

PAKISTAN SECURITY REPORT

2 0 1 3

Internal Security Matrix

Critical Areas

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
8% rise in terrorist attacks

Balochistan
15% rise in killings in
terrorist attacks

Karachi
88% rise in terrorist attacks

Critical Threats

Sectarian Violence
205 attacks
12 clashes

Nexus between
Militants and Criminals

Operational Capacity of the
Militants

Illegal Weapons & IEDs

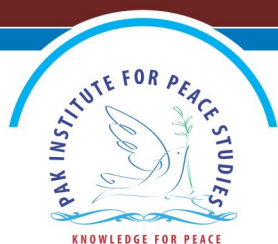
State Response

Military Operations
90 operational attacks
105 clashes b/w forces
and militants

Terrorists Killed
1,028

Unsuccessful & Foiled
Terror Bids
97

36% increase in suicide attacks
179% increase in fatalities in suicide attacks



PAK INSTITUTE FOR PEACE STUDIES (PIPS)

* % change is in comparison with 2012

Digital Database on Conflict and Security

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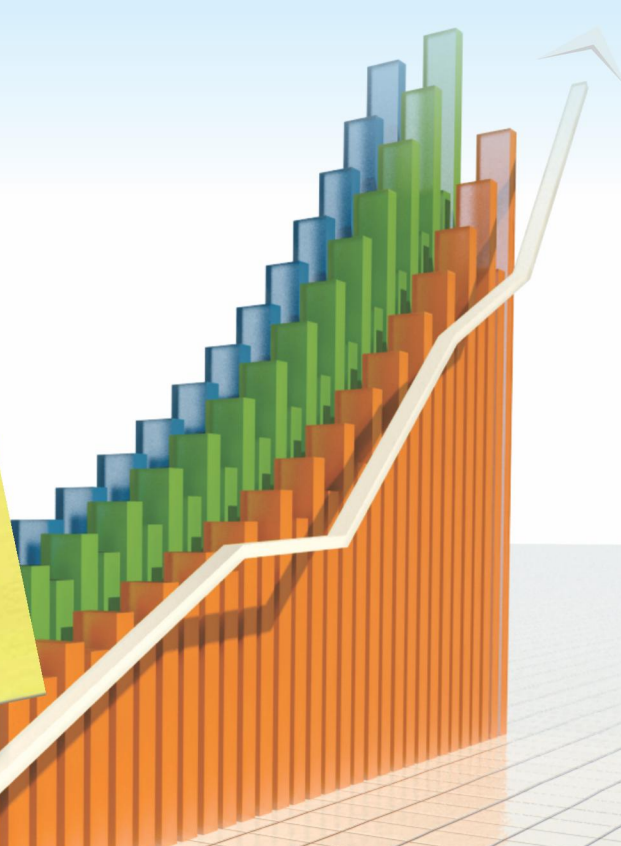
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List of Acronyms

AJK: Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Fr: Firing	NI: Nationalist Insurgents' Attack
AJIP: Awami Jamhoori Ittehad Pakistan	FR: Frontier Region	NP: National Party
ANP: Awami National Party	HG: Hand Grenade	NPP: National People's Party
Arm: Army	HRCP: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	PkMAP: Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
ASWJ: Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat	IDP: Internally Displaced Persons	P-ml: Paramilitary Forces
ATC: Anti Terrorism Courts	IED: Improvised Explosive Device	PML-N: Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
ATF: Anti-Terrorism Force	ISAF: International Security Assistance Force	Pol: Police
BC: Balochistan Constabulary	ISI: Inter Services Intelligence	PPP: Pakistan People's Party
BH: Beheading	ISO: Imamia Student Organization	PTI: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf
BLA: Balochistan Liberation Army	JI: Jamaat-e-Islami	QWP: Qaumi Watan Party
BLF: Balochistan Liberation Front	JQM: Jamote Qaumi Movement	RA: Rocket Attack
BNP-M: Balochistan National Party-Mengal Group	JUI-F: Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl	RCB: Remote-controlled Bomb
BT: Bomb Blast	Kid: Kidnapping	Rng: Rangers
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency	KP: Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	SA: Suicide Attack
CID: Criminal Investigation Department	LeJ: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	Sab: Sabotage
Civ: Civilians	LI: Lashkar-e-Islam	Sect: Sectarian
DGMOs: Director Generals of Military Operations	LM: Landmine Blast	SM: Sipah-e-Muhammad
DSP: Deputy Superintendent Police	LoC: Line of Control	SP: Superintendent of Police
ETIM: East Turkistan Islamic Party	Lvs: Levies Force	SSP: Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan
FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas	Mil: Militant	ST: Sunni Tehreek
FC: Frontier Corps	MQM: Muttahida Qaumi Movement	TA: Terrorist Attack
FCR: Frontier Crimes Regulation	MWM: Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen	TNSM: Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi
FIA: Federal Investigative Agency	MDM: Muttahida Deeni Mahaz	TTP: Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
	NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization	UBA: United Baloch Army
		UN: United Nations

Methodology and Variables

The PIPS conflict/security database and archives are the basic sources relied upon for this report. The archives and the database are the outcome of a meticulous monitoring process on every relevant incident in the country on a daily basis. A regular follow up is conducted in liaison with PIPS correspondents in the regions in order to keep track of daily developments on such incidents. PIPS compiles data from sources including newspapers, magazines, journals, field sources and screening of official record. More than 30 English and Urdu dailies, magazines, and journals, and various television news channels are monitored to update the database and archives. Regional daily newspapers and weeklies from Peshawar, Quetta, Gilgit and Karachi are also monitored for details of incidents reported in the local media. Correspondents in provincial capitals are the primary source for PIPS to verify the media reports. In case of a major incident, PIPS teams consult the local administration and journalists for further details. In cases where PIPS finds it difficult to verify facts of a particular incident, it gives preference to the official statements in that regard.

PIPS security reports utilize eight major variables with their respective set of sub-variables for analysis of the security situation in Pakistan. The security landscape is mapped through a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative methods are used, based on PIPS Conflict and Security Database, to measure the scale and level of violence. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach dilates upon changes and developments on the militants' front, state responses to these developments and projections of future scenarios. The following eight major variables with their sub-sets of variable are used in the PIPS Security Reports:

- 1. Attacks:** This major variable has a sub-set of five sub-variables i.e. (i) terrorist attacks including militant attacks, nationalist insurgent attacks and sectarian-related attacks; (ii) incidents of ethno-political violence; (iii) cross-border attacks; (iv) drone attacks; and (v) operational attacks by security forces against militants. Since Pakistan's security landscape is very complicated with a diverse array of insecurity indicators in different parts of the country, the type of violence in one geographical unit is often different in its nature and dynamics from security landscape in other parts of the country. For this purpose the mentioned sub-set of variables is carefully monitored and analyzed in the security report with a view to suggest specific counter-strategy for each type of attack in these areas.
- 2. Clash:** Another variable used is of clashes which include four sub-variables, i.e., (i) inter-tribal; (ii) sectarian; (iii) clashes between security forces and militants; and (iv) militants' infightings. The number of such clashes and their geographic location is taken as an indicator of parallel trends unfolding simultaneously with major trends and patterns of security in different areas of the country.
- 3. State Responses:** It has two sub-variables: (i) security measures, and (ii) political and administrative responses. The first takes into account the security forces' operational attacks and clashes with militants, search and hunt operations and terrorists' arrests, etc. The second variable entails the government's political and administrative measures to maintain law and order and reduce insecurity and violence.
- 4. Casualties:** Casualties include both the number of people killed and injured. Casualties among civilians, militants and security forces are treated as another indicator to measure the levels and trends of security in the country.
- 5. Attack Tactics:** This head takes a comprehensive account of various tactics used by different actors including suicide attacks, missile attacks, hand grenade attacks, kidnappings, rocket attacks, beheadings, landmine blasts, firing, sabotage, target killings, and bomb and improvised explosive devices blasts.
- 6. Development on Militants' Front:** This variable analyzes statements, activities, internal divisions and other activities of militants to determine their strength and the dynamics of their strategies.
- 7. Opportunities and Challenges** include political measures and military responses to different security issues along with highlighting constraints and challenges encountered by the state.
- 8. Claim of Responsibility:** It provides insight into militants' targets, tactics, areas of operation, and agendas.

Glossary

Military Operation: Large-scale operations launched by military and paramilitary forces against Islamist militants and separatist insurgents in KP, FATA and Balochistan to preserve law and order and the writ of the state.

Operational Attack: Pre-emptive attacks launched by military and paramilitary troops to purge an area of militants.

Clashes between Security Forces and Militants: Armed clashes between security forces and militants, triggered by militants' attack on security check posts/convoys and confrontation during search operations.

Terrorist Attacks: Include militant, nationalist, insurgent and sectarian attacks. Indiscriminate use of violence by militant outfits such as Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) etc., manifested through suicide attacks, beheadings and destruction of educational institutions, CD/video shops, etc.

Nationalist Insurgent Attacks: Attacks by separatists/nationalist insurgents mainly in Balochistan and interior parts of Sindh.

Sectarian Attacks: Indiscriminate use of violence rooted in differences among various Islamic schools of thought over interpretation of religious commands. Incidents involving indiscriminate use of violence perpetrated by banned sectarian outfits such as LeJ, Tehreek-e-Jafria, Imamia Student Organization (ISO), Sipah-e-Muhammad, etc., against rival schools of religious thought.

Ethno-political Violence: The threat or use of violence, often against the civilian population, to achieve political or social ends, to intimidate opponents, or to publicize grievances.

Inter-tribal Clash: Clashes or feuds reported between tribes, mainly in FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, rural areas of Punjab and parts of interior Sindh.

Search and Hunt Operation: Launched by law enforcement agencies on intelligence to capture militants or to purge a particular locality of suspected militants and their hideouts.

Seatrain Clashes: Violent clashes between armed factions of banned sectarian outfits or between followers of rival sects such as Sunni-Shia, Deobandi-Barelvi strife. Sectarian clashes also include tribal feuds between followers of Sunni and Shia schools of thought as in Kurram Agency, where the Sunni Turi tribesmen frequently clash with members of the Shia Bangash tribe.

Overall Number of Attacks: The sum of militant and counter-militant attacks by the security forces, besides drone attacks, incidents of ethno-political violence, and attacks with sectarian motives or by nationalist insurgents.

Unsuccessful Attempts: These include attempts at terrorist attacks that were either foiled by security forces and bomb disposal squads, or explosives went off by accident before militants or suicide bombers reached their intended target.

Introduction

A downward trend in the number of overall incidents of violence, which had started in 2010 and continued in the two subsequent years, could not persist in 2013. It took a slight upward curve during the campaign for the 2013 general election and sustained until the year's end.

It was expected that the government emerging out of the elections would take concrete measures to curb terrorism and other forms of violence, but 2,113 people were killed between June 4—when Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif took the oath of office—and December 31, in 1,345 incidents of violence, including 827 terrorist attacks.

Though the interior minister spoke in December of a draft being finalized, a national security policy could not be announced until the end of the year. The new government's prime focus nevertheless remained on talks with the Pakistani Taliban. Though slight progress was made on that front, the obstinate attitude of the Pakistani Taliban, reluctance on the part of the security establishment, inept handling of the issue by the government, and eventually the killing of Tehreek-e-Taliban (TTP) chief Hakeemullah Mehsud in a US drone strike crushed the government's dream of engaging the Taliban in a dialogue.

Meanwhile, confused and incoherent reactions by the political parties, including those sitting in the federal and provincial governments, to the death of Mehsud revealed the inherent weaknesses and absence of political will among the political leadership to confront the threat of the militancy mainly emanating from the Pakistani Taliban. Since then, the government has been using the mantra of peace talks as rhetoric and has not pursued its prime strategy of talks whole-heartedly.

On the other hand, the reaction of Pakistan military to a TTP attack on Khajori check post, in Mirali, North Waziristan, indicates that the security establishment has just about exhausted its patience and appears to have zero tolerance for such attacks. A change in the military's operational strategy against the militants would further shrink the space for peace talks with the latter. This puts the government in further dilemma and the situation is likely to remain so until a clear and coherent counter-militancy approach is evolved and implemented.

This is a critical juncture, where the situation is getting fluid on both internal and external fronts and the state cannot afford to slip up in strategizing its security approach with clarity and accurate threat perception.

The spread of sectarian violence and tensions in Pakistan after the Rawalpindi incident on Ashura late last year was a clear expression of increasing sectarian divide in the country. Meanwhile, a statement from Jamaat-e-Islami's chief on Hakeemullah Mehsud's death exposed the ideological fault lines in Pakistani society. With NATO forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan this year, not only would the physical security threats increase in Pakistan but ideological polarization also appears set to escalate.

It is vital for Pakistan to come up with an effective long-term strategy and blend positive responses into comprehensive counter-terrorism and counter-extremism policies. The establishment of the Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS) was an important step by the government, as the committee includes all relevant centers of power. Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) not only endorses this initiative but also suggests expanding its role from a consultative and decision-making body to the implementing and monitoring secretariat of National Security Initiatives (NSI). *(See section 14 of the report on 'Recommendations')*

PIPS hopes that this eighth edition of its annual security report would help the policymakers, academics, media and civil society understand the gravity of the security situation in Pakistan with a view to move towards sustainable solutions. The report contains comprehensive data on violent incidents, comparative analysis of various security variables, the changing targets and tactics of militants, strategies of the government and the nature of its response to the security challenges.

The credit for this report goes to the entire team at PIPS, especially to Musa Javed, Talha Satti, Imran Javed and Afzal Sial for their constant dedication to monitoring and recording security developments in the country throughout the year. Acknowledgements would be incomplete without the mention of Safdar Sial, for his valuable contributions both in analysis and editing. Special thanks to Hazrat Bilal and Shahzad Ahmed, who developed comprehensive maps of the conflicts. Credit is due also to Najam U Din, for editing this report and giving his valuable input.

Muhammad Amir Rana
January 4, 2014

2. Overview

Militant, nationalist insurgent and violent sectarian groups carried out a total of 1,717 terrorist attacks across Pakistan in 2013, claiming the lives of 2,451 people and causing injuries to another 5,438. As compared to 2012, the number of reported terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013 posted a nine percent increase while the number of people killed and injured in these attacks increased by 19 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

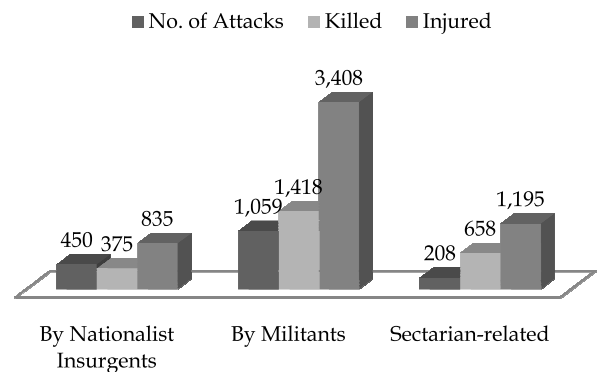
As many as 498 of the total terrorist attacks (29 percent) targeted personnel, convoys and check posts of security forces and law enforcement agencies while the apparent target of 358 attacks (around 21 percent) were civilians. A total of 212 attacks (12 percent) hit sectarian targets, worship places including *imambargahs* and mosques, and shrines, and another 198 attacks in 2013 targeted political leaders and activists, and offices and rallies of political parties. Other main targets hit by the terrorists during the year under review included state installations and property including gas pipelines, power pylons, and railways trains/tracks (97 attacks), educational institutions (78 attacks), NATO supply vehicles (50 attacks), pro-government tribesmen (50 attacks), government officials (33 attacks), and NGO/civil society members including polio vaccination teams (25 attacks). Journalists, alleged spies, foreign interests/diplomats, minority communities, and private property etc. were also targeted by the terrorists in different parts of country in 2013.

Although the terrorists used diverse attack tactics to hit their targets across Pakistan, a considerable number of these attacks—686, or about 40 percent—were incidents of targeted killings or direct shootout. Separately, as many as 224 incidents of politically motivated targeted killing were reported in 2013, which are not included in the 686 attacks. As many as 46 suicide attacks were also carried out in the country in 2013. Other significant attack tactics used by the terrorists in 2013 included improvised explosive devices (710 attacks), hand grenade blasts (122), rocket attacks (108), acts of sabotage (18), incidents of kidnapping (16), beheadings (5), mortar fire (4) and petrol bomb explosions (2).

As in 2012, over 61 percent (1,059) of the total 1,717 terrorist attacks were carried out by the Pakistani Taliban mainly the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

and affiliated outfits or other groups with similar objectives, which caused the killing of 1,418 people and injuries to another 3,408. The Baloch and Sindh nationalist insurgents carried out 450 attacks, killing 375 people and injuring 835. Meanwhile, 208 sectarian-related terrorist attacks, perpetrated by banned sectarian groups, and also the TTP and groups affiliated with it claimed the lives of 658 people and caused injuries to 1,195 people. (See Chart 1)

Chart 1: Classification of Terrorist Attacks



The highest number of terrorist attacks (499) for any one region in 2013 was reported from the Taliban-infested Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, which has also witnessed a rise in sectarian violence in 2013. In terms of terrorism-related casualties, Balochistan was the most affected region of Pakistan in 2013 where 727 people lost their lives in 487 terrorist attacks carried out by Baloch insurgent, militant and sectarian groups. Sindh, mainly Karachi, and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were the third and fourth most volatile regions of the country in 2013 where 390 (356 in Karachi alone), and 293 terrorist attacks were reported, respectively. Meanwhile, 38 terrorist attacks were recorded in Punjab, five in Gilgit Baltistan (GB), four in the federal capital Islamabad, and one in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 1: Terrorist Attacks

Region	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
KP	499	706	1,745
Balochistan	487	727	1,577
FATA	293	425	932
Punjab	38	47	142
Karachi	356	492	908
Sindh	34	31	123

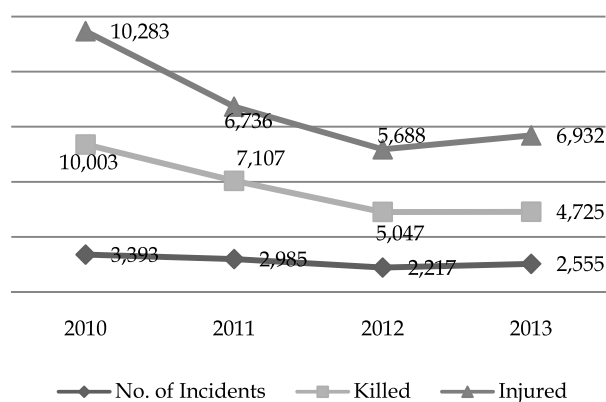
Region	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
(excluding Karachi)			
Gilgit Baltistan	5	16	5
Azad Kashmir	1	2	1
Islamabad	4	5	5
Total	1,717	2,451	5,438

After Balochistan, the highest number of fatalities in terrorist attacks in 2013 was reported from KP where 706 people were killed in such attacks. In Sindh, such attacks claimed the lives of 523 people (492 in Karachi) and caused injuries to another 1,031 (908 in Karachi). A significant number of casualties in terrorist attacks was also reported from FATA (425 dead and 923 injured). Terrorist attacks claimed 47 lives in Punjab, 16 in Gilgit Baltistan, five in Islamabad and two in Azad Kashmir. (See Table 1)

2.1 Comparison

On the whole, 2,555 incidents of violence of different types were reported from across Pakistan in 2013, including terrorist attacks cited earlier, operations by the security forces and their clashes/encounters with militants, incidents of ethno-political violence, drone attacks, inter-tribal, inter-militant and tribesmen-militants clashes, sectarian clashes, religious / communal violence, cross-border attacks and clashes, criminal gangs clashing with one another and with the security forces, etc., as cited in Table 2. A total of 4,725 people were killed and 6,932 injured in these various attacks and clashes.

Chart 2: Comparison of Overall Incidents of Violence & Casualties (2010-13)



A downward trend in the number of overall incidents of violence and casualties in Pakistan which had started in 2010 and continued in 2011 and 2012 could not sustain in 2013. (See Chart 2) The number of overall violent incidents—as highlighted in Table 2—increased from 2,217 in 2012 to 2,555 in 2013, representing an increase of 15 percent. The overall fatalities in violent incidents however fell, from 5,047 in 2012 to 4,725 in 2013, a decrease of about six percent. However, the number of people injured in the overall incidents of violence including attacks and clashes increased from 5,688 in 2012 to 6,932 in 2013, a rise of about 22 percent.

Table 2: Nature of Overall Incidents of Violence

Nature of Attack	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Terrorist attacks	1,717	2,451	5,438
Political and ethnic violence	224	283	223
Clashes between security forces & militants	105	515	263
Inter-tribal clashes	16	46	19
Border clashes/attacks	103	59	165
Operational attacks by security forces	90	673	252
Drone attacks	31	204	37
Sectarian clashes	12	29	124
Inter-militant clashes/attacks	44	312	178
Criminal gangs' clashes	43	81	178
Clashes between security forces & criminal gangs	19	41	19
Communal violence	2	1	2
Abduction by nationalist insurgents	18	0	0
Abduction by militants	20	0	0
Abduction by criminal gangs	4	2	0
Tribesmen-militants clashes	5	5	23
Unsuccessful and foiled terror bids	102	23	11
Total	2,555	4,725	6,932

As with the overall incidents of violence, the overall number of terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013 also increased by nine percent as compared to 2012, the fatalities in such attacks rose by 19 percent and the number of injured by 42 percent. (See Table 3)

With the exception of two regions of FATA and Gilgit Baltistan, the incidence of terrorist attacks increased in all regions of Pakistan in 2013, compared to the previous year. The number of casualties in terrorist attacks posted an increase in all regions except FATA, Gilgit Baltistan and Punjab in 2013.

In comparison with 2012, the number of terrorist attacks increased in 2013 in Punjab by 123 percent, in Karachi by 90 percent, in interior Sindh by 21 percent, in Balochistan by three percent and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by nine percent. The number of people killed in terrorist attacks in 2013 increased in Karachi by 81 percent, interior Sindh by 82 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 76 percent, and in Balochistan by 15 percent, as compared to 2012. Despite an increase of 123 percent in terrorist attacks in Punjab, the number of people killed in these attacks there fell by 37 percent in comparison with 2012.

Table 3: Comparison of Terrorist Attacks & Casualties (2012 vs. 2013)¹

Province / Region	Number of Attacks (%Change)	Killed (% Change)	Injured (% Change)
KP	9%↑	76%↑	61%↑
Balochistan	3%↑	15%↑	52%↑
FATA	24%↓	33%↓	16%↓
Punjab	123%↑	37%↓	23%↓
Karachi	90%↑	81%↑	158%↑
Sindh (excluding Karachi)	21%↑	82%↑	173%↑
Gilgit Baltistan	80%↓	27%↓	85%↓
Islamabad	300%↑	400%↑	-
Azad Kashmir	No attack in 2012, in 2013 one attack killed two, injured one.		
Total	9%↑	19%↑	42%↑

Casualties in incidents of sectarian violence considerably increased in 2013 over the previous year. A total of 220 reported sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes, seven more than 2012, killed 687 people—a 22 percent increase in fatalities compared to 2012—and injured another 1,319—46 percent more than in 2012. Around 91 percent of the total number of people killed in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes in 2013 across Pakistan concentrated in Quetta, Karachi, Peshawar, Hangu, Parachinar in Kurram Agency and in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

The number of suicide attacks across the country rose by 39 percent, with 46 suicide attacks in 2013 compared to 33 in 2012. As many as 18 (39 percent) out of the total suicide attacks in 2013 were recorded in KP, 12 in FATA, nine in Balochistan, five in Sindh and one each in Rawalpindi and Azad Kashmir. Of the total, 34 suicide attacks were perpetrated by the TTP and other similar militant groups, nine were sectarian-related mainly carried out by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and one suicide blast was carried out by nationalist insurgents. Another two attacks were carried out in inter-militant clashes.

US drone strikes in Pakistan’s tribal areas registered a 31 percent decrease in 2013 compared to the previous year and fatalities in these attacks also fell by 39 percent. Out of 31 reported drone attacks in 2013, as many as 24 struck militants and their hideouts in North Waziristan Agency, in FATA. Five drone strikes were reported in South Waziristan, and one each in Khyber Agency and Hangu, a settled district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The number of overall cross-border attacks and clashes increased in 2013, particularly along Pak-India border (including the Line of Control and the working boundary), but the casualties in these attacks decreased. Most of the cross-border attacks and clashes (68, or 66 percent) were reported from Pakistan’s border with India; 26 and nine attacks, respectively, were reported from Pakistan’s borders with Afghanistan and Iran. On the whole, 103 border attacks and clashes were reported from Pakistan’s borders with Afghanistan, India and Iran, which were 30 percent more than such incidents in 2012. As many as 59 Pakistani citizens including personnel of security forces and civilians lost their lives in these incidents, 82 percent less than the killings in such incidents in 2012.

The incidents of ethno-political violence in Pakistan increased by 22 percent, from 183 in 2012 to 224 in 2013, but the fatalities in these incidents slightly decreased from 288 in 2012 to 283 in 2013. While most incidents of ethno-political violence in 2013 were concentrated in Karachi (over 81 percent), such incidents were reported from a total of 28 districts in all four provinces of Pakistan. It was apparently due to the May 2013 elections that the ethno-political violence in the country became more complex with increasing number of political parties becoming either part of it or being targeted in politically motivated targeted killings.

Despite a decrease in fatalities in 2013 in the overall incidents of violence, the number of civilians killed in these incidents increased by 16 percent and of civilians injured by 34 percent. However, the number of militants killed in 2013 in overall incidents of violence declined by 28 percent. Fatalities among security forces personnel also modestly decreased, by almost two percent. Distribution of casualties in the overall reported incidents of violence in 2013 is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Casualties in Pakistan

Category	Killed	Injured
FC	99	244
Militants	1,647	588
Civilian	2,399	5,132
Police	337	454
Paramilitaries	12	48
Army	191	397
Levies	17	34
Rangers	23	35
Total	4,725	6,932

3. Major Actors of Instability in 2013

3.1 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

The major actor of instability in the country in 2013 was the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Despite the killing of some of its top leaders in drone attacks and also military operations launched by Pakistani security forces, the operational capabilities of the group remained intact. An alliance of numerous militant groups and commanders, TTP proved lethal in 2013 as it carried out 645 terrorist attacks in 50 districts across the country, claiming the lives of 732 civilians and 425 security forces personnel. (See Table 5) The group was also involved in 34 small- and

medium-scale armed clashes with security forces in FATA and the KP province.

TTP either claimed responsibility for or was reportedly involved in 34 suicide attacks out of the total 46 such attacks reported in the country in 2013. The group was found involved in 117 attacks on political leaders and workers and election-related targets in 2013, killing 184 people and injuring another 716. Such attacks by the TTP increased significantly in April and May in 2013, badly affecting the election campaign of moderate and secular political parties, especially Pakistan People’s Party (PPP), Awami National Party (ANP) and Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM). The TTP expanded the range of its targets, from security forces to political and sectarian killings, as it was found directly involved in 16 sectarian-related terrorist attacks in 2013, including attacks on shrines and mosques. (See sections 6 and 7 of the report)

Table 5: Terrorist Attacks Claimed/Perpetrated by Terrorist Groups

Organization	Balochistan	FATA	KP	Punjab	Karachi	Sindh (excluding Karachi)	Islamabad	AJK and GB	Total
Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	15	183	247	11	175	9	0	5	645
Local Taliban	0	57	234	0	0	0	0	0	291
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	22	1	7	10	73	1	1	1	116
Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan (SMP)	10	0	1	2	50	0	0	0	63
Lashkar-e-Islam (LI)	0	47	3	0	0	0	0	0	50
Ansarul Mujahideen (AM)	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jaishul Islam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Organization	Balochistan	FATA	KP	Punjab	Karachi	Sindh (excluding Karachi)	Islamabad	AJK and GB	Total
Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan (TTB)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Baloch Republican Army (BRA)	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
Lashkar-e-Balochistan (LB)	60	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	61
United Baloch Army (UBA)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sindh Desh Liberation Army (SDLA)	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	22

The death of its chief Hakeemullah Mehsud was a major blow for the TTP, which reportedly triggered differences in the group's ranks. The rifts between TTP and factions of Punjabi Taliban led by Asmatullah Muaviya and Qari Shakeel, head of the TTP advisory council,² had already surfaced before Mehsud's death. These differences had impacted the group's operational capabilities in certain areas. Furthermore, differences among Mehsud and non-Mehsud segments of TTP over the appointment of Mullah Fazlullah as Hakeemullah's successor also emerged as a new challenge for the TTP leadership. According to media reports, Mehsud militants are not comfortable with a non-Mehsud TTP chief, and that is why Fazlullah chose Dir, outside FATA, as his headquarters.³ The death of Waliur Rehman in a drone strike had already damaged the TTP's supply line

from Karachi, which was further dented by security forces' operations in Karachi.

The TTP faced major damage in 2013 but that did not halt its terrorist onslaught. Nor are the kind of internal differences that it faces now new for the group. It has faced many similar situations in the past and managed to overcome the internal crises. Its strength lies in its nexus with external and internal terrorist groups. The TTP serves as a bridge between Al-Qaeda and its international affiliates and local terrorist groups ranging from the Punjabi Taliban to LeJ. These groups not only share similar ideological and political ambitions and borrow tactics and techniques from each other, but also mirror other terrorist outfits' approaches by merging or otherwise converging, transforming or altering their organizational composition. Typically, the influence of the TTP has impacted smaller groups who had been struggling to survive or had material deficiencies and required external help to survive. Al-Qaeda has been more than willing to help out, in terms of both ideological and operational support.

The naming of a new TTP chief after Hakeemullah's death was significant in many ways in the militant discourse. Through this appointment, Al-Qaeda, and local militants, both tribal and non-tribal, found a link with the pre-9/11 Islamization movement of the region, Tehreek Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TNSM). This bond with the past will augment the local jihad discourse and will bring more focus on jihad in Pakistan. Fazlullah's credentials make him an apt representative of such a militant discourse of jihad inside Pakistan, particularly because of his past fight against Pakistan military for the same purpose in Swat. The naming of Sheikh Khalid Haqqani from Swabi district as the TTP deputy chief was not only an indication of the group's expansion in the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but also an acknowledgement of the contribution of non-tribal militants in the movement.

Not only the operational strength of the group has remained intact but it has also sent smart political signals in response to the government's offer for dialogue. Since the talk of dialogue with the militants started in the political circles of Pakistan, particularly after the new government was formed after the May 2013 elections, the TTP has been very articulate and cautious in responding to such overtures. While Pakistan's political and military leadership has failed

so far to dispel the confusion surrounding the government’s dialogue option, despite the fact that three ‘all parties conferences’ have been held on the issue, the TTP seemed clear in its objectives provided it engages in dialogue with the government.

3.2 Local Taliban

The meaning of the term ‘local Taliban’ varies from one area to another but mainly denotes groups that are loosely connected with the TTP or formed with similar objectives. Many criminal elements also use this label. Most of these groups are small and their operations limited only to their respective vicinities.

The phenomenon of local Taliban can be compared with the Punjabi Taliban on an inspirational level, but both have no comparison in operational capabilities and linkages with external terrorist groups. Most of these groups operate in KP, mainly in Charsadda, Lakki Marwat, Mardan, Hangu, Swabi, and Nowshera and in the periphery of Peshawar. Waziri Taliban groups in South Waziristan are also labeled as local Taliban but they are different from ‘local Taliban.’

Local Taliban groups in parts of KP and FATA carried out 291 low-intensity attacks, which claimed the lives of 84 civilians and 42 personnel of security forces as well as causing damage to public and private property. Local Taliban groups carried out 234 attacks in KP and 57 in FATA.

3.3 Lashkar-e-Jhangvi

Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) was believed to be involved in 116 terrorist attacks across the country in 2013. The sectarian terrorist group, which had started expanding its reach in 2012, was found involved in incidents of sectarian unrest in Balochistan, Sindh, KP, Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan regions in 2013. In the last three years, different factions of the group have been active in Karachi and Quetta and its expansion has increased the level of threat in the country.

Table 6: Fatalities in Terrorist Attacks

Group Responsible	Civilian Killed	Security Forces Killed
TTP	KP: 391 FATA: 185 Sindh: 11 Karachi: 120 Balochistan: 7	KP: 86 FATA: 106 Interior Sindh: 6 Karachi: 104 Balochistan: 46

Group Responsible	Civilian Killed	Security Forces Killed
	Gilgit Baltistan: 11	Punjab: 1 Gilgit Baltistan: 4
Local Taliban	KP: 52 FATA: 31	KP: 26 FATA: 15
LI	KP: 17 FATA: 26	FATA: 11
LeJ	Karachi:132 Balochistan: 262 Punjab: 12 Interior Sindh: 1	Karachi: 3 Balochistan: 19 Punjab:3
SMP	Karachi: 66 Balochistan: 11 Punjab: 1 KP: 1	-
Ansarul Mujahideen	-	FATA: 18 KP:3
TTB	Balochistan: 3	-
BLA	Balochistan: 103	Balochistan: 19
BRA	Balochistan: 85	Balochistan: 9
LB	Balochistan: 35	Balochistan: 11
BLF	Balochistan: 29	Balochistan: 29
UBA	Balochistan: 18	Balochistan: 4
SDLA	Interior Sindh: 3 Karachi: 1	Interior Sindh: 4

3.4 Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan

In 2013, the Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan (SMP) was believed to be involved in 63 sectarian-related attacks, mainly incidents of targeted killing of Sunni religious scholars and activists of the banned Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (now operating as Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat). Most of these killings took place in Karachi and Quetta.

Over the past few years, the banned SMP has been quite active in Karachi, where it has been involved in targeted killings of religious leaders of the rival Sunni sect. Three factions of SMP, led by Dr Zaidi,⁴ Mohsin Mehdi and the Balti group, are active in Karachi and Quetta. These groups have no direct link with the Punjab-based SMP, which has been dysfunctional since an effective police operation against the group in the late 1990s.⁵

3.5 Punjabi Taliban

Punjabi Taliban claimed responsibility for only one terrorist attacks in 2013. However, this does not reflect that the group has been weakened or it has lost its operational strength. Punjabi Taliban groups mainly act as facilitators for the TTP, Al-Qaeda and LeJ and it is mainly these organizations that claim responsibility for terrorist attacks. Rifts between TTP and Punjabi Taliban might have caused delay or suspension in attacks by the latter.

3.6 Lashkar-e-Islam

Headed by Mangal Bagh, Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) is active in Khyber Agency of FATA, where it is involved in attacking shrines, security forces and leaders of rival sectarian groups, mainly Ansarul Islam and Towheedul Islam. In 2013, the operational strength of the group decreased and its attempt to rebuild by allying with TTP did not prove effective. In the year under review, the group carried out 47 attacks in Khyber Agency and three in the suburbs of Peshawar.

LI was weakened because of two factors; first, its fighting with Ansarul Islam, and secondly, an effective military operation in Khyber Agency in 2013. As an ally of TTP, Lashkar-e-Islam remained involved in fighting against Ansarul Islam and the security forces over the control of Tirah valley.

3.7 Balochistan Liberation Army

Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) is headed by Harbyar Marri, who currently resides in London, and was a major actor of instability in Balochistan in 2013 as the group launched 173 terrorist attacks in which 103 civilians and 19 security forces personnel lost their lives. (See Table 6) Quetta, Bolan, Kech, Khuzdar and Kohlu districts in Balochistan are the major areas of operation of this group.

Table 7: Killings in Armed Clashes

Group Responsible	Civilians Killed	Militants Killed	Security Forces Killed
TTP	KP: 0 FATA: 22	KP: 98 FATA: 425 Sindh: 3	KP: 5 FATA: 26 Sindh: 1
Local Taliban	KP: 14 FATA: 13	KP: 24 FATA: 69	KP: 5 FATA: 5
LI	FATA: 22	FATA: 73	FATA: 1

BLA is also active in Karachi and bordering parts of South Punjab, where it is believed to be involved in criminal activities such as abduction for ransom, extortion and armed robbery.⁶

3.8 Baloch Republican Army

Baloch Republican Army (BRA) mainly comprises Bugti tribesmen, led by Brahamdagh Bugti. The group carried out 95 terrorist attacks in 2013 in Dera Bugti, Naseerabad, Dera Murad Jamali, Barkhan and Loralai districts of Balochistan.

3.9 Lashkar-e-Balochistan

Lashkar-e-Balochistan led by Javed Mengal is an emerging group, which was found involved in 60 terrorist attacks in Balochistan, mostly in and around the Makran coastal belt, and one attack in Lahore, which in total claimed the lives of 35 civilians and 11 personnel of security forces.

3.10 Balochistan Liberation Front

BLF, led by Dr Allah Nazar, operates across Balochistan but is primarily concentrated in the southern coastal Makran belt.⁷ BLF carried out 85 attacks in Balochistan in 2013 which killed 29 personnel of security forces and as many civilians. (See Table 6)

3.11 United Baloch Army

UBA, led by Mureed Baloch, is a splinter group of BLF,⁸ which is known for attacking settlers from Punjab and KP in Balochistan. It launched five terrorist attacks in Balochistan in 2013, killing 18 civilians and eight security forces personnel.

3.12 Baloch Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem

BMDT, led by Shafiq Mengal, is a pro-government militant group, which operates around Quetta and Khuzdar.⁹ It is blamed for the killing and disappearance of Baloch nationalists.

3.13 Sindhu Desh Liberation Army

The SDLA, led by Darya Khan Marri, is an underground Sindhi separatist organization, which is considered an offshoot of Sindhi nationalist political parties Jeay Sindh Muttahida Mahaz (JSMM) and Jeay Sindh Tehreek (JST). The group was involved in attacks on railway tracks, banks and inter-provincial transportation system in interior Sindh. It was

believed to be involved in 22 such terrorist attacks in 2013 in which three civilians and four security forces personnel were killed.

3.14 New Actors of Violence in 2013

Six new groups emerged on the terrorism landscape during 2013, which contributed to physical or human losses in the country. Four of them were part of the Al-Qaeda-TTP alliance including: Janud-e-Hafsa, which claimed responsibility for an attack on foreign mountaineers in Diamer district; Ansarul Mujahideen, active in North Waziristan that owned four attacks including the December 18 suicide attack on security forces; Ansar Al-Aseer, which orchestrated the Bannu jailbreak; and Towheedul Islam, which carried out one attack in Khyber Agency. Two LeJ factions emerged in Balochistan: Jaishul Islam that carried out two attacks in Quetta; and Tahafuz-e-Hudood Ullah, which was active in Bolan district of Balochistan.

3.15 'Unidentified' Militants

Militants and nationalist insurgents, whose group identities and organizational affiliation were not defined or who did not claim responsibility for terror attacks, were involved in 97 terrorist attacks across the country. These militants might have definite group affiliations but media reports of terrorist attacks did not cover those and in many cases law enforcement agencies remained clueless about any such affiliation.

4. Security Landscape in 2013

4.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) was the most volatile region of Pakistan in 2013 where 499 terrorist attacks took place compared to 456 in 2012—including 18 suicide attacks—which claimed the lives of 706 people and inflicted injuries on 1,745 others. Among those killed in terrorist attacks in KP in 2013 were 572 civilians, 79 policemen, 21 army, 13 FC, and two Levies personnel; 19 militants were also killed in security forces' retaliatory fire following some attacks. Those injured in these attacks included 1,529 civilians, 137 policemen, 31 army and 28 FC troops, 12 paramilitary troops, and eight Levies.

Out of 499, as many as 476 attacks were carried out by the TTP and associated groups of the local Taliban or other militants with similar objectives while 23 attacks were of sectarian nature mostly perpetrated by TTP and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi.

As in 2012, Peshawar was the worst hit area of the province in 2013 where 160 reported attacks killed 355 people and wounded 853 others. These attacks were targeted on civilians, security forces, Shia and Sunni communities and their worship places, Christian community, political leaders and workers, tribal elders, CD shops, educational institutions, government installations and officials, NATO supply vehicles, NGO/civil society members, polio vaccination teams, political administration, power pylons and private property etc. Bannu was the second most hit area of KP where 59 attacks were reported followed by Charsadda (51 attacks), Swabi (38), Hangu (34), Mardan (29) and Swat (22 attacks). More than 10 attacks were recorded in each of D.I. Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Nowshera, and Tank districts of KP. (See Table 8)

In comparison with 2012, the number of terrorist attacks in KP increased by nine percent that resulted in considerable rise in fatalities (76 percent) and the number of people injured (61 percent).

Table 8: Terrorist Attacks in KP

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Abbottabad	1	0	0
Bannu	59	25	134
Battagram	2	0	0
Buner	3	5	0
Charsadda	51	14	60
D.I Khan	13	28	45
Hangu	34	76	166
Karak	4	0	0
Kohat	16	12	45
Lakki Marwat	17	6	3
Lower Dir	3	6	8
Malakand	7	28	121
Mansehra	5	4	8
Mardan	29	36	100
Nowshera	15	22	44
Peshawar	160	355	853
Shangla	2	5	2
Swabi	38	27	45
Swat	22	44	91
Tank	15	11	11
Upper Dir	3	2	9
Total	499	706	1,745

Besides these terrorist attacks, KP also witnessed ethnic political violence, clashes between security forces and militants, cross-border attacks, inter-tribal clashes, operational attacks by security forces, inter-militant clashes and a drone attack. This was the first drone attack ever in the KP province. The attack took place in Hangu where a drone fired missiles into a madrassa that killed nine people including senior members of Haqqani network. Overall, 621 incidents of violence took place in KP that killed 918 people and wounded 1,871 others.

Representing a 24 percent decline in terrorist attacks as compared to 2012, as many as 293 attacks took place in the Federally Administered Tribal areas (FATA) in 2013 that killed 425 people (243 civilians, 32 militants, 5 policemen and 145 security forces personnel) and wounded 932 others (551 civilians, 5 militants, 13 policemen and 342 security forces personnel). Most of the terrorist attacks in FATA were launched by the TTP, local Taliban groups associated with the TTP, and Khyber Agency-based sectarian militant groups Lashkar-e-Islam and Ansarul Islam. Meanwhile Ansarul Mujahideen, Towheedul Islam and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi were also reportedly involved in some of the attacks. Out of 293 terrorist attacks reported from FATA, three were sectarian-related that killed 57 and injured 187 people.

Other than these terrorist attacks, a significant number of clashes between security forces and militants, cross-border attacks from Afghanistan, operational attacks by security forces, drone attacks and inter-militant clashes were also reported from FATA during the year under review. Besides a decrease in terrorist attacks and consequent casualties, FATA was still the most affected region in terms of casualties in overall incidents of violence recorded there in 2013. As many as 1,801 people lost their lives and 1,553 others were wounded in 495 incidents of violence recorded in FATA in 2013.

Security forces carried out 60 operational attacks in FATA during the year which killed 533 militants and wounded 198 others (including 177 militants). Security forces also entered into 29 armed clashes with the militants in parts of FATA in 2013 that claimed the lives of 259 people, including security forces personnel, militants and also civilians, and wounded 150 others. Meanwhile 31 inter-militant clashes, 30 drone attacks, and 22 cross-border attacks and clashes at Pakistani-Afghan border were among the

overall incidents of violence of 13 types reported from FATA in 2013.

As in previous year, Khyber Agency was the worst hit area of FATA as 106 terrorist attacks were recorded there in 2013 that killed 82 people and wounded 104 others. Meanwhile North Waziristan was the second most hit agency of FATA with 52 attacks, followed by Mohmand (39 attacks), Kurram (34) and Bajaur (27 attacks) agencies. (See Table 9)

Table 9: Terrorist Attacks in FATA

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Bajaur Agency	27	24	32
FR Regions	7	11	18
Khyber Agency	106	82	104
Kurram Agency	34	95	270
Mohmand Agency	39	26	40
North Waziristan Agency	52	117	287
Orakzai Agency	13	46	131
South Waziristan Agency	15	24	50
Total	293	425	932

4.1.1 Attacks on Security Forces/Law Enforcement Agencies

Security forces, their check posts and convoys were the prime targets of militants in KP and FATA during 2013. Out of a total of 792 reported attacks from these two regions, as many as 244 (about 31 percent) were targeted on security forces including 13 suicide attacks. A total of 231 personnel of security forces and law enforcement agencies were among those killed in these attacks (111 army soldiers and officers, 51 FC troops, 56 policemen including *khassadars* in FATA, 10 paramilitary troops, and three Levies) besides 58 civilians and 36 militants. Those injured in attacks on security forces in KP and FATA included 168 civilians, five militants and 561 personnel of security forces and law enforcement agencies.

Of total 244 attacks, 156 targeted personnel of security forces, 27 hit FC/army/police convoys and vehicles and 61 targeted security check posts. Militants used IEDs in most of these attacks (117 attacks) besides firing or targeted killings (80), suicide attacks (13 attacks), rocket attacks (18), hand grenade blasts (10), petrol bomb (1), mortars (2), beheadings (2), and kidnapping (1).

A military convoy was hit by a remote control bomb in Dumdail area of North Waziristan Agency on January 13, 2013; 17 military personnel were killed and 21 other were injured. Separately, two FC personnel were kidnapped by militants from Ammar check post in Peshawar; their beheaded bodies were found the next day. In another major attack on security forces, a suicide bomber rammed an explosive-laden vehicle into the outer wall of the security forces Eisha check post on Bannu-Miran Shah Road killing 17 security personnel and wounding 40 others.¹⁰

Meanwhile, the convoy of FC Commandant Abdul Majeed was attacked by a suicide bomber in Peshawar. As many as 12 people lost their lives in this attack, however he escaped unhurt. In another attack on a high ranked military official, a roadside bomb in Upper Dir killed a Major General and a Lieutenant Colonel of Pakistani Army. Major General Sanaullah was the fourth Pakistan Army general killed in the ongoing war against the militants. TTP accepted responsibility for the attack.¹¹

Militants of banned Lashkar-e-Islam attacked three security check posts in Arjaleen Adey, Machine Dhand and Mashomanu Adeera areas of Bara. Security forces repulsed the attack however seven security forces personnel were killed including two *khasadar* personnel and 26 others were injured including 15 *khasadar*; four militants were also killed in exchange of firing.¹² Militants stormed a camp of security forces in the Sarai Naurang area of Lakki Marwat district before daybreak on February 02, 2013, leaving 13 soldiers dead.

Furthermore, a major incident of jailbreak took place in KP on the pattern of Bannu jailbreak of 2012, this time in D.I. Khan, on July 29, 2013. Militants disguised as policemen stormed into the central jail in Dera Ismail Khan and helped hundreds of inmates escape. The assault began with a string of explosions, knocking out power to the jail building, destroying an armored vehicle and punching holes in the prison's perimeter wall. More than 240 escaped, including 35 of what local officials described as "high-value" militants. Shahid Ullah Shahid, a spokesman for the TTP, quickly claimed responsibility.¹³

4.1.2 Attacks on Pro-government Tribesmen and Civilians

In order to weaken the counter-terrorism efforts of the state and the general morale of the community,

militants continued to attack pro-government tribesmen, peace committee members, pro-government *lashkars* and civilians in KP and FATA. As many as 170 attacks were carried out against civilians, whereas 64 terrorist attacks targeted pro-government tribesmen.

Tribal groups in FATA pose a constant threat to the militants in that region which is why they are frequently attacked by militant groups. These groups of tribesmen are usually headed by their tribal elders, a number of which have anti-TTP stance. Pro-government tribesmen were attacked with a remote control device in Ferozekhel area of Orakzai Agency on February 8; 15 people were killed and 31 others were reported wounded.¹⁴ In a separate incident, 36 people, including a newly-elected member of the provincial assembly Imran Mohmand, were killed and over 54 others injured when a suicide bomber blew himself up at a funeral prayer in Shah Zaman Qala village of Shergarh town in Mardan district. A number of local elders had gathered to attend the funeral prayer for Haji Abdullah, the owner of a petrol pump, who was shot dead earlier.¹⁵

Civilians were attacked throughout the year in different parts of FATA and KP. Seventeen persons were killed and 35 others sustained injuries in a car bomb explosion near the ration distribution point at the Jalozai Camp. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had gathered at the ration distribution point in the administration block of the Jalozai Camp for receiving food packages when the blast occurred.¹⁶

In another major attack, a powerful car bomb ripped through the historic Qissa Khawani Bazaar near the Khan Raziq police station in Peshawar killing 39 people and wounding more than a hundred. Over 200 kilograms of explosives were planted in the car that was parked under an electricity transformer, which caused a fire after the explosion. The blast was so powerful that around 30 nearby shops were completely destroyed. Dozens of other shops, the Khan Raziq police station, a nearby mosque and a hotel were also partially damaged. Eight cars and auto-rickshaws and two motorbikes were also destroyed.¹⁷

The highest number of attacks on civilians took place in Peshawar, closely followed by Khyber Agency, with 33 and 31 incidents, respectively.

4.1.3 Attacks on Educational Institutions

A total of 69 attacks in KP and FATA targeted educational institutions that killed two people and wounded 39 others. The highest number of such attacks took place in Bannu, followed by Mohmand Agency with 13 and 10 reported incidents, respectively. Even though these attacks did not result in huge loss of lives, however, significant number of schools was destroyed resulting in considerable damage to infrastructure and the already battered literacy rate in the region. The frequent attacks did not just result in lack of student attendance but also closure of a number of schools.

Meanwhile 5 unsuccessful attempts were made to target educational institutions. The threats averted through swift response by the Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS) that timely defused the planted bombs.

4.1.4 Inter-militant Clashes

Another aspect of the prevailing insecurity and violence in KP and FATA was linked to clashes between different militant groups. TTP entered into a total of 26 armed clashes with the Ansarul Islam (AI) in the agency. Over 50 people were killed in reported clashes between these two that took place in Haider Kandao and Kala Och areas of Tirah valley at the start of 2013.

TTP forged an alliance with Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) to get control of Tirah Valley with a view to establish safe hideouts there, especially during the military operations, which resulted in bloody clashes between the two sides that killed over 200 people and wounded over a hundred others.

These clashes lasted until the end of May in Khyber Agency; not a single inter-militant clash took place in Khyber Agency in the second half of the year under review. That was mainly due to successful military operation against TTP and LI militants in the agency. However small scale skirmishes continued between different militant groups in Kohat, Charsadda and Miran Shah.

A major inter-militant clash took place when TTP militants attacked the headquarters of a rival group led by Maulana Nabi Hanafi in the Bulandkhel area of Orakzai Agency. TTP militants entered the compound of Nabi Hanafi after killing six militants of the latter, who were guarding the main gate of the building. Two of the attackers were also killed in the firefight while

the third managed to explode his suicide vest; the fourth attacker who was driving an explosive-laden car drove into the center after the killing of the guards. The suicide bomber rammed his explosive-laden vehicle into the main building, razing it to the ground and killing seven more militants. Adjacent mosque and eight houses in the vicinity were destroyed in the blast in which more than 22 persons, including Maulana Nabi Hanafi, the commander of the Nabi Hanafi Karwan group, sustained injuries.¹⁸

4.2. Balochistan

In terms of casualties in terrorist attacks, Balochistan was the most affected region of Pakistan in 2013 where 487 attacks took place, compared to 474 in previous year, killing 727 people and injuring another 1,577. Among those killed in these attacks in Balochistan were 560 civilians, 97 police officials, 26 militants, 25 FC troops, 11 Levies, and eight army soldiers. Meanwhile 1,301 civilians, 157 police officials, 75 FC troops, 25 army soldiers, 17 Levies, and two militants were among the injured.

As in previous year, Quetta remained the most affected area in the province in 2013 where 398 people got killed and 1,043 others were wounded in the reported 112 attacks as compared to 172 attacks in 2012 which had left 264 people dead and 549 others injured. Similarly, Dera Bugti, once again, was the second most affected area in the province with 44 reported attacks in 2013 in which 41 people were killed and 53 others wounded. As many as 37 attacks were reported from Kech, 35 from Khuzdar, 34 from Mastung and 24 attacks each from Bolan and Naseerabad. (See Table 10)

Table 10: Terrorist Attacks in Balochistan

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Awaran	10	6	13
Barkhan	7	0	0
Bolan	24	38	76
Chagai	7	2	1
Dera Bughti	44	41	53
Gwadar	16	30	25
Harnai	1	0	10
Jafarabad	12	17	48
Jhal Magsi	4	5	8
Kachhi	2	1	1
Kalat	13	12	15
Kech	37	28	25

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Kharan	14	12	14
Khuzdar	35	34	41
Kohlu	12	0	1
Lasbela	6	0	16
Loralai	5	3	0
Mastung	34	20	34
Nasirabad	24	32	29
Nushki	5	3	2
Panjgur	20	9	4
Pishin	5	11	10
Qilla Abdullah	15	13	67
Qilla Saifullah	1	3	0
Quetta	112	398	1043
Sherani	1	0	1
Sibi	12	7	36
Washuk	1	0	0
Zhob	6	1	2
Ziarat	2	1	2
Total	487	727	1,577

Frequent insurgent attacks, intensified sectarian-related attacks against Hazara Shia community (See section 6 of the report for details on sectarian violence) and sporadic attacks by the TTP and its local associates were the important features of the volatile security landscape of the province in 2013. Out of 487 reported terrorist attacks in Balochistan in 2013, 424 were perpetrated by nationalist insurgents, 33 by sectarian groups mainly Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and 30 by other militant groups including Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan (TTB). A considerable number of casualties was caused by sectarian-related attacks (278 dead, 499 injured), most of them Hazara Shias of Quetta.

In addition, a total of 43 operational attacks by security forces and their clashes with the militants, 18 incidents of abduction by nationalist insurgents, 12 incidents of ethno-political violence, 11 cross-border attacks, as well as nine inter-tribal clashes were also reported from the province during the year. On the whole 935 people lost their lives and 1,732 others sustained injuries in 606 incidents of violence of 17 types reported from the province in 2013.

4.2.1 Attacks on Security Forces/Law Enforcement Agencies

The number of attacks against security forces and law enforcement agencies in Balochistan in 2013 decreased

by around nine percent as compared to previous year; however, the casualties in these attacks rose considerably. As many as 130 terrorist attacks in Balochistan hit security forces and law enforcement agencies, their convoys and check posts during the year under review. As many as 174 people were killed (including 85 police officials, 43 civilians, 18 FC soldiers, 10 Levies personnel, six army soldiers and 12 militants) and 494 others injured (including 240 civilians, 147 policemen, 70 FC soldiers, 23 army soldiers, 12 Levies personnel and two militants) in these attacks. In 2012, 141 attacks in Balochistan had targeted security forces in which 165 people were killed while 186 others were wounded who were killed in security forces' retaliatory fire.

Some of the deadly attacks against the security forces in Balochistan in 2013 included the blast at the main entrance of a mosque at City Mohib Ullah, Quetta on August 8 killing 30 police officials and wounding 50 others.¹⁹ Another violent incident took place in Bhoosa Mandi of Quetta on May 23 when an explosive device planted in a rickshaw exploded killing 12 policemen while injuring 18 others.²⁰ Moreover, the militants targeted a vehicle of FC on January 10 in Bacha Khan Chowk, Quetta. One FC official was killed in the attack and ten others were wounded.²¹ On September 23, three policemen were killed and two others got injuries in a remote-controlled bomb blast in Pishin when they were busy in a routine checking of vehicles.²²

Policemen remained the prime target of the militants in Quetta, Panjgur, Jafarabad, Chagai, Qilla Saifullah, Gwadar, Kech, Loralai, Khuzdar, Pishin, and Jhal Magsi districts of Balochistan. Among the prominent police officials killed during the reported year were an intelligence official Kamran Nazir, DSP CIA Muhammad Naseem Baloch, DSP Amir Muhammad Dasti, DIG Operations Quetta Fayyaz Ahmad Sumbal, SP Anwar and DSP Headquarters Shams, SP Basheer Ahmad Barohi, and head constable of police Faiz Muhammad along with his colleague Yusuf.

4.2.2 Attacks on Non-Baloch Settlers and Workers

Non-Baloch settlers and workers were also targeted in parts of Balochistan in 2013. A total of nine such attacks were recorded in Kech (3 attacks), Gwadar (2), and one attack each in Bolan, Harnai, Khuzdar, and Loralai districts of Balochistan which killed a total of 27 and wound two people. Among those

targeted in these attacks were laborers and workers belonging to Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.

In one of major assaults on Non-Baloch workers, Baloch nationalist insurgents killed 13 passengers, who were going to their hometowns in the Punjab from Quetta ahead of *Eidul Fitr*. Some 200 insurgents in police uniforms intercepted two passenger buses, segregated 15 passengers suspected to be belonging to the Punjab and seven sepoy of Levies force. Later, they dropped the seven policemen and two passengers because they were locals and belonged to different Baloch tribes.²³ Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) claimed responsibility for the attack. In Gwadar, in September, reportedly BLF militants shot dead three Punjabi laborers a day after kidnapping them from a crushing plant.²⁴ Two residents of Rajanpur area of Punjab were shot dead by BLA in Khuzdar district in February.²⁵ At least seven Non-Baloch workers were killed in Turbat in three separate incidents over the year.

Two incidents of kidnapping of non-Baloch workers were also reported from Balochistan. In March, five people who were going to Punjab were kidnapped along with their vehicle from Rakhni areas in Loralai.²⁶ In December, eight coal miners were kidnapped reportedly by BLA militants from Shahrag area of Harnai. They belonged to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.²⁷

4.2.3 Attacks on Government Installations and Functionaries

A total of 64 attacks in Balochistan targeted state installations and property and government officials in 2013 killing 34 people and wounding 99 others. Government installations and infrastructure especially gas pipelines, railways tracks and electricity pylons were regularly targeted by the insurgents in Balochistan. At least 17 attacks took place on gas pipelines in Dera Bugti, Mastung, Naseerabad, Jafarabad, and Bolan districts of Balochistan. BRA was behind most of these attacks. Three civilians were killed while two others got injuries in these attacks in addition to heavy damage caused to gas pipelines. Apart from government installations and gas pipelines, nine attacks took place on railways tracks/trains in Bolan, Qilla Abdullah, Chagai, Quetta, and Naseerabad districts of Balochistan. Along with the minor and major destruction of railway tracks, 14

civilians were killed and several others injured in the reported attacks throughout the year. BLA and Lashkar-e-Balochistan also targeted power pylons in Kohlu, Sibi, Naseerabad, and Barkhan districts of Balochistan. Most of the pylons were completely blown-up in these attacks.

As far as attacks on government functionaries are concerned, Muhammad Zia Ullah Qasmi, District Election Commissioner for Quetta was shot dead and his driver was injured in an attack in Satellite Town by BLA. An excise inspector was also shot dead in Killi Qambrani area of Quetta. Moreover, in Panjgur, a sub-engineer of communication Abdul Qadir Baloch was gunned down by the militants. Abdul Razzaq Zehri, a professor at Government College Khuzdar was shot dead on Mir Chakar Khan Ring Road in Khuzdar. Other than that, in Kharan, tehsildar Mir Liaquat Ali Jan was killed by armed men on motorcycle while he was on his way home in his official vehicle. BLA accepted the responsibility for the murder.

4.3. Sindh

A heightened spree of terrorist attacks was observed in 2013 in Karachi, provincial capital of Sindh and commercial nerve centre of the country, besides frequent incidents of ethno-political violence. A total of 390 terrorist attacks were reported across 12 districts of Sindh which claimed the lives of 523 people and injured another 1,031. Among those killed in these attacks were 371 civilians and 144 personnel of police, army, and Rangers, and eight militants, while 902 civilians and 129 personnel of security forces were injured.

Out of these total attacks, as many as 356 were carried out in Karachi, representing an increase of 90 percent as compared to such attacks reported from the city during previous year, which killed 492 people and injured 908 others. Meanwhile 14 attacks were reported from Hyderabad, six from Kashmore, three from Khairpur and two attacks each from Nawabshah, Sanghar and Shikarpur districts of interior Sindh. (See Table 11)

Out of the 390 reported terrorist attacks in Sindh, 132 were sectarian-related, mainly incidents of targeted killing, which were largely carried out by rival sectarian groups including Sunni groups Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) and Shia groups including Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan.

Table 11: Terrorist Attacks in Sindh

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Dadu	1	0	0
Hyderabad	14	10	10
Jacobabad	1	1	8
Jamshoro	1	0	4
Karachi	356	492	908
Kashmore	6	7	0
Khairpur	3	0	1
Larkana	1	0	0
Nawabshah	2	0	0
Sanghar	2	0	4
Shikarpur	2	4	31
Sukkur	1	9	65
Total	390	523	1,031

These attacks killed 215 people and injured 319 others. As many as 235 terrorist attacks were perpetrated by different banned militant groups including TTP which claimed the lives of 300 people, besides causing injuries to another 696. Besides Karachi, the banned TTP was also found involved in terrorist attacks in Hyderabad, Sanghar, Shikarpur and Sukkur. Meanwhile, 23 of the total terrorist attacks in the province were carried out by Sindhi nationalist groups including Sindhu Desh Liberation Army (SDLA) and Jeay Sindh Muttahida Mahaz (JSMM), which claimed eight lives and injured 16 people.

The TTP carried out all five suicide blasts reported from Sindh in 2013 including three in Karachi targeting security forces and political leaders, and one each in Shikarpur and Sukkur targeting political leaders and ISI headquarters, respectively. As many as 260, or about 67 percent, of the total terrorist attacks in Sindh were incidents of targeted killing. Terrorists used IEDs of different types in 91 attacks, hand grenades in 30 attacks. One incident of petrol bomb explosion, one incident each of beheading and knife attack, and one incident of kidnapping were also reported in the province.

More than 30 percent of the total reported attacks in Sindh (117 attacks) in 2013 hit security forces and their check posts and vehicles including 107 in Karachi, seven in Hyderabad, two in Kashmore and one in Sukkur.

Apart from targeted killing of several policemen and police officials of inspector and sub-inspector ranks, some high ranking officials of security forces were also killed in terrorist attacks in Sindh, most of them in Karachi, who included Lieutenant Commander of Pakistan Navy Syed Azeem Haider Kazmi; Deputy Superintendent of Nara Jail, Hyderabad Agha Naeem Ghauri; Sub-Divisional Police Officer (SDPO) Karachi Kamal Khan; and a special branch police inspector Abdul Rasheed, who was posted on duty at the Bilawal House. In a high intensity attack on security forces reported from Sukkur, a group of five militants stormed the regional headquarters of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) using explosive blasts and gun fire including a suicide car blast outside the ISI office. Two bombers blew themselves up and three others were shot dead by security forces.²⁸

Besides security forces and law enforcement agencies, members/activists of Shia and Sunni community were targeted in 64 and 58 attacks, respectively, besides nine attacks on worship places and shrines. As many as 43 terrorist attacks in Sindh targeted political leaders/workers and their party offices and polling stations, and 55 hit civilians. Four attacks were recorded on media houses and journalists. Furthermore, public and private property and installations including railway trains and tracks and power pylons, government officials, NGO/civil society workers, Ahmedi community, and NATO supply vehicles were some targets of terrorist attacks in Sindh in 2013.

Table 12: Casualties in Terrorist Attacks & Political Violence in Sindh

Region	Casualties in Terrorist Attack		Casualties in Political Violence	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Karachi	492	908	222	96
Interior Sindh	31	123	12	60
Total	523	1,031	234	156
Total Killed	746			
Total Injured	1,146			

4.3.1 Ethno-Political Violence in Karachi

Out of 193 incidents of ethno-political violence reported from Sindh in 2013, as many as 183 took

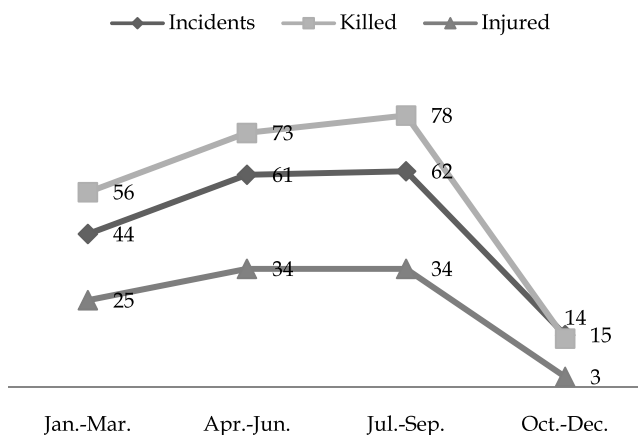
place in Karachi and 10 in interior Sindh, killing a total of 234 people, mostly members and activists of political parties, and injuring another 156. With the exception of 12 people killed in interior Sindh, all other fatalities in incidents of ethno-political violence reported from the province were concentrated in Karachi.

The flashpoints of ethno-political violence in Karachi in 2013 included Baldia Town, Gulshan-i-Iqbal Area, Orangi Town, Korangi Area, Surjani Town, Malir, Gulistan, Lyari, Bilal Colony, Pirabad, North Karachi, Defence area (DHA), New Karachi, Landhi, Sohrab Goth, Azizabad, Abu Al-hasan Asfahani Road, Chakra Goth, PIB Colony, SITE area, Mari Pur, Sadar, Faqera Goth, Chishti Nagar, Murad Memon Goth, Madina Colony, Al-Badar Society, Ramswami, Jodia Bazaar, Federal B Area, Mehmoodabad, Nazimabad, Model Colony and Manghopir.

Although the number of ethno-political violence reported from Karachi in the year 2013 was a bit higher (183) as compared to 170 such incidents reported from the city in 2012 yet there was a significant decrease in these incidents in last quarter of 2013. (See Chart 3)

A gradual rise in incidents of ethno-political violence that started in the city at the start of the year 2013 reached its peak during the third quarter (July to September) and then saw a steep fall that continued until December.

Chart 3: Trends of Ethno-political Violence in Karachi



The decline in ethno-political violence in Karachi in the last three months of 2013 coincided with the

targeted security operation that was launched in early September and continued until end of December with daily arrests of criminals including target killers and extortionists, and recovery of weapons during raids by Rangers and police. During interrogation, many of the detained criminals admitted that they had political affiliations and were allegedly involved in politically motivated targeted killings.²⁹

At the same time, data on terrorist attacks in Karachi for 2013 suggests that government’s targeted operation failed to check the terrorist onslaught launched by militants, mainly the TTP, and sectarian militant groups including Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sipah-e-Muhammad. That implies that although the law enforcement agencies were successful in bringing politically motivated killings under control, at least in the last quarter of 2013, by carrying out targeted operations, they were in a fix to stop sectarian violence. Similarly, the influence of TTP was also on rise particularly in Pashtun-populated areas of Karachi despite the killing of several Taliban militants in the targeted operation.³⁰

4.4. Punjab

As many as 38 terrorist attacks occurred in Punjab in 2013 (as compared to 17 in 2012) claiming 47 lives (39 civilians, 7 policemen and an army soldier) and causing injuries to 142 others (140 civilians, and one personnel each of police and army). Out of these attacks, 15 were sectarian in nature, largely carried out by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. Majority of the attacks in Punjab (20) were carried out by TTP and associated groups; other groups reportedly found involved in terrorist attacks in Punjab included Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan, and Lashkar-e-Balochistan.³¹

Despite lesser in number compared to terrorist attacks by the TTP and associates, the sectarian-related attacks caused more fatalities in Punjab in 2013; 28 people were killed in sectarian attacks compared to 17 killed in attacks by militants. Terrorist attacks were reported from 16 districts of Punjab in 2013. Lahore and Rawalpindi witnessed the highest number of attacks, with seven attacks reported in each city. Majority of the attacks in Lahore were of sectarian nature. A total of 12 people were killed and 64 wounded in terrorist attacks in the provincial capital. Meanwhile the attacks in Rawalpindi included three sectarian attacks including a suicide attack. A suicide bomber blew

himself up when he was intercepted by a policeman outside an *imambargah* in the heavily guarded Gracey Lines area of the city. Four people including three policemen were killed, and 13 others were reported injured.³² Gujranwala, Gujrat and Attock were other districts of Punjab where three or more terrorist attacks happened in 2013.

Overall, 81 incidents of violence were reported in Punjab, with an alarming 170 percent rise compared to 30 such incidents in the previous year, including above-mentioned terrorist attacks, incidents of ethno-political violence, cross-border attacks at Pakistani-Indian border, sectarian clashes, and clashes between security forces and criminals. A total of 97 people lost their lives and 307 others were wounded in these violent incidents of various types.

Table 13: Terrorist Attacks in Punjab

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Attock	3	1	3
Bhakkar	1	1	0
Chakwal	1	1	0
Faisalabad	2	1	2
Gujranwala	4	3	2
Gujrat	4	11	5
Lahore	7	12	64
Mianwali	1	0	3
Multan	1	2	8
Muzaffargarh	2	1	7
Rahim Yar Khan	1	2	0
Rajanpur	1	0	0
Rawalpindi	7	8	15
Sahiwal	1	2	0
Sheikhupura	1	1	0
Toba Tek Singh	1	1	33
Total	38	47	142

Some of the important figures assassinated in sectarian-related targeted killings in Punjab in 2013 included a prominent Shia leader Allama Nasir Abbas, provincial leader of Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) Maulana Shamsur Rehman, and Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Haider, head of Ophthalmology Department at Lahore General Hospital.

Meanwhile, as many as 17 attacks in Punjab targeted political leaders and workers. These included terrorist

attacks by militants and incidents of ethnic/political violence. Candidates of major political parties including PPP, PML-N and PTI were attacked by militants during the month of May. Former Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani's son, Ali Haider Gilani was kidnapped after an attack on a PPP gathering in Multan.³³ Later there were reports of him being sold for 200 million rupees and shifted to North Waziristan.³⁴ At least seven incidents of political violence were reported on the election-day in Punjab; 11 people were killed in these incidents and 9 others reported wounded.

4.5 Gilgit Baltistan

Five terrorist attacks were recorded in Gilgit Baltistan in 2013 as compared to 26 in 2012, which claimed the lives of 16 people and injured five others.

A lethal attack took place in Diamer in June when gunmen killed 11 people including nine foreign tourists and two Pakistanis in Nanga Parbat base. Those killed included tourists from China, Ukraine and Russia. TTP claimed responsibility for the attack.³⁵

Meanwhile three security forces officials including an Army Colonel who were investigating the Diamer incident were shot dead in Chilas in August. The TTP issued a statement claiming that its subsidiary group Janud-e-Hafsa conducted the attack to attract international attention towards drone attacks.³⁶

No incident of sectarian violence was reported from Gilgit, which has been a sectarian flashpoint over the past several years.

Table 14: Terrorist attacks in Gilgit Baltistan

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Diamir	1	11	0
Gilgit	4	5	5
Total	5	16	5

4.6 Islamabad

Four terrorist attacks were reported in the capital city including two sectarian-related attacks, which killed in total five and injured a same number of people.

In the first attack reported from the city in 2013, armed men opened fire on the vehicle of Chaudhry Zulfiqar,

FIA's prosecutor General in Benazir Bhutto assassination case against former president Gen Pervez Musharraf, in G-9. Chaudhry Zulfiqar was killed and his driver was injured.³⁷

In June, Naqeebullah Ibrahimkhel, the third secretary at the Afghan Embassy, was shot in the leg by assailants in F-10 sector.³⁸

In August, a suicide bomber of LeJ failed to detonate his explosive laden vest as he was shot dead by a private security guard inside a Shia mosque in Bhara Kahu area of Islamabad. The security guard, who had been chasing the attacker to the mosque also got fire from the latter and succumbed to his injuries.³⁹ In another sectarian-related attack recorded in Islamabad, two motorcyclists raided Jamia Madinatul Uloom located along the expressway and opened fire killing two people and wounding 14 others.⁴⁰

4.7 Azad Jammu and Kashmir

One terrorist attack was reported from Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) in 2013. Five suspects wearing police uniform entered the house of a man in village Doga Rawali, in Bagh. The residents raised alarm upon which the attackers detonated explosives. The blast killed two attackers while another was captured in wounded condition. Two of the attackers managed to escape from the scene.⁴¹

Other than that, 48 cross-border attacks were reported along the Indian border, mostly from Poonch and Kotli sectors, which killed 15 people—eight civilians and seven Pakistan army troops—and wounded 61 others, mostly civilians.

5. Suicide Attacks

Representing an increase of 39 percent as compared to previous year, as many as 46 suicide attacks took place in Pakistan in 2013. As many as 695 people—500 civilians, 114 security forces personnel, and 81 militants—were killed and 1,569 others, including 1,332 civilians, 196 security forces personnel and 40 militants were wounded in these attacks.

Table 15: Suicide Attacks in Pakistan

FATA	12	162	354
Punjab	1	4	13
Balochistan	9	266	514
Sindh	5	16	108
KP	18	245	579
AJK	1	2	1
Total	46	695	1569

Over 41 percent of all reported suicide attacks in Pakistan in 2013 targeted security forces personnel, security forces check posts and convoys. Shia community and worship places were targeted in a total of nine suicide blasts. Other targets of suicide bombers were political leaders/workers, civilians, government installations and functionaries, foreign interests/diplomats, political administration, Christian community, tribal elders, and militants (in inter-militant attacks and clashes). As many as 18 attacks took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 in FATA, nine in Balochistan, five in Sindh, and one each in Punjab, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). (See Table 15)

Assistant political agent Khalid Mumtaz Kundi, Afghanistan's consulate business attaché Qazi Hilal, radio journalist Arif Shafi, deputy commissioner of Quetta Abdul Mansoor Kakar, chief security officer of former president Asif Zardari Bilal Sheikh, and provincial law minister Israrullah Gandapur were among the important personalities killed in suicide attacks during the year under review. Some suicide bombings that failed to kill the intended targets but caused considerable loss of lives included attacks on the convoy of chief minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ameer Haider Khan Hoti, Additional District and Sessions Judge Kulsoom Zaman, election meeting of ANP leader Ghulam Ahmad Bilour and his nephew Haroon Bilour, National Peoples Party electoral candidate Ibrahim Jatoi's rally, and a leader of Jamaatud Da'wa-Al-Quran-o-Sunnah Haji Hayat Ullah.

Sectarian-related suicide blasts caused most of the casualties that resulted in overall suicide attacks in 2013. Twin suicide blasts took place on Alamdar Road in Quetta targeting the Hazara Community; 81 people were killed and 121 others were reported injured in the first incident including police officials and media personnel.⁴² The second attack took place at Kirani

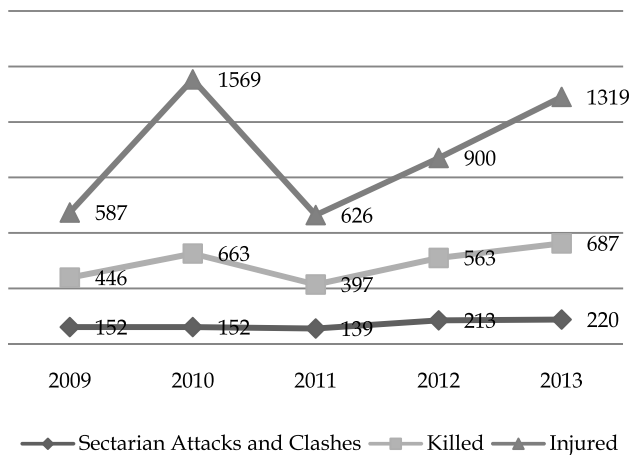
Road in Hazara Town killing another 80 people.⁴³ Moreover, the suicide bombers also targeted the Christian community in Peshawar when two suicide bombers rammed themselves in the All Saints Church in Peshawar thereby blowing them up; 83 civilians lost their lives and 143 others received heavy wounds as a consequence of the blasts.⁴⁴

6. Sectarian Violence

A rise in sectarian violence that started in 2011 continued through 2012 towards end of 2013. While the overall incidents of sectarian violence, including sectarian-related attacks and clashes, posted a slight increase in 2013 as compared to 2012, the number of people killed and injured in these incidents significantly increased. (See Chart 4)

A total of 220 incidents of sectarian violence were reported in Pakistan in 2013, including 208 sectarian-related terrorist attacks and 12 sectarian clashes, seven more than such incidents reported in 2012. As many 687 people lost their lives in these incidents—a 22 percent increase in fatalities compared to 2012—and another 1,319 were injured—46 percent more than in 2012. While Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar were main sectarian hotspots in 2013, a considerable number of incidents of sectarian violence and consequent casualties were also reported from Hangu, Parachinar and twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

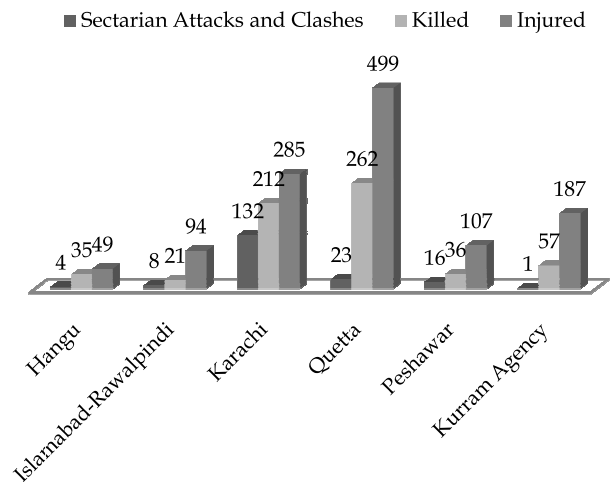
Chart 4: Trends of Sectarian Violence (2009-2013)



In 2013, about 91 percent of the total number of people killed in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes across Pakistan concentrated in Quetta, Karachi,

Peshawar, Hangu, Parachinar in Kurram Agency and twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Out of total 220 reported incidents of sectarian violence across Pakistan, as many as 184, or about 84 percent, occurred these six cities. More than 92 percent of the total number of the people injured in sectarian violence in Pakistan in 2013 was also concentrated in these cities. (See Chart 5) Other sectarian flashpoints in 2013 in terms of number of sectarian attacks/clashes or the casualties that resulted from such attacks/clashes in the year were Bolan in Balochistan, and Bhakkar, Lahore, and Gujrat in Punjab.

Chart 2: Sectarian Flashpoints



Incidents of sectarian violence were reported from 29 districts of Pakistan from across its four provinces and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). That implies that the geographical spread of sectarian violence is gradually expanding with some regions becoming a regular hotspots of sectarian-related attacks and clashes.

First two months of 2013 saw an unprecedented wave of sectarian violence against Hazara Shia community in Quetta. While incidents of sectarian violence continued unabated throughout the year, during November 2013 that coincided with Islamic month of Moharram, violent sectarian incidents increased throughout the country leading to several killings and fatal injuries. The situation in Rawalpindi was more gruesome and unfolded the risks of Muslim mobs getting involved in sectarian-clashes. As many as 28 incidents of sectarian violence, including sectarian-related attacks and clashes, were recorded across Pakistan during the month of November alone, most

of them in Karachi (15 incidents), followed by Punjab (9 incidents).

6.1 Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks

As many as 208 sectarian-related terrorist attacks were reported from across Pakistan in 2013, six more than such attacks in 2012, which killed 658 people, representing an increase of 22 percent, and injured another 1,195, a rise of 54 percent compared to previous year.

As in previous year, more than 80 percent (170) of all reported sectarian-related terrorist attacks in 2013 were incidents of targeted killings, most of them reported from Karachi. However most of the casualties in sectarian-related attacks were caused by some lethal suicide attacks. As many as 336 people were killed and 723 others were injured in nine reported sectarian-related suicide attacks. Five of these sectarian-related suicide attacks were reported from Quetta targeting Hazara Shia community while one suicide attack each was reported from Hangu, Peshawar, Kurram Agency, and Rawalpindi. The suicide attacks in Quetta and Rawalpindi were perpetrated by sectarian militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi while the sectarian-related suicide attacks reported from Hangu, Kurram Agency and Peshawar were reportedly carried out by the TTP and targeted a mosque, a bazaar in Shia locality, and a Shia madrassa, respectively. Meanwhile sectarian militant groups also used Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDS) in 19 attacks, hand grenades in six attacks, rockets in one attack besides three incidents of kidnapping.

Karachi was the worst-affected city in terms of the number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks, where 130 attacks killed 210 people and injured another 285. However in terms of casualties in such attacks, Quetta's Hazara Shia community was hit hard in 2013. As many as 260 people were killed in Quetta, most of them Hazara Shia, and 493 others were injured in 22 reported sectarian-related attacks. Furthermore, a total of 17 sectarian attacks were reported from Punjab and Islamabad, 33 from Balochistan, 132 from Sindh, three from FATA, and 23 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. On the whole sectarian-related terrorist attacks spread over 26 districts of Pakistan in 2013. (See Table 16)

Table 16: Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Punjab & Islamabad	Bhakkar	1	1	0
	Chakwal	1	1	0
	Gujranwala	2	3	0
	Gujrat	2	9	3
	Lahore	4	5	2
	Muzaffargarh	1	0	6
	Rahim Yar Khan	1	2	0
	Rawalpindi	3	7	15
	Islamabad	2	4	3
	Punjab Total	17	32	29
Balochistan	Kalat	2	2	3
	Bolan	3	8	1
	Kech	1	1	0
	Khuzdar	2	3	1
	Mastung	2	3	0
	Panjgur	1	1	1
	Quetta	22	260	493
	Balochistan Total	33	278	499
Sindh	Karachi	130	210	285
	Jacobabad	1	1	8
	Shikarpur	1	4	26
	Sindh Total	132	215	319
FATA	Khyber Agency	2	0	0
	Kurram Agency	1	57	187
	FATA Total	3	57	187
KP	Kohat	1	2	5
	Peshawar	16	36	107
	Hangu	4	35	49
	Tank	1	1	0
	D.I. Khan	1	2	0
	KP Total	23	76	161
Pakistan Total		208	658	1,195

More than half of the total 208 recorded sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013 were targeted against the Shia community including Hazaras in Quetta, 78 of these attacks (37 percent) targeted the Sunni community across Pakistan, and 23 attacks hit worship places including *imambargahs* and mosques, and shrines. In another two sectarian-related attacks, two policemen and a government official were hit, respectively, because of their sectarian identity. The highest number of casualties was also recorded in

the attacks targeting Shia community (471 killed, 869 injured), while the attacks on Sunni community resulted in the death of 99 people and injuries to 57 others. As many as 86 people were killed and 268 injured in sectarian-related attacks on worship places of different Muslim sects, and also shrines.

The sectarian-related terrorist attacks hit diverse targets ranging from general adherents of a particular sect to religious scholars, clerics, professionals including doctors and lawyers, educationists, worship places including mosques and *imambargahs*, madrassas, madrassa students and teachers, shrines, members and activists of sectarian and religious organizations, religious gatherings and processions including Moharram and Rabiul Awal processions, vans carrying Shia passengers, localities and residence areas of a certain sect, and others.

The number of sectarian-related attacks and consequent casualties significantly increased in Sindh, mainly Karachi, in 2013, compared to 2012. Karachi, witnessed about 34 percent increase in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes in 2013 as compared to 2012; in 2012, too, a phenomenal increase of 137 percent in sectarian attacks was recorded in the city compared to 2011. That implies sectarian violence in Karachi continued to rise for second year in a row. Besides an increase in the number of sectarian-related attacks, a 25 percent increase in the resulting fatalities was also observed in Karachi in 2013 compared to 2012; the number of people injured in these attacks also increased by about 169 percent in 2013. Besides Karachi, one sectarian-related attack each was reported from Jacobabad and Shikarpur districts of Sindh.

As many as 64 of total reported sectarian-related terrorist attacks from Karachi targeted Shia community members, 57 hit Sunni community, eight targeted worship places and one attack hit a government official subscribing to Shia sect of Islam. Most of sectarian-related attacks in Karachi (118) were incidents of targeted killing besides nine IED and three hand grenade blasts. Most among those target killed in Karachi on sectarian grounds included members and workers of Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ)-new face of banned Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan - Sunni Tehreek (ST), Majlis-e-Wahdatul Muslimeen, and Jafria Alliance and adherents of Sunni and Shia sects of Islam. Sunni sectarian militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) and Shia group Sipah-e-Muhammad

were involved in most of sectarian-related attacks reported from Karachi in 2013.

In one of the worst sectarian-related terrorist attacks reported from Karachi, LeJ militants planted 150kg explosive device in a car and parked it near an *imambargah* (worship place of Shia community) in Abbas Town. The bomb went off killing 45 people and wounding 135 others including women and children.⁴⁵ About 170 flats, 70 shops and several vehicles were also damaged in the blast.

Ismaili community was also hit in Karachi in 2013. On August 13, people belonging to Aga Khani/Ismaili community, a branch of Shia Islam, were heading their worship place when two militants riding a motorcycle lobbed a ball bomb in the premises of a Jamaat Khana (worship place of Islamilis); two people were killed and 26 others injured in the attack reportedly carried out by the Lashkar-e-Jhangvi militants.⁴⁶ On the same day, a hand grenade blast was reported from a residential area mostly inhabited by Ismaili community in Karachi that injured two people.⁴⁷

In Balochistan, although the number of sectarian attacks decreased by about 47 percent in 2013, compared to 2012, the number of people killed and injured in these attacks significantly increased by around 62 percent and 75 percent, respectively. Increase in casualties in sectarian-related attacks in Balochistan, mainly Quetta, was due to some lethal attacks carried out against members of the Hazara Shia community there including suicide blasts.

As many as 19 sectarian-related attacks in Balochistan in 2013 were carried out against Shia community, mainly Hazaras, 12 targeted Sunni community members, and one attack each targeted a mosque and two police constables belonging to Hazara Shia community. Sunni sectarian militant groups LeJ and Jaishul Islam, and Shia sectarian militant group Sipah-e-Muhammad were involved in most of sectarian-related attacks in Balochistan which were spread over seven districts of the province including Kalat (2 attacks), Bolan (3), Kech (1), Khuzdar (2), Mastung (2), Panjgur (1), and Quetta (22).

There was an unprecedented surge in sectarian violence against Hazara Shia community in Quetta which claimed the lives of more than 170 members of Hazara community in just first two months of 2013. Massive bomb explosions including suicide blasts in localities and gatherings of Hazara community are a

new tactic adopted by the sectarian group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. Previously, most of the sectarian violence was perpetrated using the tactic of targeted killings, attacks on passenger buses and low intensity blasts besides suicide attacks. The new attack tactic and strategy seems to force the Hazara community to migrate from their native areas.

On January 10, a suicide bomber entered a snooker club at Alamdar Road, Quetta, largely a locality of Hazara Shia community, and blew himself up. Another blast took place at the same place 10 minutes after the first blast. More than 80 people were killed, most of them belonging to Hazara Shias, and also including nine police personnel and media workers and 121 others were injured.⁴⁸ Subsequently, hundreds of people belonging to the Hazara Shia community staged a sit-in on Alamdar Road and refused to bury the dead till the army takes control of Quetta.⁴⁹ From Karachi to Islamabad, Shia parties such as Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen (MWM) and the Imamia Students Organization (ISO) as well as civil society activists also gathered to protest the blasts in Quetta.⁵⁰ Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf announced in front of a gathering of representatives of Hazara Shia community late on January 13 night that the provincial government was being dismissed forthwith and governor's rule was being imposed in the whole of Balochistan.⁵¹ After the acceptance of their demand for imposition of governor's rule in Balochistan, the Hazara Shia community ended their four-day protest on January 14 and buried amid tears and sobs the bodies of their loved ones killed in the twin bomb blasts. Next month, a similar attack occurred in Quetta when a suicide bomber blew himself in busy bazaar at Kirani Road in Hazara Town, killing 80 people and injuring another 200 including woman and children.⁵²

The number of sectarian attacks and the consequent casualties also considerably increased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2013, compared to previous year. As many as 23 such attacks were reported from KP in the year under review, 14 more than previous year, which claimed the lives of 76 people, representing an increase of over 28 percent compared to 2012, and wounded another 161. Peshawar and Hangu were most affected by the sectarian-related attacks in the province in 2013. Nine of these reported attacks from KP targeted Shia community members, one hit Sunni Muslims and six targeted worship places and shrines.

LeJ and the TTP carried out most of sectarian-related attacks in the KP in 2013. Many incidents of violence against religious and sectarian targets in 2013 were carried out by the TTP including an attack on Tableeghi Jamaat centre in Swat in January, a suicide blast outside a Shia mosque, or *imambargah*, in Hangu in February, bombing of shrine of Akhun Salaq Baba in Peshawar in February, the remote controlled bomb blast that hit Jamia Hanafia Chishtia, a mosque in Peshawar, in March, and suicide bombing of Hussaini madrassa and mosque of Shia community in Peshawar in June. It indicates a growing strategic and operational nexus among the Taliban and Sunni sectarian groups including Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in KP as well as in Quetta, Karachi and Punjab.

The number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Punjab also increased in 2013 as compared to 2012 but casualties in these attacks decreased. Nonetheless, these attacks spread over eight districts of Punjab in 2013 while in 2012 such attacks were confined to three districts. A total of 17 sectarian-related attacks were recorded in Punjab and Islamabad that claimed the lives of 32 people and wounded 29 others. Most of these attacks (11) targeted Shia community and its worship places while six targeted Sunni community members. Except one incident of suicide blast reported from Rawalpindi, all other sectarian-related attacks reported from Punjab and Islamabad were incidents of targeted killing or direct shootout. LeJ and Sipah-e-Muhammad were involved in most of these attacks.

In FATA, however, the number of sectarian attacks and resulting casualties decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. Three reported sectarian attacks from FATA, seven less than previous year, claimed the lives of 57 people, representing a decrease of 26 percent compared to 2012, and wounded 187 others. All the casualties in sectarian-related attacks in FATA were caused by a twin suicide blast that took place on July 26 in Parachinar bazaar located in an area where mostly Shia community resides. The attack was reportedly carried out by a faction of the banned TTP.

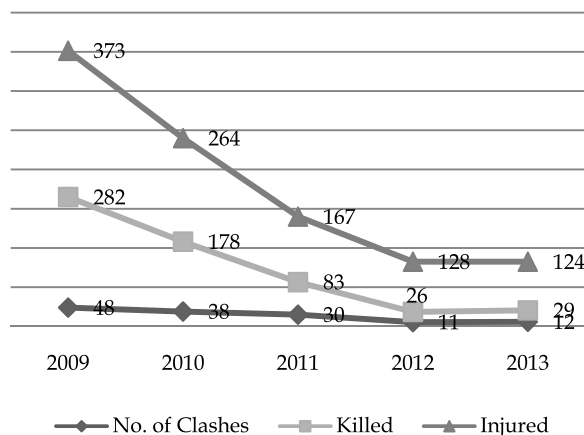
Some of the important figures assassinated in sectarian-related targeted killings in 2013 included: A religious scholar and a member of ASWJ Sayeed Abdul Baqi (Bolan); a Sunni scholar Maulana Asghar Ilyas (Karachi); the Sindh chief of the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Samiul Haq (JUI-S) Maulana Hammadullah Madni (Karachi);⁵³ a former secretary of the *Masjid-o-Imambargah* Muhammadi Dera Ibne Hasan (Karachi);

three prominent religious scholars of Jamia Banoria Uloom Islamia Mufti Abdul Majeed Deen Puri, Mufti Muhammad Saleh and Maulana Hassan Ali Shah (Karachi); president of Wahadatul Muslimeen Iqbal Masood (Karachi); a local leader of ASWJ Qari Mohammad Saeed (Chakwal); a prominent lawyer and former office-bearer of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) Malik Jarrar (Peshawar); Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Haider, head of Ophthalmology Department at Lahore General Hospital, and his son Murtaza (Lahore);⁵⁴ a Sunni religious scholar Maulana Abdul Khaliq (Quetta); Qari Abdul Razzaq, administrator of Darul Uloom Arfia (Karachi); a prominent Shia scholar and educationist Prof Sibte-e-Jafar Zaidi (Karachi); Maulana Akbar Saeed Farooqi, spokesperson of the ASWJ (Karachi); Sheikh Manzoor Hussain, a local leader of Shia Ulema Council, and his son (Rahim Yar Khan); a leader of ASWJ Mian Ghulam Muhammad (Bhakkar); a Sunni scholar Mufti Tariq, and his companion Yar Mohammad (Karachi); Mohammad Yousuf, the prayer leader (pesh-imam) of the *Qasr-i-Abu Talib imambargah* (Gujranwala); a prominent Shia leader and scholar Allama Nasir Abbas (Lahore); and provincial leader of ASWJ Maulana Shamsur Rehman (Lahore).

6.2 Sectarian Clashes

Besides sectarian-related attacks, as many as 12 incidents of sectarian clashes also occurred in Pakistan in 2013, with most of them (6) recorded in November that coincided with Islamic month of Moharram. A total of 29 people lost their lives and 124 sustained injuries in these clashes; 11 sectarian clashes had killed 26 people and wounded 128 others in 2012. (See Chart 6)

Chart 6: Trend of Sectarian Clashes (2009-2013)



Since 2011, there has been a decline in sectarian clashes in Pakistan, but the overall level of sectarian violence and the casualties from it have witnessed a surge in 2012 and 2013. This puts into perspective the extent of the increase in the number and intensity of sectarian-related terrorist attacks reported across Pakistan in these two years.

Of these 12 clashes in 2013, three were recorded in Rawalpindi, two in Karachi, one in Quetta, one each in Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Bhakkar, Lahore and Multan districts of Punjab, and one in Kohat (KP). (See Table 17) All these clashes occurred between Sunni and Shia religious sects.

Table 17: Sectarian Clashes

Province /area	District	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Quetta	1	2	6
Sindh	Karachi	2	2	0
Punjab	Bahawalnagar	1	0	0
	Bahawalpur	1	0	6
	Bhakkar	1	11	7
	Lahore	1	0	3
	Multan	1	1	24
	Rawalpindi	3	10	76
KP	Kohat	1	3	2
Total		12	29	124

The highest number of casualties in sectarian clashes in 2013 occurred in a single clash reported from Bhakkar in South Punjab, where an armed clash between members of Sunni and Shia communities killed as many as 11 people and injured seven others on August 23. The clash started when armed men opened fire on participants of a rally at Kotla Jam. As a result of exchange of fire, six people were killed and seven injured. The assailants kidnapped five others and later killed them.⁵⁵

Rawalpindi was a major flashpoint in terms of sectarian clashes in 2013. Sectarian clashes erupted in Fawara Chowk, Rawalpindi during *Ashura* procession (observed by Shia Muslims on 10th of Islamic month Moharram) near a seminary Jamia Taleemul Quran on November 15 after an allegedly hate speech delivered by the seminary cleric annoyed and agitated many among the procession. A cloth market situated in Raja Bazaar was set on fire by enraged persons. As many as 10 people were killed and 44 wounded in the clash that followed a long curfew to control the situation in

the city.⁵⁶ Following the Rawalpindi clashes, sectarian-related clashes were recorded in some other cities, too.

6.3 Attacks on Worship Places and Shrines

A total of 30 terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013 targeted worship places of Muslims and shrines, including an unsuccessful attempt, that claimed the lives of 136 people and injured another 455. As many as 11 of these attacks targeted mosques (four in Peshawar, two each in Hangu and Malakand, and one each in Khyber Agency, Kohat and Kalat), 10 attacks targeted *imambargahs* (five in Karachi, two each in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, one in Islamabad), five hit shrines (two in Karachi and one each in Peshawar, Charsadda and Shikarpur), while one attack each targeted a worship place (Jamaat Khana) of Aga Khani/Ismaili sect in Karachi and a Tableeghi centre in Swat. Meanwhile personnel of bomb disposal squad defused 8kg IED in Kot Addu that was planted outside the central *imambargah*.

Table 18: Attacks on Worship Places and Shrines

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
KP	Hangu	2	33	44
	Kohat	1	2	5
	Malakand	2	23	118
	Swat	1	26	66
	Peshawar	7	30	103
	Charsadda	1	0	0
Punjab and Islamabad	Islamabad	1	2	2
	Muzaffargarh	1	0	0
	Rawalpindi	3	7	16
Sindh	Karachi	8	8	72
	Shikarpur	1	4	26
FATA	Khyber Agency	1	0	0
Balochistan	Qalat	1	1	3
	Total	30	136	455

The TTP reportedly carried out 12 of these attacks including attacks on mosques in Hangu, Peshawar and Malakand, attacks on shrines of Akhun Salaq Baba (Peshawar), Ghulam Shah Ghazi (Shikarpur) and Abul Fazal (Karachi), attack on a Shia madrassas in Peshawar, and attack on a Tableeghi centre in Swat. LeJ perpetrated most of attacks on *imambargahs* in Karachi and elsewhere besides targeting Aga Khani Jamaat Khana in Karachi. Militants of Ansarul Islam blew up a mosque in Nala-Malikdinkhel in Bara tehsil

of Khyber Agency which was the birthplace of its rival sectarian militant organization Lashkar-e-Islam.

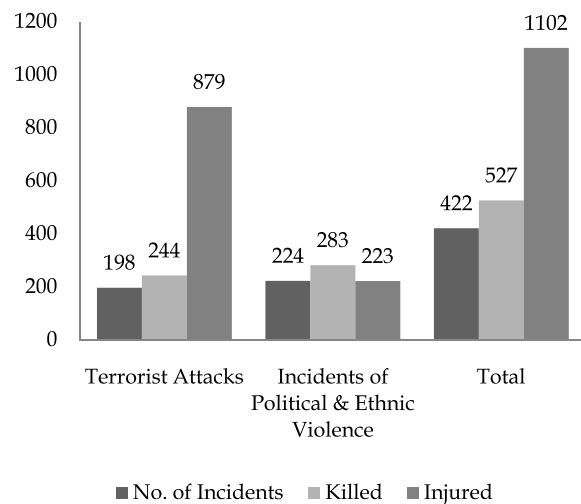
Out of total 30 reported attacks on worship places and shrines, 23 were apparently sectarian-related. One attack was reported during a sectarian clash while another one was an unsuccessful attempt to target an *imambargah*. Meanwhile motive of the militants in five other attacks that mostly hit mosques was apparently not clear.

7. Violence against Political Leaders, Workers and Election-related Targets

Not only the militants intensified attacks against political parties, leaders and workers and election-related targets such as offices, rallies, meetings, polling stations and voters etc, particularly ahead of and during the election month of May, but incidents of politically-motivated violence and clashes between supporters and workers of different political parties also increased in 2013, as compared to previous year.

A total of 422 such incidents, including terrorist attacks by the TTP and associated groups, and Baloch insurgent groups, and incidents of political and ethnic violence claimed the lives of 527 people besides injuring 1,102 others in 2013. (See Chart 7)

Chart 7: Violence against Political Leaders, Workers and Election-related Targets

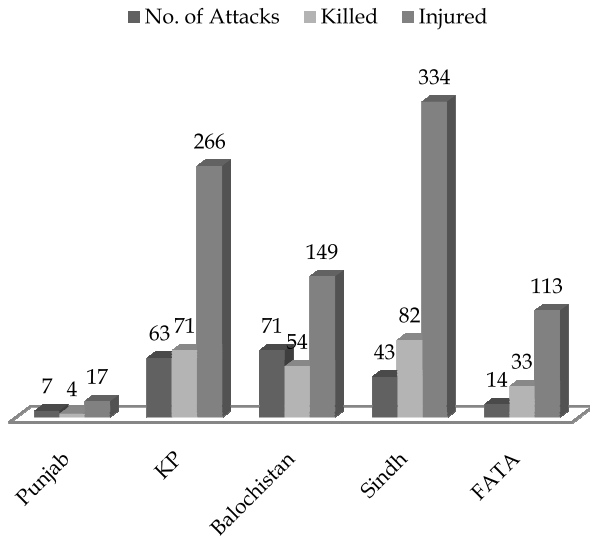


7.1 Terrorist Attacks

Out of total 1,717 reported terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013, as many as 198 were targeted against political parties, leaders, and workers and also election

candidates, rallies, offices, polling stations and voters across the country. A total of 244 people lost their lives and 879 others sustained injuries in these attacks. (See Chart 8)

Chart 8: Terrorist Attacks on Political Leaders/Workers and Election-related Targets



Of these attacks, 135 were perpetrated by TTP and associated local Taliban and other militant groups in all four provinces of Pakistan and FATA, which claimed the lives of 203 people and injured 783 others. Baloch nationalist insurgents carried out 63 such attacks that killed 41 people and injured another 96.

Militants employed different tactics to hit political leaders, workers and other political and election-related targets including suicide bombings (5 attacks), IEDs blasts (92), firing (59), hand grenade blasts (26), rocket attacks (13), and kidnappings (3). Balochistan was most affected by terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers and also polling stations where 71 such attacks were reported followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (63 attacks) and Sindh (43 attacks). However in terms of casualties in such attacks, Sindh, mainly Karachi, suffered the most where 82 people were killed and 334 injured in terrorist attacks on political leaders, workers, party offices, rallies and meetings besides polling stations. As many as 14 such attacks were reported from FATA and seven from Punjab.

Awami National Party (ANP), its leaders, workers and election offices and rallies faced maximum number of terrorist attacks (43), followed by Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) (17 attacks), Pakistan People's

Party (PPP) (13), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl (JUI-F) (12), Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) (10), two factions of Balochistan National Party (BNP-A and BNP-M) (10), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) (8), National Party (NP) (6), and Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) (5 attacks). (See Table 19)

A total of 24 terrorist attacks targeted polling stations, one attack hit a voters' bus and as many as 36 attacks targeted workers, supporters and offices of independent election candidates and former ministers, and also former councilors, deputy nazims and nazims etc.

Attacks on ANP were concentrated in certain districts/regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, Karachi and Pishin in Balochistan. MQM leaders, workers and party offices and rallies were mainly hit in Karachi and Hyderabad in Sindh. Attacks on the PPP leaders and workers, although lesser in number compared to ANP and MQM, spread over all four provinces of Pakistan. Leaders and workers of JUI-F became victim of terrorist attacks in parts of Balochistan, KP and FATA and those of PML-N in Balochistan, Punjab and FATA. Baloch nationalist political parties BNP and NP were attacked in parts of Balochistan with the NP of Dr Malik Baloch having been targeted mainly in Kech, Turbat and Bolan besides Quetta. Three factions of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (Fazl, Sami and Nazriati or JUI-F, JUI-S and JUI-N, respectively) and Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) were also targeted by militants in parts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP and FATA. (See Table 19) Polling stations were mainly targeted in Balochistan, KP and Karachi; some female polling stations were attacked in KP.

Although the terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers have become a regular feature of militancy and violence in Pakistan for the last few years, the number of such attacks significantly increased about six to seven weeks before the holding of 2013 general elections in May. (See Chart 9) On May 11, or elections day, a total of 18 terrorist attacks were reported from across Pakistan's four provinces that targeted polling stations and political leaders and workers.

Although the frequency of terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers decreased after May elections as shown in Chart 3, some high intensity attacks were recorded in the following months. On August 7, an explosion took place just after a Ramadan football match concluded in Lyari, Karachi and thousands of football-crazy residents were leaving the scene.

Table 19: Distribution of Attacks in Terms of Targets and Areas

Target	No. of Attacks	Geographical Spread of Attacks
ANP	43	Sindh (Karachi); KP (Charsadda, Mardan, Lakki Marwat, Swabi, Peshawar, Swat, Kohat, Nowshera, Buner); FATA (Bajaur Agency); Balochistan (Pishin)
MQM	17	Sindh (Karachi and Hyderabad)
PPP	13	Sindh (Karachi, Sanghar); KP (Peshawar, Lower Dir); Punjab (Muzaffargarh, Multan); Balochistan (Quetta, Nushki)
JUI-F	12	Balochistan (Quetta, Barkhan, Kalat, Bolan, Panjgur, Harnai, Kohlu); KP (Bannu, Hangu); FATA (Orakzai and Khyber agencies)
PML-N	10	Balochistan (Khuzdar, Quetta, Kharan, Nasirabad, Kech); Punjab (Faisalabad, Lahore); FATA (Bajaur Agency)
BNP ⁵⁷	10	Balochistan (Quetta, Panjgur, Khuzdar, Mastung, Kech)
PTI	8	KP (Peshawar, Mardan, Hangu, Nowshera); Punjab (Mianwali)
NP	6	Balochistan (Kech, Turbat, Bolan, Quetta)
JI	5	Sindh (Karachi); Balochistan (Sibi, Quetta); FATA (Orakzai Agency); KP (Upper Dir)
QWP	2	KP (Swabi, Lakki Marwat)
NPP	1	Sindh (Shikarpur)
JUI-N	1	Balochistan (Quetta)
JUI-S	1	KP (Karak)
JWP ⁵⁸	1	Balochistan (Khuzdar)
JUP	1	Punjab (Attock)
MWM	1	Sindh (Karachi)
MDM	1	Sindh (Karachi)
AJIP	1	KP (Swabi)

Target	No. of Attacks	Geographical Spread of Attacks
ST	1	Sindh (Karachi)
JQM	1	Balochistan (Nasirabad)
TMQ	1	Sindh (Karachi)
Independent	36	Balochistan (Khuzdar, Jaafarabad, Kech, Panjgur, Sibi, Nasirabad, Pishin, Jhal Magsi, Quetta); KP (Karak, Peshawar, Kohat, D.I. Khan, Mardan); FATA (FR Bannu, South and North Waziristan agencies, Khyber Agency); Punjab (Gujranwala)
Polling stations ⁵⁹	24	Balochistan (Nasirabad, Barkhan, Mastung, Kohlu, Nushki, Quetta, Kech, Dera Bugti, Kalat, Gwadar); KP (Peshawar, Mardan, D.I. Khan); Sindh (Karachi)
Voters' bus	1	Balochistan (Dera Murad Jamali)
Total	198	

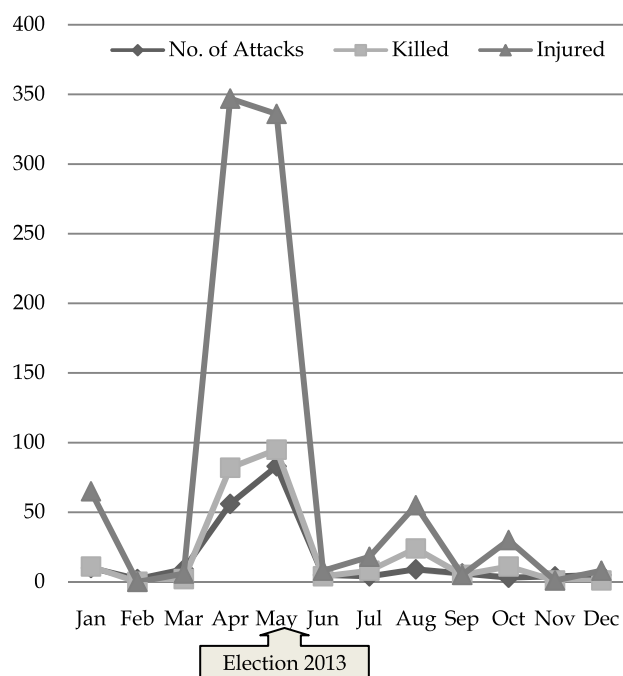
The apparent target of the blast, which killed 11 people and wounded 24 others, was Provincial Minister for Kutchi Abadis and Spatial Development Jawaid Nagori.⁶⁰ Two days after this incident, armed persons taking positions outside the Jamia Farooqia mosque in Quetta opened indiscriminate fire targeting former provincial minister Ali Madad Jattak and his guards when they were leaving the mosque after offering Eid prayers resulting in the death of 10 people including the former minister's guards and wounded over 30.⁶¹ Later in October, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Law Minister Israrullah Gandapur was killed in a suicide blast along with nine others when he was exchanging Eid greetings with people at his residence in tehsil Kullachi, near D.I. Khan.⁶²

7.2 Ethno-political Violence

Apart from terrorist attacks on political leaders/workers, party offices and election rallies etc. as described earlier, politically motivated targeted killings and clashes between supporters of different parties were a prominent feature of insecurity and violence in Pakistan in 2013. A total of 224 incidents of ethno-political violence were reported from 28

districts of the country that claimed the lives of 283 people and injured another 223.

Chart 9: Trends of Attacks on Political Leaders, Workers



Ten such incidents were reported from Punjab, nine from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 from Balochistan and 193 from Sindh. (See Table 20)

Table 20: Incidents of Ethno-Political Violence⁶³

Region	District	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Punjab	Attock	1	1	3
	Bhakkar	1	2	2
	Gujranwala	2	0	6
	Khanewal	1	3	0
	Lahore	1	0	5
	Rawalpindi	2	3	6
	Sargodha	1	1	0
	Toba Tek Singh	1	2	0
Punjab Total		10	12	22
KP	Charsadda	1	0	6
	Hangu	1	10	4
	Karak	1	1	2
	Lakki Marwat	1	0	6
	Mansehra	1	0	4

Region	District	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
	Mardan	1	2	0
	Nowshera	2	1	3
	Upper Dir	1	0	3
KP Total		9	14	28
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi	1	5	0
	Kech	1	1	0
	Panjgur	1	2	0
	Qilla Abdullah	3	6	11
	Quetta	4	6	4
Khuzdar	2	3	2	
Balochistan Total		12	23	17
Sindh	Nawabshah	2	4	0
	Khairpur	3	4	35
	Karachi	183	222	96
	Shikarpur	1	1	14
	Jacobabad	1	0	9
Hyderabad	3	3	2	
Sindh Total		193	234	156
Total		224	283	223

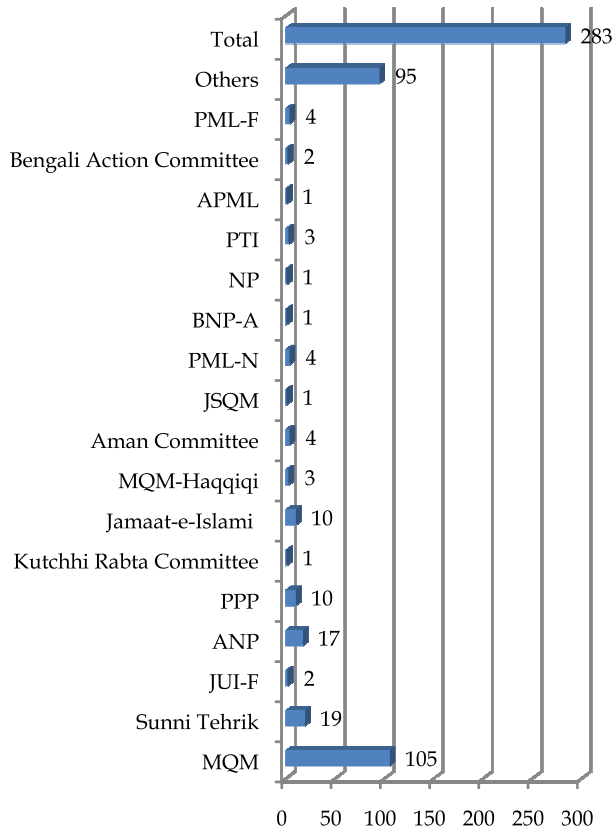
With the exception of four hand grenade attacks, three acts of sabotage and one incident of kidnapping, all other incidents of ethno-political violence across Pakistan in 2013 were incidents of targeted killing and armed clashes between leaders/workers and supporters of rival political groups.

It was apparently due to the May 2013 elections that the ethno-political violence in the country became more complex with increasing number of political parties becoming either part of it or being targeted in politically motivated targeted killings. (See Chart 10)

The incidents of ethno-political violence or armed clashes during the year under review were recorded between activists, workers, supporters or groups affiliated with the following parties: MQM and ANP; MQM and Jamaat-e-Islami; MQM PPP; MQM and PML-N; MQM and ST; MQM and Muhajir Qaumi Movement-Haqqiqi (MQM-H); PML-N and PTI; Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) and JUI-F; PPP and PML-N; Kutchhi Rabita Committee and the Peoples Aman Committee; PML-F and MQM; PPP and PTI; Qaumi Watan Party and the PPP; PPP and Pakistan Muslim League-Functional (PML-F). The number of members and political activists of different

political parties killed in incidents of political violence in 2013 across Pakistan is given at *Chart 10*.

Chart 10: Members/Activists of Parties Killed in Ethno-political Violence⁶⁴



Some of the main political leaders killed in ethno-political violence in Pakistan during the year under review included: Senior Sindh Vice President of the PTI Zahra Shahid Hussain (Karachi); joint secretary of PML-N Mian Taimur and his father Mian Arbab (Karachi); a leader of ANP's student wing Painda Khan (Karachi); an area leader of PML-F Nadim Magsi (Karachi); a PPP covering candidate for the provincial assembly constituency PS 95 Adnan Aslam (Karachi); a PML-F leader Ghulam Sarwar (Khairpur); a leader of a Sindh nationalist party Qasim Chandio (Karachi); Noor Ahmed Buledi, brother of ex-provincial minister and National Party leader Mir Zahoor Hussain Buledi (Kech); a Balochistan National Party-Awami (BNP-A) leader Mohammad Ismail Sheikh (Khuzdar); Dr. Ismail Soriya of Jamaat-e-Islami (Karachi); Allama Mohammad Yaqoob Qadri, a well-known religious scholar in Nawabshah and an activist of Jamaat-e-

Islami; Zafarullah Shahwani, a worker of PML-N and Chairman of Qaumi Ittehad (Quetta).

8. Attacks on NATO Supplies

After more than a decade long military engagement in Afghanistan, the allied forces started the process of withdrawal of NATO troops from Afghanistan in the year 2013. Most of the withdrawal was carried out through Torkham and Chaman borders into Pakistan; after travelling further down south to Karachi. At the same time supplies going into Afghanistan for the NATO troops continued to pass through Pakistan.

Amid heightened protests by the PTI and Jamaat-e-Islami, the US halted shipments of retrograde cargo through the Pakistan Ground Line of Communication from Torkham Gate through Karachi reportedly to ensure the safety of the drivers contracted to move the equipment.⁶⁵ This was the second time that the NATO supplies through Pakistan were blocked; first time Pakistan closed the ground route after a US air strike at a Pakistani border post killed 28 Pakistani soldiers in November 2011.

While the NATO supplies continued to be transferred through alternate routes into Afghanistan, media reported that the US government had cautioned Pakistani authorities that a continuing halt in NATO supplies could impact US aid to Pakistan. The US Congress also passed a bill in December linking Coalition Support Fund reimbursements to Pakistan to reopening of the supply routes.⁶⁶

Nonetheless, Pakistani militants continued to target NATO supply vehicles passing through Pakistan throughout the year. About 85 percent rise in attacks on NATO supply vehicles was reported in 2013 with 50 incidents compared to 27 in the previous year. More than half (56 percent) of these attacks took place in Balochistan, while 34 percent of the attacks were carried out in Khyber Agency. A total of 27 people were killed in these attacks and 29 others injured, most of them drivers and conductors of the targeted vehicles. Majority of the casualties were reported in incidents that took place in Khyber Agency.

Most of the attacks targeted on NATO supply vehicles in Balochistan were carried out by the TTP and nationalist insurgent groups. Meanwhile in Khyber Agency, the attacks were carried out by militant groups including Lashkar-e-Islam (LI), Tehreek-e-

Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and local Taliban belonging to tribal areas of the country.

Majority of the attacks were carried out through direct firing; other than that rockets, hand grenades and IEDs were used to target NATO supply vehicles.

Table 21: Attacks on NATO Supply Vehicles

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Bolan	4	3	4
	Kalat	2	1	2
	Kharan	2	0	0
	Khuzdar	6	3	2
	Lasbela	1	0	0
	Mastung	9	1	1
	Nasirabad	1	1	0
	Quetta	2	2	0
	Sibi	1	3	1
Sindh	Karachi	1	0	0
FATA	Khyber Agency	17	12	9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	4	1	10
	Total	50	27	29

9. Attacks on Educational Institutions

As compared to previous year, relatively fewer attacks on educational institutions were reported in 2013. With a decrease of 36 percent, as many as 78 attacks occurred in total in 2013 killing four and injuring 50 others as compared to the previous year in which 121 attacks took place.

Militants attacked private and public schools in general and girls' schools in specific. The highest number of such attacks occurred in KP (51). As many as 17 attacks took place in Bannu, nine in Peshawar, eight in Mardan, five in Charsadda, four in Swabi, three in Lakki Marwat, and one each in Battagram, Hangu, Karak, Malakand and Swat. In FATA, 19 attacks on educational institutions were reported during the year under review. Most of the attacks in FATA (10) were carried out in Mohmand Agency. Other than that, six attacks occurred in Khyber Agency, two in Bajaur Agency, and one in Kurram Agency. A total of four attacks, one each in Gwadar, Khuzdar, Naseerabad, and Panjgur were reported in Balochistan in the year under review. In Sindh, the

frequency of the attacks was two, both of which took place in Karachi. One attack each was reported in district Rawalpindi of Punjab and district Haveli of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). (See Table 22)

Table 22: Attacks on Educational Institutions

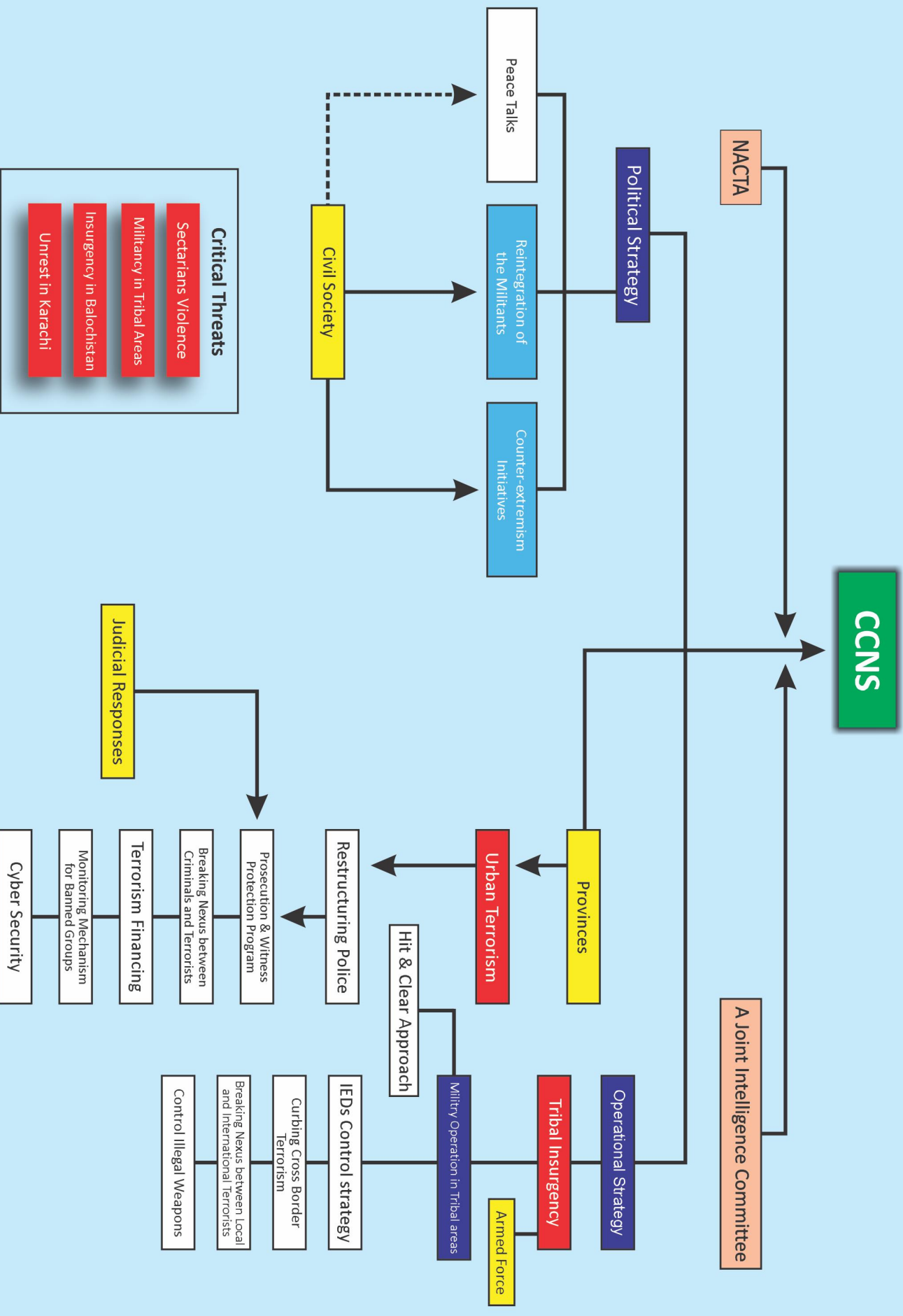
Province/Region	Districts/Agencies	Frequency
KP	Bannu	17
	Battagram	01
	Charsadda	05
	Hangu	01
	Karak	01
	Lakki Marwat	03
	Malakand	01
	Mardan	08
	Peshawar	09
	Swabi	04
	Swat	01
	KP Total	51
FATA	Bajaur Agency	02
	Khyber Agency	06
	Kurram Agency	01
	Mohmand Agency	10
	FATA Total	19
Balochistan	Gawadar	01
	Khuzdar	01
	Nasirabad	01
	Panjgur	01
	Balochistan Total	04
Punjab	Rawalpindi	01
	Punjab Total	01
Sindh	Karachi	02
	Sindh Total	02
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Haveli	01
	AJK Total	01
Pakistan Total		78

10. Border Attacks

Violations of Pakistan's territorial boundaries continued in 2013 as 103 cross-border attacks were reported from the Indian, Afghan and Iranian borders that collectively killed 59 people and wounded 165 others.

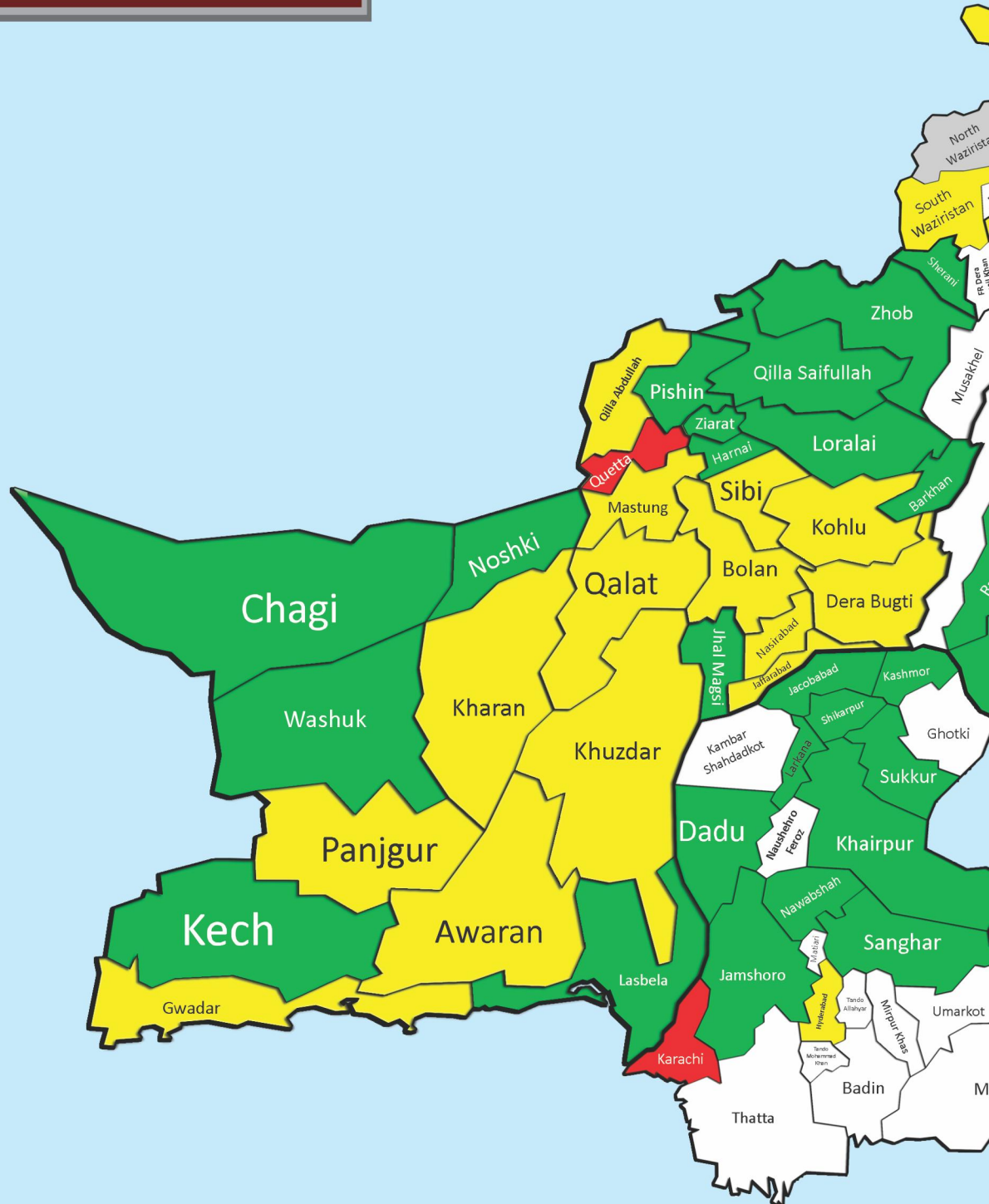
TTP militants based in Afghanistan continued to carry out cross-border attacks on Pakistani soil throughout the year. With 53 percent decrease compared to previous year, 26 incidents were reported along the

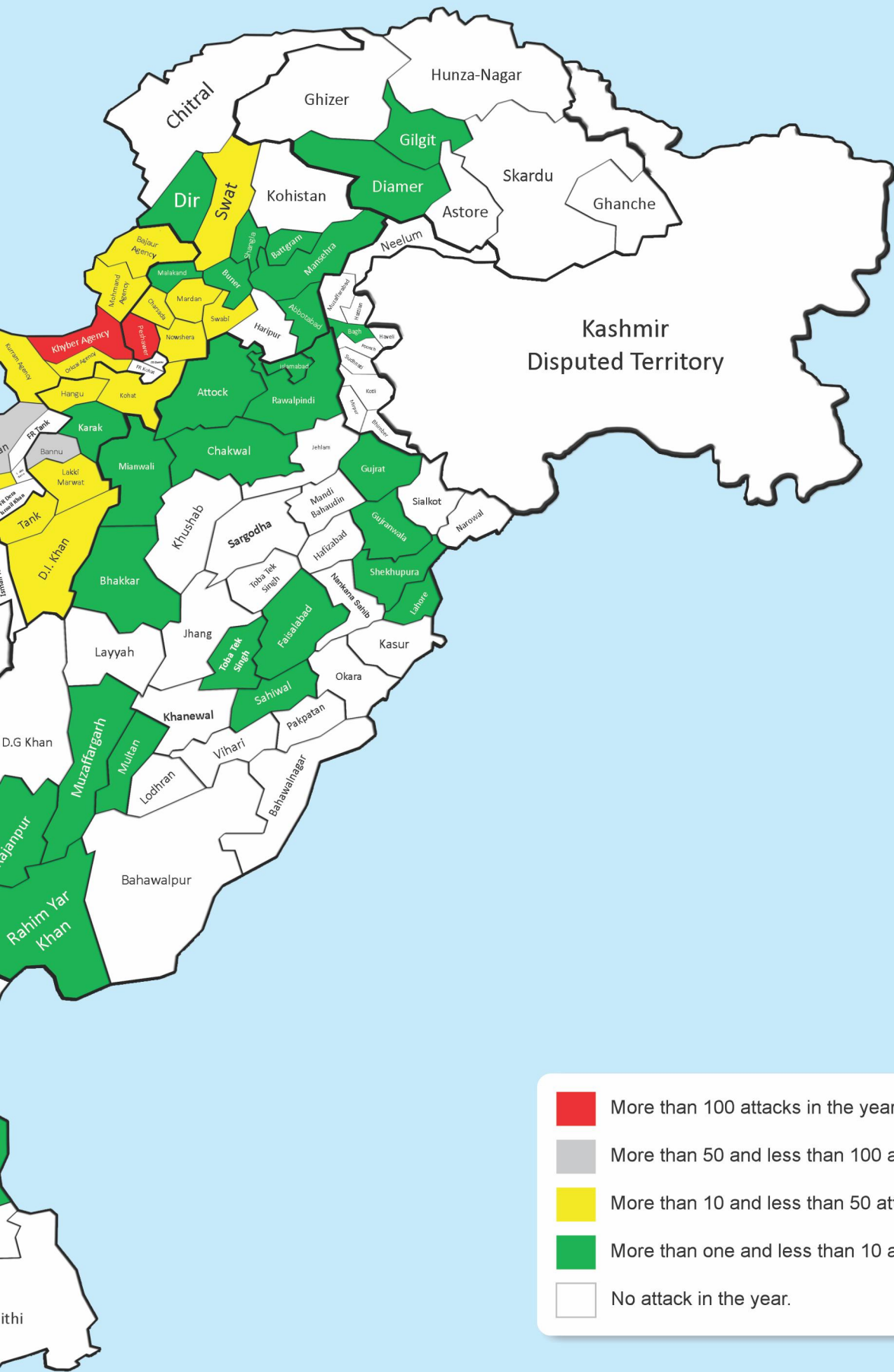
A Sketch of Proposed Internal Security Policy



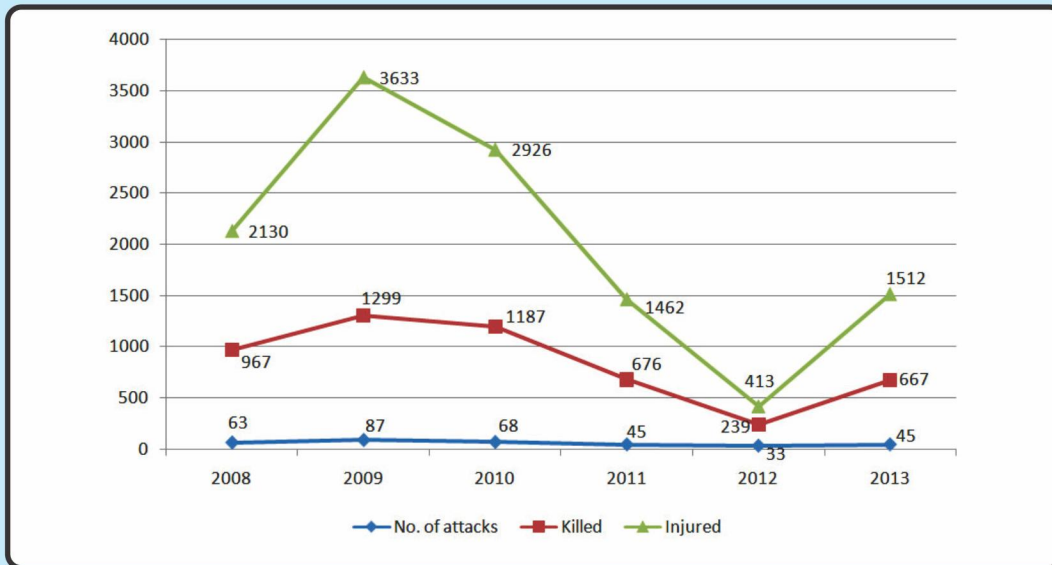
Geographical Spread of
Insecurity in Pakistan

2013

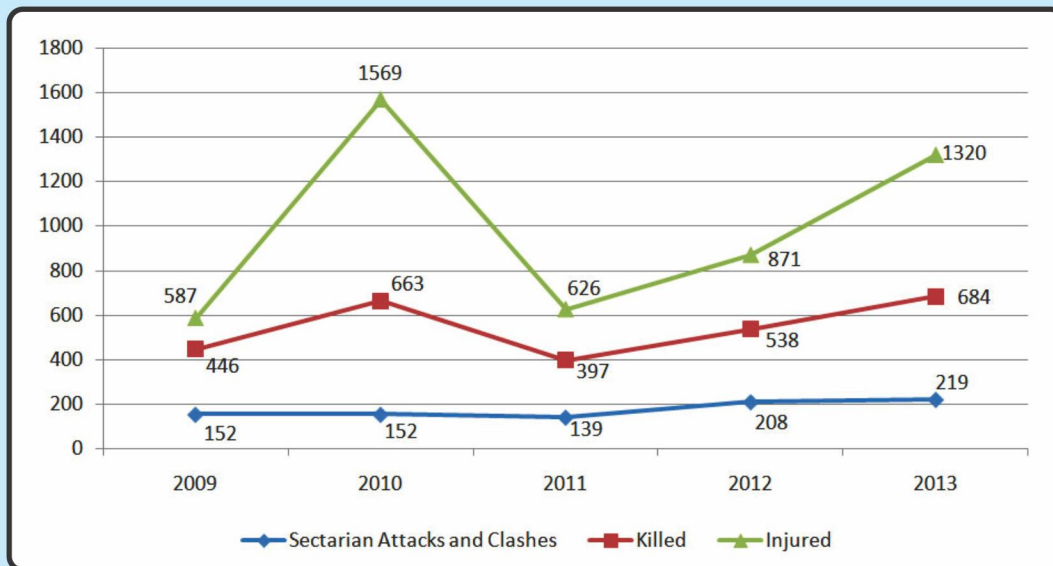




Suicide Attacks in Pakistan (2008-2013)



Sectarian Violence in Pakistan (2009-2013)



Durand Line as compared to 55 in previous year including cross-border attacks inside Pakistan by NATO forces, Afghan security forces and TTP militants stationed in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile towards the eastern border, there was a significant increase in border violations on the Line of Control (LoC) by Indian security forces as 68 attacks were carried out compared to 18 in 2012. 24 Pakistani citizens were killed in these attacks including 10 armed forces personnel and 84 others were reported wounded.

Furthermore, nine attacks were reported along the Pakistani-Iranian border; all of these attacks took place in the last three months of the year under review. These attacks killed five people and wounded 14 others.

Table 23: Border attacks/Clashes

Nature of Attack	No of attacks	Killed	Injured
Pak-Afghan border	26	30	67
Pak-India border	68	24	84
Pak-Iran border	9	5	14
	103	59	165

10.1 Pak-Afghan

Militants led by Maulana Fazlullah taking refuge in border areas of Afghanistan continued to launch attacks against Pakistani security forces and civilians from across the border. As many as 16 such attacks were reported, a number of which were repulsed by security forces, resulting in the death of 10 militants and injuries to eight others; 14 others including security forces personnel and civilians were wounded in these attacks.

Meanwhile eight attacks were carried out by Afghan security forces along the Pakistani-Afghan border that targeted civilians and security forces killing 12 civilians and wounding 39 others including seven armed forces personnel. NATO forces also launched two attacks from across the border killing eight people and wounding four others including civilians and militants. The blame game between Pakistani and Afghan governments continued as both sides accused each other of violating territorial boundaries. Moreover, Pakistani government also called upon Afghan authorities and NATO forces to target TTP

militants harboring in Afghanistan, while the latter urged Pakistani forces to do the same on Afghan Taliban harboring in tribal areas of Pakistan.

10.2 Pak-India

A significant rise in cross-border violations along the eastern border was reported as a result of repeated ceasefire violations this year. First, an attack on a Pakistani post by Indian security forces in January and later another on Indian border patrol in August apparently by insurgents, increased tensions between the two states.

Problems were also faced in scheduling a meeting between the prime ministers of both states in New York on the sideline of UN General Assembly. When the two leaders finally met in September they agreed to holding of a meeting of the Director Generals of Military Operations (DGMOs) to discuss the ceasefire violations. The meeting took place on December 24, 2013 at Wagah border on the Pakistani side.⁶⁷

The DGMOs of both states held face-to-face talks for the first time in 14 years. "It is the first (such) meeting between the senior army officials since Kargil," a senior Indian defense ministry spokesman was quoted as saying in Pakistani media.⁶⁸ Both states pledged to uphold the 2003 Line of Control (LoC) ceasefire accord, which had been left in tatters by repeated violations in 2013.

Both sides also decided to hold two flag meetings between brigade commanders on the LoC in the near future to ensure peace and tranquility (along the LoC).It was also decided to inform each other if any innocent civilian inadvertently crossed the LoC in order to ensure his/her early return.

Majority of the attacks carried out by Indian security forces took place in the bordering areas of Sialkot, Kotli and Poonch. The attacks that started in January 2013 came to a halt after the first month; however they resumed in May and intensified during the months of August, September and October. A series of attacks began after the Indian security forces accused Pakistan of initiating attacks across the border, a claim which the Pakistani army denied.

10.3 Pak-Iran

Nine incidents of cross-border violation were reported along the Iranian border that killed five people and

wounded 14 others. The security forces of Iran killed two Pakistani nationals on the allegations of entering into Iran illegally and trafficking drugs. In another incident, the Iranian border forces attacked three houses with rockets in Kech; one person was killed and six others were reported injured. In a number of other similar incidents, Iran's border forces attacked civilians with mortar shells and direct firing in Panjgur, Musakhel, and Washuk districts of Balochistan.

Table 24: Regional Distribution of Cross-border Attacks

Border	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Pak - Afghan	Bajaur Agency	7	4	14
	Kohat	1	4	0
	Kurram Agency	1	4	7
	Mohmand Agency	2	0	6
	North Waziristan Agency	7	2	1
	Qilla Abdullah	1	0	0
	South Waziristan Agency	5	8	10
	Upper Dir	1	3	3
	Zhob	1	5	26
Pak - India	Bagh	1	1	2
	Haveli	2	1	0
	Kotli	23	4	49
	Lahore	1	0	0
	Muzaffarabad	2	0	3
	Narowal	4	1	0
	Neelum	1	0	0
	Sialkot	14	7	22
	Poonch	19	9	7
Skardu	1	1	1	
Pak - Iran	Chagai	1	2	3
	Kech	1	1	6
	Musakhel	2	0	0
	Panjgur	4	2	5
	Washuk	1	0	0
	Total	103	59	165

11. Drone Attacks

The US-led drone campaign continued in tribal areas of Pakistan in 2013 while a drone attack also took place in district Hangu of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. With an overall decrease of 31 percent, 31 drone attacks were reported this year as compared to 45 attacks in 2012. As many as 204 people including 76 militants and 28 civilians got killed in these strikes, while 37 militants sustained injuries. (See Table 25)

Table 25: Drone Attacks

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Hangu	1	9	1
Khyber Agency	1	7	2
North Waziristan Agency	24	140	23
South Waziristan Agency	5	48	11
Total	31	204	37

The government of Pakistan, as in previous years, reiterated that the US drone strikes are a serious violation of Pakistan's sovereignty. Despite this, the strikes persisted in FATA and one attack happened in a settled district of KP, too, this year.

Most of the drone attacks in 2013 took place in North Waziristan Agency of FATA (24) in which 140 people, including civilians and militants, were killed, while 23 others received injuries. Al-Qaeda's Sheikh Yasin Al-Kuwaiti, Yusuf Aljaziri, Maulana Abu Akhtar Zadrán, and Sangeen Zadrán were amongst the killed. Faisal Khan (TTP commander), Waliur Rahman (second in command of TTP), Wali Muhammad Toofan (head of the TTP's suicide wing), Qari Abdul Zahir (a Punjabi Taliban commander associated with the TTP), and Hakeemullah Mehsud (TTP chief) along with Abdullah Bahar Mehsud and Tariq Mehsud (both affiliates of TTP), Rana Ashraf and Naveed Butt (Punjabi Taliban operatives in North Waziristan) were the prominent figures killed in drone strikes in 2013.

Five attacks took place in South Waziristan Agency in which 48 militants were exterminated while 11 others were reported injured. US drone fired two missiles on the vehicle of Maulvi Nazir near Angoor Adda in the first incident. Six militants were killed including Maulvi Nazir and Taliban commander Ratta Khan (one of Maulvi Nazir's deputies). In the second incident, US drones fired two missiles on the hideout

of TTP in Sararogha area of South Waziristan agency, nine militants were killed. Two Al-Qaeda members Abu Majid Al-Iraqi and Sheikh Waqas Al-Yamoni were among the dead.⁶⁹ In the reported single attack in Khyber Agency, seven militants died, while two others sustained injuries. The first ever drone strike took place in Hangu district of KP this year in which nine people got killed and one other was wounded.⁷⁰ Maulvi Ahmad Jan, a senior member of Haqqani Network, was among the dead.

12. State Response

The new federal government, led by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, developed initial contours of its national security framework that mainly focuses on talks with the militants while keeping other options, including the use of force, on the table. There is nothing new about this approach except additional focus on peace talks; most of the other initiatives are a continuation of the security sector reform policies of the previous government.

In 2013, as many as 102 attempts at terrorist attacks remained unsuccessful, most of these were foiled by security forces and sometimes explosives going off by accident before militants or suicide bombers reached their intended target. In these unsuccessful terror bids, seven would-be suicide attackers were killed.

12.1 Operational Front

12.1.1 Military Operations

The security forces launched 90 operational attacks in 2013 as part of military operations against militants, sectarian groups and nationalist insurgents in FATA, Balochistan, KP and Karachi. In FATA, where 60 operational attacks against the militants were recorded, the main emphasis remained on Khyber and Orakzai tribal agencies. (See Table 26) In Balochistan 19 operational attacks were launched by the security forces both against nationalist insurgents and sectarian outfits. Six operational attacks were recorded in parts of KP and five in Karachi.

As many as 614 militants were killed in the security forces' operational attacks in 2013 besides 10 fatalities among security forces personnel. Casualties among civilians were also reported in some of the operational attacks.

Table 26: Military Operations against Militants

Region	District	Number of Operations	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Bolan	3	8	6
	Dera Bugti	1	6	0
	Kalat	1	6	0
	Kech	2	4	0
	Mastung	4	6	2
	Qilla Abdullah	2	5	1
	Quetta	4	16	16
	Sibi	2	3	8
	Balochistan Total	19	54	33
FATA	Frontier Regions	1	1	0
	Khyber Agency	24	210	76
	Kurram Agency	6	96	20
	North Waziristan Agency	6	45	24
	Orakzai Agency	23	229	78
	FATA Total	60	581	198
KP	Abbottabad	1	0	6
	Buner	1	0	0
	Kohat	2	24	13
	Peshawar	1	3	1
	Upper Dir	1	1	1
	KP Total	6	28	21
Sindh	Karachi	5	10	0
	Total	90	673	252

12.1.2 Security Forces' Clashes with Militants

Apart from launching operational attacks, security forces engaged in a total of 105 armed clashes with the militants in 34 districts of the country. (See Table 27) Most of these clashes started when militants attacked security forces personnel when the latter were conducting search operations. Some others also occurred after militants attacked security forces check posts or convoys. As many as 31 such clashes were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, followed by FATA (30), Balochistan (24) and Karachi (19).

As many as 414 militants were killed in these clashes and 113 were injured. Twenty-two civilians and 79 personnel of security forces were also killed, and 13

and 137 injured, respectively. The highest number of casualties in these clashes was reported from FATA (260 killed, 151 injured), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (127 killed, 60 injured).

Table 27: Clashes between Security Forces and Militants

Province / Region	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Awaran	1	1	1
	Bolan	3	10	7
	Dera Bugti	2	12	1
	Kharan	1	2	0
	Khuzdar	1	1	1
	Kech	5	23	16
	Lasbela	1	2	3
	Panjkur	1	9	1
	Qilla Abdullah	1	0	1
	Quetta	5	3	8
	Sibi	2	17	2
	Naseerabad	1	6	1
	Balochistan Total	24	86	42
FATA	Bajaur Agency	1	1	1
	Frontier Regions	1	1	0
	Khyber Agency	13	121	95
	Kurram Agency	3	44	27
	Mohmand Agency	1	0	1
	North Waziristan Agency	2	10	0
	Orakzai Agency	8	72	27
	South Waziristan Agency	1	11	0
	FATA Total	30	260	151
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Bannu	3	12
Buner		3	7	4
D. I. Khan		1	1	0
Hangu		3	10	20
Karak		1	6	2
Lakki Marwat		4	40	12

Province / Region	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
	Lower Dir	1	12	2
	Nowshera	1	4	3
	Peshawar	6	23	5
	Swabi	5	5	1
	Swat	2	5	1
	Tank	1	2	7
	KP Total	31	127	60
Sindh	Hyderabad	1	1	0
	Karachi	19	41	10
	Sindh Total	20	42	10
Total	105	515	263	

12.1.3 Terrorists Arrested

In 2013, a total of 3,390 militants and members of radical organizations were arrested across the country. These include 2,695 suspected Taliban linked to the TTP and local Taliban factions. They were apprehended mainly from KP, FATA and Karachi. Ninety-five members of Al-Qaeda or their foreign affiliates including Central Asian militants were also arrested. (See Table 28)

Table 28: Terrorists Arrested

Organizational Affiliation	No. of Arrests
Al-Qaeda and foreign affiliates	95
Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ)	23
Banned militant outfit (excluding sectarian and tribal)	38
Banned sectarian group	109
BLA	55
BRA	14
Lashkar-e-Islam	15
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	80
Local Taliban / TTP	2,695
Unidentified nationalist insurgents	255
United Baloch Army (UBA)	11
Total	3,390

12.2 Political and Administrative Front

Although the federal government did not announce a national security policy until the end of 2013 but the federal interior minister issued statements time and again that such a policy was ready and just awaited approval from the federal cabinet.⁷¹ The government did not share any key features of the policy with the media or civil society with the exception of broad strokes of a three-fold strategy. According to the interior minister, the first component of the policy is

secret which will not be revealed. The second is strategic, giving a roadmap on how to proceed and the third part is operational. Not much can be deduced about the direction the national security policy from such opaque statements and it is not clear what is meant by 'secret' and which parts of the policy will fall under this category.

12.2.1 Peace Talks

Apart from what has been envisioned in its proposed internal security policy, the government's focus is on peace talks with the Taliban. To develop political consensus the government had convened an All Parties Conference (APC) on the subject in Islamabad on September 9, 2013. The prime minister had chaired the conference and the army and intelligence chiefs and leaders of all major political parties attended. The APC adopted a consensus resolution to overcome the 'national security crisis' besetting Pakistan. After being briefed by the prime minister, the chief of army staff and the director-general of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) on the internal and regional security situation, members called upon the federal government to "initiate dialogue with all stakeholders," and authorized it "to take all necessary steps, including development of an appropriate mechanism and identification of interlocutors."⁷²

In its last two annual security reports, PIPS had endorsed the peace process with the Pakistani Taliban but cautioned the state to first decide what it wanted to achieve through talks. It remained important to determine if the desired objective was to minimize terrorist attacks in the country, or dismantle terrorists' networks, regain lost ground or reintegrate the militants into society. It was also crucial what the state demanded of the militants, and what it offered in return. What was required was a comprehensive approach based on a lucid policy that was mindful of the lessons learned from previous peace deals. It is important to bear in mind that a peace process is always a long exercise and it is not prudent to expect resolution of issues within weeks and months.

At the same time, the state and the political leadership has to realize that the real strength of militants of most groups has been their ability to sell their cause; and through their propaganda strategies they have tried to counterbalance the disparity between their capabilities and those of the security forces.⁷³ Nonetheless, the existing diverse militant infrastructure in the country

needs some broader, strategic-level approaches to counter the threat.

12.2.2 Establishment of Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS)

The federal government took a major step to evolve an institutionalized mechanism to bring in synch the civil-military contribution to the formation of a national security policy. The decision was made in a meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) on August 22 to establish a Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS).⁷⁴ According to the decision, the prime minister was to head the CCNS while the top military brass was to have a status equal to the civilian members on the committee. An office of a 'civilian' National Security Adviser (NSA) was established to make this new body functional.

Experts believe that the CCNS can strengthen and deepen the consultative process between the political government and the military provided the committee functions regularly and the civilians take up security and defence affairs in a more professional manner.⁷⁵ Secondly, it would at least start the process of civilian ownership of foreign and security policies in a country where defence and security affairs, including the key foreign policy areas, have been off-limits for civilian governments.

At the time of its inception, it was decided that the CCNS would meet once a month but it did not meet even once until the end of 2013. The government needs to take this initiative seriously, as it could help to remove many political, strategic and operational ambiguities in the security policy discourse.

12.2.3 Counter-terrorism Force

Apart from establishment of the CCNS, the prime minister was keen to establish a separate counterterrorism force across the country. Although it was not a unique approach and earlier governments had taken a few initial measures but Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's government made little progress in that direction. In August 2013, the federal interior minister had announced the establishment of a rapid response force both at the provincial and federal level.⁷⁶

In line with Interior Ministry's announced policy to establish a counter-terrorism force across country, the government of Punjab took the initiative and finalized the infrastructure for the anti-terrorism force. The

provincial government claimed that the new force would be a modern, resourceful and sophisticated form of the existing Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD) of the Punjab Police.⁷⁷ It is expected that other provinces will also follow suit and establish such forces. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan governments were also mulling it over but this initiative created controversy and generated panic among police officers and some media reports depicted the situation as mutiny.⁷⁸ The reason for some misgivings was the government's reported plan to not only make it a completely separate force from the existing police infrastructure but also merge the CTP into the new force. After resentment among the police force and criticism by the media, the provincial government withdrew its previous order and announced that the counter-terrorism force will work under the police chief in Punjab. A notification in that regard was not issued until the end of 2013,⁷⁹ but this controversy once again triggered a debate on restructuring of the police in Pakistan. The central argument of the debate was that establishing a new department instead of reforming existing departments was not a proper approach and would prove counterproductive. It was argued that the government should focus on building the capacity of the existing police force and preparing policy instead of creating mistrust among the law-enforcement departments. Many analysts also pointed out that the major problem was the absence of an independent and centralized intelligence framework, which made the police dependent on other intelligence agencies.⁸⁰

12.2.4 Joint Intelligence Secretariat

To address the gaps in intelligence-sharing the government had announced that it would set up a joint intelligence secretariat under the framework of the national security policy to effectively deal with the threat of terrorism.⁸¹ If the government is serious in this initiative, it will increase operational capacities of police and other law enforcement departments. National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA) was primarily established for this purpose, but amid a far from cooperative attitude of the intelligence agencies, the counter-terrorism body remained reluctant to take up this task.⁸²

12.2.5 Restructuring of NACTA

The mandate of NACTA was to receive and gather information/intelligence and coordinate between

relevant stakeholders to formulate threat assessment with periodic reviews to be presented to the federal government for making adequate and timely efforts to counter terrorism and extremism, to coordinate and prepare comprehensive national counter-terrorism and counter-extremism strategies and review them on a periodic basis.⁸³ Prime Minister Sharif's government was thinking of making NACTA effective on similar lines,⁸⁴ but the counter-terrorism body is not serious about its real job and wants to work on counter-radicalism measures, which it presumably imagines would be an easier task.⁸⁵ In the current security perspectives, NACTA can be effective only for information processing and developing threat assessments.

12.3 Legislative Front

The federal government approved two major anti-terrorism laws in 2013 and introduced an ordinance giving more powers to law enforcement agencies. In February 2013, the previous Pakistan People's Party government introduced two major amendments to the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1997 to strengthen provisions against terrorism financing and to evolve monitoring mechanism to check proscribed militant organizations. One clause of the bill says "if any or all office-bearers of a proscribed organization form a new organization under a different name, upon suspicion about their involvement in similar activities, the said organization shall also be deemed to be a proscribed organization and the government may issue a formal notification of its proscription."⁸⁶

Prosecuting arrested terrorists under Pakistan's anti-terrorism laws as they stand today appears to be an important factor behind the inability of the state to punish terrorists. Safety and security of judges is another factor behind the slow process in terrorism-related cases. For instance, Justice Asif Majeed, a special judge for anti-terrorism court who sentenced a surviving suicide bomber to life in prison,⁸⁷ received numerous death threats over the phone from militants. Mindful of these two factors, the government of Prime Minister Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) took some major initiatives on the legislative front. President Mamnoon Hussain promulgated an anti-terrorism ordinance on October 2013 that declared all peace-disrupting elements as 'enemies of the state', and highlighted protection of life as the state's top priority. The ordinance also gave law enforcement agencies the authority to shoot the trouble makers on

sight in order to maintain peace.⁸⁸ This is a separate ordinance which promises to bring in new legislation to improve the country's precarious security situation and strengthen the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance 2013.⁸⁹ The president promulgated another ordinance, which proposed longer detention for suspects and accepted electronic evidences and trials by video links.⁹⁰

12.4 Developments on Counter-IEDs Front

Pakistan is one of the top victims of improvised explosive device (IED) attacks by militants. Over the past decade, some 33,150 IED explosions have taken place across the country, killing 11,250 people and injuring 21,000. IED explosions have been difficult to fight. There have been no easy solutions and an IED-specific legislation might be needed. Pakistan has taken some steps in this regard, including formulating a National Strategy to Counter IED. In 2013, the second inter-agency meeting on "Counter Improvised Explosive Device (CIED)" was held at the military's General Headquarters that called for a national approach and legislation to counter the threat posed by IEDs. Another meeting of the CIED working group of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Pakistan was held last year and both sides resolved to take forward the good work already done through more intimate cooperation in the field of countering IED.⁹¹

13. Challenges

In view of the security landscape in 2013, the following challenges of critical importance emerged:

13.1 Critical Areas

13.1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

KP witnessed a nine percent increase in the number of terrorist attacks in 2013 compared to 2012. The province remained a highly volatile region of the country, with the highest number of terrorist attacks for any region (499). Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda and Swabi districts of KP remained flashpoints of terrorist activities of TTP and local Taliban groups. The level of insecurity is rising in the provincial capital as media report indicates that suspected militants have started patrolling the streets in certain areas of the city.⁹² Analysts believe that the security forces have a long way to go before the state's writ is fully restored and the militants ousted.

13.1.2 Balochistan

Balochistan witnessed a slight increase (around 3 percent) in the number of terrorist attacks in 2013 compared to the previous year. The province was the second most volatile region of the country, as 487 terrorist attacks were reported from Balochistan. In terms of casualties in terrorist attacks, it was the most affected region of country in 2013. Besides attacks by nationalist insurgents, Balochistan also remained a hotbed of sectarian-related terrorist incidents, as well as continued enforced disappearances.

The new Balochistan government was trying to entice insurgents to lay down their weapons but the continuing recovery of bullet-riddled bodies of abducted Baloch youth from various areas of the province remained a major issue in 2013 and continued creating problems in reconciliation with the insurgents. This despite the fact that the issue of enforced disappearance has been identified as the biggest obstacle to restoration of normalcy in Balochistan. Even moderate nationalists who are prepared to trust Islamabad one more time cannot do anything unless the practice of picking up people, detaining them indefinitely and throwing their dead bodies far and wide comes to end. At a press conference in Karachi on October 27, Balochistan Chief Minister Dr. Abdul Malik described the issue as his "first priority".⁹³

The government is planning to disarm all armed groups in Balochistan and thinking of launching an operation on the pattern of Karachi in the insurgency-raked province. According to media reports, the operation would initially be launched against Balochistan Liberation Army, Balochistan Republican Army, Baloch United Liberation Front and Baloch Liberation Front.⁹⁴

13.1.3 FATA

FATA remained a flashpoint of the Taliban insurgency and terrorism in 2013 too, although a 24 percent decrease in the number of terrorist attacks was witnessed in FATA compared to 2012. The security forces conducted 60 small- and medium-scale operations against the militants in different agencies of FATA and the military claimed success in Kurram, Mohmand and Khyber agencies. The military retaliation against militants after the December attack on Khajori check post in Mirali, in North Waziristan Agency of FATA, indicated a major shift in the state's

attitude that it will not put up with such attacks anymore.

13.1.4 Karachi

The TTP and its affiliates and multiple sectarian groups continued exposing the vulnerable security and law and order in the city. Although a security operation in Karachi, which began on September 4 and continued until end of December, brought some respite to the violence-hit city and the law enforcement agencies were successful in bringing politically motivated killings under control through targeted operations, they remained unable to stop sectarian violence which engulfed the city in the last two months of 2013.⁹⁵

The city witnessed 90 percent increase in terrorist attacks in 2013 with an over 80 percent surge in killings, which indicates that the government has to make its interventions more effective and productive.

13.2 Critical Internal Threats

The internal security threats that have been present in the last few years either remained as critical or aggravated further at the end of 2013. The dynamics of some of the old threats continued to evolve.

13.2.1 Sectarian Violence

Causalities in incidents of sectarian violence considerably increased in 2013 compared to 2012. During the first two months of 2013, a few lethal suicide blasts in Quetta killed scores of members of the Hazara Shia community. The incidents of sectarian violence that erupted after the Shia-Sunni clashes in Rawalpindi during an Ashura procession in November were more gruesome and showed the risks of mobs getting involved in sectarian clashes. One factor that needed to be addressed urgently and with vision was the administrative side of the problem, of how the local administrations dealt with issues involving different sectarian groups, such as disputes over mosques, routes for Ashura and Eid Milad-un-Nabi processions, allotments of plots for religious purposes, allocation of Auqaf property, etc. The impact of these issues contributing to a worsening sectarian divide in the country is apparently not being adequately considered.

The sectarian violence is also linked with the expansion and influence of the religious discourse,

which has created a sense of insecurity among various sects in Pakistan. The insecurity is not only related to perception of their religious rights but also their role in the power structure of the country. To achieve this purpose, they try to influence public opinion at times by exploiting and provoking sectarian differences, which also help them expand their support bases. In this perspective, the discourse of hate in the country has become increasingly sectarian.⁹⁶

13.2.2 Nexus between Terrorists and Criminals and Kidnapping Industry

The militants have particularly challenged the writ of the state in parts of KP, FATA, Balochistan and Sindh by continuously carrying out terrorist attacks and kidnapping people for ransom and also to use them as a bargaining chip. According to media reports, the nexus of militants and criminals is thriving and at least 42 groups are actively involved in extortion and kidnappings for ransom in KP alone and 30 such groups operate in Karachi.⁹⁷ Militant groups and criminal networks are gathering millions in foreign currency as ransom without facing any resistance. Most of the people on their hit list avoid reporting to the law enforcement agencies for fear of being killed or kidnapped.⁹⁸ This is adding to proliferation of criminal elements who are fast expanding their activities. In Karachi, they are trying to extort private school owners and doctors, among others.⁹⁹ Not only local groups but Al-Qaeda is also involved in abduction of foreigners. Aafia Siddiqi Brigade appears to be involved in the abduction from Balochistan of a Czech woman tourist and Al-Qaeda released the video of an abducted American development worker in December 2013.¹⁰⁰ Terrorist organizations also include common criminals with special skills or access to networks or criminal opportunities. Criminal groups sometimes turn ideological over time. The unchecked transportation of abducted victims from central Punjab to tribal areas and Karachi to Waziristan is a major factor in expansion of the abduction industry.¹⁰¹

13.2.3 Monitoring Mechanism for Proscribed Organizations

In 2013, the federal Interior Ministry added three more names to its list of banned organizations.¹⁰² These new entries to the list were international terrorist organizations;¹⁰³ namely, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and Islamic Jihad Union (IJU).

Although the list of proscribed organizations continues to expand but militant organizations still flourish in the country. In 2013, the federal government had introduced a major amendment in the 1997 Anti-Terrorism Act to strength provisions to evolve monitoring mechanism to check proscribed militant organizations.¹⁰⁴ This legal initiative has not been transformed into practice and law enforcement agencies have failed to evolve any monitoring mechanism to prevent banned organizations from operating.

13.2.4 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists

In 2013, the militants expanded their targets. The Sindh province was their new target where a sharp rise in terrorist incidents (21 percent) was noted in 2013. The attacks on Afghanistan-bound convoys of NATO fuel supply trucks, targeting of Shia and Bareilvi Sufi personalities, murders of people over allegations of blasphemy, and other such incidents indicate that militancy and religious intolerance are gaining grounds in Sindh, especially in the province's northern part.¹⁰⁵ The second territory where the Taliban footprint emerged for the first time was Diamer district of the Gilgit Baltistan region, where they killed 10 foreign mountaineers in June 2013. The expanding networks of militants can pose serious threats in these areas if the law enforcement agencies fail to control them at an early stage.

Al-Qaeda and local militants have introduced another strategy; they form small terrorist cells for specific targets. The advantage of these cells is that they can breach surveillance covers and hit unconventional targets, intensifying the impact of their terrorist activities. As mentioned earlier, the Diamer incident brought more embarrassment for the country, compared to Taliban attacks in the tribal area and in the conflict-prone areas of KP. The TTP stated that the group responsible, Janud-e-Hafsa, was their subsidiary and that it had carried out attacks to bring international attention towards drone attacks in FATA. Another cell was working by the name of Aafia Siddiqi Brigade. According to the TTP spokesperson, this cell focused on avenging Pakistan's failure to protect the woman scientist that remained in a US prison.¹⁰⁶ The cell also targeted security forces. Ghazi Force, led by Niaz Rahim was established in 2007. It later morphed into a terrorist cell with the aim to avenge the killings in the Red Mosque operation in Islamabad in 2007. The group has been reorganized for similar purpose to target former General

Musharraf, who had authorized the 2007 operation.¹⁰⁷ Ansarul Aseer, led by TTP commander Adnan Rashid, plans attacks on jails to free Taliban pensioners and Ansarul Mujahideen targets politicians.¹⁰⁸

13.2.5 Nexus Between Foreign and Local Militants

News reports about TTP militants fighting in Syria against President Bashar al-Assad's forces once again proved that the nexus between local and foreign militants had reached a level where distinction between local and international militant operations was increasing blurred. Pakistan is already facing international pressure because of its inability to systemically curb the activities of militants on its soil. This recent developments would bring more pressure on Pakistan.

According to a media report, the composition of militant groups based in North Waziristan is complex and poses a formidable challenge for the security forces.¹⁰⁹ According to the report, the total number of local militant groups operating in North Waziristan including the Haqqani Network, is 43. In addition, there are 12 foreign militant groups, with roughly 11,000 fighters.¹¹⁰

13.2.6 Illegal Weapons

Easy availability of heavy weapons in Pakistan is a major challenge for the security forces' counter-militancy drive. According to one estimate, 20 million illegal weapons are in circulation in Pakistan.¹¹¹ Sectarian terrorist groups and nationalist insurgents in Balochistan appear to have recently adopted targeted killings as the foremost instrument of terrorism.¹¹² Easy access to lethal weapons has made their task easier.

13.3 Critical Policy Initiatives

13.3.1 Counter-terrorism Policy

As mentioned earlier, most of the counter-terrorism initiatives in 2013 were taken on the legislative front and the security forces tried to develop responses in many ways, including by increasing surveillance. Their capacity to counter terrorist attacks also improved but those responses were not being connected with any comprehensive counter-terrorism or national security policy. Many ideological, political and operational ambiguities still persisted, which undermined the threat perception of the security

apparatus. Coordination and trust was absent among various intelligence and law enforcement departments, and the need for processing of data and analysis of information remained largely ignored. On the other hand, unity among terrorist groups was a source of their strength. They also gained strength from fragmentation and confusion over the war on terror among the security, political and civil society leadership in Pakistan.

PIPS has been emphasizing since 2006 that law enforcement agencies could only cope with the new challenges by putting in place improved investigation, intelligence-gathering and intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and by developing a rapid response system. Accurate threat perception is key to effective response to the sort of terrorism Pakistan faces. A clear approach based on a distinction between the challenges of tribal insurgency and urban terrorism is required, and is sorely missing, at the policy level.

13.3.2 Better Policing

The police need to be equipped with new technologies and resources but utilizing the resources available and allocated for the force is another critical issue. The operational and technical assistance and capacity building of police is an important area that needs focus. The training programs need to be focused on technology-led policing along with focusing on management, intelligence gathering, mobility and connectivity.

13.3.3 A Multifold Reintegration Program

A few more groups of former militants were imparted training in various vocational skills at Pakistan Army-run vocational training centers in 2013, but these rehabilitation centers were not producing the desired results. The major issue remained the scale of the problem, which was much too high compared to the rehabilitation effort. But another issue was related to the state's approach. The intensity of the issue required a multifold reintegration framework with broader focus both on violent and non-violent individuals and groups. Such an approach has not been conceived and the state is mainly relying on conventional frameworks of rehabilitation. A creative multipronged reintegration framework is the needed in both cases whether the state adopts a surgical approach or a political one to tackle the menace of terrorism.

13.3.4 Terrorism Financing

Curbing financing of terrorism from all sources, particularly from abroad, merits considerable attention. The initial indications from the new government have been positive as it plans to request friendly Muslim countries, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, to clamp down on finances of sectarian and terrorist networks operating in Pakistan.¹¹³ Whether that yields results depends on the priority and commitment attached to the endeavor.

14. Recommendations

1. Proposed Role for Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS)

The fact that the federal government is evolving a national security policy offers an excellent opportunity to connect the scattered responses into a broader counterterrorism policy, especially when the CCNS is in place. Apart from being a policy and decision making body, the CCNS can be given the role of coordinating among various institutions. (See sketch of the proposed functions at colour page No. 1)

The key objective of the coordination must be to connect both political responses and operational strategies and to evolve a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to keep a check on performance of different institutions and departments. It will be helpful in reviewing and amending the strategies in the context of the changing nature of threats. The CCNS secretariat can resolve the issue of intelligence sharing and coordination among intelligence and law enforcement departments. A separate joint intelligence committee can be formed under the umbrella of CCNS, and a special committee of CCNS can forward information to relevant departments for operational purposes. NACTA can act as an advisory body to CCNS, with its special focus on data processing and developing assessments.

To remove ambiguities in operational and political strategies, CCNS should be made responsible as a coordinating and implementing body of political interventions, including peace talks with militants, reintegration of the militants and counter extremism measures. This is the area where CCNS can engage other segments of society including civil society and media.

The current functional overlaps found among provincial law enforcement bodies, Ministry of the Interior and the security forces can be easily identified, and duplicities can be removed for effective operational responses.

2. PIPS again reiterates the following recommendations for better policing in Pakistan:

- Oversight of the criminal justice system by parliament and provincial assemblies should be increased.
 - Greater emphasis should be placed on law and order and on the increased outlay of resources during annual budget allocations, and smart utilization of allocated resources.
 - Closer networking is needed among the subsystems of the criminal justice system.
 - Practitioners should be trained in conflict resolution and management so that these techniques can be employed before resorting to the use of force.
3. Legislation alone can never be an effective tool to deal with terrorism until the capacity of the legal system, including the Anti-terrorism Court (ATC), judges, lawyers and the prosecution department, is enhanced. Apart from transparency and appointment of capable judges to the ATCs, the Supreme Court and the high courts should monitor the functioning of ATCs in accordance with the Supreme Court's judgment in the 1999 Sheikh Liaquat Hussain case.
4. Rapid completion of development initiatives in FATA and KP is crucial. There is an urgent need to speed up the FATA reforms process and the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) must be replaced with the Pakistan Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act. All fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution must be extended to FATA without further delay.
5. There is a desire among some sections of the clergy in Pakistan to play an active role in curbing violent tendencies and promote sectarian harmony. They can offer an alternative to the Taliban groups and strive for a change through peaceful means. This would not be an easy task and the option of use of force against Al-Qaeda and inflexible elements among the Taliban should remain on the table and must form an unambiguous provision in any future peace agreement. A strategy based on accurate

assessment of the militants' ideological and political strengths should be used to engage them. However, different approaches would be needed to engage different groups and a successful policy in one area may not work in another. A persistent, flexible and accommodative approach which can adjust to changing situations just might do the trick.

Notes

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- ²⁶ *Daily Dunya* (Urdu), Islamabad, March 19, 2013.
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Liberation Front (BLF); (25) Lashkar-e-Balochistan (LeB); (26) Balochistan Liberation United Front (BLUF); (27) Balochistan Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem (BMDT); (28) Shia Talaba Action Committee, Gilgit; (29) Markaz Sabeel Organization, Gilgit; (30) Tanzeem Naujawan-e-Sunnat (TNA), Gilgit; and (31) Peoples Aman Committee (Lyari), Karachi and (32) Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ).

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ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Suicide Attacks in 2013

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
01 Feb	Hangu	Worship places / shrines / imambargahs	Pol (2) Civ (29)	Pol (2) Civ (41)	TTP
14 Feb	Hangu	Security check posts	Pol (2) Lvs (1) Civ (5) FC (2)	Pol (3) Lvs (2) Civ (25)	TTP
14 Feb	Bannu	Security forces/law enforcement	-	-	TTP
15 Feb	Mardan	Political leaders/workers	-	-	TTP
18 Feb	Peshawar	Political administration	FC (4) Civ (3)	Civ (13)	TTP
18 Mar	Peshawar	Govt. installation / hospitals / banks/property	Pol (2) Civ (3)	Pol (2) Civ (46)	TTP
29 Mar	Peshawar	FC/army/police convoys	Civ (8) FC (3) Arm (1)	Civ (26) FC (2)	TTP
30 Mar	Mardan	Security forces/law enforcement	Pol (1)	Civ (2)	TTP
16 Apr	Peshawar	Political leaders/workers	Pol (6) Civ (13)	Pol (4) Civ (35)	TTP
29 Apr	Peshawar	Foreign interests/ Diplomats	Civ (10)	Pol (3) Civ (57)	TTP
08 May	Bannu	Security forces/law enforcement	Pol (1) Civ (1)	Pol (5) Civ (21)	TTP
24 May	Peshawar	Foreign interests/ Diplomats	Civ (3)	Civ (5)	TTP
18 Jun	Mardan	Civilians	Civ (28)	Civ (57)	TTP
21 Jun	Peshawar	Worship places / shrines / imambargahs	Pol (2) Civ (13)	Civ (38)	TTP
08 Jul	Hangu	Tribal elders	Civ (9)	Civ (10)	Unknown militants
22 Sep	Peshawar	Christian community	Civ (83)	Civ (143)	Al-Qaeda
16 Oct	D.I Khan	Political leaders/workers	Civ (10)	Civ (30)	TTP
16 Nov	Bannu	Security forces/law enforcement		FC (4) Civ (3)	TTP
Total		18 Attacks	245 Killed	579 Injured	

FATA

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
19 Mar	Khyber Agency	TTP	Mil (46)	Mil (12)	Ansar-ul-Islam
23 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Security check posts	FC (16) Arm (1)	FC (40)	TTP
16 Apr	North Waziristan Agency	FC/army/police convoys	Arm (9)	Arm (8)	TTP
20 Apr	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	Lvs (1) Civ (3)	Civ (6)	TTP
03 Jun	North Waziristan Agency	Security check posts	-	FC (2)	TTP
04 Jul	North Waziristan Agency	Security check posts	Mil (1)	FC (4)	TTP
26 Jul	Kurram Agency	Shia religious scholars/community	Civ (57)	Civ (187)	TTP
03 Oct	Orakzai Agency	Militants	Mil (17)	Mil (22)	TTP
11 Oct	South Waziristan Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil (2)	Mil (5)	TTP
20 Nov	North Waziristan Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	FC (3)	FC (7)	TTP
21 Nov	Khyber Agency	Govt. installation/hospitals /banks/property	Mil (1)	Civ (27)	TTP
18 Dec	North Waziristan Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	Arm (5)	Arm (34)	Ansar-ul-Mujahideen
Total		12 Attacks	162 Killed	354 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
10 Jan	Quetta	Shia community	Pol (9) Civ (72)	Civ (121)	LeJ
16 Feb	Quetta	Shia community	Civ (86)	Civ (194)	LeJ
23 Apr	Quetta	Shia community	Civ (5) FC (1)	Civ (37)	LeJ
15 Jun	Quetta	Shia community	Pol (2) Civ (13) Mil (6) FC (4)	Pol (1) Civ (20) FC (4)	LeJ
16 Jun	Quetta	Civilians	-	-	LeJ
30 Jun	Quetta	Shia community	Civ (31)	Civ (65)	LeJ
22 Jul	Qilla Abdullah	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil (1)	Civ (9) Arm (1)	TTP
08 Aug	Quetta	Security forces/law enforcement	Pol (30)	Pol (50)	TTP

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
02 Oct	Qilla Abdullah	Security check posts	Civ (5) FC (1)	Civ (6) FC (6)	LeJ
Total		9 Attacks	266 Killed	514 Injured	

Sindh

Date	Location	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
01 May	Shikarpur	National People Party's electoral candidate Ibrahim Jatoi's rally	0	Civ (5)	TTP
11 May	Karachi	Security check posts	Rng (2)	Rng (5)	TTP
10 Jul	Karachi	Victims were identified as Bilal Sheikh, the chief security officer of President Asif Zardari, and Irfan Zaidi	Civ (3)	Pol (3) Civ (9)	TTP
24 Jul	Sukkur	ISI headquarters and other buildings	Civ (4) Mil (5)	Civ (61) Pol (4)	TTP
20 Dec	Karachi	Security forces/law enforcement	Civ (2)	Pol (1) Civ (20)	TTP
Total		5 Attacks	16 Killed	108 Injured	

AJK

Date	Location	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
11 Nov	Bagh	Civilians	Mil (2)	Civ (1)	TTP
		1 Attack	2 killed	1 Injured	

Punjab

Date	Location	Target	Casualties		Claim of Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
17 Dec	Rawalpindi	An imambargah	Pol (3) Civ (1)	Civ (13)	LeJ
		1 Attack	4 killed	13 Injured	

Annex 2: Drone Strikes in 2013

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Detail
03 Jan	Angoor Adda, South Waziristan Agency	6	0	Six militants were killed including Maulvi Nazir and Taliban commander Riya Khan. Mullah Nazir was largely seen as a pro-government or 'good' Taliban leader.

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Detail
03 Jan	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	3	0	A commander of TTP's Hakeemullah Mehsud group Faisal Khan and two Uzbek militants were killed.
03 Jan	North Waziristan Agency	4	0	-
06 Jan	Ladha, South Waziristan Agency	17	8	The targeted compounds were reportedly inhabited by the Tehreek-e-Taliban Hakeemullah Mehsud group and the members of Punjabi Taliban group. TTP Commander Qari Imran was reportedly among those killed.
08 Jan	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	8	0	8 militants were killed including Sheikh Yasin Al Kuwaiti, a senior Al Qaeda operative, his wife and daughter.
08 Jan	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	4	2	-
09 Jan	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	6	0	-
06 Feb	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	5	0	US drones fired six missiles on a house in Spin Wam area of Mir Ali; five militants were killed.
08 Feb	Sararogha, South Waziristan Agency	9	0	A US drone fired two missiles on a hideout of TTP in Sararogha area of South Waziristan Agency. 9 militants were killed. Media reported intelligence source saying two Al-Qaeda members Abu Majid Al-Iraqi and Sheikh Waqas Al-Yamoni were among the dead.
10 Mar	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	2	0	Two missiles were fired in Degan village. A Punjabi Taliban commander Qari Abdul Zaher was among those killed.
21 Mar	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	4	0	US drones fired two missiles on militant's vehicle.
14 Apr	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	4	0	US drone fired two missiles on militants' compound in Manzarkhel village; killed militants belonged to Gul Buhader Group.
17 Apr	Wana, South Waziristan Agency	9	0	A US drone fired two missiles on a militants' compound in Sararogha. Five foreign militants and four of Hakeemullah's group were killed.
29 May	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	6	4	A drone fired two missiles on a house in Pakistan's troubled northwestern tribal belt and killed 6 including Waliur Rehman, the second in command of the TTP.
07 June	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	7	3	-
08 June	North Waziristan Agency	10	0	Bakakhel Wazir tribesmen were targeted.
02 July	North Waziristan Agency	18	0	4 missiles were fired from a drone on a car and house of militants.

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Detail
06 July	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	18	0	A US drone fired a barrage of missiles at a house and vehicle in Miran Shah. Two Al Qaeda militants-Abu Yousaf Aljaziri and Maulana Abu Akhtar Zadrans-and Punjabi Taliban militants-Rana Ashraf and Naveed Butt-were among the fatalities.
13 July	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	2	0	-
28 July	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	8	0	A drone fired two missiles at a house where suspected militants were having an Iftar dinner. Media reported that four of the slain militants were foreign fighters. Three Al Qaeda operatives who ran a training camp in Afghanistan were also killed in the attack.
31 Aug	Mir Ali, North Waziristan Agency	4	5	-
06 Sep	Ghulam Khan area, North Waziristan Agency	6	-	Sangin Zardan, the senior-most commander of Al Qaeda-linked Haqqani network, was among those killed including 2 Jordanians, 1 Egyptian and 2 locals
22 Sep	South Waziristan Agency	7	3	A drone fired two rockets into a house.
29 Sep	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	6	3	Suspected militants belonged to the Qari Abbas faction of the Punjabi Taliban were targeted.
31 Oct	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	3	3	A drone fired two missiles on a compound and killed 3 suspected militants in the Zafar Town area near Miran Shah bazaar, North Waziristan tribal region.
01 Nov	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	5	2	Five militants were killed including Hakeemullah Mehsud, chief of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), and Abdullah Bahar Mehsud and Tariq Mehsud, both key commanders and close aides of the TTP chief and two others injured in a US drone strike in Danday Darpa Khel area near Miran Shah.
21 Nov	Hangu, KP	9	1	A drone fired four missiles and flattened two adjacent rooms of the madrassa Taleemul Quran in Thall tehsil of Hangu. Maulvi Ahmad Jan (senior member of Haqqani network) was killed along with eight other militants.
28 Nov	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	0	0	Two loud explosions were heard at around midnight but it was not clear whether the missiles hit a target. The missiles might have exploded before reaching the ground.
29 Nov	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	3	1	Two missiles were fired by the drone at the compound in Angher Village. 3 killed were affiliated with the Miran Shah-based Badar Mansoor group, an offshoot of Punjabi Taliban.
15 Dec	Landi Kota, Khyber Agency	7	2	A US drone targeted a boat carrying suspected terrorists on Kabul River near the Pakistani- Afghan border.
25 Dec	Miran Shah, North Waziristan	4	0	At least four suspected militants were killed when a US drone fired two missiles on a compound around

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Detail
	Agency			midnight in Qutab Khel village, five kilometers (three miles) south of Miran Shah.
Total	31 Attacks	204 Killed	37 Injured	

Annex 3: Cross-Border Attacks and Clashes on Pak-Afghan Border in 2013

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
04 Jan	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
30 Jan	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
01 Feb	South Waziristan Agency	Militants	Mil (6)	Mil (3)	NATO forces
02 Feb	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
26 Mar	Bajaur Agency	Security check posts	Mil (3)	Arm (1)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
31 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
04 Apr	Kurram Agency	Security check posts	Mil (4)	Mil (5) Arm (2)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
02 May	Mohmand Agency	Security check posts	-	Arm (2)	ANA
06 May	Mohmand Agency	Security check posts	-	Arm (4)	ANA
11 Jun	Upper Dir	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil (3)	Mil (3)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
04 Jul	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	-	Civ (4)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
06 Jul	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians	Civ (1)	Civ (5)	Afghan security forces
21 Jul	Kohat	Civilians	Civ (4)	-	Afghan security forces
01 Aug	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	Civ (1)	Afghan security forces
30 Aug	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
08 Sep	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
18 Sep	Zhob, Balochistan	Civilians	Civ (5)	Lvs (1)Civ (25)	Afghan security forces
22 Sep	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians	Civ (1)	Civ (1)	Afghan security forces
24 Sep	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	Civ (2)	Civ (1)	NATO forces
21 Oct	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	-	Civ (3)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
22 Oct	Bajaur Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	-	FC (3)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
24 Oct	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
02 Nov	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	-	Civ (1)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
14 Nov	Qilla Abdullah	Spy	-	-	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
22 Nov	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	-	Civ (2)	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
28 Dec	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	Civ (1)	-	Afghan security forces
Total	26 Attacks		30 Killed	67 Injured	

Annex 4: Attacks on Educational Institutions in 2013

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
01 Jan	Lakki Marwat	Govt. Primary School For Boys	-	-	TTP
02 Jan	Peshawar	Institute Of Islamic And Arabic Studies In Peshawar University	-	Civ (2)	Local Taliban
04 Jan	Peshawar	A Private School	-	-	Local Taliban
13 Jan	Peshawar	Govt. Primary School For Girls	-	-	Local Taliban
17 Jan	Mardan	Government Middle School For Girls	-	-	Local Taliban
18 Jan	Mardan	Govt. Primary School For Girls	-	-	Local Taliban
19 Jan	Peshawar	Govt. Girls Primary School	-	-	Local Taliban
22 Jan	Swabi	School Buses Of Quaid International Model School In Chota Lahore	-	-	Local Taliban
23 Jan	Charsadda	Govt. Girls Primary School	-	-	Local Taliban
28 Jan	Swabi	Hostel Of Private Quaid-E-Azam School & Collage	-	-	Local Taliban
08 Feb	Bannu	Govt. Primary School For Girls	-	-	TTP
12 Feb	Mardan	Post Graduate College Mardan Physics Department Building	-	-	Local Taliban
13 Feb	Mardan	Govt. Girls Primary School In Taja Koroona	-	-	Local Taliban
15 Feb	Charsadda	Govt. High School For Girls In Mata	-	-	Local Taliban
17 Feb	Peshawar	Govt. High School In Mashokhel	-	-	Local Taliban
25 Feb	Peshawar	Govt. Boys Primary School In Masho Piki	-	-	Local Taliban

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
01 Mar	Lakki Marwat	Govt. Primary School For Boys In Wanda Zerhan	-	-	Local Taliban
07 Mar	Mardan	Govt. Girls Primary School In Akramabad Kati Ghari Village Area Of Katlang.	-	-	Local Taliban
19 Mar	Battagram	Madani Public School Blown Up	-	-	Local Taliban
29 Mar	Mardan	Attack On A Private School	-	-	Local Taliban
31 Mar	Bannu	Govt. Girls Primary School Was Blew Up	-	-	Local Taliban
08 Apr	Karak	Govt. Degree College Blew Up.	-	-	Local Taliban
26 Apr	Hangu	A Govt. Boy's High School Blew Up In Khwaja Muhammad.	-	-	Local Taliban
29 Apr	Bannu	Govt.High School Was Blew Up In Khojri.	-	-	Local Taliban
29 Apr	Bannu	Govt. High School Was Blown Up In Mandew.	-	-	Local Taliban
09 Jun	Charsadda	Government Girl's Primary School At Risaldar Killay PS Sardheri.	-	-	TTP
29 Jun	Lakki Marwat	Educational Institute	-	-	Local Taliban
06 Jul	Bannu	Government Primary Girls High School Kotka Lahoran.	-	-	TTP
08 Jul	Swabi	Officials Of The BDS Lost Their Lives When The Explosive Material They Were Unplugging Went Off With A Big Bang.	Civ (2)	-	Local Taliban
19 Jul	Bannu	Main Gate Of The School.	-	-	TTP
07 Aug	Bannu	Bomb Disposal Squad Defused A Bomb Planted At A Local School.	-	-	Local Taliban
05 Sep	Bannu	Government Girls Primary School No 1 In Mohalla Gardnali	-	Civ (16)	Local Taliban
05 Sep	Bannu	A Three-Story School Building	-	-	Local Taliban
11 Sep	Mardan	Government Middle Boys School Kotki.	-	-	Local Taliban
12 Sep	Charsadda	Government Primary School	-	-	Local Taliban
15 Sep	Bannu	A Primary School With Rocket And Bombs.	-	-	TTP
18 Sep	Bannu	Girls School	-	Civ (11)	Local Taliban
01 Oct	Swabi	Boundary Wall Of Government Girls Primary School.	-	Civ (1)	Local Taliban
15 Oct	Bannu	The Public High School Bakakhel	-	-	Local Taliban
26 Oct	Swat	The Government Girls Primary School Darokhari.	-	-	TTP
26 Oct	Bannu	Militants Blew Up A Government-Run Girls School.	-	-	Local Taliban
26 Oct	Bannu	Police Thwarted The Planned Bombing Of A Primary School In Katchkot Asad Khan Area.	-	-	Local Taliban

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
26 Oct	Peshawar	Private College	-	-	Local Taliban
30 Oct	Bannu	Government Girls Primary School	-	Civ (1)	Local Taliban
04 Nov	Peshawar	Government Run Primary School.	-	Civ (7)	Local Taliban
16 Nov	Mardan	Building Of Government Middle School, Hamza Khan, Tehsil Katlang	-	-	Local Taliban
18 Nov	Bannu	Girls College, Bannu.	-	-	TTP
07 Dec	Charsadda	Government Primary School In Nasim Malka Korona Area	-	-	TTP
07 Dec	Malakand	Government Primary School In Dargai.	-	-	Local Taliban
19 Dec	Bannu	The Wall Of Government Middle School In Bangash Khel Manda Raea Of Bannu.	-	-	TTP
Total		50 Schools	2 Killed	38 Injured	

FATA

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
12 Jan	Khyber Agency	Government Girls Primary School In Sepah Spin Qabar.	-	-	Local Taliban
21 Jan	Khyber Agency	Govt. High School For Boys Bara.	-	-	Lashkar-e-Islam
27 Jan	Khyber Agency	Govt. High School Akkakhel.	-	-	Lashkar-e-Islam
21 Feb	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School For Boys In Wali Koroona.	-	-	TTP
27 Feb	Khyber Agency	Bughdad Model School	-	-	TTP
28 Feb	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Middle School Awal Khan.	-	-	TTP
28 Feb	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Middle School Khair Rehman Killay	-	-	TTP
28 Feb	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School Ghulam Killay.	-	-	TTP
28 Feb	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School Gul Zaman Killay	-	-	TTP
18 Mar	Mohmand Agency	Two Govt Primary Schools Were Blown Up In Lakro.	-	-	TTP
22 Mar	Khyber Agency	Govt, Primary School For Girls In Meeri Khel.	-	-	TTP
13 Apr	Khyber Agency	Govt. Boys Primary School Aka Khel.	-	-	TTP
25 May	Kurram Agency	Fire Erupted In The School After The Blast.	-	-	TTP
21 Jun	Mohmand Agency	Govt Primary School.	-	-	Local Taliban
03 Aug	Bajaur	Government Girls Primary School In	-	-	Local Taliban

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
	Agency	Rashakai			
06 Aug	Bajaur Agency	A School	-	-	TTP
19 Aug	Mohmand Agency	Government Primary School In Ghazi Baig Village	-	-	TTP
19 Sep	Mohmand Agency	Government School.	-	Civ (1)	Local Taliban
06 Dec	Mohmand Agency	A Boys Primary School Naseem Kali	-	-	TTP
	Total	19 Schools	0 Killed	1 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
16 Apr	Panjgur	Education office.	-	-	BLA
01 May	Nasirabad	A school	-	-	BRA
07 May	Gwadar	A school	-	-	BLA
20 Nov	Khuzdar	A private school.	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
19 Dec	Kech	Government School Turbat	Civ (1)	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
Total		5 Schools	1 Killed	0 Injured	

Sindh

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
30 Mar	Karachi	The Nation Secondary School	Civ (1)	Civ (8)	TTP
24 May	Karachi	A school	-	Civ (3)	TTP
Total		2 Schools	1 Killed	11 Injured	

Punjab

Date	District	Detail	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
10 Jul	Rawalpindi	A girls' school	-	-	Unknown militants
Total		1 School	0 Killed	0 Injured	

AJK

Date	District	Detail	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
16 Sep	Haveli	High school in Forward Kahuta area.	-	-	Indian BSF
Total		1 School	0 Killed	0 Injured	

Annex 5: Attacks on NATO Supplies in 2013

FATA

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
18 Feb	Khyber Agency	Civ (2)	Civ (1)	TTP
19 Feb	Khyber Agency	-	-	TTP
13 Mar	Khyber Agency	-	Civ (1)	TTP
22 Mar	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	Civ (2)	TTP
14 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	Civ (1)	TTP
28 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	-	TTP
16 May	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	-	TTP
19 May	Khyber Agency	-	-	TTP
24 May	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	Civ (1)	TTP
10 Jun	Khyber Agency	Civ (4)	-	LI
12 Sep	Khyber Agency	-	-	TTP
24 Sep	Khyber Agency	-	-	Local Taliban
07 Nov	Khyber Agency	-	Civ (1)	TTP
09 Nov	Khyber Agency	-	Civ (2)	TTP
09 Nov	Khyber Agency	Civ (1)	-	TTP
18 Nov	Khyber Agency	-	-	TTP
21 Nov	Khyber Agency	-	-	TTP
Total	17 Attacks	12 Killed	9 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
01 Jan	Mastung	-	Civ (1)	TTB (Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan)
11 Jan	Quetta	Civ (2)	-	TTB
01 Apr	Bolan	-	Civ (1)	TTB
02 Jun	Mastung	-	-	TTP
19 Jun	Kharan	-	-	BLA
27 Jun	Mastung	-	-	BLA
28 Jun	Kharan	-	-	BLA
04 Jul	Khuzdar	Civ (1)	Civ (2)	BLA
07 Jul	Bolan	-	-	BLA
07 Jul	Khuzdar	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
08 Jul	Quetta	-	-	TTP
31 Jul	Mastung	-	-	BLF
02 Aug	Mastung	-	-	TTP
17 Aug	Kalat	-	Civ (2)	TTB
04 Sep	Mastung	Civ (1)	-	TTB
13 Sep	Kalat	Civ (1)	-	BLA
15 Sep	Lasbela	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
02 Nov	Mastung	-	-	TTP
04 Nov	Bolan	Mil (3)	Civ (1)	BRA
05 Nov	Sibi	Mil (3)	Civ (1)	BLA
06 Nov	Khuzdar	Civ (2)	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
18 Nov	Nasirabad	Civ (1)	-	Nationalist insurgents
22 Nov	Khuzdar	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
24 Nov	Mastung	-	-	TTP
27 Nov	Khuzdar	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
08 Dec	Bolan	-	Civ (2)	BLF
17 Dec	Khuzdar	-	-	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
17 Dec	Mastung	-	-	BLA
Total	28 Attacks	14 Killed	10 Injured	

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
20 Apr	Peshawar	Civ (2)	-	TTP
16 May	Peshawar	Civ (1)	Civ (1)	TTP
05 Sep	Peshawar	Civ (6)	-	Local Taliban
27 Sep	Peshawar	Civ (1)	-	Local Taliban
Total	4 Attacks	10 Killed	1 Injured	

Sindh

Date	Place	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
07 Jan	Karachi	-	-	TTP
Total	1 Attack	0 Killed	0 Injured	

Annex 6: Attacks on Shrines & Worship Places in 2013

Date	Place	Target	Killed	Injured
05 Jan	Khyber Agency	A mosque in Nala-Malikdinkhel that is birthplace of sectarian militant organization Lashkar-e-Islam.	-	-
10 Jan	Swat	Tableeghi centre on Takhtaband Road	Civ (26)	Civ (66)
23 Jan	Hangu	Attack on a mosque	Civ (2)	Civ (1)
01 Feb	Hangu	Masjid Faizullah	Pol (2) Civ (29)	Pol (2) Civ (41)
10 Feb	Peshawar	Shrine of Akhun Salaq Baba in Budaber	0	0
25 Feb	Shikarpur	Shrine of Ghulam Shah Ghazi in Maari Village	Civ (4)	Civ (26)
09 Mar	Peshawar	Jamia Hanfia Chishtia Mosque, Mina Bazaar	Civ (6)	Civ (30)
17 May	Malakand	Mosque at Bazdarra village	Civ (9)	Civ (50)

Date	Place	Target	Killed	Injured
17 May	Malakand	A Mosque in Bazdarra village	Civ (14)	Civ (68)
28 May	Peshawar	Imambargah Sakhi Munawar Shah	Civ (5)	Civ (18)
31 May	Karachi	An Imambargah in Block Q of North Nazimabad.	-	-
21 Jun	Peshawar	Madrassa Arif Hussaini, Gulshan Colony	Pol (2) Civ (13)	Civ (38)
24 Jun	Peshawar	A Mosque.	Civ (1)	Civ (1)
11 Jul	Kohat	A Mosque in Kacha Pakka	Civ (2)	Civ (5)
06 Aug	Kalat	A Mosque.	Civ (1)	Civ (3)
09 Aug	Islamabad	An Imambargah in Barakoh	Mil (1) Civ (1)	Civ (2)
13 Aug	Karachi	Aga Khani/Ismaili worship place	Civ (2)	Civ (26)
19 Sep	Karachi	Hussainia Sajjadia Imambargah near Gulbahar Chowk in Sector-2, Majeed Colony, Landhi.	Civ (1)	Civ (16)
19 Sep	Peshawar	A Mosque	Civ (3)	Civ (13)
13 Nov	Karachi	Shrine of Abul Fazal in Pahar Ganj area, North Nazimabad	-	Civ (2)
13 Nov	Karachi	Shrine of Abul Fazal in Pahar Ganj area, North Nazimabad.	-	Civ (7) Rng (2) Pol (2)
13 Nov	Karachi	An Imambargah	-	Pol (2)
14 Nov	Muzaffargarh	The central imambargah, or Shia mosque. Kot Addu	-	-
22 Nov	Rawalpindi	An Imambargah	-	Pol (2)
17 Dec	Rawalpindi	A imambargah in the heavily guarded Gracey Lines area of Rawalpindi	Pol (3) Civ (1)	Civ (13)
18 Dec	Karachi	An imambargah on Khalid Bin Waleed Road	Civ (1)	Civ (2)
19 Dec	Peshawar	Mosque located in Peerano Kali area on Kohat Road	-	Civ (3)
24 Dec	Karachi	An imambargah in Orangi Town	Civ (4)	Pol (1) Civ (12)
30 Dec	Rawalpindi	An imambargah in Dhoke Syedan area of Rawalpindi	Pol (3)	Civ (1)
31 Dec	Charsadda	Shrine of Baba Saheb	-	-
Total	30 Attacks		136 Killed	455 Injured

Annex 7: Breakdown of Terrorist Attacks in 2013

FATA

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	39	61	87
February	28	31	48
March	30	30	76
April	27	29	54
May	24	62	165
June	19	26	36
July	21	95	227
August	17	15	23

Pakistan Security Report 2013

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
September	25	28	41
October	17	13	35
November	20	18	58
December	26	17	82
Total	293	425	932

KPK

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	71	47	134
February	36	63	105
March	51	61	180
April	64	71	247
May	50	78	293
June	33	90	183
July	33	36	36
August	18	9	13
September	37	171	380
October	42	40	103
November	30	15	40
December	34	25	31
Total	499	706	1,745

Balochistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	62	156	240
February	23	109	227
March	32	27	56
April	56	26	121
May	77	66	223
June	39	101	144
July	39	42	53
August	34	81	164
September	37	26	73
October	28	47	145
November	30	40	63
December	30	6	68
Total	487	727	1,577

Punjab

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	4	1	1

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
February	1	2	0
March	2	2	1
April	3	1	2
May	7	4	15
June	1	1	3
July	2	5	46
August	4	5	34
September	1	7	3
October	2	4	15
November	5	6	7
December	6	9	15
Total	38	47	142

Karachi

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	34	50	88
February	38	33	29
March	37	100	168
April	32	53	167
May	28	33	102
June	23	35	51
July	22	18	55
August	40	52	85
September	28	30	26
October	23	26	22
November	25	30	51
December	26	32	64
Total	356	492	908

Sindh including Karachi

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	35	50	88
February	41	39	63
March	37	100	168
April	45	57	178
May	30	33	111
June	23	35	51
July	23	27	120
August	46	56	85
September	30	33	26
October	25	26	24

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
November	29	35	53
December	26	32	64
Total	390	523	1031

Gilgit Baltistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	0	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	1	0	2
April	0	0	0
May	0	0	0
June	1	11	0
July	0	0	0
August	3	5	3
September	0	0	0
October	0	0	0
November	0	0	0
December	0	0	0
Total	5	16	5

Islamabad

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
May	1	1	1
June	1	0	1
August	2	4	3
Total	4	5	5

AJK

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
November	1	2	1
Total	1	2	1

Annex 8: Incidents of Ethnic and Political Violence in 2013 (District Distribution)

Region	District / Agency	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Sindh	Hyderabad	3	3	2
	Jacobabad	1	0	9
	Karachi	183	222	96
	Khairpur	3	4	35
	Nawabshah	2	4	0
	Shikarpur	1	1	14

Region	District / Agency	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi	1	5	0
	Kech	1	1	0
	Khuzdar	2	3	2
	Panjgur	1	2	0
	Qilla Abdullah	3	6	11
	Quetta	4	6	4
Punjab	Attock	1	1	3
	Bhakkar	1	2	2
	Gujranwala	2	0	6
	Khanewal	1	3	0
	Lahore	1	0	5
	Rawalpindi	2	3	6
	Sargodha	1	1	0
	Toba Tek Singh	1	2	0
KP	Charsadda	1	0	6
	Hangu	1	10	4
	Karak	1	1	2
	Lakki Marwat	1	0	6
	Mansehra	1	0	4
	Mardan	1	2	0
	Nowshera	2	1	3
	Upper Dir	1	0	3
Total		224	283	223

Incidents of Ethno-political Violence in 2013 (Provincial Distribution)

Region	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Sindh	193	234	156
Balochistan	12	23	17
Punjab	10	12	22
KP	9	14	28
Total	224	283	223

Incidents of Ethno-political Violence in 2013

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	17	27	9
February	16	14	10
March	13	18	10
April	21	29	17
May	46	54	122
June	24	41	10

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
July	22	30	14
August	27	31	16
September	19	23	6
October	12	11	7
November	2	2	0
December	5	3	2
Total	224	283	223

Annex 9: Major Targets of Terrorists in 2013

Targets	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Security forces/law enforcement	372	463	1096
Educational institutions	72	4	50
Non-Bloch settlers/workers	7	27	2
Gas pipelines	24	3	6
Govt. officials	35	50	71
Power pylons	21	7	0
Tribal elders	14	15	21
Militants	1	5	0
Civilians	358	426	1025
CD shops/others	10	1	2
Shia religious scholars/community	105	471	869
Worship places/shrines/imambargahs	28	136	453
Govt. installation/hospitals/banks/property	34	20	102
Sunni religious leaders/community	79	100	57
Political leaders/workers	198	244	879
Tribesmen	10	14	7
Political administration	1	7	13
FC/army/police convoys	31	82	176
Hindu community	1		
NGO / civil society members	25	22	10
Christian community	1	83	143
Ahmedi community	1	1	0
Foreign interests/ Diplomats	6	25	66
Spy	5	5	0
Journalist	6	4	5
Pro-government tribesmen	50	78	53
Railway tracks / trains	18	16	107
Private property	59	3	34
Security check posts	95	112	162
NATO supply vehicles	50	27	29
Total	1,717	2,451	5,438

Annex 10: Terrorists' attack Tactics in 2013

Tactics	Frequency
Suicide Attacks	46
Hand Grenades	122
Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) ¹	710
Rocket Attacks	108
Beheadings	5
Kidnappings	16
Firing	686
Sabotage	18
Mortar Fire	4
Patrol Bomb Explosions	2
Total	1,717

Notes

¹ IEDs include crackers, toy bombs, remote controlled devices, vehicle-born bombs and time devices.



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