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Pakistan Security Report 2009

By Pak Institute For Peace Studies (PIPS)



1. Introduction

Pakistan ranked among the countries worst hit by a plethora of crises in 2009.¹ Loss of human lives, an economic downturn, severe damage to the socio-cultural fabric in large swathes of the country, political instability and mistrust among the stakeholders of the war on terror were the key features of the year for Pakistan. Despite successful military operations in Swat and South Waziristan Agency, the ambiguity in responding to the escalating menace of terror on the policy and strategic levels while maintaining national and regional interests intact remained a challenge during the year.

Confusion still prevails in the Pakistan establishment about the “good” and the “bad” non-state actors, and about where to draw the line. This scenario resulted in another year of unrest for Pakistan in 2009. The terrorists continued strikes throughout the year, and adopted new and more deadly tactics and ventured beyond their usual targets. The 87 suicide attacks in 2009 were 32 percent higher than the previous year. These attacks claimed the lives of 1,299 persons and injured 3,633. There was an increasing sense of insecurity among the people as panic affected the daily life as well as economic activity. According to a Gallup survey, 80 percent of Pakistanis feel that visiting public places is unsafe. A PIPS study on the impact of terrorism on the behavior of the common person reveals that fear psychosis is causing atypical behavior in the society.¹

In the absence of a comprehensive long-term strategy, the government is mainly relying on a ‘fire fighting’ approach. The government has succeeded in re-establishing its writ in Swat and Malakand regions while the military operation in South Waziristan is also gaining ground, although the top Taliban leadership still remains at large. Though the police were able to thwart many terrorist attacks in the country, scores of ferocious attacks targeting the civilians and the security forces served as a reminder of the threat that the country faces. A significant change was observed in public opinion on the issue of terrorism and Taliban. One should be mindful of the fact that the military operations and stringent security measures are important only to tackle the immediate security threats the terrorists pose. A comprehensive, multi-layered, short and long term strategy is vital in dealing with the overall threat of terrorism. The policy should comprise of education reform, development in the conflict-hit areas on a priority basis, visible good governance, institutional building and most importantly creating an intellectual and ideological interaction within different schools of thought on various religious, social and political issues.

But the irony is that even the ‘fire fighting approach’ lacks commitment and effective implementation was far from impressive until recently. Better coordination among intelligence agencies and effective and well equipped policing remain little more than a dream. Such a situation hands the advantage to the terrorists and allows them space to operate.

In this context, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) hopes that its fourth Annual Security Report would help the policy makers, academics, media and civil society understand the gravity of the situation. The report contains comprehensive data on terrorist attacks, the pattern of changing targets and tactics, government strategies and the nature of its responses. It discusses the state of political violence in the country and the situation on the borders, with a view to facilitate an understanding of the overall security landscape of the country.

The conflict/security database and PIPS archives are the basic sources relied upon for this report. The archives and the database are the outcome of a tedious and yearlong monitoring process on every relevant incident in the country on a daily basis. A regular follow up is conducted in liaison with the PIPS correspondents in the regions in order to keep track of day-to-day developments on such incidents. PIPS compiles data from sources including newspapers, magazines, journals, field sources and screening of official records. 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 on incidents reported in the local press. 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 clarifications and 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.

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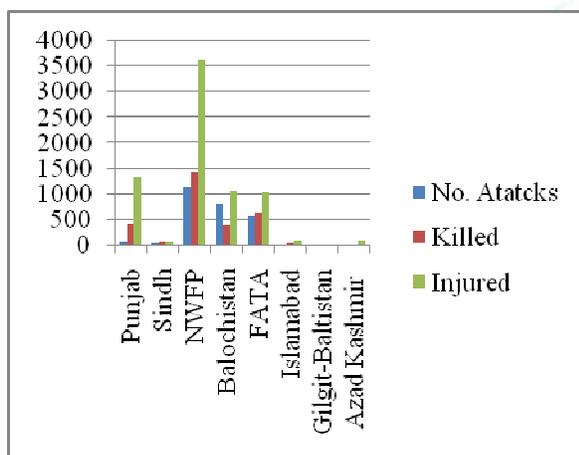
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2. Overview

In 2009, a total of 2,586 terrorist, insurgent and sectarian related incidents of terrorism were reported across the country that killed 3,021 people and injured 7,334. The highest number of attacks was reported from the North West Frontier Province (1,137), followed by Balochistan (792) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (559). As many as 46 attacks took place in Punjab, 30 in Sindh, 12 in Islamabad and five each in Gilgit-Baltistan and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. (See Chart 1)

Chart 1: Terrorist attacks in Pakistan



If the casualties in terrorist attacks, operational attacks by the security forces and their clashes with the militants, inter-tribal clashes and the cross-border attacks of the US and NATO forces in the Federally

Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) are counted, the overall casualties amount to 12,632 people dead and 12,815 injured. (See Table 2)

Table 2: Nature of attacks

Attacks/Clashes	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Terrorist attacks	2,586	3,021	7,334
Operational attacks	596	6,329	3,181
Clashes between security forces and militants	209	1,163	780
Political violence	130	210	370
Inter-tribal clashes	217	1209	787
Border clashes	78	700	363
Total	3,816	12,632	12,815

2.1 Comparison

Despite a persistent counter-terrorism policy followed by the military, the number of terrorist attacks went up in 2009. The sharp increase in such attacks can also be described as a desperate reaction by the terrorists to successful military operations in Swat and South Waziristan. The highest number of terrorist attacks occurred in the conflict zones

of FATA, NWFP and Balochistan. But other areas of Pakistan, including Punjab, were also targeted with devastating suicide attacks. One of the major factors contributing to a higher number of casualties in terrorist attacks in 2009 was the frequent and indiscriminate use of suicide bombings by the terrorists. While most of the suicide attacks in 2008 attempted to target personnel of security forces and law enforcement agencies, in 2009 the terrorists increasingly opted to strike soft targets. The suicide bombings targeting the campus of International Islamic University in Islamabad, the commercial hub of Moon Market in Lahore or attacks in Meena Bazaar Peshawar are few cases in point. Terrorists' casualties also increased during 2009 compared to the previous year. That can be attributed to improved operational attacks and major military operations in Swat and South Waziristan. (See Table 3)

Table 3: Comparison with figures for last three years

Year	Total attacks	Annual increase (%)	Killed	Injured
2006	675	159%	907	1,543
2007	1,503	129%	3,448	5,353
2008	2,577	43%	7,997	9,670
2009	3,816	48%	12,632	12,815

Although, the number of terrorist attacks and the resulting casualties increased in

2009, the government forces were able to inflict heavy damage on the terrorists' networks and infrastructure in FATA and adjacent areas. After the Taliban violated the *Nizam-e-Adl Regulation*, 2009 in Malakand Division, the government adopted a consistent policy of non-reconciliation with the militants and conducted five major military operations: Operation *Rah-e-Rast* (the true path) in Malakand Division; Operation *Rah-e-Nijat* (path of deliverance) in South Waziristan Agency; and operations *Darghalam*, *Bia-Darghalam* and *Kwakhbadesham* in Khyber Agency. Of these, Operation *Rah-e-Rast* was the most successful which not only restored the writ of the government in Malakand Division but also dislodged the militant infrastructure from the area. Compared to 313 operational attacks¹ conducted in the previous year, 596 operational attacks were launched by the security forces in 2009. During the year, 12,866 militants were arrested including 75 Al-Qaeda and 9,739 local Taliban and militants belonging to other banned groups and Baloch insurgents. Taliban militants seemed to change their tactics and relied more on coordinated attacks instead of using a lone suicide bomber.

Part of that change came in the form of choosing different, and increasingly civilian, targets, such as a university in Islamabad, and markets in Lahore and Peshawar, the attack on the military's General Headquarters in Rawalpindi, and

¹ Operational Attacks denote operations of the security forces against the militants.

drive-by shootings targeting senior military officers in Islamabad. In a deadly attack on December 4, the militants attacked Parade Lane Mosque in Rawalpindi, in a neighborhood where military officers live. Over 40 people were killed, including several senior military officials, including a major general, two brigadiers and two colonels. The lone son of Corps Commander Peshawar was also among several children of army officers who lost their lives in this attack. Two suicide bombers had blown themselves up in the middle of the people offering Friday prayers, and the bombers accomplices opened fire inside the mosque, maximizing the casualties.

A single truck bomb in Peshawar's Meena Bazaar market killed more than 120 people in October. Many victims were women and children in a market that sells mostly women's clothes and children's toys. (See Table 4)

Table 4: Attack types

Tactic	No. of Incidents 2008	No. of Incidents 2009
Suicide attacks	63	87
Rocket attacks	381	422
Beheadings	46	49
Remote-controlled	112	189

bombs		
Kidnappings	116	174
Landmines	110	111
Shooting/firing	451	568
Sabotage/fire/torched	116	89
Targeted killing	26	82
Bomb blasts	298	341
Hand grenades	82	219
Improvised explosive devices (IEDs)	373	355
Total	2174	2,586

3. Security Landscape during 2009

The military operations in Malakand region, South Waziristan, Khyber and other parts of FATA remained in focus during 2009. A wave of terrorist attacks in the NWFP and Punjab—especially attacks on the military's General Headquarter in Rawalpindi, and on the Sri Lankan cricket team and Manawan Police Training Center in Lahore—revealed the growing ability of terrorists to strike any target at will. Militants' network in South Punjab, drone attacks in the Tribal Areas, killing of Baitullah Mehsud, chief of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and a surge in the number of NATO and US troops in Afghanistan and the move's impact on the border areas drew world attention towards the region in 2009.

Suicide attacks in Islamabad and Lahore, particularly those targeting the security

apparatus and civilians, increased political violence in Pakistan's financial capital Karachi and a slight dip in the intensity of the insurgency in Balochistan were the other important security highlights in 2009. The following developments shaped the security landscape of the country during the year.

3.1. NWFP & FATA

The NWFP and FATA were the worst affected areas by the militancy throughout the year. Major counter-terrorism operations, suicide attacks, drone attacks and terrorists' arrests took place in the volatile region. The TTP chief Baitullah Mehsud was killed in a drone attack on August 5. The government's writ was largely restored in Malakand Division and the infrastructure of the banned TNSM was dislodged. Peshawar was the worst-hit district, with 170 terrorist attacks.

Kidnapping for ransom, attacks on NATO supply trucks, destruction of girls' schools and CD shops, targeted killings of pro-government tribal elders, and attacks on security forces' convoys remained prominent features of the security landscape. Though the government's writ was restored in Swat following the successful Operation *Rah-e-Rast*, Taliban militants still had access to almost all areas in the conflict zone.

NWFP:

As many as 1,137 terrorist attacks, 52 of them suicide attacks, were reported in NWFP in 2009, which claimed 1,438 lives

including 1,005 civilians, 87 Frontier Constabulary (FC), 200 police, 143 army and five levies personnel, while 3,616 people were injured in total, including 2,777 civilians, 251 FC, 366 police, four paramilitary, 200 army and seven levies personnel.

With most of the displaced population of Malakand Division back in the region, incidents of revenge killings were reported when returning residents sought to avenge Taliban atrocities from the local individuals who had worked for the militants.

Terrorist attacks were slightly up in 2009 compared to the previous year when 1,009 attacks were reported. Swat, Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu were the most affected districts of the NWFP during the year. (See Table 5)

Table 5: Terrorist attacks in NWFP

District	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Peshawar	170	445	1,520
Swat	248	223	295
D. I. Khan	90	161	441
Kohat	140	119	291
Lakki Marwat	38	8	35
Mardan	35	12	33

Dir	47	110	125
Charsadda	38	70	134
Tank	32	36	93
Bannu	110	81	219
Malakand	29	17	39
Chitral	2	1	1
Hangu	67	55	143
Mansehra	15	12	26
Nowshera	32	20	120
Buner	28	14	25
Swabi	4	2	2
Shangla	3	47	62
Battagram	4	2	7
Karak	4	3	2
Kohistan	1	1	3
Total	1,137	1,439	3,616

FATA:

In FATA, 559 terrorist attacks, including seven suicide attacks, were reported that killed 644 people including 390 civilians, 63 FC, 57 paramilitary, 116 army and eight levies personnel. As many as 1,046 people were injured in these attacks, including 560 civilians, 151 FC, 59 paramilitary, 257 army and five levies personnel. Statistics for 2009 show a sharp increase in terrorist attacks compared to the previous year while the casualties also went up slightly. (See Table 6)

Table 6: Terrorist attacks in FATA

Agency	Killed	Injured	No. of Attacks
South Waziristan	75	152	89
North Waziristan	139	187	66
Kurram	28	39	36
Orakzai	28	7	28
Khyber	183	420	109
Bajaur	66	107	123
Mohmand	125	134	108
Total	644	1,046	559

Taliban's infrastructure was dislodged in Swat, where Operation *Rah-e-Rast*, hailed as the most successful military initiative against the Taliban was conducted since the spate of Taliban attacks in Pakistan began. Despite clearing Malakand Division of militants, attacks on political leaders, pro-government tribal elders and peace committee members continued. Political leaders were among the most prominent targets of Taliban militants in 2009.

3.1.1. Prominent Killings

As many as 54 political leaders and activists were assassinated in terrorist attacks in FATA and the NWFP in 2009.ⁱ Prominent leaders who were assassinated included Awami National Party (ANP) leader and NWFP Assembly member Alam Zeb Khan, who was killed in a remote-controlled bomb blast

outside his residence in Peshawar.ⁱⁱ Nadir Shah Afridi, a former member of the National Assembly and another leader of the ANP, was killed by alleged militants who shot at his vehicle numerous times on Indus Highway near Darra Adamkhel.ⁱⁱⁱ In Dera Ismail Khan, Ghulam Shabbir, district secretary general of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), was shot dead by militants while another PPP leader Bakht Buland was assassinated in Swat in an incident of targeted killing.^{iv}

A Polish engineer, Peter Stanczak, working for the state-owned Oil and Gas Development Company Limited was kidnapped from Jand town near Attock district by Taliban. The Taliban demanded the release of 60 captured militants in exchange for Stanczak's release and killed him after the lapse of a deadline they had given to the government to meet their demands. A video released by Taliban showed the Polish engineer being slaughtered by the militants.^v Janullah Hashimzada, a well known Afghan journalist, was shot dead while going to Torkham from Peshawar by masked Taliban when the passenger van he was traveling in stopped near Sur Qamar on the Peshawar-Torkham highway.^{vi} Asmatullah Khan, the Divisional Police Officer of Lakki Marwat, was killed in a remote-controlled bomb blast when his vehicle was targeted on Lakki Taja Zai Road by Taliban militants.^{vii} A Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) anti-terrorism squad, Shafqatullah Khattak was killed in Karak near Latambar by the terrorists.^{viii} A well known tribal elder and chief of a Peace Committee, Malik Zahir Shah, was murdered by local Taliban near Qandharo while Malik Fazal Mannan—another pro-government

tribal leader, chief of an anti-Taliban *Lashkar* and a former member of the National Assembly—was assassinated in Peshawar.^{ix} Another anti-Taliban cleric and chief of Bakakhel Peace Committee Maulana Abdul Hakeem was killed when his car was hit by an explosives-laden vehicle in Frontier Region (FR) Bannu.^x Haji Khial Akbar Afridi, another prominent tribal leader and ANP activist from Darra Adamkhel, was killed near his house by the militants.^{xi} Malik Wilayat Shah, a tribal elder, was assassinated by terrorists in Haleemzai area of Mohamand Agency during Ramadan when he left his house for the mosque for prayers.^{xii} Zill-e-Usman, chief coordinating officer of UNHCR, was on a routine visit to the camp when he was assassinated by Taliban militants near Kacha Garhi camp for IDPs in Peshawar.^{xiii}

3.1.2. Abductions

The Taliban resorted to kidnappings to generate finances as well as use the abducted individuals as bargaining chips to demand release of arrested militants from government custody. Kidnappings continued in the NWFP and FATA throughout the year. The statistics made available by PIPS Database reveal that 65 incidents of kidnapping were reported in these areas, including 42 in NWFP and 25 in FATA, most of which were kidnappings for ransom. The abducted individuals included prominent political leaders, foreigners and businessmen.

In the most prominent incident of kidnapping in 2009, a 29-vehicle convoy carrying more than 500 students and teachers of Cadet

College Razmak was abducted near FR Bannu, when they were returning home for holidays.^{xiv} The abducted students and teachers were released after a *Jirga* of Mehsud tribes persuaded TTP chief Baitullah Mehsud to let them go. The kidnapped students were handed over to the North Waziristan political administration.^{xv} Eight members of the Christian community were kidnapped from Razmak in North Waziristan when they were returning to Islamabad after attending a wedding.^{xvi}

Dr. Lutfullah Kakakhel, vice-chancellor of Kohat University of Science and Technology, was kidnapped by suspected Taliban from Akhrowal area of Darra Adamkhel. Afghan national, Sher Muhammad Nazari, chief of an Afghan construction company, was kidnapped from his residence in Hayatabad area of Peshawar in the early morning. His company had helped construct some cantonments for NATO forces in Afghanistan.^{xvii}

Upper Dir District Coordination Officer Ateefur Rehman was kidnapped by TTP militants, who later set him free.^{xviii} The Kohat deputy inspector general of police, Muhammad Idrees, a bitter enemy of militants, was kidnapped when he was returning home from office.^{xix}

Yar Syed, chief of a Peace Committee, was kidnapped by the militants from Qandharo area of Mohmand tribal region.^{xx}

Other prominent cases of kidnapping included that of Malik Riaz Bangash, secretary general of the ANP's Hangu

chapter, from Tora Warai area by Taliban. He was later released after the efforts of a *Jirga*.^{xxi} Daftar Khan, political tehsildar of Jamrud sub-district, was kidnapped by Lashkar-e-Islam militants from Matni area of Peshawar.^{xxii} Taliban also kidnapped the South Waziristan Agency additional political agent along with his driver.^{xxiii}

3.1.3. Attacks on Offices and Personnel of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

In the beginning of 2009, Maulvi Faqir Muhammad, the TTP chief in the Bajaur tribal region, banned the activities of NGOs and Benazir Income Support Programme workers in Bajaur.^{xxiv} The Taliban kept threatening NGOs to stop their activities throughout the year. Several NGOs in Battagram suspended their activities after receiving threats from the Taliban. In Nowshera district, the militants of proscribed organization Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) sent threatening letters to Pabbi Union Council Nazim Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto to expel the woman employees of an NGO from the area or face the consequences. Unidentified militants blew up the office of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in Qasim village in Mardan district of NWFP.^{xxv}

In May, masked militants stormed the office of an NGO working on Barani Area Development Project and Community Uplift Programme in Lakki Marwat and took away equipment worth millions of rupees along with three vehicles.^{xxvi} The manager and driver of an NGO were kidnapped by the militant from Peshawar's University Town locality.^{xxvii}

3.1.4. Ban on Education

The dynamiting of girls' schools, especially in Malakand Division of the NWFP and the Tribal Areas continued in 2009. In Swat and adjoining areas of Malakand Division, the frequency of such attacks on schools increased following the promulgation of the Nizam-e-Adl Regulation. With the exception of Jamrud and Landi Kotal sub-districts in Khyber Agency, schools in almost all seven tribal agencies of FATA remained closed due to the volatile security situation. The majority of schools in FATA have been occupied by the security forces which make them even more susceptible to militant attacks. The displacement and mass exodus of a large part of the civilian population from Malakand Division after the initiation of Operation *Rah-e-Nijat*, from South Waziristan after Operation *Rah-e-Rast*, and from Khyber Agency after the launch of Operation *Bia-Darghalam* also played a major part in the closure of schools in these areas. In 2009, a total of 140 schools were blown up NWFP, out of which 40 were girls' schools. In FATA, 48 educational institutions were targeted, which included 14 girls' and 34 boys' schools. (See Table 7)

Table 7: Attacks on schools and colleges in NWFP and FATA

Months	NWFP		FATA	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
January	10	11	1	0
February	3	6	3	6
March	6	2	0	2

April	5	2	0	1
May	6	10	1	3
June	8	7	5	3
July	0	0	0	2
August	0	5	0	1
September	0	2	0	2
October	0	4	0	1
November	0	1	0	6
December	2	2	4	7
Total	40	52	14	34

3.1.5. Attacks on NATO Supplies

Attacks on terminals of companies and trucks transporting supplies to NATO forces in the neighboring Afghanistan, continued. The figures made available by PIPS Database reveal that a total of 25 attacks were recorded on NATO supply trucks out of which 15 took place in the NWFP and 10 in FATA. (See Table 7) Most of the attacks were reported along the Jamrud-Torkhum Highway border area and on the outskirts of Peshawar. These attacks witnessed an increase after a military operation was launched in Khyber Agency against Lashkar-e-Islam. (See Table 8)

Table 8: Attacks on NATO supplies in FATA and NWFP

Month	Attacks in	Attacks in

	NWFP	FATA
January	3	0
February	1	3
March	1	2
April	4	0
May	2	1
June	0	0
July	1	3
August	1	2
September	0	1
October	1	0
November	1	0
December	0	0
Total	15	12

3.1.6. Drone Strikes

At least 51 US drone attacks were reported in 2009, which killed 667 people and injured 310. Ninety percent of these attacks took place in South and North Waziristan agencies of FATA. Many key Al-Qaeda and Taliban commanders were killed in these attacks, but, as in the previous year, a vast majority of casualties in such attacks in 2009 were militants. The key militants killed during the year included Baitullah Mehsud, chief of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, Tahir Yuldushev, chief of Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Nazimuddin Zalallov alias Yahyo and Usama Al-Kini of Al-Qaeda. (See Table 9)

Table 9: Casualties in drone attacks

Tribal Agency	No. of attacks	Killed	Injured
North Waziristan	22	200	86
South Waziristan	24	362	153
Bajaur	1	33	15
Mohmand	0	0	0
Orakzai	1	12	18
Khyber	0	0	0
Kurram	2	55	35
Bannu	1	5	3
Total	51	667	310

3.1.7. Peace Agreements

The government and the militants had signed six agreements in 2008 and entered into three such agreements in 2009. Two of these agreements were reached in the Tribal Areas while Nizam-e-Adl Regulation Act 2009 – the agreement that was criticized the most and was endorsed by parliament – was concluded with the TNSM in Malakand Division. (See Appendix 2)

3.1.8. Reliance on *Lashkars*

The government increasingly sought to use *Lashkars*, or armed militia of local tribesmen in Malakand Division and parts of the

Tribal Areas, to take over security responsibility and take on the militants in their villages and areas. Concerns were raised about armed militias operating in the country amid apprehensions that *Lashkar* members could settle personal vendettas simply by accusing someone of being a Taliban militant. Apprehensions were also expressed at arming individuals in a country already suffering on account of proliferation of weapons. Taliban militants felt threatened enough by the tactic to target scores of *Lashkar* leaders and fighters throughout the year.

3.2 Balochistan

The security landscape in Balochistan did not experience any major improvement despite efforts by the central government to engage Baloch nationalist parties and the disgruntled elements in the province in political dialogue. The number of terrorist attacks increased in the year 2009. While 629 terrorist attacks were reported in Balochistan in 2008—in which 296 people were killed—792 attacks were recorded in 2009, killing 386 people and injuring 1,070 others. Civilians bore the brunt of the violence amid a steep rise in targeted killings by Baloch militants. As many as 106 security personnel were reported killed in Balochistan during 2009. The month of April was the most violent with 55 terrorist and operational attacks in Balochistan. Militancy-related incidents increased in Balochistan after the President of Pakistan tendered an apology for injustices done to

the people of Balochistan in the past. (See Table 10)

Quetta and Dera Bugti remained the districts most affected by terrorism. The highest number of casualties was also recorded in Quetta, followed by Dera Bugti. Naseerabad was the third most affected district, with 43 attacks, killing 63 people and injuring 30 others. As many as 21 low-intensity attacks took place in the port city of Gwadar.

On Oct 25, Balochistan education minister Shafiq Ahmed Khan was shot dead outside his house by gunmen waiting in ambush. Balochistan Liberation United Front (BLUF), which had kidnapped UNHCR official John Solecki in February this year, claimed responsibility for the minister's murder due to his "anti-Baloch policies", and to avenge the murders of Baloch nationalist leaders Ghulam Muhammad, Sher Muhammad and Lala Munir in Turbat in Balochistan in April.

Table 10: Number of attacks in Balochistan

Cities	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Quetta	239	113	381
Dera Bugti	140	74	183
Nasirabad	30	43	63
Mastung	28	9	20
Awaran	13	1	7

Kech	37	13	28
Khuzdar	80	28	100
Noshki	18	8	16
Qalat	28	20	22
Kohlu	18	5	6
Chagi	10	2	13
Bolan	34	12	48
Jafarabad	23	16	22
Lasbela	13	7	59
Barkhan	10	3	8
Sibi	6	6	17
Panigur	9	0	18
Gwadar	25	6	22
Qilla Abdullah	7	3	10
Loralai	9	7	9
Pashin	5	8	15
Warshuk	1	0	0
Musakhel	2	0	0
Hernai	1	0	2
Zhobe	1	1	0
Qilla Saifulla	1	0	0
Kashlak	1	0	0
Dera Murad Jamali	1	0	0
Kharan	2	1	1
Total	792	386	1070

In July, the Balochistan minister for excise and taxation, Rustom Khan Jamali, was shot dead in Karachi. The circumstances of that murder are still not clear.

Although different Taliban factions and sectarian outfits are also active in Balochistan, Baloch nationalist militants were involved in most of the terrorist attacks that took place in the province in 2009. More than 92 percent terrorist attacks in Balochistan were claimed by or attributed to various Baloch nationalist militias. Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) remained the weapon of choice for Baloch militants. Of 792 attacks in the province, 15 were attributed to Taliban factions. Most of the attacks carried out by the Taliban targeted NATO supplies passing through Balochistan. As many as 22 sectarian attacks were reported in Balochistan.

In an emerging pattern, Baloch militants started following tactics used by Pakistani Taliban in assassinating pro-government tribal elders. Baloch militant outfits killed three pro-government elders during 2009. Targeted killings of civilians and tribal elders was deemed likely to deprive Baloch militants of popular support.

3.3 Sindh

A total of 30 attacks including 16 terrorist attacks, 11 sectarian attacks two nationalist insurgent attacks and one suicide attack were reported were reported. As many as 24 attacks were reported from Karachi, and six from different parts of interior Sindh, claiming the lives of 73 people and injuring 162 others. The Taliban infiltration into Sindh,

the resurgence of gang wars in Lyari in Karachi and increasing incidents of politically motivated targeted killings made for a volatile security landscape in Karachi and Sindh. Against this backdrop, the law enforcement agencies in Sindh decided to launch a crackdown on banned militant organizations like the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Jaish-e-Muhammad, Harkatul Jihad-e-Islami, Jundullah (Haji Mumtaz alias Hamza Jofi Group), Jundullah (Amjad Faruqi Group) and Harkatul Alami in Karachi and parts of interior Sindh. (See Table 11 & 12)

In 2007, 10 terrorist attacks were reported in interior Sindh, while 25 attacks were recorded in the province in 2008.

Table 11: Terrorist attacks in Sindh

Month	Incidents	Killed	Injured
April	2	1	5
June	1	0	0
July	1	0	0
August	1	2	1
October	1	0	1
Total	6	3	7

Table 12: Terrorist attacks in Karachi

Month	Incidents	Killed	Injured
February	2	1	3
April	2	1	1

June	2	0	7
July	3	5	0
August	2	2	0
September	4	2	11
October	1	2	0
November	3	3	0
December	5	49	133
Total	24	65	155

3.4 Punjab

As many as 46 terrorist attacks, including 15 suicide attacks, two sectarian attacks and three religious communal attacks, were reported in the province of Punjab, which claimed 420 lives and left 1,342 people injured.

Lahore and Rawalpindi were the most affected districts in Punjab. In Lahore, 11 attacks claimed the lives of 134 people and caused injuries to 325 others, while seven attacks in Rawalpindi left 109 people dead and 205 injured. Two sectarian attacks targeted Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan leaders Yousaf Mujahid and Islamuddin.

The number of suicide attacks in 2009—most of which were carried out by the TTP—rose in comparison with 2008. Of the 15 suicide attacks in Punjab, 13 were carried out by TTP militants or local Taliban factions. Seven of the 13 attacks targeted the security forces. The

attacks on Moon Market Lahore, Khosa Market, Dera Ghazi Khan, a *Muharram* procession at Imambargah in Chakwal and at Parade lane mosque in Rawalpindi can be termed as the most devastating ones.

Three other major terrorist attacks in Punjab—targeting the Sri Lankan Cricket team and the Manawan Police Training Centre in Lahore and the military’s General Headquarters (GHQ) in the garrison city of Rawalpindi—had the most devastating effect in terms of demonstrating the reach of the terrorists and denting Pakistan’s image internationally as a country unsafe even for international sporting events, apparently the outcome the terrorists had intended. The terrorist attack that targeted the Sri Lankan cricket team on March 3, was a big setback for the security agencies and exposed the lapses in ensuring safety for the cricketers, whose security was boasted to be at par with very senior government officials. Though most of the terrorist attacks targeted the security forces, strategically the most damaging attack against the security forces was at the military headquarters in Rawalpindi on October 10. The attack ended after army commandos killed the terrorists who were holed up inside the building and had taken a number of army officers hostage. The fatalities included 14 army officials, one civilian and four of the attackers.

Table 13: Terrorist attacks in Punjab

Month	No. of incidents	Killed	Injured
January	5	1	6
February	7	48	68
March	3	31	145
April	2	30	140
May	2	30	329
June	4	6	18
July	3	22	159
August	3	11	29
September	2	3	0
October	7	42	17
November	2	39	80
December	6	157	351
Total	46	420	1,342

Incidents of religious and communal violence were reported from across the province throughout 2009. Riots targeting a Christian neighborhood in the Punjab town of Gojra on August 1 was the single most horrific instance of communal violence in Punjab during 2009. At least 50 houses of Christians were torched in by a banned militant outfit. The eight fatalities included seven people burnt alive as they hid in their house, while 18 people sustained injuries in the attacks. The violence had followed allegations of desecration of the Holy Quran in a nearby village. The Punjab Assembly passed a unanimous resolution on June 15, condemning such attacks and calling

them a conspiracy against Islam and Pakistan. (See Table 13)

3.5 Kashmir

Militants extended their operations to Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), the part of the disputed region administered by Pakistan, and targeted the security forces and the civilian population. The AJK faced two suicide attacks during 2009. In the first ever suicide attack in the AJK, a suicide bomber blew himself up near an army camp in Muzaffarabad on June 26, killing two soldiers and injured six others. In the other attack, a suicide bomber blew himself up amid a *Muharram* procession, killing seven people, including three policemen, and injuring 81 people. The third suicide attack was foiled by the Kashmiri law enforcement agencies in November. Three militants blew themselves up in Muzaffarabad after police and villagers gave chase and surrounded them in a mountainous area. Over all, the AJK witnessed five attacks that claimed 17 lives and injured 93 people. Many Taliban sympathizers in AJK among Jihadi and sectarian organizations could pose a serious threat to the region in the future. (See Table 14)

Toy bombs and landmines hurled by Indian Army across the Line of Control—the de facto border dividing the two parts of Kashmir—have also added another security threat being faced by the inhabitants of Azad Kashmir. Toy bombs claimed four lives in two incidents, while a bomb exploded in a metal scrap shop when a

teenaged boy was working with a piece of metal that turned out to be a mortar shell. The explosion caused the boy's death and left six people injured.

Table 14: Terrorist attacks in Kashmir

Month	No. of incidents	Killed	Injured
May	1	1	0
June	1	2	6
September	1	1	6
November	1	3	0
December	1	10	81
Total	5	17	93

3.6 Gilgit-Baltistan

In 2009, incidents of sectarian violence once again shattered the peace of the Northern Areas, renamed as Gilgit-Baltistan in the latter half of the year. Out of five attacks in the region, four were sectarian in nature and claimed the lives of 13 people and caused injuries to 19 others. Shia political leader and deputy speaker of the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly Syed Asad Zaidi was murdered in a sectarian targeted killing. The murder of Ali Sher Haideri, leader of the banned sectarian organization Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, in Khairpur, Sindh in August sparked riots in Karachi and caused tensions in Gilgit as well where three persons were injured in a clash between the rival sects. The explosion of a toy bomb, allegedly hurled by Indian Army,

on April 8 killed a child in Skardu. Clashes among activists of various political parties in the region during the November election for the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly claimed one life and left 38 people injured. According to the Gilgit-Baltistan police chief, the force had detected some independent militants groups operating in the region but did not have evidence of any external funding for them.^{xxviii}

Table 15: Terrorist attacks in Gilgit-Baltistan

Month	No. of incidents	Killed	Injured
April	2	3	0
September	2	7	17
November	1	3	2
Total	5	13	19

3.7 Islamabad

During 2009, 10 terrorist attacks were carried out in Islamabad, including six suicide attacks that killed 30 people and injured 72 others. Except for October, when four such attacks rocked the federal capital, the city did not witness more than one such attack in any given month. In October the government launched a major military operation—named *Rah-e-Rast*, against the Taliban in South Waziristan Agency—which was the apparent reason for the increase in the number of attacks in that month. Most of the casualties were civilian.

In all, 16 civilians were killed and 49 were injured. Three policemen and two army soldiers were also killed in these attacks.

The security forces remained the main target of suicide bombers in the federal capital, except for three attacks, in which two suicide bombers blew themselves up in the International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI) and one targeted the United Nations World Food Program office (UNWFP). The IIUI attack in October was the first instance of terrorist targeting an educational institution in the federal capital. These attacks were perpetrated by Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) militants and other Taliban factions.

Islamabad Police claimed foiling 340 terrorist attacks and arresting 76 terrorists during 2009.^{xxix} However, despite these efforts, the security situation of Islamabad remained unstable throughout the year. The terrorists mainly issued threats against the security forces and educational institutions, especially girls' schools. The educational institutions in most parts of the country were ordered closed almost until the end of October after two the twin suicide attacks on the IIUI on the 20th of that month. The government ordered private educational institutions across the country to take appropriate security measures before resuming classes.

In the wave of terrorism, terrorists used new tactics to carry out attacks. In the suicide bombing at the UNWFP office, the bomber was dressed as a private security guard and blew himself up at the reception of the office. In previous years, suicide

bombers had used tactics such as ramming explosives-laden vehicles into their targets.

Federal Minister for Religious Affairs Hamid Saeed Kazmi narrowly survived an assassination attempt in Islamabad on September 2. The minister was shot and injured, when assailants on a motorcycle opened fire on his car. The minister's driver was killed instantly and the guard was injured who died several days later in hospital. Kazmi was apparently targeted because he had arranged a meeting of clerics who condemned terrorism and issued a *Fatwa* against it.

Table 16: Terrorist attacks in Islamabad

Month	No. of incidents	Killed	Injured
January	0	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	1	1	4
April	1	9	15
May	0	0	0
June	1	2	5
July	0	0	0
August	0	0	0
September	1	2	1
October	5	16	45
November	1	0	2

December	0	0	0
Total	10	30	72

3.8 Border Tensions

The security situation at Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan, Iran and India is discussed below:

3.8.1 Pak-Afghan Border

From February to May 2009, the situation remained tense on the Pak-Afghan border. Thirteen out of 15 clashes and cross-border attacks from Afghanistan were reported during these months. (See Table 17) The clashes mainly caused civilian deaths and losses. Although 2009 began on a positive note, with the presidents of both countries issuing a joint declaration on January 6 resolving to develop a joint and comprehensive strategy to combat terrorism as well as to reshape bilateral relations,^{xxx} the situation on the border remained tense amid elections in Afghanistan, the changing strategies of the Obama administration and no let up in cross-border attacks from NATO and ISAF forces.

The border has strategic importance for NATO and US-led allied forces in Afghanistan, not only because of the presence of terrorist networks along the frontier but also to secure the main overland supply routes for the international forces. The Taliban continued attacks on the

Months	No. of clashes	Killed		Injured	
		Security forces	Civilians	Security forces	Civilians
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	2	0	0	0	1
March	6	0	1	0	2
April	2	0	1	0	2
May	3	0	12	0	10
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	1 ^{xxxii}	1	0	11	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	1	14	11	15

supply convoys. At the same time, drone strikes intensified in Pakistan's Tribal Areas bordering Afghanistan, which created adverse public sentiments against NATO and US forces. That sentiment might grow in the coming years—and has the potential to increase tension on the border—not only because of the surge in the number of US troops in Afghanistan but also on account of expansion in the allied forces' operations into Pakistani territory. A UK-based newspaper reported in December 2009 that the US Special Forces had remained engaged in clandestine raids into Pakistan's Tribal Areas between 2003 and 2008.^{xxxii}

Table 17: Clashes along Pak-Afghan border

3.8.2 Pak-Iran Border

Pakistan and Iran signed a long-awaited gas pipeline deal in 2009,^{xxxiii} which would help Pakistan save \$5 million a day in foreign exchange being spent on importing petroleum products.^{xxxiv} Despite increasing economic cooperation, the shadow of Jundullah, a separatist militant group active on both sides of the border, loomed large on bilateral security relations. Tehran claimed that Jundullah was using Pakistani territory to launch terrorist attacks in Iran and for the first time officially accused Pakistani intelligence agencies of backing the terrorist group,^{xxxv} and called for operations inside Pakistan by Iranian security forces.^{xxxvi} Islamabad assured Tehran that its territory would not be used against Iran and both sides agreed to develop joint counter-terrorism mechanisms, including joint patrolling on the borders.^{xxxvii}

The relations between Pakistan and Iran soured in October after a suicide bomber targeted elite Iranian commanders in the province of Sistan-Beluchistan. Seven senior commanders of Iran's elite Revolutionary Guards were among over 40 people killed in that suicide bombing blamed on Jundullah. It has been involved in a series of clashes with the Revolutionary Guards of Iran.

Iran closed the border with Pakistan following the attack and Iranian President

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said Tehran had received information that “some security agents” in Pakistan were cooperating with elements behind the suicide attack.^{xxxviii} Ahmadinejad called on Pakistan not to waste time in cooperating with Iran in apprehending the perpetrators.

Later in October, Pakistan’s paramilitary Frontier Corps personnel arrested 10 Revolutionary Guards after they crossed two kilometers into Pakistan looking for suspected Jundullah terrorists.

The arrests threatened to add to the strain between the two countries after the October 18 suicide bomb attack, and came a day after President Asif Ali Zardari met Iran’s Interior Minister Mostafa Mohammad Najjar. The Iranian troops were released the following day.

Pakistan handed over 30 suspected terrorists to Tehran, while Iran increased the number of troops on the common border,^{xxxix} installed anti-aircraft guns along the frontier, and closed the border twice in March and June,^{xl} which caused huge losses to traders. The Iranian security forces reportedly crossed into Pakistani territory in search of Jundullah terrorists. The tension caused small-scale skirmishes between the Iranian and Pakistani border forces.

Table 18: Clashes along Pak-Iran border

Months	Pak-Iran border	
	No. of	Civilians

	Clashes	Killed	Injured
February	1	1	2
July	2	1	3
September	1	0	0
Total	4	2	5

3.8.3 Pak-India Border and LoC

In 2009, seven border clashes and incidents of firing or shelling were reported between the Pakistani and Indian security forces, which caused the death of six people and injuries to another 32. All of the casualties were civilians. (See Table 19) Six incidents were reported on the Pak-India borders and the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir, while one incident was reported in the Arabian Sea waters in June when an Indian military helicopter intruded into Pakistani airspace and opened fire on a fisherman, killing him.^{xli} After the November 2008 Mumbai attacks, Indian naval forces have increased maritime patrolling—as the Mumbai terrorist are believed to taken the sea route from Pakistan to India—which has caused problems for Pakistan’s fishermen.

The maritime security agencies of Pakistan and India continued to arrest each others’ fishermen straying into the exclusive economic zones of the other country in the Arabian Sea, in most cases following an error of judgment as the maritime borders are not visibly demarcated and the boats the fishermen use are largely primitive and lack modern instruments to provide them with any guidance with regard to geographical location or distances. The seized fishermen

are routinely accused of border violations and detained for years, and eventually released through prisoner swaps. However, the reciprocal release of fishermen by both countries had been suspended after the Mumbai terrorist attacks. On December 26, Pakistan unilaterally released 100 Indian fishermen in a goodwill gesture.^{xliii}

Among other major developments along the India-Pakistan border, the Indian Air Force deployed its fighter squadrons near the Pakistani frontier,^{xliiii} which obviously raised concerns in Pakistan.

Table 19: Clashes along Pak-India border

Months	Pak-India border		
	No. of clashes	Killed	Injured
		Civilians	Civilians
March	1	0	0
June	2	2	24
July	1	1	2
August	1	3	4
September	2	0	2
Total	7	6	32

3.9 Suicide Attacks

Suicide attacks continued to rise in the year 2009. Despite expanded efforts by the government to counter suicide attacks on operational and ideological front, the lethal

modus operandi remained one of the most frequently used tactics by terrorist outfits.

A total of 87 incidents of suicide terrorism suicide attacks were carried out across Pakistan during the year, killing 1,299 people and wounding 3,633. The highest number were recorded in December when 15 attacks were carried out in various parts of the country.

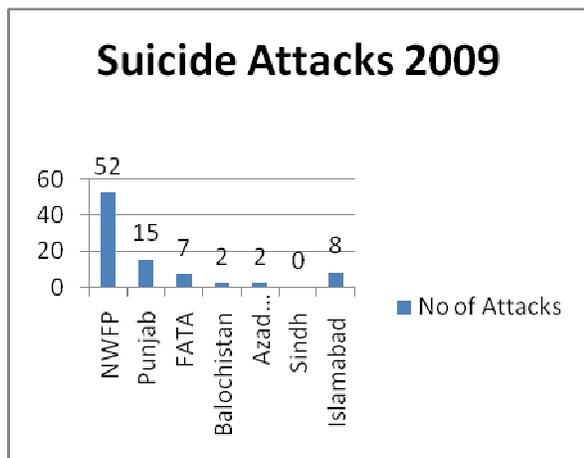
A steady increase was noticed in the aftermath of Operation *Rah-e-Nijat*, which was launched in June against Pakistani Taliban in South Waziristan. The TTP and its affiliates have repeatedly responded to military operations with deadly suicide attacks in the tribal and settled areas of Pakistan. Clerics and tribal elders and Lashkars seen as opposing the Taliban were targeted.

Religious scholar Mufti Sarfraz Naemi and three of his close companions were killed in Lahore in June when a teenaged suicide bomber blew himself up close to him after the Friday prayer congregation at Jamia Naemia.

Naemi, arguably the most influential of Barelvi scholar in Pakistan, had presided over a conference of religious scholars in Islamabad condemning suicide attacks. Taliban warlord Baitullah Mehsud later claimed responsibility for the attack.

Federal Minister for Religious Affairs Hamid Saeed Kazmi was injured in Islamabad on September 2 in an assassination attempt after the minister arranged a meeting of clerics where a *Fatwa* was issued against suicide bombings.

Chart 20: Location of Suicide Attacks



Casualties in suicide attacks in 2009 also surpassed those in the previous year. A total number of 967 people lost their lives in the year 2008, while in 2009 killed 1,048 people. Civilians suffered the highest casualties in the suicide attacks during the year as 1,155 civilians were killed and 3,361 wounded. The casualties for security personnel stood at 254. A sharp rise in civilian casualties demonstrates that the terrorist outfits are increasingly becoming indiscriminate in terms of choosing targets.

The choice of targets of suicide bombers also widened. The year 2009 witnessed the first ever suicide bombing targeting a university. More than 64 percent of all suicide missions during the year targeted security forces and law enforcement agencies. Three attacks specifically targeted Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), Pakistan's

premium external intelligence agency. Suicide bombers struck ISI offices in Lahore, Peshawar and Multan. Three attacks targeted mosques in Dir, Khyber and Rawalpindi. Many other soft targets including markets, funerals, religious scholars and members of peace committees were also targeted by suicide bombers of the erstwhile Jihadi outfits.

The NWFP remained the worst-hit administrative region, suffering 52 suicide attacks, followed by Punjab with 15. Of these 15 attacks, 12 took place in Central Punjab, and three in South Punjab. In the year 2008, eight suicide bombings had occurred in Punjab. Suicide attacks in FATA declined sharply—seven attacks occurred in FATA in 2009, compared to 16 the previous year. Islamabad witnessed eight incidents during 2009, one of the attack targeted United Nation World Food Program (UNWFP) office. Karachi, the commercial hub of Pakistan, had remained safe from suicide attacks. Nevertheless, the spread and reach of suicide attacks extended during the year 2009 as the first ever targeted suicide bombing struck Muzaffarabad, the capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The TTP claimed responsibility for the attack and said it was launched to prove that the banned organization had not been weakened by recent strikes targeting it. The TTP also called these attack “a revenge for the Waziristan operation and air strikes.”^{xliv} Balochistan, which remained safe from suicide attacks during 2008, also witnessed two suicide bombings in 2009.

Although, the government pointed the finger at Al-Qaeda and its Pakistani affiliates in various suicide attacks, Al-Qaeda never claimed responsibility for any attack in the country in 2009. The TTP claimed the responsibility for carrying out most of the suicide bombings during the year. Six out of 87 suicide attacks in 2009 were sectarian in nature. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed 3 such attacks. Lashkar-e-Islam, a militant group based in Khyber Agency that had not carried out suicide attacks until 2008, was also held responsible by the government for perpetrating an attack in Peshawar.^{xlv} Some previously unknown militant outfits, such as Abdullah Azzam Brigade, also came forward to claim suicide bombing, including one near the Torkham border that killed 22 border security personnel.

Table 21: Location of suicide attacks

Administrative entity	No. of attacks
NWFP	52
Punjab	15
FATA	7
Balochistan	2
Azad Kashmir	2
Sindh	1
Islamabad	8
Total	87

3.10 Sectarian Violence

Sectarian violence continued unabated in the country and a sharp increase in sectarian attacks was observed in the year. As compared to 79 incidents of sectarian violence in 2008, a total number of 147 sectarian attacks were recorded in 2009.

At least 446 people were killed and 587 injured in 147 sectarian-related attacks and clashes. Moreover, seven suicide attacks linked to sectarian strife and targeting the Shia community were also reported. The attacks caused 211 people and injured 603.

The targets included the funeral procession of the caretaker of an Imambargah in Dera Ismail Khan, the Shia community in Ustaerzai area in Kohat, a procession to commemorate the *Chehlum* of Prophet Muhammad's grandson at an Imambargah in Dera Ghazi Khan, an Imambargah in Chakwal, a Muharram procession in Muzaffarabad, an Imambargah in Rawalpindi and a Muharram procession in Karachi. Banned Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and its patron organization Sipah-e-Sahaba, also banned, were allegedly involved in these attacks.

3.10.1 Sectarian Related Terrorist Attacks

Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, Karachi and Kurram Agency were among the areas where sectarian violence was more pronounced during the year. Of the 104 sectarian-related terrorist attacks across Pakistan in 2009, excluding the seven

sectarian suicide attacks, 166 people were killed and 222 injured. Dera Ismail Khan was the worst-hit district in terms of such attacks. Of the 56 sectarian attacks in NWFP, 47 occurred in Dera Ismail Khan, causing the death of 72 people and injuries to 131. Quetta was the second most affected district where the Shia Hazara tribes have been targeted by Sunni sectarian group for long. In 20 reported sectarian attacks in Quetta, 39 people were killed and 10 injured, almost all of them were Hazaras.

Karachi, the hub of sectarian organizations, witnessed 10 sectarian attacks that claimed 11 lives and left 33 people injured. Four sectarian attacks each were reported from Peshawar, Hangu, Kurram Agency and Gilgit-Baltistan, one each from Kohat, Lasbela, Bolan, Jhang, Bahawalpur and Khairpur. Orakzai Agency witnessed three and Khyber Agency two sectarian attacks, respectively.

Table 22: Sectarian related terrorist attacks

District	No. of attacks	Killed	Injured
Dera Ismail Khan	47	72	131
Peshawar	4	4	0
Hangu	4	1	3
Kohat	1	2	7
Kurram Agency	4	3	4
Orakzai Agency	3	6	6
Khyber Agency	2	8	8

Quetta	20	39	10
Lasbela	1	3	0
Bolan	1	2	2
Gilgit-Baltistan	4	11	17
Jhang	1	1	0
Bahawalpur	1	1	0
Khairpur	1	2	1
Karachi	10	11	33
Total	104	166	222

Prominent among those who died in sectarian targeted killings in 2009 were three leaders of the banned Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) leaders – Ali Sher Haideri, chief patron of the Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat and a leader of SSP – Ilyas Zubair and Qari Shafiqur Rehman, SSP Sidhn chapter's general secretary and information secretary respectively –, Hussain Ali Yousufi, chairman of Hazara Democratic Party, Sardar Ali Baba, a key member of Imamia Jirga, Ahmad Ali, the clerk of a sessions judge, Abdul Hassan Jaffrey, an official of the Iranian Consulate, Saqlain Naqvi, a leader of Tehrik-e-Jaafaria Pakistan, Maulana Iftikhar Habib, a leader of Jamaat Ahl-e-Sunnat Balochistan, Syed Asad Zaidi, deputy speaker of the Northern Areas Legislative Assembly, and Hafiz Ahmad Bakhsh advocate.

3.10.2 Sectarian Clashes

Apart from sectarian attacks, sectarian-related tribal clashes also erupted in Kurram, Khyber and Orakzai tribal agencies. In all, 48 sectarian tribal

clashes were reported from the Tribal Areas during 2009, causing the death of 282 people and injuries to another 373. Members of the Sunni and Shia sects in Kurram Agency have been engaged in a vicious sectarian battle against each other for a number of years. A *Jirga* of the Kurram Agency tribal elders was set up in May 2009 but it failed to reach an agreement to end the violence that has engulfed the region since 2007. The Toori tribal elders claimed that the conflict in Kurram Agency is not sectarian and insist that they are fighting against Taliban militants and that the Taliban have been supporting Sunni tribes against Shia tribes for a long time.

Table 23: Sectarian clashes

Month	No. of attacks	Killed	Injured
January	5	63	85
February	5	22	27
April	2	9	17
June	10	83	147
July	8	54	42
August	4	18	13
September	7	21	30
October	5	5	1
November	1	1	8
December	1	6	3
Total	48	282	373

In Khyber Agency, clashes between two rival sectarian groups, Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) and Ansarul Islam, continued throughout the year. However, sectarian violence dipped in Khyber Agency after the launch of a military operation against the LI.

Many efforts had been made by the government and the local political leaders to engage the help of the Shia and Sunni groups prior to Muharram, a month of mourning for Shia Muslims, in order to maintain peace and stability in the areas marred by sectarian violence. In Dera Ismail Khan district of the NWFP, the authorities managed to broke a peace accord between the Shia and Sunni communities on December 11, days ahead of the beginning of Muharram. The accord, named 'An Agreement between Ahl-e-Sunnat and Ahl-e-Tasheha 2009,' contained 33 points to ensure peace between the sects. The agreement, covering longstanding thorny issues including the dispute over the Shia mourners' route during the Muharram procession was termed historical by the authorities. Leaders from both sects signed the agreement. Similar accords were signed by the two sects in Hangu on December 26, in Peshawar on December 16, in Kohat on December 17, and in Kurram Agency on December 20. Both the sects agreed on a number of disputed issues and decided to respect each other's religious beliefs in the future. However, these agreements failed to provide any benefit against actions by hardcore sectarian militants, who targeted Muharram processions in Karachi and Muzaffarabad.

3.11 Political Violence

In 2009, political violence continued to erupt throughout the country amid a volatile security situation, with 130 incidents being reported that claimed the lives of 210 people and injured 370. Most of these attacks took place in Karachi, while intermittent attacks occurred in Peshawar, Swat, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and parts of interior Sindh as well. (See Table 24&25)

Compared to 2008, when most incidents of ethno-political violence took place between the Sunni Tehrik (ST) and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), in 2009 most of such attacks were reported either involved the MQM and the MQM-Haqqiqi or the MQM and the Awami National Party (ANP). The decrease in political violence between the MQM and Sunni Tehrik is due to political reconciliation between the two parties. The clashes between the ANP and the MQM occurred on account of differences over settling a large number of ethnic Pashtuns—who had been displaced following military operations in Malakand Division and South Waziristan Agency—to Karachi and some parts of Hyderabad, the second largest city of the Sindh province and like Karachi a stronghold of the MQM. The accusations of Talibanization of Karachi by the MQM sparked ethnic cleavages between the two political parties. Political violence was also reported in Gilgit-Baltistan during the general elections in November.

Criminal gangs remained locked in a bitter turf war with rivals over control of Karachi's Lyari town. The gang wars among the groups of Rehman Dakait, Ghaffar Zikri and Arshad Pappu left 21 people dead and 63, including 59 civilian and four police personnel, injured and added to the ethno-political violence in the port city. However, Rehman Dakait and three of his accomplices were killed by Karachi Police on August 9. But there were apprehensions in the area that far from reducing violence, his death could see an escalation, as others vie for control of his gang.

Table 24: Incidents of Political Violence

Month	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
January	1	0	6
February	5	1	13
March	9	7	36
April	21	57	76
May	5	7	36
June	25	54	51
July	16	32	6
August	10	11	25
September	10	7	32
October	5	6	24
November	11	11	56
December	12	17	9
Total	130	210	370

4. State Responses

The government responded to the security challenges in a number of ways. In Balochistan, it adopted a reconciliatory approach towards the leadership of nationalist and insurgent groups. It also approved a reform package for Balochistan, increasing the share of financial resources of the province in the National Financial Commission (NFC) award, in a bid to win the hearts and minds of the disgruntled sections of the population. The government is also considering measures, including a possible amnesty for insurgents, and the federal cabinet's meeting in Gwadar, the port city of the province, and signing of the NFC award there are all steps in this direction. In FATA and Swat, the headway made in the military campaigns boosted the confidence of the nation and the security forces. However, the success of the operations highlighted the need for building institutions in the conflict-hit area. While the military means may help in the short term, they would not be able to end the cycle of violence by themselves.

Government response to security threats from non-state actors during 2009 covered the following aspects:

4.1 Military Operations

In 2008, the government had launched three major military operations. All these operations were launched in FATA. The first military operation, *Sirat-e-Mustaqeem*, was launched on June 28, 2008, while

Operation *Sherdil* was launched on August 6, 2008 and Operation *Darghalam* in December 2008.

In 2009, five military operations—Buner Operation (April 2009), *Rah-e-Rast* (May 2009), and operations *Bia Darghalam*, *Kwakhbadesham* and *Rah-e-Nijat* (October 2009)—were launched and were more successful than the operations in 2008. The number of operations increased due to a sharp increase in militant activities in both the NWFP and FATA. Out of five operations, three were launched in FATA and two in the NWFP.

The first military operation was launched in April against militants of the outlawed Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi first in Dir and then in Buner. With the continuity of the first operation in NWFP, the second operation, *Rah-e-Rast*, was launched in Swat and Malakand Division against the TNSM and local Taliban in May 2009. It was the most successful operation in uprooting militants from any area. Within 60 days, Pakistan Army not only killed a number of notorious miscreants, but also cleared the whole area of terrorists and started the process of rehabilitation of around 2.5 million displaced people that had left the area before the launch of the military operation.

Prior to the launch of the operation, the security situation remained precarious despite a peace deal brokered between the government and the Malakand-based TNSM on February 16, 2009 to end the insurgency by the Taliban and their militant followers. On April 9, 2009, TNSM chief

Sufi Muhammad unilaterally renounced the peace deal, accusing the government of not fulfilling the commitment he claimed it had made under the deal, while the government turned down his claim as baseless. In this operation, Sufi Muhammad was arrested. The TNSM structure was uprooted from Swat and the chief of Swat Taliban, Fazlullah, has since been on the run.

Operation *Bia-Darghalam* was launched in Bara, Khyber Agency in September against Lashkar-e-Islam (LI). That operation failed to dislodge the LI from the area, prompting the government to launch Operation *Kwakhbadesham* in Bara on November 24, 2009. The military has claimed that it is achieving the objectives in this operation, but, as with the previous operations, results have not become visible in Bara.

Rah-e-Nijat, the last operation in 2009, was launched on October 16, 2009 against the TTP in South Waziristan. The security forces claimed recovering a huge cache of weapons from hideouts of fleeing terrorists and also cleared many areas, where they found tunnels and underground bunkers.

The operation is still underway but the military has not yet managed to capture or kill any key Taliban leader. However, the local population apprehends that

Once the military declares its victory and leaves the area, the militants would return to their previous strongholds, as has happened numerous times in the past.

In 2008, the government had relied more on peace accords with the militants, which only ceded State authority and space to

militants to increase their activities and consolidate their grip on areas under their control. In 2009, the government signed two peace accords with these groups and launched military operations when both fell through.

4.2 Terrorists' Arrests

A total 12,866 suspected terrorists were arrested from different areas of the country in 2009. They included 75 terrorists from Al-Qaeda, 152 from Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, 9,136 Taliban, 1,960 from banned militant outfits, nine operatives of Turkistan Islamic Movement, 140 members of the banned Lashkar-e-Islam and 295 nationalist insurgents. (See Appendix 6)

The security forces' search operations in different districts of Punjab gained momentum after the attack, in October, on the military's General Headquarters (GHQ) in Rawalpindi.

High profile arrests made in Punjab during 2009 included that of Aqeel alias Dr Usman, who was captured during the attack on the GHQ, Qari Ishtiaq, mastermind of the GHQ attack, and Qadeer Cheema and Ishfaq, aides of TTP chief Hakeemullah Mehsud.

In the NWFP and FATA, search operations continued throughout the year and were mainly concentrated in Malakand Division, adjoining area and Khyber and South and North Waziristan tribal agencies in FATA. The high profile arrests in these areas included that of Sufi Muhammad, chief of the banned TNSM, Muslim Khan, former spokesperson of Swat Taliban,^{xlvi} and two top

militant commanders of TTP—Qari Saifullah, considered to be Baitullah Mehsud's right-hand man, and Maulvi Umar, a former spokesman for TTP.^{xlvi} Nisar alias Ghazi Baba, a close aide of TTP Swat chief Fazlullah, militant commander Zubair, and Muhammad Shah, who had masterminded attacks on police in Mansehra district of the NWFP—were arrested from Swat and Hangu.^{xlvi} Taliban leader Abdullah Mehsud was arrested with the help of an informer from Tank. Mehsud was number seven on the government's list of wanted militants and there was a 10 million rupees bounty on his head.^{xlvi}

4.3 Search Operations

A total of 464 search operations were conducted in almost all parts of the country in 2009, but most of these operations were concentrated in FATA and the NWFP. In the operations the security forces found huge amounts of explosives and detonators, improvised explosive devices, anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines, guns including anti-aircraft guns, suicide vests, rocket launchers, mortar shells, hand grenades, timed devices and maps from terrorists' possession and hideouts. The security forces foiled 21 suicide bombs in different areas of the country.

The most prominent recovery of weapons in 2009 was in Dera Ghazi Khan, where 60,000 kilograms of illegal explosive materials were seized by the security forces.^l Two trucks loaded with explosives and weapons made in India were seized from Landi Kotal, a sub-district of Khyber Agency.^{li} The weapons

captured across the country during the year were both made in Pakistan and abroad. There were reports of TTP militants in South Waziristan being equipped with US and German weapons.^{lii} German sources have confirmed that thousands of German guns are being sold illegally on the Afghan, and Pakistani black markets.^{liii} Foreign weapons found their way into Pakistan through Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asian states. During these operations, 2,595 militants, including TTP terrorists and local Taliban factions, TNSM, banned Jihadi groups, nationalist insurgents and sectarian organizations surrendered to the security forces were taken into custody.

4.4 Internally Displaced Persons

Successive military operations in different parts of the NWFP and FATA led to the displacement of over two million people who were compelled to flee their home in search of safety and eventually moved to urban centers to find work to support their families. This ongoing wave of displacement is the single largest in the history of the country. The exact scale of displacement remained hard to determine due to the internally displaced persons' (IDPs) continuous movement to and from their native areas. The numbers were also hard to ascertain because most of the people stayed with relatives, rented houses in settled districts of the NWFP or migrated to major commercial hubs such as Karachi. Currently there are around 30 IDPs camps operating in NWFP for these people.

The current estimated number of internal displacement from NWFP and FATA is

between 2.7 and 3.5 million IDPs.^{liv} The largest displacement of population in the Tribal Areas occurred in South Waziristan Agency where approximately 428,000 people have been displaced; while 400,000 people have been forced to flee their homes for safety in Orakzai Agency. From Malakand Division 383,190 people were uprooted out of which 382,950 returned home while 20,777 are still in the camps. Between 84,000 and 100,000 people were uprooted from Khyber Agency, whereas an estimated 750,000 people fled Mohmand and Bajaur agencies.

Analysts pointed to the discrimination in the attitude towards IDPs from the Tribal Areas, who they claim have not been treated as well or supported in terms of registration, lodging or financial assistance as much as IDPs from Swat.

4.5 Balochistan Insurgency

The Balochistan government started working on a five-year plan to convert all 'B' areas in the province, where police do not operate, into 'A' areas.^{lv} The project, which would cost Rs 5.515 billion, aims to place the entire province under the control of one law enforcement agency to improve law and order in the region. Establishment of a special task force was also being considered in Quetta to stop sectarian-related violence in the city.^{lvi}

4.6 Policy and Legislations

On the policy level, the government took several measures to improve the security landscape in the country. President Asif Ali Zardari approved the extension of the Anti-

Terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance 2009 to the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of the NWFP, where terrorist attacks have slightly gone up.^{lvii} After the extension of the ordinance to PATA, the provincial government has started charging arrested Taliban in Malakand Division under the new law and they would be tried in Qazi courts. The Parliamentary National Security Committee finalized a draft of recommendations to curb terrorism, which includes placing an effective ban on all militant groups under constitutional provisions, elimination of terrorists training camps, infrastructure development in conflict-hit areas and indiscriminate implementation of anti-terror laws.^{lviii} But the government and parliament have not implemented the recommendations yet. The government also considered the idea of establishing a counter-terrorism force and a national counter-terrorism authority. Though the National Counter-terrorism Authority has been formally established, it only exists on paper so far.^{lix} The Punjab government has also decided to set up a rapid response force to counter terrorism, comprising Elite Force personnel, equipped with modern weapons, vehicles and helicopters,^{lx} but that has also not come to fruition yet.

5. Challenges and Response

Analyzing the country's security landscape, the followings could be listed as the key challenges that Pakistan faced in 2009:

5.1 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists

As the security forces took several new initiatives to curb terrorism, the terrorists also changed their targets and tactics. It was noted in 2008 that terrorist groups affiliated with Al-Qaeda and Taliban were using sophisticated techniques that had been being employed by insurgents in Iraq. These new techniques were traced in three major terrorist attacks: the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) building attack in Lahore and attacks on the Danish Embassy and Marriott Hotel in Islamabad. In 2009, the terrorists further developed these operational techniques and tactics and expanded their targets with the following changes:

a) One tactic had been to target a particular city through repeated strikes to increase the impact of terror. The NWFP provincial capital Peshawar is the best example where terrorists struck 170 times during the year and killed 445 people. Rahimullah Yousufzai, an expert on Pak-Afghan security issues, finds four major reasons for the Taliban to choose Peshawar as a target.

1. It is located in close proximity to Taliban-infested tribal areas.
2. Infiltration and movement of militants remains unchecked mainly due to the fact that Peshawar is a big city which has expanded without any town planning.
3. The city is the provincial capital and the headquarters of many political forces which are on top of the militants' hit lists.

4. It is the commercial hub of the province.^{lxi}

Any other city with similar importance and characteristics can be potentially as vulnerable as Peshawar.

b) Terrorists imitated the Mumbai attacks in four major attacks during 2009 in Pakistan: the attack on the military's General Headquarters (GHQ) in Rawalpindi; the attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team and two attacks on the Manawan Police Training School in Lahore.

c) Terrorists using bogus identification and wearing security forces' uniforms became a major security concern. The attackers wore military uniforms in several cases. In the GHQ attack, the terrorists wore army uniforms and used vehicles painted in the same manner as military vehicles. They used a similar tactic in transporting explosives as well.

d) Terrorists expanded their targets to public places, especially to markets crowded with women, as observed in the attack on the Meena Bazaar market of Peshawar and Moon Market in Lahore. Khaled Ahmed, an expert on militancy, feels that the change was due to the non-conciliatory approach by the State towards the militants.^{lxii} He does not rule out the possibility of similar attacks in the future. The Taliban and their militant allies oppose freedom for women and particularly abhor their shopping for make-up, etc. They view it as obscene and

literally banned women from the public sphere during their brief period of influence in Swat. Shops and businesses catering to women could be highly vulnerable in the future as well.

- e) Sectarian attacks also increased in 2009 and the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and affiliated groups claimed responsibility for those attacks. This trend not only revealed militant groups' affinity of approaches on sectarian issues but also the close nexus between the Taliban and several major sectarian groups in Pakistan. This nexus does not augur well for the security of places of worship of minority sects or for their religious events, which are highly vulnerable amid the prevailing security lapses and brazen militant attacks.
- f) The terrorists have reverted to the targeted killings of the 1980s and '90s. In Punjab, Sindh and the NWFP this tactic has become the most effective tool for sectarian killings, but in 2009 military officers and political leaders were targeted in this manner. The terrorists targeted three serving brigadiers in Islamabad and succeeded in killing one. In Balochistan, insurgents used the same tactic against political leaders and administrative officials.

5.2 Al-Qaeda Network in Pakistan

The nexus of Al-Qaeda, Taliban and militants groups has grown stronger in the last few years, and signs of this

collaboration were visible in many terrorist attacks in 2009. This nexus also attracted radicals from all over the world to Pakistan to learn the ropes of militancy. In 2009, many American, German, Swedish and Danish radicals attempted to approach terrorists' networks in Pakistan, indicating that the country is still an attractive destination for international radicals taking early steps towards militancy. Already beset by militant terrorism, Pakistan can no longer afford to be merely reactive—even without being pressured by the US and European nations to do more—and must act proactively on the counter-terrorism front.

5.3 Drone Strikes

Missile strikes by CIA-operated drones inside Pakistani Tribal Areas remained a highly controversial issue in 2009 as well. Even though Pakistani Taliban's chief Baitullah Mehsud died in one such attack, drone interventions have generally increased public hostility towards the US and, by extension, towards the Pakistani government for allying with the US. These attacks are expected to increase in the coming months as the US troop surge in Afghanistan would likely send more Taliban from that country to look for safe havens in Pakistan's Tribal Areas. Religious and political parties have raised the issue previously and would continue to exploit the situations to get political mileage. However, senior defense analysts, including Lt Gen (r) Talat Masood, thinks that drone strikes offer certain tactical advantages in Pakistan—they keep the militants under pressure and restrict their movement. A significant

number of high-profile militants have been eliminated through drone strikes in the Tribal Areas. The Pakistani military has not been able to target the militants so precisely. However, collateral damage, euphemism for civilian casualties, and the legal and moral issues associated with drone strikes in Pakistan must not be lost sight of for the sake of tactical gains.^{lxiii}

5.4 South Punjab

During 2009, South Punjab emerged as the new zone of militancy in Pakistan and continued to create headlines in national and international media. Even the Federal Interior Minister, Rehman Malik conceded that this region could be the next Swat.^{lxiv} According to a media report, 50 percent of militant groups recruited youth from South Punjab.^{lxv} Although different militants groups have their own networks, structures and recruitment bases across the country and are equally active in all parts of Punjab, South Punjab continue to be the major recruitment base for the sectarian and jihadi groups due to reasons such as poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities, poor social conditions and the existence of influential madrasa networks. The structure of many major banned sectarian and militants organization is still intact in the region and their nexus with Taliban militants in the Tribal Areas and Afghanistan remains a major concern. The poorly governed South Punjab could be the next haven for the terrorists currently operating mainly in FATA and NWFP. Such a scenario may be all the more likely in the context of the ongoing military operation in the Tribal Areas. Infiltration by the militants, especially by

those native to this region, would increase in the coming years. The 5,500 square kilometer tribal belt of Punjab, which is also surrounded by the country's other three provinces, could be an attractive destination for these fighters to make the region a launching pad for forays into the settled areas of Punjab. But despite the threat and increasing terrorist attacks in the region, the government, especially the provincial government is in a state of denial. Defense and political analyst Dr Ayesha Siddiqi argues that the state's denial stems from two reasons: one, it would be an embarrassment for the government if a military offensive was demanded against these banned militants by the international community in Punjab; and second, an offensive against the militants might raise prospects of even those organizations turning violent who have so far avoided confrontation with the government.^{lxvi}

5.5 Terrorism Financing

The government has not embarked on a significant process in order to choke the financial lifeline of the terrorist groups. The Anti-Money Laundering Ordinance expired on November 28, 2009, which was at least helping by acting as some check on terror financing. Although the government was considering introducing an amended Anti-Money Laundering Bill^{lxvii} which would declare any financial assistance to terrorist group a crime, there is a legal vacuum as the law has already expired.

The involvement of Taliban and other militant groups in crime—especially in abduction for ransom and robberies—is

increasing. The Taliban have also emerged as one of the major beneficiaries of the traditional tribal economy^{lxviii} by collecting various 'taxes' and 'levies' from local businessmen. Arms and narcotics smuggling is also taking place at a greater pace. The government has not yet paid the issue—which is crucial in its counter-terrorism strategies—the attention it deserves.

5.6 Better Policing

As terrorism continued to spread in both urban and rural areas, the need for a better trained and equipped police also increased. In many terrorism-affected countries, police play a frontline role in countering the menace, but in Pakistan the militants are better equipped and trained and at times more motivated compared to the police force.^{lxix} Police lack comprehensive counter-terrorism mechanisms and the absence of proper coordination and mutual support base between the police and the intelligence agencies also tends to aggravate the situation. Inter-agency cooperation remains a far cry.^{lxx} Despite the need for properly trained policemen, the standards of police training have deteriorated, for example, the duration of the training program for police constables has been reduced from nine months to six months in Punjab due to the lack of resources. NWFP Police faces a similar dilemma, as even though it is on the frontline of the Taliban militancy it lacks proper training and equipment, despite numerous promises made by the government to improve the standards. Commenting on the state of police, National Counter-terrorism Authority Chairman Tariq

Pervez said the police have managed to achieve some success against terrorists despite its deficiencies. The police improving their own intelligence capabilities at the police station level can overcome some of their deficiencies but there is an urgent need to modernize police and equip them with supporting technologies.^{lxxi}

6. Recommendations

1. There is a need to devise coordinated and collective counterterrorism strategies not only at the level of security agencies but simultaneously including policy makers, civil society, the media and other stakeholders. The civil society and the media have a paramount role to play in changing the public perception about Taliban. The sharp increase in the number of terrorist activities also reflects the need for effective, efficient and resourceful policing and law enforcement mechanism. The federal and provincial governments need to focus more on this aspect and provide the police better training, equipment and experience-sharing structures with their international counterparts in order to confront the menace in a professional manner. Efficient and professional intelligence agencies have a crucial role in preventing terrorist threats and unearthing militants' clandestine networks. There is a need to enhance the capacities of the Pakistani intelligence agencies and ensure better coordination among various other agencies and the police. The armed forces have already offered their services to train police to

enhance operational capabilities.^{lxxii} The federal and provincial governments should seriously consider this offer, but also keep in mind that the police should be trained not only about everyday policing but also in counter-insurgency operations.

2. The military has achieved initial success against the Taliban in South Waziristan, but targeting the Taliban leadership is crucial to consolidating its control on the area. New strategies coupled with enhanced intelligence are the key to achieve this goal.
3. The government, especially the Punjab and Sindh provincial regimes, need to come out of their state of denial about the presence and expanding networks of the terrorist groups in South Punjab and Karachi. The two governments need to take urgent security measures to combat the growing threat while adopting measures to improve governance and address other causes of discontent, especially in Karachi and South Punjab.
4. According to the Obama administration's policy on Afghanistan, the US is set to raise the number of American troops in that country through a substantial 'surge'. Obama's new Afghan policy talks of a possible exit strategy in 2011 and an accelerated push against the Taliban in Southern, and South Eastern Afghanistan and the border regions of Pakistan. Such a push will definitely force more Taliban to flee into Pakistan's Tribal Areas. The Pakistani military should not only raise the number of troops along the Pak-Afghan border but should also improve coordination with the Afghan forces after removing a mutual mistrust between itself and the ISAF forces in Afghanistan. Once the new US policy comes into effect, the frequency of drone attacks in the tribal region would almost certainly increase. Pakistani authorities would have to do a near impossible balancing act amid increasing US demands for it to "do more" and the increasing public annoyance over what is deemed blind submission to American diktats. In such a precarious scenario, mistrust among the partners would be a bigger threat than terrorism.
5. The government also needs to reduce its dependence on the use of military to address internal security issues and should enhance the capacity of paramilitary forces, including Rangers, the Frontier Corps and law enforcement agencies. That has emerged as a crucial issue in view of the high number of casualties caused during operational attacks in the NWFP and FATA.
6. The government and the media need to create more space for cultural and social issues, provide healthy education and work opportunities for the youth and ensure proper utilization of funds allocated for youth and cultural development.
7. Islamabad needs to form both short- and long-term strategies to deal with

the threat of radicalization that has so often led to terrorism.

8. There is a need to pay more attention to a policy of reconciliation in Balochistan and to remove the grievances of the masses in the poverty-stricken province. More development funds, especially for better health and education, must be allocated on a priority basis.
9. Legislation alone can never be an effective tool to deal with terrorism until the capacity of the legal system, including the anti-terrorism courts, judges, lawyers and the prosecution departments, is enhanced. An overburdened legal system would not only cause delays in prosecution but would also provide opportunities to terrorists to spread their radical ideology among other people detained with them and escape justice on account of delay.

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List of Abbreviations

Arm:	Army
BH:	Beheading
BT:	Bomb Blast
Civ:	Civilians
FC:	Frontier Constabulary
Fr:	Firing
HG:	Hand Grenade
IED:	Improvised Explosive Device
Kid:	Kidnapping
LM:	Landmine Blast
Lvs:	Levies Force
Mil:	Militant
NI:	Nationalist Insurgents' Attack
Oper:	Operational Attack
P-ml:	Paramilitary Forces
Pol:	Police
RA:	Rocket Attack
RCB:	Remote Control Bomb
Rng:	Rangers
SA:	Suicide Attack
Sab:	Sabotage, Fire, Burn, Torched
Sect:	Sectarian
TA:	Terrorist Attack
TK:	Target Killing



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