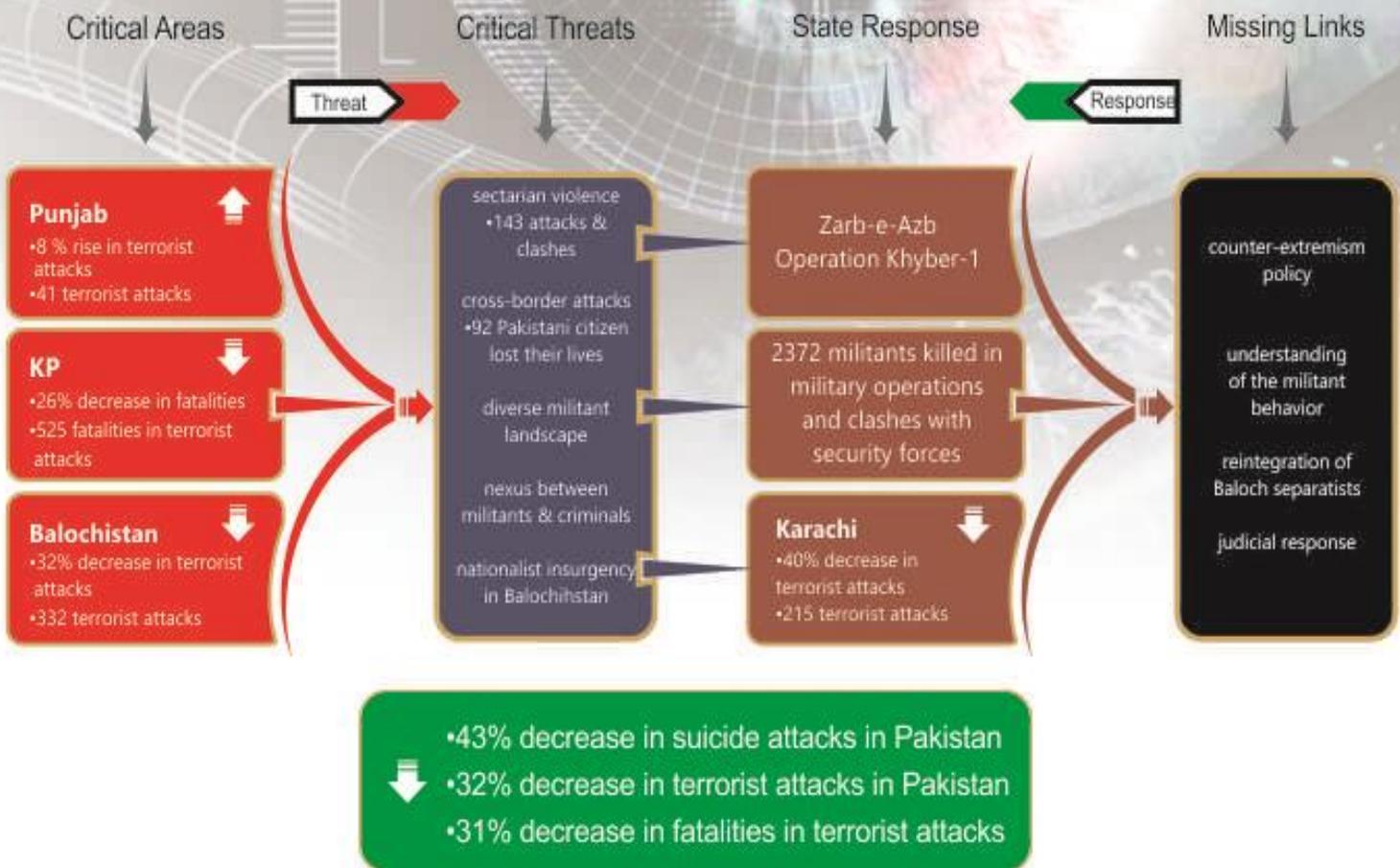


2014

PAKISTAN SECURITY REPORT



Internal Security Matrix 2014



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List of Acronyms

AJK: Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Lvs: Levies Force
AM: Ansarul Mujahideen	MDM: Muttahida Deeni Mahaz
ANP: Awami National Party	Mil: Militant
APML: All Pakistan Muslim League	MMB: Muttahida Mahaz Balochistan
AQSA: Al-Qaeda in South Asia	MQM: Muttahida Qaumi Movement
Arm: Army	MWM: Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen
ASWJ: Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat	NACTA: National Counter Terrorism Authority
ATC: Anti-Terrorism Courts	NAP: National Action Plan
BH: Beheading	NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
BLA: Balochistan Liberation Army	NI: Nationalist Insurgents' Attack
BLF: Balochistan Liberation Front	NISP: National Internal Security Policy
BNP-M: Balochistan National Party-Mengal Group	NP: National Party
BSF: Indian Border Security Force	NPP: National People's Party
BT: Bomb Blast	PAT: Pakistan Awami Tehreek
CCNS: Cabinet Committee on National Security	PkMAP: Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency	P-ml: Paramilitary Forces
CID: Criminal Investigation Department	PML-N: Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
Civ: Civilians	Pol: Police
DGMOs: Director Generals of Military Operations	PPO: Pakistan Protection Ordinance
DSP: Deputy Superintendent Police	PPP: Pakistan People's Party
ETIM: East Turkistan Islamic Party	PSF: Peoples Students Federation
FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas	PSFS: Pakhtun Students Federation Sindh
FC: Frontier Corps	PSP: Pakistan Seraiki Party
FCR: Frontier Crimes Regulation	PTI: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf
FIA: Federal Investigative Agency	QWP: Qaumi Watan Party
Fr: Firing	RA: Rocket Attack
FR: Frontier Region	RCB: Remote-controlled Bomb
HG: Hand Grenade	Rng: Rangers
HRCP: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	SA: Suicide Attack
IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons	Sab: Sabotage
IED: Improvised Explosive Device	SDLA: Sindhu Desh Liberation Army
ISAF: International Security Assistance Force	Sect: Sectarian
ISIS: Islamic State in Syria and Iraq	SM: Sipah-e-Muhammad
ISO: Imamia Student Organization	SNP: Sindh National Party
ISPR: Inter-Services Public Relations	SP: Superintendent of Police
JA: Jamaatul Ahrar	SSP: Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan
Ji: Jamaat-e-Islami	ST: Sunni Tehreek
JST: Jeay Sindh Tehreek	TA: Terrorist Attack
JUI-F: Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl	TNFJ: Tehreek-Nifaz-e-Fiqha Jafaria
Kid: Kidnapping	TNSM: Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi
KP: Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	TTP: Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
LeJ: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	UBA: United Baloch Army
LI: Lashkar-e-Islam	UN: United Nations
LM: Landmine Blast	
LoC: Line of Control	

Methodology and Variables

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Introduction

“They have hit us where it hurts the most!”

This was one of the headlines that a Pakistani newspaper carried the day after a terrorist attack on the Army Public School in Peshawar on December 16, 2014. This brutal act forced the state to adopt a ‘zero tolerance’ approach in the fight against terrorism. The day after the attack, the government lifted a moratorium on the death penalty and eventually hanged several convicted terrorists. The Prime Minister summoned an all-parties conference in Peshawar. Chief of Army Staff (COAS) Gen. Raheel Sharif lost no time in flying to Kabul to meet Afghan President Ashraf Ghani to obtain assurances that terrorists’ havens in the provinces of Kunar and Nuristan will be eliminated. A National Action Plan (NAP) was also prepared, within a week, to counter the menace of terrorism.

Though countering terrorism has been a huge challenge, security institutions seem to lack a proper counterterrorism framework. The action plan announced is an attempt to fill this void. The PML-N government introduced a national internal security policy in early 2014 and had promised to make the National Counterterrorism Authority (NACTA) functional. But the policy document was not coherent and failed to provide a workable counterterrorism framework. NACTA also remained non-functional, mainly because of capacity gaps, the non-seriousness of the interior ministry and ambiguities about the authority’s mandate.

A working group of counterterrorism experts and the recently formed anti-terrorism action committee of Parliament have successfully extracted a clear and workable framework from previous practices and policy documents to address immediate challenges posed by terrorists.

The year 2015 is expected to be a decisive one for Pakistan in the war against terrorism. If the vigilance and will of the political and security establishment can sustain the current momentum, an effective counterterrorism mechanism can be evolved.

Statistically speaking, 2014 was not a particularly bad year from a security perspective as a downward trend was recorded in the number of overall incidents of violence. The number of terrorist attacks came down by 30 percent as compared to 2013. The long-awaited military operation in North Waziristan was launched after a push towards peace talks with the Taliban ended without achieving anything. Operation Zarb-e-Azb helped not only to improve the security situation inside the country, but also provided room for better regional coordination to counter terrorism and promote stability in the region. In the post-NATO withdrawal scenario, a positive environment conducive to finding common security perspectives between Afghanistan and Pakistan is required.

On both domestic and regional fronts, the environment is conducive for peace, but as COAS Gen. Staff Raheel Sharif recently said, “The enemy lives within us and looks like us... the challenge is huge.” It would not be realistic to assume that the whole phenomenon of religious extremism can be reversed simply through the announced NAP. A comprehensive counter-extremism strategy will definitely be required to support the counterterrorism action plan.

It certainly seems like the primary religious and ideological narratives of the state have been hijacked and re-interpreted by extremists and terrorists and the state has to reclaim and repair these lost narratives. The larger task of countering extremism cannot be accomplished merely through half-baked seminary reforms. In this perspective, the Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) has suggested a counterterrorism framework and an amnesty plan for banned militant organizations. (See section 14 of the report entitled ‘Recommendations’)

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

The credit for this report goes to the entire team at PIPS, especially to Hazrat Bilal, Musa Javaid, and Afzal Sial for their constant dedication to monitoring and recording security developments in the country throughout the year. Acknowledgements would be incomplete without the mention of Safdar Sial, for his valuable contributions in both analysis and editing. Special thanks to Hassan Belal Zaidi and Najam U Din for editing this report and giving their valuable input.

Muhammad Amir Rana

January 4, 2015

2. Overview

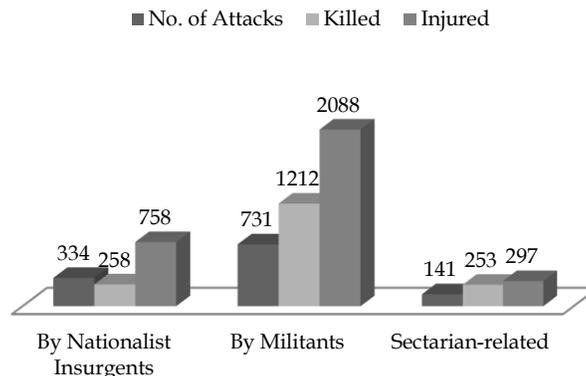
A total of 1,206 terrorist attacks were carried out by militant, nationalist/insurgent and violent sectarian groups in Pakistan in the year 2014. At least 1,723 people lost their lives while another 3,143 were left injured. This is a decrease of 30 percent from 2013, while the overall number of people killed and injured in terrorist attacks in 2014 also decreased by 30 and 42 percent, respectively.

As many as 436 of the total reported terrorist attacks (about 36 percent) exclusively targeted personnel, convoys and check-posts of the security forces and law enforcement agencies. Civilians were the apparent targets of 217 attacks (18 percent). A total of 157 attacks (13 percent) had sectarian targets, mainly members of the Shia and Sunni communities, and worship places including *imambargahs* and mosques, and shrines. Another 66 terrorist attacks targeted pro-government tribesmen and members of tribal peace committees and *lashkars*, 56 attacks were aimed at political leaders and workers, while 40 targeted educational institutions, mainly schools. Other targets hit by terrorists during the year previous year included state installations including gas pipelines, power pylons, and railways trains/tracks (a total of 121 attacks), polio health workers (24 attacks), NATO supply vehicles (22 attacks), government officials (11 attacks), journalists and media (11 attacks), and minority communities (8 attacks). Officials of the political administration in FATA, tribal elders, non-Baloch settlers/workers in Balochistan, members of NGOs and civil society, private property, alleged spies, and foreign interests/diplomats, etc. were also targeted by terrorists in different parts of country during this year.

Apart from 26 suicide blasts, terrorists employed improvised explosive devices (IEDs) of different types in 516 attacks—about 43 percent of all attacks. Also, a considerable number of reported terrorist attacks in 2014—501, or 41 percent—were incidents of targeted killings or shootings. Other tactics used by terrorists in 2014 included grenade blasts (79), rocket attacks (52), sabotage (18), mortar fire (12), and beheadings (2).

About 61 percent (731) of all 1,206 terrorist attacks were carried out by the Pakistani Taliban, mainly the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and affiliated outfits or other groups with similar objectives such as Jamaatul Ahrar, Lashkar-e-Islam and Jundullah. At least 1,212 people were killed and another injured 2,088 in these attacks alone. Baloch and Sindhi nationalist insurgents carried out 334 attacks that claimed the lives of 258 people and injured 758. Meanwhile, 141 terrorist attacks were of a sectarian nature, largely perpetrated by banned Sunni and Shia sectarian groups. These claimed 253 lives and injured 297 others. (See Chart 1)

Chart 1: Classification of Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan in 2014



The highest number of terrorist attacks for any one region of Pakistan in 2014 was reported from Balochistan, where 341 attacks killed 375 people and wounded 926 others. However, in terms of terrorism-related casualties, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) was the most affected province, where 542 people lost their lives and 829 others were injured in 325 reported terrorist attacks. As many as 234 reported attacks from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) claimed 293 lives and left another 389 people injured. Karachi alone witnessed 217 terrorist attacks, while there were 31 attacks in interior Sindh, 41 in Punjab, 14 in the federal capital Islamabad, and three in Gilgit-Baltistan. (See Table 1)

Table 1: Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan in 2014

Region	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
KP	325	542	829
Balochistan	341	375	926
FATA	234	293	389
Punjab	41	126	274
Karachi	217	317	438
Sindh(excluding Karachi)	31	23	63
Gilgit-Baltistan	3	3	12
Islamabad	14	44	212
Total	1,206	1,723	3,143



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