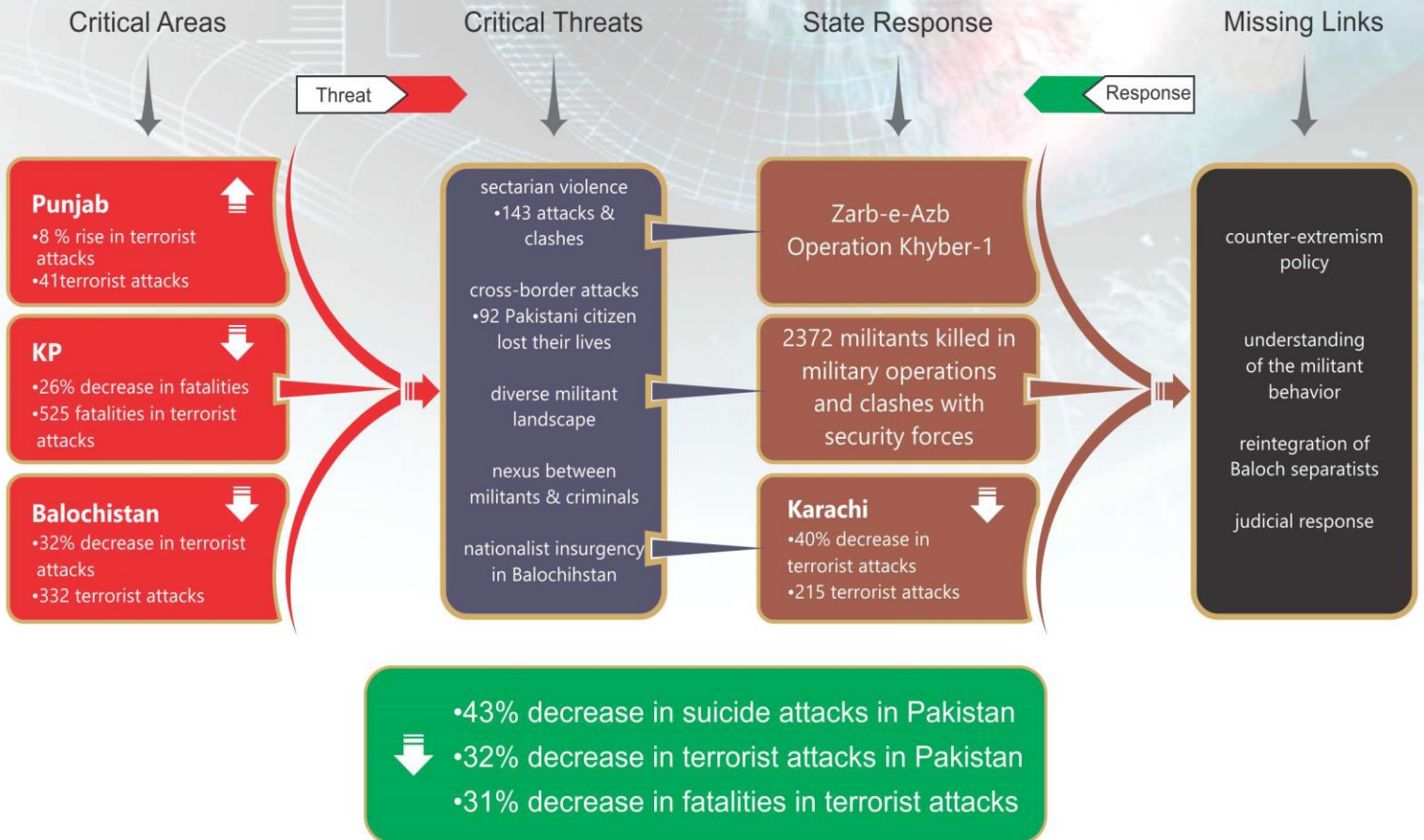


PAKISTAN SECURITY REPORT



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.

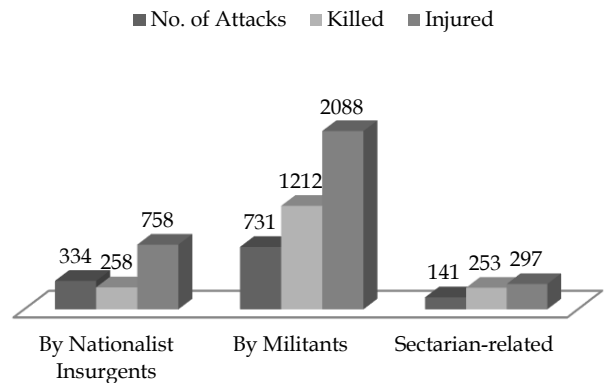
As many as 436 of the total reported terrorist attacks (about 36 percent) exclusively targeted personnel, convoys and check-posts of the security forces and law enforcement agencies. Civilians were the apparent targets of 217 attacks (18 percent). A total of 157 attacks (13 percent) had sectarian targets, 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)

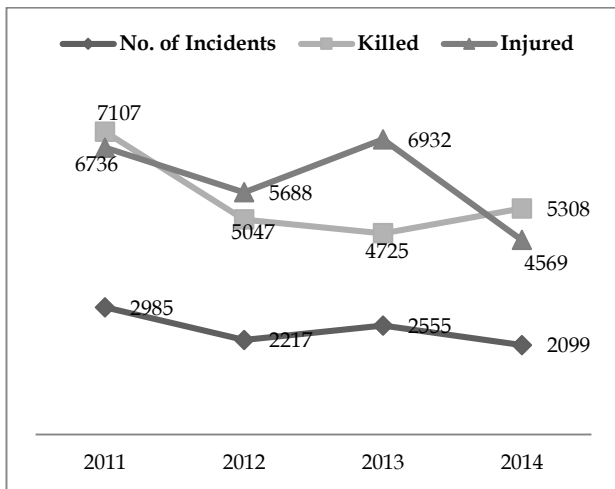
Table 1: Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan in 2014

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

2.1 Comparison

In all, as many as 2,099 incidents of violence of different types were reported from across Pakistan in 2014, including the terrorist attacks cited above, as well as operations carried out by security forces and clashes/encounters with militants; incidents of ethno-political violence; drone attacks; inter-tribal, inter-militant and clashes between tribesmen and militants; sectarian clashes; communal violence; cross-border attacks and clashes; clashes between rival criminal gangs as well and with security forces; and abductions by militants and nationalist insurgents etc., as cited in Table 2. A total of 5,308 people were killed and 4,569 injured in these various incidents.

Chart 2: Comparison of Overall Incidents of Violence & Casualties (2011-14)



Overall, the number of violent incidents reported in Pakistan decreased by about 18 percent; from 2,555 in 2013 to 2,099 in 2014. However, the overall fatalities in these incidents increased by about 12 percent, from 4,725 in 2013 to 5,308 in 2014. This increase is mainly attributed to the greater number of militants killed this year; in military operations or in clashes with security forces. The number of people injured in all such incidents of violence – including attacks and clashes – also decreased from 6,932 in 2013 to 4,569 in 2014. (See Chart 2)

Table 2: Nature of Overall Incidents of Violence

Nature of Incident	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Terrorist attacks	1,206	1,723	3,143
Political and ethnic violence	82	124	666

Nature of Incident	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Clashes & encounters between security forces & militants	159	699	220
Inter-tribal clashes	9	36	12
Border clashes/attacks	91	94	129
Operational attacks by security forces	130	1930	172
Drone attacks	21	144	29
Sectarian clashes	3	2	35
Inter-militant clashes/attacks	36	128	61
Criminal gangs' clashes	14	37	58
Clashes between security forces & criminal gangs	39	74	6
Communal violence	7	7	5
Abduction by nationalist insurgents	7	0	0
Abduction by militants	21	0	0
Abduction by criminal gangs	1	2	0
Tribesmen-militants clashes	9	48	24
Unsuccessful and foiled terror bids	137	14	8
Recovery of dead bodies	127	246	1
Total	2,099	5,308	4,569

The comparative 30 percent decrease in the number of terrorist attacks reported across Pakistan in 2014 was marked by the decreased incidence of terrorist attacks in most regions of Pakistan, except Punjab and Islamabad. The number of people killed in terrorist attacks also decreased in 2014 compared to the previous year in all but those two regions. (See Table 3)

Compared to 2013, terrorist attacks decreased in Karachi by 39 percent, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 35 percent, in Balochistan by 30 percent, in FATA by 20 percent, and in interior Sindh by nine percent.

The number of attacks reported from Punjab and Islamabad in this year, however, was an eight and 250 percent increase, respectively.

Table 3: Comparison of Terrorist Attacks & Casualties (2013 vs. 2014)¹

Province / Region	Number of Attacks (%Change)	Killed (% Change)	Injured (% Change)
KP	35%↓	23%↓	52%↓
Balochistan	30%↓	48%↓	41%↓
FATA	20%↓	31%↓	58%↓
Punjab	8%↑	168%↑	92%↑
Karachi	39%↓	35%↓	52%↓
Sindh (excluding Karachi)	9%↓	26%↓	48%↓
Gilgit-Baltistan	40%↓	81%↓	140%↑
Islamabad	250%↑	780%↑	4140%↑
Total	30%↓	30%↓	42%↓

As many as 144 incidents of sectarian violence were reported from across Pakistan in 2014, including sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes – a 35 percent decrease from 2013. The 255 people killed accounted for a 63 percent drop from deaths in such incidents over the past year. The number of those injured stood at 332; a decrease of 75 percent from 2013.

Incidents of sectarian violence were reported from 30 districts of Pakistan. Over 82 percent of those killed in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes in 2014 across Pakistan were concentrated in Karachi, the Chaghi, Mastung and Quetta districts of Balochistan, Kohat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

The number of suicide attacks across the country decreased by 43 percent, with 26 suicide attacks in 2014 as opposed to 46 in 2013. At least 10 of these attacks (or 38 percent) took place in KP, five in Balochistan, four in Karachi, three in Punjab, three in FATA, and one in Islamabad. The TTP, Jamaatul Ahrar, Ansarul Mujahideen, Ahrarul Hind, Jaishul Islam, Jundullah, Lashkar-e-Islam, and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi were behind most of these attacks.

Compared to 90 such actions in the previous year, security forces launched a total of 130 strikes against militants in 23 districts and regions of Pakistan, most of them in the North Waziristan and Khyber agencies of FATA. Around 1,917 militants, nine civilians, one FC soldier and three army troops were killed in these actions; as compared to 2013, where 614 militants were killed in such strikes. Security forces and law enforcement agencies engaged in a total of 159 armed clashes and encounters with militants, an increase of 51 percent from the previous year. These clashes claimed 699 lives, including 613 militants, 16 FC troops, 12 policemen, 42 army men, 12 Levies and four civilians. As many as 414 militants were killed in such clashes in 2013.

With no US drone strike reported in the first five months of 2014, such strikes in Pakistan’s tribal areas registered a 32 percent decrease in 2014 as compared to the previous year. Fatalities in these attacks also fell by about 29 percent. Out of 21 reported drone attacks in 2014, as many as 19 struck militants and their hideouts in North Waziristan, while two drone strikes were reported from South Waziristan.

A total of 91 cross-border attacks and clashes were reported from Pakistan’s borders with Afghanistan, India and Iran, about 12 percent less than such the number of such incidents reported in 2013. Nonetheless, as many as 94 Pakistani citizens, including personnel from security forces and civilians, lost their lives in these incidents, representing a 59 percent increase from the year before. The overall decrease in the number of cross-border attacks and clashes was mainly led by a decrease in the number of such incidents along the Pak-India border, from 68 in 2013 to 51 in 2014. The number of reported cross-border attacks and clashes from Pakistan’s borders with Afghanistan and Iran, however, increased slightly from 26 and nine in 2013 to 29 and 11 in 2014, respectively.

Incidents of ethno-political violence in Pakistan went down by 63 percent, from 224 in 2013 to 82 in 2014, and the number of people killed in these incidents decreased by 56 percent, from 283 in 2013 to 124 in 2014. While incidents of ethno-political violence were reported from a total of 12 districts across all four

¹ ↑ and ↓ represent increase and decrease, respectively, from 2013 to 2014.

provinces of Pakistan in 2014, about 82 percent of them were concentrated in Karachi alone.

Overall, the number of people killed in incidents of violence in Pakistan increased by 12 percent, from 4,725 in 2013 to 5,306 in 2014. This increase was marked by the deaths of 2,991 militants in 2014, compared to 1,647 in 2013, representing an increase of 81 percent. The number of civilians killed in these violent incidents, however decreased by 19 percent as compared to 2013. Fatalities among security forces personnel in 2014 (610) also decreased by almost 10 percent as compared to the previous year (679). The distribution of casualties in the overall reported incidents of violence in 2014 is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Casualties in Overall Violent Incidents in 2014

Category	Killed	Injured
FC	117	196
Militants	2,991	378
Civilian	1,705	3,315
Police	258	371
Paramilitaries	12	1
Army	154	236
Levies	55	50
Rangers	14	24
Total	5,306	4,571

3. Major Actors of Instability in 2014

3.1 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

In 2014, the major actor of instability in Pakistan was the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The TTP has been greatly weakened due to internal rifts and the military operations in the North Waziristan and Khyber agencies and has split into two major groups; TTP-Fazlullah and Jamaatul Ahrar. But these internal crises did not halt its terrorist onslaught. The TTP carried out 352 terrorist attacks in 2014, claiming the lives of 734 civilians and security forces personnel. (See Table 5) The group was also involved in 35 small- and medium-scale armed clashes with security forces in FATA and KP, which caused 251 deaths on both sides. The TTP also diversified its targets in 2014 and, most infamously, targeted the Army Public School in Peshawar, killing at least 134 young students.

The TTP splinter group Jamaatul Ahrar was behind only five terrorist attacks, but these attacks were larger in scale, such as the Wagah border attack in Lahore, which claimed 60 lives.

Table 5: Terrorist Attacks Claimed/Perpetrated by Terrorist Groups

Organization	Balochistan	FATA	KP	Punjab	Karachi	Sindh (excluding Karachi)	Islamabad	AJK and GB	Total
Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	03	138	115	04	89	0	03	0	352
Local Taliban	0	14	178	0	0	0	0	0	192
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	6	3	11	6	52	2	1	1	82
Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan (SMP)	03	0	0	05	25	0	02	0	35
Lashkar-e-Islam(LI)	0	63	01	0	0	0	0	0	64
Jamaatul Ahrar	0	03	00	1	1	0	0	0	5
Jaishul Islam	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jundullah	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02
Ansarul Mujahideen	0	02	01	0	0	0	0	0	03
Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan (TTB)	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Baloch Republican Army (BRA)	97	0	0	02	0	7	0	0	106
Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	106	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	113
Lashkar-e-Balochistan (LB)	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
United Baloch Army (UBA)	04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	05

Organization	Balochistan	FATA	KP	Punjab	Karachi	Sindh (excluding Karachi)	Islamabad	AJK and GB	Total
Sindhu Desh Liberation Army (SDLA)	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11

A major faction of the TTP led by Khan Said Sajna also announced its separation from the TTP. The Sajna group had been involved in armed clashes with the Shahryar Mehsud group of the TTP in first half of the 2014. Internal differences are not new to the TTP, but inspiration from the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) could have long-term effects on the group. Commanders, under the ISIS influence, are demanding ideological, political and operational adjustments. In this perspective, the operational inspiration of ISIS in the Army Public School attack cannot be ruled out.

Meanwhile, more reports regarding militant commanders from Punjab and Kashmir-based banned jihadi groups joining the Taliban ranks came to light, indicating that anti-state terrorist groups still hold an attraction for members of conventional militant groups. Mast Gul, an ex-commander of the Hizbul Mujahideen who fought against the Indian security forces for the liberation of Jammu and Kashmir, was reportedly blamed for the February 4, 2014 suicide bombing in Peshawar's Qissa Khawani Bazaar.¹

3.2 Local Taliban

A decline in terrorist activities by local Taliban² was observed in 2014. Local Taliban groups carried out 192 small-scale terrorist attacks, mainly in the Peshawar valley and adjoining tribal areas. In 2013, local militant groups had carried out 291 such attacks.

3.3 Lashkar-e-Jhangvi

Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) was reportedly involved in 82 terrorist attacks across the country in 2014. Over the last four years, different factions of the group have been active in Karachi and Quetta and its expansion in North Punjab and KP province has increased the threat level in the country.

Table 6: Fatalities in Terrorist Attacks

Group Responsible	Killed	Injured
TTP	KP: 365 FATA: 173 Sindh: 165 Balochistan: 12 Punjab: 19	KP: 518 FATA: 236 Sindh: 278 Balochistan: 14 Punjab: 33
Local Taliban	KP: 117 FATA: 15	KP: 207 FATA: 10
LI	KP: 9 FATA: 70	FATA: 74
LeJ	Karachi: 63 Balochistan: 53 Punjab: 07 KP: 26 FATA: 7	Karachi: 50 Balochistan: 70 Punjab: 04 KP: 32 FATA: 30
SMP	Karachi: 32 Balochistan: 3 Punjab: 08	Karachi: 5 Balochistan: 4 Punjab: 03
Jamaatul Ahrar	Punjab: 60 Karachi: 1 FATA: 7	Punjab: 110 Karachi: 19 FATA: 10
TTB	Balochistan: 2	Balochistan: 1
BLA	Balochistan: 113 Punjab: 2	Balochistan: 380 Punjab: 4
BRA	Balochistan: 45 Sindh: 11 Punjab: 4	Balochistan: 56 Sindh: 38 Punjab: 60
LB	Balochistan: 38	Balochistan: 113
BLF	Balochistan: 26	Balochistan: 29
UBA	Balochistan: 19 Punjab: 25	Balochistan: 81 Punjab: 122
SDLA	Interior Sindh: 2	Interior Sindh: 22

3.4 Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan

Shia sectarian group Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan (SMP) carried out 35 terrorist attacks in 2014, which were mainly targeted killings. In 2013, the group was involved in 63 sectarian-related attacks. Karachi and Quetta were the two major cities where the SMP carried out most of its attacks, but the intensity of its attacks decreased, especially in Quetta, which could be the result of the arrests of a few activists during the previous year. The group has also increased its outreach in Punjab, including in the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, where it was involved in four sectarian attacks.

3.5 Punjabi Taliban

The Punjabi Taliban claimed responsibility for only two terrorist attacks in 2014. The most influential Punjabi Taliban group led by Maulana Asmatullah Muawiya announced to shift its militant activities from Pakistan to Afghanistan,³ and some analysts believe that this contributed to fewer attacks in Punjab.⁴ But there are many groups operating in Pakistan which are tagged as Punjabi Taliban and in previous years, such groups were found facilitating the TTP, Al-Qaeda and LeJ in their operations. There is no evidence available to suggest that the nexus within these terrorist groups has been weakened.

3.6 Lashkar-e-Islam

Headed by Mangal Bagh, Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) is active in the Khyber Agency of FATA, where it is involved in attacking shrines, security forces and leaders of rival sectarian groups, mainly Ansarul Islam and Towheedul Islam. The military operation Khyber One, which was launched in the last quarter of 2014, has damaged its operational strength. In the year under review, the group carried out 63 attacks in the Khyber Agency and one in the suburbs of Peshawar.

3.7 Balochistan Liberation Army

Among Baloch separatist groups, the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) emerged as the most lethal group in 2014, carrying out 113 terrorist attacks (*See Table 5*). The Quetta, Bolan, Kech, Khuzdar and Kohlu districts of Balochistan were the major areas of operation for this group.

The BLA was also active in Karachi and parts of South Punjab bordering the province, where it is believed to be involved in criminal activities such as kidnapping for ransom, extortion and armed robbery.⁵ In South Punjab, the group was found involved in four low intensity terrorist attacks, which claimed two lives.

3.8 Baloch Republican Army

The Baloch Republican Army (BRA) mainly consists of Bugti tribesmen, led by Brahamdagh Bugti. The group carried out 106 terrorist attacks in 2014 in the Dera Bugti, Naseerabad, Dera Murad Jamali, Barkhan and Loralai districts of Balochistan.

3.9 Lashkar-e-Balochistan

The Lashkar-e-Balochistan, led by Javed Mengal, was found involved in 70 terrorist attacks in Balochistan

in 2014, comparing to 60 such attacks in 2013. The surge in Lashkar-e-Balochistan attacks indicates the growing operational capacity of the group. The group was mainly active in the Makran coastal belt and neighboring districts.

3.10 Balochistan Liberation Front

The Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF) operates across Balochistan, but is primarily concentrated in the coastal Makran belt. BLF carried out 18 attacks in 2014 compared to 85 attacks in 2013, which indicate that other groups like Lashkar-e-Balochistan could have absorbed its human resources.

3.11 United Baloch Army

The UBA, led by Mureed Baloch, is a splinter group of the BLF and known for attacking settlers from Punjab and KP and was behind five terrorist attacks in Balochistan in 2014.

3.12 Sindhu Desh Liberation Army

The Sindhu Desh Liberation Army was believed to be involved in 11 small-scale terrorist attacks in 2014, where two civilians were killed.

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

3.13 New Actors of Violence in 2014

The major development of the 2014 was the establishment of the Al-Qaeda's South Asia (AQSA) chapter and the separation of the Omer Khalid Khorasani group from the TTP. AQSA's involvement in the Naval Dockyard attack and Jamaatul Aharar's attack on the Wagah border in Lahore indicate that both groups have the capacity to launch major terrorist attacks inside the country. In Balochistan, two factions of the LeJ emerged in 2013 (Jaishul Islam and Tahafuz-e-Hudood Ullah) which were still active in 2014, and another group called Jundullah also emerged from further fragmentation within the group, which carried out three attacks in the province. The new group has no direct links with another group of the same name, operating in the Iranian part of Balochistan and Karachi.

3.14 'Unidentified' Militants

Militants and nationalist insurgents, whose group identities and organizational affiliation were not defined or who did not claim responsibility for terror attacks, were involved in over 100 terrorist attacks across the country. These militants might have definite group affiliations but media reports of terrorist attacks did not cover those and in many cases law enforcement agencies remained clueless about any such affiliation.

4. Security Landscape in 2014

4.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) remained the second most volatile region in Pakistan in 2014 after Balochistan; a total of 325 terrorist attacks were reported in the province compared to 499 in 2013 – including nine suicide attacks that killed 41 people and wounded 143 others. Overall, 542 people were killed in terrorist attacks in KP and 829 others were reported wounded. A breakdown of those killed in terrorist attacks in KP in 2014 includes 375 civilians, 85 police men, 36 army personnel, 10 FC, 4 Levies soldiers and 32 militants. Those injured in terrorist attacks included 647 civilians, 89 police men, 48 army personnel, 30 FC soldiers and 15 militants.

Out of the 325 reported terrorist attacks, 308 were carried out by the TTP or groups associated with local Taliban or other militants with similar objectives, while 17 attacks were of a sectarian nature and mostly perpetrated by TTP and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi.

Just like 2013, Peshawar remained the worst affected part of the province in 2014, with 127 reported terrorist attacks that killed 308 people and wounded 533 others. These attacks targeted civilians, security forces, educational institutions, health workers, the Shia religious community, political leaders/workers, pro-government tribesmen, power pylons, government officials, government installations, Sikh community, worship places and CD shops etc. Charsadda was the second most hit area of KP with 40 terrorist attacks reported, followed by Bannu (28 attacks), Hangu (26), D.I. Khan (20), Swat (19) and 10 attacks each reported in Mansehra and Swabi.

In comparison with 2013, terrorist attacks in KP decreased by 35% in 2014 with a significant decline in the number of people killed (23 percent) and the number of people wounded (52 percent).

Table 7: Terrorist Attacks in KP

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Abbottabad	2	4	5
Bannu	28	44	53
Battagram	1	0	0
Buner	3	7	4
Charsadda	40	28	55
D.I Khan	20	16	13
Hangu	26	41	48
Kohat	7	26	38
Lakki Marwat	2	3	0
Lower Dir	3	7	6
Malakand	3	5	8
Mansehra	10	6	15
Mardan	9	5	6
Nowshera	8	6	9
Peshawar	127	308	533
Shangla	2	6	12
Swabi	10	6	4
Swat	19	21	11
Tank	4	3	9
Upper Dir	1	0	0
Total	325	542	829

Besides these attacks, KP also witnessed ethnic/political violence, clashes between security forces and militants, inter-tribal clashes, Pak-Afghan border attacks, operational attacks by security forces, inter-militant clashes, encounters between security forces and militants, abductions by militants and militants-tribesmen clashes. Overall, 459 incidents of violence took place in KP, killing 660 people and wounding 864 others.

Down 20 percent from 2013, as many as 234 attacks were reported in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in 2014 that killed 293 people (146 civilians, 18 militants, 45 army personnel, 52 FC soldiers, 17 Levies, 14 police men and a paramilitary soldier) and wounded 389 others (202 civilians, 96 army soldiers, 50 FC, 30 Levies, 9 policemen, one

paramilitary soldier and a militant). Most of the terrorist attacks here were launched by the TTP, local Taliban groups associated with the TTP and Khyber Agency-based sectarian groups Lashkar-e-Islam and Ansarul Islam. Meanwhile Jamaatul Ahrar and Ansarul Mujahideen were also reportedly involved in some attacks. Out of the 225 reported terrorist attacks, four were sectarian-related and claimed the lives of 8 people and wounded 36 others.

Other than these terrorist attacks, a significant number of clashes between security forces and militants, Pak-Afghan border attacks, operational attacks by security forces, drone attacks, inter-militant clashes, encounters between security forces and militants, abductions by militants and militants-tribesmen clashes were also reported during the year under review. But in contrast to the decrease in number of terrorist attacks, the number of casualties was significantly higher compared to the previous year, when 2,822 died and 804 were injured.

Security forces carried out 101 operational attacks in FATA during the year 2014, which killed 1,784 people, including 1,772 militants and wounded 147 others (including 139 militants). Security forces also engaged in 38 clashes with militants in parts of FATA in 2014 that claimed the lives of 349 people including security forces personnel, militants and civilians; 122 others were reported wounded in these clashes. Meanwhile, 30 inter-militant clashes and 21 incidents each of cross-border attacks and drone strikes were the top among the overall incidents of violence - out of 12 types reported from FATA in 2014.

As in the previous year, the Khyber Agency remained the worst-hit area in FATA with 90 reported terrorist attacks that killed 92 people and wounded 113 others. Mohmand Agency was the next worst hit with 37 reported terrorist attacks, followed by Bajaur Agency (36 attacks) North Waziristan (27 attacks), Orakzai and Kurram (16 attacks each) and South Waziristan (11 attacks).

Table 8: Terrorist Attacks in FATA

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Bajaur Agency	36	29	62
Khyber Agency	90	92	113
Kurram Agency	16	26	46
Mohmand Agency	37	54	45

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
North Waziristan Agency	27	54	52
Orakzai Agency	16	18	52
South Waziristan Agency	12	20	19
Total	234	293	389

4.1.1 Attacks on Security Forces/Law Enforcement Agencies

Security forces, their check-posts and convoys were prime targets for militants in KP and FATA during 2014. Out of a total of 559 attacks in these two regions, as many as 216 (39 percent)-including 5 suicide attacks-targeted security forces. A total of 234 security and law enforcement agencies' personnel were among those killed in these attacks (81 army soldiers and officers, 59 FC troops, 83 policemen including *khasadars* in FATA, 10 Levies and a paramilitary trooper), as well as 25 civilians and 37 militants. Those injured in attacks on security forces in KP and FATA included 116 civilians, 16 militants and 328 personnel from the security forces and law enforcement agencies.

Out of 216 attacks, 169 targeted personnel of security forces, 21 hit FC/army/police convoys and vehicles and 26 targeted security check-posts. Militants used IEDs to carry out most of these attacks (96), besides direct firing (87), suicide attacks (5), grenade blasts (11), rocket attacks (9), mortar attacks (5), sabotage (2) and beheadings (1).

A military convoy moving towards Miran Shah in the North Waziristan tribal region was targeted with an IED on January 19, 2014, resulting in the death of 25 army personnel and wounding 27 others.⁶ Separately, a police vehicle was targeted by a suicide bomber in the suburbs of Peshawar, killing 11 policemen and wounding 45 other civilians.⁷ At least 23 FC soldiers, who were kidnapped by militants in 2010, were shot dead by militants to avenge what they called the "custodial killings" of their fighters in various parts of the country.⁸

A powerful explosion targeted the convoy of police vehicles killing senior police official SP CID Chaudhry Aslam Khan, who had survived numerous assassination attempts by militants in the past.⁹ The Mohmand Agency chapter of the banned Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility for the

attack. In another major attack, a moving explosive-laden vehicle targeted a convoy of Frontier Corps DIG Brigadier Khalid Javaid, who escaped with a few injuries.¹⁰ Five people, including an FC soldier were killed in the attack; 20 others were reported wounded.

4.1.2 Attacks on Pro-government Tribesmen and Civilians

In order to weaken state efforts to counter terrorism and lower the general morale of the community, militants continued to target pro-government tribesmen, peace committee members, pro-government *lashkars* and civilians in KP and FATA. As many as 111 attacks were carried out against civilians, whereas 60 attacks targeted pro-government tribesmen.

Tribal groups in FATA pose a constant threat to militants in the region, which is why they are targeted frequently by militant groups. These groups are led by tribal elders, most of whom have an anti-TTP and pro-government stance. Militants from the Lashkar-e-Islam targeted the home of a local peace committee head and shot dead 9 civilians.¹¹ Pro-government tribal elder Malik Qadir Khan and his two guards were also killed in a shootout by TTP.¹²

Civilians continued to be attacked across KP and FATA during the year. Two home-made grenades were hurled from the back seats of a cinema that was screening a night show in Peshawar with over a hundred people attending.¹³ Six people were killed in the attack while 28 others were reported wounded. In another attack in Peshawar, a suicide blast hit the crowded Koocha Risaldar area near Qissa Khawani bazaar, killing ten people most of whom were women and children, while 48 others were wounded in the attack.¹⁴

The highest number of terrorist attacks on civilians took place in Peshawar with a total of 38 people killed and 164 wounded in 34 attacks. The Khyber Agency witnessed the second highest number of attacks with six killed and ten wounded in 12 attacks.

4.1.3 Attacks on Educational Institutions

Although the number of attacks on educational institutions across KP and FATA was comparatively fewer than the previous year, the number of casualties was significantly higher due to the major attack that took place in Peshawar around the end of the year. At least 149 people were killed when

Taliban gunmen attacked an army-run school on Warsak Road.¹⁵ The attack ended after a shootout between the security forces and militants; all the militants were killed in a siege that lasted for hours. The overwhelming majority of the victims were students at the school, which has children and teenagers from grades 1-10. This incident is considered to be the worst ever attack in Pakistan on civilians and was commonly referred to as Pakistan's 9/11.

Thirty-four other attacks on smaller scale were carried out against educational institutions across KP and FATA that killed two people and wounded four others. These attacks caused significant damage to school buildings ranging from the total destruction of the building to damage to walls and windowpanes.

Meanwhile, two unsuccessful attempts were also made to target educational institutions. The threats were averted through swift response by the Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS) that defused the bombs that were planted before they went off.

4.1.4 Inter-militant Clashes

Clashes amongst militant groups continued to be reported across the year in KP and FATA. But the majority of these attacks took place in the first half of the year before the launch of Operation Zarb-e-Azb in June. Militant strongholds were hit hard by the army and the majority of their networks were destroyed, resulting in fewer clashes between militant groups.

Intense infighting erupted between the TTP factions in May mainly between the Hakeemullah Mehsud group led by Shahryar Mehsud and the Waliur Rehman group led by Khan Sajna that continued until the end of June. The clashes reportedly began over interference in matters inside each other's territory. In April, fighters from both sides launched attacks in the areas of Shawal, Shaktoi, Makin and Tank with heavy ammunition and artillery in an attempt to destroy each other's sanctuaries. Khan Said Sajna was also a candidate for the TTP leadership after the death of Hakeemullah Mehsud but the TTP shura (council) nominated Maulana Fazlullah. Some analysts see this infighting as a protest from Mehsud militants over the nomination of a non-Mehsud as a head of the TTP. Reportedly, Haqqani Taliban based in North Waziristan intervened to reconcile the warring the TTP factions, but the infighting continued in the following months. In May, the Sajna group also announced its separation from the TTP.

A total of 33 clashes were reported across KP and FATA, 27 of which took place in the first half of the year, while the remaining six took place in the second half. A total of 126 people were killed in these attacks while 60 others were reported wounded. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and Khyber Agency-based militant groups Lashkar-e-Islam and Ansarul Islam took part in most of these clashes with the former two forming an alliance. Cracks among TTP ranks were seen as a number of incidents of clashes between different factions from within TTP were reported during the year. Eight militants were killed and three injured in a clash between two factions of TTP in the mountainous area of Shaktoi in South Waziristan.¹⁶ Meanwhile, an explosion hit the hujra of Lashkar-e-Islam at Dars Jamaat in Tirah valley that killed ten people including 3 children and 3 suspected militants.¹⁷ Furthermore, eight militants were killed and three injured in a clash between two factions of TTP in the mountainous area of Shaktoi in South Waziristan.¹⁸

Ten people were killed and several others wounded in an armed clash between two banned groups.¹⁹ Around a dozen vehicles were also burnt in the clash. Another clash between the TTP and its breakaway Sajna group left at least 8 militants dead.²⁰ The Sajna group was also involved in another clash with TTP's Mehsud group that left six militants and eight others wounded.²¹ Clashes between TTP's Hakeemullah Mehsud group and Waliur Rehman group were also reported with casualties on both sides.

4.2 Balochistan

In 2014, the highest number of terrorist attacks for any one region of Pakistan was reported from Balochistan, where 341 attacks took place, compared to 487 in previous year, killing 375 people and wounding 926 others.

Of a total of 341 attacks, 306 were perpetrated by Baloch insurgent groups, mainly the Baloch Republican Army (BRA), Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), Lashkar-e-Balochistan, United Baloch Army (UBA) and Baloch Liberation Front (BLF), which claimed 243 lives and wounded 692 others. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), its Balochistan chapter and other militant groups with similar objectives including Ahrarul Hind and Jundullah carried out 20 terrorist attacks in Balochistan in 2014 which killed 46 and injured another 97 people. Meanwhile, 15 attacks were sectarian-related, largely perpetrated by sectarian militant groups Lashkar-e-

Jhangvi, Jaishul Islam and Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan, which killed 86 people, most of them Hazara Shias, and wounded 137 others.

Among those killed in terrorist attacks in Balochistan were 273 civilians, 32 police officials, 30 FC troops, 22 Levies and 17 militants who were killed by security forces following shootouts. Meanwhile 791 civilians, 79 FC troops, 33 police officials, nine army soldiers, nine Levies, and five militants were among the injured.

Quetta, provincial capital of Balochistan, was worst hit by terrorists in 2014 where 71 reported attacks killed 111 people and killed 440 others. Dera Bugti was the second most affected area in the province in terms of the number of terrorist attacks; 53 reported attacks from the restive district claimed 16 lives and injured 29 others. Terrorists hit Kech, the home town of the Balochistan chief minister, with 33 attacks claiming 37 lives and causing injuries to another 24 people; Kech is also the headquarters of Makran Division where strategically significant Gwadar Port is situated. A review of the geographical spread of terrorist attacks over the past few years suggests that the south-western districts of Balochistan, or Makran coastal belt and its neighboring areas, are becoming a new epicenter of nationalist insurgency. In 2014, about 28 percent of the total reported attacks from Balochistan were concentrated in the Gwadar, Kech, Panjgur and Khuzdar districts.

Table 9: Terrorist Attacks in Balochistan in 2014

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Awaran	6	13	16
Barkhan	1	0	0
Bolan	10	6	10
Chaghi	1	23	20
Dera Bugti	53	16	29
Gwadar	10	4	17
Jafarabad	19	19	13
Kachhi	3	1	5
Kalat	5	5	11
Kech	33	37	24
Kharan	1	0	0
Khuzdar	27	25	78

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Kohlu	9	2	0
Lasbela	3	10	11
Loralai	5	7	3
Mastung	10	33	55
Naseerabad	22	25	25
Nushki	3	1	0
Panjgur	25	2	12
Pishin	3	3	0
Qilla Abdullah	9	4	34
Quetta	71	111	440
Sibi	7	22	121
Washuk	1	2	1
Zhob	2	3	1
Ziarat	2	1	0
Total	341	375	926

Apart from terrorist attacks, 13 operational attacks by security forces, 27 armed clashes between security forces and militants, 16 cross-border attacks in areas bordering Iran and Afghanistan, nine incidents of abduction by militants and Baloch insurgents, as well as five inter-tribal clashes were also reported from the province during the year. On the whole, 751 people lost their lives and 1,021 others sustained injuries in 497 incidents of violence of different types reported from the province in 2014. Meanwhile security forces, either independently or in collaboration with bomb disposal squad, foiled 22 terror bids in Balochistan in 2014.

Also, a total of 105 dead bodies were recovered in different parts of Balochistan during the year. The identities of most of the recovered bodies and their killers were not known. As many as 13 dead bodies were recovered from two separate graves found in Tutak area of Khuzdar district of Balochistan, provincial minister Mir Sarfaraz Bugti said on January 27. The bodies—most of which had decomposed beyond recognition—were discovered after a local shepherd reported to security personnel the discovery of bones, body parts and the possibility of a suspected mass-grave in the area.²²

4.2.1 Attacks by Baloch Insurgents

Compared to 424 the year before, Baloch insurgent groups carried out as many as 306 terrorist attacks in Balochistan in 2014—a decrease of about 28 percent—which killed 243 people and injured 692 others. These attacks spread over 25 districts of the province. Baloch insurgents employed IEDs in carrying out 160 attacks, followed by firing (96 attacks), rockets (28), grenades (20), and acts of sabotage (2 attacks).

Baloch insurgents hit personnel, convoys and check-posts of security forces and law enforcement agencies in a total of 114 attacks killing 93 people—30 FC troops, 27 police officials, 21 Levies, 11 civilians and 4 militants—besides inflicting injuries on another 194 including 75 FC troops, 22 police officials, eight army troops, nine Levies, 76 civilians and four militants. Some of these attacks are described below:

- January 31: A Frontier Corps (FC) vehicle carrying soldiers was targeted with a remote-controlled IED in Jal-Jhao area of Awaran killing four FC troops and injuring three others.²³
- February 7: Lashkar-e-Balochistan insurgents attacked an FC check post near Mand. A heavy exchange of fire followed for two and a half hours, killing two militants and one FC man and injuring five FC troops and three militants.²⁴
- March 1: An FC vehicle was patrolling in Balochistan's Kalat district when it was targeted with an improvised explosive device by BLA insurgents, killing three soldiers and injuring six others.²⁵
- April 24: A police van was on a routine patrol when insurgents opened fire killing four officials including an assistant sub-inspector.²⁶
- May 25: Eight Levies were killed in a major attack in Wadh area of Khuzdar reportedly by nationalist insurgents who came in a fleet of vehicles, and cordoned off the area before shooting up the Johar check-post on the Quetta-Karachi National Highway with automatic weapons. A few days later an FIR was lodged against a tribal elder Shafiq Mengal and others.²⁷
- June 7: The parents and grandfather of the station house officer of Usta Mohammad police

station, Abdul Rauf Jamali, were killed and his four-year-old sister was injured in a targeted attack.²⁸

- July 10: Five personnel of the paramilitary force FC were killed and two others wounded in an attack on a FC post in Dukki, Loralai.²⁹
- September 13: A powerful roadside IED blast hit a convoy of FC troops in Quetta killing one FC man and two civilians, and wounding 13 FC troops and 18 civilians.³⁰
- October 10: Mohammad Murad Buledi, a station house officer of police in Panjgur was shot dead and his 10-year-old son injured in a targeted attack.³¹

Apart from security forces, Baloch insurgents hit state installations in Balochistan including gas pipelines, power pylons, and railway tracks and trains and government functionaries in a total of 80 attacks in 2014. On March 31, Nawab Bugti Express was enroute to Quetta from Lahore when militants opened fire on it near Mach in Bolan district, killing two and injuring seven people.³² The worst attack claimed by the United Baloch Army hit a train in Balochistan on April 8. At least 17 people, two women and four children among them, were burnt to death and over 45 were injured in a powerful explosion in a carriage of a Rawalpindi-bound train at the Sibi station. An IED weighting 20kgs and detonated by remote control, had been used in the blast.³³ On November 11, the family of Meraj Khan Umrani, an officer in the local government, was travelling from Dera Murad Jamali to Quetta when armed men intercepted their vehicle and opened fire on it, killing six and injuring six more.³⁴ A powerful explosion hit a passenger train in Mastung district on November 20 derailing four bogeys and injuring at least 12 people.³⁵

Pro-government tribesmen, political leaders and non-Baloch workers and settlers were also targets of Baloch nationalist insurgents, which the latter hit in a total of 23 attacks in 2014. A single attack on the house of a commander of the Bugti peace force Ghazi Khan Marhata Bugti in Dodatba village of Jafarabad killed 14 people on February 9, including Ghazi Khan Marhata, his brother Imam Bakhsh, three women and three children; four attackers were later killed in a gun-battle with FC personnel in Maswani village.³⁶ Another lethal attack on pro-government tribesmen was reported from Naseerabad on April 14 when

insurgents fired rockets at a house killing nine people.³⁷ In Kech, on May 21, militants barged into the house of Abdulo Hameed alias Master in Chout village of Dasht area, and killed six people on the spot. Hameed had problems with the BLA, which had accused him of spying for Pakistani intelligence agencies.³⁸ Insurgents armed with the latest weaponry opened fire on members of a local peace militia in the Jafarabad area on August 16, killing seven volunteers.³⁹ On September 4, Eid Mohammad, a leader of Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M), was shot dead in the Sarawan area of Panjgur district allegedly by BLF militants.⁴⁰

In the worst attack on non-Baloch workers, on October 20, BLA militants abducted 11 laborers from a poultry farm in Lasbela, blindfolded nine workers belonging to Punjab and shot them. They freed the two Baloch workers, while only one of the nine men who were shot survived.⁴¹

4.2.2 Attacks by Militants

Compared to 30 in previous year, the Pakistan Taliban and other militant groups with similar objectives carried out 20 attacks in Balochistan's nine districts in 2014, killing a total of 46 people and wounding 57 others. Half of these attacks were concentrated in Quetta. Militants targeted civilians in six attacks, NATO supply vehicles in three attacks, worship places and shrines in three attacks and educational attacks in two attacks. Militants also hit political leaders, journalists and health workers in at least one attack each.

On March 14, a blast carried out by the Ahrarul Hind killed 10 people including an FC soldier and wounded 35 others in Quetta.⁴² On July 21, militants used syringes to throw acid on women's faces as they emerged from a shop in a busy market area of Quetta.⁴³ A similar attack was recorded in Mastung, where two teenaged sisters suffered burns to the face and neck when religious extremists wearing masks sprayed acid on them in a busy bazaar.⁴⁴ On August 14, the independence day of Pakistan, militants launched a coordinated attack on Samungli and Khalid airbases in Quetta, located some 12 kilometers from each other. Security forces thwarted the attack, killing 12 militants; while 11 security personnel were also injured. The Ghalib Mehsud faction of the outlawed TTP claimed responsibility for the attack.⁴⁵ In Quetta, on October 23, Maulana Fazlur Rehman, the chief of his own faction of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam, and some other leaders of his party escaped a suicide

attack that was claimed by the banned militant organization Jundullah, an associate group of Al-Qaeda and the TTP. Two JUI-F workers, Shah Mohammad Tareen and Mohammad Usman, were killed and about 30 others injured in the blast.⁴⁶ Four polio workers, including three women, were killed and three others injured when militants opened fire on a polio vaccination team near Quetta's Eastern Bypass area on November 26.⁴⁷ Two days after the attack, TTP associate Jundullah claimed responsibility for the attack saying the victims were agents of *Yahood-o-Nasara* (Jews and Christians).⁴⁸

4.2.3 Sectarian-related Attacks

As many as 86 people, most of them Hazara Shias, lost their lives and 137 others were injured in 15 reported sectarian-related attacks from Balochistan in 2014. Eight of these attacks targeted the Hazara Shia community, another five targeted leaders, members and a mosque of Sunni community while two attacks targeted members of the Zikri community. Nine of these attacks took place in Quetta, two were reported from Mastung and one attack each occurred in Awaran, Bolan, Chaghi, and Khuzdar. Most of the sectarian-related attacks reported from Balochistan were incidents of targeted killing (11) apart from three suicide explosions and one IED blast.

Most of the high intensity sectarian-related attacks carried out in Balochistan in 2014 targeted the Hazara Shia community. At least 68 people, most of them Hazara Shias, were killed and 113 others wounded in just five sectarian-related attacks including a suicide blast inside a passenger van carrying Hazaras in Quetta on January 1, a suicide attack in Mastung on a bus bringing Shia pilgrims from Iran to Quetta on January 21, a grenade-and-gun attack on Shia pilgrims in Taftan on June 8, a suicide blast in Aliabad area of Quetta on October 4, and an attack on a mini-bus carrying Hazara Shias in Quetta on October 23.

In a high-profile sectarian targeted killing reported from Mach area of Bolan on June 6, armed men, reportedly associated with Shia group Sipah-e-Muhammad, attacked the emir of a Sunni group Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) Sardar Mufti Shukurallah, his brother Hafiz Abdul Qadir and another person, Naimatullah Sumalani, with daggers; Qadir was killed and the other two were injured.⁴⁹

In Khuzdar, seven people were injured when a bus carrying members of the Zikri community was hit by a bomb blast in the Grisha area on July 28. The Zikri

pilgrims were returning after performing rituals at Koh Murad in Turbat town.⁵⁰ Later, on August 29, at least six people were killed and seven others injured in an attack on a shrine of the Zikri community in Awaran district.⁵¹ Zikris are relatively a new sect of Muslims in Pakistan who worship in groups at shrines and on mountains in remote, sparsely populated Balochistan. Their practices are based around the teachings of Syed Mohammad Jaunpuri, a 15th century and South Asian 'Islamic Messiah figure (Mahdi)'. Some violent sectarian groups consider Zikris "non-Muslims or disbelievers."

4.3 Sindh

A total of 248 terrorist attacks were recorded across 13 districts of Sindh in 2014, including 217 in the provincial capital Karachi alone, which claimed 340 lives and injured 501 others. Among those killed in these attacks were 203 civilians - including a considerable number Shias and Sunnis who lost their lives in sectarian-related targeted killings - and 123 personnel of the police, army, and Rangers, and 14 militants, while 365 civilians, 132 personnel of security and law enforcement agencies and four militants were injured.

Though it posted a decrease of 36 percent less from the year before, the number of total reported terrorist attacks from Sindh was still higher than total attacks reported from seven agencies of FATA in 2014, mainly due to a heightened spree of terrorist attacks in Karachi that continued during the year under review.

Of the total 248 attacks reported from Sindh, as many as 217 were carried out in Karachi, which killed 317 people and injured 438 others. Meanwhile, a total of 31 attacks were reported from interior Sindh (*See Table 10*), which killed 23 people and wounded another 63.

Table 10: Terrorist Attacks in Sindh

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Badin	1	1	0
Dadu	3	0	0
Hyderabad	5	4	6
Jacobabad	3	9	32
Karachi	217	317	438
Kashmore	10	4	8

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Khairpur	1	1	0
Larkana	1	0	0
Mirpurkhas	1	1	0
Naushahro Firoze	1	0	0
Sanghar	1	0	0
Shikarpur	2	1	0
Sukkur	2	2	17
Total	248	340	501

4.3.1 Karachi

Of the 217 terrorist attacks reported in Karachi, 84 were sectarian-related, mainly incidents of targeted killing – 37 percent less than such attacks reported from the city in 2013 – and largely carried out by sectarian groups such as Sunni groups Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) and Shia groups including Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan. These attacks killed 100 people and injured 65 others. Different banned militant groups including TTP and Jamaatul Ahrar perpetrated a total of 133 attacks, 43 percent less than the previous year, which claimed the lives of 217 people besides leaving another 373 injured.

Taliban and other militants frequently targeted personnel and officers of security forces and law enforcement agencies in Karachi during the year under review. As many as 92 policemen, two army men and five officials of Rangers lost their lives and 106 policemen, six army troops, and seven Rangers were injured in 88 militant attacks that exclusively targeted security and law enforcement agencies. Most of these attacks (70 percent) were incidents of targeted killings while three suicide blasts, 14 IED attacks, and 10 grenade blasts and were carried out across Karachi including Orangi Town, Essa Nagri, MPR Society, Burns Road, Sohrab Goth, New Karachi, Manghopir, Landhi, Nazimabad, Qayyumabad, Korangi Bilal Colony, Pathan Colony (SITE), Musa Lane (Baghdadi), Quaidabad, Liaquatabad, Muslimabad, Kati Pahari, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Shanti Nagar, Muslim Town, Lyari, Garden Police Station area, Shahrah-e-Quaideen, Pak Colony, Khayaban-i-Momin, Ittehad Town and M. A. Jinnah Road areas.

Some of the police officials targeted killed by militants in Karachi included SP CID Chaudhry Aslam, police inspectors Muhammad Iqbal and Ghazanfar Kazmi, sub-inspectors Nazeer Ahmed, Niaz, Saleem, Shafiq Tanoli, Abdul Kareem and Sahib Dino, and assistant sub-inspectors Manzoor Hussain and Ali Nawaz besides many officials of the Special Branch. The banned TTP was reportedly behind most of the attacks that hit security and law enforcement agencies in Karachi. Some media reports in July quoted top police officials as saying that there were around 50 small groups of the Taliban active in Karachi, including those associated with the TTP. The most lethal of them is the Swati group that comprised around 150 hardliner militants.⁵² Reports indicated that the Swati and Khorasani groups have a well-established command and control structure in Karachi and are mainly involved in attacks on police, Rangers and police stations.

On January 9, SP CID Chaudhry Aslam, who was on the forefront of police’s campaign against militants in Karachi, and two other policemen were killed while 11 more sustained injuries in a blast in the Essa Nagri area near the Lyari Expressway.⁵³ On January 29, a suicide bomber blew himself up at the entrance of the Rangers’ headquarters in Karachi, killing two troops and a civilian security guard, and wounding another.⁵⁴ A lethal explosion on February 13 targeted a police bus near Razzaqabad police training college in Karachi’s Shah Latif Town killing 13 policemen and wounding 47 others. The TTP claimed responsibility saying it was revenge for the deaths of their comrades in Swabi, Mardan and Peshawar at the hands of security agencies.⁵⁵

Apart from police officials and personnel of security forces, militants hit a range of other targets in Karachi including civilians, political leaders, media and journalists, government officials, worship places, members of civil society and government installations including Karachi airport. On the night of June 8, heavily armed militants entered Karachi airport premises from two positions and kept security forces engaged for about five hours. The dead included 11 personnel of the Airport Security Force (ASF), one Rangers soldier, one policeman, three employees of the Pakistan International Airlines and ten from the Civil Aviation Authority and one of a private airline besides 10 militants. Some 26 others were injured. Eight charred bodies were retrieved from the cold storage next day.⁵⁶ The TTP and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) both claimed responsibility for the attack. In a similar attack, a

group of militants tried to penetrate the Naval Dockyard area in Karachi on September 6. Pakistan Navy officials retaliated and in the ensuing encounter killed two and apprehended four miscreants alive. One officer was killed while an officer and six sailors sustained injuries.⁵⁷ The attack was claimed by the TTP and newly established Al-Qaeda in South Asia.

In a high profile attack, Geo TV anchorperson and one of the most popular journalists in Pakistan, Hamid Mir, was seriously injured when four gunmen on motorbikes shot at his car on April 19 near the Jinnah International Airport.⁵⁸ In another attack on media personnel, militants riding motorcycles shot dead three Express News workers after ambushing a DSNG van in a busy neighborhood of Karachi. Driver Khalid, technician Waqas and security guard Ashraf died at the spot.⁵⁹

Militants targeted political leaders and workers in Karachi in a total of seven attacks. In November, at least 20 people, including members of Sindh Assembly, were wounded in an attack on a Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) camp setup as part of a country-wide membership drive.⁶⁰ Two days later, one of the injured died at Abbasi Shaheed Hospital.⁶¹ A splinter group of the TTP, Jamaatul Ahrar, claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it was part of the group's attacks on ANP, MQM, PPP and PML-N that it vowed would continue.⁶² Separately, militants riding six motorcycles targeted a team conducting a polio vaccination campaign in the Qayyumabad area of Karachi on January 21, killing three and wounding two others.⁶³

Meanwhile, of the 84 sectarian-related targeted attacks reported from Karachi, as many as 44 and 36 hit members and leaders of Shia and Sunni religious communities, respectively. Seminaries were targeted in two attacks and one attack each hit a mosque and a Shia shrine. As many as 75 of these attacks were incidents of targeted killings, or direct shootouts, while another eight employed IEDs and one attack was an act of sabotage. Most among those killed and injured in these attacks included: associates and office bearers of the ASWJ, a reincarnation of Sunni sectarian group Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan; and the Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen, a Shia organization; as well as students and teachers of Sunni madrassas; prayer leaders of mosques and caretakers of *imambargahs*; and ordinary citizens including professionals such as doctors and traders. Rival Sunni and Shia sectarian groups Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sipah-e-Muhammad

Pakistan, respectively, carried out most of these sectarian-related attacks. (For a detailed description of sectarian violence in Karachi in 2014, see Section 6 of this report on 'Sectarian Violence'.)

4.3.2 Interior Sindh

A total of 31 terrorist attacks occurred in interior Sindh in 2014, which claimed 23 lives and inflicting injuries on 63 others. Most of these attacks (21) were carried out by Baloch and Sindhi nationalists groups, killing 11 and injuring another 40 people. The TTP and some unknown militants apparently with similar objectives, launched eight attacks which claimed the lives of 10 people and injured 23 others. Two of the attacks were sectarian in nature and claimed two lives.

Of the 31 attacks reported from the interior of Sindh, 10 occurred in Kashmore - a district that borders south Punjab and Balochistan - which were largely carried by Baloch insurgent groups. Eight of these attacks hit gas pipelines and two targeted Rangers personnel. Furthermore, five attacks were reported from Hyderabad, three each from Dadu and Jacobabad, while two attacks each were recorded in Shikarpur and Sukkur. Badin, Khairpur, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Naushero Feroz, and Sanghar were the other areas where at least one attack each was recorded in 2014.

In January, coordinated cracker attacks were reported from interior Sindh, one each in Hyderabad, Dadu, Larkana, and Naushero Feroz apparently in relation to strike call given by the Jeay Sindh Muttahida Mahaz (JSMM) for January 25 against British government's purported 'silence over MQM chief Altaf Hussain's statement against the integrity of Sindh.'⁶⁴ Attacks on media and journalists were also reported from Sindh. Journalist Muhammad Afzal Khawaja and his driver were target killed near a cattle farm in Jacobabad on February 2.⁶⁵ In February, BRA militants reportedly attacked the Khushhal Khan Khattak express train near Unnar Wah railway station in Jacobabad when it was on its way from Karachi to Peshawar.⁶⁶

Two Rangers personnel were killed when Baloch insurgents armed with sophisticated weapons attacked the G-2 checkpoint near Lali Jakhriani village in Bhittai Colony near the Tangwani district of Kandhkot-Kashmore on the Sindh-Balochistan border on May 14.⁶⁷ A convoy of Rangers came under attack again in Bhittai Colony on June 3 where two Rangers personnel were killed and eight others

injured.⁶⁸ In Hyderabad, policemen, who were posted at A-section police station in Latifabad No 7, were conducting late night snap checking on July 6 when four armed men on two motorbikes fired at them, killing three on the spot and injuring the fourth.⁶⁹

In Sukkur, Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam Fazl (JUI F) Sindh’s Secretary-General and former senator Dr. Khalid Mehmood Soomro was shot dead in a targeted attack on November 29 when he was offering his morning prayers at a madrassa in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Society.⁷⁰

The Sindhu Desh Liberation Army reportedly carried out four attacks in interior of Sindh in 2014, one each in Shikarpur, Sanghar and Dadu. These were low intensity attacks that targeted a power pylon, the divisional directorate of information and the Hyderabad Development Authority (HDA), a railway track and a gas pipeline; but no loss of life was reported in these attacks.

Table 11: Casualties in Terrorist Attacks & Political Violence in Sindh

Region	Casualties in Terrorist Attacks		Casualties in Political Violence	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Karachi	317	438	101	8
Interior Sindh	23	63	2	2
Total	340	501	103	10
Total Killed		443		
Total Injured		511		

4.3.3 Ethno-political Violence in Karachi

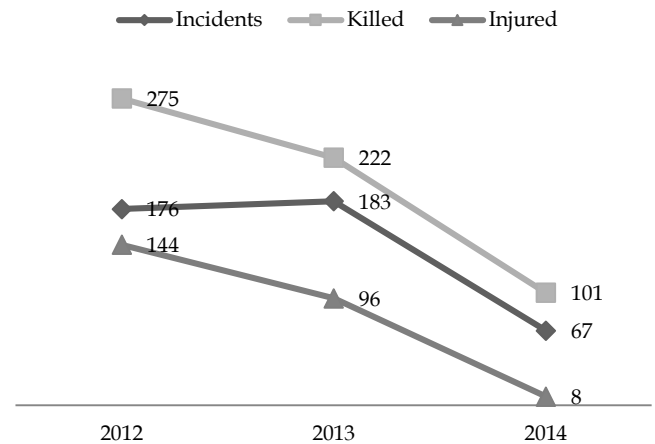
As many as 67 incidents of ethno-political violence took place in Karachi, down from 183 in the year 2013 – a decrease of about 63 percent. A total of 101 people, mostly members and activists of political parties, were killed in these attacks and another eight were injured. Three such incidents were reported from interior Sindh: two in Hyderabad and one in Sanghar, which claimed two lives and left just as many injured.

In Karachi, incidents of ethno-political violence were recorded in the Liaquatabad, Orangi Town, Momin Goth, Islamia Colony, Manghopir, Alo Brohi

Goth, Baldia Town, Gulbahar, Rizvia Society, North Karachi, National Highway area, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Surjani Town, Korangi area, Gulsitan-e-Johar, Azizabad, Al-Falah area, Quaidabad, Bhingoria Goth, Malir, Hassan Colony (Golimar area), Model Colony, New Karachi Industrial Area, Madhu Goth, Chishti Nagar, Landhi and Pirabad.

A decline in the number of incidents of ethno-political violence taking place in Karachi, which started in 2012, continued through 2013 into 2014. Security and law enforcement agencies continued a targeted security operation throughout 2014, which was launched in early September 2013 - against criminals and militants- most of whom were also found involved in politically motivated targeted killings. (For more details on incidents of ethno-political violence in Karachi and elsewhere in 2014, see Section 7 of this report)

Chart 3: Trends of Ethno-political Violence in Karachi (2012-14)



4.4 Punjab

In terms of the sheer number of terrorist attacks, the security landscape in Punjab was very similar to that of the previous year, even though the number of casualties increased significantly. A total of 41 attacks that killed 126 people (103 civilians, 5 policemen, 12 army soldiers, 3 rangers’ personnel and 3 militants) and wounded 274 others (256 civilians, 15 policemen, an army soldier and 2 militants) were reported in the province. In 2013, 38 attacks had claimed 47 lives and wounded 142 others. Of the 41 attacks in Punjab this year, 13 were of a sectarian nature and claimed the lives of 17 people besides injuring four others.

The provincial capital Lahore suffered the most casualties from terrorist attacks. At least 64 people lost their lives and 135 others were wounded in six recorded attacks. This was down from seven attacks last year, but due to the high death toll of the Wagah attack, the number of those killed this year was considerably higher.

The deadliest attack took place when a young suicide bomber blew himself up at the entrance of the parade complex soon after the end of the flag-lowering ceremony, a daily feature at the Wagah border post. A total of 60 people were killed in this attack, including 3 Rangers personnel while 110 others were reported wounded. Jundullah and Jamaatul Ahrar, both claimed responsibility for the attack.⁷¹

Much like the year before, terrorist attacks were concentrated in 16 districts of Punjab, with Rawalpindi on the top with 14 attacks that killed 28 people and wounded 53 others reported in 2014. Of these, six were of a sectarian nature and resulted in seven deaths and wounded two others. Terrorist attacks in Rawalpindi increased significantly from the previous year, though, when seven attacks were reported in the city. Two attacks each were also reported during the year from the Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur and Sargodha districts of Punjab.

Table 12: Terrorist Attacks in Punjab

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Attock	1	5	0
Bahawalpur	1	2	0
Chiniot	1	1	0
Faisalabad	1	1	0
Kasur	1	4	0
Khanewal	1	1	5
Lahore	6	64	135
Mandi Bahauddin	1	1	0
Multan	2	3	2
Muzaffargarh	2	1	10
Rahim Yar Khan	4	3	0
Rajanpur	2	4	60
Rawalpindi	14	28	53
Sahiwal	1	1	0
Sargodha	2	6	9
Sheikhupura	1	1	0
Total	41	126	274

On the whole, 98 incidents of violence were reported during the year in Punjab, which represents a 21 percent rise from 81 incidents in 2013. These attacks included terrorist attacks, incidents of ethnic/political violence, clashes between security forces and militants, Pak-India border attacks, sectarian clashes, criminal gangs' clashes, incidents of communal violence, encounters between security forces and militants, abduction by militants, abduction by criminal gangs, recovery of dead bodies and unsuccessful attempts. However, casualties were down 68 percent compared to the previous year, with 192 people killed and 488 reportedly wounded.

Of the 41 terrorist attacks reported in Punjab, 13 were sectarian in nature and claimed the lives of 17 people, and left 4 others wounded. Leaders and workers of the ASWJ were the main targets of militants in these attacks. Some of the important figures who were assassinated in sectarian attacks in 2014 included ASWJ Deputy Punjab Chief Maulana Abdul Hameed Khalid and ASWJ leader Maulana Izharul Haq Farooqui.

Political leaders were targeted in 11 incidents during the year too. Some key figures targeted in these attacks included PTI leader Masood Bhatti, National Assembly Deputy Secretary Moazzam Kalru, PML-N MPA Rana Tajammul Hussain, the MQM MNA Tahira Asif, Central Punjab President Amir Baloch, Chiniot Vice President Asghar Ali and District Vice President Muhammad Anwar. An attack also targeted the convoy of Gen (R) Pervez Musharraf; a powerful explosion hit the Faizabad bridge just after his motorcade passed by.⁷² A 10-hour long gun battle also took place between security forces and militants after they attempted to target the residence of Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif in the Raiwind area of Lahore. Two militants and a policeman were killed in the attack, while 6 policemen were reported wounded.⁷³

4.5 Gilgit-Baltistan

Three terrorist attacks were reported in Gilgit-Baltistan in 2014 as opposed to 5 in the previous year. These attacks collectively killed 3 people and wounded 12 others. Of the three attacks, one was of a sectarian nature: a passenger van heading to Harmosh, a predominantly Shia valley was targeted by militants with a roadside bomb on the Gilgit-Skardu road. The attack left 3 people dead and wounded 9 others.⁷⁴ The other two attacks targeted security forces in Diamer and Gilgit; and while no

loss of life was reported in these attacks, 3 personnel of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF), including two officers, were wounded when militants attacked them with axes and batons in Gilgit.⁷⁵

Over three dozen militants wearing Pakistan Army uniforms stormed a police station in Diamer district and took away arms and ammunition including guns, pistols, bullet rounds and police uniforms.⁷⁶ Militants planted an IED in a Gilgit mosque. However, the bomb was defused through swift action by the Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS).⁷⁷

Table 13: Terrorist attacks in Gilgit-Baltistan

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Diamer	1	0	0
Gilgit	2	3	12
Total	3	3	12

4.6 Islamabad

A significant increase in terrorist attacks was reported in the federal capital with 14 reported terrorist attacks as opposed to 4 in the previous year. These attacks collectively killed 44 people and wounded 212 others. Out of the 14 reported terrorist attacks, five were of a sectarian nature and killed 4 people, wounding 2 others. Attackers equipped with automatic weapons and grenades entered the Islamabad district courts and opened fire on civilians, lawyers, court staff and policemen on duty. One suicide bomber entered a courtroom and opened fire at the additional sessions judge after lobbing a grenade. He was later injured in retaliatory fire by police and blew himself up before he could be overpowered. At least 12 people, including a policeman, were killed in this attack and 29 others were reported wounded.⁷⁸ In another major attack, an IED was planted in a fruit and vegetable market that exploded, claiming 25 lives and wounding 122 other people. The Baloch insurgent group United Baloch Army accepted responsibility for the attack even though the Interior Ministry denied the claim.

One person died and 53 others were wounded in an explosion during the *Urs* celebrations at Darbar Nangay Shah Pir Badshah in Pind Parian in the outskirts of the federal capital.⁷⁹ Meanwhile the General Secretary of ASWJ Islamabad chapter, Mufti Muneer Muawiya was shot dead along with his office bearer in a sectarian attack in I-8 sector of

Islamabad.⁸⁰ Furthermore, three people were killed and at least 534 wounded in violent clashes between law enforcement agencies and protestors belonging to Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) and Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT) after days long demonstrations carried out by these parties.⁸¹

4.7 Azad Kashmir

No terrorist attack was reported in Azad Jammu and Kashmir during this year, but 24 cross-border attacks were reported along the Line of Control (LoC). These attacks collectively killed 4 people, all of whom were civilians. Another 24 were reported wounded, including an army soldier. The majority of these attacks took place in the Poonch sector. Other areas that saw cross-border attacks included Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Rawalakot, Bagh and Haveli. Damage to livestock, houses and crops was also reported in these incidents.

5. Suicide Attacks

Sliding 43 percent from the previous year, a total of 26 suicide attacks were reported in 2014. At least 194 people were killed and 473 others were wounded in the attacks. Those killed included 148 civilians, 40 security forces personnel and 6 militants, while the wounded included 428 civilians, 42 security forces personnel and 3 militants.

Table 14: Suicide Attacks in Pakistan in 2014

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Attock	1	5	0
D.I Khan	1	1	1
Hangu	1	1	2
Islamabad	1	12	29
Karachi	4	8	16
Khanewal	1	1	5
Khyber Agency	1	7	15
Lahore	1	60	110
Mastung	1	29	35
North Waziristan Agency	2	7	10
Peshawar	7	39	140
Quetta	3	10	87

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Rawalpindi	1	14	23
Sibi	1	0	0
Total	26	194	473

Security forces, their check-posts and convoys were the target of militants in over 46 percent of all suicide attacks during the year 2014, with 12 attacks carried out against them that killed 110 people and wounded 218 others. A total of 11 suicide attacks were carried out against civilians, pro-government tribesmen and Shia religious community that collectively killed 78 people and wounded 203 others. Other suicide bombing targets included educational institutions, political leaders/workers and foreigners.

KP witnessed the highest number of suicide attacks with 9 reported incidents that killed 41 people and wounded 143 others. Five suicide attacks took place in Balochistan, 4 each in Punjab and Sindh, 3 in FATA and one in Islamabad. SP Chaudhry Aslam of the Central Investigation Department (CID) was one of the most key figures to have been assassinated in suicide attacks during the year. He and two other policemen were killed while 11 other policemen sustained injuries in a blast in Essa Nagri area near the Lyari Expressway in Karachi.⁸²

Meanwhile at least 13 people were killed and 23 others injured when a suicide bomber blew himself in R.A. bazaar, close to the General Headquarters (GHQ) in Rawalpindi.⁸³ Another suicide blast hit the crowded Koocha Risaldar area near Qissa Khawani Bazaar in Peshawar killing 10 people and wounding 48, including women and children.⁸⁴ Militants armed with automatic weapons also stormed the Islamabad district courts and killed 12 people and wounding 29 others including policemen, lawyers and civilians.⁸⁵

In Peshawar, a suicide attack targeted a police van in the suburban area of Sarband. Eleven policemen were killed and 45 others wounded.⁸⁶

One of the deadliest suicide attacks of the year took place in at Lahore’s Wagah border post with India, soon after the conclusion of the flag-lowering ceremony. At least 60 people, including 3 security personnel, were killed and 110 others wounded.⁸⁷

Of the 26 suicide attacks reported during the year, four were of a sectarian nature and killed 38 people and wounded 94 others. A bus bringing Shia pilgrims

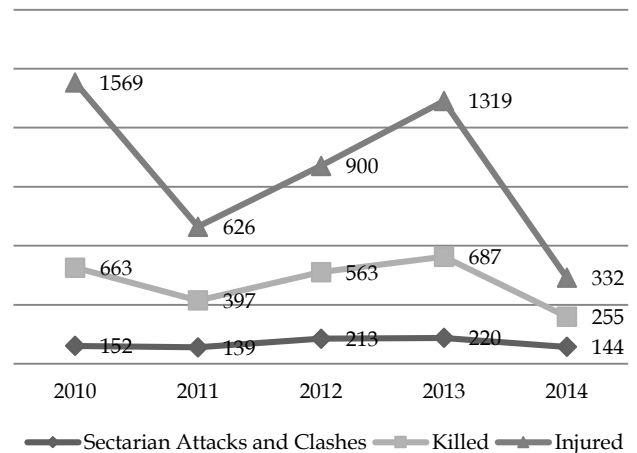
to Quetta from Iran was attacked on the main Quetta-Taftan Highway in Mastung district. At least 29 people were killed and 35 others wounded.⁸⁸ Another suicide bomber blew himself up in a market in the Aliabad area of Quetta, killing six and wounding 27, including children.⁸⁹

6. Sectarian Violence

After a gradual rise between 2011 and 2013, sectarian violence took a visible downward turn in 2014. Marking a decrease of 35 percent from the previous year, as many as 144 overall incidents of sectarian violence were recorded across Pakistan in 2014, including 141 sectarian-related terrorist attacks and three sectarian clashes. (See Chart 4)

A total of 255 people lost their lives in these incidents – a 63 percent decrease in fatalities compared to 2013 – and another 332 were injured – about 75 percent less than in 2013. While Karachi, Quetta and the twin cities of Rawalpindi-Islamabad were the main sectarian hotspots in 2014, a considerable number of the incidents of sectarian violence and the consequent casualties were also reported from Peshawar, Kohat, Orakzai Agency, Chaghi and Mastung.

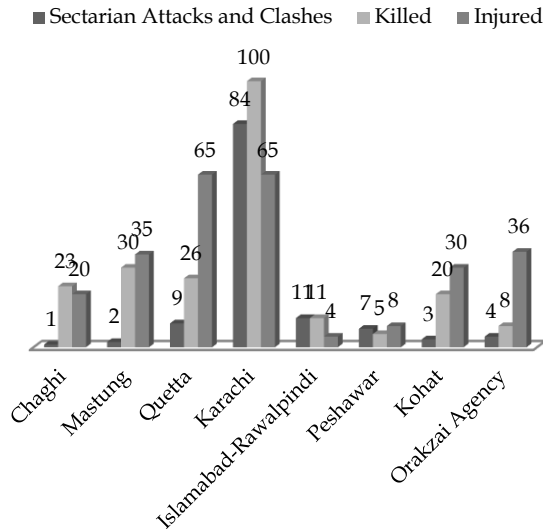
Chart 4: Trends of Sectarian Violence (2010-2014)



In 2014, over 87 percent of the total number of people killed in sectarian-related terrorist attacks and clashes across Pakistan were concentrated in Balochistan’s Chaghi, Mastung and Quetta districts, Karachi, the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Peshawar and Kohat districts, and Orakzai Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Also, out of the total 144 reported incidents of sectarian violence across Pakistan, as many as 121, or

84 percent, occurred in these eight cities or regions. More than 79 percent of the total number of the people injured in sectarian violence in Pakistan in 2014 was also concentrated in these cities. (See Chart 5)

Chart 5: Sectarian Flashpoints in 2014



Compared to 29 districts in 2013, incidents of sectarian violence were reported from 31 districts from across Pakistan, FATA and Gilgit-Baltistan in 2014. That implies that despite a significant decrease in their overall number in 2014, the geographical spread of incidents of sectarian violence has widened with some regions being regular hotspots of sectarian-related attacks and clashes.

6.1 Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks

A total of 141 sectarian-related terrorist attacks were reported from across Pakistan in 2014 - about 33 percent less than the number of such attacks in 2013 - which killed 253 people and injured another 297. With the exception of Punjab and FATA, sectarian-related attacks decreased in all regions of Pakistan from 2013 to 2014.

As many as 71, or more than half of the total 141 recorded sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2014, targeted the Shia community, including Hazaras in Balochistan; 59 of these attacks (about 42 percent) targeted the Sunni community across Pakistan, and eight attacks hit worship places including imambargahs, mosques, and shrines. A boys' school in the Shia-dominated Ibrahimzai area of Hangu was the apparent target of another sectarian-

related attack, while in another two attacks adherents of the Zikri community were targeted in Balochistan. The highest number of casualties was also recorded in the attacks targeting Shias (168 killed, 226 injured), while attacks on the Sunni community resulted in the death of 70 people and injuries to 48 others. As many as eight people were killed and seven injured in sectarian-related attacks on the worship places of different Muslim sects and also shrines. Attacks on the members of Zikri community resulted in six deaths and inflicted injuries on another 14 people.

An in-depth review reveals that the sectarian-related terrorist attacks hit diverse targets ranging from general adherents of a particular sect to religious scholars, clerics, professionals including doctors, lawyers, educationists and traders, worship places including mosques and *imambargahs*, madrassas, madrasa students and teachers, shrines and their caretakers and visitors, members and activists of sectarian and religious organizations, religious gatherings and processions including Moharram processions, vans carrying Shia passengers, localities and residence areas of a certain sect, and others.

Most of the sectarian-related terrorist attacks across Pakistan (118) were incidents of targeted killings, most of them reported from Karachi. Sectarian militants also carried out four suicide blasts to hit their targets, two in Quetta and one each in Hangu and Mastung, which killed a total of 38 people - mostly Hazara Shias in Balochistan - and wounded another 94. All these sectarian-related suicide attacks targeted the Shia community and were reportedly carried out by Sunni sectarian militant groups Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Jaishul Islam. Meanwhile sectarian militant groups also used IEDs in 15 attacks, grenades in two attacks, rockets in one attack besides one act of sabotage.

The highest number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks from any one region of Pakistan in 2014 was reported from Karachi, where 82 attacks killed 97 people and injured another 64. Nine reported sectarian attacks from Quetta claimed 26 lives and wounded 66 people. Two such attacks in Mastung and one in the Chaghi district of Balochistan claimed a total of 53 lives, most of them Hazara Shias, besides injuries to 55 people.

A total of 18 sectarian-related attacks were reported from Punjab and Islamabad, which claimed the lives of 21 people and injured six others. At least 17 such attacks hit sectarian targets in the KP province, killing

33 and injuring another 44 people. Eight people lost their lives in five reported sectarian-related attacks in FATA. On the whole, sectarian-related terrorist attacks were spread over 28 districts and regions of Pakistan in 2014. (See Table 15)

Table 15: Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks in 2014

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Punjab & Islamabad	Bahawalpur	1	2	0
	Faisalabad	1	1	0
	Lahore	1	0	0
	Mandi Bahauddin	1	1	0
	Rahim Yar Khan	1	2	0
	Rawalpindi	6	7	2
	Sahiwal	1	1	0
	Sargodha	1	3	2
	Islamabad	5	4	2
	<i>Punjab & Islamabad Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>
Balochistan	Awaran	1	6	7
	Bolan	1	1	2
	Chaghi	1	23	20
	Khuzdar	1	0	7
	Mastung	2	30	35
	Quetta	9	26	66
	<i>Balochistan Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>137</i>
Sindh	Karachi	84	100	65
	Khairpur	1	1	0
	Shikarpur	1	1	0
	<i>Sindh Total</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>65</i>
FATA	Orakzai Agency	4	8	36
	<i>FATA Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>36</i>
KP	Abbottabad	1	2	0
	Charsadda	1	1	1
	Hangu	2	2	2
	Kohat	3	20	30

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
	Mansehra	2	2	3
	Peshawar	7	5	8
	Tank	1	1	0
	<i>KP Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>44</i>
Gilgit-Baltistan	Gilgit	1	3	9
Pakistan Total		141	253	297

Representing a decrease of about 35 percent from the year before, a total of 86 sectarian-related attacks occurred in Sindh in 2014 – 84 of them in Karachi alone – which claimed the lives of 102 people, 53 percent less than in 2013, while injuring 65 people. As many as 46 and 36 of these attacks, respectively, hit members and leaders of Shia and Sunni communities, while two attacks targeted seminaries and one attack each were against a mosque and a Shia shrine. As many as 77 of these attacks were incidents of targeted killing or direct shootout, another eight employed IEDs and one attack was an act of sabotage. Most among those target killed in Karachi on sectarian grounds included members and workers of the Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ), Sunni Tehreek, Jafaria Alliance, Majlis-e-Wahdatul Muslimeen as well as ordinary adherents of the Sunni and Shia sects. The Sunni sectarian militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) and Shia group Sipah-e-Muhammad were involved in most of sectarian-related attacks reported from Karachi in 2014.

Sectarian-related targeted killings and attacks in Karachi were reported from Orangi Town, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Malir, Landhi, Korangi, Rashidabad, SITE area, Waheedabad, North Nazimabad, Ittehad Town, New Karachi Town, Rizvia Society, Gulshan Hadid Phase-2, Gulsitan-e-Johar, Shahrah-e-Noorjehan, Bhingoria Town, Federal B. Area, Hasan Noman Colony, Gulberg Town, Samanabad, Gulbahar, Gurumandar, Muhammadi Colony, Bakra Piri, PIB colony, Saddar, Ranchhore Line, Liaquatabad, Bhens Colony, Qalandria Chowk, Hussainabad, Shah Faisal Colony, Nazimabad-1, Sakhi Hasan and other areas.

Some of the important figures assassinated in sectarian-related targeted killings in Karachi in 2014 included: Shia religious scholar Allama Taqi Hadi Naqvi; seminary administrator Qari Ali Hassan; Iranian consulate employee Nazeer Muhammadi; Senior lawyer Syed Mubarak Raza Kazmi; Shia scholar Allama Talib Johari's son-in-law; and Allama

Ali Akbar Abbas Kumaili, son of renowned Shia scholar and Jafaria Alliance chief Allama Abbas Kumaili.

Apart from Karachi, two sectarian-related attacks were reported from interior Sindh. In the first attack reported from Khairpur, Shia activist Syed Ahsan Shah was shot and seriously injured; he later succumbed to his injuries in hospital.⁹⁰ In the second attack, armed men gunned down an office bearer of the Shia Action Committee (SAC), Maulana Shafqat Abbas, in Shikarpur on November 12.⁹¹

In Balochistan, although the number of sectarian-related attacks in 2014 posted a decrease of about 55 percent compared to 2013, Sunni sectarian groups Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Jaishul Islam carried out some high intensity attacks against the Hazara Shia and Zikri communities. Out of the 15 sectarian-related attacks reported from Balochistan, as many as eight targeted the Shia community and four hit Sunnis, apart from two attacks on the Zikri community. In another apparently sectarian-related attack, armed bike riders opened fire at the people standing outside a mosque in the Multani Mohalla of Quetta on October 6, killing at least two persons.⁹²

The Hazara Shia community in Balochistan came under attack in January. Two separate suicide attacks, one on January 1 and second on January 21, targeted buses of the Shia pilgrims in Quetta and Mastung, respectively, killing a total of 31 members of Shia community and wounding 65 others. On June 8, the militants belonging to Jaishul Islam barged into Al-Murtaza and Hashmi hotels located in Taftan minutes after the Shia pilgrims, most of them belonging to Hazara community, arrived at the hotels. The militants hurled hand grenades and opened indiscriminate fire killing 23 people on the spot.⁹³ In another related attack, a suicide bomber entered the Aliabad area of Quetta, mostly inhabited by Hazara Shia community, and detonated his explosive vest at a square of the main market. Six people were killed and six children were among those 27 injured.⁹⁴ On October 23, four armed men on two motorcycles came to the Hazarganji market, boarded a mini-bus and opened fire with automatic weapons killing six Hazara people on the spot and injuring three; two of the injured succumbed to their injuries later.⁹⁵

Sectarian-related attacks on the adherents, leaders and scholars of the Sunni sect of Islam were reported from Mastung, Bolan and Quetta districts of

Balochistan. Shia sectarian militant group Sipah-e-Muhammad reportedly carried out most of these attacks that killed a total of four people and wounded seven others. On May 18, a Sunni religious scholar Maulvi Shakar Khan Bangalzai was shot dead at his residence in Mastung.⁹⁶ On June 6, armed men attacked the emir of Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) Sardar Mufti Shukurallah, his brother Hafiz Abdul Qadir and another person, Naimatullah Sumalani, with daggers in Mach tehsil. Qadir was killed and the other two were injured in the attack.⁹⁷ Separately, an activist of ASWJ was killed and two others were injured in a targeted shootout in Quetta on June 12. Furthermore, sectarian-related attacks were also reported against Balochistan's Zikri community from Khuzdar and Awaran. Seven people were injured when a bus carrying members of the Zikri community was hit with a bomb blast in Grisha area of Khuzdar district on July 28.⁹⁸ The Zikri pilgrims were returning after performing rituals at Koh Murad in Turbat. In Awaran, on August 29, at least six people were killed and seven others injured in an incident of firing on a shrine of the Zikri community in Awaran district.⁹⁹

The combined number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks in Punjab and Islamabad increased from 17 in 2013 to 18 in 2014, but fatalities in these attacks decreased from 32 in 2013 to 21 in 2014; the number of people injured also decreased from 29 to six. As many as 11 of these attacks occurred in the twin cities of Rawalpindi-Islamabad killing a total of 11 people and wounding four others. Sectarian tensions that had gripped the twin cities following the November 2013 Sunni-Shia clashes in Rawalpindi mainly contributed to an increased sectarian violence there in 2014. Meanwhile one sectarian-related attack was reported from each of the following districts of Punjab: Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Lahore, Mandi Bahauddin, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, and Sargodha. Most of the sectarian-related attacks in Punjab (13) targeted Sunni community while four such attacks hit Shia community members; one attack targeted a policeman on duty outside a mosque. All of the reported sectarian-related attacks from Punjab and Islamabad were the incidents of targeted killing or direct shootout. LeJ and Sipah-e-Muhammad were involved in most of these attacks.

Some prominent figures who became the victims of sectarian targeted killing in Punjab and Islamabad in 2014 included General Secretary of ASWJ Islamabad chapter Mufti Muneer Muawiya and another office-bearer of ASWJ Qari Asad Mahmood (in Islamabad);

a member of the Shia Ulema Council Syed Ahsan Kabeer Zaidi (in Faisalabad); an ASWJ leader Maulana Izharul Haq Farooqui (in Rawalpindi); a Shia doctor Allah Ditta Joiya (in Rahim Yar Khan); and a leader of the Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen Nawaz Irfani (in Islamabad).

The number of sectarian-related terrorist attacks and the consequent casualties decreased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as compared to previous year. As many as 17 such attacks were reported from KP in the year under review, six less than previous year, which claimed the lives of 33 people, a decrease of over 56 percent from 2013, and wounded another 44. Seven of these attacks occurred in Peshawar alone killing five people and injuring a same number of them. A total of 20 people were killed and 30 others injured in three sectarian-related attacks reported from Kohat district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Two sectarian-related attacks each were also recorded from Hangu and Mansehra. Ten of the total sectarian attacks in KP targeted Shias, five hit Sunnis, and another two attacks targeted *imambargahs*. In a lethal attack reported from Kohat, on February 23, LeJ militants planted about 5kgs of explosive material in a crate of cooking oil containers and detonated it with remote control killing 13 people and injuring a same number of them. All the victims belonged to the Shia community.¹⁰⁰ On January 6, a student Aitzaz Hassan lost his life while stopping a suicide bomber from entering his school “Ibrahimzai Government School” in the Shia-dominated Ibrahimzai area of Hangu.¹⁰¹ On February 4, reportedly LeJ assailants gunned down the provincial president of Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqha Jafaria (TNFJ) Sardar Ali Asghar on Muhammad Ali Johar road, Peshawar.¹⁰² In Kohat, six people were killed and 17 others injured in a remote-controlled blast on October 4, reportedly carried out by LeJ at a taxi stand which is mainly used by residents of the Shia-dominated villages along the Hangu Road.¹⁰³

Four sectarian-related terrorist attacks were reported from Orakzai Agency of FATA in 2014 that claimed a total of eight lives and injured 36 people. Three of these attacks targeted the members of Shia community while one attack hit adherents of the Sunni sect of Islam. On May 29, a group of Shia Muslims was returning home after attending the funeral prayer of a fellow man in the Lalpura area of lower Orakzai tehsil when militants hiding in mountains opened fire on it. One of the attackers was also killed in the ensuing exchange of fire.¹⁰⁴ Separately, an *Ashura* procession that was taken out

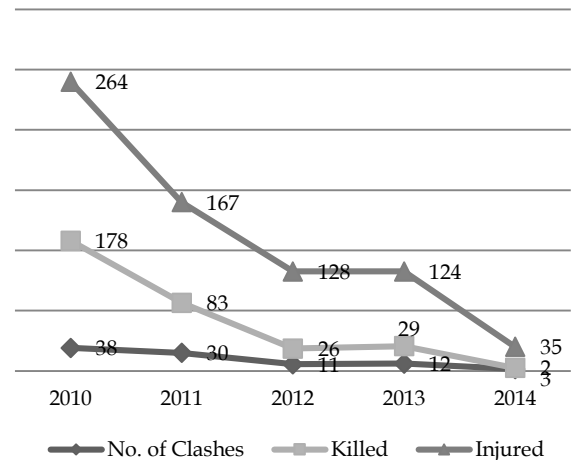
from the main *imambargah* in Merazai Killay on November 4 was moving towards Kalaya when militants fired rockets at it from the Shireen Darra mountains killing two and wounding another 28 people.¹⁰⁵

A sectarian-related attack was also reported from Gilgit where a passenger van was hit on October 2 with a roadside bomb blast near Haramosh village on Gilgit-Skardu Road. The van was going to Haramosh which is a completely Shia-populated valley.¹⁰⁶

6.2 Sectarian Clashes

Compared to 12 in 2013, as many as three sectarian clashes occurred in Pakistan in 2014, which killed two and injured another 35 people. That implied that a declining trend in sectarian clashes in Pakistan that started in 2011 and continued throughout the years 2012 and 2013, sustained in 2014. (See Chart 6)

Chart 6: Trend of Sectarian Clashes (2010-2014)



Out of the three sectarian clashes reported in 2014, one each took place in Badin and Hyderabad in Sindh province, and another in Chakwal, in Punjab. In Chakwal, on January 3, a religious procession led by a local Shia leader Syed Ahmed Ali Shah was ambushed allegedly by the activists of ASWJ near Pinwal village; the attackers pelted the participants of the procession with stones injuring 15 people.¹⁰⁷ In another sectarian-related clash, reported from Hyderabad, two groups exchanged firing during a religious gathering on May 14 that killed two people, including a police constable, and injured 13 others including an assistant sub-inspector of police.¹⁰⁸ In Badin, on November 3, the police and Rangers sprang into action after people belonging to two sects clashed in the Peeru Lashari

village. Seven people were injured in the clash and tear gas shelling and baton charge by personnel of law enforcement agencies.¹⁰⁹

Table 16: Sectarian Clashes in 2014

District	No. of Clashes	Killed	Injured
Badin	1	0	7
Hyderabad	1	2	13
Chakwal	1	0	15
Total	3	2	35

6.3 Attacks on Worship Places and Shrines

A total of 27 terrorist attacks across Pakistan in 2014 targeted the worship places of Muslims including mosques and *imambargahs*, religious seminaries (madrassas) and shrines, which claimed the lives of 46 people and injured another 173; as many as 30 such attacks in 2013 had killed 136 people. Out of the total 27 attacks, 18 were carried out by the Taliban and other militants killing 38 people and wounding 166 others, while nine attacks were apparently of sectarian nature which killed eight and injured a same number of people. The militants used firing, or direct shootout, in carrying out most of these attacks (15), employed IED blasts in eight attacks, and grenades in three attacks besides one act of sabotage.

As many as 13 of these attacks targeted either shrines, caretakers of shrines or people visiting shrines (three in Karachi, two in Peshawar and one each in Mardan, Kohlu, DI Khan, Islamabad, Kalat, Sargodha, Charsadda and Multan), eight attacks targeted mosques or the people inside the mosques (three in Karachi, two in Panjgur, and one attack each in Peshawar and Quetta), three hit Sunni madrassas (all in Karachi), two attacks targeted *imambargahs* (one in Peshawar and one in Mansehra), while one attack hit a Tableeghi Jamaat centre in Peshawar.

Table 17: Attacks on Worship Places and Shrines in Pakistan

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
KP	Charsadda	1	1	2
	D.I Khan	1	0	0
	Mansehra	1	0	0
	Mardan	1	2	0

Province	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
	Peshawar	6	13	74
Punjab and Islamabad	Islamabad	1	1	53
	Bahawalpur	1	2	0
	Multan	1	2	0
	Sargodha	1	3	7
Sindh	Karachi	9	20	32
Balochistan	Kalat	1	0	2
	Kohlu	1	0	0
	Panjgur	1	0	0
	Quetta	1	2	3
	Total	27	46	173

The shrines hit by the militants in 2014 included those of Ghazi Shah Baba in Mardan, Pir Mehrban Shah in Karachi, Mast Twakali in Mawand (Balochistan), Atal Sharif in Kulachi (DI Khan), Nangay Shah Pir Badshah in Pind Parian (Islamabad), Sheikh Taqi Baba in Kalat, Astana Fazl in Sargodha, Abdul Shakoor Malang Baba in Chamkani area of Peshawar, Sheikh Abdul Qudoos in Peshawar, and Mian Syed Noor Baba at Prang Graveyard, Charsadda.

On January 10, unknown militants targeted a Tableeghi Jamaat centre on the Charsadda Road, Peshawar with an IED hidden inside an empty canister of ghee when at least 800 worshipers were offering their prayers there. At least 11 people were killed and 66 others injured in the attack.¹¹⁰ In Baldia Town, Karachi, about six to eight militants on motorcycles came to the shrine of Pir Mehrban Shah and opened fire killing eight and injuring another 12 people.¹¹¹ A high intensity blast occurred in the premises of Jamia Islamia Tahiria, a seminary situated in Orangi Town, Karachi, on April 28 that killed three children and injured nine others.¹¹² In another such attack reported from Karachi, on August 23, militants opened fire after entering a Shia shrine in Korangi that left the caretaker of the shrine and two devotees dead.¹¹³ In Sargodha, terrorists attacked a religious ceremony at Astana Fazl, a Sufi shrine, with firing killing three people including Brigadier Fazl Zahoor, associated with an intelligence agency, who was reportedly stationed in Islamabad and used to participate in this ceremony regularly.¹¹⁴

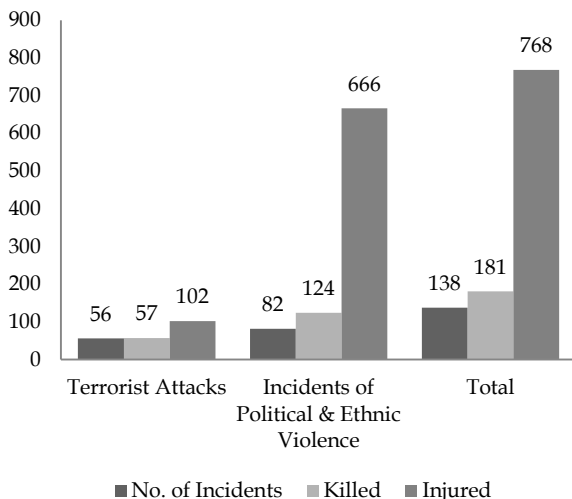
7. Violence against Political Leaders and Workers

Although the heightened spree of terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers that gripped the country in 2013, particularly ahead of and during the election month of May, could not sustain in 2014, yet a considerable number of such attacks was reported from across Pakistan. Compared to 198 in the year before, as many as 56 terrorist attacks in 2014 targeted political leaders and workers, which claimed the lives of 57 people, a decrease of about 77 percent from previous year, and injured 102 others.

Meanwhile, as many as 82 incidents of politically-motivated violence and clashes between supporters and workers of different political parties were also reported in 2014, as compared to 224 in previous year, which killed 124 people besides inflicting injuries on another 666 people.

On the whole, 138 reported incidents of violence in 2014 against political leaders and workers, including terrorist attacks and incidents of political and ethnic violence, claimed the lives of 181 people besides injuring 768 others. (See Chart 7)

Chart 7: Violence against Political Leaders, Workers in 2014



7.1 Terrorist Attacks

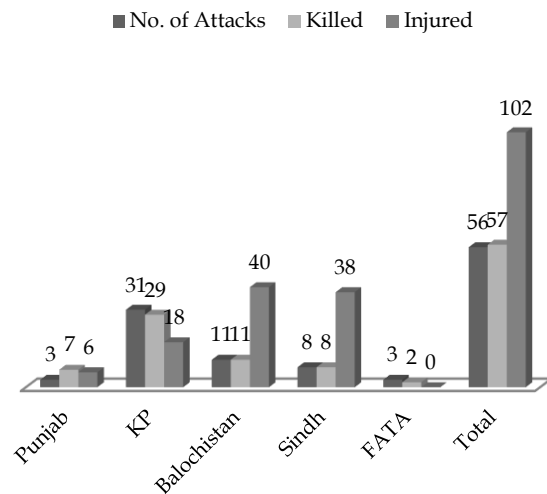
Out of the total 56 terrorist attacks that targeted political leaders and workers in Pakistan in 2014, as many as 46 were carried out by the TTP, other Pakistani Taliban groups and other militant groups with similar objectives such as Jamaatul Ahrar,

Jundullah, Lashkar-e-Islam mainly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Karachi. A total of 48 people, mostly leaders and workers of political parties, lost their lives in these attacks and 92 others were injured. Meanwhile 10 such attacks were reportedly launched by the Baloch insurgents in parts of Balochistan killing nine people and wounding 10 others.

The militants and Baloch insurgents employed IEDs in 21 attacks, firing in 27 attacks, grenades in seven attacks besides one suicide blast to hit political leaders and workers.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was most affected by the terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers, where 31 such attacks were reported followed by Balochistan (11 attacks), Punjab (3 attacks), and FATA (3 attacks). Also, in terms of casualties in such attacks, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffered the most where 29 people were killed and 18 injured in terrorist attacks on political leaders and workers. (See Chart 8)

Chart 8: Terrorist Attacks on Political Leaders/Workers in 2014



As in previous year, leaders and workers of Awami National Party (ANP) faced maximum number of terrorist attacks (16), followed by Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) (6 attacks), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl (JUI-F) (5), Pakistan People's Party (PPP) (4), two factions of Balochistan National Party (BNP-A and BNP-M) (4), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) (2), National Party (2), and Qaumi Watan Party (2 attacks). Meanwhile one attack each targeted leaders and workers of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Sami (JUI-S), All

Pakistan Muslim League (APML), Pakistan Seraiki Party (PSP), Muttahida Mahaz Balochistan (MMB), besides eight attacks on political leaders whose political affiliation was either unknown or they contested elections as independent candidates. One attack also hit a by-poll candidate contesting for a seat to Punjab Assembly from Kasur. (See Table 18)

Table 18: Distribution of Attacks in Terms of Targets and Areas

Target	No. of Attacks	Geographical Spread of Attacks	Responsible Groups
ANP	16	Sindh (Karachi); KP (Peshawar, Lakki Marwat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Bannu, Hangu); FATA (Khyber Agency)	TTP, local Taliban, Lashkar-e-Islam
MQM	1	Sindh (Karachi)	Jamaatul Ahrar
PPP	4	Sindh (Karachi); KP (Peshawar, Malakand, Swat)	TTP, local Taliban
JUI-F	5	KP (Charsadda); Balochistan (Panjgur, Quetta); Sindh (Karachi, Sukkur)	Local Taliban, BLF, TTP, Jundullah
PML-N	6	KP (Shangla, Swabi, Swat); Balochistan (Kalat, Khuzdar); Punjab (Lahore)	TTP, local Taliban, BLA, BLF
BNP ¹¹⁵	4	Balochistan (Khuzdar, Panjgur, Sibi)	Lashkar-e-Balochistan, BLF, BRA
PTI	2	Punjab (Kasur); KP (Mardan)	Unknown militants, local Taliban
NP	2	Balochistan (Quetta)	BLA

² Include political leaders whose political association was not reported or who contested election as independent candidates,

Target	No. of Attacks	Geographical Spread of Attacks	Responsible Groups
QWP	2	KP (Buner, lower Dir)	Local Taliban, TTP
JUI-S	1	Sindh (Karachi)	Unknown
APML	1	Punjab (Rawalpindi)	Banned militant group
PSP ¹¹⁶	1	KP (DI Khan)	Local Taliban,
MMB ¹¹⁷	1	Balochistan (Kalat)	BLA
Others ²	9	KP (Mingora, Mardan, Peshawar, Bannu, Swabi); FATA (South Waziristan)	TTP, local Taliban
By-polls Candidates	1	KP (Buner)	Local Taliban
Total	56 Attacks		

Militants shot dead ANP's senior leader Mian Mushtaq along with two others in Peshawar on January 12.¹¹⁸ Two terrorists and an official of an intelligence agency were killed while six Elite Force personnel received bullet injuries during a 10-hour-long gun-battle in the Raiwind area of Lahore on July 17. The prime minister's residence was the apparent target of the terrorists who were hiding in a double-storey rented house in nearby Arian village.¹¹⁹ In Lower Dir, shootout on the guesthouse (*hujra*) of a former Khyber Pakhtunkhwa minister, Bakht Baidar Khan, belonging to the Qaumi Watan Party (QWP) on July 29 left six people dead and four others wounded.¹²⁰ On October 23, Maulana Fazlur Rehman, the chief of his own faction of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam, escaped a suicide attack in Quetta. Two JUI-F workers, Shah Mohammad Tareen and Mohammad Usman, were killed and about 30 others injured in the blast, which was claimed by the banned militant organization Jundullah.¹²¹ In another major attack on the JUI-F leaders, the party's Sindh Secretary-General

also include local leaders and former office bearers of district governments.

and former senator Dr. Khalid Mehmood Soomro was shot dead in a targeted attack when he was offering his morning prayers at a madrassa in Sukkur, Sindh.¹²² In Karachi, on November 21, at least 20 people including members of Sindh Assembly were wounded in an attack on a Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) camp in Karachi, reportedly carried out by Jamaatul Ahrar.¹²³

7.2 Ethno-political Violence

Apart from the terrorist attacks on political leaders/workers as described earlier, a total of 82 incidents of political and ethnic violence were reported from 12 districts of the country that claimed the lives of 124 people, mostly leaders and activists of political parties, and injured another 666. Highest number of such attacks was reported from Sindh (70 including 67 from Karachi alone) which claimed 103 lives and injured 10 others. A total of eight incidents of political violence were recorded in Punjab and Islamabad which killed 18 people and wounded 645 others. Meanwhile three such incidents were reported from Balochistan and one from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. (See Table 19)

Table 19: Incidents of Ethno-political Violence in Pakistan³

Region	District	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Punjab & Islamabad	Chiniot	1	1	0
	Faisalabad	1	1	0
	Lahore	4	12	111
	Sialkot	1	1	0
	Islamabad	1	3	534
	Punjab Total	8	18	645
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Karak	1	0	11
	KP Total	1	0	11
Balochistan	Khuzdar	1	1	0
	Qilla Abdullah	1	1	0
	Quetta	1	1	0
	Balochistan Total	3	3	0

³ These incidents do not include the targeted killings by criminal gangs and armed clashes between them.

Region	District	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Sindh	Hyderabad	2	1	2
	Karachi	67	101	8
	Sanghar	1	1	0
	Sindh Total	70	103	10
Total Pakistan		82	124	666

With the exception of five acts of sabotage and one armed clash, all other incidents of ethno-political violence across Pakistan in 2014 were incidents of targeted killing between leaders/workers and supporters of rival political groups.

As in 2013, Karachi was the main flashpoint of politically motivated and ethnic violence in 2014. Leaders and members of following parties and student wings of some political parties were reportedly involved or targeted in the reported incidents of political violence in Karachi in 2014: Pakhtun Students Federation Sindh, PPP, MQM, PTI, Sunni Tehreek, ANP, Peoples Students Federation (PSF), PML-N, Jamaat-e-Islami, JUI-F and Sindh National Party. A violent clash took place between the workers of MQM and Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) in Karachi on May 24 that left four persons injured.¹²⁴ Mujibur Rahman, the district president of PPP, advocate Waqar Shah, vice president of PML-N's lawyers' wing, and Taufiq Ali Hoti, a former president of a district chapter of the PTI were among those who became the victims of political violence in Karachi in 2014. Apart from Karachi, such incidents were also reported from interior Sindh. A former MQM *taluka* naib nazim Shahid Sheikh was gunned down in Tando Adam, in district Sanghar and another activist of the party was shot dead in Hyderabad, while the secretary general of Jeay Sindh Tehreek (JST), Nisar Lakhair, and his deputy secretary general Naseer Mangi received bullet injuries in an attack outside Sindh Museum in Hyderabad.

Out of the eight incidents of political violence reported from Punjab and Islamabad, four occurred in Lahore and one incident each took place in Chiniot, Faisalabad, Islamabad, and Sialkot. On June 17,

clashes erupted between the workers of Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT) and the police when the latter tried to remove barriers and barricades put outside the PAT head Tahirul Qadri's residence in Lahore. As a result, at least eight PAT workers were killed and about 85 others injured.¹²⁵ In another incident reported from Lahore, unknown motorcyclists opened indiscriminate fire at MQM's female Member National Assembly Tahira Asif on June 18 badly injuring her. She succumbed to her wounds later in hospital.¹²⁶ Again in Lahore, on November 29, a man was killed while two others were injured when more than 12 men ambushed the vehicle of MQM Central Punjab President Aamir Baloch in Green Town.¹²⁷ In two other incidents of political violence targeting MQM leaders in Punjab, the party's district vice president Bao Muhammad Anwar was shot dead in Sialkot on December 9,¹²⁸ and the Chiniot vice president Asghar Ali was shot dead in Muslim Bazaar of Chiniot on December 17.¹²⁹

In Islamabad, three people were killed and at least 534 injured including 54 policemen as a result of violent clashes between the protesters of PTI, PAT and personnel of the law-enforcement agencies in Islamabad's Red Zone on August 31.¹³⁰ In Faisalabad, on December 9, a PTI activist Haq Nawaz was shot dead as workers of the party clashed with PML-N workers and the police during the former's anti-government protests.¹³¹

In Karak city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as many as 11 persons received injuries when activists of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl and PTI clashed on November 30.¹³² The JUI-F workers blocked roads in the city and other regions of KP to protest killing of their party leader Dr Khalid Mehmood Soomro in Sukkur while the activists of PTI were going to Islamabad to attend the public meeting of their party there.

In three reported incidents of political violence from Balochistan, a worker of Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) was shot dead in Qilla Abdullah on January 30, a JUI-F activist was gunned down in Musa Colony of Quetta on April 10, and Haji Mohammad Alam Jattak, the city president of PML-N, was killed in Khuzdar on June 13.

8. Attacks on NATO Supplies

In 2014, significantly fewer attacks on NATO supply vehicles were reported across Pakistan compared to such attacks in the previous year. Representing a decline of 56 percent from the year before, 22 terrorist

attacks hit NATO supply trucks, containers and oil tankers in Pakistan that killed 16 people and wounded 18 others. Militants apparently blew up the NATO supply vehicles to hinder logistic support to NATO troops stationed in Afghanistan.

Out of the total 22 attacks on NATO supplies, as many as 13 took place in Khyber Agency of FATA, while seven attacks were reported from Balochistan and two from Peshawar, provincial capital of KP. Most of the casualties of these incidents were drivers and conductors of these vehicles. The attacks that took place in Khyber Agency and Peshawar were mostly carried out by TTP, Lashkar-e-Islam and local Taliban groups while those in Balochistan were carried out by the Baloch insurgents and Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan.

Table 20: Attacks on NATO Supply Vehicles

Region	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Kachhi	1	1	1
	Kohlu	1	0	0
	Naseerabad	2	1	0
	Qilla Abdullah	1	0	2
	Quetta	2	0	0
FATA	Khyber Agency	13	14	15
KP	Peshawar	2	0	0
Total		22	16	18

9. Attacks on Educational Institutions

Militants continued to attack educational institutions during the year with the most significant attack taking place in Peshawar that killed at least 149 people, most of them school children, teachers and other staff members, besides wounding 133 others.¹³³ Seven heavily armed militants belonging to a Pakistani Taliban group TTP stormed the Army Public School located on Warsak Road in Peshawar and carried out indiscriminate firing. Militants also used IEDs and hand grenades to maximize the damage causing a large number of casualties and heavy damage to the school building. The siege lasted for hours and only ended after the security forces killed all the attackers. The attack was considered to be the worst targeted assault by militants on civilians

in Pakistan and was referred by many to as Pakistan's 9/11.

Although the number of terrorist attacks on educational institutions in 2014 decreased by 50 percent, as compared to the previous year, casualties in these attacks were significantly higher mainly due to the Peshawar attack cited earlier.

A total of 40 attacks on educational institutions were reported across the country in 2014. Out of these, 22 took place in KP, 13 in FATA, four in Balochistan while one attack took place in Karachi. These attacks caused heavy damages to infrastructure of the targeted institutions and the most recent attack in Peshawar resulted in closing down of all educational institutions across the country for a period of three to four weeks amid threats of possible terrorist attacks on other schools/universities.

Table 21: Attacks on Educational Institutions

Province	District/Agencies	Attacks
KP	Bannu	5
	Charsadda	9
	D.I Khan	1
	Hangu	3
	Peshawar	4
	KP Total	22
FATA	Bajaur Agency	2
	Khyber Agency	3
	Kurram Agency	1
	Mohmand Agency	5
	North Waziristan Agency	1
	South Waziristan Agency	1
	FATA Total	13
Balochistan	Jafarabad	2
	Kech	1
	Quetta	1
	Balochistan Total	4
Sindh	Karachi	1
	Sindh Total	1
Pakistan Total		40

10. Border Attacks

A total of 91 cross-border attacks inside Pakistani territory were reported in 2014 from the country's borders with India, Afghanistan and Iran, a decrease of about 12 percent from previous year, which claimed 94 lives, 59 percent more than those killed in such incidents in 2013, and injured another 129 people.

Among those killed in these border attacks were 41 civilians, four FC troops, 14 army troops, two Rangers and 33 Pakistani Taliban militants sheltered in Afghanistan who were killed in Pakistani security forces' retaliatory attacks following militants' cross-border attacks. As many as 102 civilians, 16 army troops, nine FC troops and two Rangers were those among injured in these attacks. As many as 52 of these attacks were incidents of firing, 33 of mortar shelling while another five attacks employed rockets.

Despite posting an overall decrease, the number of such incidents reported along the Durand Line increased from 26 in 2013 to 29 in 2014 including cross-border attacks inside Pakistan by NATO forces, Afghan security forces and Pakistani Taliban militants belonging to TTP who are stationed in Afghanistan's Kunar and Nuristan provinces. The number of people killed in cross-border attacks from Afghanistan also increased from 30 in 2013 to 58 in 2014, mainly due to some major incursions inside Pakistan made by the TTP militants during 2014.

Although border violations on the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary by Indian security forces decreased from 68 in 2013 to 51 in 2014, the number of people killed in these attacks increased from 24 in 2013 to 32 in 2014; as many as 93 people were also injured in these incidents compared to 84 in 2013.

Furthermore, compared to nine in 2013, as many as 11 cross-border attacks were reported along the Pakistani-Iranian border, which killed four people and wounded 13 others.

Table 22: Border attacks/Clashes in 2014

Nature of Attack	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Pak-Afghan border	29	58	23
Pak-India border	51	32	93

Nature of Attack	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
Pak-Iran border	11	4	13
Total	91	94	129

10.1 Pak-Afghan

Out of the 29 cross-border attacks reported from the Pak-Afghan border, as many as 13 hit personnel, check-posts and convoys of security forces, which killed 51 people including 17 personnel of security forces. Meanwhile 16 attacks targeted civilians killing a total of seven people.

TTP militants led by Maulana Fazlullah taking refuge in border areas of Afghanistan continued to launch attacks against Pakistani security forces and civilians from across the border. They launched 12 cross-border attacks from Afghanistan in Bajaur and North Waziristan agencies of FATA, and Chitral and Lower Dir districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which claimed 50 lives, about 86 percent of the total number of people killed in the 29 cross-border attacks reported from Pak-Afghan border. Apart from these attacks, the Mohmand chapter of the TTP killed 23 Frontier Corps soldiers reportedly inside Afghanistan, who were kidnapped earlier from Pakistan. Pakistani government lodged a protest with Afghanistan over these killings and sought action against the group behind the butchery.¹³⁴

Meanwhile, 15 cross-border attacks were carried out by Afghan security forces in Bajaur, Khyber, North Waziristan and South Waziristan agencies of FATA, and Nushki, Qilla Abdullah and Qilla Saifullah districts of Balochistan, which killed a total of four people and injured five others. One cross-border attack was launched in Qilla Saifullah by some unknown militants while in another attack stray bullets landed inside Pakistan and killed the two men when Afghan security forces and Taliban exchanged fire inside Afghanistan near Pakistani border.

In a major cross-border attack from Afghanistan, around 200 TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan launched attacks on Pakistani military border posts at Nao Top in Bajaur tribal district on May 31. One Pakistan army soldier and 16 militants were killed in the ensuing clash that continued for several hours.¹³⁵ In the following week, TTP militants again fired on Pakistani posts at Manozangal and Mukha tops in Bajaur killing seven soldiers and injuring seven

others including an officer.¹³⁶ On July 12, heavily armed TTP militants operating from Kunar province of Afghanistan stormed a check post of the security forces in Ghakhi Pass in Bajaur Agency near the Pak-Afghan border. Three soldiers were killed while two persons, including a civilian, suffered injuries in the attack.¹³⁷ On September 16, Fazlullah-led militants attacked the Dandy Kuch check post in Spinwam area in North Waziristan. Frontier Corps personnel manning the check post fired back and the shootout left 11 attackers and three soldiers dead.¹³⁸

Pakistan repeatedly demanded handing over of Fazlullah from Afghanistan besides seeking cooperation from Afghanistan in curbing cross-border terrorism. Nonetheless, Afghanistan continued criticizing Pakistan for the latter's alleged inaction against the Afghan Taliban sheltered in Pakistani tribal areas, who the former believed were behind some of the lethal attacks launched in Afghanistan in 2014. During his two-day visit to Pakistan, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani sought stronger security ties and bilateral cooperation with Pakistan in training and border management. After December 16 attack on a school in Peshawar, which killed more than hundred school children, Army chief General Raheel Sharif made a short trip to Kabul and shared key intelligence with Afghan leaders about handlers of the attackers operating from Afghanistan and discussed matters relating to security situation along Pakistan-Afghan border.¹³⁹

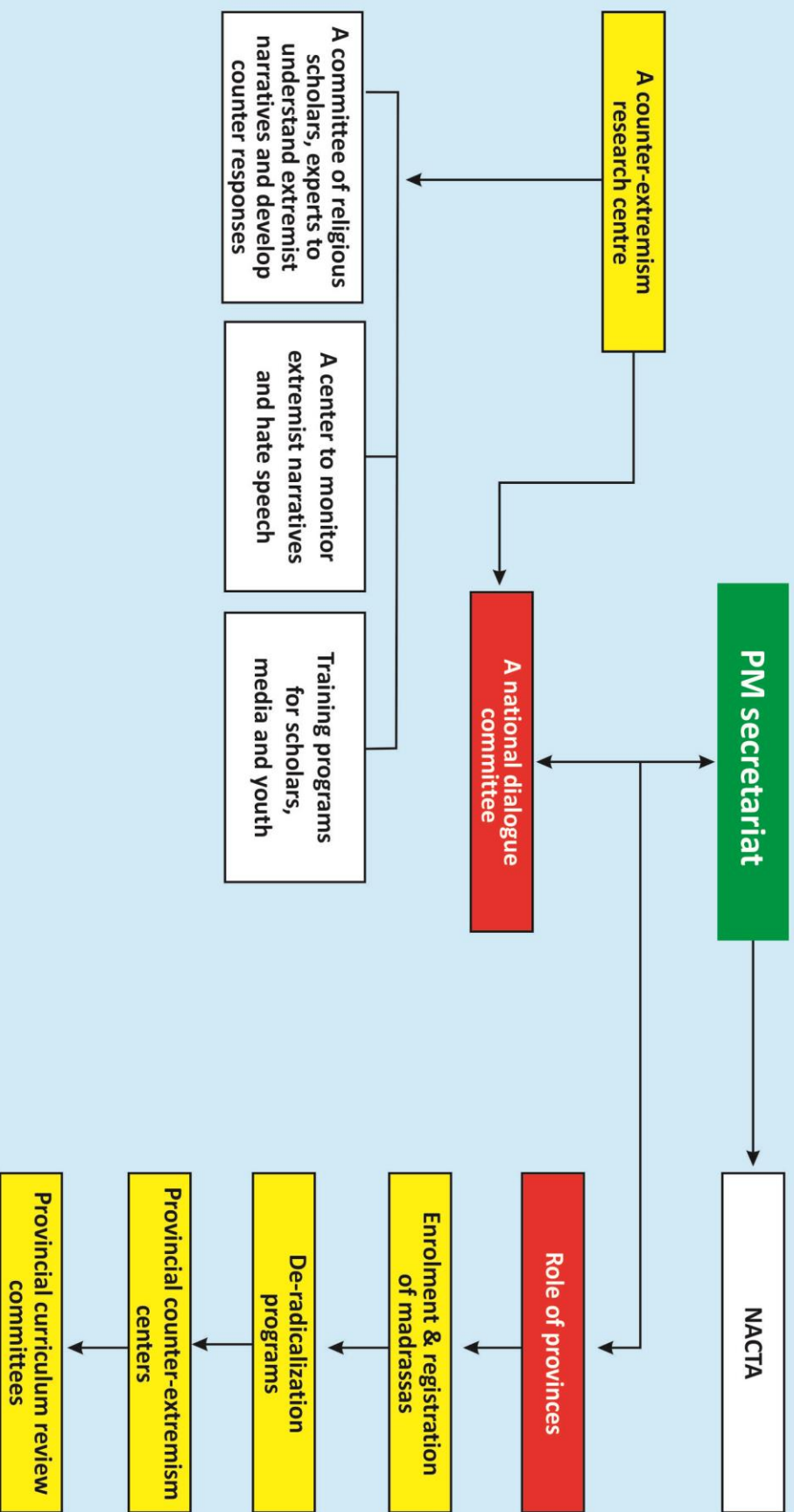
10.2 Pak-India

As many as 32 Pakistani citizens lost their lives and 93 others were injured including 86 civilians, five army men and two Rangers in 51 cross-border attacks launched by Indian security forces inside Pakistan in the year 2014. About 80 percent of those killed and 74 of those injured in these attacks concentrated along Sialkot Working Boundary alone, where 23 cross-border attacks took place.

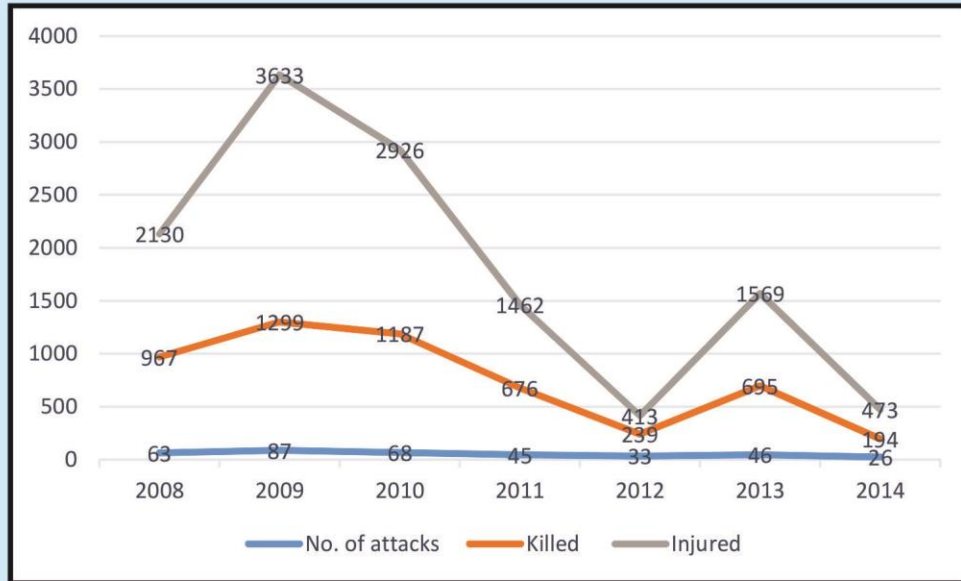
Out of the total 51 cross-border attacks reported from Pak-India border, as many as 24 were recorded in Bagh, Haveli, Kotli, Muzaffarabad and Poonch districts along the LoC that claimed four lives and injured another 24 people. Meanwhile 27 attacks were reported along the Working Boundary (23 in Sialkot, three in Narowal and one in Lahore) which claimed a total of 28 lives besides inflicting injuries on another 69.

The situation at Pak-India border started to become tense in the month of July when seven incidents of

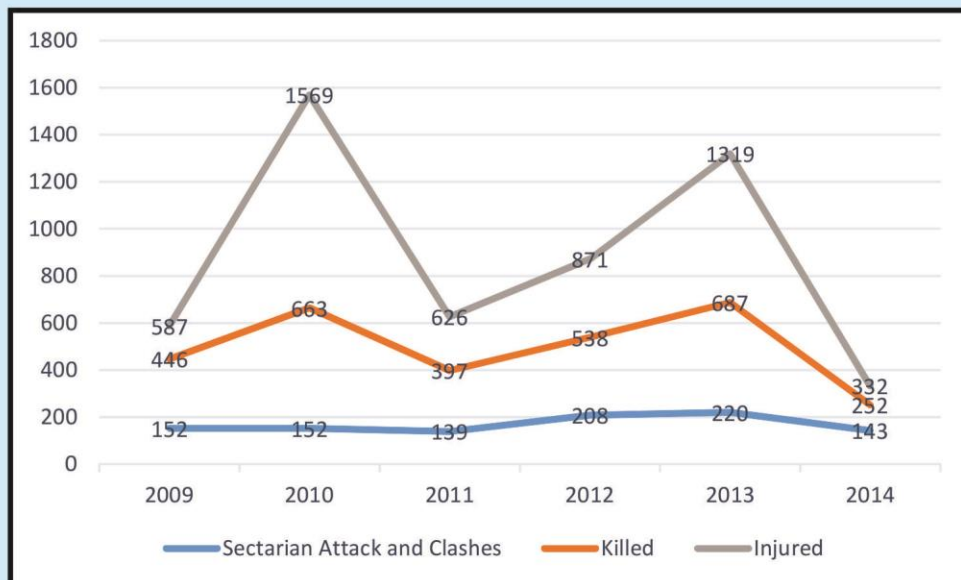
A Sketch of Proposed Counter-extremism Policy



Suicide Attacks in Pakistan (2008-2014)



Sectarian Violence in Pakistan (2009-2014)



cross-border violations by Indian forces were recorded along the LoC and the Working Boundary. In August, 10 incidents of cross-border violations by Indian forces were recorded that claimed seven lives and injured 24 others. On August 26, on Pakistan's call, Directors General of Military Operations (DGMOs) of India and Pakistan talked on the hotline and mutually agreed to reduce tensions along the LoC and Working Boundary.¹⁴⁰ On the following day, on August 27, an emergency flag meeting between local commanders of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and Indian Border Security Force took place at the Sialkot Working Boundary and discussed how to check cross-border firing.¹⁴¹

In September, the situation at Pak-India border remained relatively calm but it considerably worsened during the month of October when as many as 20 incidents of violation of border by Indian forces were reported (11 along the Working Boundary and nine across the LoC), claiming the lives of 16 people and injuring 55 others. Maximum fatalities (14) in these incidents were recorded from different villages and towns situated along the Sialkot Working Boundary including Charwah, Shakargarh, Bajwat, Chaprar, Rorki-Harpal, Zafarwal, Bajra Garhi, Meraajkey, Harpal, Sucheetgarh, Aqnoor, Dahmala and Tulsi-Pur. Indian security forces escalated violations of border on and after *Eidul Azha* holidays (October 6-8). In these three days, at least 10 civilians, including three of a family and two women, were killed and more than 33 others, including children and women, were injured in shelling by the Indian BSF on at least eight villages along the Working Boundary; another 33 were injured besides huge losses incurred to property and live stock.¹⁴²

On October 14, senior army officers from India and Pakistan spoke over the hotline in an effort to resolve the border tensions.¹⁴³ Earlier, on October 6, Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the government of India through diplomatic channels over constant ceasefire violations by Indian forces.¹⁴⁴ Also, Pakistan conveyed its concerns over Indian ceasefire violations across the LoC and the Working Boundary to a visiting two-member US congressional delegation in October,¹⁴⁵ and wrote to U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon on the security situation along the Line of Control and sought the world body's intervention.¹⁴⁶

Cross-border attacks from Indian side continued in November and December but with far less frequency than in previous months. On the last day of 2014, two officers of the Punjab Rangers were killed Indian BSF

in Shakargarh district. The two Pakistani officers were invited by officials of Indian Border Security Force for a flag meeting. When Pakistani officers reached the site, Indian BSF open firing on them. As a result Naik Riaz Shakir and Lance Naik Safdar were seriously injured and later succumbed to their injuries. Their accompanying three soldiers escaped unhurt.¹⁴⁷

10.3 Pak-Iran

Iranian border security forces carried out 11 cross-border attacks in bordering areas of Awaran, Chaghi, Gwadar, Kech, Panjgur and Washuk districts of Balochistan that killed four people and wounded 13 others. Two of these attacks targeted personnel of Pakistani security forces while nine others hit civilians.

Tension at the Pak-Iran border started to emerge after militants of Jaishul Adl reportedly kidnapped five Iranian guards on February 6 in the Iranian province of Sistan-Baluchistan and took them across the border to Pakistan. Following the incident, Pakistan and Iran in a high-level three-day meeting, held in late February, agreed to take joint steps to fight militant groups and curb the menace of cross-border terrorism.¹⁴⁸ Nonetheless, on March 17, the Iranian government threatened to send its troops into Pakistani territory if the abducted soldiers were not recovered. Four of the kidnapped Iranian border guards and the body of the fifth whom the militants said they had slain were handed over by the Jaishul Adl militants to Iranian representatives in Pakistan in April.¹⁴⁹

Iran announced in late March to construct 120 new check-posts along its border with Pakistan to check militants' cross-border movements.¹⁵⁰ On May 6, Pakistan and Iran agreed to establish hotline between the Frontier Corps in Balochistan and the Iranian border security force. Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan said at a joint press conference with his Iranian counterpart Abdolreza Rahmani Fazli after a round of formal talks between the two sides that Pakistan had also proposed setting up of a hotline between directors general of military operations of the two countries.¹⁵¹

On October 17, a Frontier Corps official was killed and three others injured when Iranian border forces opened fire on their vehicle in the Mand area of Kech in Balochistan.¹⁵² Pakistan's Foreign Office lodged a strong protest with Iran over the killings.¹⁵³ On the same day, Iran summoned the Pakistani ambassador

and demanded immediate steps to stop cross-border attacks by terrorists inside Iran. Pakistani ambassador was summoned following the deaths in Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province allegedly by the militants who crossed over the Pak-Iran border from Pakistani side.¹⁵⁴ Later on October 22, Inspector General of FC Balochistan met with Iranian border force's chief in Tehran and both agreed to boost intelligence cooperation with regard to border security.¹⁵⁵ Again, on October 27, senior officials from Pakistan and Iran reviewed the border incidents and agreed to take a series of measures to maintain a 'tranquil Pakistan-Iran border'.¹⁵⁶

Table 23: Regional Distribution of Cross-border Attacks

Border	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Pak - Afghan	Bajaur Agency	11	30	22
	Chitral	2	2	0
	Khyber Agency	2	1	0
	Lower Dir	1	6	0
	North Waziristan	6	14	0
	Nushki	1	1	1
	Qilla Abdullah	2	0	0
	Qilla Saifullah	2	4	0
	South Waziristan	2	0	0
Pak - India	Bagh	2	0	0
	Haveli	4	1	4
	Kotli	5	1	8
	Lahore	1	1	0
	Muzaffarabad	4	0	5
	Narowal	3	3	0
	Poonch	9	2	7
Sialkot	23	24	69	
Pak - Iran	Awaran	1	0	0
	Chaghi	2	2	1
	Gwadar	1	0	1
	Kech	2	1	10

Border	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
	Panjgur	4	1	1
	Washuk	1	0	0
	Total	91	94	129

11. Drone Attacks

The government of Pakistan continued to reiterate its stance on drone attacks and to use diplomatic means to urge the United States government to stop its drone campaign in Pakistan. The United States temporarily halted its drone strikes in Pakistan's territory during the first half of the year. However, the attacks resumed soon after the Pakistani military initiated its operation against militants in the tribal region in June 2014 and continued till the end of the year.

Table 24: Drone Attacks

District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
North Waziristan Agency	19	135	28
South Waziristan Agency	2	9	1
Total	21	144	29

With a decline of over 32 percent from the year before, as many as 21 drone strikes were reported in Pakistan in 2014. These attacks collectively killed 144 suspected militants and wounded 29 others. A number of senior Al-Qaeda commanders were killed in these attacks including Sheikh Imran Ali Siddiqui, Taj Al Makki, Dr. Sarbaland alias Abu Khalid, Major Adil Abdul Qudoos, Omar Farooq, Abu Rehman Al Kuwaiti and Fayeze Awda Al Khalidi of Al-Qaeda. Other targets included militants belonging to Punjabi Taliban, the Haqqani network and foreign militants including Uzbeks and Arabs engaged in militant activities in the country.

Majority of these attacks (19) took place in North Waziristan while 2 drone attacks took place in South Waziristan. The strikes in North Waziristan were carried out in Miran Shah, Datta Khel and Shawal districts of the tribal belt.

12. State Response

Under the oversight of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif,

the federal government developed initial contours of a national counterterrorism framework that mainly builds upon the 20 points laid down in the recently announced National Action Plan (NAP). A committee headed by the prime minister was set up to oversee the implementation of the NAP,¹⁵⁷ which will be assisted by fifteen subcommittees headed by federal ministers.¹⁵⁸

12.1 Operational Front

In 2014, a total of 2,530 militants were killed across Pakistan in military operations and armed clashes and encounters between the security forces/law enforcement agencies and militants. Meanwhile as many as 137 attempts at terrorist attacks remained unsuccessful; most of these were foiled by security forces and sometimes explosives going off by accident before militants or suicide bombers reached their intended target. In these unsuccessful terror bids, seven would-be suicide attackers were also killed.

12.1.1 Military Operations

Pakistan’s armed forces launched the long-awaited military operation in North Waziristan on June 15, 2014.¹⁵⁹ The operation Zarb-e-Azb continued towards the end of the year 2014. According to the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR), media wing of Pakistan Army, at least 2,100 terrorists were killed in this offensive until December 28, 2014.¹⁶⁰ The military reportedly faced little resistance by the militants during the operation, which is a positive sign. However, many analysts believed that militants, particularly their leadership, have relocated to other areas and are analyzing the emerging developments while largely being underground.¹⁶¹ Some significant outcomes of the military offensive in North Waziristan can be counted as follows:

- Pakistani state reclaimed the geographical areas, i.e. North Waziristan, that it had practically lost to militants.
- After the successful accomplishment of the military operation there, foreign militants will no more be able to find sanctuaries and shelter in North Waziristan.
- A considerable number of the militants from North Waziristan have moved to settled districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, south Punjab, Karachi and Balochistan. This could increase the risk of militant violence across Pakistan.

The security forces launched 130 operational attacks in 2014 against militants, sectarian groups and nationalist insurgents in FATA, Balochistan, KP and Karachi. After the launch of Zarb-e-Azb, another major military offensive codenamed ‘Khyber-1’ was launched in Khyber Agency of FATA against TTP and its local associate Lashkar-e-Islam. In FATA, a total of 101 operational attacks against the terrorists were recorded in 2014, most of them in North Waziristan and Khyber agencies.(See Table 25) In Balochistan, security forces launched 13 operational strikes, most of them against Baloch insurgents and some against sectarian and militant groups. Eight operational attacks against militants, including sectarian militants, were recorded in parts of Karachi and six operational strikes were launched in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

A total of 1,930 people were killed in reported 130 operational strikes against militants across Pakistan in 2014 including 1,917 militants, nine civilians, and one FC and three army troops. Also 172 people were injured in these attacks including 150 militants, four civilians, nine FC men, two policemen, six army troops, and one personnel of Rangers.

Table 25: Military Operations against Militants and Insurgents

Region	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Awaran	1	5	0
	Dera Bugti	3	12	11
	Kalat	1	30	0
	Kech	1	13	4
	Khuzdar	1	4	0
	Lasbela	1	1	0
	Naseerabad	1	8	3
	Panjgur	2	5	1
	Zhob	1	2	0
	Ziarat	1	8	0
	Balochistan Total	13	88	19
FATA	Bajaur	1	0	0
	FR Regions	3	15	0
	Khyber	32	495	71
	Kurram	1	7	5

Region	District	Attacks	Killed	Injured
	Mohmand	1	1	0
	North Waziristan	60	1234	70
	Orakzai	1	0	0
	South Waziristan	2	32	1
	Fata Total	101	1784	147
KP	Bannu	2	0	0
	Hangu	2	11	0
	Peshawar	1	2	3
	Upper Dir	1	3	0
	KP Total	6	16	3
Sindh	Karachi	8	32	3
	Nawabshah	1	10	0
	Sindh Total	9	42	3
Gilgit-Baltistan	Diamer	1	0	0
Pakistan Total		130	1930⁴	172⁵

12.1.2 Security Forces' Clashes and Encounters with Militants

Apart from launching operational attacks, the security forces and law enforcement agencies engaged in a total of 159 armed clashes and encounters with the militants across the country. (See Table 26) Most of the clashes between security forces and militants started when militants attacked security forces personnel when the latter were conducting search operations. Some others also occurred after militants attacked security forces check-posts or convoys. Such clashes were largely reported from FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Meanwhile several encounters between law enforcement agencies, mainly police, and militants were also reported from Karachi and Punjab where the former hunted down or raided the latter, largely on intelligence tips-offs.

⁴ Among 1,930 killed were 1,917 militants, 9 civilians, and one FC and 3 army troops.

Table 26: Clashes and Encounters between Security Forces and Militants in 2014

Region	District	No. of Clashes	Killed	Injured
Balochistan	Bolan	1	6	0
	Dera Bugti	3	48	7
	Jafarabad	1	1	0
	Kech	5	38	22
	Kharan	1	1	0
	Khuzdar	4	11	0
	Kohlu	1	1	2
	Mastung	1	8	10
	Naseerabad	1	2	1
	Nushki	1	5	4
	Panjgur	3	14	3
	Qilla Abdullah	1	1	0
	Quetta	3	6	6
	Sibi	1	1	0
Total	27	143	55	
FATA	Bajaur Agency	3	7	11
	Khyber Agency	21	122	64
	Mohmand Agency	2	7	2
	North Waziristan Agency	9	120	19
	Orakzai Agency	3	62	34
	South Waziristan Agency	3	37	3
	Total	41	355	133
KP	Bannu	4	7	1
	Charsadda	3	8	2
	D.I Khan	5	5	3
	Kohat	1	1	2

⁵ Including 150 militants, 4 civilians, 9 FC men, 2 policemen, 6 army troops, one Rangers personnel.

Region	District	No. of Clashes	Killed	Injured
	Lakki Marwat	1	1	0
	Lower Dir	1	1	3
	Peshawar	9	13	6
	Swabi	1	0	0
	Swat	2	8	0
	Upper Dir	1	1	0
	Total	28	45	17
Punjab	Bahawalpur	1	3	0
	Faisalabad	1	1	2
	Muzaffargarh	2	6	6
	Rahim Yar Khan	1	2	0
	Total	5	12	8
Sindh	Karachi	58	144	7
Pakistan Total		159	699⁶	220⁷

12.1.3 Terrorists Arrested

In 2014, a total of 2,247 terrorists and members of radical organizations were arrested across the country. These included 1,079 suspected Taliban linked to the TTP and local Taliban factions. They were apprehended mainly from KP, FATA and Karachi. As many as 32 terrorists of Al-Qaeda or their foreign affiliates including Central Asian militants were also arrested. The security forces made these arrests in 298 search and offensive operations. (See Table 27)

Table 27: Terrorists Arrested in 2014

Militant Organizations Targeted	No. of Operations	Terrorist Arrested
Afghan Taliban	1	1
Al-Qaeda	6	32
Banned militant outfits (excluding sectarian and tribal)	31	132
Banned sectarian groups	5	29

⁶ Among 699 killed were 613 militants, 16 FC troops, 12 policemen, 42 army men, 12 Levies, 4 civilians.

Militant Organizations Targeted	No. of Operations	Terrorist Arrested
BLA	4	16
BRA	3	21
Criminal gangs	13	320
Lashkar-e-Islam	2	6
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	8	36
Local Taliban / TTP	133	1,079
Nationalist insurgents	9	109
Armed miscreants, associated with political parties	6	13
Unknown militants	71	439
Total	298	2,247

12.2 Political and Administrative Front

The National Action Plan (NAP) to eliminate terrorism from the country was evolved in consultation with and amid a consensus among all political parties. The terrorist attack on the Peshawar Army Public School served as a catalyst that paved the way for the political consensus after Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif convened an all parties' conference the day after the attack.¹⁶²

12.2.1 Peace Talks

Before the launch of the military operation in North Waziristan and the emergence of a consensus on NAP, the PML-N government had been advocating for talks with the militants. After some lethal attacks by militants against law enforcement agencies, political leaders, polio vaccination teams, media persons, Shia pilgrims, and foreign tourists, etc., the prime minister held a high-level meeting on January 23, 2014 and issued a statement that hinted at the use of force against the militants.¹⁶³ However, in his address to the National Assembly on January 29, Prime Minister Sharif said the government wanted to give peace another chance.¹⁶⁴ He also called on the militants to observe a ceasefire in his televised speech.

The TTP announced a conditional ceasefire on March 2, 2014,¹⁶⁵ in exchange for release of prisoners

⁷ Among 220 injured were 106 militants, 18 FC troops, 29 policemen, 51 army men, 9 Levies, 4 Rangers and 3 civilians.

captured by the government.¹⁶⁶ But a few groups, such as the Jamaatul Ahrar and Jundullah, refused to accept the ceasefire and continued their terror campaign in the country. The TTP also backed out of the ceasefire on April 17,¹⁶⁷ when the government delayed the release of a second batch of TTP prisoners. The Karachi airport attack on June 8 ended all prospects for peace talks and the political and military leadership decided to launch the military operation against the terrorists.

12.2.2 National Internal Security Policy

The federal government announced an internal security policy for a five-year period, until 2018, on February 24. This was the first time that the PML-N government had announced its vision of internal security. But the policy document reflected a defensive approach. It was largely silent on the threats persisting in FATA and Balochistan and focused primarily on securing urban centers. The dialogue component of the document, apparently conceived in a broader perspective, was too general. It talked about dialogue with all stakeholders for madrassa reforms, militants' rehabilitation and deradicalization, etc. A primary feature of the security policy related to isolating the terrorists. The concept of a terrorist was not clearly defined in the policy document. Also in the announced policy, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) was presented as a supra body, which was supposed to take up all the important tasks ranging from counterterrorism to political and operational interventions that gave the impression that the government was not serious in dealing with the challenge and believed that an alternative discourse, i.e. talks with the Taliban, would provide the remedy for the problem. This policy failed to address the dichotomies in internal security challenges and regional interests. These critical challenges require an institutional mechanism to synchronize the civil and military contribution in the formation of a national security policy in order to address gaps. At the same time, a decision-making mechanism on critical regional challenges linked with internal security was completely absent.¹⁶⁸ Most importantly, the policy failed to provide a functional counterterrorism framework for law enforcement agencies.

Apart from the inherent flaws and gaps, the policy remained only on paper and when the military operation in North Waziristan was launched the promised quick action force was not in place to protect important installations across the country or

to respond to any retaliatory attack by the terrorists. Instead, the government called out the army in the federal capital to assist the civilian administration.¹⁶⁹ These gaps necessitated the formulation of a National Action Plan.

12.2.3 National Action Plan (NAP)

The National Action Plan (NAP) was the outcome of the consultation with political parties and consensus among the civil and military leadership. The NAP provided a functional framework and connected scattered counterterrorism responses by the law enforcement agencies. The key features of the plan approved by the federal cabinet were:

- Continued execution of convicted terrorists;
- Establishment of speedy military trial courts for two years;
- A commitment to ensure that no armed militias were allowed to function in the country;
- Countering hate speech and extremist material;
- Choking financing for terrorists;
- Ensuring that proscribed organizations did not re-emerge;
- Establishing and deploying a dedicated counterterrorism force;
- Taking effective steps against faith-based persecution;
- Strengthening and restructuring of NACTA;
- Registration and regulation of madrassas;
- Prohibition of glorification of terrorism and terrorist organizations through the print and electronic media;
- Administrative and development reforms in FATA with immediate focus on the return of IDPs;
- Dismantling communication networks of terrorist organizations;
- Tangible measures against abuse of the Internet and social media for terrorism;
- Zero tolerance for militancy in Punjab;
- Taking the ongoing operation in Karachi to its logical conclusion;
- Empowering Balochistan government for political reconciliation with complete ownership by all stakeholders;

- Dealing firmly with sectarian terrorists;
- Formulation of a comprehensive policy to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees, beginning with registration of all unregistered Afghans unlawfully present in Pakistan;
- Revamping and reforming the criminal justice system to strengthen counterterrorism departments including authorizing the provincial CIDs to intercept terrorist communications.

The measures suggested in the NAP were not new and had long been needed in order to develop the contours of the counterterrorism framework. Implementing the plan would be a major challenge for the government in 2015.

12.2.4 Joint Intelligence Secretariat

A missing link in the NAP is a joint intelligence mechanism, which was also promised in the National Internal Security Policy, but was again ignored. NACTA was primarily established for streamlining a joint intelligence mechanism, but due to lack of cooperation from the intelligence agencies, the counterterrorism body remained unable to achieve this goal.¹⁷⁰

12.2.5 Restructuring of NACTA

Prime Minister Sharif is interested in restructuring and activating NACTA, but the counterterrorism body is not focused on its real job and wants to work on counter-radicalism measures, which it presumably imagines would be an easier task.¹⁷¹ In the prevailing security perspective, NACTA can only be effective in processing information and developing threat assessments. The primary task for NACTA would be to develop an analysis center to process data, analyzing the emerging security trends and suggesting measures to counter threats.

12.3 The Legislative Front

After the Peshawar school attack, the political and security establishment agreed to set up temporary military courts to try hardcore terrorists.¹⁷² However, many political parties agreed on military courts with certain caveats and amid assurances by the political and military leadership.¹⁷³

Notwithstanding the unusual circumstances and the justifications that have been articulated for the military courts, this has not been a positive development. It was certainly not a happy sign for

those who had been pursuing the cause of an independent judiciary.¹⁷⁴ Before this controversial decision, the government had introduced a series of amendments in counterterrorism laws and introduced the Protection of Pakistan Ordinance (PPO).¹⁷⁵ Political opinion was divided on all these legislative measures, but the government took these steps to provide legal cover to security forces' operations, especially detention of missing persons after promulgating the Protection of Pakistan Ordinance (Amended) on January 22.¹⁷⁶

13. Challenges

The implementation of the NAP will help minimize security threats in Pakistan. Keeping in mind some critical longstanding aspects of internal security, which have either not been identified in the NAP or have only been briefly touched upon, and some new threats that emerged in 2014, the national counterterrorism plan needs to be fine-tuned in view of the following challenges of critical importance.

13.1 Critical Areas

13.1.1 Balochistan

In 2014, the highest number of terrorist attacks for any one region in Pakistan was reported from Balochistan. Although the province witnessed a 30 percent decrease in overall terrorist attacks, the level of insecurity was still high compared to other parts of the country. Separatist insurgent and sectarian groups were still active in the province, but they had gradually strengthened their positions in the southwestern districts of Balochistan, including the Makran coastal belt and neighboring districts. While outlawed insurgent groups Baloch Liberation Front and Lashkar-e-Balochistan were already well entrenched there, sectarian militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi also enhanced its presence in those areas.

A major emerging challenge for Balochistan is the rise of religious extremism and violent sectarianism in the province, particularly in the southern districts. Evidence of the footprint of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the province is another emerging challenge.¹⁷⁷

Though there are some indications that the provincial government is trying to reach out to the leadership of Baloch insurgents, many expect this to be a futile effort, until the federal government and the military support and be part of such initiatives.¹⁷⁸ The issue of enforced disappearances and recovery of dead bodies

in Balochistan are major impediments for any reconciliation process to be launched in the province. A judicial commission that was established to investigate the discovery of mass graves in Tutak area in Balochistan's Khuzdar district has presented a report that denies claims made by the nationalists that the security forces and the government were involved. The commission recommended that the government improve security arrangements in Khuzdar and assign the security forces to clear 'no-go areas', including those in Khuzdar. It also said the government should strengthen the local administration and improve intelligence-sharing so such incidents were not repeated.¹⁷⁹

The killing and dumping of dead bodies of apparent victims of enforced disappearance is spreading to Sindh as well, where small groups of Sindhi nationalists are getting involved in violent activities. The issue of missing persons returning as dead bodies can complicate security issues in both provinces, where prospects for political intervention leading to lasting solutions to violent dissent are still bright.¹⁸⁰

13.1.2 Punjab & Islamabad

Punjab and the federal capital Islamabad saw an increase in terrorist activities during the year under review, with 41 and 14 terrorist attacks, respectively.

The TTP, Jamaatul Ahrar, LeJ and SMP were the major actors behind the surge in terrorist attacks in Punjab and Islamabad, with multiple motives, from sectarian target killings to targeting of security institutions. This indicated the increasing security vulnerability of major urban areas in the Punjab province and of the federal capital.

13.1.3 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

KP saw a significant decrease, of 35 percent, in terrorist attacks in 2014, but this trend can fluctuate, as the terrorist infrastructure is still intact in and around the Peshawar, the provincial capital. The military operation in the neighboring Khyber Agency can help remove a few security irritants, but major actors of instability are still active, which makes Peshawar the most unsafe city of the country with 127 terrorist attacks in 2014.

13.1.4 FATA

The FATA region witnessed a 20 percent decrease in terrorist attacks in 2014, but the driver of instability is still present. Terrorists have relocated most of their

infrastructure across the border in Afghanistan and many groups have scattered among various cities of Pakistan. Terrorist networks on the other side of the Afghan border not only have the operational capacity to launch attacks inside Pakistan but can also complicate the border security situation.

After the launch of the military offensive, Zarb-e-Azb, in North Waziristan, the first and foremost challenge for the government of Pakistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was the completion of the necessary logistics and other arrangements for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from North Waziristan. After clearing the areas of terrorists, the return and reintegration of the IDPs was another major task. But the launch of the military operation Khyber One in Khyber Agency further complicated the situation. It was expected that successful military operations in FATA would help clear terrorist infrastructure from the tribal areas, but vulnerability will remain high until the resettlement of IDPs and restructuring of FATA's administrative structure.

13.1.5 Karachi

Karachi witnessed a decrease of 39 percent in terrorist attacks compared to the previous year. The ongoing targeted operation against terrorists and criminal networks in parts of the city was a major contributing factor in the changing trend. But the actors of violence still have a presence in the city. Law enforcement agencies in Karachi face multiple challenges, including ethno-political violence, sectarian killings, organized crime, land grabs and militancy associated with local and global jihad networks.

13.2 Critical Internal Threats

The dynamics of some of the old threats continued to evolve in 2014.

13.2.1 Changing Dynamics of Terrorist Groups

The composition of terrorist groups in Pakistan is changing. Many are preparing to enter another phase of ideologically and operationally transformed jihadi discourse, and the implications for Pakistan's internal security are severe.¹⁸¹ The internal crisis among terrorist groups is pushing them towards what they perceive as an ideologically clearer and purified Islamist movement. While the major terrorist group, TTP, is already going through an internal crisis over the leadership issue, the military operation in North Waziristan has further weakened its organizational structure. But this cannot be called the collapse of the

TTP. The ISIS factor has provided a lifeline to the group. The movement is undergoing extensive transformation, but it has the potential to re-emerge as a stronger ideological militant movement, perhaps under a different name. At critical stages, names, tags and affiliations do not matter in militant movements. What does matter to militants is the four-pronged strength including ideological and political vision, operational capacity, and effective propaganda and support base in society. It seems the TTP has not yet lost any of these.¹⁸²

In this context, law enforcement departments need a dedicated platform to scientifically monitor the changing behaviors, trends and emerging patterns of terrorist groups. This initiative will help them to broaden their threat perception and evolve effective responses. So far, it has been difficult for law enforcement agencies to think beyond the established threats. Pakistan is a frontline state in the war against terrorism but Al-Qaeda has never been on its threat-perception radar. The same is true for ISIS, which is now transforming local terrorist groups.

- **The ISIS Inspiration**

The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria is a real and emerging threat for Pakistan and its influence and inspiration is increasing inside the country. Pamphlets praising the group were seen in Peshawar and in the Pak-Afghan border areas in late 2014. Reports of graffiti supportive of ISIS had been coming in from across the country, including Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Bannu and Quetta. Police have confiscated ISIS flags tied to electricity pylons in Taxila, a city just 35kms from the federal capital, Islamabad. The Balochistan government's report about a growing ISIS footprint in the province and confirmation by banned terrorist group Jundullah that an ISIS delegation visited the province to unite different militant groups are major indications of ISIS interest in Pakistan. The KP police have identified local militant groups as being behind ISIS graffiti in the province, which further complicates the situation.¹⁸³ As far as the security implications are concerned, it has created a major survival challenge for the main militant actors who could now act to prove their operational credentials. Specifically, Al-Qaeda and TTP led by Fazlullah are facing immense pressure. They can launch attacks to prove that they are still strong and relevant, and have the ability to lead all militant extremist movements in the region. At the same time, ISIS-inspired groups can launch these movements to capture towns and cities in the

border regions of Afghanistan. But such attempts within Pakistan have less chances of success as the Pakistan military has gained control of most of the ungoverned territories in the tribal region.

- **Al-Qaeda in Pakistan**

A report in the local print media about the presence of an organized Al-Qaeda group in Karachi did not attract the attention of security institutions in Pakistan.¹⁸⁴ Although the footprints of Al-Qaeda had been identified in major attacks inside Pakistan, the terrorist group was not considered important by the security apparatus and was always considered a part of the global problem and the responsibility of the US. After the establishment of Al-Qaeda's South Asia chapter, the threat from the international group has increased. This is the first time that Al-Qaeda has opened its doors to local groups and individuals. This has happened because of the increasing influence of ISIS among Pakistani and Afghan terrorist groups,¹⁸⁵ and can intensify threats in the country and the region.

13.2.2 Cross-border Terrorist Networks

Operation Zarb-e-Azb has pushed a big part of the terrorists' infrastructure to the other side of the border in Afghanistan, mainly in Kunar, Nuristan and Khost provinces. After the Peshawar school massacre, Pakistan's army chief visited Kabul and the Afghan government and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) have promised to take action against Pakistani Taliban's camps on Afghan soil.¹⁸⁶ On December 22, Afghan troops launched an operation in the eastern province of Kunar,¹⁸⁷ but it might be difficult for the Afghan forces to dismantle the entire infrastructure from its area. Despite the constrained capacity of the Afghan National Army, the political leadership in Kabul is giving positive gestures, which increase hope for broader joint security mechanism between the two countries. Pakistan has to pursue this issue proactively, as terrorism cannot be wiped out until terrorists' safe havens remain intact on either side of the border.

13.2.3 Internally Displaced Persons

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from North Waziristan and Khyber tribal regions requires urgent attention of the federal and provincial governments as well as the military leadership. Media reports suggest that the arrangements made for the IDPs by the government have not been satisfactory.¹⁸⁸ Meanwhile, the charity wings of

certain militant and religious extremist groups have been quite active in IDPs camps, raising apprehensions that militants could be using the services and channels offered by such ventures as sources of recruitment and getting support and sympathetic views among the affected population. Also, these IDPs do not know when they will return home, which is a huge challenge for both the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and federal governments.

13.2.4 Prison Security and Reforms

This is an important area that is being neglected in the counterterrorism framework. After the jail breaks in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu and an unsuccessful attempt to breach the central jail in Karachi,¹⁸⁹ the need for enhancing prison security has become more pronounced. Separate cells for terrorist detainees and, most importantly, a designated jail for prisoners involved in terrorist acts have become imperative now. The jails in Pakistan are not only providing safe havens to terrorists to continue their activities but also serve as recruitment centers for terrorist groups. Jail reforms are also critical because terrorist groups have infiltrated police and prison officials.¹⁹⁰

13.2.5 Sectarian Violence

It has been a positive indicator that sectarian violence took a visible downward turn in 2014. It cannot be, however, considered a major shift in Pakistan's security landscape as fluctuations in sectarian violence are an old phenomenon. After 9/11, major respite was observed in sectarian-related violent incidents in Pakistan, but after 2009 an upward trend in sectarian violence was seen. At the same time, two major factors cannot be ignored: firstly, sectarian groups are still active in Pakistan; and secondly, the discourse of hatred in the country has become increasingly sectarian.¹⁹¹ These two factors complement each other and contribute to making sectarian violence a structural problem.

13.2.6 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists

In 2014, the militants expanded their targets. The attacks on the cargo terminal of Karachi airport and the naval dockyard indicate how terrorists have established their network and strengthened their operational capabilities in Karachi. They also highlight lapses in the state's security and intelligence infrastructure. At least three things are evident from these attacks. Firstly, the government and security and intelligence agencies have learned nothing from the 2011 PNS Mehran attack in Karachi. Secondly, the

recently launched security operation in Karachi has failed to break the network of terrorists. Thirdly, the TTP and its allies, including foreign militants, are more deeply entrenched in the city than previously believed.¹⁹²

Al-Qaeda and local terrorists have also been experimenting and using new types of explosives to increase the impact of their attacks.¹⁹³ Some media reports reveal that terrorists can use chemical weapons.¹⁹⁴ The effectiveness of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by terrorists has also increased, which is another area of concern.¹⁹⁵ There is also a need to enhance the capabilities of bomb disposal squads to defuse IEDs.

13.2.7 Illegal Weapons

Easy availability of heavy weapons in Pakistan is a major challenge for the security forces' counter-militancy drive. According to one estimate, 20 million illegal weapons are in circulation in Pakistan.¹⁹⁶ Sectarian terrorist groups and nationalist insurgents in Balochistan appear to have recently adopted targeted killings as the foremost instrument of terrorism.¹⁹⁷ Easy access to lethal weapons has made their task easier.

13.3 Critical Policy Initiatives

13.3.1 Better Policing

The police need to be equipped with new technologies and resources but utilizing the available and allocated resources for the force is another critical issue. The operational and technical assistance and capacity building of police is an important area that needs focus. The training programs need to be focused on technology-led policing along with attention to management, intelligence gathering, mobility and connectivity. At the same time, the NAP should prioritize the depoliticization of police,¹⁹⁸ which is the key to making it a professional force.

13.3.2 A Multifold Reintegration Program

The intensity of the extremism issue requires a multifold reintegration framework with broader focus on both violent and non-violent individuals and groups. Such an approach has not been conceived as the state is mainly relying on conventional frameworks of rehabilitation. A creative multipronged reintegration framework is needed whether the state adopts a surgical approach or a political one to tackle the menace of terrorism.

14. Recommendations

1. Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS)

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is eager to strengthen the National Counterterrorism Authority (NACTA)¹⁹⁹ along the lines of Department of Homeland Security in the US. In its last annual security report, PIPS had suggested that that role should be given to the Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS), instead of NACTA. CCNS comprises all armed forces heads and chief ministers and this body can be given the role of coordinating among various institutions. NACTA can act as an advisory body to CCNS, with its special focus on data processing and developing assessments.

2. Counter-Extremism Strategy

There is a dire need for establishing a national dialogue forum (NDF), to serve as a platform for scholars, academics, political and religious leaders and policymakers to bring the key challenges on the discussion table and to understand various viewpoints. The NDF can not only help connect diverse ideological, social and political segments of society, but also create an environment to discuss critical issues. Such an important initiative must come from the chief executive of the country, with the support of parliament. The prime minister's office can lead this initiative, through a formal secretariat and administrative body. The NDF secretariat can have support from a counter-extremism research centre comprising experts from the relevant fields of social sciences and religious studies. This centre can also establish a desk to monitor the extremist narratives and hate speech. Similarly, provincial counter-extremism research centers can be developed and connected with the NDF. At the same time, provinces will need to establish curriculum review committees comprising educationists, and experts from diverse religious, academic and political backgrounds. Such committees can be established separately within the existing mechanisms, with specific tasks to regularly monitor and evaluate the impact of the content in the textbooks. The provinces need to prioritize the registration of madrassas and to set up a mechanism to bring them under their administrative control. Interestingly, while provinces consider madrassas a federal subject, federal ministries of religious affairs and interior are confused about who is actually responsible for regulating the madrassa sector. After the 18th

constitutional amendment, education is a provincial subject and madrassas are in the jurisdiction of the provinces, which have to evolve certain mechanism to regulate this sector of education.

3. Reintegration scheme for banned militant and sectarian groups

In order to neutralize violent extremist tendencies, detaching the conventional militant groups from the terrorism landscape and curbing hate speech, the government has to initiate a reintegration scheme. Under this scheme the government can offer amnesty to banned groups that agree to abide by the following conditions:

- Obey the constitution of Pakistan
- Quit and denounce all kinds of violence and militant activities
- Shun all criminal activities including spreading hate messages.
- Registration with the relevant authorities/departments. A separate mechanism for their registration and monitoring can be evolved at the federal or provincial level.

4. Provincial De-radicalization Centers:

Another neglected area, which should be among the priorities of the provinces, is establishment of de-radicalization centers. So far, Pakistan Army is running rehabilitation centers in Swat, but across the world such initiatives are considered the responsibility of the police or related civilian authorities. The provincial governments have to share this burden, which will ultimately help them control terrorism and crimes.

5. Internally Displaced Persons

The government needs swift action to not only provide full facilities to the IDPs but also to check undesirable practices and exploitation of the displaced persons by charity organizations in IDP camps. There is a need for making government aid agencies more effective in order to revive and enhance the IDPs' confidence in the state.

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

- Oversight of the criminal justice system by parliament and provincial assemblies should

be increased.

- Greater emphasis should be placed on improving law and order, on the increased outlay of resources during annual budget allocations, and smart utilization of allocated resources.
- More efficient networking is needed among the subsystems of the criminal justice system.
- Those engaged in this endeavor should be trained in conflict resolution and management so that these techniques can be employed before resorting to the use of force.
- Rapid completion of development initiatives in FATA and KP is crucial. There is an urgent need to speed up the FATA reforms process and the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) must be replaced with the Pakistan Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the evidence act (Qanun-e-Shahadat Order). All fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution must be extended to FATA without further delay.

Notes

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ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Suicide Attacks in Pakistan in 2014

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Claim of Responsibility
06 Jan	Hangu	Ibrahimzai Government School	Civ : 1	Civ : 2	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)
08 Jan	D.I Khan	Security check posts	Mil : 1	Mil : 1	TTP
04 Feb	Peshawar	Civilians	Mil : 1 Civ : 10	Civ : 48	TTP
10 Feb	Peshawar	Civilians	Civ : 4	Civ : 3	TTP
24 Feb	Peshawar	FC check post close to Iranian Consulate	FC : 3	FC : 10	TTP
14 Mar	Peshawar	Security forces/law enforcement	Pol : 11	Civ : 45	Ahrarul Hind (currently known as JamatulAhrar)
11 May	Peshawar	Civilians	Civ : 4	Civ : 9	Local Taliban
19 Jun	Peshawar	Pro-government tribesmen	Civ : 1	Civ : 5	TTP
23 Sep	Peshawar	FC/army/police convoys	Civ : 4 FC : 1	Civ : 12 FC : 8	TTP
Total		9 Attacks	41 Killed	143 Injured	

FATA

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Claim of Responsibility
9 Jun	North Waziristan Agency	Security check posts	Arm : 3	Arm : 8 Civ : 2	TTP
24 Jun	North Waziristan Agency	Security check posts	Mil : 1 Civ : 1 FC : 2		AnsarulMujahideen
15 Oct	Khyber Agency	Pro-government tribesmen	Civ : 7	Civ : 15	Lashkar-e-Islam
Total		3 attacks	14 Killed	25 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Claim of Responsibility
1 Jan	Quetta	Shia religious scholars/community	Civ : 2	Civ : 30	JaishullIslam
21 Jan	Mastung	Shia religious scholars/community	Civ : 29	Civ : 35	LeJ
20 Feb	Sibi	Civilians	-	-	Unknown militants

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Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Claim of Responsibility
4 Oct	Quetta	Shia religious scholars/community	Civ : 6	Civ : 27	LeJ
23 Oct	Quetta	MaulanaFazlurRehman, chief of his own faction of JamiatUlema-e-Islam	Civ : 2	Civ : 30	Jundullah
Total		5 Attacks	39 Killed	122 Injured	

Sindh

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Claim of Responsibility
9 Jan	Karachi	Security forces/law enforcement	Pol : 3	Pol : 11	TTP
29Jan	Karachi	Security forces/law enforcement	Rng : 2 Civ : 1	Civ : 1	TTP
14Feb	Karachi	Security forces/law enforcement	-	Rng : 2	TTP
4 Jul	Karachi	Civilians	Mil : 2	Civ : 2	TTP
Total		4 Attacks	8 Killed	16 Injured	

Punjab & Islamabad

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
20 Jan	Rawalpindi	Security forces/law enforcement	Arm : 8 Civ : 6	Civ : 23	TTP
07 Feb	Khanewal	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil : 1	Mil : 2 Pol : 3	Unknown militants
03 Mar	Islamabad	Civilians	Pol : 1 Civ : 11	Civ : 29	Ahrarul Hind (now JamatulAhrar)
04 Jun	Attock	Security forces/law enforcement	Arm : 3 Civ : 2	-	TTP
02 Nov	Lahore	Security forces/law enforcement	Rng : 3 Civ : 57	Civ : 110	JamatulAhrar
Total		5 Attacks	92 Killed	167 Injured	

Annex 2: Drone Attacks in Pakistan in 2014

Date	Location	Killed	Injured	Detail
11 Jun	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6	Mil : 4	After a gap of six months, a US drone strike was reported from FATA. Four among the six killed in the attack were Uzbek militants and two were members of the so-called Punjabi Taliban.

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Date	Location	Killed	Injured	Detail
18 Jun	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6	Mil : 4	A US drone fired four missiles at a house and a vehicle in the DandayDarpakhel village in Miran Shah, the region where Pakistani forces began a major military operation against the local and foreign militants.
10 Jul	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6		A US drone fired four missiles and struck a mud-house and a car parked inside the house in the DogaMadakhel village, 50 kilometers west of Miran Shah killing six militants. Later some reports quoted Sanafi Al Nasr, the head of Al Qaeda's "Victory Committee" as saying that those killed were Al-Qaeda leaders and operatives including Taj Al Makki, Abu Abdur Rahman Al Kuwaiti and Fayez Awda Al Khalidi.
16 Jul	North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 20		A US drone strike killed around 20 suspected militants in a compound in the ZweSaidgai area of North Waziristan Agency.
19 Jul	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 15		A US drone killed 15 suspected militants; most of the killed were reportedly Punjabi Taliban militants.
06 Aug	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6		A drone strike reportedly killed six militants including four Uzbek nationals and two from the Haqqani network.
24 Sep	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 10		Four missiles were fired on a militants' hideout in LowaraMandi area of Datta Khel along the border with Afghanistan. One of the missiles also hit a vehicle laden with arms and ammunition.
28 Sep	Wana, South Waziristan Agency	Mil : 3	Mil : 1	A US drone attack in Sheen Warsak area of South Waziristan killed three suspected militants and left another injured.
06 Oct	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 10		Ten militants were killed in two drone attacks in the Shawal area of North Waziristan. The house of a Taliban militant, Habib, was the target of one of the drone strikes.
08 Oct	North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 4	Mil : 8	Two missiles were fired from a drone in KondGhar in North Waziristan which hit a house, killing four militants and injuring eight others.
08 Oct	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 3		In the second attack on the same day, three militants were killed when missiles hit a house in the Datta Khel.
09 Oct	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 4	Mil : 2	Four suspected militants were killed and two wounded in a drone strike in Datta Khel area of North Waziristan tribal region.
11 Oct	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 4		A US drone strike killed at least four militants including senior commander of Al-Qaeda's Sub-continent branch Sheikh Imran Ali Siddiqui in a restive northwestern tribal area in Shawal on the Afghan border.
30 Oct	South Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6		A US drone fired two missiles at the house of a local tribesman, Ashraf Wazir, near a public school in Nargasi village in AzamWarsak, near the Afghan border. Four foreign militants were reportedly among those six killed.
11 Nov	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 7	Mil : 3	US drone fired four missiles at a double-cabin pick-up truck passing through the SanduKhula village of

Date	Location	Killed	Injured	Detail
				DattaKhel subdivision near the Afghan border. Few days later some reports quoted Usama Mahmood, the spokesman for Al-Qaeda Indian Sub-continent (AQIS), saying that those killed in the strike included Al-Qaeda leader Dr. Sarbaland alias Abu Khalid and his two young sons and his brother-in-law, Major Adil Abdul Qudoos, a former major in the Pakistan Army.
20 Nov	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6	Mil : 3	Six people, suspected to be militants, were killed and three others sustained injuries in a US drone attack on a house in the Madakhel village of North Waziristan tribal region.
26 Nov	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 9	Mil : 2	Nine suspected militants were killed and two others injured in a US drone attack in Shawal tehsil near Afghan border.
07 Dec	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6	Mil : 2	A US drone fired two missiles at a compound in Datta Khel area of North Waziristan near the Afghan border. Reportedly senior Al-Qaeda leader Omar Farooq was among six militants killed.
20 Dec	Datta Khel, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 6		Two missiles were fired into a compound at Zyare in KazhaMadakhel area of Datta Khel. Three Uzbeks, one Arab and two locals from the TTP were killed.
26 Dec	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 4		A drone strike took place near the Kund area of Shawal in which the compound of Punjabi Taliban commander Qari Imran was targeted; four militants were killed but there was no information whether Qari was among them.
26 Dec	Shawal, North Waziristan Agency	Mil : 3		A second drone strike took place in the Mangroti area of Shawal whereby a drone fired two missiles on a compound, leaving three suspected militants of Uzbek origin dead.
Total	21 Attacks	144 Killed	29 Injured	

Annex 3: Cross-border Attacks and Clashes in 2014

Pak-Afghan Border

Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
18 Jan	Qilla Abdullah	Security forces/law enforcement			Afghan security forces
23 Jan	Chitral	Civilians			TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
22 Feb	Bajaur Agency	Security check posts		FC : 3	Afghan security forces
08 Mar	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
09 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces

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Date	Location	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
16 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
21 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
29 Mar	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
03 Apr	North Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
05 Apr	South Waziristan Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
14 Apr	QillaSaifullah	Civilians	Civ : 2		Afghan security forces
28 Apr	Bajaur Agency	Civilians		Civ : 1	Afghan security forces
04 May	Bajaur Agency	Security check posts	FC : 1		TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
31 May	Bajaur Agency	Security check posts	Mil : 16 Arm : 1	Arm : 2	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
04 Jun	Bajaur Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	Arm : 7	Arm : 7	TTP
14 Jun	Khyber Agency	Civilians	Civ : 1		Afghan security forces
03 Jul	Qilla Abdullah	Security check posts			Afghan security forces
12 Jul	Bajaur Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	Arm : 3	Arm : 1 Civ : 1	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
30 Jul	Lower Dir	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil : 6		TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
01 Aug	Bajaur Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	FC : 1		TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
12 Aug	Bajaur Agency	Security check posts		Arm : 1	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
22 Aug	QillaSaifullah	FC/army/police convoys	Civ : 1 FC : 1		TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
01 Sep	Nushki	Civilians	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Afghan security forces
07 Sep	Bajaur Agency	Civilians		Civ : 1	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
15 Sep	Khyber Agency	Civilians			Afghan security forces
16 Sep	North Waziristan Agency	Security forces/law enforcement	Mil : 11 Arm : 3		TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
20 Oct	Bajaur Agency	Security forces/law enforcement		FC : 3	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
21 Oct	Bajaur Agency	Civilians	Civ : 1	Civ : 2	TTP militants sheltered in Afghanistan
15 Nov	Chitral	Civilians	Civ : 2		Afghan security forces
Total	29 Incidents		58 Killed	23 Injured	

Pak-India Border Attacks in 2014

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
06 Jan	Poonch	Civilians			Indian BSF
11 Jan	Kotli	Civilians	Civ : 1		Indian BSF
25 Apr	Poonch	Security forces/law enforcement			Indian BSF
28 Apr	Kotli	unknown			Indian BSF
15 May	Muzaffarabad	Civilians			Indian BSF
27 May	Poonch	Civilians			Indian BSF
13 Jun	Muzaffarabad	Civilians		Civ : 2	Indian BSF
02 Jul	Poonch	Security forces/law enforcement			Indian BSF
06 Jul	Poonch	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
07 Jul	Poonch	Civilians			Indian BSF
16 Jul	Sialkot	Security forces/law enforcement		Arm : 2	Indian BSF
20 Jul	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 1	Civ : 4	Indian BSF
22 Jul	Narowal	Civilians	Civ : 1		Indian BSF
23 Jul	Lahore	Civilians	Civ : 1		Indian BSF
08 Aug	Kotli	Civilians			Indian BSF
09 Aug	Poonch	Civilians	Civ : 1		Indian BSF
11 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 2	Civ : 3	Indian BSF
13 Aug	Sialkot	Security forces/law enforcement			Indian BSF
18 Aug	Sialkot	Security forces/law enforcement		Rng : 2 Civ : 1	Indian BSF
22 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
23 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 3	Civ : 9	Indian BSF
24 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
25 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 1	Arm : 2 Civ : 6	Indian BSF
28 Aug	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
01 Oct	Bagh	Civilians			Indian BSF
02 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
04 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF

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Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
05 Oct	Poonch	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
07 Oct	Poonch	Civilians	Civ : 1	Civ : 5	Indian BSF
08 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 9	Civ : 33	Indian BSF
09 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 3	Civ : 4	Indian BSF
10 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 2		Indian BSF
11 Oct	Haveli	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
12 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
13 Oct	Haveli	Civilians		Civ : 2	Indian BSF
14 Oct	Kotli	Civilians		Civ : 4	Indian BSF
15 Oct	Bagh	Civilians			Indian BSF
15 Oct	Kotli	Civilians		Civ : 4	Indian BSF
17 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
19 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
21 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
22 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
23 Oct	Sialkot	Civilians			Indian BSF
28 Oct	Haveli	Civilians	Civ : 1		Indian BSF
05 Nov	Sialkot	Civilians	Civ : 3	Civ : 1	Indian BSF
08 Nov	Muzaffarabad	Civilians		Civ : 2	Indian BSF
17 Nov	Haveli	Civilians		Civ : 1	Indian BSF
20 Nov	Muzaffarabad	Security forces/law enforcement		Arm : 1	Indian BSF
27 Nov	Sialkot	Security forces/law enforcement			Indian BSF
24 Dec	Narowal	Civilians			Indian BSF
31 Dec	Narowal	Security forces/law enforcement	Rng : 2		Indian BSF
Total	51 Incidents		32 Killed	93 Injured	

Paki-Iran Border Attacks in 2014

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Perpetrator
01 Feb	Gwadar	Civilians		Civ : 1	Iranian border security forces
24 Feb	Panjgur	Security forces/law enforcement			Iranian border security forces
26 Feb	Panjgur	Civilians			Iranian border security forces
10 May	Chaghi	Civilians		Civ : 1	Iranian border security forces
14 May	Washuk	Civilians			Iranian border security forces
16 May	Panjgur	Civilians	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Iranian border security forces
24 May	Chagai	Civilians	Civ : 2		Iranian border security forces
30 May	Panjgur	Civilians			Iranian border security forces
17 Oct	Kech	FC/army/police convoys	FC : 1	FC : 3	Iranian border security forces
24 Oct	Awaran	Civilians			Iranian border security forces
29 Dec	Kech	Civilians		Civ : 7	Iranian border security forces
Total	11 Incidents		4 Killed	13 Injured	

Annex 4: Attacks on Educational Institutions in 2014

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
02 Jan	Charsadda	Govt. Girls High School			TTP
06 Jan	Hangu	Govt. Boys School	Civ : 1	Civ : 2	LeJ
06 Jan	Bannu	Govt. Girls school			Local Taliban
18 Jan	Hangu	Govt. Boys High School			TTP
29 Jan	Charsadda	Govt. Boys School			TTP
04 Feb	Charsadda	Govt. Primary School for Boys			TTP
15 Feb	Hangu	Govt. Primary School for Boys		Civ : 1	Local Taliban
01 Apr	Bannu	Govt. Primary School for Girls			Local Taliban
01 May	Charsadda	Govt. Primary School for Girls			Local Taliban
05 May	Bannu	Govt. Boys School			TTP

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Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
12 May	Bannu	Govt. Primary School for Girls			Local Taliban
20 May	Peshawar	A private school			Local Taliban
28 Jun	Charsadda	Govt. Boys School			Local Taliban
03 Jul	Peshawar	Govt. Boys School			Local Taliban
08 Aug	Charsadda	Govt. Primary School			Local Taliban
14 Sep	Bannu	Govt. Primary School			TTP
01 Oct	Charsadda	A private school	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Local Taliban
19 Oct	Peshawar	A private school			Local Taliban
14 Nov	Charsadda	Govt. Middle School for Girls			Local Taliban
14 Dec	Charsadda	Govt. Boys School			Local Taliban
16 Dec	Peshawar	Private school : Army Public School	Mil : 7 Civ : 149	Civ : 133	TTP
17 Dec	D.I Khan	Govt. College			TTP
Total		22 Attacks	158 Killed	137 Injured	

FATA

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
18 Jan	Khyber Agency	Govt. Degree College			TTP
27 Feb	North Waziristan Agency	Govt. School			TTP
14 Mar	South Waziristan Agency	Govt. School			Local Taliban
01 May	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School			Local Taliban
08 May	Bajaur Agency	Govt. School			TTP
15 May	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School			TTP
24 May	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School			TTP
28 Jun	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Girls School			TTP
02 Aug	Mohmand Agency	Govt. Primary School			TTP
08 Sep	Bajaur Agency	Govt. Primary School			TTP
08 Oct	Khyber Agency	Govt. Girls School			Lashkar-e-Islam
27 Oct	Khyber Agency	Govt. Girls School			Lashkar-e-Islam

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Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
30 Dec	Kurram Agency	Govt. Primary School			TTP
Total		13 Attacks	0 Killed	0 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
08 Feb	Jafarabad	Teacher Training School			BRA
29 Mar	Jafarabad	A private school			BRA
17 Jun	Quetta	Govt. Primary School			Unknown militants
02 Sep	Kech	A private school			Unknown militants
Total		4 Attacks	0 Killed	0 Injured	

Sindh

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
31 Mar	Karachi	Sindh Islamic Science College		Civ : 12	Unknown militants
Total		1 Attack	0 Killed	12 Injured	

Annex 5: Attacks on NATO Supplies in Pakistan in 2014

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
07 Feb	Peshawar			TTP
11 May	Peshawar			Local Taliban
Total	2 Attacks	0 Killed	0 Injured	

FATA

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
04 Mar	Khyber Agency	Civ : 2	Civ : 2	TTP
17 Mar	Khyber Agency			Lashkar-e-Islam

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Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
10 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ : 1		Lashkar-e-Islam
14 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Lashkar-e-Islam
14 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Lashkar-e-Islam
28 Apr	Khyber Agency	Civ : 1	Civ : 3	Lashkar-e-Islam
05 May	Khyber Agency	Civ : 2	Civ : 2	Lashkar-e-Islam
10 May	Khyber Agency			Lashkar-e-Islam
14 May	Khyber Agency	Mil : 1		TTP
19 Aug	Khyber Agency	Civ : 2	Civ : 2	Lashkar-e-Islam
21 Aug	Khyber Agency	Civ : 2	Civ : 2	TTP
25 Aug	Khyber Agency	Civ : 1	Civ : 2	TTP
28 Aug	Khyber Agency			Lashkar-e-Islam
Total	13 Attacks	14 Killed	15 Injured	

Balochistan

Date	District	Killed	Injured	Responsibility
22 Jan	Quetta			TTP
15 Feb	Kohlu			BRA
28 Mar	Kachhi	Civ : 1	Civ : 1	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
31 Mar	Nasirabad	Civ : 1		BRA
08 Jun	Nasirabad			BRA
07 Jul	Quetta			TTB : Tehreek-e-Taliban Balochistan
13 Sep	Qilla Abdullah		Civ : 2	TTP
Total	7 Attacks	2 Killed	3 Injured	

Annex 6: Attacks on Shrines and Worship/Religious Places

Date	District	Target	Killed	Injured
10 Jan	Mardan	The shrine of Ghazi Shah Baba	Civ : 2	
16 Jan	Peshawar	A TableeghiJamaatcentre	Civ : 11	Civ : 66
02 Feb	Karachi	A madrassa		Civ : 1
09 Feb	Karachi	The shrine of PirMehrban Shah	Civ : 8	Civ : 12
10 Feb	Kohlu	The shrine of Mast Twakali, a popular Sufi poet of Balochistan		
15 Feb	Peshawar	An imambargah		
23 Feb	Karachi	A mosque	Civ : 1	Civ : 3
23 Feb	Karachi	A mosque	Civ : 1	Civ : 3
30 Mar	D.I Khan	The shrine named Atal Sharif		
31 Mar	Karachi	Seminary		
28 Apr	Karachi	JamiaIslamiaTahiria, a madrassa	Civ : 4	Civ : 8
13 May	Mansehra	Imambargah named Masjid AmeerulMomineen Hazrat Ali		
05 Jun	Karachi	Al-Mustafa mosque in Orangi Town area	Civ : 2	Civ : 4
15 Jun	Peshawar	A mosque		Civ : 6
20 Jun	Islamabad	Shrine named DarbarNangay Shah PirBadshah	Civ : 1	Civ : 53
06 Jul	Bahawalpur	A mosque	Pol : 2	
08 Jul	Panjugur	A mosque		
23 Aug	Karachi	A Shia shrine	Civ : 3	
26 Aug	Kalat	The shrine of Sheikh Taqi Baba		Civ : 2
06 Sep	Sargodha	A shrine	Arm : 1 Civ : 2	Arm : 1 Civ : 6
16 Sep	Peshawar	The shrine of Abdul Shakoor Malang Baba	Civ : 1	
19 Sep	Karachi	A shrine	Civ : 1	Civ : 1
27 Sep	Peshawar	A mosque	Pol : 1	Civ : 2
06 Oct	Quetta	A mosque	Civ : 2	Civ : 3
15 Oct	Peshawar	The shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qudoos		
12 Nov	Charsadda	The shrine of Mian Syed Noor Baba	Civ : 1	Civ : 2
18 Nov	Multan	A shrine in Jahanian	Civ : 2	
Total		27 Attacks	46 Killed	173 Injured

Annex 7: Breakdown of Terrorist Attacks in 2014

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	59	92	159
February	42	80	147
March	24	31	79
April	23	17	67
May	30	18	47
June	29	20	49
July	30	39	28
August	19	11	22
September	21	38	49
October	18	19	25
November	20	17	15
December	10	160	142
Total	325	542	829

FATA

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	21	34	26
February	20	33	17
March	13	31	40
April	13	12	12
May	29	37	34
June	25	39	46
July	14	14	18
August	18	15	31
September	13	7	21

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Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
October	28	27	61
November	26	32	68
December	14	12	15
Total	234	293	389

Balochistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	38	45	101
February	37	29	52
March	54	41	103
April	25	41	97
May	20	23	45
June	22	33	40
July	24	19	58
August	28	42	81
September	21	26	74
October	20	40	107
November	24	26	93
December	28	10	75
Total	341	375	926

Punjab

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	9	31	89
February	4	2	11
March	3	2	1
April	4	1	17
May	6	5	22

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Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
June	3	6	4
July	4	8	10
September	2	4	8
October	1	2	0
November	5	65	112
Total	41	126	274

Sindh Including Karachi

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	42	47	87
February	28	50	129
March	18	13	22
April	20	27	52
May	15	20	19
June	18	66	49
July	25	32	10
August	20	31	4
September	21	26	21
October	17	9	27
November	19	14	79
December	5	5	2
Total	248	340	501

Karachi

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	36	45	70
February	24	41	99
March	16	13	22

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Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
April	16	27	52
May	13	20	19
June	15	64	39
July	23	28	9
August	20	31	4
September	20	25	21
October	17	9	27
November	13	9	74
December	4	5	2
Total	217	317	438

GilgitBaltistan

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
July	1	-	-
September	1	-	3
October	1	3	9
Total	3	3	12

Islamabad

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	3	3	1
March	2	13	31
April	1	25	122
May	3	1	0
June	2	1	53
July	1	0	0
November	2	1	5
Total	14	44	212

Annex 8: Incidents of Ethnic and Political Violence in 2014

Region	District	No. of Incidents	Killed	Injured
Punjab& Islamabad	Chiniot	1	1	0
	Faisalabad	1	1	0
	Lahore	4	12	111
	Sialkot	1	1	0
	Islamabad	1	3	534
	Punjab Total	8	18	645
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Karak	1	0	11
	KP Total	1	0	11
Balochistan	Khuzdar	1	1	0
	Qilla Abdullah	1	1	0
	Quetta	1	1	0
	Balochistan Total	3	3	0
Sindh	Hyderabad	2	1	2
	Karachi	67	101	8
	Sanghar	1	1	0
	Sindh Total	70	103	10
Total Pakistan		82	124	666

Incidents of Ethno-political Violence in 2014: Provincial Distribution

Region	Frequency	Killed	Injured
Sindh	70	103	10
Balochistan	3	3	0
Punjab	7	15	111
KP	1	0	11
Islamabad	1	3	534
Total	82	124	666

Incidents of Ethno-political Violence in 2014: Monthly Review

Month	Frequency	Killed	Injured
January	10	10	2
February	8	12	0
March	7	9	1
April	6	20	2
May	7	9	4
June	8	15	109
July	4	6	0
August	8	13	535
September	8	12	0
October	3	3	0
November	8	10	13
December	5	5	0
Total	82	124	666

Annex 9: Major Targets of Terrorists in 2014

Sr.No	Targets	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
1	Security forces/law enforcement	344	459	738
2	Educational institutions	40	158	149
3	Non-Bloch settlers/workers	3	14	4
4	Gas pipelines	62	5	4
5	Govt. officials	11	14	9
6	Power pylons	16		
7	Tribal elders	8	14	4
8	Militants	1	1	0
9	Civilians	217	263	965
10	CD shops/others	1		
11	Shia religious scholars/community	71	168	226

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Sr.No	Targets	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
12	Worship places/shrines/imambargahs	27	46	173
13	Govt. installation/hospitals/banks/property	22	47	30
14	Sunni religious leaders/community	59	70	48
15	Political leaders/workers	56	57	102
16	Tribesmen	3	3	5
17	Political administration	2	4	4
18	FC/army/police convoys	40	95	256
19	NGO / civil society members	4	2	1
20	Ahmedi community	4	4	0
21	Sikh community	4	5	2
22	Foreign interests/ Diplomats/Foreigners	3	5	10
23	unknown	1		
24	Spy	1	1	0
25	Journalist	11	10	8
26	Health Workers	24	47	31
27	Pro-government tribesmen	66	111	59
28	Railway tracks / trains	21	31	209
29	Private property	10	14	29
30	Security check posts	52	59	59
31	NATO supply vehicles	22	16	18
	Total	1,206	1,723	3,143

Annex 10: Terrorists' Attack Tactics in 2014

Tactics	Attacks
Hand Grenades	79
IEDs	516
Rocket Attacks	52
Mortar Fire	12
Beheadings	2
Firing	501
Sabotage	18
Suicide Attacks	26
Total	1,206



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