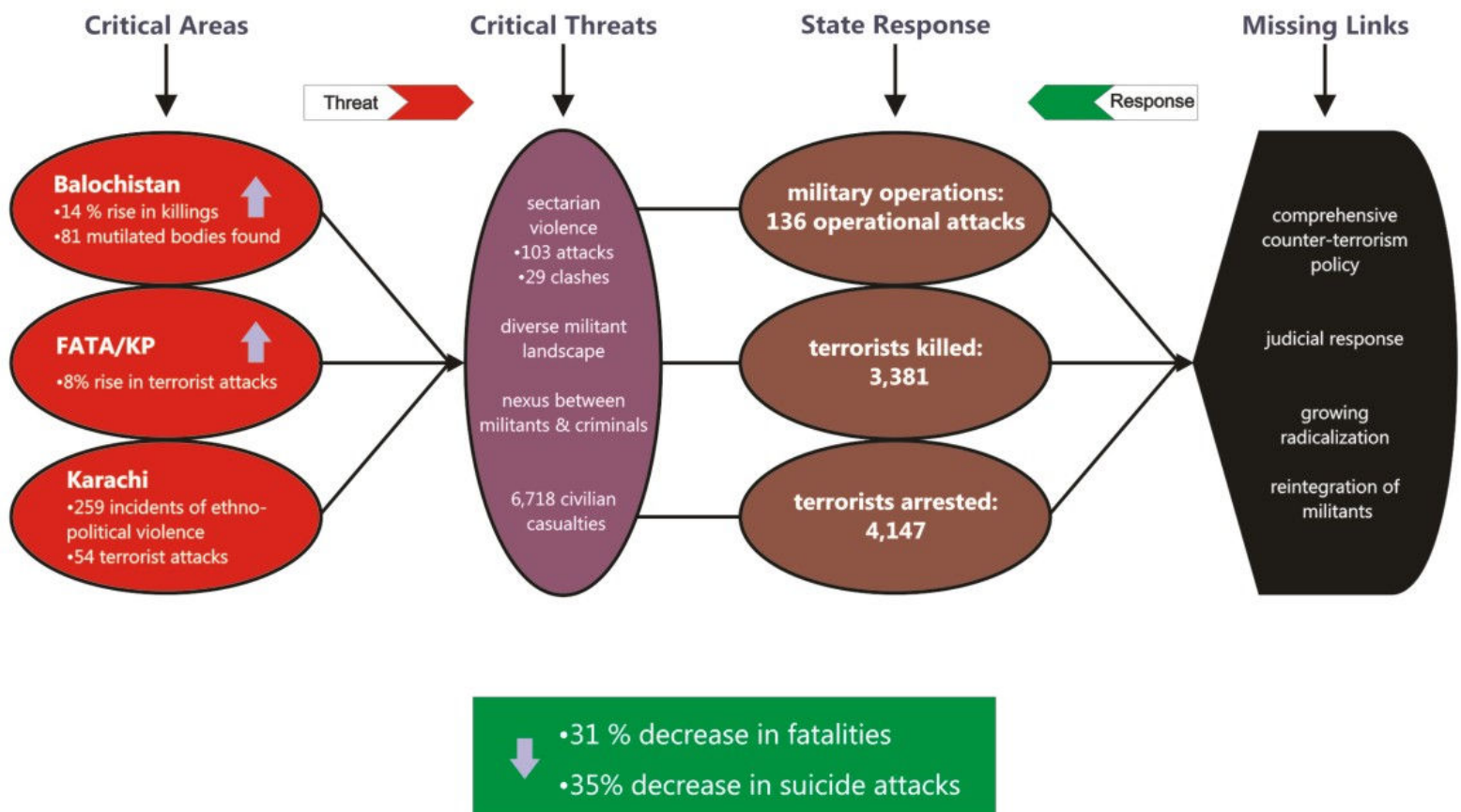


Pakistan Security Report 2011



Internal Security Matrix 2011



Contents

List of Acronyms	2	11. Challenges and Opportunities	27
Methodology & Variables	3	11.1 Critical Areas	27
Glossary	4	11.1.1 Balochistan	27
1. Introduction	5	11.1.2 Karachi	27
2. Overview	7	11.1.3 FATA	28
2.1 Comparison	7	11.1.4 KP	28
3. Security Landscape in 2011	9	11.2 Critical Internal Threats	28
3.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA	9	11.2.1 Sectarian Violence	28
3.1.1 Attacks on Political Leaders and Workers	10	11.2.2 Militant Networks and Nexus	28
3.1.2 Attacks on Anti-Taliban Peace Committees	10	11.2.3 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists	28
3.1.3 Kidnapping	11	11.2.4 Radicalization in State Institutions	28
3.2 Balochistan	11	11.3 Critical Policies/ Initiatives	29
3.2.1 Enforced Disappearances and Recovery of Bullet --Riddled Bodies	11	11.3.1 Counter-Terrorism Policy	29
3.2.2 Attacks on Government Installations	12	11.3.2 Judicial Reforms	29
3.2.3 Politically Motivated Target Killings	12	11.3.3 Witness Protection Program	30
3.2.4 Attacks on NGOs	12	11.3.4 Peace Talk with Taliban	30
3.3 Sindh	13	11.3.5 Rehabilitation of the Detainees	30
3.3.1 Karachi	13	11.3.6 Community Policing in FATA and KP	31
3.4 Punjab	13	12. Recommendations	31
3.5 Azad Kashmir	14	12.1 Internal Security	31
3.6 Gilgit-Baltistan	14	12.2 Critical Areas and Initiatives	31
3.7 Islamabad	14	12.3 Borders Security	32
4. Suicide Attacks	15	• Notes and References	33
5. Sectarian Violence	16	• Appendices	36
5.1 Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks	17	1. Pakistan and South Asia: A Comparison	36
5.2 Sectarian Clashes	19	• Annexures	38
6. Attacks on NATO Supplies	21	1. Suicide Attacks in 2011	38
7. Attacks on Educational Institutes	21	2. Drone Strikes in 2011	41
8. Border Tensions	22	3. Cross Border Atrocities and Clashes on Afghanistan-Pakistan Border in 2011	44
8.1 Pak-Afghan Border	22	4. Attacks on Educational Institutes	47
9. Drone Attacks	23	5. Attacks on NATO Supplies in 2011	52
10. State Responses	24	6. Attacks on Shrines and Worship Places	58
10.1 Operational Front	24	7. Monthly Breakdown of Terrorist Attacks in 2011	59
10.1.1 Military Operations	24	8. Incidents of Political Violence in 2011	61
10.1.2 Search Operations	25	9. Major Target of Terrorists in 2011	62
10.1.3 Terrorist Arrests	25	10. Terrorists' Tactics Table	63
10.2 Political and Administrative Front	26		
10.2.1 FATA Reform Package	26		
10.2.2 Compensation	26		
10.2.3 Reopening the Schools	26		

List of Acronyms

AJK: Azad Jammu and Kashmir
ANA: Afghan National Army
ANP: Awami National Party
Arm: Army
ASWJ: Ahl-e-SunnatwalJamat
ATC: Anti Terrorism Courts
ATF: Anti-Terrorism Force
BC: Balochistan Constabulary
BH: Beheading
BLA: Balochistan Liberation Army
BLF: Baloch Liberation Front
BLUF: Baloch Liberation United Front
BNP-M: Balochistan National Party-Mengal Group
BT: Bomb Blast
CCTV: Close Circuit TV Cameras
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency
CID: Criminal Investigation Department
Civ: Civilians
CM: Chief Minister
COAS: Chief of Army Staff
CSF: Coalition Support Funds
DG: Director General
DSP: Deputy Superintendent Police
EU: European Union
ETIM: East Turkistan Islamic Party
FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC: Frontier Corps
FCR: Frontier Crimes Regulation
FDMA: FATA Disaster Management Authority
FIA: Federal Investigative Agency
Fr: Firing

FR: Frontier Region
HDP: Hazara Democratic Party
HG: Hand Grenade
HRCP: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
ICRC: International Committee of Red Cross
ICU: Islamia College University
IDP: Internally Displaced Persons
IED: Improvised Explosive Device
ISAF: International Security Assistance Force
ISI: Inter Services Intelligence
ISO: Imamia Student Organization
Ji: Jamaat-e-Islami
JUI-F: Jamiat-e-Ulama-e-Islam-Fazl
Kid: Kidnapping
KP: Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
Lej: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
LI: Lashkar-e-Islam
LM: Landmine Blast
LoC: Line of Control
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
Lvs: Levies Force
Mil: Militant
MQM: MuttahidaQaumi Movement
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDMA: National Disaster Management Authority
NHD: Pakistan's National Health Department
NI: Nationalist Insurgents' Attack
NIH: National Institute of Health
NP: National Party

Oper: Operational Attack
PATA: Provincially Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan
P-m: Paramilitary Forces
PML-N: Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
Pol: Police
PPP: Pakistan People's Party
RA: Rocket Attack
RCB: Remote-controlled Bomb
RCD: Regional Cooperation for Development
Rng: Rangers
SA: Suicide Attack
Sab: Sabotage
Sect: Sectarian
SM: Sipah-e-Muhammad
SP: Superintendent of Police
SSP: Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan
ST: SunniTehrik
TA: Terrorist Attack
TAPI: Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline
TK: Target Killing
TNSM: Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi
TTP: Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan
UK: United Kingdom
UN: United Nations
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US: United States

1. Methodology and Variables:

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 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. **Claimant 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 Malakand Division, 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.

Militant Attacks: Indiscriminate use of violence by militant outfits such as Tehrik-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.

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, Tehrik-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.

1. Introduction

The last half of the year 2011 was a period of comparative peace in Pakistan in terms of internal armed conflict, acts of terrorism and the consequent casualties. A decrease in the number of suicide attacks and drone strikes were the major contributing factors. Although the security situation is slowly improving as violence has decreased 24 percent in the last two years, Pakistan is still among the most volatile regions in the world.¹

A surge in revenge attacks was expected after the death of Osama bin Laden in a US operation in Pakistan on May 2, 2011. The May 22 attack on a naval aviation base in Karachi further fuelled such apprehensions but later a decline was seen in suicide and other terrorist attacks across the country. Security analysts pointed out different factors that prevented the militants from escalating attacks. The ongoing military campaign against militants in parts of the Federally Administrative Tribal Areas (FATA), increased surveillance by law enforcement agencies and arrests of 4,219 suspected militants in 2011 were among the main factors contributing to this decrease. The killing of key militants in US drone strikes in FATA was another factor but it was less effective compared to 2010. Some security analysts also consider decentralization of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and talks between militants and the state as important factors in the decline in violence.² Al Qaeda's increasing concentration in Africa and the Arabian Peninsula could be another reason.³ The traditional hotspots of sectarian and ethno-political violence in Pakistan remained active in 2011, indicating that structural violence may persist in the years to come.

The security situation in Punjab, Kashmir and Islamabad improved considerably but violent incidents increased in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan and FATA in 2011. The writ of the state was partially restored in parts of FATA, but the security situation remained volatile as militants dislodged from their strongholds constantly managed to relocate to other parts of FATA. The critical challenges in Balochistan and Karachi remain unaddressed. The government is yet to evolve a workable mechanism to address the grievances of the Baloch. The political and sectarian violence in Karachi demands a comprehensive policy initiative⁴ to develop the ethno-political and sectarian equilibrium in the city.

Measures such as better coordination among intelligence agencies, capacity building of law enforcement agencies, effective prosecution of suspected terrorists, a confidence-inspiring witness protection program, rehabilitation of the militants in prisons, curbs on terrorism financing and, most importantly, preventing banned militant groups from operating across the country remained persistently lacking. The increasing trend of abductions for ransom by the militants and criminals posed another threat, which security experts believe will increase in the coming months.⁵ The failure to check growing ethno-political and sectarian intolerance and the influence of militants in Karachi as well as the continuing alienation and radicalization of a largely young and poor population in South Punjab have compounded the problem. Peace in Pakistan would be hard to achieve without considerably improved cooperation among the military, the political government and the people.

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) hopes that the sixth edition of its annual security report would help policymakers, academics, media and civil society understand the gravity of the situation with a view to move toward sustainable solutions. The report contains comprehensive data on violent incidents, comparative analysis of the security situation, the changing targets and tactics of militants, government strategies and the nature of its response to the security challenges.

The credit for this report goes to the entire team at PIPS, especially to Shagufta Hayat and Maryam Naseer 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 and Mujtaba Rathore, for their invaluable input. A special thanks to Najam U Din for editing and making the final manuscript comprehensive for the readers and Shahzad Ahmed, the IT manager, who developed comprehensive maps of the conflicts.

Muhammad Amir Rana

January 4, 2012

2. Overview

As many as 1,966 terrorist attacks, perpetrated by militants, nationalist insurgents as well as sectarian-related violence, claimed the lives of 2,391 people and injured another 4,389 across Pakistan in 2011. The highest number of terrorist attacks (675) for any region in the country in 2011 was reported from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The insurgency-hit province of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) were the second and third most volatile regions of the country in 2011 where 640 and 512 terrorist attacks were reported, respectively. Meanwhile, 58 terrorist attacks were reported in Karachi and 21 in other parts of Sindh, 30 in Punjab, 26 in Gilgit Baltistan and four in the federal capital Islamabad. No terrorist attack was recorded in Azad Jammu and Kashmir during the year under review.

The highest number of casualties in terrorist attacks in 2011 was reported from KP where 820 people were killed and 1,684 wounded, followed by Balochistan (710 dead and 853 injured), and FATA (612 dead and 1,190 injured). A significant number of casualties in terrorist attacks were also reported from Punjab and Karachi.

Table 1: Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan - 2011

Province/Area	Frequency	Killed	Injured
KP	512	820	1684
Balochistan	640	710	853
FATA	675	612	1190
Punjab	30	116	378
Karachi	58	115	224
Sindh (excluding Karachi)	21	5	32
Gilgit Baltistan	26	9	24
Kashmir	0	0	0
Islamabad	4	4	4
Total	1966	2391	4389

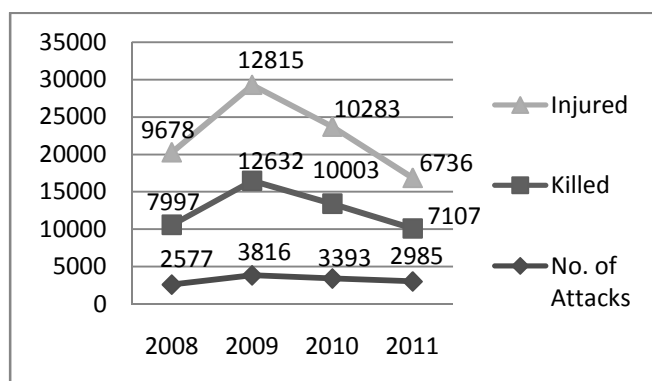
2.1 Comparison

If casualties in terrorist attacks, operations by the security forces and their clashes with militants, ethno-political violence, inter-tribal clashes, drone attacks, and cross-border attacks and clashes are counted, the overall figure in 2011 totals 7,107 people dead and 6,736 injured in 2,985 attacks and clashes of various kinds. (See Table 2)

Table 2: Nature of Attacks

Attacks/Clashes	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Terrorist attacks	1966	2391	4389
Clashes between security forces and militants	301	1668	642
Operational attacks by security forces	144	1046	384
Drone attacks	75	557	153
Border clashes/attacks	84	261	206
Political and ethnic violence	265	698	532
Inter-tribal clashes	150	486	430
Total	2985	7107	6736

The trend of an overall decrease in the number of violent incidents and casualties in Pakistan that was witnessed in 2010 continued in 2011. (See Chart 1) A total of 2,985 violent incidents, as listed in Table 2, were reported in 2011, compared to 3,393 in 2010 and 3,816 in 2009, a decrease of 12 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Similarly, the overall casualties in violent incidents also went down, from 10,003 fatalities in 2010 to 7,107 in 2011, representing a decrease of 29 percent. The number of people injured in these attacks also declined from 10,283 in 2010 to 6,736 in 2011, a decrease of about 34 percent.

Chart 1: Comparison of Overall Attacks and Casualties (2008-11)

The overall number of terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2011 fell by 7 percent, the number of dead in these attacks by about 18 percent and that of the injured by 25 percent. (See Table 3) KP had witnessed a 60 percent decrease in the number of terrorist attacks in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2011, an 11 percent increase was noted in terrorist attacks compared to 2010. The number of people killed and injured in these attacks in KP, however, decreased by 2 percent and 8 percent, respectively, compared to the previous year. The number of suicide attacks across the country fell by about 34 percent in comparison with 2010, with 45 suicide attacks in 2011 compared to 68 in 2010. Sixty percent of all suicide attacks in Pakistan in 2011 were concentrated in KP.

Table 3: Comparison of Terrorist Attacks and Casualties (2010 and 2011)⁶

Province / Region	No. of Terrorist Attacks (%)	Killed (%)	Injured (%)
KP	11% ↑	2% ↓	8% ↓
Balochistan	13% ↓	18% ↑	24% ↓
FATA	6% ↓	32% ↓	17% ↓
Punjab	52% ↓	62% ↓	58% ↓
Karachi	39% ↓	51% ↓	49% ↓
Sindh	17% ↑	No change	7% ↑
Gilgit Baltistan	100% ↑	28% ↑	50% ↑
Kashmir	100% ↓	100% ↓	100% ↓
Islamabad	33% ↓	73% ↓	89% ↓
Total	7% ↓	18% ↓	25% ↓

Attacks by US drones in Pakistan registered a 44 percent decrease in 2011 compared to the previous year. The number of these attacks fell after June, a month that witnessed the highest number of drone strikes (14) in 2011.

The number of cross-border attacks and clashes increased significantly in 2011, most of them at Pakistan's western border with Afghanistan. As many as 84 such incidents were reported from Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan, India and Iran; more than 80 percent of them along the Pak-Afghan border, including missile and rocket attacks on Pakistani posts by Afghan forces, clashes between security forces and air and land incursions into Pakistan.

Although the number of violent incidents in Balochistan fell by 13 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year, yet the number of fatalities increased by 18 percent, as the number of those injured decreased by 24 percent compared to 2010. Besides attacks by nationalist insurgents, Balochistan also remained a hotbed of sectarian-related terrorism, particularly in Quetta and Mastung.

In FATA, where military operations continued throughout the year 2011, mainly in Kurram, Mohmand, Orakzai and Khyber agencies, the number of terrorist attacks decreased by 6 percent as compared to 2010. The number of people killed in terrorist attacks in FATA also fell by 32 percent and of the injured by 17 percent.

The number of terrorist attacks in Karachi also fell by 39 percent and casualties were halved. However, incidents of ethno-political violence increased compared to 2010. Out of a total of 265 incidents of ethno-political violence reported across the country in 2011, compared to 233 in 2010, as many as 246 were concentrated in Karachi alone.

The number of terrorist attacks in Punjab fell by 52 percent in 2011 compared to 2010. The number of fatalities in such attacks fell by 62 percent and of the injured by 58 percent. Over one quarter of the terrorist attacks in Punjab were sectarian-related, causing 60

percent of the total fatalities and accounting for about 57 percent of the wounded in terrorist attacks in Punjab. If incidents of sectarian-related violent clashes are included, the overall number of incidents of sectarian violence was more than half of the total terrorist attacks in Punjab in 2011.

Besides KP, Interior Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan were the only regions where the number of terrorist attacks increased in 2011, compared to the previous year; Sindh observed a 17 percent and Gilgit Baltistan 100 percent rise in the number of attacks.

The overall decrease in casualties in 2011 essentially translated into decrease in casualties among militants and civilians, whereas the number of security forces personnel killed and injured increased by about 27 percent and 15 percent, respectively, compared to 2010. An increased number of police and FC personnel were killed and injured in terrorist attacks mainly in KP, Balochistan and FATA. Compared to 2010, fatalities among militants decreased by 39 percent and injuries by 54 percent. Casualties among the militants were reported in security forces' operations and clashes with them, as well as amid infighting, drone strikes and inter-tribal clashes. Civilian fatalities decreased by 23 percent and injuries by about 37 percent compared to 2010. Most of the civilians were killed in terrorist attacks, ethno-political violence and inter-tribal clashes.

Table 4: Casualties in Pakistan - 2011

Affected Group	Killed	Injured
Frontier Corps (FC)	321	683
Militants	3529	1121
Civilian	2761	4104
Police	240	341
Paramilitary forces	24	35
Army	187	420
Levies	39	20
Rangers	6	12
Total	7107	6736

3. Security Landscape in 2011

3.1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA

In 2011, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was Pakistan's third most volatile region with 521 terrorist attacks (compared to 459 attacks in 2010) including 27 suicide attacks, killing 820 people, compared to 836 fatalities in 2010. The fatalities included 545 civilians, 92 FC personnel, 120 policemen, 50 military personnel, seven Levies personnel and six troops of other law enforcement agencies (LEAs). As many as 1,684 people were injured in these attacks, compared to 1,832 injured in 2010, a decrease of 8 percent. The injured included 1,280 civilians, 105 FC personnel, 223 policemen, 73 soldiers and two Levies personnel. Peshawar was the most volatile district in KP with 149 attacks, while Kohat was the second worst-affected district with 50 attacks. (See Table 5)

Table 5: Terrorist Attacks in KP - 2011

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Hangu	45	127	221
Swat	16	11	21
Bannu	36	35	60
Kohat	50	37	55
Swabi	25	19	28
Peshawar	149	201	587
Shangla	2	3	1
Charsadda	48	119	225
Buner	1	2	0
Mardan	30	50	103
Nowshera	36	56	142
D.I. Khan	16	19	30
Tank	12	10	10
Lower Dir	12	92	117
Upper Dir	10	7	5
Lakki Marwat	14	7	31
Battagram	1	9	26
Mansehra	2	7	15
Karak	3	9	3
Chitral	1	0	0
Malakand division	1	0	0
Kohistan	1	0	2
Haripur	1	0	2
Total	512	820	1684

With a visible downward trend, FATA's security and militant landscape underwent transformations marked by factionalization and splintering of the outlawed Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, defections and relocation of some of its leaders to bordering areas of Afghanistan. Another feature was the return of militants to Swat and cross-border attacks into Pakistan by Afghanistan-based militant outfits. Pakistani forces broadened their counter-militancy operations beyond South Waziristan, Bajaur and Orakzai to Mohmand, Khyber and Kurram tribal districts of FATA.

FATA was the most volatile region of the country where 675 terrorist attacks were witnessed in 2011 compared to 720 in the previous year, a decrease of around 6 percent. Khyber Agency was the most volatile part of FATA, with 246 attacks while Mohmand Agency was the second most affected area, witnessing 109 attacks and incidents of violence. At least 612 people—including 426 civilians, 101 FC troops, 63 military personnel, two policemen, six Levies personnel and 14 personnel of other LEAs lost their lives, compared to 904 fatalities in 2010, an overall decrease of 32 percent. As many as 1,190 people were wounded compared to 1,433 injured in 2010, a decrease of 16 percent. Of the injured, 604 were civilians, 357 FC troops, 190 army soldiers, two policemen, 12 Levies personnel and 25 personnel of other LEAs.

Table 6: Terrorist Attacks in FATA in 2011

Agency	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Mohmand Agency	109	60	173
South Waziristan Agency	65	77	112
Khyber Agency	246	229	382
Kurram Agency	93	107	176
Bajaur Agency	26	29	51
North Waziristan Agency	45	61	121
Orakzai Agency	65	35	136
FR Kohat	23	12	29
FR Bannu	2	2	4
FR Tank	1	-	6
Total	675	612	1190

3.1.1 Attacks on Political Leaders and Workers

In 2011, at least 18 terrorist attacks were reported against political leaders and workers of various political parties in KP and FATA. The high profile attacks included two suicide attempts on the life of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl (JUI-F) chief Maulana Fazlur Rehman in Swabi and Charsadda districts of KP.⁷ Others included a rocket attack at Kalaya, in Orakzai Agency during Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor Masood Kausar's visit to the area to address a jirga;⁸ bombing of KP Agriculture Minister Arbab Ayub Jan's residence in Peshawar; an attack on Awami National Party (ANP) leader and a central figure of Swat Qaumi Jirga Malik Muzaffar Khan's house in Matta, Swat district; and assassination of former JUI-F general secretary Maulana Samiullah in Karak.⁹

KP Education Minister Sardar Hussain Babak was injured in an assassination attempt in Buner.¹⁰ Awami National Party (ANP) Senator Zahid Khan remained unhurt in a suicide attack on his *hujra* (drawing room) in Lower Dir.¹¹ Guftar Ali, a Pakistan People's Party (PPP) leader in Mardan district was assassinated outside his house in a targeted killing.¹²

A suicide attack near a bus station in Lower Dir district apparently targeted Muhammad Akbar, a local leader of Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)—a mainstream religious political party that maintains a soft stance towards militants groups.¹³ Moreover, in Charsadda district unidentified militants attacked with hand grenades the residence of former senior Vice President of Awami National Party (ANP), Zulfiqar Khan. However, Khan escaped the attack unhurt.¹⁴ Another suicide bomber targeted a gathering of Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q), where PML-Q's provincial chief Amir Muqam was to address a rally.¹⁵

3.1.2 Attacks on Anti-Taliban Peace Committees

Militants continued to target heads and volunteers of anti-Taliban peace committees throughout the year.¹⁶ At least 89 such attacks—32 in KP and 57 in FATA—were reported against heads and volunteers of these

peace committees. Militants not only attacked members of these peace militias during their patrol hours but also targeted them in their houses, in mosques during worship times, in funeral prayers of their relatives as well as during jirgas convened by these peace militias.¹⁷

3.1.3 Kidnappings

In 2011, at least 350 groups of kidnappers reportedly remained active in various parts of KP and FATA.¹⁸ The militants relied on this tactic to generate finances and at times used abducted individuals as bargaining chips to seek release of their detained associates. However, fewer notables were abducted in 2011 compared to the previous year.

3.2. Balochistan

Balochistan was the second most volatile region of the country with 640 incidents of violence reported in 2011, compared to 737 witnessed the previous year, a decrease of 13 percent. At least 710 people lost their lives in these attacks, including 579 civilians, 74 FC personnel, 43 policemen, five military personnel and seven Levies troops. The injured include 853 people – among them 665 civilians, 147 FC personnel, 33 policemen, three army soldiers and five Levies personnel. Quetta was the worst affected area in the province where 124 attacks left 230 people dead and 270 injured. With 103 recorded attacks in 2011, Dera Bugti was the second most affected area in the province where 51 people were killed and 117 wounded. (See Table 7)

Table 7: Attacks in Balochistan in 2011

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Quetta	124	230	270
Khuzdar	51	42	23
Kech	48	61	43
Kharan	1	1	0
Lasbela	22	22	41
Sibi	10	15	7
Bolan	30	13	20

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Mastung	53	74	42
Dera Bugti	103	51	117
Gawadar	9	25	9
Musakhel	3	19	23
Naseerabad	45	22	61
Jhal Magsi	1	1	2
Pishin	4	2	1
Qalat	22	11	6
Panjgur	20	25	50
Awaran	7	3	11
Loralai	17	16	7
Kohlu	9	7	12
Jaffarabad	27	35	68
Chagai	4	0	5
Qila Abdullah	13	14	17
Zhob	3	1	8
Noshki	4	7	0
Ziarat	1	3	4
Qila Saifullah	2	3	
Barkhan	3	7	6
Kachhi	1	0	0
Harnai	1	0	0
Total	640	710	853

3.2.1 Enforced Disappearances and Recovery of Bullet-riddled Bodies

The spate of enforced disappearances and recovery of bullet-riddled bodies in the province continued and emerged as the most pressing issue in Balochistan's security landscape in 2011. Mutilated bodies of 99 Baloch men associated with various political parties were found at deserted places across the province.

While the practice of enforced disappearances remains widespread, the precise number of the victims in recent years remains unknown.¹⁹ Official figures are contradictory while statistics by different organizations also vary greatly.²⁰ Most of the victims are predominantly men between their mid-20s and mid-40s. Many appear to have been targeted because of their association with Baloch nationalist parties and movements, or their affiliation with tribes such as

Bugti or Mengal, deemed to be involved in fighting against Pakistan's security forces.

3.2.2 Attacks on Government Installations and Functionaries

Baloch separatists continued attacking government installations and infrastructure, especially gas pipelines, power pylons and railway tracks. Gas pipelines were the most frequently hit target with 64 attacks reported while bridges were the second most commonly hit target with 10 attacks reported. Similarly, 10 attacks on railway tracks, nine on power pylons and six on government offices were also reported.

Baloch insurgents assassinated 16 government officials in the province. The high profile attacks on government functionaries included an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Balochistan Finance Minister Mir Asim Kurd near Dasht area of Mastung district as he traveled from Quetta to Mastung;²¹ the TTP claimed a twin suicide bombing on the residence of the Frontier Corps Deputy Inspector General (DIG), which killed at least 28 people—including an FC colonel and the FC DIG's wife—and injured 63 other people. The attack was claimed to be in retaliation for the arrest of Al Qaeda leader Younis Mauritani²² who was apprehended from Quetta in September. Other high profile attacks included the Jhal Magsi deputy commissioner's abduction along with two security guards from National Highway in Bolan district,²³ and a rocket attack on the convoy of the Balochistan Police Inspector General (IG) and the provincial home and interior secretaries in Bolan district, which they narrowly escaped.²⁴

3.2.3 Politically Motivated Target Killings

In 2011 there were 37 incidents of politically motivated targeted killing, compared to 34 in 2010 and 12 in 2009. High profile killings included the assassination of BNP (Awami) Senior Vice President Abdul Razzaq Raisani in Surab, Qalat district;²⁵ targeted killing of JUI-F District General Secretary Hafiz Ehtesham in Panjgur district;²⁶ and assassination of Pakistan

Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) Balochistan chapter leader Mehrullah Umrani on Chakar Khan Road in Khuzdar district.²⁷

Baloch separatists also shot dead Mir Rustam Khan Marri, a former leader of Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M) in Jaffarabad district.²⁸ National Party (NP) leader Nasim Jangian was shot dead on the outskirts of Turbat district.²⁹ PML-N leader Saleem Jadoon was gunned down outside his office at Patel Road in Quetta.³⁰ Unidentified assailants shot dead BNP-M leader Mir Juma Raisani in Khuzdar.³¹ Akmal Raisani, a nephew of Balochistan Chief Minister Aslam Raisani, was killed and 24 others—including 12 security personnel—injured in a powerful bomb explosion and intense firing at a football stadium in Mastung.³² BNP senior leader and brother of former MPA Mir Akhtar Lango, Samiullah Lango was shot and critically injured in Quetta.³³

3.2.4 Attacks on NGOs' Offices and Staff

As many as 17 incidents of attacks on NGO offices and kidnappings of their staff were recorded in 2011. In July, militants kidnapped eight employees of a US-based NGO from Pishin district.³⁴ Three workers of an NGO engaged in flood relief operation in Dera Murad Jamali were abducted by unidentified assailants.³⁵

Other attacks included targeting of NGOs Mehak and Tehrik working in the health and education sectors in April. Their offices were hit with car bombs leaving two of their employees injured.³⁶ In April, a mobile team of international medical humanitarian association Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) was attacked when it was returning to Dera Murad Jamali from a clinic in Mir Hassan. MSF suspended activities in parts of Balochistan after that attack, in which two staff members were injured. The suspension of activities left 100,000 children and 18,000 pregnant women who were dependent on MSF without medical assistance in an area with little by way of healthcare services.³⁷

3.3. Sindh

Out of 79 terrorist attacks in Sindh in 2011, as many as 58 occurred in Karachi. 246 incidents of political violence were also reported in Karachi, indicating the volatility of the security situation in Pakistan's commercial hub for most of the year. Apart from Karachi, 10 incidents of political violence were reported from other parts of the province, including six in Hyderabad. (See Table 8) Terrorist incidents in Sindh claimed 120 lives in the province and left 256 people injured, while 692 people were killed and 495 injured in ethno-political violence.

Table 8: Terrorist Attacks in Interior Sindh - 2011

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Kashmor	1	0	0
Ghotki	1	0	5
Hyderabad	5	1	0
Sukkur	2	2	0
Jacobabad	3	0	14
Larkana	1	0	0
Shikarpur	3	0	0
Sanghar/Tando Adam	2	2	9
Khairpur	1	0	4
Nawabshah	1	0	0
Naushero Feroze	1	0	0
Total	21	5	32

3.3.1 Karachi

The law and order situation in Karachi plummeted repeatedly in 2011 bringing daily life to a halt. Kidnappings, murders, vehicle snatching and rioting rose alarmingly. In 2011, ethno-political and sectarian violence and gang wars took 858 lives in Karachi. As many as 79 civilians and 36 security forces personnel were killed in terrorist attacks. A journalist, Wali Khan Babar (associated with Geo News), Sindh ANP's Information Secretary Bashir Jan,³⁸ and senior Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) leaders Sheikh Liaquat Ali and Farooq Baig were among the

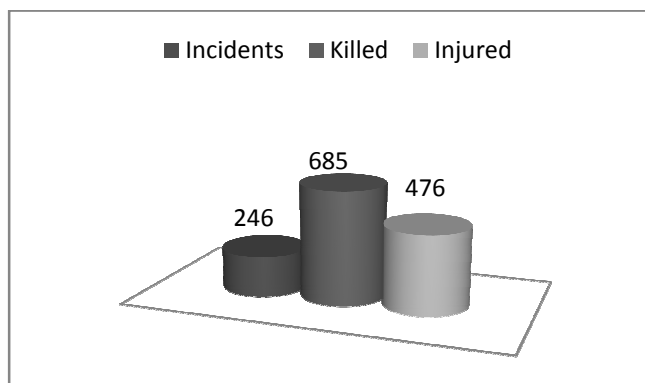
prominent individuals killed in Karachi last year. Violence intensified in the city in the aftermath of these ethno-political and religious killings.³⁹

Table 9: Casualties in Terrorist Attacks in Karachi

Category	Killed	Injured
Civilians	79	146
Police	15	2
Army	16	68
Rangers	5	8
Total	115	224

Of the 246 incidents of ethno-political violence in Karachi in 2011, as many as 685 peoples were killed and 476 others injured. (See Chart 2)

Chart 2: Political Violence in Karachi - 2011



3.4 Punjab

In Punjab, 30 terrorist attacks were reported in 2011, claiming 116 lives and injuring another 378 people. Although this represented a 51 percent decline in the number of attacks and a 62 percent decrease in fatalities compared to the previous year, banned extremist and militant groups continued to thrive in the province.

The highest number of attacks was reported from Gujranwala district, but these were low intensity attacks which left seven people injured. In Faisalabad district in Central Punjab, two intense terrorist attacks took 26 lives. Such attacks were unprecedented in the district and a third such plot was foiled when police

arrested a militant carrying hand grenades and time bombs near the main bus stand.⁴⁰

Table 10: Terrorist Attacks in Punjab - 2011

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Lahore	5	16	101
Gujranwala	6	0	7
Rawalpindi	2	0	0
Faisalabad	2	26	131
D.G. Khan	2	50	100
Chakwal	1	0	0
Gujrat	1	7	14
Mandi Bahauddin	1	1	0
Bhakkar	2	0	2
Multan	2	0	14
Attock	2	4	0
Khanewal	2	4	3
Mianwali	1	3	6
Jhelum	1	5	0
Total	30	116	378

The second highest number of attacks occurred in Lahore where five attacks killed 16 people and injured another 101. A rise in the number of abductions was also noted in the city. High profile abductions included former Punjab governor Slaman Taseer's son Salman Taseer⁴¹ as well as a US national working with USAID.⁴²

South Punjab's D.G. Khan district was the worst affected area in Punjab in terms of fatalities, as two attacks claimed the lives of 50 people and injured another 100. Four more attacks were reported in other districts of South Punjab, indicating that sectarian and militant outfits' networks remained intact in the region.

North Punjab suffered fewer terrorist attacks but a clear sign of militants' concentration in this region was the killing of four intelligence agency officials in Jhelum district's Pind Dadan Khan area.⁴³

3.5 Azad Kashmir

The specter of terrorism in Pakistan-administered Kashmir which emerged in 2008 appeared to have diminished in 2011 as no incidents of terrorism were reported in the region. Strict security measures were taken by the police and intelligence agencies to curb militant activities.⁴⁴ In 2010, the region had faced five terrorist attacks including three suicide bombings that killed four persons and injured 28.

3.6 Gilgit Baltistan

Constant sectarian tensions remained the primary security concern for Gilgit Baltistan in 2011. Out of 26 attacks reported in the region during the year, 21 were sectarian in nature and took nine lives and injured 24 people. In the five other low-intensity terrorist attacks, four girls' schools and a worship place of the Ismaili community were targeted in Chilas, in Diamir district. The police insisted that women's education faced no threat in the region, but there was some suspicion of involvement of pro-Taliban groups from the nearby Kohistan district in these attacks.

To counter sectarian violence, the Gilgit Baltistan government canceled all weapons permits, mainly issued to prominent personalities across the region.⁴⁵ However, the outcome of the de-weaponization drive is yet to be achieved. Gilgit, the region's capital was the city most affected by the sectarian-related target killing.

Table 11: Terrorist Attacks in Gilgit Baltistan - 2011

Districts	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Gilgit	20	9	22
Diamir	5	0	0
Astore	1	0	2
Total	26	9	24

3.7 Islamabad

Islamabad remained relatively peaceful in 2011 compared to the last few years. A suicide blast and

three incident of target killing, targeting two high profile personalities, were reported in the federal capital, killing four persons and injured another four. All these attacks were reported in the first half of the year. (See Table 12) In 2010, six terrorist attacks had killed 15 persons and injured 35 in Islamabad.

On January 4, Punjab Governor Salman Taseer was assassinated by one of his guards because of the governor's criticism of the blasphemy law. Two months later Federal Minister for Minorities Shahbaz Bhatti was gunned down by unidentified militants for his alleged opposition to the same law. In the third target killing, a member of a peace committee was killed in Tarnol area by the local Taliban militants.

In June, a suicide bomber blew himself up at a busy market when a security guard stopped him from entering a bank.⁴⁶ The guard and the suicide bomber were killed and four persons injured in this first suicide attack in Islamabad in about a year and a half.

Table 12: Terrorist Attacks in Islamabad - 2011

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	1	1	0
March	1	1	0
May	1	1	0
June	1	1	4
Total	4	4	4

The much improved security situation in Islamabad in 2011 and 2010, compared to the disturbing period between 2007 and 2009, was mainly due to better surveillance and operations by the security forces in Islamabad and the peripheries. In about 38 such operations in 2011, as many as 98 suspects were arrested and weapons and explosives, including suicide jackets, recovered. Those arrested included 70 Taliban militants and associates, five activists of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), two of the defunct Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TNSM), 15 of other banned militant outfits, three Al Qaeda operatives and three militants of the Punjabi Taliban.

4. Suicide Attacks

Forty-five suicide attacks were reported across Pakistan in 2011, compared to 68 suicide bombings in 2010 and 87 in 2009. The spike witnessed in suicide attacks in the wake of the July 2007 Lal Masjid Operation continued until 2009 after which the number of suicide bombings and casualties in these attacks gradually declined.

In 2011, more than half of the suicide bombings occurred in KP, while five attacks each occurred in FATA and Balochistan, four in Punjab and three in Sindh.

Most of the casualties in these attacks were civilians with 477 killings and 1,213 injuries, which constituted about 70 percent of overall casualties in suicide attacks in the country in 2011. Security forces personnel were the second major victims of suicide bombings this year.

The involvement of females in suicide attacks continued in 2011. At least on two occasions the TTP relied on female suicide bombers as a part of its new strategy. Female operatives had previously been used as carriers to transport suicide jackets. This year's first female suicide bombing occurred on June 25, when a young Uzbek married couple carried out a suicide attack on a police station in Dera Ismail Khan, killing at least 10 people. The other suicide bombing by a woman took place in Peshawar on August 11.

Table 13: Suicide Attacks in Pakistan in 2011

Region	Frequency	Killed	Injured
KP	27	449	894
FATA	5	81	152
Punjab	4	88	302
Balochistan	5	43	98
Sindh	3	14	12
Islamabad	1	1	4
Total	45	676	1462

The number of complex attacks with multiple bombers swelled in 2011. Attacks on the residence of the FC Deputy Inspector General (DIG) in Quetta in September,⁴⁷ a twin suicide bombing on the shrine of Sakhi Sarwar in Dera Ghazi Khan in April⁴⁸ and on Frontier Constabulary (FC) headquarters in Charsadda⁴⁹ and on Pakistan Navy's air base PNS Mehran in Karachi in May⁵⁰ were some examples of multiple coordinated attacks.

5. Sectarian Violence

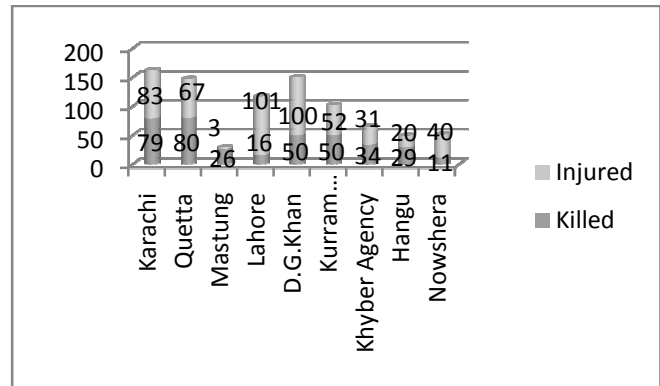
The overall incidence of sectarian violence in the country decreased significantly in 2011. However, unlike 2010 such violence was not concentrated in a few cities in 2011, although the sectarian hotspots in 2010 were still active in the reporting year. The number of incidents of sectarian violence, including sectarian-related attacks and clashes, fell by 9 percent, from 152 each in both 2010 and 2009 to 139 in 2011. As many as 397 people were killed in these attacks in 2011, a 40 percent decrease in fatalities compared to 2010, and 615 people injured, 63 percent less than in 2010.

In 2010, more than 60 percent of the casualties in sectarian violence were concentrated in the cities of Karachi, Lahore and Quetta. In 2011, the ratio of such casualties in these cities stood at 43 percent of the fatalities and 41 percent injured. The total number of people killed and injured in sectarian-related attacks and clashes in 2011 in Hangu and Nowshera districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Mastung district in Balochistan and Khyber and Kurram tribal districts in FATA represented 38 percent and 24 percent of the overall dead and injured in sectarian violence in Pakistan, respectively. The cities and regions worst hit by sectarian violence in 2011 are given in Chart 3.

A broader geographical spread of sectarian violence in 2011 notwithstanding, another significant development was the sectarian groups' diverse attack tactics to hit their targets across Pakistan. They mimicked almost all the attack tactics used by the militant groups in Pakistan such as suicide attacks,

firing, target killings, as well as hand grenade, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmine attacks, remote-controlled bombings, rocket attacks, other acts of sabotage and kidnappings. Sunni sectarian group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and the local Taliban used most of these attack tactics.

Chart 3: Sectarian Flashpoints in 2011⁵¹



Provincial and regional distribution of incidents of sectarian violence and the resulting casualties suggests that Balochistan recorded a 75 percent increase in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes, and a 21 percent increase in the consequent fatalities in 2011, compared to 2010. However, the number of people injured in sectarian violence decreased by 65 percent, indicating that the attacks were becoming more deadly and fewer people survived the attacks. Compared to 2010, incidents of sectarian violence and fatalities in Sindh in 2011 decreased by 29 percent and 38 percent, respectively, in Punjab by 26 percent and 63 percent, in KP by 6 percent and 34 percent, in FATA by 13 percent and 50 percent, respectively, while in Gilgit Baltistan there was a 25 percent increase in such incidents although the number of those killed was the same as in 2010.

Out of the total 45 suicide attacks reported across Pakistan in 2011, at least five, or 11 percent, were sectarian in nature and claimed the lives of 80 people and injured another 190. Three of these attacks were reported in Punjab. In the first attack, a suicide bomber in Lahore blew up explosives strapped to his body when stopped at a security picket for a Shia

Chehlum procession, on January 25, killing 13 people and injuring 71. Two bombers struck the annual *Urs* celebrations at the shrine of Sakhi Sarwar in D. G. Khan district of South Punjab on April 3, killing 50 people and injuring 100 more. The TTP claimed responsibility. A sectarian-related suicide attack was reported in Karachi, also targeting a Muharram procession on January 25, killing four people—three policemen and one civilian—and injuring four others. In the fifth suicide attack, in Quetta, a suicide bomber associated with banned outfit Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) targeted a Hazara (Shia) mosque in Moradabad area on August 31, killing 13 people and injuring 15 others.

5.1 Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks

As many 111 sectarian-related terrorist attacks, including the five suicide attacks cited above, were reported in Pakistan in 2011, killing 314 people and injuring 459. Karachi was the worst-hit city with 36 attacks, about 32 percent of the total sectarian-related attacks in Pakistan, killing 58 people and injuring another 58. Balochistan suffered the highest number of fatalities in sectarian-related attacks for any region, with 106 people killed in 21 attacks—all concentrated in the cities of Quetta and Mastung. The figure for Balochistan represented 33 percent of the total sectarian-related fatalities in Pakistan in 2011. 84 people were also injured in these attacks in Balochistan. Punjab was the third most affected province where eight sectarian attacks killed 70 people and injured 216. In KP, 12 sectarian-related attacks were reported, killing 43 people and injuring another 66. (See Table 14)

Table 14: Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks

Province / Region	District	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Sindh	Karachi	36	58	58
	Hyderabad	1	1	-
	Sindh Total	37	59	58
	Quetta	18	80	67

Province / Region	District	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Mastung	2	26	3
	Lasbela	1	0	14
	Balochistan Total	21	106	84
Punjab	D.G. Khan	2	50	100
	Lahore	2	16	101
	Mianwali	1	3	6
	Khanewal	1	1	1
	Bhakkar	1	0	2
	Multan	1	0	6
	Punjab Total	8	70	216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	D.I. Khan	2	1	0
	Nowshera	2	11	40
	Peshawar	2	0	3
	Hangu	4	29	20
	Mardan	2	2	3
	Swabi	1	0	0
	KP Total	13	43	66
FATA Agencies	Khyber	4	1	0
	South Waziristan	1	0	0
	Kurram	6	26	11
	FATA Total	11	27	11
Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit	20	9	22
	Astore	1	0	2
	Gilgit Baltistan Total	21	9	24
Pakistan Total		111	314	459

The targets of sectarian-related attacks across Pakistan in 2011 included Shia pilgrims and the vehicles carrying them in Quetta and FATA; mosques in Lasbela, Nowshera and Peshawar; shrines of Sufi saints in Lahore, D.G. Khan, D.I. Khan, Mardan, Swabi, South Waziristan, Landi Kotal in Khyber Agency; an *Imambargah* in Quetta; a Pakistan People's Party (PPP) leader in Gilgit; two passenger vans of the Shia community in Kurram Agency; Sipah-e-Sahaba and Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat (ASWJ) activists in Karachi, Quetta, Bhakkar, Hangu and D.I. Khan; prayer leaders (*Imams*) of mosques in Karachi and Quetta; Shia and Hazara religious leaders and activists

in Quetta, Gilgit, Karachi, Hyderabad, Khanewal, Kurram and Mastung; policemen and a renowned international boxer in Quetta; and a religious rally in Multan.

Sectarian violence in Karachi that had escalated in the last quarter of 2009, continued to haunt the city throughout 2010 and 2011. As in 2010, the sectarian violence in Karachi in 2011 was essentially Shia-Sunni and Barelvi-Deobandi strife. The number sectarian-related attacks, however, decreased by 30 percent and fatalities by 52 percent in 2011, compared to the previous year. As in 2010, the sectarian violence in Karachi in 2011 was triggered by a suicide attack on a Muharram procession of the Shia community on January 25. This was followed by a spree of target killings of activists and associates of Sunni sectarian group Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat (ASWJ). As many as 14 activists of ASWJ and three of the banned Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) were murdered in target killings in different areas of Karachi between March and May. From June onward this Sunni-Shia rivalry took lives of three Shia and 13 ASWJ/SSP activists and many bystanders.

Barelvi sectarian group Sunni Tehrik (ST) also clashed with the Deobandi ASWJ/SSP in Karachi in 2011, killing 17 people and injuring 12 others. The first such attack was reported in February when an ST rally was fired on and three ST activists killed on their way to Nishtar Park to join Jaannisaran-e-Mustafa Conference.⁵² On July 30 and August 1, six people were killed when activists of ST and SSP again clashed over the administration of a community-run hospital in Godhra Colony, New Karachi.⁵³ In two more armed clashes between the two groups in August and September in Godhra, seven people were killed and 11 wounded.⁵⁴ Karachi Police and Frontier Constabulary (FC) conducted a joint operation in Godhra in October and demolished offices of the two religious organizations.⁵⁵

A row between two groups of the Ahl-e-Hadith school of thought over control of a mosque left two people dead and 15 others injured in July.⁵⁶ In Nagan Chorani

area of Karachi, four activists of Tableeghi Jamaat were also killed in October.⁵⁷

The groups actively involved in sectarian violence in Karachi in 2011 included Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, SSP, which is now operating in Karachi as Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat, Sunni Tehrik, and Shia sectarian groups such as Sipah-e-Muhammad and Imamia Students Organization.

Some of the important figures killed in sectarian-related target killing in Karachi in 2011 included local ASWJ leader Saadur Rehman, former press secretary of the Shia Ulema Council Kausar Hussain Zaidi, senior ASWJ member Maulana Abdul Hafeez and Allama Zainulabidin.

Most incidents of sectarian violence in Karachi took place in Orangi Town, Korangi, New Karachi, Godhra Colony, Liaquatabad, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Manzoor Colony, North Nazimabad, Nishtar Park, Rashid Minhas Road, Landhi, Gulshan-e-Hadeed, and Pakistan Chowk.

Balochistan was the second worst-hit region in 2011 in terms of the number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks. As many as 21 such attacks including target killings killed 106 people and injured 84 others in the province. As many as 20 of these attacks were concentrated in Quetta and Mastung and a great majority of the sectarian-related killings were perpetrated against the Shia Hazara community in these two cities. Two activists of Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat were also killed in two incidents of target killing in Quetta. The only attack outside Quetta and Mastung was reported in Hub town of Lasbela where a bomb blast in a mosque injured 14 people.⁵⁸

Four sectarian-related attacks were reported in Quetta in the month of May, all against the Shia Hazara community. These included a gun-and-rocket attack that killed six Hazaras and injured 10 others;⁵⁹ firing by Sunni sectarian group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) at a passenger van carrying Hazaras to Quetta on May 9, killing seven of them and injuring five others;⁶⁰ target killing of prominent cleric Maulana Abdul Jalil Muhammad Hasani near Toghi Road in Quetta;⁶¹ and

indiscriminate firing by LeJ on Shia policemen, killing two policemen and injuring three others.

Shia pilgrims and the vehicles they traveled in were regularly targeted in sectarian attacks in Quetta and Mastung in 2011. Seven such attacks allegedly carried out by LeJ killed 53 members of the Hazara community and injured another 15. The worst attack occurred in Mastung where around 10 LeJ militants attacked an Iran-bound bus carrying 45 pilgrims and traders of the Shia Hazara community. Twenty-six travelers were killed and three injured in the attack.⁶² A suicide attack targeting a Shia *Eidgah* in Moradabad area of Quetta killed 13 people and injured 15.

A religious leader, Aminullah Qadri, a prayer leader and member of ASWJ Abdul Kareem Mengal, an Iranian tribal leader Abdul Razzaq Baloch and former Olympian and boxer Abrar Hussain also became victim of sectarian violence in Quetta in 2011.

Eight sectarian-related attacks, 55 percent less than those in 2010, were reported in Punjab, claiming the lives of 70 people and injuring another 216. Fatalities decreased by 65 percent and the number of wounded by 64 percent compared to 2010. Of the eight incidents, two each occurred in Lahore and D.G. Khan and one attack each in Mianwali, Khanewal, Bhakkar and Multan. The two attacks in Lahore—a suicide blast near a Shia Muharram procession and a low-intensity explosion at the shrine of Haider Sayeen—killed 16 people and injured 101 others. D. G. Khan in South Punjab was the district worst-hit by sectarian violence where a twin suicide attack allegedly by TTP bombers on the shrine of Sakhi Sarwar killed 50 people and injured 100 others. In Multan, a low-intensity bomb blast targeted a religious gathering, injuring six people. In Bhakkar, unidentified assailants shot at ASWJ leader Maulana Abdul Hamid Khalid, who narrowly escaped while two people were injured.⁶³ Another attack in Mianwali district of Punjab left three people dead and six injured.⁶⁴

The number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) decreased by 7 percent and fatalities by 34 percent compared to 2010. In 13

sectarian-related attacks reported across KP, 43 people were killed and 66 injured. Hangu was the worst-hit district in KP where four attacks killed 29 people and injured 20 others. Nowshera witnessed two sectarian-related attacks which claimed 11 lives and wounded 40 people. Two attacks each were reported in D.I. Khan, Peshawar, and Mardan, while one attack was reported in Swabi. A bomb explosion in a passenger van killed 18 people and injured nine others in Hangu. The explosives were attached to the CNG cylinder of the van, carrying mainly Shia passengers, which was on its way to Peshawar from Hangu.⁶⁵ In Thall sub-district of Hangu district, militants fired on a van carrying Shia passengers to Peshawar from Parachinar, killing 11 people and injuring seven others.⁶⁶ In 2011, shrines of four Sufi saints were targeted in KP, mainly by Taliban militants, in Mardan, Nowshera, D.I. Khan and Swabi districts. A low-intensity explosion also damaged a mosque of Jamiat-e-Ahle-Hadith in the periphery of Peshawar.

As many as 11 sectarian-related terrorist attacks were reported in FATA, 45 percent more than the previous year, killing 27 people and injuring 11 others. In 2010, four people were killed and 22 injured in such attacks. Out of the total 11 attacks in FATA, six were reported in Kurram Agency, four in Khyber and one in South Waziristan. The attacks in Khyber and South Waziristan targeted shrines, and killed two people.

Of the 21 incidents of sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Gilgit Baltistan in 2011, 20 were reported in Gilgit district and one in Astore. These attacks killed nine people and injured 24 in Gilgit. The victims were mainly political and religious leaders and activists of the Shia community. Two people were injured in the Astore attack. Seven people were killed and 16 injured in 13 such attacks in Gilgit Baltistan (in Gilgit and Ganchay district) in 2010.

5.2 Sectarian Clashes

As many as 83 people were killed and 167 others wounded in 30 sectarian clashes reported all over Pakistan in 2011, compared to 178 fatalities and 264 wounded in 38 clashes in 2010. Of these, 14 clashes

were recorded in FATA (eight in Khyber Agency and six in Kurram Agency), five in Karachi, nine in various cities of Punjab and one in Mansehra district of KP. (See Table 15)

Table 15: Sectarian Clashes

Province / Region	District	Frequency	Killed	Injured
FATA Agencies	Khyber	8	35	31
	Kurram	6	24	41
	FATA Total	14	59	72
Sindh	Karachi	5	20	25
	Khairpur	1	0	10
	Total	6	20	35
Punjab	Chakwal	2	0	32
	Muzaffargarh	2	1	14
	Gujrat	1	0	0
	Lahore	1	0	0
	Attock	1	3	2
	Jhang	1	0	10
	Bahawalnagar	1	0	2
	Punjab Total	9	4	60
KP	Mansehra	1	0	0
	KP Total	1	0	0
Pakistan Total		30	83	167

In Kurram Agency in FATA, clashes between rival sectarian groups continued throughout the year 2011, but their number and the resulting casualties were much lower than those recorded in 2010. The number of clashes between rival sectarian tribes in Kurram Agency in 2011 decreased by 64 percent, the fatalities by 84 percent and the number of injured by 78 percent compared to the previous year. Most of the sectarian clashes were reported from lower Kurram Agency between the Turi and Bangash tribes. Two such clashes were reported from upper Kurram Agency between the Turi and Mangal tribes.

However, sectarian violence in Kurram Agency in the form of attacks by Taliban militants and other sectarian groups from outside the agency increased significantly in 2011. Only one sectarian-related terrorist attack was reported in Kurram Agency in 2010, whereas in 2011 six such attacks were reported, targeting the Shia and Hazara communities and the vehicles they travelled in, similar to the tactics observed in Quetta in 2011.

A meeting of the National Assembly's Standing Committee on Human Rights on December 12 discussed sectarian violence in Parachinar, headquarters of Kurram Agency. A briefing to the committee revealed serious violations of human rights in sectarian violence in Parachinar and added that 1,600 people had been killed and 5,500 wounded in sectarian violence in the agency since 2007. The main Tal-Parachinar Road had remained closed for almost four years due to heightened sectarian tensions and attacks on travelers and convoys.⁶⁷ The committee said that besides improving the overall security situation and providing basic health, food and education facilities to the people, an effort would be made to uproot outsiders and militants from the areas.⁶⁸

Rival sectarian groups in Khyber Agency, Ansarul Islam and Lashkar-e-Islam, remained engaged in clashes, mainly between April and July in Tirah and Landi Kotal areas. The clashes claimed 35 lives and injured 31 people.

Nine incidents of sectarian armed clashes were reported from Punjab in 2011, claiming four lives and injuring 60 people. Two such clashes occurred in Choa Saidan Shah area of Chakwal district between Sunni and Shia sects over the closure of a bazaar during a Shia *Chehlum* procession. Several vehicles and shops were destroyed and 32 people injured in the clashes. One clash each was reported from Gujrat, Attock, Lahore and Muzaffargarh. The sectarian clash in Lahore occurred in September between Deobandis and Barelvis. The others were mainly Sunni-Shia clashes. In the only sectarian clash of the year in KP, workers of Jamaat Ahle Sunnat (JAS) and Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam (JUI-F) pelted stones at each other in Mansehra district during a *Milad* procession.

6. Attacks on NATO Supplies

In 2011, as many as 145 attacks were reported on NATO trailers, carrying goods and oil supplies for NATO forces stationed in Afghanistan, compared to 146 attacks in 2010. In 2009, 25 such attacks were witnessed across Pakistan. Of the 145 attacks in 2011, 83 occurred in Balochistan, 40 in FATA, 14 in KP, five in Punjab and three in Sindh. (See Table 16)

The NATO supplies through Pakistan were suspended twice in 2011. The supplies were halted for three days in April, following a diplomatic row between Pakistan and the US over a drone attack in North Waziristan Agency on March 17, which killed 39 people including civilians. On April 22, Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf (PTI), a political party led by cricketer-turned politician Imran Khan staged a two-day sit-in on Peshawar's Ring Road against the US drone campaign in Pakistan's tribal areas.⁶⁹ NATO supplies were again suspended in November after NATO airstrikes targeted two Pakistani military posts in Mohmand Agency, leaving at least 26 Pakistani soldiers dead.⁷⁰ The supplies remained suspended until the end of the year.

Table 16: Attacks on NATO Supplies - 2011

Area	Frequency
KP	14
FATA	40
Punjab	5
Balochistan	83
Sindh	3
Total	145

7. Attacks on Educational Institutions

In 2011, a total of 142 attacks were reported on educational institutions, compared to 163 attacks in 2010 and 140 in 2009.⁷¹ As many as 79 of these attacks occurred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, an increase of 71 percent compared to 2010. However, the incidence of such attacks fell significantly in FATA, from 104 in 2010 to 56 in 2011. In Balochistan, two such attacks were reported in 2011, compared to 10 the previous

year. This year, five educational institutions were also targeted in the Gilgit Baltistan region.

Of these attacks across Pakistan, 62 targeted girls' public schools, 51 boys' public schools and 29 hit private educational institutions.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 27 boys' schools, 34 girls' schools and 18 private educational institutions were targeted in 2011 in 14 districts. As many as 17 such attacks were reported in Peshawar, 12 in Charsadda, 10 in Mardan and eight in Swabi. (See Table 17)

Khyber Agency in FATA witnessed the highest number of attacks on educational institutions as militants blew up 35 schools there in 2011. Schools in all seven agencies of FATA were targeted by militants in 2011 and most of them remained closed due to security concerns. Schools were occupied by the security forces also, particularly in Khyber Agency. The government managed to rebuild few educational institutions destroyed by the militants over the last few years. For instance, only one out of the 83 destroyed educational institutions in Mohmand Agency was rebuilt.⁷² The situation was not very different in other tribal agencies.

Of the two attacks in Balochistan, one targeted a private college in Quetta and the other the University of Engineering and Technology in Khuzdar district. In Gilgit Baltistan, all three educational institutions targeted were girls' schools in Chilas.

Table 17: Attacks on Educational Institutions - 2011

Provinces	Districts/Agencies	Frequency
KP	Bannu	4
	Charsadda	12
	Kohat	6
	Peshawar	17
	Nowshera	9
	Upper Dir	2
	Swabi	8
	Lakki Marwat	2

Provinces	Districts/Agencies	Frequency
	Shangla	1
	Hangu	4
	Malakand	1
	Chitral	1
	Mansehra	1
	Mardan	10
	Total	79
FATA	Bajaur Agency	2
	Mohmand Agency	5
	South Waziristan Agency	4
	Orakzai Agency	3
	Kurram Agency	3
	Khyber Agency	35
	North Waziristan Agency	1
	FR Kohat	2
	FR Bannu	1
	Total	56
Balochistan	Quetta	1
	Khuzdar	1
	Total	2
Gilgit-Baltistan	Diamer	5
	Total	5
Total		142

8. Border Tensions

The security situation along Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan remained volatile, as 69 clashes between security forces and cross-border attacks by militants took 255 lives. Most of the casualties were reported in militants' attacks, (See Table 19) while 57 military personnel and 154 civilians were killed in border clashes. Tensions decreased on the Pak-Iran border, where only one incident and one killing were reported, compared to six clashes in 2010. The main reason for border tensions between the two countries

has been separatist militant group Jundullah's activities on both sides of the border. In 2011, a decline was noted in the group's activities, but Iran closed its border with Pakistan for three months after the target killing of Hazara pilgrims in Mastung district on their way to Iran. The border reopened on December 18 after deliberations between Pakistan and Iranian border officials.⁷³

On Pakistan's eastern borders, there was an increase in clashes along the Line of Control (LoC) and on the border with India. These clashes claimed five lives, but had little impact on bilateral relations.

Table 18: Border Clashes - 2011

Border	No. of clashes	Killed	Injured
Pak-India	14	5	16
Pak-Afghan	69	255	190
Pak-Iran	1	1	-
Total	84	261	206

8.1 Pak-Afghan Border

The resurgence of the Taliban movement in the bordering areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan is the main security issue along the border. Last year, a new trend of Afghanistan-based militants' cross-border raids on Pakistani border areas and villages emerged as a new concern on Pakistan's already complex security and militant landscape. These incursions started at a time when the US was gradually withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan and handing over law and order responsibilities to Afghan security forces under the Afghan security transition plan, as well as amid peace deliberations with Afghan Taliban.

Pakistan held a group of Taliban led by notorious militant Mullah Fazlullah responsible for these attacks. Fazlullah had fled to Afghanistan with his militants after the 2009 military operation in Swat. The group launched 31 cross-border attacks inside Pakistan—in Chitral, Upper and Lower Dir, Bajaur and Kurram in 2011.

Table 19: Tensions along Borders – 2011

Border	Agency/ Sector	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Pak-Afghan	North Waziristan	17	9	41
	South Waziristan	12	11	14
	Qila Abdullah	1	3	
	Mohmand Agency	3	26	18
	Kurram Agency	2	0	0
	Bajaur Agency	16	28	46
	Qila Saifullah	1	0	0
	Chitral	6	48	15
	Upper Dir	8	76	47
	Lower Dir	3	54	9
Pak-India	Sialkot	6	0	16
	Lahore	1	0	0
	Poonch Sector (LoC)	2	1	0
	Dhanyaal Sector (LoC) / Neelum Valley	2	3	0
	Muzaffarabad	3	1	0
Pak-Iran	Noukundi	1	1	0
	Total	84	261	206

According to data gathered for PIPS security reports, NATO and Afghan National Army had violated Pakistan's border 194 times between 2007 and 2010. This included missile and rocket attacks on Pakistani check posts by Afghan forces, clashes between security forces, and violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory. In 2011, the number of these violations reached 231.

Pakistani Taliban factions who had fled to Afghanistan's Kunar and Badakhshan provinces after the military operation in Swat in 2009 attacked Pakistani security check posts in the Malakand region. In 31 such attacks, 30 security personnel and 14 civilians were killed. The attacks led to escalation of tensions between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The November 26 NATO airstrikes on two Pakistani military posts in Mohmand Agency, resulting in the killing of 26 Pakistani soldiers and subsequent suspension of supplies to NATO forces in Afghanistan and vacation of Shamsi Airbase by the US on Pakistan's demand, contributed to the volatility of the security situation. As the diplomatic standoff worsened between Pakistan and the US, NATO supplies had not resumed until the end of the year, which was the longest suspension of supplies since Pakistan allowed NATO to channel its supplies through the country.

9. Drone Attacks

In 2011, as many as 75 US drone strikes were reported in the country, compared to 135 last year, a decrease of around 44 percent. As many as 557 people, including 470 suspected militants and 87 civilians, lost their lives in these strikes and 153 others, 136 suspected militants and 17 civilians, were wounded. Of the 75 drone strikes, 50 were witnessed in North Waziristan, 23 in South Waziristan and two in Kurram Agency. (See Table 20)

Table 20: Drone Attacks - 2011

Areas	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Kurram Agency	2	12	-
North Waziristan	50	405	102
South Waziristan	23	140	51
Total	75	557	153

Statistics reveal that drones strikes in Pakistani tribal areas in 2011 killed four operatives and leaders of Al Qaeda, five of the Haqqani Network, and 29 of local Taliban groups (Hafiz Gul Bahadur and Mullah Nazir groups). No operative or leader affiliated with the TTP was killed in drone strikes.⁷⁴

Key Al Qaeda and Taliban members killed in drone attacks in 2011 included Atiyah Abd-al-Rahman,⁷⁵ Abdul Ziad A Irqai, manager of Al Qaeda's finances in Pakistan,⁷⁶ Ilyas Kashmiri⁷⁷ of 313 Brigade and chief of Harkatul Jihad-e-Islami, the operational arm of Al

Qaeda in Punjab,⁷⁸ Hafeez Salahuddin, an Internet jihadist; and Omar Hazrat, brother of Taliban commander Mullah Nazir.⁷⁹

The dip in drone strikes in 2011 can be attributed to a combination of factors, most significantly on account of consistent diplomatic pressure exerted by Pakistan on the US, especially in the wake of a diplomatic row over the killing of two Pakistani citizens by CIA operative Raymond Davis in Lahore on January 27 this year. After Raymond Davis' arrest only three drone strikes were witnessed in February compared to 10 such attacks in January.

A drone strike on March 13—only one day after Raymond Davis' controversial release and departure to the US—in North Waziristan which targeted a gathering of tribal elders, leaving 44 civilians dead and five injured, also led to a furious reaction from Pakistan's military and political leadership.⁸⁰ It was the deadliest drone attack in Pakistan since 2006. The subsequent diplomatic stand-off between the US and Pakistan again resulted in a dip in drone strikes which declined from 10 in March to three in April.⁸¹

Similarly, a downturn in Pak-US relations after the May 2 assassination of Al Qaeda chief Osama Bin Laden in a US operation in Abbotabad resulted in considerable decline in the number of drone attacks. After May 2, Pakistan insisted on departure of CIA operatives from Pakistan which would have contributed to making successful drone operations difficult, if not impossible.⁸² Moreover, vacation of Shamsi Airbase by the US—after the November 26 NATO airstrikes on Pakistani military posts in Mohmand, might also account for the decrease in the number of drone strikes during the year under review. After November 26, no drone strike was reported in Pakistan's tribal areas in 2011. Also, the breakdown of intelligence cooperation and information-sharing between the US and Pakistan played a part in fewer drone strikes in 2011.

10. State Responses

The government adopted a host of strategies to deal with the challenges emanating from political instability, institutional confrontation, economic volatility and precarious internal and external security.

10.1 Operational Front

10.1.1 Military Operations

The security forces launched 144 operational attacks in 2011 as part of military operations against militants in various parts of FATA and KP. The major emphasis remained on Mohmand, Orakzai and Kurram tribal districts of FATA, where 113 attacks were launched. Six military attacks were launched in South Waziristan and two in North Waziristan. In all these operations 1,016 militants and 30 civilians were killed. (See Table 21)

Table 21: Military Operations against Militants- 2011

Region	District	Number of operations	Killed	Injured
FATA	Khyber Agency	13	30	6
	Orakzai Agency	43	444	155
	Mohmand Agency	35	165	101
	Kurram Agency	35	336	112
	Bajaur Agency	1	10	5
	North Waziristan Agency	2	5	-
	South Waziristan Agency	6	14	5
	FR Kohat	3	6	-
KP	Swat	1	-	-
	Kohat	2	9	-
	D. I. Khan	1	2	-
	Hangu	1	-	-
	Upper Dir	1	26	-
	Total	144	1,046	384

10.1.2. Search Operations

The security forces carried out 252 search operations across the country in 2011, including 116 in KP, 84 in FATA, 22 in Balochistan and 13 in Punjab, and recovered large quantities of explosives, suicide jackets, rocket launchers, IEDs and other deadly weapons. (See Table 22) In seven operations conducted to foil terrorist bids, 10 military personnel lost their lives.

Table 22: Search Operations - 2011

Region	Districts/Agency	No. of Search Operations
KP	Bannu	12
	Charsadda	2
	D.I. Khan	6
	Hangu	13
	Haripur	2
	Kohat	9
	Lakki Marwat	8
	Mardan	6
	Nowshera	9
	Peshawar	19
	Swabi	5
	Swat	15
	Tank	2
	Upper Dir	7
	Mansehra	1
FATA	Bajaur	16
	Khyber	17
	Kurram	4
	Mohmand	26
	North Waziristan	2
	Orakzai	15
	South Waziristan	4
Punjab	D.G. Khan	1
	Gujranwala	2
	Gujrat	1
	Jhelum	2
	Lahore	3
	Multan	1
	Rawalpindi	2
	Bhakkar	1

Region	Districts/Agency	No. of Search Operations
Balochistan	Barkhan	1
	Dera Bugti	6
	Jaffarabad	1
	Kech	1
	Nasirabad	6
	Qila Abdullah	1
	Quetta	6
Kashmir	Muzaffarabad	1
Federal Capital	Islamabad	4
Sindh	Karachi	12
Total		252

In 2011, 279 Taliban militants surrendered to the security forces in FATA and KP, indicating increasing desperation among Taliban ranks in the regions. (See Table 23)

Table 23: Taliban Militants' Surrender - 2011

Region	Area	No. of Surrendering Taliban
KP	Lakki Marwat	1
	Swat	4
FATA	Bajaur	172
	Khyber	6
	Mohmand	80
	Orakzai	16
Total		279

10.1.3. Terrorists Arrested

In 2011, a total of 4,219 militants and members of radical organizations were arrested across the country. These included 1,972 suspected Taliban linked to the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other local Taliban factions and were apprehended mainly from KP, FATA and Karachi. Sixteen members of Al Qaeda were also arrested. (See Table 24)

Table 24: Terrorist Arrested in 2011

Militants Organization	Number of Militants
Local Taliban/TTP	1972
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	94
Foreign militants (excluding Afghans)	146
Baloch insurgents	48
Suspected Afghan militants	60
Al Qaeda	16
Criminal Gang members/ involved in ethno0political violence	1394
Banned militant outfits (excluding sectarian and tribal)	392
Lashkar-e-Islam	70
Sipah-e-Sahaba	20
Sipah-e-Muhammad	7
Total	4219

Despite the arrests, few terrorists have been put on trial. According to a security analyst,⁸³ suspects are often released because of lack of evidence and poor investigation. In 2011, the number of terrorists on the security agencies' 'wanted' lists increased across the country, according to police statistics. After 19 new names were added to the list, the number of wanted terrorists in Sindh reached 66,⁸⁴ in Punjab the number rose to 117,⁸⁵ and in Islamabad to 300.⁸⁶ The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) was also looking for 139 terrorists, for their involvement in 33 acts of terrorism.⁸⁷

10.2. Political and Administrative Front

10.2.1 FATA Reforms Package

In 2011, the main political development regarding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was extension of the Political Parties Order, 2002, to the region to allow the formation, organization and functioning of political parties in the seven tribal agencies and six Frontier Regions (FRs) and changes to the Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1901, in a bid to bring the law in conformity with basic human rights. The developments were considered a major step towards reform in FATA and were preceded by longstanding

demands of residents of the region. However, analysts had their doubts about implementation of the announced reforms. Rahimullah Yousafzai, a senior Peshawar-based journalist, noted: "No real reforms and development can take place in the seven tribal agencies, all of which border Afghanistan except for Orakzai Agency, unless the security situation sufficiently improves to allow the military to end its operations and curtail its presence in FATA and enable the political administration to once again administer the land and its people in a normal way."⁸⁸ Another Peshawar-based journalist, who covers the region, shared similar thoughts but was optimistic that at least the people in the region would now have more political rights.⁸⁹

The federal government also issued two regulations—Action (in Aid of Civil Power) Regulations 2011 for FATA and PATA (Provincially Administered Tribal Areas)—to give unprecedented powers to the armed forces operating against the militants there.

10.2.2. Compensation

Compensation or assistance to civilian victims of terrorist attacks remained a critical issue across the country but it assumed greater importance in KP and FATA because of the impact of conflict there. The government distributes compensation money mainly to lashkars or peace committees, which has given rise to complaints of embezzlement. Villagers in various areas accuse lashkars of misappropriating the compensation money given to them by the government. Such a state of affairs can lead to splits not only within lashkars but also outbreak of clashes between lashkars and villagers, and lead to a situation that the militants can exploit.⁹⁰

10.2.3 Reopening Schools

The FATA Education Department decided in January 2011 to reopen all community schools it had closed in November 2010 in the tribal areas. A committee was formed in each tribal agency to ascertain the utility of every community school in the area and determine whether it was feasible to reopen them. More than 950

community schools were established in the seven tribal agencies of FATA in 2003. However, authorities were forced to close them down in December 2009 due to low enrolment, poor performance of teachers and security concerns. According to figures gathered by PIPS, militants bombed 429 schools in FATA and KP from 2007 to 2011. Dr. Khadim Hussain, director of Bacha Khan Educational Trust, argues that one of the fundamental reasons for a conducive environment for growth of religious extremism and militancy has been a dysfunctional government-run educational system. From a long-term perspective the government must come up with a robust and functional state-run education system with effective outreach to all parts of the country, in order to address the structural reasons for the spread of religious extremism.

11. Challenges and Opportunities

In view of the security landscape in 2011, the following challenges of critical importance emerge:

11.1. Critical Areas

11.1.1 Balochistan

Although the number of violent incidents in Balochistan fell by 13 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year, yet the number of fatalities increased by 15 percent. Besides attacks by nationalist insurgent, Balochistan also remained a hotbed of sectarian-related terrorist incidents, politically motivated target killings, attacks on teachers and NATO supplies as well as continued enforced disappearances.

The erstwhile tribal guerilla warfare in Balochistan has now morphed into a robust urban insurgency, with a fair degree of support from the Baloch masses as well. The continuing recovery of bullet-riddled bodies of abducted Baloch youth from various areas of the province is alienating the Baloch and complicating prospects for reconciliation. The security agencies are accused of this and other illegal actions. Such imprudent acts not only sabotage the steps taken at the political level to reach out to the disgruntled Baloch but also add to hatred towards the federation,

especially the establishment which the Baloch consider is dominated by the Punjabis. Baloch political leader Mir Hasil Bezinjo believes that recovery of bullet-riddled bodies is doing telling damage to prospects for political reconciliation and no peace process can succeed until the killing of Baloch youth ceases.⁹¹ During the year, a few statements by civil and military establishment held promise, including one by the army chief about talks with Baloch militants and the decision by the federal government to place the FC under the Balochistan government's control but nothing practical was done by the state in this regard.⁹² Commenting on the issue, senior Quetta-based journalist Shazada Zulfiqar says it seems that the establishment is not serious in resolving the Balochistan issue.⁹³

11.1.2 Karachi

Karachi is facing a hydra-headed threat. Rather than addressing various drivers of violence in a systematic and comprehensive manner, the authorities are operating in a muddle. Although terrorist attacks have declined somewhat in Karachi, ethno-political and sectarian violence has spiked in the city. After the recent escalation of violence in Karachi, the federal cabinet approved nine areas for surgical operations against alleged target killers and criminals by the civilian law enforcement agencies and paramilitary Rangers.⁹⁴ These operations were launched in the city on August 24.⁹⁵ Rangers and Frontier Constabulary (FC) were also given special policing powers to control the situation.⁹⁶ On November 22, the Sindh Home Department extended the special powers for Rangers for another three months.⁹⁷ The outcome of these initiatives remains to be seen. A *suo motu* notice of the situation by the Supreme Court was welcomed as a positive development. However, despite a ruling by the Supreme Court incidents of ethno-political and sectarian violence and generalized crime continue to haunt the citizenry of Karachi. The lackluster follow-up to the Supreme Court decision by the law enforcement agencies and delay in purging their cadre of political appointees is also hindering judicious implementation of the SC verdict.

11.1.3 FATA

There was no major change in the militant landscape of FATA in 2011 although there were reports of differences in the Taliban rank and file. The Fazal Saeed group in Kurram parting ways with the TTP in July last year was a significant development but it failed to dent the Taliban alliance to any significant degree. There were reports that the TTP still had sanctuaries in South Waziristan Agency, which the security forces had declared cleared of militants last year. The TTP had invited a few journalists to the region late last year to flaunt their grip on the area.⁹⁸ In 2010, various Taliban factions had convened a meeting in North Waziristan to formulate plans for a counter-assault if a military operation was launched in North Waziristan. It was reported that the TTP Shura convened the meeting, which was attended by leaders of the Haqqani Network, Al-Haq Brigade, Fidayai Force, Allah Dad Group, Lashkar-e-Islam, Jaish-e-Islam and Mujahid Khalid groups. The militant leaders reportedly reviewed the availability of funds from donors in the Arab world and devised a strategic plan to conduct large-scale attacks against important government buildings, military installations and high profile individuals in the event of a military operation. There were also contradictory reports of the Taliban announcing a ceasefire and engaging in talks with the government, but it remained unclear what the outcome of such talks would be even if they were being held.

11.1.4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

As stated earlier, KP had witnessed a 60 percent decrease in terrorist attacks in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2011, there was a 10 percent increase in terrorist attacks, indicating that KP's security landscape was still vulnerable to militants' onslaught. Analysts believe that the security forces have a long way to go before they regain full control and oust the militants.⁹⁹

11.2 Critical Internal Threats

Most of the critical internal security threats that were there at the end of the year 2010 remained as stark at

the end of 2011. There emerged some new threats also while dynamics of some of the old ones continued to evolve.

11.2.1 Sectarian Violence

Sectarian violence decreased significantly in 2011 but unlike 2010 it did not remain confined to a few cities, although the sectarian hotspots of 2010 remained active in 2011 also. Security experts believe that sectarian violence would continue to persist as a long-term challenge because there were now strong nexuses among sectarian groups, Taliban and Al Qaeda.¹⁰⁰

11.2.2 Nexus between Terrorists and Criminals

As terrorists' infrastructure and ambitions grow, they are facing serious financial crisis.¹⁰¹ Although military operations and some state initiatives have contributed to blocking the flow of funds to them, they are continuously looking for new ways to generate money and with that aim they have increased links with criminals. Terrorists are involved in abductions for ransom across Pakistan.¹⁰² Some reports also suggest that terrorists are also aiding criminals in their activities.

11.2.3 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists

In 2011, the terrorists intensified sectarian attacks, and increasingly resorted to target killings. A major change first noticed in their strategy in 2010 was the use of women in suicide attacks. In 2011 that trend continued. Law enforcement agencies noticed that militants increasingly used peripheries of cities, mainly recently developed settlements, as hideouts. Previously, they considered it easier to hide in more populated areas. This trend was noticed in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi.¹⁰³

11.2.4 Radicalization in State Institutions

One of the most critical concerns in Pakistan in recent years has been the ability of terrorists to infiltrate government departments and security agencies. Former president Gen Pervez Musharraf had admitted

in 2004 that some junior army and Pakistan Air Force (PAF) officials had links with terrorist organizations. Later, 57 PAF employees were arrested in connection with an attempt on Gen Musharraf's life. At least some of the arrested PAF employees have also been convicted on the charge. Dr Usman, the mastermind of the October 2009 attack on the military headquarters in Rawalpindi, was a deserter from the army's medical corps. Last year, many government employees were arrested for having links with militant organizations. Islamabad Police arrested a junior government employee for links with terrorists,¹⁰⁴ in Lahore a policeman who established links with Al Qaeda was assigned VVIP duties,¹⁰⁵ while Punjab Police recalled four policemen from VVIP duties for holding extremist views.¹⁰⁶

However, as the Federal Interior Minister has admitted, official efforts in this regard were largely reactive and the government was yet to work out a mechanism for screening security personnel for links to religious extremists.¹⁰⁷

11.3. Critical Policy Initiatives

11.3.1 Counter-Terrorism Policy

Despite the many challenges it faces on account of terrorism, Pakistan is yet to develop a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy. The focus has so far been on countering insurgency in the tribal areas, mainly through the use of military force against the militants, raising local communities to confront them¹⁰⁸ and engaging the militants in talks. Although the state also claims development to be a key pillar of its counter-insurgency campaign, a proper development strategy remains missing. Most of the development funds were spent on those displaced as a result of anti-Taliban military operations.¹⁰⁹ So far, the first component of the strategy has proved effective but that has not yielded the desired results because of absence of a comprehensive security policy. Little attention has been paid to countering urban terrorism, which poses a critical threat to the country. Law enforcement agencies have consistently failed to keep up with the

emerging challenges, not least because inadequate ideological narratives have prevented them from expanding their vision. The government has also failed to establish a substantial counter-terrorism narrative or force and as far as the latter is concerned is relying largely on the existing human and logistical resources. PIPS has been stressing since 2006 that law enforcement agencies can 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 the 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 at the policy level.

11.3.2 Judicial Reforms

The verdict of an anti-terrorism court (ATC) judge against a militant commander in Swat¹¹⁰ and two suspected militants charged with anti-state activities in Karachi¹¹¹ were important developments in terms of judicial response to terrorism in 2011. But analysts do not see these as institutional responses. A spate of court cases in high-profile terrorism cases have culminated in the release of the arrested terror suspects. Three ATC courts in Rawalpindi acquitted 56 accused in terrorist cases out of a total of 96 cases.¹¹² In 2011, the Federal Interior Minister told the Senate that 222 suspected terrorists were acquitted by courts.¹¹³ These included suspects involved in the November 2009 suicide attacks in Rawalpindi on security interests, the September 2008 Marriott bombing in Islamabad, the Manawan police training academy attacks in Lahore and the rocket-firing case at the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex in Kamra. On account of poor prosecution, Malik Ishaq and Akram Lahori, founders of banned sectarian militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, were acquitted in 45 of over 100 cases they faced. Neither the superior judiciary nor the executive was satisfied with the existing anti-terrorism laws and the performance of the prosecution or the anti-terrorism courts.

Prompt promulgation of anti-terrorism laws is another neglected area. Certain amendments in the current anti-terrorism law are pending in the Senate and it would be of great help if the legislation was expedited.¹¹⁴ Absence of the requisite legal provisions deprives the state of certain powers that are crucial for dealing with terrorism, such as a bar on banks and financial institutions on providing loans or financial support to members of proscribed outfits.

11.3.3 Prosecution and Witness Protection Program

Successful prosecution is not possible without sufficient evidence, which has been hard to compile against suspected terrorists. It is also important to train the police better in investigation and crime scene examination. The government has taken an initiative with the help of the US and a few European countries to set up a Special Investigation Group (SIG). The group was trained by US and European experts but even after four years of its establishment, it is yet to prove its utility.¹¹⁵ That is so in no small part because of a prosecution system that allows little room for innovative approaches. At the same time, an effective witness protection program remains missing. Without these, witnesses crucial to the prosecution's case find it prudent not to testify and expose themselves or their families to danger. Although military authorities had asked the government to make appropriate changes in the law of evidence,¹¹⁶ the issue is still pending.

11.3.4 Peace Talks with Taliban

After the October 18 All-Parties Conference resolution, which endorsed talks with Pakistani militants, many reports surfaced claiming that the government was in talks with the Pakistani Taliban. Although that has not been confirmed as yet, but prospects for a successful peace process in Pakistan's tribal areas are not entirely bleak. However, before embarking on such talks with the Taliban, the state must first decide what it wants to achieve through talks. Is the desired objective minimizing terrorist attacks in the country, or dismantling the terrorists' networks? Are the decisions swayed by a craving to regain lost ground or to reintegrate the militants into society? Also of crucial

importance is what the state demands of the militants, and what it offers in return. What is required is a comprehensive approach based on a lucid policy that is mindful of the lessons learned from previous peace deals.

11.3.5 Rehabilitation of Detainees

During the military operation in the conflict-hit Swat region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2009, thousands of militants and their supporters surrendered, were arrested or turned in by their families. Most of them remain in the army's custody, which launched an initiative for rehabilitation of detained militants in Swat after the military operation was concluded in the area. Under a similar program by the Punjab government, a technical training center was set up in district Rajanpur for members of banned organizations in order to reintegrate them into society.¹¹⁷

The Swat initiative to rehabilitate detained militants was taken with an initial cost of Rs 4.4 million, which was provided by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government. The program has three main components: focusing on juveniles, adults and family members of the detainees. Through the initiative, over 400 individuals had been reintegrated into society until 2011.

The Swat initiative is based on the Saudi rehabilitation model. As is obvious from the difficulties faced in the component dealing with adult detainees, financial constraints were not considered while planning these initiatives. On the other hand, although the component for juveniles is not facing financial constraints, yet absence of knowledgeable and devoted scholars such as Dr Farooq Khan (killed in October 2010 by the Taliban) has certainly been a challenge. In addition to these constraints, the initiatives focus mainly on low-cadre militants who come from poor financial backgrounds. The rehabilitation of this segment is important but the program needs to be expanded to the mid-level militant cadre which has more political and ideological tendencies towards radicalization. If some of these individuals are disengaged from militants and

extremism, they can prove to be valuable assets in the de-radicalization process, as has happened in Indonesia. The Swat model was developed with a post-insurgency perspective and the counter-argument modules focus on defusing anti-state tendencies. However, the militant landscape in Pakistan is rather complex and, amid the presence of other violent actors involved in international and regional terrorism, this narrative cannot prevent them from joining other groups. The complete denunciation of extremism should be the program's objective and a viable ideological anchor needs to be provided in the framework of nationalism and pluralism.

11.3.6 Community Policing in FATA and KP

The government's policy of preferring community policing against militant networks in most militancy-hit areas of KP and FATA is becoming increasingly problematic as waning government support to anti-Taliban lashkars is leading to fissures both within these tribal militias and between the lashkars and local communities. The lashkars have been targeted by militants who consider the move of local people against them as an act of defiance. Peace committee volunteers increasingly feel disenchanted due to a lackluster attitude of the government in providing funds and ammunition to them. The situation is further compounded by divisions among villagers / tribesmen and lashkars over compensation money. The compensation grants to heirs of people killed in terrorist attacks are mostly distributed through these lashkars. Families of victims of terrorism in various areas have accused the lashkars of misappropriating the compensation money given to them by the government. The stakes are high and the state must review its strategy after considering the implications involved.

12. Recommendations

12.1 Internal Security

1. There is an urgent need to review counter-terrorism strategies and evolve new approaches in view of the changing nature of threats. This is

essential not only at the level of security agencies but also for policy makers, civil society, the media and other stakeholders. The federal and provincial governments need to focus more on providing police with better training and equipment. There is a pressing need to utilize Special Investigation Group (SIG) more effectively.

2. Intelligence sharing and coordination among the various agencies tasked with counter-terrorism must be improved.
3. A cohesive legislative framework to deal with terrorism, under which anti-terrorism courts (ATCs) can effectively function, is indispensable. Parliament needs to take up the issue immediately.
4. Legislation alone can never be an effective tool to deal with terrorism until the capacity of the legal system, including the ATCs, judges, lawyers and the prosecution departments, 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.

12.2. Critical Areas and Initiatives

1. Rapid completion of development initiatives in FATA and KP is crucial. The state must review its policy of raising anti-Taliban lashkars, as they have not proved effective and also because they further militarize society.
2. There is a desire among sections of the clergy in Pakistan to play their role in curbing violent tendencies. 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.

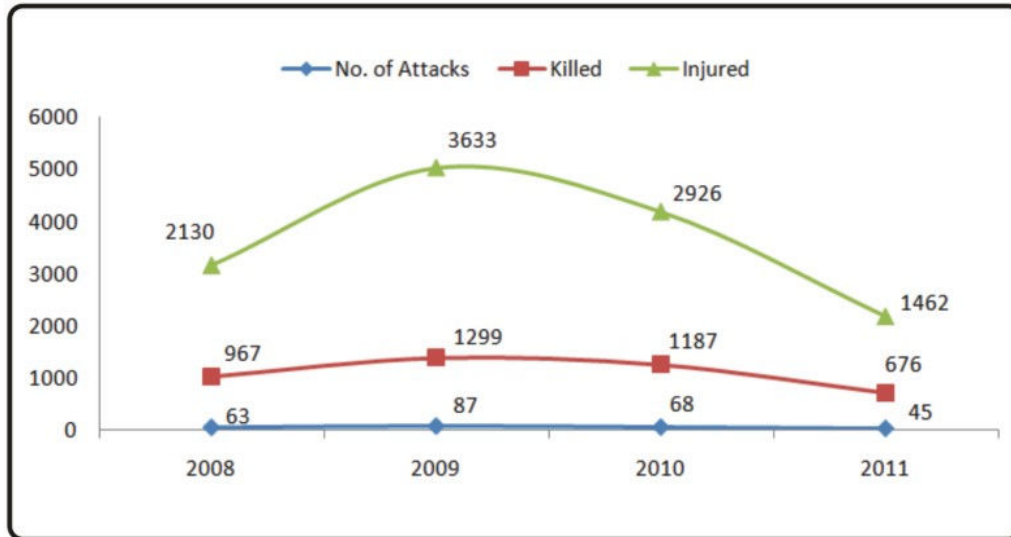
3. The Swat deradicalization model can be replicated in other parts of the country after addressing framework deficiencies and intellectual and financial constraints. But the civil administration needs to take this initiative and shoulder the responsibility. In other countries such initiatives have been taken by the political government and implemented by the civilian administration. Only a representatives and accountable political set-up can have the credibility, legitimacy and mandate to take on the ideological and political sensitivities involved in the deradicalization process.
4. The firefighting approach of the state has become redundant and the current strategy being implemented in Balochistan needs comprehensive revisiting. Steps like turning a military cantonment in Sui into a college are appreciable and more measures along these lines and on a consistent basis are required in conjunction with putting an end to extrajudicial killings.

5. Curbing violence in Karachi is not as much a problem of law enforcement as it is of political commitment. Apart from political initiatives, the government needs to develop a comprehensive security policy for Karachi. A coordinated effort through inter-agency cooperation along with intelligence-sharing and better policing is direly needed in the city. That would involve systematic scrutiny at a minute, street-by-street level in particular localities. In certain localities, police officials—far more than army or paramilitary forces—are in a better position to develop an understanding of local communities, identify stakeholders, map crime trends, conduct effective investigations and help inform sophisticated policymaking. Better policing is the best long-term antidote to urban crime and chaos.

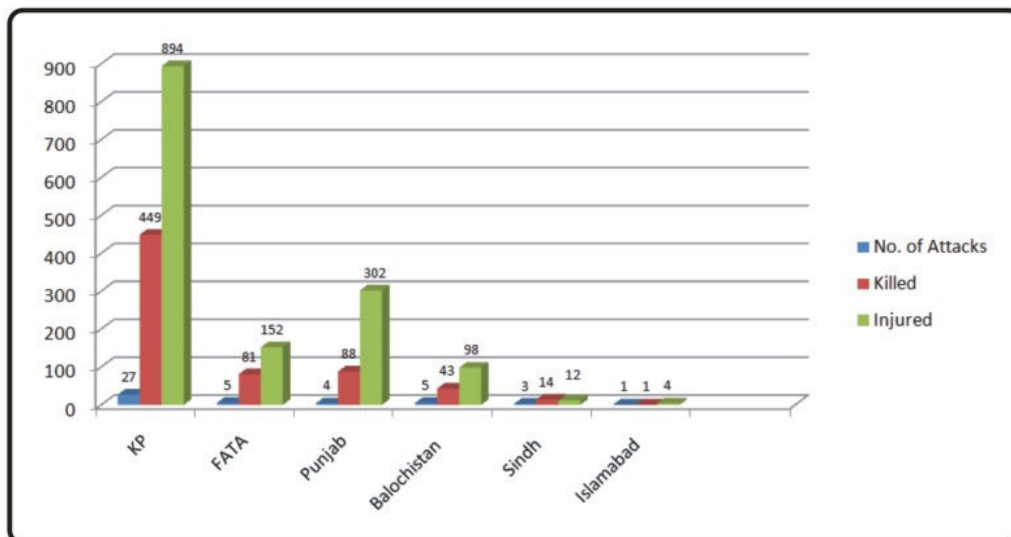
12.3. Border Security

To stem the tide of rising cross-border militant incursions from Afghanistan, it is crucial to find solutions through the existing bilateral and trilateral frameworks of cooperation with Afghanistan and the US. Although Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to set up biometric and electronic data exchange systems along Durand Line under the newly agreed Afghan-Pak Transit Trade Agreement,¹¹⁸ both need to take concrete steps to make that happen. At the same time, both sides must devise a credible plan for regional stabilization and strategies to address common security challenges.

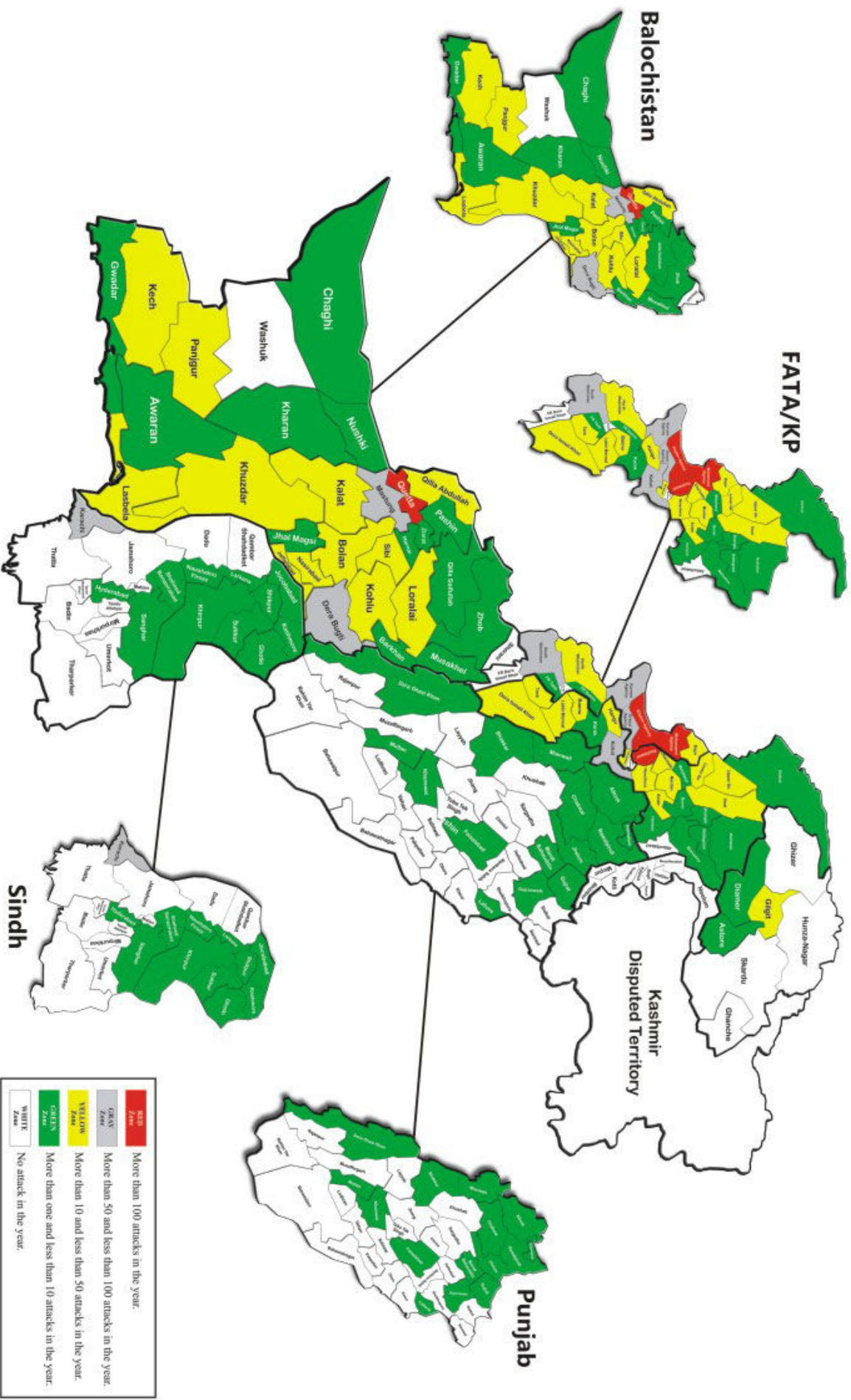
Suicide Attacks in Pakistan (2008-2011)



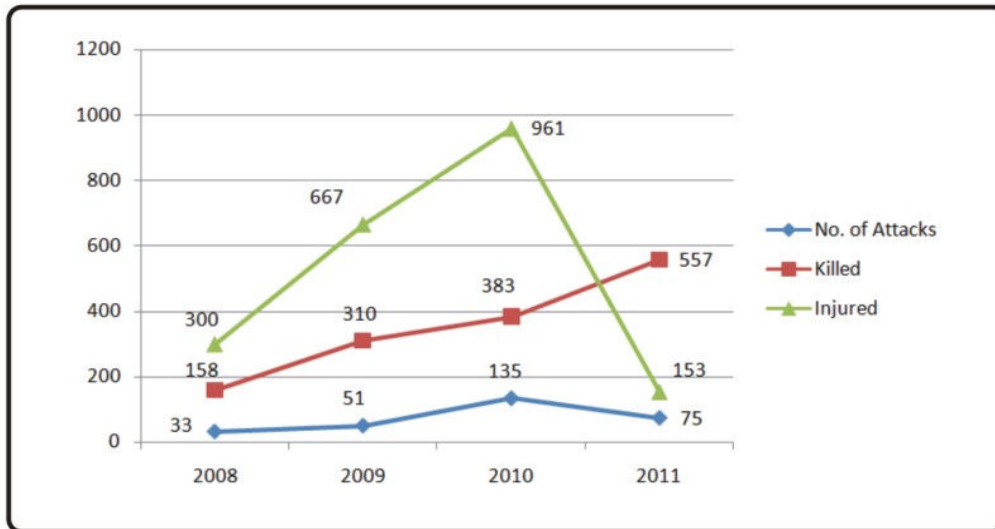
Suicide Attacks by Province in 2011



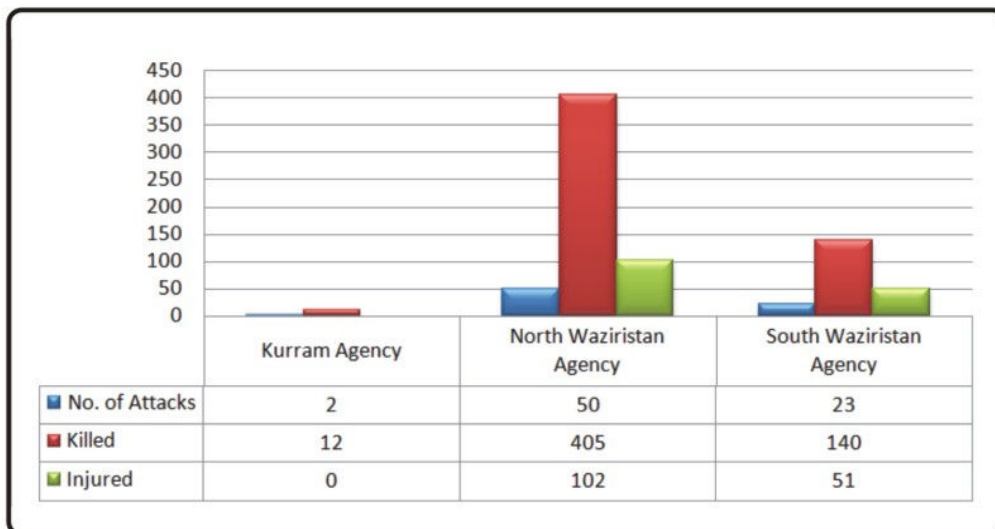
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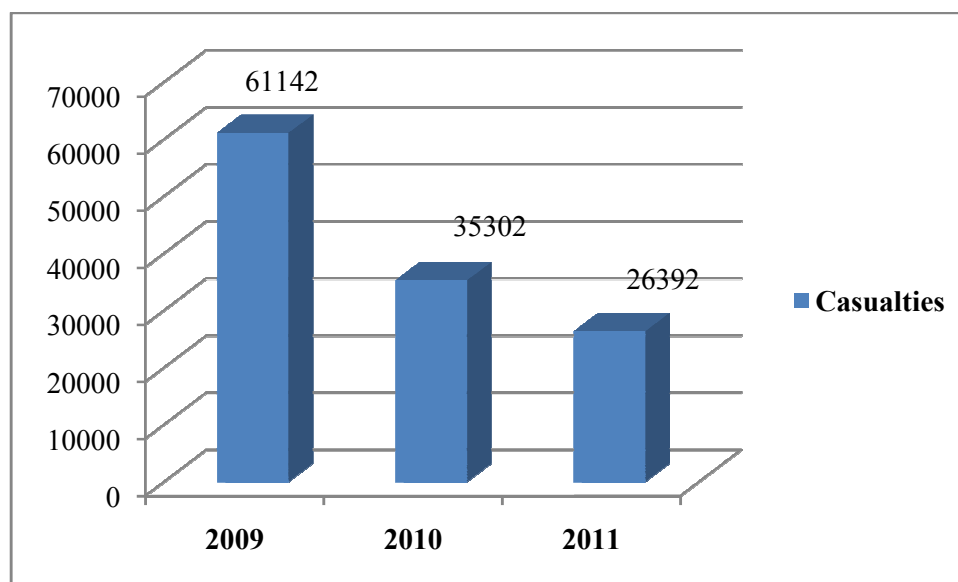
Appendices

1. Pakistan and South Asia: A Comparison

Compared to Afghanistan and other countries in South Asia, Pakistan was the most volatile country in the region in 2011. In the year under review, 26,392 casualties were recorded in conflict-related incidents in the region, causing the death of 14,815 people and injuries to another 11,577. As many as 13,843 of these casualties were recorded in Pakistan.

However, the security situation in South Asia improved somewhat compared to 2010 when there were a total of 35,302 casualties, mainly in the conflict in Afghanistan, the spate of terrorism, militancy and insurgency at the intra state level in the region. The main features of conflicts in the region in 2011 were Islamist, Maoist and nationalist insurgencies, ethno-political violence, riots and other violent acts.

Chart 1: Casualties in South Asia (2009-2011)



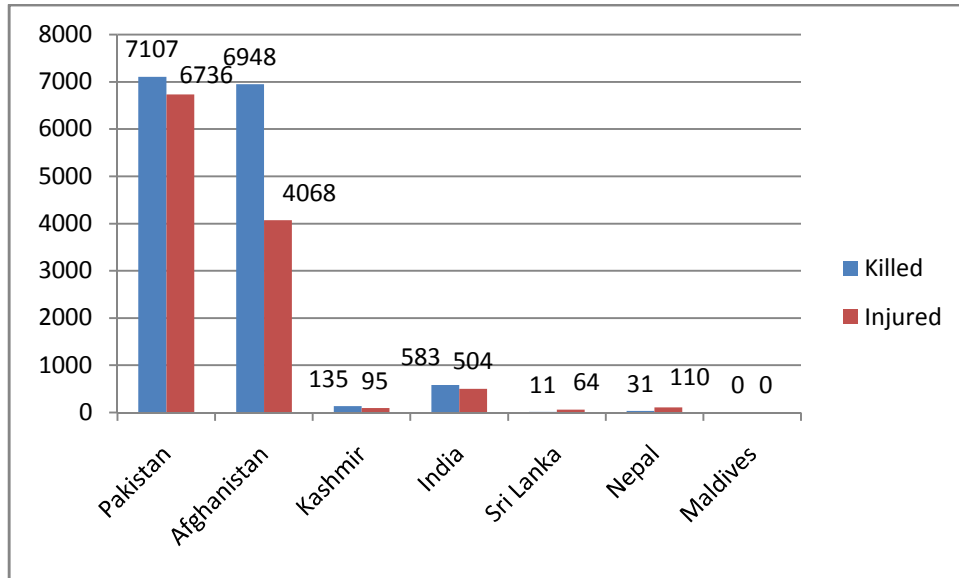
Various factors contributed to a fall in casualty figures across South Asia, the most significant one being a dip in the ongoing insurgency and militancy in Pakistan because of military operations against terrorist hubs, better surveillance and fewer drone attacks in the last quarter of 2011. Even though Pakistan was the most affected state in the region on account of acts of terrorism in 2011, but the number of terrorist attacks decreased substantially in comparison with 2010. The number of casualties also diminished in Sri Lanka, Nepal, India and Indian-held Kashmir while no such casualties were reported in the Maldives.

In October 2011, Afghanistan marked 10 years of war in the US-led invasion, and remained the second most volatile country in the region. 2011 remained a lethal year for the war-torn country with 11,016 conflict-related casualties, including 6,948 fatalities and injuries to 4,068 people. At least 565 NATO troops also perished in conflict-related incidents in Afghanistan in 2011. The casualties were a reflection of mounting instability and the Taliban's attempts to reassert themselves as the US-led NATO force started troop withdrawal according to their 'exit strategy' from July 2011 onward.

Sri Lanka experienced relative peace in 2011 following the massive defeat of the Liberation of Tamil Tigers Elam (LTTE) in 2009. There were 75 conflict-related casualties in 2011—as many as 11 people killed and 64 injured—

while the casualty figure for 2010 was 157. The government in Colombo is now working to eradicate separatist and militant tendencies promoted by the LTTE through rehabilitation.

Chart 2: Conflict-related Casualties in South Asian Countries in 2011



The situation in India improved compared to 2010 as conflict-related casualties that year were 1,785 compared to 1,087 in 2011. This decrease was due to the ongoing military offensive Green Hunt against Maoist guerillas in eastern India, especially in Orissa. Although the security forces' operations and increased policing did not eliminate insurgency from the affected areas but it hampered the militants' activities enough to lead to a fall in casualty figures in 2011.

The security situation in Nepal remained grim in 2011 with 31 conflict-related fatalities and 110 people injured. The security situation in the Maldives, Bangladesh and Bhutan remained stable during the year under review.

Annexures

Annex 1: Suicide Attacks in 2011

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 12	Bannu	Police station	20 include 14 Pol 6 Civ	18 Include 14 Pol 4 Civ	Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
Jan 28	Kohat (two attacks)	Kohat Tunnel & NATO oil tanker	8 Civ	14 Civ	TTP
Jan 31	Budhbher (Peshawar)	Deputy superintendent of police (DSP)	7 Include 4 Pol 3 Civ	17 Civ	TTP
Feb 10	Mardan	Army's Punjab Regiment Centre	31 Army	40 Army	TTP
Feb 12	Batkhela (Swat)	Security forces	0	1 FC	TTP
Mar 3	Aliabad (Hangu)	Police convoy	10 include 4 Pol 6 Civ	39 Include 36 Civ 3 FC	TTP
Mar 9	Adzai (Peshawar)	Funeral of Qaumi Lashkar members	43 Civ	52 Civ	TTP
Mar 24	Doaba (Hangu)	Police station	8 Include 1 Pol 7 Civ	25 Include 8 Pol 17 Civ	TTP
Mar 30	Swabi	Convoy of JUI-F chief	10 include 2 Pol 8 Civ	21 Civ	TTP
Mar 31	Charsadda	Convoy of JUI-F chief	12 include 3 Pol 9 Civ	32 Civ	TTP
Apr 1	Darra Adamkhel (Kohat)	Market	1 Civ	10 Civ	TTP
Apr 4	Lower Dir	Jamaat-e-Islami	8 Civ	26 Civ	TTP
May 13	Two attacks in Shabqadar sub- district (Charsadda)	Frontier Constabulary Headquarters	98 include 70 FC 28 Civ	139 include 65 FC 74 Civ	TTP
May 25	Peshawar	CID police station	8 Include 7 Pol 1 Army	46 Include 25 Pol 8 Army 13 Civ	TTP
May 26	Hangu	Police picket	38 Include 4 Pol 34 Civ	56 Civ	TTP
June 5	Nowshera	Army-run bakery	22 include 17 Civ 5 Army	41 Civ	TTP
June 11	Khyber Super Market	Civilians	42 Civ	108 include	TTP

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
	(Peshawar)			2 Pol 106 Civ	
June 25	Kulachi sub-district (D. I. Khan)	Police station	10 Pol	12 Pol	TTP
July 11	Batagram	PML-Q rally	9 Include 2 Pol 7 Civ	26 Civ	TTP
Aug 11	Lahori Gate (Peshawar)	Police truck and picket	6 Include 5 Pol 1 Civ	39 Include 21 Pol 18 Civ	TTP
Sep 01	Darra Pizu (Lakki Marwat)	Police picket	3 Civ	30 include 18 Civ 12 Pol	TTP
Sep 15	Lower Dir	Civilians	46 Civ	70 Civ	TTP
Oct 28	Risalpur (Nowshera)	Police convoy	2 Pol	10 Include 1 Pol 9 Civ	TTP
Nov 7	Swabi	Ex-Tehsil Nazim and ANP leader	3 Civ	4 Civ	TTP
Dec 24	Bannu	FC camp	4 FC	18 FC	TTP
Total	27 Attacks		449 Killed	894 Injured	

FATA

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Apr 23	Salarzai sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Peace Committee members' convoy	5 include 1 Army 4 Civ	8 Include 4 Army 4 Civ	TTP
May 1	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Afghan delegation	12 Civ	0	TTP
May 28	Salarzai (Bajaur Agency)	Pro-government lashkar members	8 Civ	12 Civ	TTP
July 21	Kotki (South Waziristan Agency)	Frontier Works Organization staff	0	2 Civ	TTP
Aug 19	Jamrud (Khyber Agency)	Central mosque	56 Civ	130 Civ	TTP
Total	5 Attacks		81 Killed	152 Injured	

Punjab

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 25	Urdu Bazaar (Lahore)	<i>Chehlum</i> procession	13 include 9 Civ, 4 Pol	71 Civ	TTP
Mar 8	Faisalabad	Intelligence agency's office	25 Civ	131 Civ	TTP
Apr 3	D. G. Khan (two attacks)	Shrine of Sufi saint Sakhi Sarwar	50 Civ	100 Civ	TTP
Total	4 Attacks		88 Killed	302 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Apr 7	Quetta	Police DIG's residence	1 Pol	18 include 1 Pol 17 Civ	TTP
May 13	Dotani (Loralai)	Civilians	0	2 Civ	Unidentified militants
Aug 31	Quetta	Hazara community's <i>Eidgah</i>	13 Civ	15 Civ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)
Sep 07	Quetta (two attacks)	Security forces personnel	29 Include 13 FC, 16 Civ	63 include 12 FC, 51 Civ	LeJ
Total	5 Attacks		43 Killed	98 Injured	

Karachi

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 25	Malir (Karachi)	<i>Chehlum</i> procession	4 include 3 Pol, 1 Civ	4 Include 2 Pol, 2 Civ	TTP
Sep 19	Defence area (Karachi)	Police SSP's residence	8 include 2 Civ, 6 Pol	8 Civ	TTP
Nov 16	Clifton (Karachi)	Civilians	2 Pol	0	Conflicting claims by TTP
Total	3 Attacks		14 Killed	12 Injured	

Islamabad

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
June 13	Islamabad	Private bank	1 Civ	4 Civ	Unidentified militants
Total	1 Attack		1 Killed	4 Injured	

Annex 2: Drone Strikes in 2011

Date	Place	Casualties		Tactic
		Killed	Injured	
Jan 1	Four attacks in Spinwam sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	21	13	US drone fired 13 missiles
Jan 7	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired four missiles
Jan 12	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired four missiles
Jan 18	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	7	0	US drone fired two missiles
Jan 23	Three attacks in Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	13	3	US drone fired seven missiles
Feb 20	Kaza Panga village (South Waziristan Agency)	6	3	US drone fired three missiles
Feb 21	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	8	5	US drone fired four missiles
Feb 24	Dilkhel Degan (North Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired two missiles
Mar 8	Ismailkhel village (North Waziristan Agency)	5	2	US drone fired two missiles
Mar 8	Landi Dag (South Waziristan Agency)	6	2	US drone fired three missiles
Mar 11	Three attacks in Mir Ali and Spinwam sub-districts (North Waziristan Agency)	18	6	US drone fired three missiles
Mar 13	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	0	0	US drone fired three missiles
Mar 13	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired two missiles
Mar 14	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	4	0	US drone fired six missiles
Mar 16	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	2	US drone fired two missiles
Mar 17	Nevi Adda Shega (North Waziristan Agency)	44	5	US drone fired four missiles
Apr 13	Two attacks in Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	8	4	US drone fired seven missiles
Apr 22	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	27	8	US drone fired six missiles
May 6	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	17	4	US drone fired eight missiles

Date	Place	Casualties		Tactic
		Killed	Injured	
May 10	Laddah sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	4	7	US drone fired two missiles
May 12	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	8	0	US drone fired two missiles
May 13	Doga (North Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired four missiles
May 16	Two attacks in Khoshi Torikhel and Marki Killi (North Waziristan Agency)	10	0	US drone fired 4 missiles
May 20	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired 2 missiles
May 23	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	7	0	US drone fired 4 missiles
June 3	South Waziristan Agency	9	0	US drone fired three missiles
June 6	(Two attacks in Wacha Dana (South Waziristan Agency)	12	0	US drone fired four missiles
June 6	Dery Nashter (North Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired one missile
June 8	Zoi Narry (North Waziristan Agency)	20	0	US drone fired five missiles
June 8	South Waziristan Agency	4	0	US drone fired one missile
June 15	Two attacks in Razmak sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	11	0	US drone fired four missiles
June 15	Two attacks in Wana sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired four missiles
June 20	Two attacks in Khardand (Kurram Agency)	12	0	US drone fired five missiles
June 27	Two attacks in South Waziristan Agency	26	7	US drone fired eight missiles
July 5	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	4	5	US drone fired two missiles
July 11	Dattakhel sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired two missiles
July 12	Two attacks in North Waziristan Agency	41	17	US drone fired 18 missiles
July 12	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	8	0	US drone fired seven missiles
Aug 1	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	4	2	US drone fired two missiles
Aug 2	Qutabkhel (North Waziristan Agency)	4	3	US drone fired two missiles

Date	Place	Casualties		Tactic
		Killed	Injured	
Aug 10	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	18	6	US drone fired two missiles
Aug 16	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	4	2	US drone fired two missiles
Aug 19	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	4	0	US drone fired two missiles
Aug 22	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	7	3	US drone fired four missiles
Sep 11	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	4	0	US drone fired missiles
Sep 23	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	8	4	US drone fired two missiles
Sep 27	Azam Warsak (South Waziristan Agency)	4	3	US drone fired two missiles
Sep 30	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	3	1	US drone fired eight missiles
Oct 13	Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired two missiles
Oct 13	Birmal sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	5	0	US drone fired three missiles
Oct 14	Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency)	4	2	US drone fired three missiles
Oct 15	South Waziristan Agency	5	6	US drone fired six missiles
Oct 27	Azam Warsak sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	6	0	US drone fired six missiles
Oct 27	Mir Ali sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	6	US drone fired four missiles
Oct 30	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	6	2	US drone fired six missiles
Oct 31	Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency)	4	0	US drone fired two missiles
Nov 3	North Waziristan Agency	4	0	US drone fired two missiles
Nov 15	Miranshah sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	7	2	US drone fired two missiles
Nov 16	Sararogha (South Waziristan Agency)	20	16	US drone fired eight missiles
Nov 17	Razmak sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	9	2	US drone fired fours missiles
Total	75 Attacks	557 Killed	153 Injured	

Annex 3: Cross-border Attacks and Clashes on Pak-Afghan Border in 2011

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Actor across Border	Tactics
			Killed	Injured		
Jan 13	Spinwam (North Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	5 Civ	11 Civ	NATO forces	RA
Feb 2	Ghulam Khan (North Waziristan Agency)	Check post	1 Army	7 Army	Afghan forces	Fr
Feb 3	Ghulam Khan (North Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	NATO forces & Afghan National Army (ANA)	Mortar shells
Feb 4	Ghulam Khan (North Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	NATO forces and ANA	Mortar shells
Mar 6	Mir Ali, Spinwam and Titi Madakhel areas (North Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	NATO forces	Mortars shells
Mar 17	Mir Ali (North Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	NATO forces	Mortars shells
Mar 31	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	4 Civ	2 Civ	NATO forces	Mortars shells
Apr 27	Birmal sub-district (North Waziristan Agency)	Security check post	0	17 Include 2 FC 15 Civ	ANA	Fr
May 2	Chitral district	Check post	1 Pol	0	Taliban	Fr
May 12	Lwara Mandai (North Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	3 Civ	0	ANA	Fr
May 12	Chaman (Qila Abdullah)	Tribesmen	3 Civ	0	ANA	Fr
May 17	Dattakhel sub-district, (North Waziristan Agency)	Pakistani security forces	0	2 Army	NATO	Shelling
June 1	Upper Dir	Joint check post of Levies and police	34 include 16 Pol, 12 Lvs 6 Civ	32 include 21 Pol 11 Civ	TTP	RA
June 5	Ghulam Khan (North Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	NATO forces	RA
June 16	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	5 Civ	8 Civ	Afghan Taliban	Fr
June 17	Ziarat and Khwezai area (Mohmand Agency)	Civilian	0	0	NATO forces	RA
June 18	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	ANA	RA
June 25	Dattakhel sub-district, (North Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	NATO forces	RA

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Actor across Border	Tactics
			Killed	Injured		
June 30	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Check post	0	0	ANA	RA
July 4	North Waziristan Agency	House	0	4 Civ	ANA	RA
July 4	Mamond (Bajaur Agency)	Security forces check post	1 FC	2 FC	Afghan Taliban	Fr
July 5	Muqabal Ghuzgarhi (Kurram Agency)	House	0	0	ANA	RA
July 6	Brawal (Upper Dir)	Civilian	0	0	Afghan Taliban	Kid
July 8	Miranshah sub-district North Waziristan Agency)	Security forces	0	0	NATO, ANA	RA
July 10	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
July 12	Mamond sub-district Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	2 Civ	9 Civ	NATO	RA
July 15	Mamond sub-district Bajaur Agency)	Security forces check post	0	0	Afghan Taliban	Fr
July 17	Mamond sub-district Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	0	Afghan Taliban	RA
July 19	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Security forces check post	4 FC	1 FC	ANA	RA
July 21	Mamond sub-district Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	2 Civ	5 Civ	Afghan Taliban	RA
July 24	Mamond sub-district Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	0	Afghan Taliban	RA
July 26	Wana sub-district South Waziristan Agency) (Two attacks)	Security forces check post	1 FC	8 FC	ANA	RA
July 27	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
July 30	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
Aug 7	Upper Dir	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
Aug 13	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	2 Civ	3 Civ	ANA	RA
Aug 14	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	5 Civ	ANA	RA
Aug 16	Badini (Qila Saifullah)	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
Aug 18	Upper Dir	Check post	0	0	Taliban	RA

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Actor across Border	Tactics
			Killed	Injured		
Aug 27	Chitral	Check posts	25 Include 16 FC 4 Pol 5 Lvs	10 FC	Taliban	IED
Aug 28	Chitral	Check posts	0	0	Taliban	Fr
Aug 29	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Check posts	0	0	ANA	RA
Sep 4	Bajaur Agency	Civilian	0	1 Civ	Taliban	RA
Sep 4	Kurram Agency	Security forces posts	0	0	Taliban	RA
Sep 7	Bajaur Agency	Civilian	0	0	Taliban	RA
Sep 18	Upper Dir	Security forces	0	1 FC	Taliban	Fr
Sep 24	Lower Dir	Security forces	2 Include 1 Civ 1 Army	3 Army	Taliban	Fr
Sep 27	Bajaur Agency	Security forces	2 Civ	6 Civ	Taliban	RA
Sep 28	Lower Dir	Civilian	0	0	Taliban	Fr
Sep 30	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	ANA	RA
Oct 4	Arandu sub-district (Chitral)	Civilian	0	0	Taliban	RA
Oct 6	Kagga (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	1 Civ	Taliban	Fr
Oct 9	Brawal (Upper Dir)	Check post	1 Army	4 Army	Taliban	Fr
Oct 11	Brawal (Upper Dir)	Check posts	0	0	Taliban	Fr
Oct 14	Kharkai (Lower Dir)	Civilian	2 Civ	6 Civ	Taliban	RA
Oct 16	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	0	Afghan Taliban	Fr
Oct 18	Brawal (Upper Dir)	Security forces	0	0	Afghan Taliban	RA
Oct 26	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	1 Civ	2 Civ	Afghan Taliban	RA
Oct 27	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Civilian	0	4 Civ	Afghan Taliban	RA
Oct 27	Mohmand Agency	Security forces personnel	0	3 FC	Taliban	Fr

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Actor across Border	Tactics
			Killed	Injured		
Nov 6	Bajaur Agency	Tribal elder's house	1 Civ	3 Civ	Taliban	RA
Nov 25	Ghulam Khan sub-district North Waziristan Agency	Civilian	0	0	NATO	RA
Nov 26	Mohmand Agency	Check posts	26 Army	15 Army	NATO forces	Fr
Nov 27	Bangidar (North Waziristan Agency)	Civilian	0	0	NATO	RA
Dec 2	Arsoon (Chitral)	Check post	0	5 Army	Afghan Taliban	Fr
Dec 5	Chitral	Security forces personnel	1 FC	0	Afghan Taliban	BH

Annex 4: Attacks on Educational Institutions in 2011

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 19	Nauthia (Peshawar)	Private school (co-education)	2 Civ	18 Civ	Local Taliban
Jan 27	Shabqadar sub-district (Charsadda)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 1	Two attacks in Adzai and Budhbher areas (Peshawar)	Two Govt. primary schools for girls & boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 16	Darra Adamkhel (Kohat)	Girls' primary school	0	0	TTP
Feb 19	Peshawar	Private school (co-education)	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 25	Charsadda	Govt. primary school for girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 27	Two attacks in Darra Adamkhel (Kohat)	One primary school for girls and one for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 1	Lundkhwar (Mardan)	Girls' degree college	2 Civ	40 Civ	TTP
Mar 5	Swabi	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 9	Adzai (Peshawar)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	TTP
Mar 9	Darra Adamkhel (Kohat)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 19	Barlashti Daudshah village (Bannu)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 26	Peshawar	Govt. boys' middle schools	0	0	Local Taliban

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Mar 26	Mattani (Peshawar)	Girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 27	Umarabad (Charsadda)	Govt. Municipal Girls' High School	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 29	Mardan	Homoeopathic college	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 1	Bannu	Girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 14	Shabqadar (Charsadda)	Private school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 15	Batkhela (Swat)	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 17	Kaka Sahab (Nowshera)	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 20	Two attacks in Darra Adamkhel (Kohat)	Govt. high school for boys & Govt. middle school for girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 22	Nowshera	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
May 4	Azakhel Payan (Nowshera)	Govt. high school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
May 14	Hakeemabad (Nowshera)	Govt. high school	0	0	Local Taliban
May 15	Wattar (Nowshera)	Govt. high school	0	0	Local Taliban
May 18	Shabqadar sub-district (Charsadda)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 2	Upper Dir	Boys' school	0	0	TTP
June 3	Hangu	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 13	Brawal (Upper Dir)	Boys primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 21	Hangu (two attacks)	Primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 22	Hangu	Primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 27	Shabqadar (Charsadda)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 30	Mattani (Peshawar)	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 1	Two attacks in Peshawar	Girls' school and a co-education school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 15	Swabi	Govt. high school (co-education)	0	0	Local Taliban
July 19	Peshawar	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 21	Oghi (Mansehra)	Govt. Primary school for boys	0	0	Unknown
Aug 5	Budhbher (Peshawar)	Govt. school for girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 10	Mardan	Govt. degree college	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 11	Nowshera	Girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 13	Mardan	Govt. girls' higher secondary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 15	Swabi)	Govt. girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 24	Mardan	Girls' high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 25	Razaar sub-district (Swabi)	Govt. girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 29	Swabi	Govt. girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Sep 13	Mattani (Peshawar)	Govt. boys' school	5 Civ	19 Civ	Local Taliban
Sep 18	Chitral	Boys school	0	0	Local Taliban

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Sep 19	Mardan	Boys school	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 4	Alipur sub-district (Shangla)	Govt. middle school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 5	Katlang (Mardan)	Govt. girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 15	Swabi	Boys schools	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 27	Charsadda	Govt. girls' high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 30	Lakki Marwat	Govt. higher secondary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 31	Peshawar	Boys primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 8	Katlang (Mardan)	Govt. girls' high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 13	Pabbi (Nowshera)	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 13	Swabi	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 13	Bannu	Girls higher secondary school	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
Nov 17	Charsadda	Govt. high school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 18	Swabi	Private college	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 20	Lakki Marwat	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 21	Peshawar	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 22	Shah Dand Baba (Mardan)	Govt. girls' higher secondary school	2 Include 1 Pol 1 Civ	7 Include 4 Civ 3 Pol	Local Taliban
Dec 11	Mattani (Peshawar)	Govt. middle school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 11	Shah Dhand (Charsadda)	Girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 11	Mardan	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 13	Kohat	Govt. boys' middle school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 13	Faqirabad (Tank)	Govt. middle girls school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 17	Bannu	Girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 20	Two attacks in Shabqadar (Charsadda)	Two girls' primary schools	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 21	Akora Khattak (Nowshera)	Govt. girls' middle school	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 28	Shabqadar (Charsadda)	Girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
30 Dec	Peshawar	Girls primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
30 Dec	Nowshera	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban

FATA

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 10	Two attacks in Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Two Govt. girls' primary schools	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 14	Baizai sub-district (Mohmand Agency)	Govt. middle school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 24	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 27	Wana sub-district (South Waziristan Agency)	Govt. higher secondary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 3	Karghan sub-district (Orakzai Agency)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 10	Mirazai sub-district (Orakzai Agency)	Govt. Degree College for Women	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 5	Jawaki (FR Kohat)	Govt. high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 5	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. boys' high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 8	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 10	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 11	Bara and Jamrud sub-districts (Khyber Agency)	Girls' school and a Govt. technical college	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 14	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 17	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 23	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. middle school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 25	Bagun Town (Kurram Agency)	Government officials and primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 25	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. middle school and primary girls schools	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 28	Jovakai (FR Kohat)	Govt. schools for boys and girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 1	Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency)	Girls high school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 4	Kurram Agency	Govt. school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 5	Mohmand Agency	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 7	Kurram Agency	Govt. high school	0	0	Local Taliban
May 14	Jamrud (Khyber Agency)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	TTP
May 16	Mamond sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
May 23	F.R. Bannu	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
June 4	Bara (Khyber Agency)	Boys' school	0	0	Local Taliban
June 27	Khyber Agency	Govt. high school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 5	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 13	Three attacks in Akakhel area of Bara (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for boys and two girls' schools	0	0	local Taliban
July 17	Parachinar (Lower Kurram Agency)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 22	Bara (Khyber Agency)	Govt. girls' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 25	Two attacks in Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for boys and a Govt. girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
July 28	Bara (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 1	Azam Warsak Town (South Waziristan Agency)	Govt. boys' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 5	Bara (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 6	Three attacks in Akakhel (Khyber Agency)	Govt. boys school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 15	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Three Govt. schools (Two Govt. schools for boys and one for girls)	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 20	Baizai sub-district (Mohmand Agency)	Govt. boys' primary school	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 30	Mohmand Agency	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	TTP
Sept7	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Sep 15	Khyber Agency	Boys' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 1	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Cadet college	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 19	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. girls' school	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 21	Baizai sub-district (Mohmand Agency)	Govt. primary school for girls	0	0	TTP
Nov 5	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	LI
Nov 10	Mohmand Agency	Govt. primary school for girls,	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 18	Salarzai sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Govt. primary school for girls	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 23	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	Govt. middle school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 22	Landi Kotal sub-district	Bacha Khan Foundation	0	0	Local Taliban

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
	(Khyber Agency)	School			
Dec 24	Sultan Khel (Khyber Agency)	Govt. primary school for boys	0	0	Local Taliban

Gilgit-Baltistan

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 15	Three attacks in Chilas (Diamir)	Three girls' school(two high schools and one primary school)	0	0	Unidentified militants
28 Dec	Two attacks in Chilas (Diamir)	Two girls' schools	0	0	Unidentified militants

Balochistan

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Mar 31	Khuzdar	University of Engineering and Technology	0	0	Baloch National Army (BNA)
June 20	Ghundai (Quetta)	Govt. Degree College	2 Civ	12 Civ	Nationalist insurgents

Annex 5: Attacks on NATO Supplies in 2011

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 7	Nowshera	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 8	Akora Khattak (Nowshera)	NATO oil tanker	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
Jan 28	Kohat	NATO oil tanker	4 Civ	0	TTP
Feb 8	Peshawar	NATO oil tankers	0	0	TTP
Feb 25	Ring Road (Peshawar)	15 NATO oil tankers	4 Civ	6 Civ	Local Taliban
Feb 26	Kohat	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 3	Hayatabad (Peshawar)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Mar 17	Peshawar	NATO containers	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 30	Karkhano (Peshawar)	NATO oil tanker	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
May 16	Budhbher (Peshawar)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
May 17	Khatt Killi (Nowshera)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
June 27	Nowshera	NATO oil tanker	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
July 16	Karkhano Market (Peshawar)	NATO oil tanker	2 Civ	7 Civ	Local Taliban
Aug 6	Peshawar	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Total	14 Attacks		10 Killed	18 Injured	

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Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 3	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 9	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Jan 17	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Feb 2	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	1 Civ	TTP
Mar 4	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO supply trailers	0	0	Local Taliban
Apr 21	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO Oil tanker, check post	0	0	Local Taliban
May 3	Torkham sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
May 4	Torkham (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	1 Civ	1 Civ	Local Taliban
May13	Torkham (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
May 21	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
May 31	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Abdullah Azzam Brigade
June 7	Kurram Agency	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban (Abdullah Azzam group)
June 9	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
June 16	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
June 29	Khyber Agency	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
July 7	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
July 27	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 1	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO container	0	3 Civ	Local Taliban
Aug 4	Jamrud (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Aug 14	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Aug 15	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	TTP
Aug 19	Torkham sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO container	0	0	Local Taliban
Sep 12	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Sep 22	Khyber Agency	NATO oil tanker	2 Include 1 Civ 1 P-ml	2 Civ	Local Taliban

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Sep 25	Torkham sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO containers	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
Sep29	Khyber Agency	NATO oil tanker	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 1	Two attacks in Khyber Agency	NATO containers	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 4	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	2 NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 8	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 10	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker and jeep	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 11	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 13	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 19	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	0	Local Taliban
Oct 25	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Oct 27	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO containers	0	0	Local Taliban
Nov 18	Khyber Agency	NATO oil tanker	0	2 Civ	Local Taliban
Nov 21	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tanker	0	1 Civ	Local Taliban
Nov 22	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO oil tankers	0	0	Local Taliban
Dec 30	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	NATO supply containers	0	0	Local Taliban
Total	40 Attacks		5 Killed	18 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 9	Khuzdar	NATO trailer	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 10	Khuzdar	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 11	Baghbana (Khuzdar)	NATO oil tanker	-	2 Civ	Baloch National Army (BNA)
Jan 15	Dera Murad Jamali sub-district (Naseerabad)	NATO oil tankers	-	1 Civ	TTP
Jan 16	Sorab (Qalat)	NATO oil tankers,	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 21	Mastung	Two NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 21	Wadh (Khuzdar)	NATO oil tanker	-	2 Civ	Nationalist insurgents

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Jan 23	Khuzdar	NATO supply trailers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 25	Mastung	NATO supply container		-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 28	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 30	Wadh sub-district (Khuzdar)	Three NATO trailers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Jan 30	Ganji Dori (Mastung)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 1	Mastung	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 3	Chaman sub-district (Qila Abdullah)	NATO oil tankers	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 3	Khuzdar	NATO oil tankers	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 7	Methri (Sibi)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 24	Khuzdar	NATO trailer	1 Civ	2 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 24	Dhaddar sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Feb 27	Monnchar (Qalat)	NATO trailers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 3	Ganji Dori (Mastung)	NATO supply truck	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 12	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 14	Qalat	NATO containers,	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 14	Chaman sub-district (Qila Abdullah)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 16	Mastung	NATO oil tankers	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 23	Sibi	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 28	Qalat	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Mar 31	Khuzdar	NATO container	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 2	Wadh (Khuzdar)	NATO container	-	2 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 5	Wadh (Khuzdar)	NATO container	-	1 Civ	BLA
Apr 6	Dhaddar (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 8	Dera Murad Jamali sub-district (Naseerabad)	NATO oil tanker	-	4 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 16	Dera Murad Jamali sub-district (Naseerabad)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 18	Bolan	NATO oil tanker	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 21	Dhaddar (Bolan)	NATO tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 22	Khuzdar	NATO containers	2 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 24	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Apr 30	Notal area of Dera Murad Jamali (Naseerabad)	NATO oil tanker	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
May 11	Gunga Dori (Mastung)	NATO trailers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
May 22	Chaman sub-district (Qila Abdullah)	NATO containers	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
May 29	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
May 29	Quetta	NATO container	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
May 31	Wadh sub-district (Khuzdar)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
May 31	Mastung	NATO container	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
June 10	Yaro (Pishin)	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
June 15	Dhaddar sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
June 16	Dera Murad Jamali sub-district (Naseerabad)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 17	Akhtarabad (Quetta)	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 18	Mastung	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 19	Ghundi (Quetta)	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
June 20	Ghundi (Quetta)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 23	Dhaddar sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker	2 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 25	Mastung	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
June 26	Mastung	NATO oil tanker			Nationalist insurgents
June 27	Dasht sub-district (Mastung)	NATO oil tanker	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
June 28	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 8	Dasht (Mastung)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 9	Dasht (Mastung)	NATO oil tankers	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 11	Western Bypass (Quetta)	NATO oil tanker	2 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 16	Quetta	NATO container	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 17	Mastung	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
July 28	Mach sub-district (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Unidentified militants
Aug 3	Dasht (Mastung)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 16	Chaman (Qila Abdullah)	NATO containers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 17	Quetta	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 19	Mastung	NATO oil tankers,	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 20	Quetta	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 22	Mastung	19 NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Aug 27	Methri (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Sep 19	Mastung	Three NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Sep 24	Mach (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Sep 27	Mastung	NATO oil tanker	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Oct 1	Chaman (Qila Abdullah)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 4	Mach (Bolan)	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 5	Bolan	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 11	Dasht (Mastung)	NATO oil tankers	2 Civ	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 14	Quetta	NATO tankers convoy	-	3 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 16	Pirabad (Mastung)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 22	Sibi	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Oct 30	Mach (Bolan)	NATO oil tanker's driver and cleaner	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Nov 2	Chaman (Qila Abdullah)	NATO container	-	1 Civ	Nationalist insurgents
Nov 20	Mastung	NATO container	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Dec 8	Quetta	NATO trucks	-	-	Unidentified militants
Dec 11	Bolan	NATO oil tanker	1 Civ	-	Unidentified militants
Total	83 Attacks		20 Killed	27 Injured	

Punjab

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Feb 28	Taxila, sub-district (Rawalpindi)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Local Taliban
Mar 18	Taxila, sub-district (Rawalpindi)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Unidentified militants
May 1	Attock	NATO oil tanker	4	-	TTP
June 20	Bhakkar	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Local Taliban
July 12	Hassan Abdal sub-district (Attock)	NATO oil tanker	-	-	Unidentified militants
Total	5 Attacks		4 Killed	- Injured	

Sindh

Date	Place	Target	Casualties		Suspect Org/ Claim Responsibility
			Killed	Injured	
Aug 1	Karamabad (Khairpur)	Seven NATO oil tankers	-	4 Civ	Unidentified militants
Sep 26	Shikarpur	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Unidentified militants
Oct 13	Shikarpur	NATO oil tankers	-	-	Nationalist insurgents
Total	3 Attacks		Killed	4 Injured	

Annex 6: Attacks on Shrines and Worship Places in Pakistan 2005-2011

Date	Place	Target	Killed	Injured
9 Dec	Two attacks in Khyber Agency	Shrines of Sufi Saints Sheikh Bahadur Baba and Sheikh Nisa Baba	-	-
31 Oct, 2011	D. I. Khan	Shrine	-	-
19 Oct, 2011	Sher Khan Killi (Swabi)	Shrine		
18 Oct, 2011	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Shrine/ mosque	-	-
Aug 19, 2011	Jamrud sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Central mosque	56	130
July 22, 2011	Landi Kotal sub-district (Khyber Agency)	Hamza Baba's shrine		
June 9, 2011	Bara Shekhian (Peshawar)	Shrine Sheikh Abu Saeed's shrine	-	-
Apr 9, 2011	Mardan	Church	-	3
Apr 3, 2011	Two attacks in D. G. Khan	Sakhi Sarwar's shrine	50	100
Mar 11, 2011	Budhbher (Peshawar)	Mosque of the Ahl-e-Hadith sect	-	-
Mar 4, 2011	Pabbi sub-district (Nowshera)	Mosque	11	40
Feb 6, 2011	Hub sub-district (Lasbela)	Mosque	-	14
Feb 3, 2011	Larri Adda (Lahore)	Shrine of Haider Sain	3	30
Jan 30, 2011	Katlang sub-district (Mardan)	Mosque	-	1
Jan 24, 2011	Lundkhwar sub-district (Mardan)	Shrine	2	3
Jan 15, 2011	Chilas (Diamir)	Ismaili worship place	-	-
Jan 3, 2011	Angoor Adda (South Waziristan Agency)	Shrine of Mussa Neeka	-	-
Dec 24, 2010	Muslimabad (Mardan)	Ahmedi community	1	2
Dec 18, 2010	Hangu	Ashura procession	9	13
Dec 14, 2010	Budhbher (Peshawar)	Shrine of Ghazi Baba	-	-
Dec 12, 2010	Shalozaa (Kurram Agency)	Imambargah	3	7
Dec 3, 2010	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	Seminary	-	-
Nov 6, 2010	Mingora (Swat)	Mosque	2	1
Nov 5, 2010	Budhbher (Peshawar)	Mosque	7	24
Oct 25, 2010	Pakpattan	Baba Fareeduddin Ganjshakar's shrine	7	25
Oct 22, 2010	Pishtakhara (Peshawar)	Mosque	5	30
Oct 14, 2010	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	Shrine	-	-
Oct 11, 2010	Swat	Mosque	-	-
Oct 7, 2010	Karachi	Hazrat Abdullah Shah Ghazi Shaheed's shrine	9	75
Oct 5, 2010	Mian Channu (Khanewal)	Mosque	1	2
Sep 25, 2010	Bahawalpur	Mosque	2	7
Sep 3, 2010	Muslimabad (Mardan)	Ahmedis' worship place	1	6
Aug 23, 2010	Wana (South Waziristan Agency)	Seminary run by a former MNA of JUI-F	30	12
Aug 19, 2010	Green Town (Lahore)	Shrine	-	2
July 18, 2010	Sharbat Chowk (Sargodha)	Imambargah (Darul Uloom Mohammadia)	1	18

Date	Place	Target	Killed	Injured
July 15, 2010	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	Shrine	-	-
July 4, 2010	Khar sub-district (Bajaur Agency)	Mosque	-	-
July 1, 2010	Lahore	Shrine of Hazrat Ali Hajveri	45	175
June 21, 2010	Chamkani (Peshawar)	Shrine of Mian Umer Baba	-	-
May 28, 2010	Two attacks in Model Town and Garhi Shahu areas (Lahore)	Ahmedis' worship places	100	150
Apr 22, 2010	Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)	Shrine of a revered Sufi saint	1	6
Apr 21, 2010	Orakzai Agency	Shrine	-	9
Feb 18, 2010	Tirah Valley (Khyber Agency)	Lashkar-e-Islam (militant group) mosque	30	100
Jan 8, 2010	Tirah Valley (Khyber Agency)	Bagh Markaz mosque	8	10
Jan 5, 2010	Satori Khel (Orakzai Agency)	Seven shrines	-	-
Mar 5, 2009	Hazarkhwani (Peshawar)	Shrine of famous Pashto poet Rehman Baba	-	-
May 8, 2009	Peshawar	Sheikh Omar Baba's shrine	-	-
Mar 7, 2009	Nowshera	Shrine of Bahadur Baba	1	-
Mar 3, 2008	Bara sub-district (Khyber Agency)	400-year-old shrine of Abu Saeed Baba	10	-
May 2008	Peshawar	Shrine of Ashaab Baba	-	-
Dec 9, 2008	Buner	Shrine of Hazrat Pir Baba	1	4
Dec 18, 2007	G. T. Road (Peshawar)	Shrine of Abdul Shakoore Malang Baba	4	1
May 27, 2005	Islamabad	Bari Imam shrine located in the vicinity of the Diplomatic Enclave	25	100
Mar 20, 2005	Jhal Magsi (Kachhi)	Shrine of Sufi saint Pir Syed Rakheel Shah Jhal Magsi during <i>Urs</i> celebrations	40	15

Annex 7: Monthly Breakdown of Terrorist Attacks in 2011

FATA

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	62	36	43
February	47	38	52
March	69	66	70
April	53	45	88
May	46	49	71
June	47	35	74
July	69	51	134
August	59	109	228
September	57	42	65
October	58	47	88
November	61	63	159
December	47	31	118
Total	675	612	1,190

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	55	93	139
February	48	77	128
March	54	122	319
April	37	50	67
May	46	170	328
June	46	99	217
July	31	27	68
August	39	28	87
September	29	78	171
October	55	44	74
November	35	13	30
December	37	19	56
Total	512	820	1,684

Balochistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	76	42	45
February	63	46	44
March	57	73	107
April	69	58	92
May	55	56	43
June	53	38	84
July	50	76	70
August	63	101	123
September	38	87	92
October	53	53	58
November	31	44	41
December	32	36	54
Total	640	710	853

Sindh

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	2	-	5
February	4	1	-
March	-	-	-
April	3	-	1
May	3	-	13
June	1	-	-
July	-	-	-
August	2	2	4
September	2	2	9
October	1	-	-
November	3	-	-
December	-	-	-
Total	21	5	32

Punjab

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	1	13	71
February	5	3	30
March	4	25	136
April	3	50	102
May	4	12	14
June	2	-	8
July	4	1	9
August	3	3	6

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
September	2	1	-
October	-	-	-
November	1	5	-
December	1	3	2
Total	30	116	378

Islamabad

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	1	1	-
February	-	-	-
March	1	1	-
April	-	-	-
May	1	1	-
June	1	1	4
July	-	-	-
August	-	-	-
September	-	-	-
October	-	-	-
November	-	-	-
December	-	-	-
Total	4	4	4

Karachi

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	1	4	4
February	4	-	2
March	6	5	1
April	9	33	106
May	8	19	17
June	5	8	44
July	6	13	17
August	2	2	8
September	1	8	8
October	3	6	2
November	6	8	9
December	6	8	5
Total	57	114	223

Gilgit-Baltistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	7	1	5
February	2	2	2
March	-	-	-
April	-	-	-
May	1	-	1
June	-	-	-
July	1	-	-
August	-	-	-

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
September	2	1	1
October	2	1	7
November	5	3	5
December	6	1	3
Total	26	9	24

Annex 8: Incidents of Political Violence in 2011

Area	Frequency	Killed	Injured
KPK	3	-	10
Punjab	2	1	7
Sindh	256	692	495
Azad Kashmir	4	5	20
Total	265	698	532

Province	Districts/agency	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Sindh	Karachi	246	685	476
	Hyderabad	6	3	17
	Shikarpur	1	2	1
	Nawabshah	2	2	1
	Jacobabad	1	-	-
Punjab	Lahore	1	1	0
	Gujrati	1	-	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda	1	-	2
	Mardan	1	-	3
	D. I. Khan	1	-	5
Azad Kashmir	Muzaffarabad	3	3	10
	Rawlakot	1	2	10
Total		265	698	532

Monthly Breakdown of Ethno-political Incidents in 2011

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	26	36	24
February	14	23	20
March	30	61	32

April	25	62	48
May	17	17	10
June	16	25	56
July	30	190	193
August	18	180	92
September	20	30	1
October	36	36	20
November	17	15	21
December	16	23	15
Total	265	698	532

Annex 9: Major Target of Terrorists in 2011

Target	FATA	KP	Balochistan	Interior Sindh	Karachi	Punjab	Islamabad	Gilgit-Baltistan
Civilian	169	104	217	3	3	5	-	
Law enforcement/ security forces	175	103	126	-	11	2	-	1
Government officials	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. installation/ hospitals/banks	108	85	22	-	6	8	1	-
Diplomatic/ foreign NGOs' interests	2	2	17	-	2	1	-	-
Public property	21	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas pipeline s/ power pylons	6	29	73	4	-	-	-	-
Railway track	-	1	10	9	2	-	-	-
Shia religious scholars/ community	4	6	10	1	5	2	-	13
Sunni religious leaders/ Community	-	1	-	-	26	1	-	5
Political leaders/ workers/ peace committees	87	46	51	-	-		3. including Governor Punjab/ Federal Minister	2
Criminals	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Educational institutions	53	78	2	-	-	-	-	4
Worship places/ shrines/ <i>Imambargahs</i>	10	8	-	-	2	5	-	1
NATO supply vehicles	40	14	83	3	-	5	-	-
Punjabi 'settlers'	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
Total	675	512	640	21	58	30	4	26

Annex 10: Terrorists' Tactics

Tactics	Frequency		
	2009	2010	2011
Suicide attacks	87	68	45
Rocket attacks	422	227	224
Beheadings	49	34	12
Remote-controlled bombs	189	178	146
Kidnappings	74	73	82
Landmines	111	132	132
Shooting/firing	568	441	513
Sabotage/fire/torched	89	106	72
Target killing	82	271	159
Bomb blasts	341	54	26
Hand grenades	219	185	77
Improvised-explosive devices (IEDs)	355	344	478
Total	2,586	2,113	1,966



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