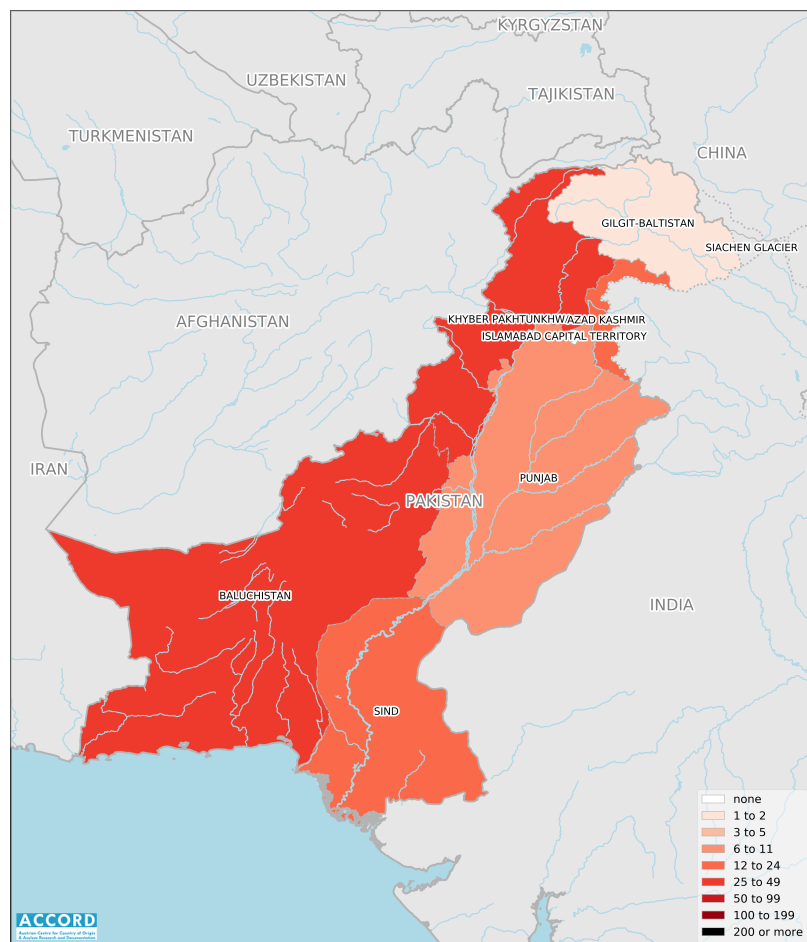


PAKISTAN, THIRD QUARTER 2020:

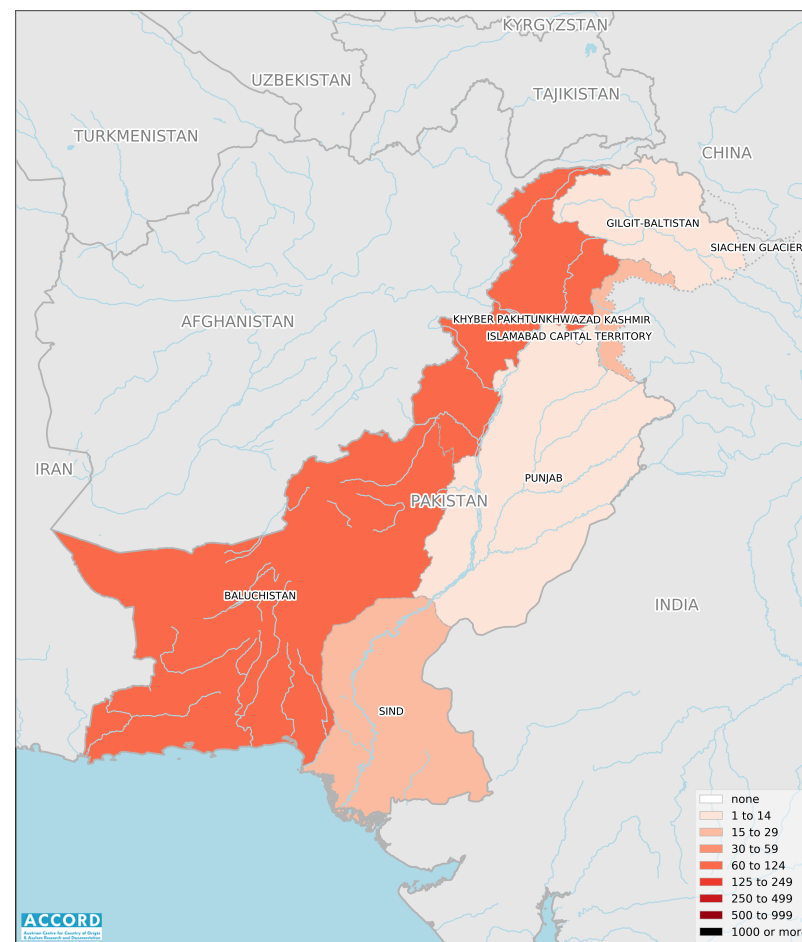
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 25 March 2021

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#) (ACCORD amended the geodata to reflect the merging of NWFP and FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa); China/India border status: [CIA, 2006](#); Kashmir border status: [CIA, 2004](#); geodata of disputed borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); [Natural Earth, nodate](#); incident data: [ACLED, 12 March 2021](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

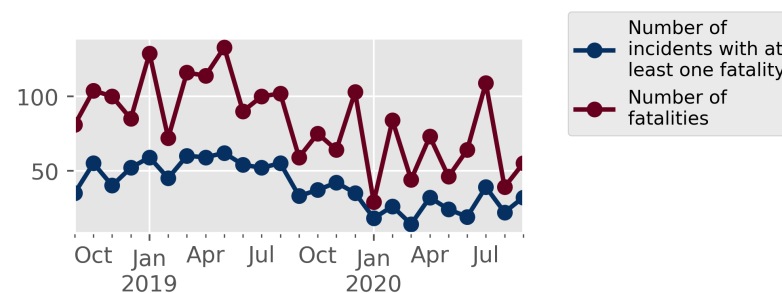
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from September 2018 to September 2020	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	5

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	2301	0	0
Battles	73	50	130
Riots	49	5	17
Violence against civilians	37	25	28
Explosions / Remote violence	30	13	28
Strategic developments	3	0	0
Total	2493	93	203

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 12 March 2021).

Development of conflict incidents from September 2018 to September 2020



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 12 March 2021).

Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Pakistan being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type.

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Note on Pakistan: Several reforms and name changes of administrative divisions are not reflected in the original GADM data this overview is based on. ACCORD amended the GADM data to reflect the merging of FATA and NWFP into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Data on incidents on the Siachen Glacier are not included in this overview.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occurred, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases established, non-violent strategic activities, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook (2019), 10 April 2019a https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2017/10/ACLED_Codebook_2019FINAL_pbl.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019b https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide_FINAL.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, 27 January 2020 <https://www.acleddata.com/download/17979/>

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Azad Kashmir	40	12	24
Baluchistan	95	30	71
Gilgit-Baltistan	5	1	7
Islamabad Capital Territory	39	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	292	25	63
Punjab	510	7	13
Sind	1512	18	25

Localization of conflict incidents

Note: The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unknown. In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In **Azad Kashmir**, 40 incidents killing 24 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abbaspur, Athmuqam, Baghsar, Baroh, Bedori, Bhimber, Chakothi, Chamb, Charhoi, Chirikot, Dadyal, Dewa, Dudhnial, Goi, Hajipir, Jandrot, Kahuta, Kot Kotera, Muzaffarabad, Neza Pir, Padhar, Polas, Rakh Chikri, Rawalakot, Tandar, Tata Pani.**

In **Baluchistan**, 95 incidents killing 71 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Awaran, Bolan, Buleda, Chagai, Chaman, Dera Allah Yar, Dera Bugti, Gichk, Harnai, Hub, Jaffarabad, Kahan, Kalat, Kech, Kharan, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Lehri, Loralai, Mashkai, Mastung, Naseerabad, Nushki, Panjgur, Parome, Pidarak, Pir Koh, Pishin, Quetta, Shahrag, Sibi, Sohbatpur, Surab, Tejaban, Tump, Turbat.**

In **Gilgit-Baltistan**, 5 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aliabad, Chilas, Gilgit.**

In **Islamabad Capital Territory**, 39 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Islamabad.**

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, 292 incidents killing 63 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abbottabad, Akbarpura, Alpuri, Badaber, Bajaur, Balakot, Bannu, Bara, Barang, Batkhela, Battagram, Battal, Central Orakzai, Charsadda, Chitral, Chota Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan, Dhodial, Dir, Gambila, Garhi Habibullah, Ghalanai, Gharim, Ghazi, Ghazi Kot, Hangu, Haripur, Hayatabad, Idak, Ismail Khel, Jabori, Jamrud, Kalam, Kalaya, Karak, Khaki, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Lal Qila, Landi Kotal, Lower Dir, Mansehra, Mardan, Mattani, Mingora, Mir Ali, Miranshah, Nawagai, Nowshera, Oghi, Parachinar, Peshawar, Razar, Sadiqabad, Shagai, Shah Mansur, Shangla, Spalga, Swabi, Takht Bhai, Tank, Timergara, Torgar, Torkham, Wana.**

In **Punjab**, 510 incidents killing 13 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arifwala, Attock, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Burewala, Chakwal, Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Gojra, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jaranwala, Jhang, Jhelum, Kala Shah Kaku, Kasur, Khanewal, Kot Momin, Lahore, Lahore - Cantonment, Lahore - Data Gunj Buksh, Lahore - Gulberg, Lahore - Iqbal, Lahore - Nishtar, Lahore - Ravi, Lahore - Samanabad, Lahore - Shalamar, Malakwal, Multan, Muzaffargarh,**

Nankana Sahib, Okara, Phullarwan, Qasba Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Rawalpindi, Rojhan, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Sialkot, Sundar, Toba Tek Singh, Vehari.

In Sind, 1512 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Badah, Badin, Bhitshah, Bozdar Wada, Dadu, Dakhan, Daro, Dhabeji, Digri, Dodapur, Gambat, Garhi Khairo, Garhiyasin, Ghotki, Golarchi, Hala, Halani, Hingorja, Husri, Hyderabad, Islamkot, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Jhuddo, Johi, Kaloi, Kandhkot, Kandiaro, Karachi, Karachi - Baldia, Karachi - Bin Qasim, Karachi - Clifton, Karachi - Defense Housing Authority, Karachi - Gadap, Karachi - Gulberg, Karachi - Gulshan, Karachi - Jamsheed, Karachi - Korangi, Karachi - Landhi, Karachi - Lyari, Karachi - Malir, Karachi - North Nazimabad, Karachi - Orangi, Karachi - SITE, Karachi - Saddar, Karachi - Shah Faisal, Karachi - Shah Latif, Kashmor, Kemari, Khairpur, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Khan Wahan, Khanpur Mahar, Kot Diji, Kotri, Kumb, Kunri, Larkana, Latifabad, Madeji, Makli, Matiari, Matli, Mehar, Mehrabpur, Mirpur Bathoro, Mirpur Khas, Mirpur Mathelo, Mithi, Mohenjo Daro, Moro, Naudero, Naushahro Feroze, Nawabshah, Odero Lal, Padidan, Pangrio, Pano Aqil, Phuladian, Phulji, Qasim Panhwar, Radhan, Ranipur, Rohri, Sakrand, Saleh Pat, Sanghar, Sehwan, Setharja, Shahdadkot, Shahdadpur, Shahpur Jahania, Shikarpur, Sinjhor, Sita, Sobho Dero, Sujawal, Sukkur, Talhar, Talpur Wada, Tando Allahyar, Tando Bago, Tando Hyder, Tando Jam, Tando Jan Mohammad, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Rahim Khan, Thari Mirwah, Tharpakar, Thatta, Thul, Umerkot.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Data export (12 March 2021), 12 March 2021
<https://www.acleddata.com/data-export-tool/>
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Kashmir Region 2004, 2004
https://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/470_1281378979_kashmir-region-2004.jpg
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: China and India, 2006
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g7820.ct002746>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_PAK.shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_PAK.shp.zip
- Natural Earth: Admin 0 – Breakaway, Disputed Areas, Version 3.1.0, undated
http://www.naturalearthdata.com/http://www.naturalearthdata.com/download/10m/cultural/ne_10m_admin_0_disputed_areas.zip
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: "Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data", in: Journal of Peace Research (47(5) 2010), pp. 651–660
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>

- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015
<https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/>

Disclaimer

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the [ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED"](#). The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Pakistan, third quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 6 May 2021