significant disabilities. He is unable to hear properly, cannot speak, and has an intellectual or developmental impairment that affects his ability to understand complex situations, communicate independently and protect his own interests. Throughout his life, he has relied heavily on family members for support, guidance and care.

His vulnerabilities make him particularly dependent on familiar surroundings and trusted relatives. They place him at exceptional risk in any custodial setting, especially where police, paramilitary or security personnel may not understand his communication needs or disability-related limitations.

## 8.2 Circumstances of Detention

According to information provided by his family and community members, Mr. Amjid was detained during public demonstrations that took place in Azad Jammu and Kashmir beginning on or around 8 June 2026. The demonstrations were part of a wider public movement concerning economic conditions, access to public services and other civic demands.

Since his detention, Mr. Amjid's family reports that they have received no reliable information regarding his whereabouts, legal status, health condition or place of detention. They do not know which police station, detention facility or security institution may be holding him. No meaningful communication has been established with him, and family members have been unable to verify his well-being. At the time of writing, the family remains unaware whether Mr. Amjid has been granted access to legal representation, medical care, disability accommodations or any mechanism through which he can communicate his needs.

## 8.3 Particular Vulnerabilities

As a deaf and non-verbal individual with limited cognitive capacity, Mr. Amjid faces profound barriers to understanding instructions, responding to questioning, communicating distress, requesting medical assistance or reporting mistreatment.

Unlike most detainees, he cannot easily explain who he is, where he comes from, whom to contact, what support he requires, whether he is hungry, ill, frightened, injured or in pain, or whether he is being treated humanely.

The family fears that his disabilities make him especially vulnerable to misunderstanding, neglect, isolation and potential abuse within detention. They are deeply concerned that he may not fully comprehend why he has been detained or how long he may remain in custody. Without specialised support, interpretation services, disability accommodations or family assistance, Mr. Amjid may be effectively unable to exercise even the most basic protections available to detainees.

## 8.4 Impact on the Family

The impact of Mr. Amjid's disappearance from family contact has been devastating. His elderly parents have been left in a state of profound emotional distress. Their primary concern is not political or legal; it is simply to know whether their son is alive, safe and receiving humane treatment.

Family members describe living in constant uncertainty, unable to sleep properly and consumed by fear regarding his condition. Because Mr. Amjid cannot independently communicate, they worry that he may be frightened, confused, hungry, ill or injured without any ability to explain his needs. The emotional burden on the family has been intensified by broader disruptions in communications and movement within the region, making it extremely difficult to obtain information, seek assistance or travel safely to police stations, hospitals or courts. For a family already caring for a disabled relative, the inability to locate him or verify his condition has become a source of severe psychological anguish.

## 8.5 Due Process, Disability Rights and Access to Justice

At present, the family has no information indicating that Mr. Amjid has had access to legal counsel or any effective means of exercising his legal rights. Given his disabilities, ordinary legal procedures are insufficient unless appropriate accommodations are provided.

His circumstances require urgent consideration of disability rights, due process protections, access to family contact, independent medical assessment, communication support and protection from abuse, neglect or coercive questioning.

The continued absence of information regarding his location and wellbeing is particularly concerning because he is unable to advocate for himself.

## 8.6 Humanitarian Requests in Mr. Amjid's Case

1. Immediate confirmation of his whereabouts and legal status.
2. Immediate access for family members to visit and communicate with him.
3. Access to legal representation and appropriate disability accommodations.
4. An independent medical examination to assess his physical and psychological wellbeing.
5. Assurance that he is being treated humanely and in accordance with applicable legal and human rights standards.
6. Urgent review of the necessity and legality of his continued detention.
7. Immediate release unless there is a lawful, necessary, proportionate and court-reviewed basis for detention.

**Above all, his family seeks a simple answer to the question that has haunted them since his detention: whether Mr Amjid is alive, safe and able to return home. For his elderly parents, every day without that answer represents another day of fear, uncertainty and suffering.**

## 9. Humanitarian Protection Alert — Vulnerable Groups

The humanitarian impact of the current blockade and restrictions is not limited to protest participants. It is affecting the entire civilian population, including persons with disabilities, people with long-term medical conditions, pregnant women, newborn children, infants dependent on milk or formula, children, older persons, daily-wage workers and families already under economic stress.

Since 9 June 2026, reports indicate continuing restrictions on food, medicines, milk, baby formula, public transport and essential commodities. As of 23 June 2026, families continue to report difficulty obtaining medical care, travelling to hospitals, communicating with relatives, accessing markets and confirming the whereabouts of detained or missing persons.

Patients with diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, epilepsy, pregnancy-related complications, mental health conditions, disability-related needs or ongoing medication requirements face heightened risk when roads are blocked, pharmacies are depleted, hospitals are inaccessible, and communications are shut down.

Pregnant women may be unable to reach maternity care; children may be deprived of milk, medicines and safe routines; older persons may be trapped without care; and persons with disabilities may be unable to communicate distress or travel independently to safety. These are foreseeable humanitarian harms that require urgent prevention.

## 9. Applicable International Law and Alleged Violations

Legal standard	Alleged conduct	Required response
ICCPR Article 6 — Right to life	Reported killings, alleged live fire, firing and shelling at	Immediate cessation of lethal force, independent

	sit-ins, deaths around Rawalakot and Kotli.	investigation, post-mortems, forensic preservation and accountability.
ICCPR Article 7 / CAT Articles 2 and 16	Alleged beatings, denial of water, denial of medical care, coercion of families and custodial mistreatment.	Prevent ill-treatment, ensure medical access, investigate custodial abuse and protect detainees.
ICCPR Article 9 — Liberty and security	Mass arrests, involuntary detention, missing persons and lack of public custody lists.	Publish detention lists, produce detainees before courts, ensure family and lawyer access.
ICCPR Article 14 — Fair trial and due process	Anti-terror cases, Fourth Schedule restrictions, lack of individual reasons or hearings.	Provide written reasons, evidence, hearings, review mechanisms and judicial oversight.
ICCPR Article 19 — Expression and access to information	Internet and mobile shutdown, journalist arrest and media restrictions.	Restore communications, protect journalists and ensure access to information.
ICCPR Article 21 — Peaceful assembly	Use of force, crackdown on sit-ins, roadblocks, dispersal and intimidation.	Facilitate peaceful assembly and use force only when strictly necessary and proportionate.
ICCPR Article 22 — Association	Proscription of JKJAAC and restrictions on civil-rights organisers.	Withdraw disproportionate restrictions and protect civil society organising.
CRPD principles — disability protection and reasonable accommodation	Detention of a deaf, non-verbal and cognitively impaired person without confirmed accommodations, communication support or family access.	Provide disability accommodations, family contact, independent medical assessment and urgent review of detention.
CAT Article 12 — Duty to investigate	Allegations of killing, torture, ill-treatment, disappearance, denial of medical care and coercion.	Prompt, impartial and effective investigations wherever reasonable grounds exist.

## 11. Urgent Demands to Pakistan and AJK Authorities

1. Immediately halt all firing, shelling, raids, coercive arrests and intimidation against peaceful protesters, mourners, civil society leaders, residents, journalists, doctors and families.
2. Restore internet, mobile, messaging and telephone services across AJK.
3. Open humanitarian corridors into Rawalakot and affected areas for food, medicines, milk, baby formula, ambulances, doctors, humanitarian organisations, journalists and human rights monitors.
4. Publish complete verified lists of all dead, injured, arrested, detained, released, transferred and missing persons.
5. Confirm or deny custody of every missing or involuntarily detained person and permit immediate family and legal access.
6. Immediately locate Mr. Amjid Khan (“Aaray”), confirm his health and legal status, provide disability accommodations and allow his family to meet him.

7. Release all peaceful detainees unconditionally or produce them before competent courts with access to lawyers, families and medical care.
8. Withdraw the proscription of JKJAAC and end the use of anti-terror laws against peaceful civil-rights mobilisation.
9. Suspend and review all Fourth Schedule placements and provide certified notifications, individual reasons, evidence relied upon and appeal access.
10. Preserve all evidence, including CCTV, drone footage, mobile-phone videos, hospital intake records, ambulance logs, post-mortems, deployment records, ammunition logs, custody registers and communications shutdown orders.
11. Release bodies without coercive conditions and investigate allegations of body withholding or forced statements.
12. Investigate all property damage, business sealing, educational-institution sealing, looting allegations and economic reprisals.
13. Guarantee medical access, rehabilitation and compensation for injured persons and affected families.
14. Begin credible, good-faith negotiations with JKJAAC leadership through respected independent mediation.

## **12. Recommendations to International Actors**

### **UN Special Procedures and OHCHR**

Issue urgent communications to Pakistan concerning alleged killings, excessive force, suppression of peaceful assembly, proscription of JKJAAC, communications blackout, missing persons, arbitrary detention, torture or ill-treatment, economic reprisals, Fourth Schedule restrictions and humanitarian blockade concerns. Relevant mandates include extrajudicial executions, peaceful assembly and association, freedom of expression, torture, human rights defenders, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, disability rights and health.

### **International human rights organisations**

Conduct independent verification, issue urgent statements, monitor reprisals, support evidence preservation, and prepare legal submissions to UN mechanisms and diplomatic missions.

### **International humanitarian and medical actors**

Seek immediate access to Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Kotli, Sudhnoti, Bagh, Bhimber, Mirpur and affected market areas to assess food, medicine, milk, baby formula, ambulance access, hospital capacity and civilian protection needs.

### **United Kingdom**

Activate consular and diplomatic channels for British nationals and British Kashmiri families affected by communications blackout, travel restrictions and reported detention risks; use the UK's role as a permanent member of the UN Security Council to raise civilian protection and humanitarian-access concerns.

### **European Union**

Request urgent briefings, raise the situation with Pakistan, call for restoration of communications, and support independent monitoring and humanitarian access.

## United States

Request congressional briefings and diplomatic engagement concerning arbitrary detention, humanitarian blockade, communications shutdown and repression of peaceful assembly.

## International media

Seek access to affected areas while protecting sources from reprisals; document the human impact of blackout, blockade, detentions, disability vulnerability and medical-access restrictions.

### 13. Documentation Priorities and Evidence-Preservation Needs

- Death certificates, post-mortems, burial records and family-authorized testimonies.
- Hospital admission records, medico-legal certificates, surgery notes and treatment records.
- Custody registers, arrest memos, FIRs, remand orders and court-production records.
- Verified lists of missing and detained persons, including place of custody and legal basis.
- Independent tracing records for Mr Amjid Khan (“Aaray”) and all other vulnerable missing/detained persons.
- Witness statements, CCTV footage, mobile videos, metadata, deployment logs, ammunition logs and vehicle movement records.
- Ambulance logs, hospital intake registers, pharmacy supply records and humanitarian-supply records.
- Business sealing orders, inventories, photographs, CCTV, loss assessments and employee-impact records.
- Fourth Schedule notifications, reasons, hearing records, appeal documents and individual impact statements.
- Communications shutdown orders, telecom directives and evidence of network restrictions.

### 14. Urgent Appeal

The people of AJK are facing a multilayered crisis. The dead are entitled to dignity. The injured are entitled to treatment. The detained are entitled to due process. Families are entitled to know the whereabouts of missing loved ones. Journalists are entitled to report. Doctors are entitled to treat. Children, pregnant women, older persons, disabled persons, patients and daily-wage workers are entitled to food, medicine, milk, safe movement and protection.

Mr. Amjid Khan’s case illustrates the most basic human question at the centre of this crisis: where is the person, is he alive, is he safe, and why has his family been denied information?

A peaceful civil-rights movement must not be crushed through bullets, blackouts, blockades, anti-terror labels, arbitrary arrests, body withholding, Fourth Schedule restrictions, economic retaliation and collective punishment.

**Humanitarian access must be opened now. Communications must be restored now. The missing must be accounted for now. The detainees must now be released or produced before the courts. Vulnerable detainees must be located and protected now. The firing must stop now. Negotiations must begin now.**

### 15. Sources and Reference Material

- JKJAAC Human Rights Situation Report on Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir — 5–13 June 2026.

- JKJAAC Human Rights Situation Update Report — Humanitarian Protection Emergency in AJK — 14 June 2026.
- JKHRO Human Rights Incident Report — June 2026, prepared by Yasir Shafaat in coordination with human rights defenders and human rights activists in AJK.
- Open Letter to Leaders of the International Community — JKJAAC Human Rights Cell / Advisory Council — 14 June 2026.
- Public-source reporting referenced in the underlying reports, including Reuters, Amnesty International, Dawn, AP, Al Jazeera, Voicepk, Pakistan Today and other outlets cited therein.
- Family and community information supplied for the case note of Mr Amjid Khan (“Aaray”), received for inclusion in this consolidated report.