

ACCORD Analysis of ACLED Data – PAKISTAN, Q1 2024

Methodological Remarks

Disclaimer

Please note that the absence of information in this report regarding a certain event does not mean that it did not occur. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross. 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.

About ACLED-Data

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Based on a variety of sources, ACLED collects data on reported conflict events around the world and provides publicly available event-based datasets. ACLED data contains information on the event type, the date, location, involved actors, and other characteristics of the incident. Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available reports. As information on fatalities is subject to bias and can vary between sources for the same event, ACLED employs 'the most conservative and reliable fatality estimate available'. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("3" or "10" for plural fatalities, depending on the context; "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). ACLED data undergoes several rounds of review before publication and is continually updated as new events are added and existing events are revised as new information becomes available. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the publication of the latter. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and [ACLED Codebook \(2023\)](#).

About this Analysis

Timeframe. For the purposes of this analysis, three timeframes have been selected. To provide an initial overview, Figures 1-4 analyse developments since 2020. Please note that as only the first quarter of 2024 has been completed so far, the figures for 2024, which unlike the comparatives do not relate to a full year, have been highlighted with an orange frame. Figures 5-8 zoom in on the period from January 2023 to date. Finally, to gain an insight into the regional distribution of conflict events, we focus on the last completed quarter (Q1 2024).

Selection of event-types. In general, ACLED records information on six types of events of political disorder, both violent and non-violent, including battles, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, protest, riots and strategic developments. In this analysis, we focus primarily on the event types that have caused the most fatalities in Pakistan since January 2020, namely battles (55.6% of total fatalities), violence against civilians (19.9% of total fatalities), explosions/remote violence (13.8% of total fatalities) and riots (10.6% of total fatalities). Please note that the figures focusing on actor involvement (Figure 4 and Figure 8) do not include events coded as riots. All six event types were taken into account when analysing the regional distribution of conflict events.

Selection of actors focused on. When looking at the involvement of different actors, in this analysis we focus on the actors that were most often coded as either "actor1", "actor2", "associated actor1" or "associated actor2" by ACLED. In doing so, the following actor "groups" were categorised and selected:

Military/Police forces (= coded as "Police Forces of Pakistan [...]" and "Military Forces of Pakistan [...]")

TTP (= coded as "Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan", "TTP-G: Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan-Gohar", "TTP-HGB: Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan-Hafiz Gul Bahadur", "TTP-Mohmand: Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan-Mohmand", "TTP-S: Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan-Sajna")

Baloch separatists (= coded as "Baloch Separatists (Pakistan)", "BLA: Baloch Liberation Army", "BLA-A: Baloch Liberation Army-Azad", "BLA-AA: Baloch Liberation Army-Aslam Acho", "BLA-BZ: Baloch Liberation Army-Bashir Zeb", "BLF: Baloch Liberation Front", "BLT: Baloch Liberation Tigers", "BNA: Baloch Nationalist Army" "BRA: Baloch Republican Army", "BRAS: Baloch Raaji Ajo e Sangar", "BRG: Baloch Republican Guard", "UBA: United Baloch Army")

Islamic State group (= coded as "Islamic State (Afghanistan)", "Islamic State (Pakistan)")

Unidentified armed groups (= coded as "Unidentified armed group (Pakistan)")

The additional variable of "civilian targeting". For events coded as "civilian targeting", civilians were reported to be the main or only target. We used this additional variable to compare events that were coded as 'civilian targeting' with those where civilians were not specified as the main or only target. This, however, does not mean that the latter did not also cause civilian fatalities.

Data source

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Asia-Pacific, 26 April 2024 [accessed 2 May 2024]
https://acleddata.com/curated-data-files/#Asia-Pacific_2018-2024_Apr26

Alternative data-based sources covering the security situation in Pakistan

To obtain a more comprehensive overview of the security situation in Pakistan, it is advisable to consult other sources as well. The following sources are also data-based, but follow a different methodology and were not included in the ACCORD analysis presented on the following pages:

- PIPS – Pak Institute for Peace Studies: Pakistan Security Report 2023, January 2024
<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/pakistan-security-report-2023>
- PICSS – Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies: 2023 ends with 70% Increase in Militant Attacks, 81% Rise in Deaths: PICSS Report, 1 January 2024
<https://www.picss.net/featured/2023-ends-with-70-increase-in-militant-attacks-81-rise-indeaths-picss-report/>
- CRSS – Center for Research & Security Studies: Annual Security Report 2023 – Pakistan, 31 December 2023
https://crss.pk/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/CRSS-Annual-Security-Report-2023_Full-Version_MM-V5_SAP.pdf

Cite as:

ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: ACCORD Analysis of ACLED Data – Pakistan, Q1 2024, 6 May 2024

Overview: 2020 - 2024

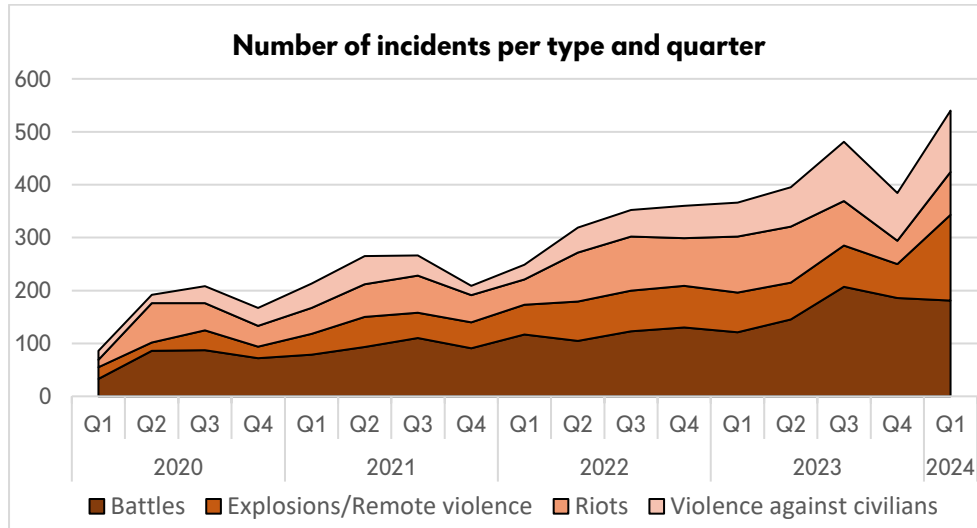


Figure 1. Quarterly trends in security—related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan between 1 January 2020 and 31 March 2024, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

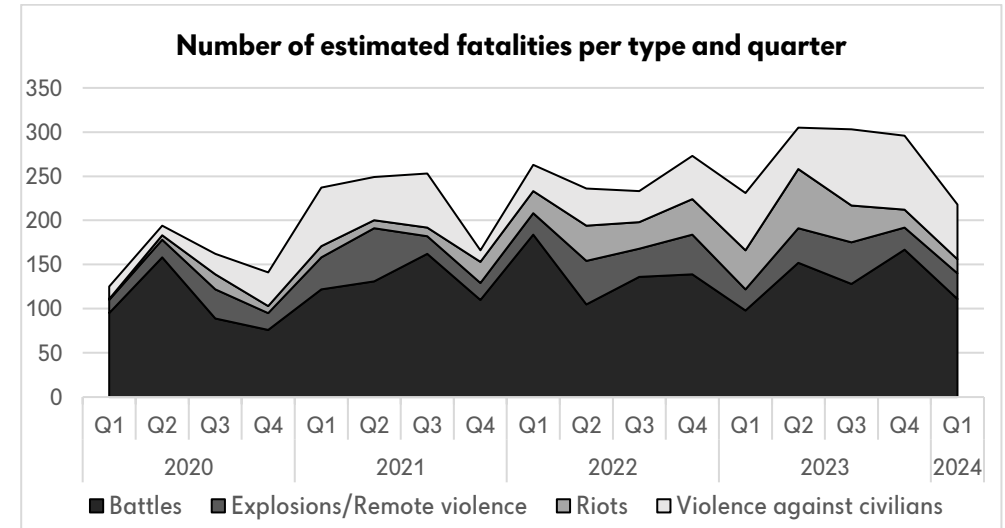


Figure 2. Quarterly trends in estimated fatalities from security-related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan between 1 January 2020 and 31 March 2024, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

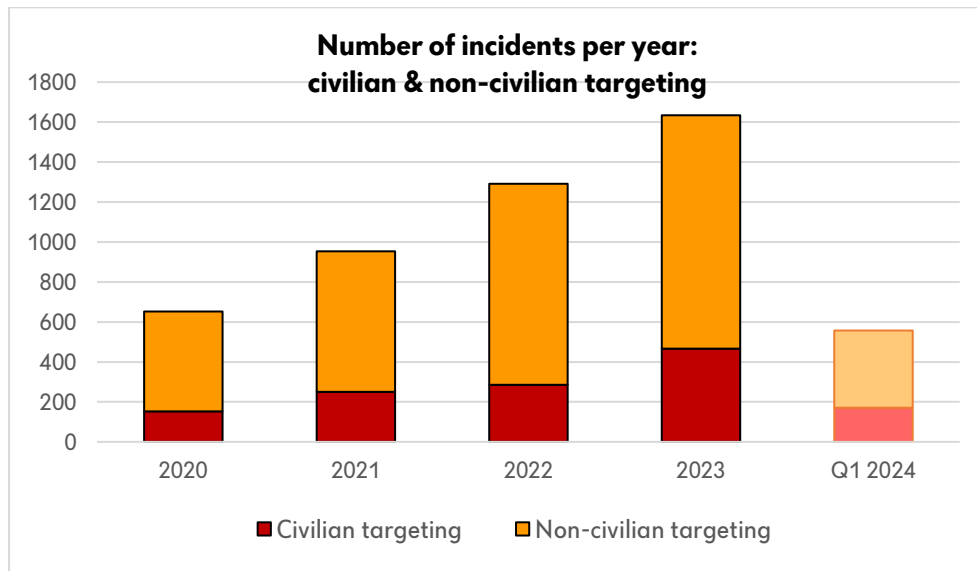


Figure 3. Number of security-related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan per year (for 2024: Q1) categorised as 'civilian targeting' and 'non-civilian targeting', based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

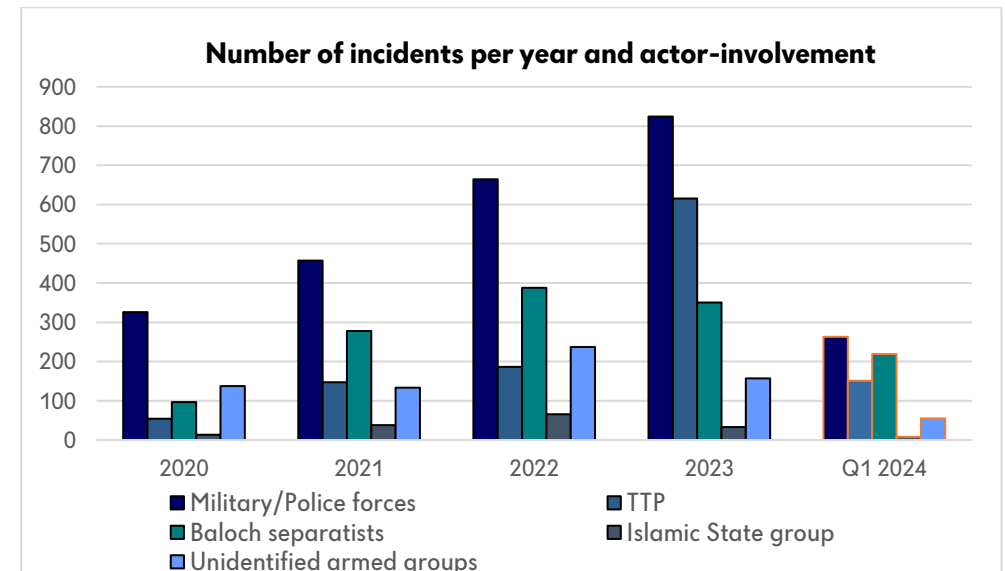


Figure 4. Development of the number of security-related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, and violence against civilians in Pakistan per year (for 2024: Q1) and actor involved, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

Recent Developments: Jan 2023 - Mar 2024

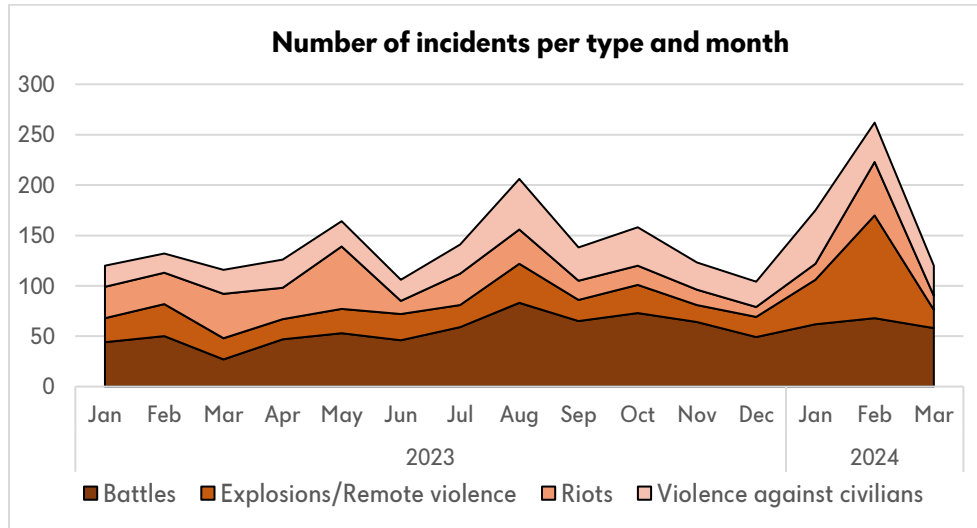


Figure 5. Monthly trends in security—related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan between 1 January 2023 and 31 March 2024, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

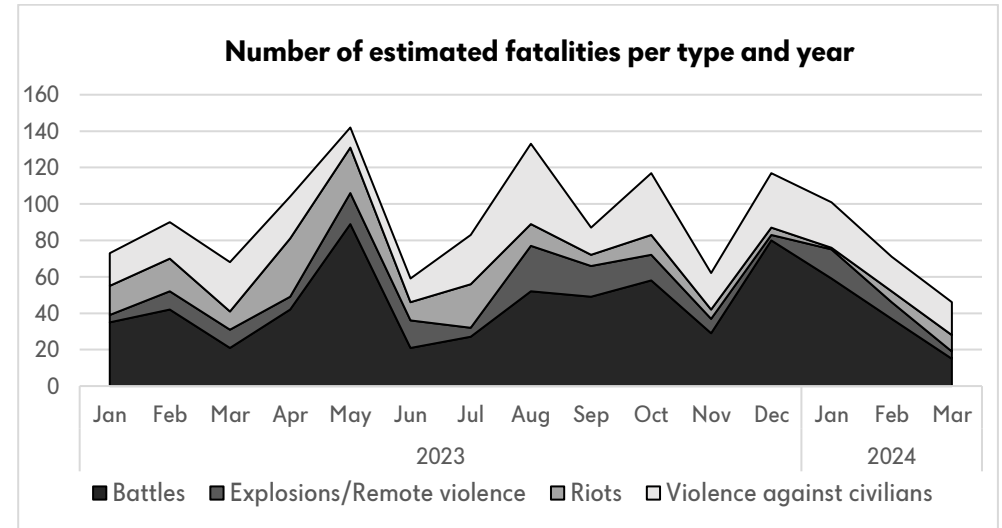


Figure 6. Monthly trends in estimated fatalities from security-related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan between 1 January 2023 and 31 March 2024, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

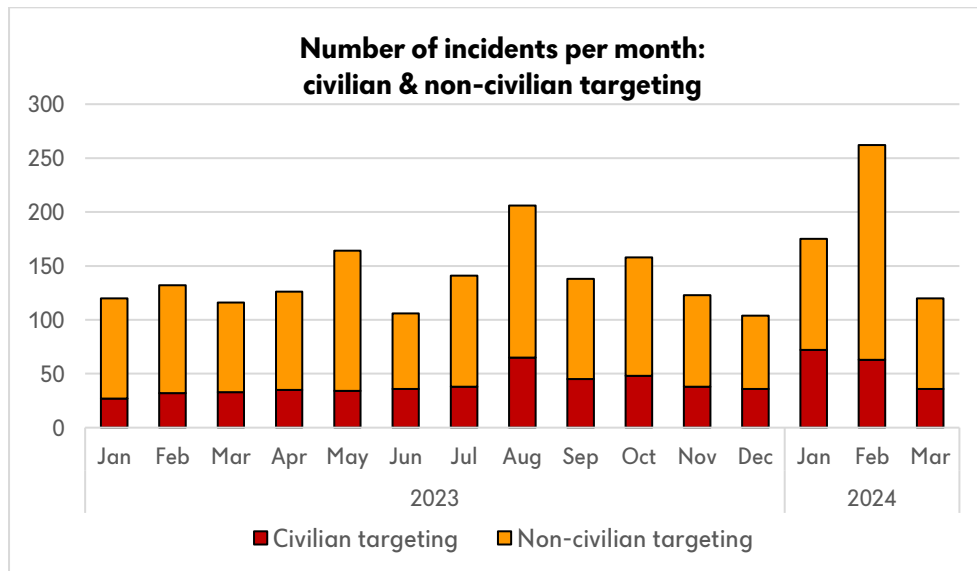


Figure 7. Number of security-related incidents coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots and violence against civilians in Pakistan per month categorised as 'civilian targeting' and 'non-civilian targeting', based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024).

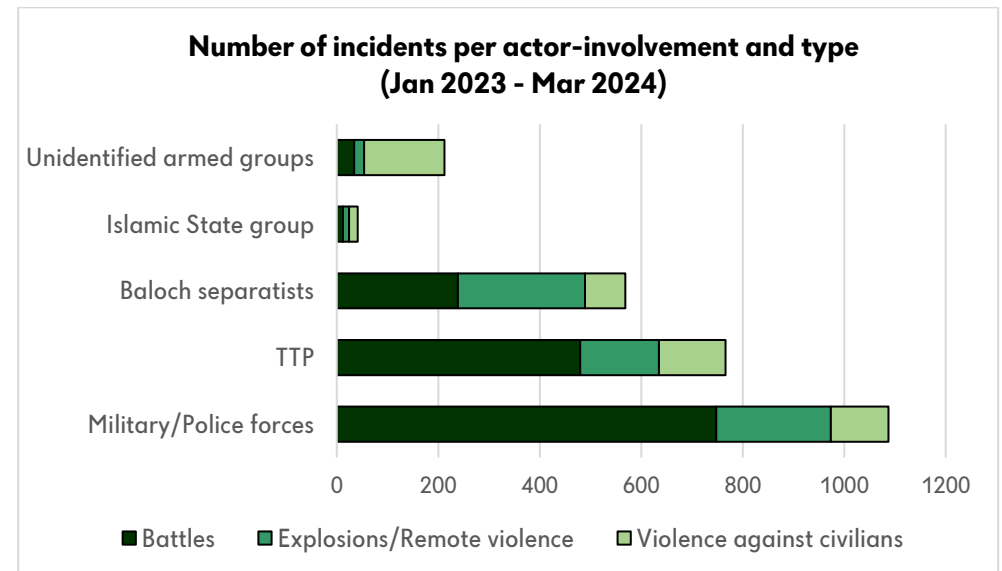
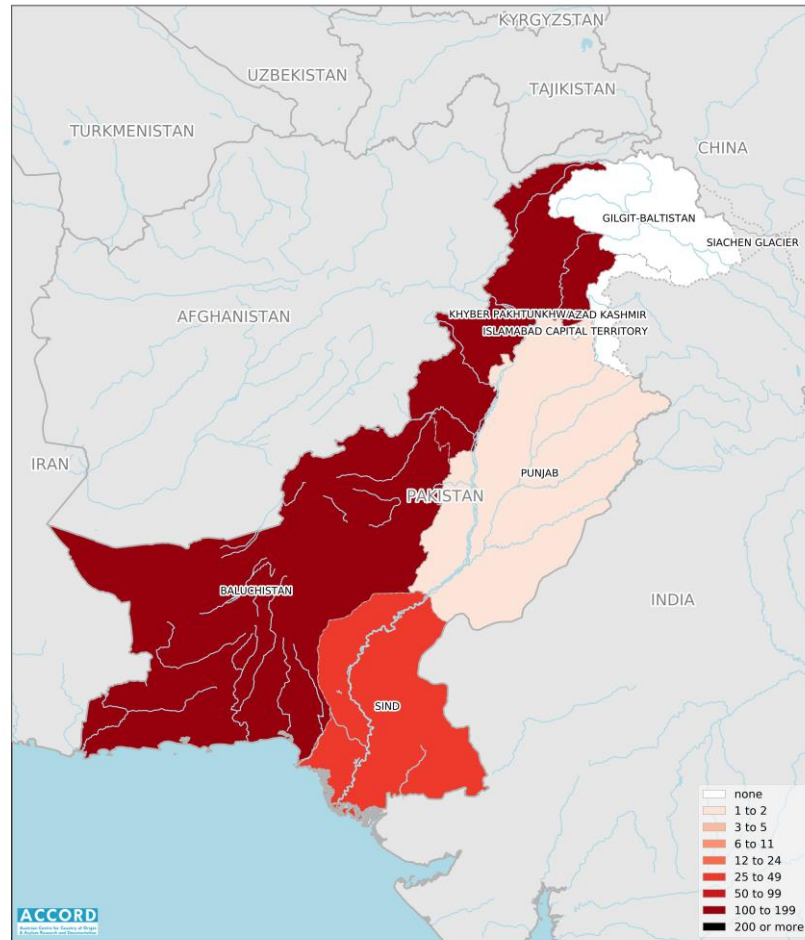


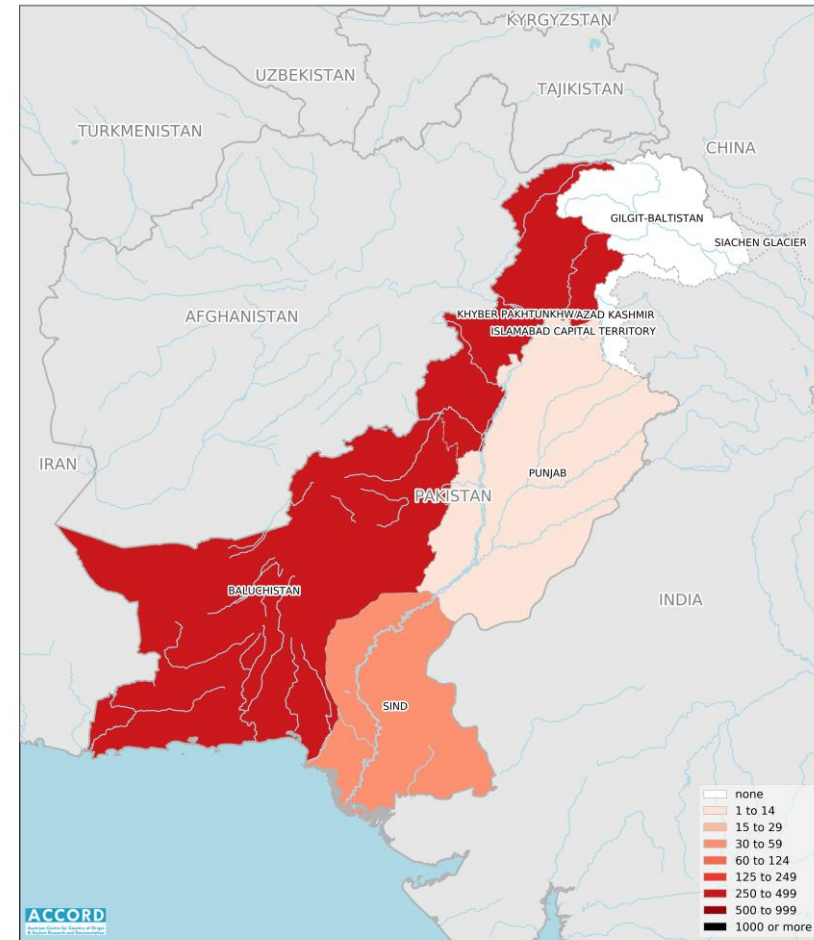
Figure 8. Number of security-related incidents in Pakistan per actor involved and type of incident between 1 January 2023 and 31 March 2024, based on ACLED data (ACLED, as of 26 April 2024). Please note that multiple actors may be involved in one incident.

Regional Breakdown: Q1 2024

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](#); 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, 8 March 2024](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#).

Several reforms of administrative divisions are not reflected in the original GADM data this Regional Breakdown is based on. We 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 the Regional Breakdown. 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 ruled out.

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Azad Kashmir	32	0	0
Baluchistan	426	100	259
Federal Capital Territory	49	1	1
Gilgit-Baltistan	46	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	335	130	281
Punjab	416	2	2
Sind	1027	28	56

Localisation 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, 32 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Athmuqam, Bagh, Bhimber, Chattar, Hattian Bala, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, New Mirpur, Rawalakot.

In Baluchistan, 426 incidents killing 259 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Awaran, Badok, Balgatar, Balichah, Barkhan, Bibi Nani, Bolan, Buleda, Chagai, Chaman, Chitkan, Dalbandin, Dandar, Dasht, Dazin, Dera Allah Yar, Dera Bugti, Dera Murad Jamali, Dhadar, Duki, Gawak, Gichk, Goburd, Gomazi, Gorgop, Gresha, Gwadar, Harnai, Hirok, Hoshab, Hub, Jaffarabad, Jhal Jao, Jhal Magsi, Jiwani, Kachhi, Kahan, Kalat, Khad Koocha, Khairabad, Khanozai, Kharan, Khudabadan, Khuzdar, Kirdgap, Kohlu, Kolpur, Kolwa, Kuhad, Labach, Lak Pass, Lijjay, Loralai, Mach, Maizai Addah, Malant, Mand, Mangochar, Mashkai, Mastung, Mirabad, Musa Khel Bazar, Naseerabad,

Nasirabad, Nok Kundi, Nushki, Ormara, Panjgur, Pasni, Pir Alizai, Pir Koh, Pishin, Qila Saifullah, Qilla Abdullah, Quetta, Rojhan, Sambaza, Sami, Sangaan, Sanjawi, Sibi, Sohbatpur, Sohrab, Sui, Surab, Surbandar, Surkhab, Tasp, Tijaban, Tump, Turbat, Uthal, Wadh, Washuk, Zamuran, Zehri.

In Federal Capital Territory, 49 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was among the affected: Islamabad.

In Gilgit-Baltistan, 46 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Aliabad, Astore, Chilas, Diamir, Ghizer, Gilgit, Hunza, Khaplu, Kharmang, Nagar, Shigar, Shimshal, Skardu, Tangir.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 335 incidents killing 281 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abbottabad, Abdulkhel, Akhorwal, Akora, Ali Khel, Alpuri, Arang, Azam Warsak, Badaber, Badan Kot, Bahadur Khel, Baka Khel, Baka Khel Wazir, Bandagai, Bannu, Bar Qambar Khel, Bara, Barang, Besham, Bettani, Budhani, Buner, Chakar Kot, Chakdarra, Charsadda, Chitral, Dallokhel, Daraban, Dargai, Datta Khel, Dera Ismail Khan, Drazinda, Gandhi Khan Khel, Ghalanai, Ghazni Khel, Ghaznikhel, Gomai Bazar, Haripur, Hathala, Hayatabad, Hazara, Jamrud, Jangalkhel, Janikhel, Jehangira, Judba, Kabal, Kamangara, Karak, Katlang, Khaddi, Khalozai, Khar, Kohat, Kohistan, Kot Azam, Kulachi, Lachi, Lakki Marwat, Landi Kotal, Larkhalozo, Loni, Machi Khel, Maddi, Malakand, Mandan, Mandi Khel, Mang, Mansehra, Mardan, Martung, Mingora, Mir Alam Manji Wala, Mir Ali, Miranshah, Miryan, Mohammad Khel, Mullazai, Munda, Nawagai, Nowshera, Pahar Khel Thal, Parachinar, Pashat, Peshawar, Pesar, Pezu, Puran, Regi Model, Sadda, Saidu Sharif, Sakhakot, Samar Bagh, Samarbagh, Sarai Naurang, Sararogha, Shabqadar, Shagai, Shah Hassan Khel, Shahbaz Khel, Shangla, Shawal, Sher Garh, Sherikhel, Shewa, Sipah, Spin, Spinwam, Swabi, Swat, Tajori, Takht Bhai, Takhti Khel, Tank, Tappi, Tarbela, Timergara, Tirah, Titter Khel, Topi, Torghar, Torkham, Tormang, Wana.

In Punjab, 416 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ahmadpur East, Alipur, Arifwala, Attock, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Bhakkar, Bhalwal, Chakwal, Chiniot, Daska, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dina, Faisalabad, Ghouspur, Gojra, Gujar Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Hasilpur, Hazro, Jahanian, Jakhar, Jampur, Jand, Jaranwala, Jarwal, Jhang,

Jhelum, Kalya, Kamokey, Kasur, Khanewal, Kharianwala, Khushab, Kot Addu, Ladoana, Lahore, Lahore – Defence Housing Authority, Layyah, Lodhran, Luddan, Mailsi, Malakwal, Mandi Bahauddin, Matta, Mianwali, Mitha Tiwana, Multan, Muridke, Muzaffargarh, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Nurkot, Okara, Pakpattan, Pasrur, Pattoki, Phularwan, Pindi Gheb, Pir Mahal, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur, Rampur, Rangpur, Rawalpindi, Sadiqabad, Sahiwal, Sambrial, Samundri, Sargodha, Saroki, Shakargarh, Sheikhupura, Shorkot, Sialkot, Talagang, Tandlianwala, Taunsa, Taxila, Toba Tek Singh, Uch Sharif, Vehari, Vehova, Wah, Zafarwal.

In Sind, 1027 incidents killing 56 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Badah, Badin, Bakhshapur, Bakrani, Bholar, Dadu, Daharki, Dakhan, Daro, Darya Khan Mari, Daulatpur, Daur, Dhabeji, Dhoro Naro, Digri, Diplo, Dokri, Garhiyasin, Gharo, Ghauspur, Ghotki, Gujjo, Hala, Hatri, Hingorja, Hyderabad, Islamkot, Jacobabad, Jam Sahab, Jamshoro, Janwari, Jarwar, Jhimpir, Jhok Sharif, Jhuddo, Johi, Kandhkot, Kandiaro, Karachi, Karachi - Baldia, Karachi - Bin Qasim, Karachi - Cantonment, Karachi Clifton, Karachi - Defense Housing Authority, Karachi - Gadap, Karachi - Gulberg, Karachi - Gulshan, Karachi - Jamshed, Karachi - Kemari, Karachi - Korangi, Karachi - Landhi, Karachi - Liaquatabad, Karachi - Lyari, Karachi - Malir, Karachi - Nazimabad, Karachi - New Karachi, Karachi - North Nazimabad, Karachi - Orangi, Karachi - SITE, Karachi - Saddar, Karachi - Shah Faisal, Karachi - Shah Latif, Kashmor, Khadro, Khairpur, Khanpur Mahar, Khipro, Khoski, Kot Dijji, Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Kotri, Kumb, Kunri, Lakhi, Larkana, Latifabad, Madeji, Makli, Matiari, Matli, Mauripur, Mehar, Miro Khan, Mirpur Bathoro, MirpurKhas, MirpurMathelo, Mirwah, Mirwah Gorchani, Mithi, Moro, Nasirabad, Nauabad, Naudero, Naushahro Feroze, Nawab Wali Muhammad, Nawabshah, Nooriabad, Otero Lal, Pangrio, Panhwar, Pano Aqil, Phulji, Piaro, Pithoro, Qambrani, Qazi Ahmed, Ratodero, Rohri, Sakrand, Saleh Pat, Samaro, Sanghar, Sarhad, Sehwan, Setharja, Shadi Palli, Shahdadkot, Shahdadpur, Shaheed Benazirabad, Shahpur Chakar, ShahpurJahania, Shikarpur, Sinjoro, Sobho Dero, Sujawal, Sukkur, Talhar, Tando Adam, Tando Allahyar, Tando Bago,

Tando Ghulam Ali, Tando Ghulam Haidar, Tando Hyder, Tando Jam, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tangwani, Tharpakar, Thatta, Thul, Ubauro, Udero Lal, Umerkot, Usman Shah Huri, Wagan, Warah.

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