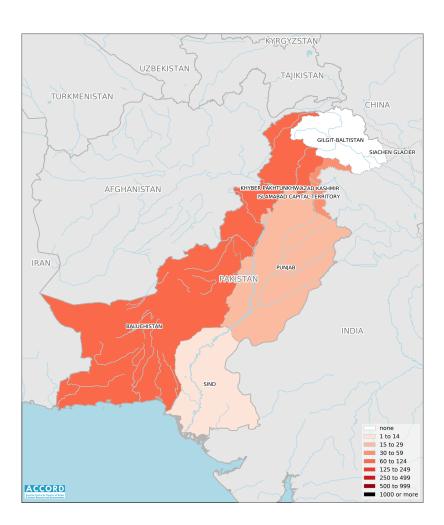
## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

### Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

## KYRGYZSTAN UZBEKISTAN TAJIKISTAN TURKMENISTAN CHINA SIACHEN GLACIER KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWAZAD KASHMIR **AFGHANISTAN** ISLAMABAD CAPITAL TERRITORY IRAN INDIA SIND 1 to 2 3 to 5 6 to 11 12 to 24 25 to 49 50 to 99 ACCORD 100 to 199 200 or more

### 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

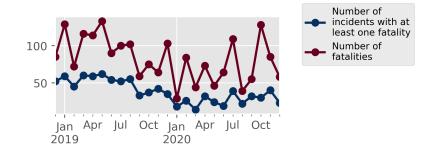
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from December 2018 to December 2020	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

### Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	2139	0	0
Battles	87	46	158
Riots	50	5	11
Explosions / Remote violence	35	20	75
Violence against civilians	29	22	27
Strategic developments	8	0	0
Total	2348	93	271

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

# Development of conflict incidents from December 2018 to December 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 occured, 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	58	15	57
Baluchistan	151	30	109
Gilgit-Baltistan	55	0	0
Islamabad Capital Territory	73	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	274	27	76
Punjab	310	14	17
Sind	1427	7	12

#### Localization of conflict incidents

<u>Note:</u> 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, 58 incidents killing 57 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Athmuqam, Bagh, Baghsar, Barmoch, Bedori, Bhimber, Chamb, Chirikot, Danna, Dudhnial, Goi, Hajipir, Jandrot, Jura, Kel, Khuiratta, Kot Kotera, Lipa, Muzaffarabad, Neza Pir, Nikron, Pandu, Pirkhanti, Rakh Chikri, Rawalakot, Shah Kot, Sharda, Sirkh Sankh, Tata Pani.

In Baluchistan, 151 incidents killing 109 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Awaran, Barab Chah, Barkhan, Bolan, Bostan, Buleda, Chagai, Chaman, Chattar, Dalbandin, Dasht, Dera Allah Yar, Dera Bugti, Dera Murad Jamali, Duki, Gwadar, Harnai, Hazarganji, Hub, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Kahan, Kalat, Kech, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Lasbela, Lehri, Loralai, Mach, Mand, Mastung, Nag, Naseerabad, Nushki, Ormara, Panjgur, Pir Koh, Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Quetta, Sibi, Sohbatpur, Sui, Surab, Taftan, Turbat, Washuk, Zhob, Ziarat.

In Gilgit-Baltistan, 55 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Aliabad, Astore, Basha, Chilas, Diamir, Eidgah, Gahkuch, Gilgit, Gultari, Hunza, Jaglot, Karimabad, Khaplu, Kharmang, Nagar, Phandar, Shigar, Skardu, Sost, Yasin.

In Islamabad Capital Territory, 73 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: Islamabad.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 274 incidents killing 76 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abakhel, Abbottabad, Alpuri, Baffa, Bajaur, Balakot, Bannu, Bara, Bara Khel, Batkhela, Battagram, Boya, Buner, Central Orakzai, Charsadda, Chitral, Chota Lahore, Daggar, Darband, Dera Ismail Khan, Dhodial, Dir, Gambila, Gandi Khan Khel, Ghalanai, Ghazi Kot, Ghazni Khel, Ghoriwala, Hangu, Haripur, Hattar, Havelian, Idak, Jamrud, Janikhel, Jijal, Kalaya, Kangra Colony, Karak, Khaki, Khar, Kohat, Kohistan, Ladha, Lakki Marwat, Madyan, Makhniyal, Makin, Manglore, Mansehra, Mardan, Mingora, Mir Ali, Miranshah, Munda, Nowshera, Oghi, Parachinar, Peshawar, Pezu, Razmak, Sarai Naurang, Shangla, Shawal, Swabi, Tajori, Tangi, Tank, Tarru Jabba, Teri, Thakot, Timergara, Tindo, Topi, Torghar, Torkham, Wana, Zakha Khel.

In Punjab, 310 incidents killing 17 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Allahabad, Attock, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur,

Burewala, Chakwal, Chaubara, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dijkot, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hassan Abdal, Jhelum, Kasur, Khanewal, Khangarh, Lahore, Lahore - Gulberg, Lahore - Iqbal, Lahore - Ravi, Mianwali, Multan, Murree, Muzaffargarh, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Nowshera Virkan, Okara, Pakpattan, Pattoki, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Shakargarh, Sialkot, Toba Tek Singh, Vehari.

In Sind, 1427 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ali Bahar Wah, Allah Bachayo Bhatti, Badah, Badin, Bhitshah, Bozdar Wada, Budho Talpur, Chachro, Chelhar, Chuhar Jamali, Dadu, Dakhan, Dali, Daro, Dhabeji, Digri, Diplo, Dodapur, Dokri, Gambat, Garhi Khairo, Garhiyasin, Gharo, Ghorabar, Ghotki, Golarchi, Goth Sindhri, Goth Usman Khaskheli, Hala, Halani, Hingorja, Hingorno, Hyderabad, Ilyas Jat, Islamkot, Jacobabad, Jaffarabad, Jamshoro, Jhirk, Jhol, Jhuddo, Jhuluri City, Johi, Jungshahi, Kadhan, Kaloi, Kandhkot, Kandiaro, Kantio, Karachi, Karachi - Baldia, Karachi - Bin Qasim, Karachi - Clifton, Karachi - Defense Housing Authority, Karachi - Gadap, Karachi - Gulberg, Karachi - Gulshan, Karachi - Jamshed, Karachi - Korangi, Karachi - Liaguatabad, Karachi - Lyari, Karachi - Malir, Karachi - North Nazimabad, Karachi - Orangi, Karachi - SITE, Karachi - Saddar, Karachi - Shah Faisal, Kario Ghanwar, Kashmor, Keti Bandar, Khairpur, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Khan Wahan, Khanpur Mahar, Khore Wah, Khoski, Kot Diji, Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Kotri, Kumb, Lalu Raunk, Larkana, Latifabad, Madeji, Makli, Malkani Sharif, Matiari, Matli, Mehar, Mehrabpur, Mirpur Bathoro, Mirpur Khas, Mirpur Mathelo, Mirpur Sakro, Mirwah Gorchani, Mithi, Moro, Nagarparkar, Naukot, Naushahro Feroze, Nawab Wali Muhammad, Nawabshah, New Saeedabad, Nindo Shahar, Odero Lal, Padidan, Pangrio, Phuladian, Phulji, Pir Jo Goth, Pir Patho, Qazi Ahmed, Radhan, Rajo Khanani, Ranipur, Rohri, Sakrand, Saleh Pat, Sanghar, Sarhad, Seerani, Sehwan, Shadi Large, Shahbandar, Shahdadkot, Shahdadpur, Shahpur Jahania, Shikarpur, Sita, Sobho Dero, Sujawal, Sukkur, Talhar, Tando Adam, Tando Allahyar, Tando Bago, Tando Ghulam Ali, Tando Ghulam Haidar, Tando Jam, Tando Jan Mohammad, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tangwani, Tarai, Thari

Mirwah, Tharpakar, Thatta, Umerkot, Vur.

#### 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 <a href="https://www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/">www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/</a>. 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, fourth quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 6 May 2021