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Center for
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Rule of Law - Security - Governance

Introduction

Compiling and contrasting the data on various forms of violence between 2013 and 2015, this annual report examines various aspects of militancy and the outcome of counter-militancy strategies being pursued by the country under the National Action Plan (NAP) and the counter-terror Zarb-e-Azb operation.

To evaluate and assess the marked decline in violence, this report scrutinizes all incidents of violence, number of fatalities of anti-state actors, their victims, the identity of the victims and claimants of crime. It also reviews new methods of criminality and militancy that non-state actors deployed during the last three years and how terror and violence affect citizen's lives.

All assessments and reviews are based on open source data, mostly national print and electronic media. CRSS endeavors to ensure that the data is as accurate as possible within the available resources. However, it does not rule out errors and omissions, which are always a possibility in such statistical work. Such mistakes, nevertheless, do not grossly affect the overall outcome and conclusions of this report.

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Table of Contents.....	2
Acronyms	3
Casualties of Violence in the Country.....	7
Victims of Violence in Pakistan	10
Fatalities of Civilians	11
Polio Workers	11
Professionals.....	12
Businessmen	14
Fatalities of Political and Religious Party Activists	15
Fatalities of Security Officials	17
Fatalities of Militants, Insurgents and Criminals:	18
Militants:.....	18
Insurgents:	21
Criminals:	23
Nature and Methods of Violence Used	24
Casualties of Violence in Baluchistan	27
Casualties of Violence in FATA.....	32
Casualties of Violence in KP	36
Casualties of Violence in Punjab	40
Casualties of Violence in Sindh	44
Casualties of Violence in Islamabad, AJK, and GB	49
Sectarian Violence in Pakistan	50
Conclusions	54

Acronyms

#	Acronyms	
1	NAP	National Action Plan
2	CT	Counter-Terror
3	FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
4	KP	Khyber Pukhtunkwa
5	CRSS	Center for Research and Security Studies
6	NWA	North Waziristan Agency
7	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
8	PMA	Pakistan Medical Association
9	ASWJ	Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat
10	JUI-F	Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, Fazalur Rehman
11	ST	Sunni Tehreek
12	PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
13	JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
14	MWM	Majlis-e-Wahdat-e-Muslimeen Pakistan
15	PAT	Pakistan Awami Tehreek
16	ISO	Imamia Students Organziations
17	JUIS	Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam Nazryati Pakistan
18	SM	Shahab-e-Milli
19	TJ	Tableeghi Jamaat
20	TNFJ	Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Fiq-e-Jafria
21	JUI	Jamiat-e-Uleam-e-Islam
22	SeS	Sipah-e-Sahaba
23	SUC	Sunni Ulema Council
24	Del	Dawat-e-Islam
25	JUP	Jamiat Ulma-e-Pakistan
26	JUI-P	Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, Pakistan
27	ANI	Anjuman-e-Nojawan-e-Islam
28	JuD	Jamaat-ud-Dawa
29	JAS	
30	NMP	Nizam-e-Mustafa Party
31	MQM	Muttahida Qaumi Movemnet
32	ANP	Awami National Party
33	PPP	Pakistan Peoples Party
34	PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
35	MQM-H	Muttahida Qaumi Movemnet-Haqiqi
36	BNP	Balochistan National Party
37	PAC	Pakistan Aman Committee
38	NP	National party
39	JSMM	Jiye Sindh Muttahida Mahaz

40	QWP	Qaumi Watan Party
41	JSQM	Jiye Sindh Qaumi Mahaz
42	BNP-M	Balochistan National Party-Mengal
43	MNA	Member Nationa Assembly
44	PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League-Quide
45	MQM-P	Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan
46	KRC	Kutchi Rabita Committee
47	CM	Chief Minister
48	KIP	Kissan Ittehad Party
49	MG	Mahar Group
50	NML	National Muslim League
51	PSF	Pakhutn Students Federation
52	SUP	Sindh United Party
53	UC	Union Council
54	LG	Local Government
55	MMB	Muttahida Mahaz-e-Balochisdan
56	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
57	AJIP	Awami Jamhoori Ittehad party
58	BNP-A	Balochistan National Party-Awami
59	JWP	Jamhoori Wattan Party
60	SNP	Sindh National Party
61	STPP	Sindh Tarqqi Pasand Party
62	FC	Frontier Core
63	ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
64	PAF	Pakistan Air Force
65	ASF	Airport Security Force
66	BC	British Council
67	AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir
68	TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
69	TTP-AI	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, Ansarul Islam
70	LI-TTP	Lashkar-e-Islami Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
72	LI	Lashkar-e-Islam
73	AQ	Al-Qaeda
74	HN	Haqqani Network
75	LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
76	ABM	Al Bader Mujahideen
77	JeM	Jaish-e-Mohammad
78	APS	Army Public School
79	AQIS	Al-Qaeda in the Sub-Continent
80	IS	Islamic State
81	Jul	Jaish-ul-Islam
83	LI/ABMNFM	Lashkar-e-Islam Amr Bilmaroof Wa Nahi Anil Munkar

84	TTP-AH	Tehreek-e-taliban Pakistan- Ahrarul Hind
85	TTP-BG	Tehreek-e-Taliban- Bhalu grp
86	TTP - FG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Fazlullah Group
87	TTP-GG	Tehreek-e-Taliban- Gedar grp
88	TTP - GBGAR	Tehreek-e-Taliban Gul Bahadur & Gul Abdul Rahman
89	TTP-JG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan- Jangraiz Grp
90	TTP-KZG	Tehreek-Taliban Pakistan- Khan Zaman Grp
91	TTP-MG	Tehreek-e-Taliban- Mehsud grp
92	TTP-QZRG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan - Qari Ziaur Rehman grp
93	TTP-SG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan- Sajna grp
94	TTP-SKG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan -Sher Khan grp
95	TTP-YM	TTP - Yaseen Mehsud
96	TTP-ZMG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan Zaman Mehsud grp
97	TTP-SM	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan Swati Mohalla
98	TTP-TA	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan Tariq Afridi
99	TTP-WRG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan Waliur Rehman Group
100	TTP-LJ	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan Lashkar-e-Jarrar
101	ZG	Zamani Group
102	BRA	Baloch Republican Army
103	UBA	United Baloch Army
104	UBF	United Baloch Front
105	BLF	Baloch Liberation Front
106	BLA	Balochistan Liberation army
108	YBT	Young Baloch Tiger
110	LeB-BLF	Lashkar-e-Balochistan/Baloch Liberation Front
111	BSNM	Balochistan Sub-Nationalist Movement
112	BSO	Balochistan Students Organization
113	AJG	Abdul Jabbar Jhengu gang
114	AKG	Adil Kashmiri gang
115	ABG	Amin Buledi gang
116	APG	Arshad Pappu gang
117	AKG	Ashok Kumar gang
118	ALG	Ashok/Laasi grp
119	ABG	Aziz Baloch grp
120	BLG	Baba Ladla gang
121	BLG/UB	Baba Ladla gang/Uzair Baloch
122	BL/FPG	Baba Ladla/Faisal Pathan gang
123	BLZW	Baba Ladla's Zubair Wehshi
124	BMG	Badar Mansur grp
125	BKG	Badshah Khan gang
126	CG	Chandio gang
127	FPG	Faisal Pathan gang

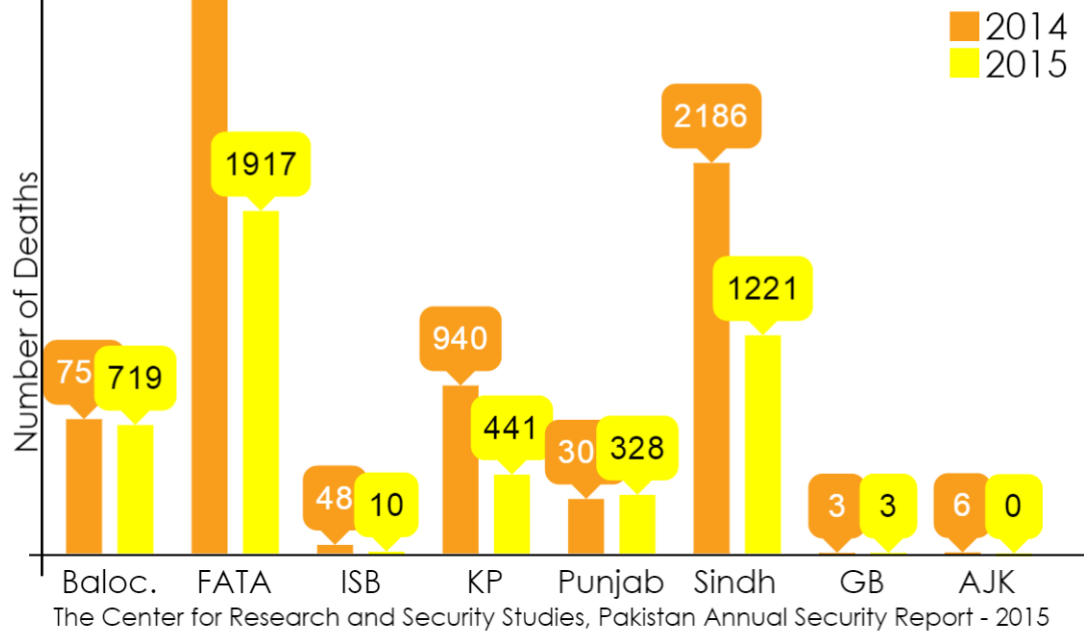
128	GMN	Gangster Mullah Nisar
129	GZK	Ghaffar Zikri gang
130	GBG	Ghafoor Bugti gang
131	HG	Haideri grp
132	H-G	Hanafi grp
133	HTG	Hasim Tgaru gang
134	KLG	Kamo Lasi gang
135	LG	Lyari gang
136	RNG	Rauf Nazim gang
137	SAG	Sardar Asif grp
138	SBG	Shakeel badhshah gang
139	SOG	Shauki Oadh gang
140	UBRDK	Uzair Baloch & Rehman Dakait gangs
141	UBG	Uzair Baloch gang
142	WLG	Wasiullah Lakho gang
143	ZAZG	Zaheer Ally as Zaheera grp
144	IED	Improvised Explosive Device
145	BHD	Baluchistan's Home Department
146	IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
147	CCPO	Capital City Police Officer
148	DIK	Dera Ismail Khan
149	IGP	Inspector General Police
150	IESCO	Islamabad Electric Supply Company Ltd.
151	GB	Gilgit Baltistan
152	TTP-JHG	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan– Jundul Hafsa group
153	SHO	Station House Officer
154	SWA	South Waziristan Agency
155	TTP-JA	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistasn Jamaatul Ahrar

Casualties of Violence in the Country

Casualties of violence in 2015 recorded a marked decline; from a loss of 7,611 persons in 2014, the number dropped to 4,653 persons this year, a fall of more than 40%. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) topped the rest of the country in terms of fatalities, denoting a trend that began in June 2014 with the launch of the military operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan. The number of fatalities in the largest Punjab province, however, registered a slight increase with 328 deaths from various forms of violence.

Table 01: Fatalities from violence by region - 2013 to 2015						
Province	2013		2014		2015	
	Fatality	Injury	Fatality	Injury	Fatality	Injury
Balochistan	949	1273	752	840	719	274
FATA	1460	1015	3371	714	1917	576
Islamabad	20	3	48	248	10	2
KP	1027	1707	940	1026	441	415
Punjab	122	293	305	342	328	319
Sindh	2084	1265	2186	765	1221	320
Pakistani militants in Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	14	0
GB	20	5	3	2	3	19
AJK	3	0	6	14	0	0
Total	5685	5561	7611	3951	4653	1925

Comparative Regional Analysis of Violence-Related Deaths in Pakistan - 2014 vs 2015

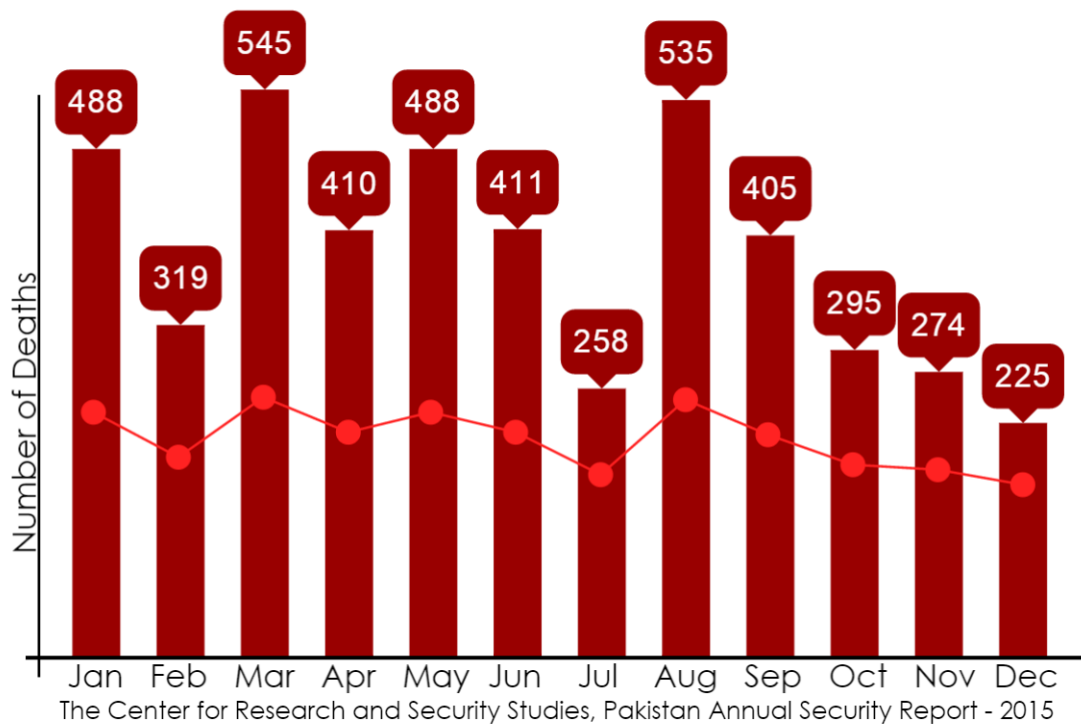


The last quarter of 2015 witnessed an unprecedented drop in fatalities from violence. From an average of nearly 430 fatalities per month during the first nine months of the year, this average came down to some 260 fatalities during the October to December period – an all-time low during the last three years. Coincidentally, this is the period when the Afghan Taliban briefly took the northern province of Kunduz in Afghanistan in late September. The nature of correlation between the brief fall of Kunduz and the drop in terror activities in Pakistan is difficult to decipher. Additionally, the retaliation from the NATO and Afghan forces against the Taliban did result in deaths of 14 Pakistani militants in different regions of Afghanistan.

Table 02: Fatalities from violence by month – 2015			
Month	Fatalities	Injured	Total Casualties
January	488	192	569
February	319	172	490
March	545	287	832
April	410	108	518
May	488	192	680
June	411	96	507
July	258	86	344
August	535	90	625
September	405	230	635

October	295	122	417
November	274	162	436
December	225	188	414
Total	4653	1925	6467

Violence-Related Fatalities in Pakistan - 2015



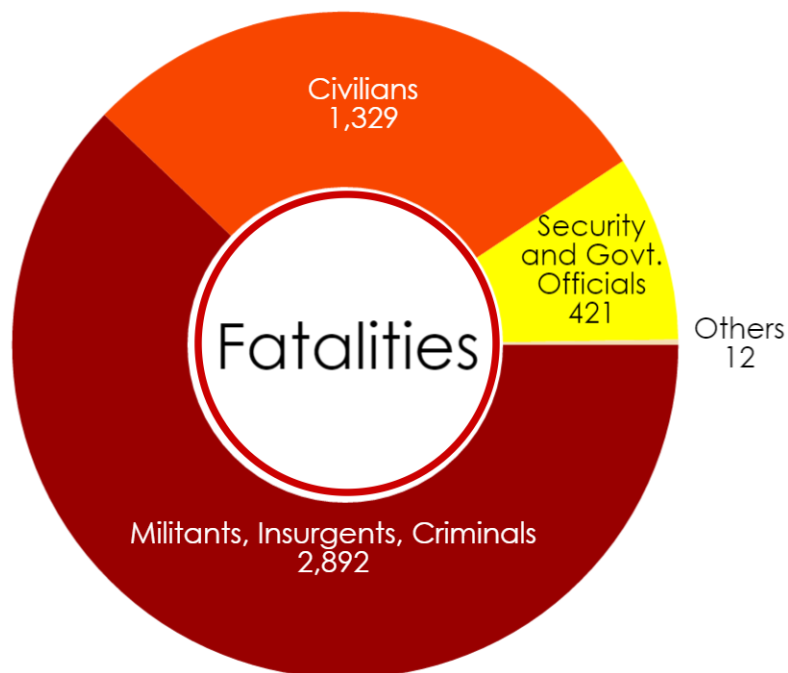
Victims of Violence in Pakistan

Within last three years, as many as 17,000 persons succumbed to various forms of violence. This figure also includes more than 8,000 militants, criminals, and insurgents. A review of the last three years' data reveals that the percentage of civilian fatalities continued dropping from 2013 onward, while the militants and criminals began suffering a greater number of casualties. Security and government official fatalities dropped by 45%. In this context a clear trend of diminishing civilian casualties is also visible, ostensibly because of the Zarb-e-Azb operation that targeted strongholds of Pakistani terrorist outfits in the Waziristan region, as well as the massive urban pacification operation underway in the southern port city of Karachi under the paramilitary Rangers, causing disruption to their activities, command and control centers.

Table 03: Fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015

Victims	Fatalities			% of the total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Civilians	3394	2760	1329	60.0%	36.0%	29.0%
Security and government officials	738	776	421	13.0%	10.0%	9.0%
Militants, insurgents, and criminals	1524	4062	2892	27.0%	53.0%	62.0%
Others	29	13	12	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	5685	7611	4654			

Victims of Violence-Related Fatalities in Pakistan - 2015



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A further dissection of the identity of the victims during the last three years also explains what kind of professions most of them were associated with. Among the civilians the identifiable people were found to be linked with political or religious parties or belonged to professions like private business, jurisprudence, education or health.

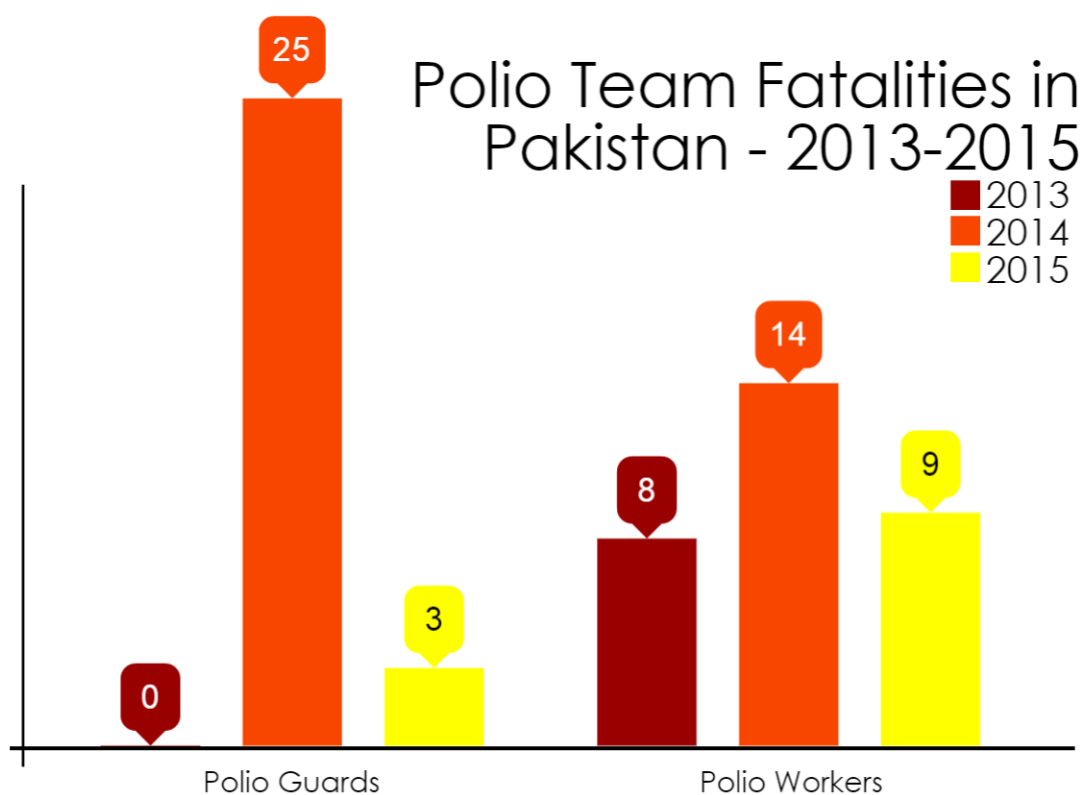
Fatalities of Civilians

Polio Workers

Within last three years, 59 persons affiliated with the polio eradication efforts in the country were killed, the majority of them targeted during 2014 (39). In 2015, 12 polio workers lost their lives.

Table 04: Polio teams' fatalities - 2013 - 2015

Category	2013	2014	2015	Total
Polio Guard	0	25	3	28
Polio Worker	8	14	9	31
Total	8	39	12	59

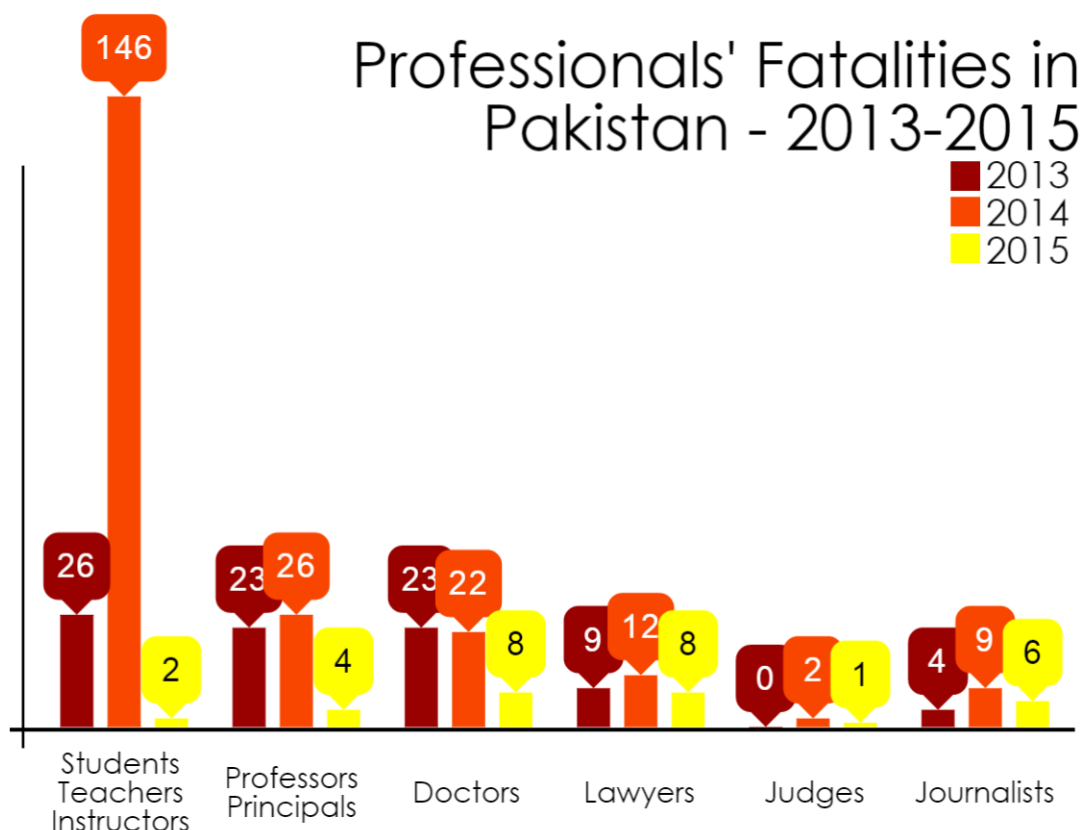


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Professionals

The term “professionals” refers to educationists, doctors, paramedics, media persons, academics and legal practitioners. Between the years 2013 and 2015, Pakistan lost at least 227 professionals. A January 3, 2015 report by the Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) disclosed that 54 doctors became victims of violence between 2010 and 2014, the majority of them targeted in Karachi on either sectarian or ethnic grounds, refusal to pay extortion or ransom, and associations with political parties. CRSS data for 2013-2015 shows as many as 53 doctors falling to criminal or political violence.

Table 05: Professionals' fatalities - 2013 - 2015				
Type	2013	2014	2015	Total
Students/Teachers/Instructors	26	146	2	174
Professors, Principals	23	26	4	53
Doctors	23	22	8	53
Lawyers	9	12	8	29
Judges	0	2	1	3
Journalists	4	9	6	19
Total	85	217	29	331



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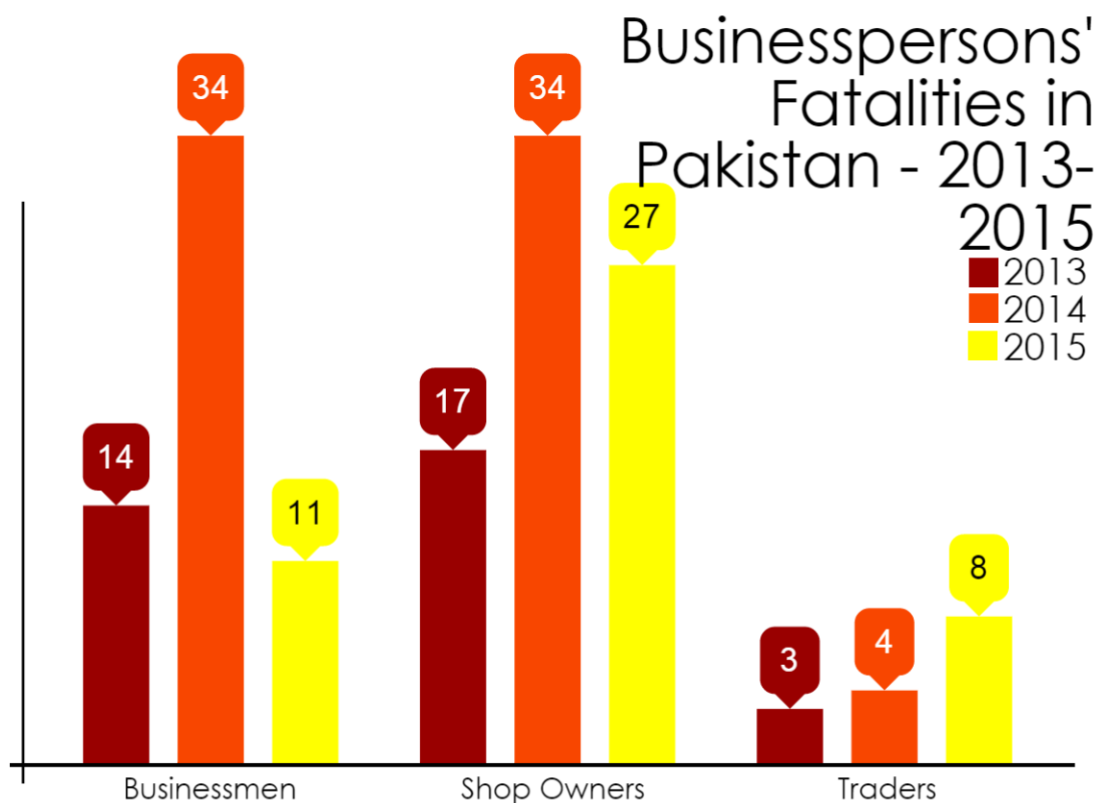
Dozens of practicing worshippers, prayer leaders, shrine attendants and Shia preachers also fell to terrorist and sectarian violence in the last three years – 203 in all. This figure came down dramatically - from a high of 126 in 2014 to 9 in 2015.

Table 06: Religious persons' fatalities - 2013 - 2015				
Type	2013	2014	2015	Total
Pilgrims	0	56	0	56
Shrine attendants	2	17	0	19
Mosque cleric / <i>Moazzan</i>	12	14	3	29
Worshippers	36	8	0	44
Other	30	31	6	67
Total	80	126	9	215
Note: Other includes Shia scholars and Imambargargah administration; seminary students, teachers, administration and one principal; various clerics, <i>qaris</i> , <i>muftis</i> , preachers and scholars.				

Businessmen

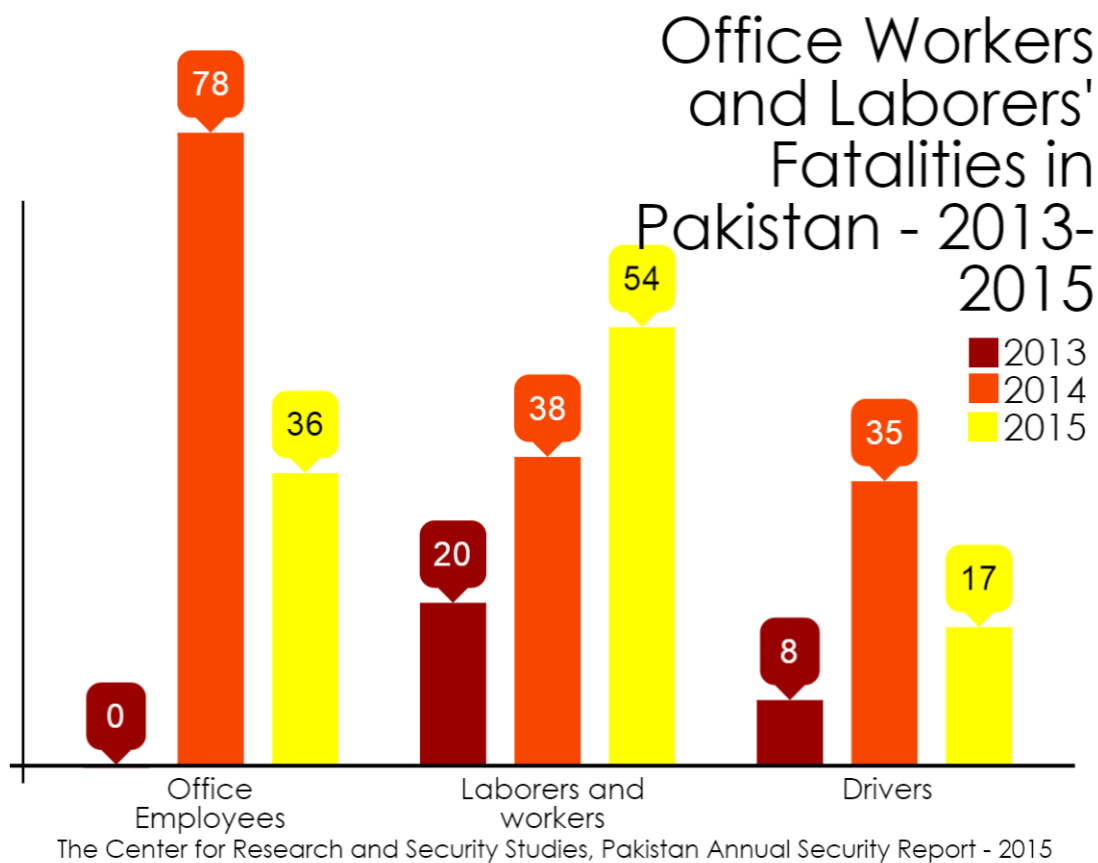
As many as 152 persons from the business community lost their lives from 2013 to 2015 but the figure of 2015 showed a sharp decline. Fatalities among office workers and laborers also declined during 2015.

Table 07: Business persons' fatalities - 2013 - 2015				
Type	2013	2014	2015	Total
Businessmen	14	17	3	34
Shop owners	34	34	4	72
Traders	11	27	8	46
Total	59	78	15	152



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Table 08: Office workers and laborers' fatalities - 2013 - 2015				
Type	2013	2014	2015	Total
Office employees	0	20	8	28
Laborers and workers	78	38	35	151
Drivers	36	54	17	107
Total	114	112	60	286



Fatalities of Political and Religious Party Activists

During the period under review, a higher number of political party leaders and activists fell to violence compared to the religious party activists. As many as 769 persons belonging to different political parties lost their lives while the fatalities of the religious party' activists were 314. Among the political parties, the three mainstream parties Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), Awami National Party (ANP), and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) took the highest human losses while Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamat (ASWJ), Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, Fazalur Rehman (JUI-F), and Sunni Tehreek (ST) topped the religio-political outfits that lost members and leaders to violence.

During the last three years, the majority of religious party activists were targeted in the southern province of Sindh (nearly 67% of all victims), followed by KP and Punjab (10% each), Balochistan and Islamabad (1% each), and FATA (2%). Coincidentally, the political parties also had the highest fatalities of their members in the province of Sindh (67%) followed by KP (17%), Balochistan (9%), Punjab (6%), and FATA (1).

Two leading political parties of the country, PML-N and PTI, were the least affected by political violence. Meanwhile, in the religio-political sphere, Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) was also least affected.

Operation Zarb-e-Azb doesn't seem to have brought as much relief to the political parties as it did to the religious parties. 34 religious party activists were targeted in 2015 against 120 political party activists.

Table 09: Fatalities of religious party activists - Year 2013 – 2015				
Affiliation	2013	2014	2015	Total
ASWJ	55	56	15	126
JUIF	38	9	8	55
ST	39	10	1	50
JI	11	9	3	23
MWM	5	7	1	13
Other	14	27	6	47
Total	162	118	34	314
Note: Other includes PAT, ISO, JUIS, TNFJ, SeM, TJ, TNFJ, JUI, SeS, SUC, Del, JUP, JUI-P, ANI, ANI, JuD, JUI-F/PKMAP, JAS and NMP.				

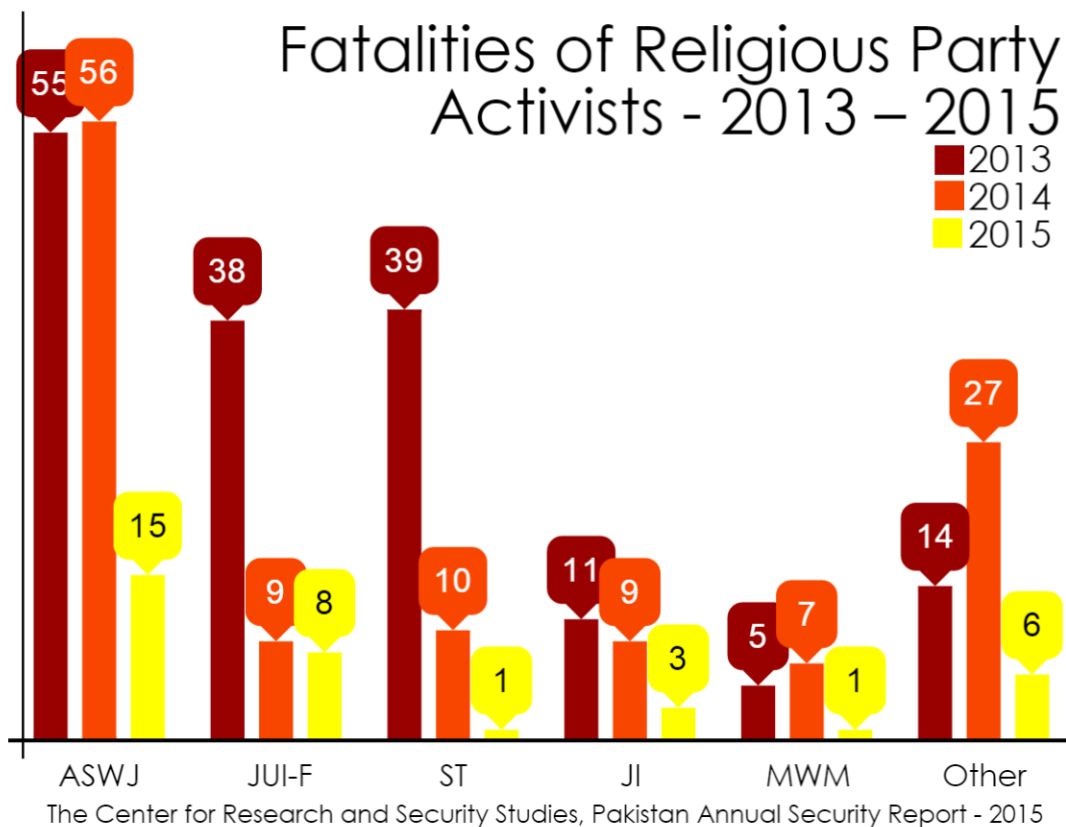
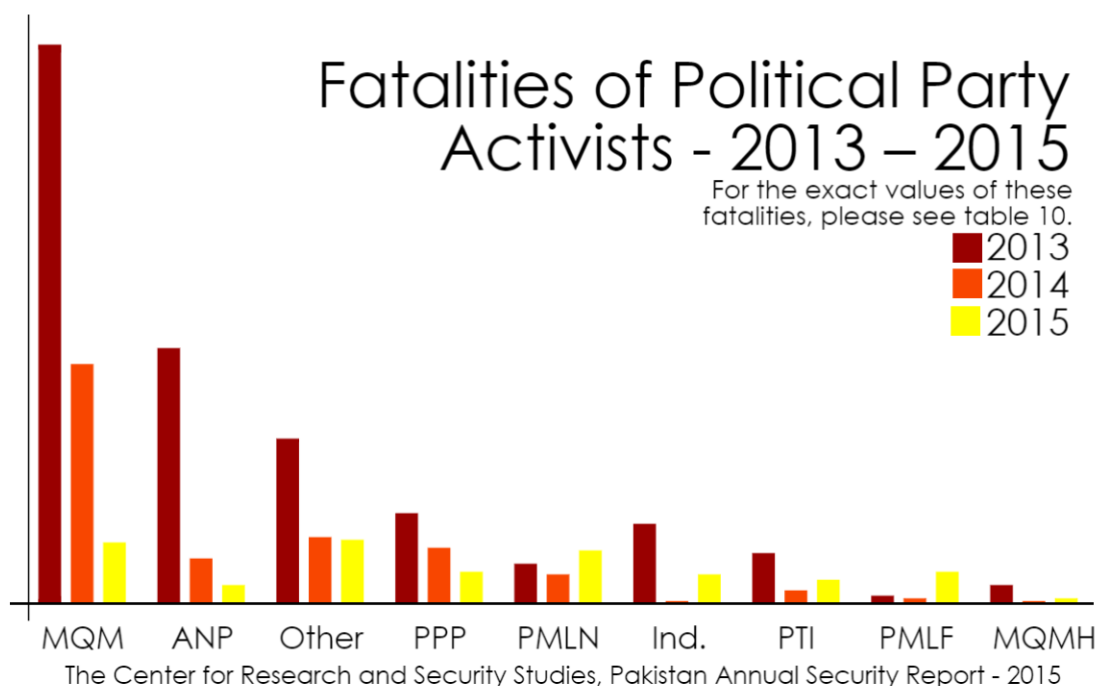


Table 10: Fatalities of political party activists - Year 2013 – 2015				
Affiliation	2013	2014	2015	Total
MQM	210	90	23	323
ANP	96	17	7	120
Other	62	25	24	111

PPP	34	21	12	67
PMLN	15	11	20	46
Independent	30	1	11	42
PTI	19	5	9	33
PMLF	3	2	12	17
MQM-H	7	1	2	10
Total	476	173	120	769
Note: Other includes BNP, PAC, PMLN/PTI, NP, JSMM, QWP, JSQM, BNP-M, PMLN/PTI/JUI, Independent/PMLN, PPP/MQM, MQM-P, KRC, PSF, SUP, MMB, ANP/PMLN, JWP, Independent/PTI, SNP, STPP, as well as former mayors, unknown activists, relatives of politicians, UC officials and LG contestants.				



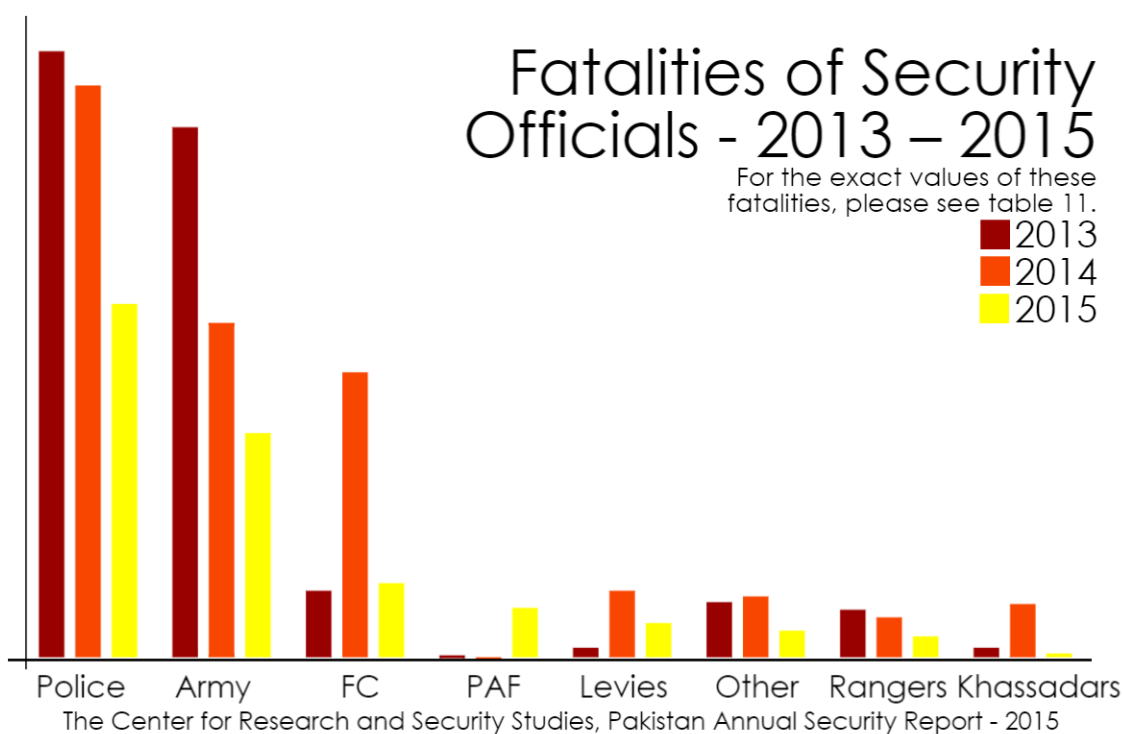
Fatalities of Security Officials

Within the last three years, security agencies lost 1,853 persons, over 40% of them police personnel. The number of security personnel who sustained injuries during this period was 2,108. Although Operation Zarb-e-Azb had begun in June 2014, a steeper reduction in violence-related fatalities was observed for security personnel, presumably because of the acceleration in national counter-terrorism efforts after the enactment of the National Action Plan (NAP).

The highest number of fatalities of security officials was observed in FATA (562) during 2013-2015, followed by Sindh (520), KP (414), Balochistan (288), and Punjab (53). The decline in fatalities of security officials was more than 40% while the political parties had a drop of 30% during 2015.

Table 11: Fatalities of security officials - Year 2013 – 2015

Affiliation	2013	2014	2015	Total
Policemen	319	301	186	806
Army	279	176	118	573
FC personnel	35	150	39	224
PAF	1	0	26	28
Levies	5	35	18	58
Other	29	32	14	75
Rangers	25	21	11	57
Khassadar	5	28	2	35
Total	698	741	414	1853
Note: Other includes ISI and other sensitive agency personnel, police informers, Pakistan Navy, Peace volunteers, police guarding polio teams, Airport Security Force guards, Elite Force, Traffic Police, Balochistan Constabulary, and police volunteers				



Fatalities of Militants, Insurgents and Criminals:

Militants:

The last three years saw the elimination of 7,004 militants in different security operations and clashes between the militants and the security forces. A majority of them were reported killed in FATA (5,486), followed by Balochistan (535), Sindh (475), KP (397), Punjab (94), Islamabad (2), and AJK (1). The province of the Punjab had no casualty of militants in the year 2013 but in the following two years it witnessed a rise in their fatalities that climbed from 18 in 2014 to 76 in

2015. Compared to last year, the fatalities of militants in all provinces except the Punjab dropped during 2015.

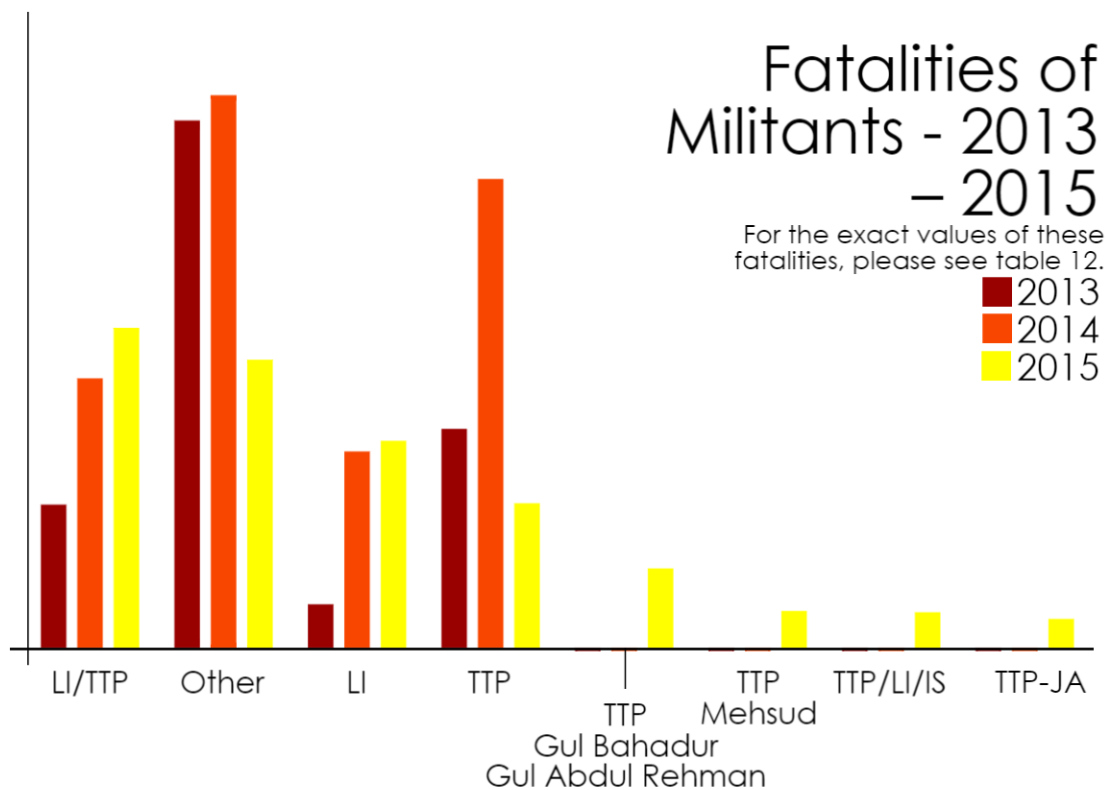
A majority of the militants remained unidentifiable with the exception of 2,683 of them who were found to have had links with different banned outfits. Nearly half of these identifiable militants were affiliated either with the Tehreek-e-Taliban of Pakistan (TTP) or its numerous splinter groups. In some cases, we have identified them as “attackers” involved in previous terror attacks (Example: Khanzada attackers, Wagah attackers, etc.) because no other identification was available.

Interestingly, a large number of new militant groups surfaced during the last three years. In 2013 only 27 groups had lost their militants. In 2014 this figure rose to 39 and in 2015 it stands at 43 groups. Only three groups of TTP (TTP, TTP-Gul Bahadur, and TTP – Gul Hasan) had suffered losses of their militants in 2013 and by the end of 2015 the number of TTP- affiliated groups had risen to 29.

A similar trend was observed in the number of militant groups that claimed attacks during these three years. Beginning from 11 outfits back in 2013, this number almost doubled to 22 – identifiable through the terror strikes they claimed to have carried out in 2015. However, some of the splinter groups like TTP-Khorasani, TTP-Ansarul Mujahideen, TTP-Junood Hifsa, and TTP-Lashkar-e-Jarrar apparently suffered no casualties during these three years.

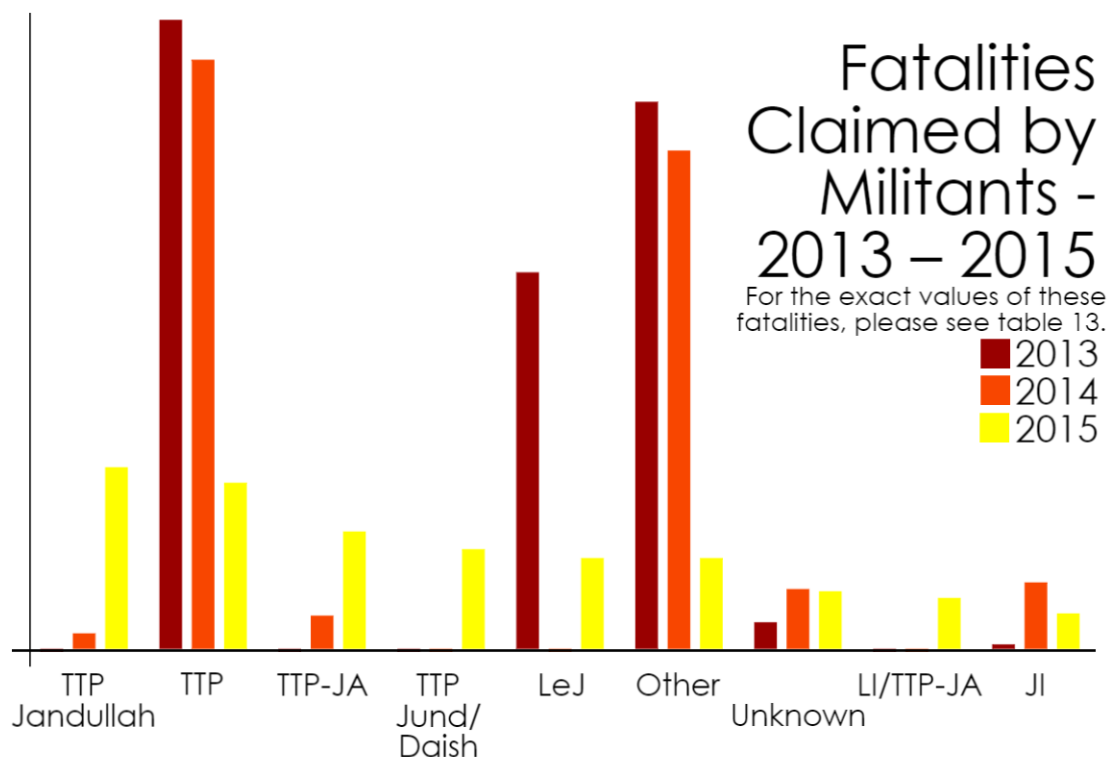
Another surprising observation is that different groups kept changing their modus operandi from active to non-active mode at different period of time indicating that they keep adapting their terror tactics as and when the situation so demands.

Table 12: Fatalities of militants - 2013 – 2015				
Affiliation	2013	2014	2015	Total
LI/TTP	108	203	241	552
Other	397	416	217	1030
LI	33	148	156	337
TTP	165	353	109	627
TTP - Gul Bahadur & Gul Abdul Rahman	0	0	60	60
TTP - Mehsud grp	0	0	28	28
TTP/LI/IS	0	0	27	27
TTP-JA	0	0	22	22
Total	703	1120	860	2683
Note: Other includes the many affiliates of TTP and TTP/AQ; Khanzada, Wagah, PAF Airbase, Shahbaz Bhatti, Jinnah residence and Shama Cinema attackers; LeJ, AQ, LI, ABMNF, IS, AQ, LeB/NP (Mengal), TI, JeM, PAC; Afghan militants and cross-border attackers; as well as other banned and unknown outfits.				



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Table 13: Fatalities claimed by banned militants - 2013 - 2015				
Claimants	2013	2014	2015	Total
TTP - Jandullah	0	7	82	89
TTP	284	266	75	625
TTP-JA	0	15	53	68
TTP-Jundullah/Daish	0	0	45	45
LeJ	170	0	41	211
Other	247	225	41	513
Militants - unknown	12	27	26	65
LI/TTP-JA	0	0	23	23
Lashkar-e-Islami (LI)	2	30	16	48
Total	715	570	402	1687
Note: Other includes the many affiliates and alliances of TTP, LI, AQ, IS, LeJ; unknown and suspected militants; as well as Ansarul Mujahideen, Zamani Group, Jaishul Islam, among others.				

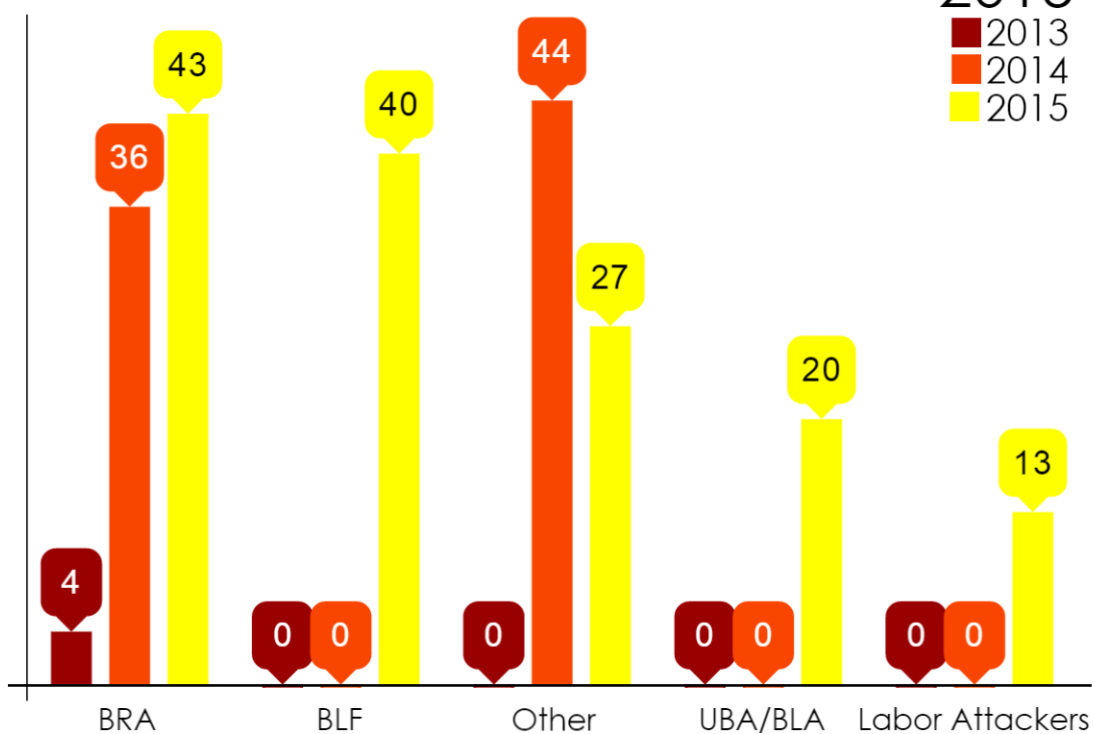


Insurgents:

Baloch insurgents lost only four persons in 2013 and in the following years, the figure shot to 80 in 2014 and to 143 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of persons these groups have claimed to have killed is 124.

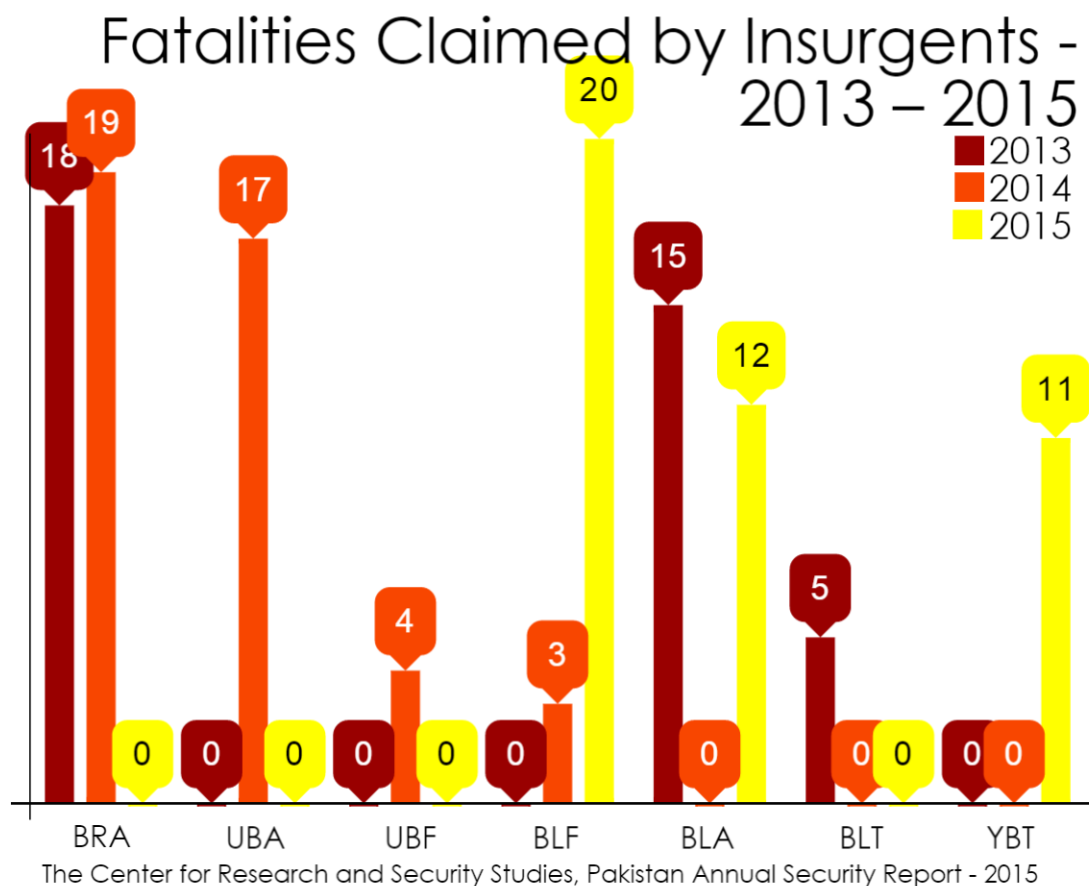
Table 14: Fatalities of insurgents - 2013 – 2015				
Affiliation	2013	2014	2015	Total
BRA	4	36	43	83
BLF	0	0	40	40
Other	0	44	27	71
UBA/BLA	0	0	20	20
Labor attackers	0	0	13	13
Total	4	80	143	227
Note: Other includes unknown insurgents; Mastung attackers; BLA, BSNM, LeB, BNP (M), BSO, BLA, BLA/MDA, BRA, and LeN/BLF.				

Fatalities of Insurgents - 2013 – 2015



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Table 15: Fatalities claimed by insurgents - 2013 - 2015				
Claimants	2013	2014	2015	Total
BRA	18	19	0	37
UBA	0	17	0	17
UBF	0	4	0	4
BLF	0	3	20	23
BLA	15	0	12	27
BLT	5	0	0	5
YBT	0	0	11	11
Total	38	43	43	124



Criminals:

The term “criminals” being used here denotes target killers, gangsters, and robbers. During 2013-2015 as many as 1,316 criminals were killed in security operations and in the infighting between these groups for territorial control. The gang identification of 881 of these 1,316 criminals could be established. Some had links with political, religious and banned outfits as well. The number of gangs that lost their associates during this period is 57. In the year 2013, there were only 17 gangs who lost their members. During 2014, the number of gangs more than doubled to 39, and in 2015 it declined to 34. The fatalities of criminals went up from 68 in 2013 to 399 in 2014 and continued to climb with 414 in 2015 – underlining the impact of the anti-crime campaign, particularly in Karachi, since September 2013.

The province of Sindh recorded the highest number of fatalities of criminals (almost 80%) during the period, followed by Punjab (15%), Baluchistan and KP (3% each), Islamabad, AJK, and FATA (0.5% each). The province of Punjab recorded a very small number of criminal fatalities in 2013 (5). Among the criminals, the number of robbers killed was the highest – up from 169 in 2014 to 211 in 2015. Unlike the militants, criminal gangs never claim responsibility for any crime.

Nature and Methods of Violence Used

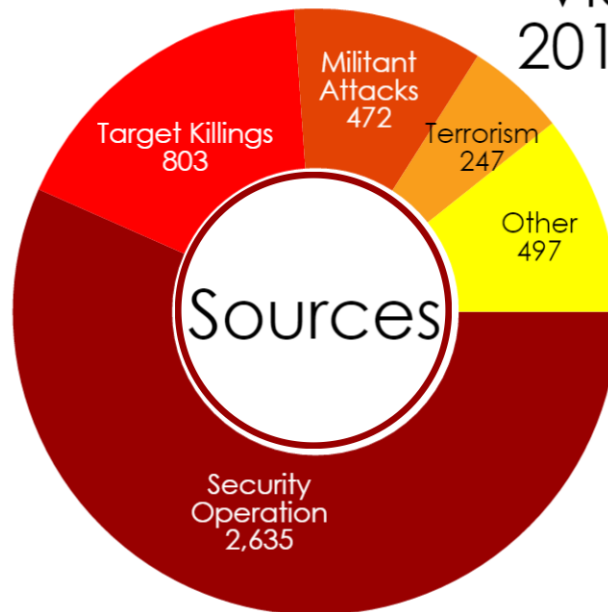
While the fatalities from security operations went up, those from militant attacks and terrorism went down by almost 50% in 2015. Target killings declined by over 150% in the country. At the same time robberies recorded an upsurge and with that the fatalities (71 in 2014 to 96 in 2015). In retaliation to robbery incidents, people too reacted with violence and resorted to lynching of robbers as and when they got hold of them, resulting in the death of 20. Almost the same number of lynching incidents was recorded in 2015 – underlining that indifference by and frustration with law enforcement agencies, people at large are increasingly resorting to take law in their hands.

Simultaneously, the number of innocent persons who lost their lives resisting robbery was 25 and 8 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. Certain acts of terrorism also resulted in accidental explosions and in some cases the suicide bombers opted for self-detonation without hitting the target. Such incidents left 24 persons dead during the last two years. Intra-group fights among militants and gangsters also left 547 persons dead but the occurrences of such incidents declined in the year 2015.

Cross-border attacks by militants who had escaped to eastern and northeastern Afghanistan following the launch of Zarb-e-Azb also emerged as a new threat to Pakistani security forces. Such incidents left as many as 58 persons dead in 2014-2015. Militants also carried out public beheadings of some of their captives in 2015.

Table 16 - Sources of violence - 2013 - 2015				
Source	2013	2014	2015	Total
Security operation	811	3391	2635	6837
Target killings	2371	2128	803	5302
Militants attacks	1171	976	472	2619
Terrorism	810	516	247	1573
Others	522	600	497	1619
Total	5685	7611	4654	17950
Note: Other includes robberies, militant and criminal infighting, political rivalries, cross-border attacks, accidental explosions and self-detonations, militant justice, children playing with toy bombs and other brutality.				

Sources of Violence - 2013 - 2015



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Terrorists and outlaws deployed different methods to achieve their objectives, suicide attacks, bomb explosions and detonation of improvised explosive devices (IED) being the most fatal and common of them. During the last three years, nearly 923 bomb explosions took place leaving 1,160 people dead. The number of bombs located and defused by the law enforcement agencies was 214. Likewise, IED and landmine explosions killed about 357 persons. The fatalities from suicide attacks were 1,088 in 109 attacks. There were also 93 mortar and 127 rocket attacks that left some 167 persons dead.

Table 17: Comparative data on violence and counter violence – 2013 - 2015

Method	2013			2014			2015			Total		
	No. of Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	No. of Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	No. of Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Total # of incident	Total Fatalities	Total Injuries
Armed attack	373	318	369	109	317	146	66	173	71	548	808	586
Bomb explosion	378	665	2029	425	311	1259	120	184	385	923	1160	3673
Dead body	381	607	0	339	549	0	152	211	0	872	1367	0
Hand grenade	94	40	255	91	55	258	25	15	93	210	110	606
IED explosion	97	95	287	100	126	258	52	46	114	249	267	659
Indiscriminate firing	9	14	14	47	317	331	25	81	53	81	412	398

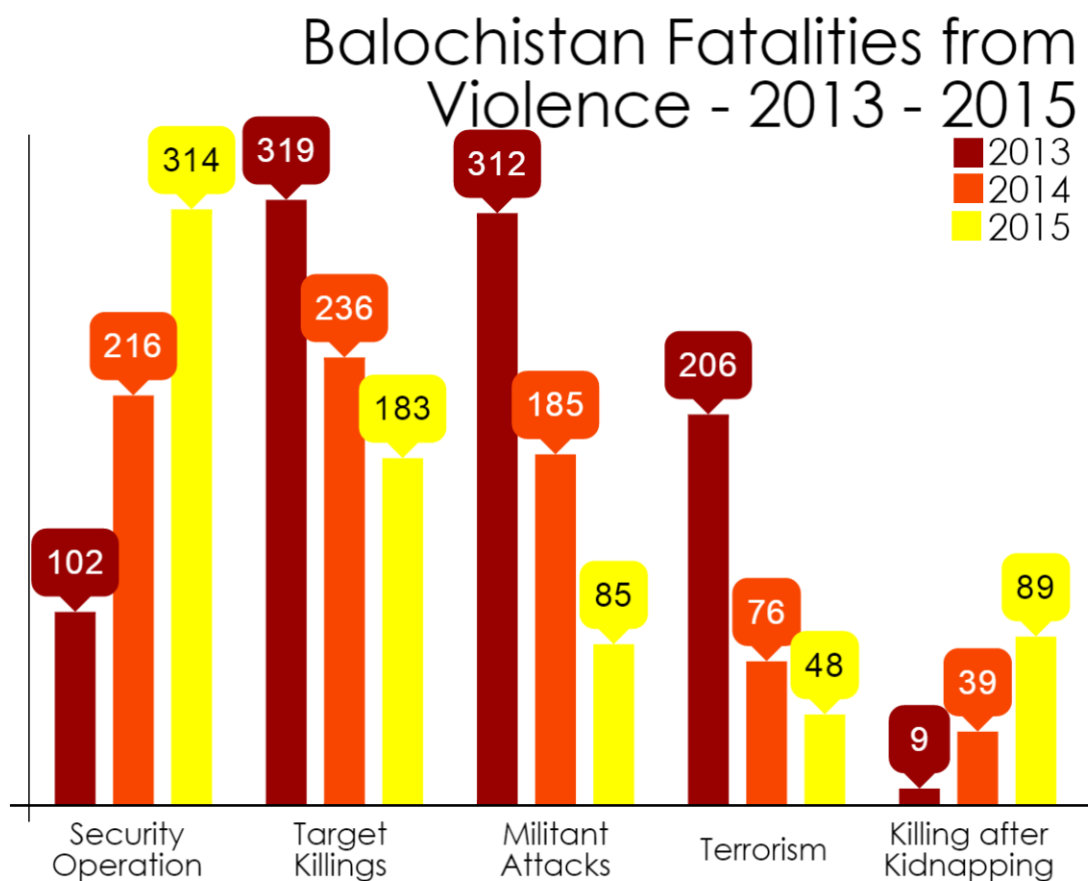
Landmines	36	34	63	33	28	56	27	28	26	96	90	145
Mortar	10	17	12	80	48	35	3	5	1	93	70	48
Rocket attacks	43	29	62	74	44	35	10	24	15	127	97	112
Suicide attack	52	716	1299	35	195	504	22	177	431	109	1088	2234
Encounter	96	199	44	535	1129	137	462	972	98	1093	2300	279
Air Raid	25	215	45	103	1959	133	63	1094	77	191	3268	255
Clash	93	520	328	78	434	150	88	532	237	259	1486	715
Gunned down	1402	1843	508	1346	1657	258	550	674	72	3298	4174	838
Others	111	11	21	133	22	14	56	37	13	300	70	48
Total	3200	5323	5336	3528	7191	3574	1721	4253	1686	8449	16767	10596
Note: Other includes defused IEDs/bombs, hangings by militants, succumbing to injuries, toy bomb explosions.												

From the tables and graphs above, it is evident that suicide attack, indiscriminate firing, bomb explosions and all other forms of detonations leave more people injured than dead. Even the air raids being carried out by the Air Force during the on-going Zarb-e-Azb operation don't cause such level of injuries based on the reports issued by the government, though the veracity of claims around such raids and their consequences remain questionable.

Casualties of Violence in Baluchistan

In Baluchistan, target killings shrank by 30% and incidents of terrorism saw a 60% decline. The total fatalities in Baluchistan during 2013, 2014, and 2015 were 949, 752, and 719 respectively. These figures include the fatalities from security operations as well.

Table B1: Balochistan fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015			
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015
Security operation	102	216	314
Target killings	319	236	183
Militant attacks	312	185	85
Terrorism	206	76	48
Killings after kidnapping	9	39	89
Total	948	752	719
Note: Other includes infighting between UBA and BLA as well as drug dealers, robberies, cross-border attacks, militant justice, custodial deaths, self-detonation, accidental explosions, ethnic killings, tribal feuds, and police rivalries.			

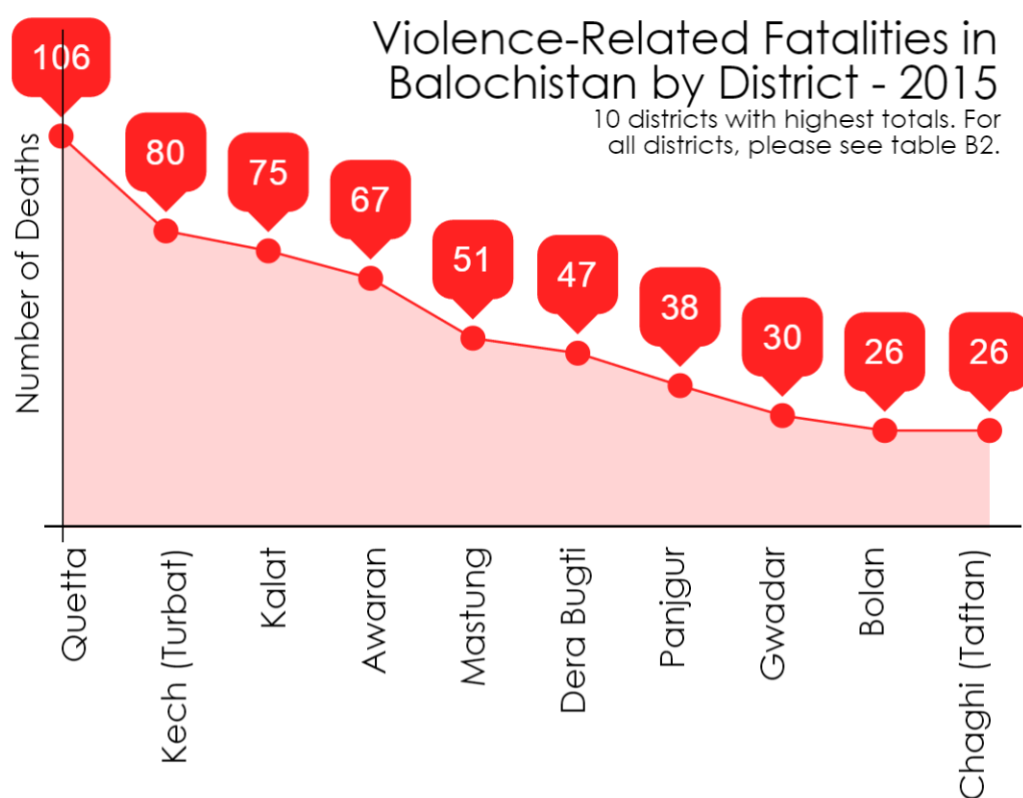


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The district level fatalities from violence between 2013 and 2015 show that the number of districts affected from violence has decreased from 38 in 2013 to 34 in 2015. While the district of Quetta witnessed a significant decline in fatalities from violence from 2013 onward, an upsurge was observed in districts Kech, Kalat, Awaran, Mastung, and Panjgur during the last two years.

Table B2: Balochistan fatalities by districts - 2013 to 2015			
Districts	2013	2014	2015
Quetta	474	170	106
Kech (Turbat)	51	85	80
Kalat	24	37	75
Awaran	6	20	67
Mastung	14	46	51
Dera Bugti	54	79	47
Panjgur	22	37	38
Gwadar	29	3	30
Bolan	64	20	26
Chaghi (Taftan)	1	33	26
Loralai	1	7	26
Khuzdar	45	58	22
Nasirabad	34	30	19
Kharan	7	2	18
Noshki	0	7	12
Pasni	0	2	10
Sibi	35	26	8
Barkhan	2	1	7
Pishin	10	18	7
Zhob	4	4	7
Ziarat	1	3	7
Killa Abdullah	38	11	5
Kohlu	1	0	4
Jafferabad	0	9	3
Jhal Magsi	7	7	3
Baseema	0	0	2
Chaman	0	0	2
Hub	4	0	2
Kuclak	1	2	2
Lasbella	0	10	2
Washuk	3	19	2
Kachi	0	0	1
Killa Saifullah	3	1	1
Konarak Coastal	0	0	1
Dera Allah Yar	8	0	0

Dera Murad Jamali	3	0	0
Dhadar	0	1	0
Harnai	1	1	0
Lehri	1	0	0
Mand	0	2	0
Mashkhail	0	1	0
Sohbatpur	1	0	0
Total	949	752	719



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The table below reflects the number of civilians¹, security officials², government officials³, and outlaws⁴ that were victims of violence during the three years this report covers.

¹ **Civilians:** Unidentifiable civilians = A number of victims of violence are the common citizens without any affiliation to any known organization. These people are simply identified as “civilians”.

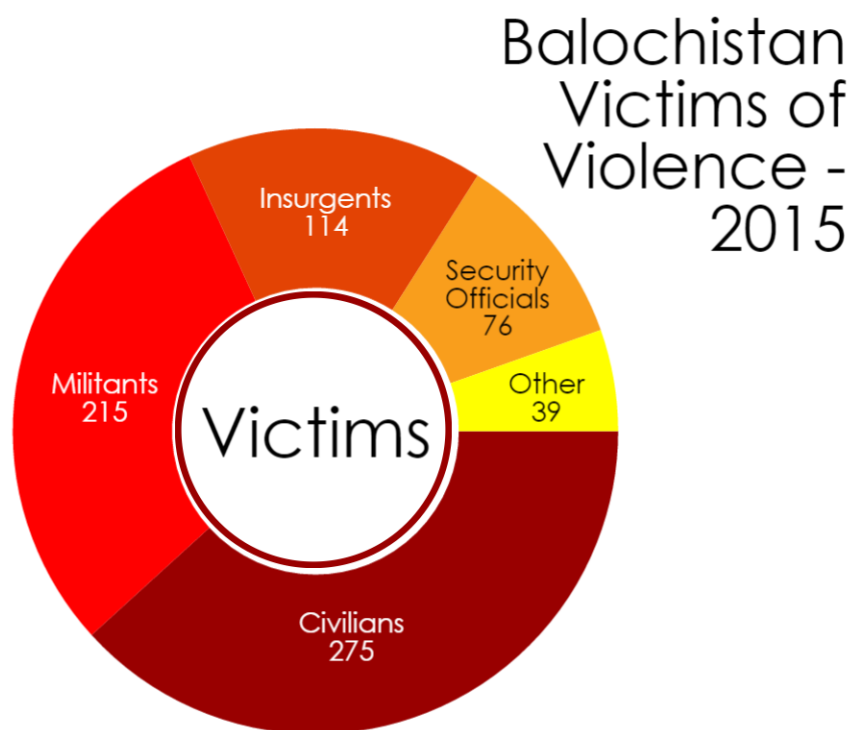
Identifiable civilians are those victims of violence that are associated with any known organization like political party, religious party, religious persons (example: prayer leader, religious scholar, preacher, etc), and religious places.

² **Security officials:** Personnel belonging to Army, Air Force, Frontier Core, Khassadar, and Levies

³ **Government officials:** All those officials working in government department in different capacities.

⁴ **Outlaws:** (militants, insurgents, and criminals fall in this category and they are defined as follows):

Table B3 - Balochistan victims of violence - 2013 - 2015				
Victims	2013	2014	2015	Total
Civilians	625	307	275	1207
Militants	107	214	215	536
Insurgents	3	29	114	146
Security officials	116	96	76	288
Other	84	106	39	229
Total	935	752	719	2406
Note: Other includes criminals, religious persons, religious and political party activists, foreigners, media persons, government officials and unknown.				



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Militants = Associated with banned Jihadi groups like TTP, Al-Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and others. They challenge the writ of the government, make claim of committing crimes, and often attacks the civil population and security agencies with suicide attacks, hand grenades, rocket fires, and use other forms of fatal attacks. They operate and execute their attacks throughout the country.

Insurgents = Follows the same methods of violence as are committed by the militants with the exceptions that they are confined to Baluchistan only and they have separate identities than the militant groups.

Criminals = Target killers, gangsters, and robbers are included in this category. Unlike the militants and insurgents, they don't claim of committing crimes and the weapons and methods they use for committing crimes are pistols and hand grenades. They don't challenge the writ of the government either.

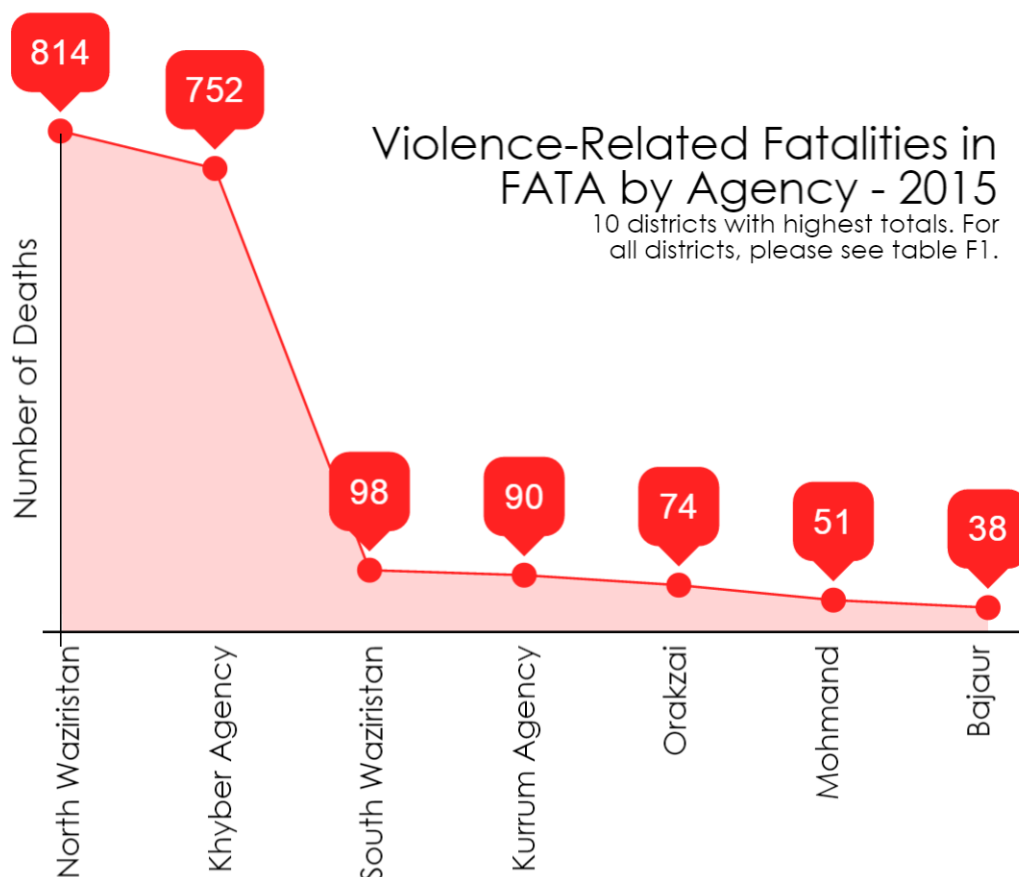
Based on the categories of civilians, security and government officials, and outlaws, we assess the overall law and order situation in every province. The higher number of fatalities of civilians and security officials, in our assessment, reflect the general law and order situation in a province. In Balochistan, it began improving and in the year 2015 it reached a level that can be considered as satisfactory.

Table B4 - Balochistan victims of violence percentages - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	Percentage of total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015
Militants, criminals, insurgents	12%	35%	45%
Civilians, security and government officials	88%	65%	55%

Casualties of Violence in FATA

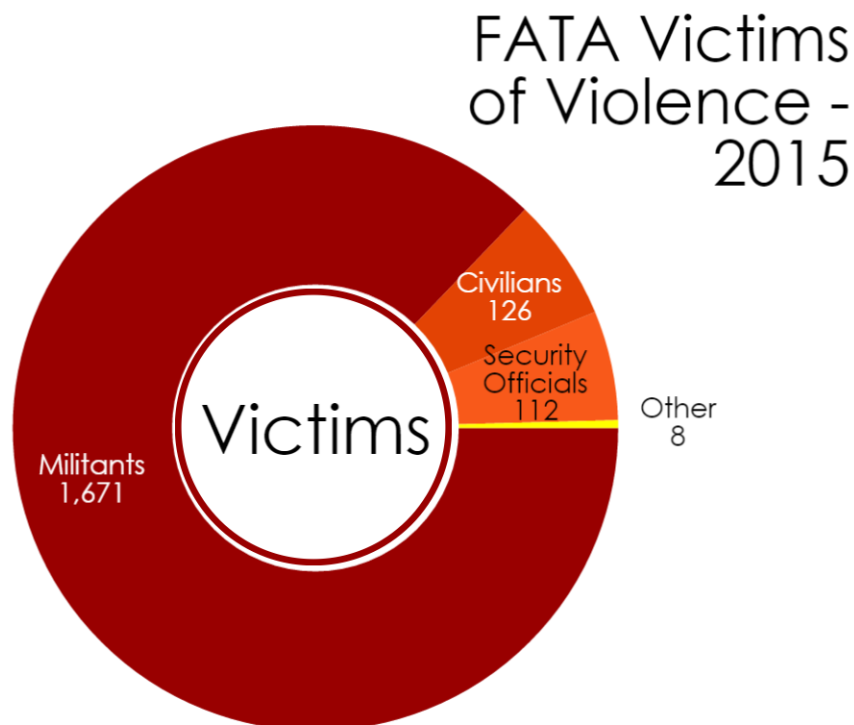
In FATA, the fatalities from violence dropped significantly this year. North Waziristan and Khyber Agencies suffered the highest number of fatalities, primarily because of the ongoing Operation Zarb-e-Azb. Last year, the government cleared many areas in Khyber Agency from militants and allowed refugees to return to their residence. The famous Bara Bazar was also opened for business after remaining closed for many years due to the militancy in the area.

Agencies	2013	2014	2015
North Waziristan	355	1790	814
Khyber Agency	725	1184	752
South Waziristan	51	84	98
Kurrum Agency	174	27	90
Orakzai	113	125	74
Mohmand	14	98	51
Bajaur	28	63	38
Total	1460	3371	1917



In last three years, the fatalities of militants were the highest among all other victims while the next most affected category was that of unknown civilians and those who were identified as religious persons, religious party activists, political party activists and media persons. Among the militant victims, 44 were identified as Uzbeks who were killed after the attack on Karachi Airport on 10 June, 2014. This attack was claimed by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU).

Table F2: FATA victims of violence - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	2013	2014	2015
Militants	989	2828	1671
Civilians	244	273	126
Security officials	187	263	112
Other	40	7	8
Total	1460	3371	1917
Note: Other includes government officials, religious persons, religious and political party activists, media persons, foreigners and criminals.			



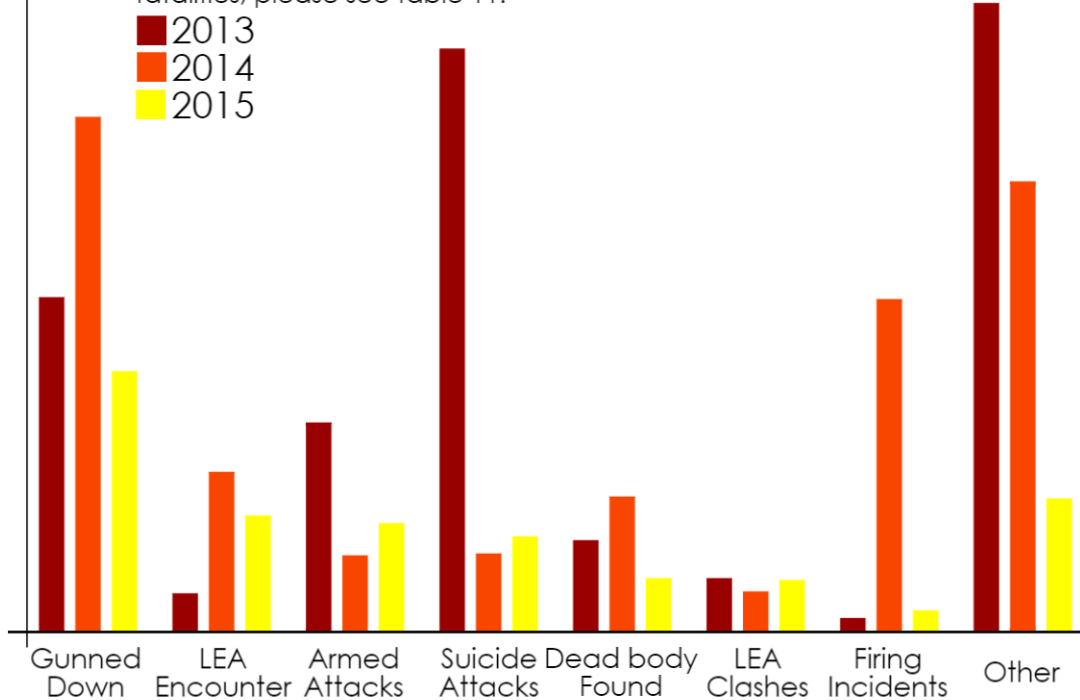
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The major cause of deaths in FATA were air raids carried out by PAF under Operation Zarb-e-Azb. The methods of violence used by the militants in FATA included usage of bombs and other explosive devices, as well as mortar and rocket attacks. In one case, a missile attack was also carried out from across the border region of Afghanistan (close to Bajaur Agency) by the Pakistani-based militants who had migrated post Zarb-e-Azb. Beheading of soldiers and tribesmen was also carried out by the militants in FATA regions before and after Zarb-e-Azb that resulted in the death of 30 persons.

Table F3: FATA fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015				
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015	Total
Air raids	169	1937	1082	3188
Clashes with LEAs	486	366	388	1240
Ground operation	10	8	92	110
Bombs	129	57	84	270
Drone attacks	160	160	65	385
Armed attacks	70	198	59	327
Other	436	645	147	1228
Total	1460	3371	1917	6748
Note: Other includes IEDs, landmines, suicide attacks, rocket, missile, mortar and hand grenade attacks, accidental explosions, heavy artillery, shell explosions and toy bombs; encounter with LEAs, beheadings, hangings and public executions by militants; succumbing to injuries; stoning; and other forms of killings.				

KP Fatalities from Violence - 2013 - 2015

For the exact values of these fatalities, please see table 11.



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The fatalities from violence and the military operation witnessed a significant drop in FATA during the year 2015. An over 35% drop in fatalities from security operation was recorded in

2015 while the occurrences of crimes like terrorism and militant attacks reduced drastically during the year 2015. The cross-border attacks in different forms increased significantly in the year 2014 and 2015, as militants fled the operation to the relative safety of Afghanistan. Infighting among different groups of TTP and pro-government peace militia also continued.

Table F4: FATA fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015			
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015
Security operation	470	2372	1500
Terrorism	199	221	111
Militants' attack	291	299	101
Infighting - Various	240	106	69
Drone attacks	160	160	65
Other	110	213	61
Total	1460	3371	1917
Note: Other includes target killings, cross-border attacks, tribal justice, robberies, suspected security operation, tribal feuds, killings after being kidnapped, and toy bomb explosions.			

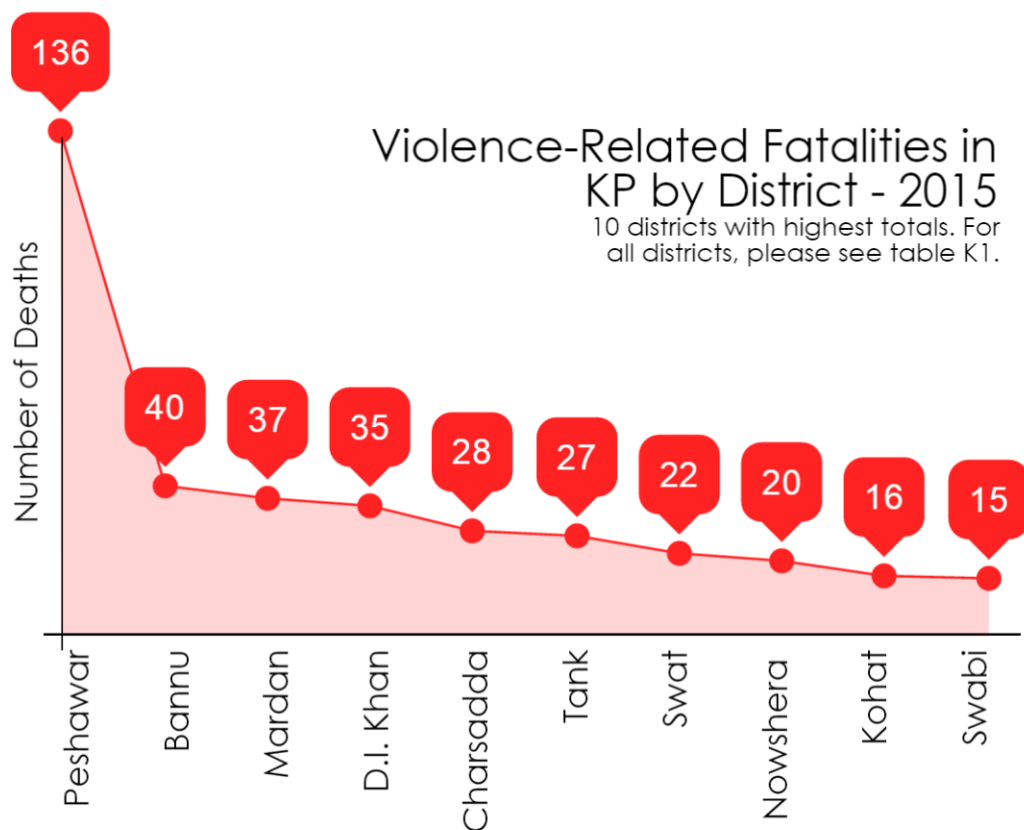
Overall, the law and order situation in FATA regions appears to have improved significantly. From a 32% of the total fatalities of civilians and security officials back in 2013, the percentage fell down to 12% in 2015. The fatalities of militants, on the other hand, went up from 68% in 2013 to 88% in 2015.

Table F5 - FATA victims of violence percentages - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	Percentage of total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015
Militants, criminals, insurgents	68%	83%	88%
Civilians, security officials	32%	17%	12%

Casualties of Violence in KP

There were 51 incidents of violence in 2015 that left 136 persons dead in Peshawar city alone. A full breakdown by districts is below.

Table K1: KP fatalities by districts - 2013 to 2015			
Districts	2013	2014	2015
Peshawar	422	427	136
Bannu	43	61	40
Mardan	51	30	37
D.I. Khan	56	62	35
Charsadda	21	35	28
Tank	8	15	27
Swat	23	55	22
Nowshera	31	26	20
Kohat	58	54	16
Swabi	30	20	15
Mansehra	8	16	13
Haripur	0	0	12
Hangu	129	76	9
Lakki Marwat	51	7	7
Karak	11	2	6
Malakand (Batkheila)	31	8	6
Dir	23	26	5
Buner	8	7	4
Batkheila	0	0	1
Bisham	1	0	1
Khanpur	0	0	1
Abbottabad	0	4	0
Alpuri (Shangla)	8	5	0
Battagram	0	2	0
Chitral	2	2	0
Darra Adam Khel	10	0	0
Sakhakot	2	0	0
Total	1027	940	441



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The fatalities from violence in Peshawar dropped significantly in 2015 as compared to the figure of 2014. Two major terrorist attacks had left 50 persons dead in Peshawar in 2015. Here are the details of these attacks:

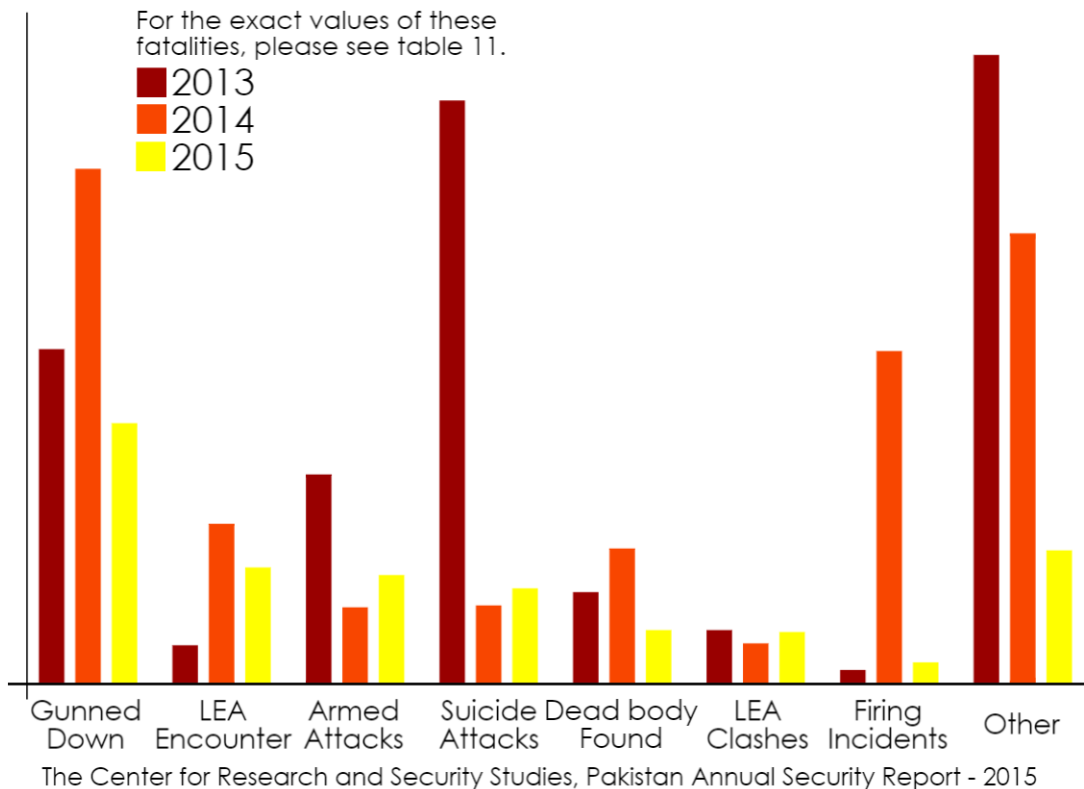
An anatomy of all violent incidents in Peshawar during 2015 reveals that there were 67 fatalities from militant attacks, followed by target killings (37), political rivalry (13), terrorism (13), and 3 persons were killed during a robbery. There was one bomb explosion (1), followed by two armed attacks (43), and two suicide attacks (22). These five incidents can be categorized as terrorist attacks.

No doubt, there has been a noticeable decline in fatalities from different methods of violence used in KP during the last three years. Compared to last year, the fatalities from suicide and armed attacks witnessed an upsurge in 2015 while the incidents of robbery-related fatalities also went up during 2015. Like FATA, the incidents of beheading were also reported from KP in 2013 and 2015. However, overall, there is a marked and significant decline in violence-related deaths.

Table K2: KP fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015			
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015
Gunned down	176	271	137
LEA encounter	20	84	61
Armed attacks	110	40	57

Suicide attacks	307	41	50
Dead body found	48	71	28
Clashes with LEAs	28	21	27
Indiscriminate shooting	7	175	11
Other	331	237	70
Total	1027	940	441
Note: Other includes hand grenade, rocket, and mortar attacks; suicide, toy bomb, IED, accidental and landmine explosions; air raids, ground operations, LEA encounters and police raids; protests, defused bombs, jail breaks and cross-border attacks; robberies, and other forms of killings; custodial deaths; beheadings and executions by militants.			

KP Fatalities from Violence - 2013 - 2015



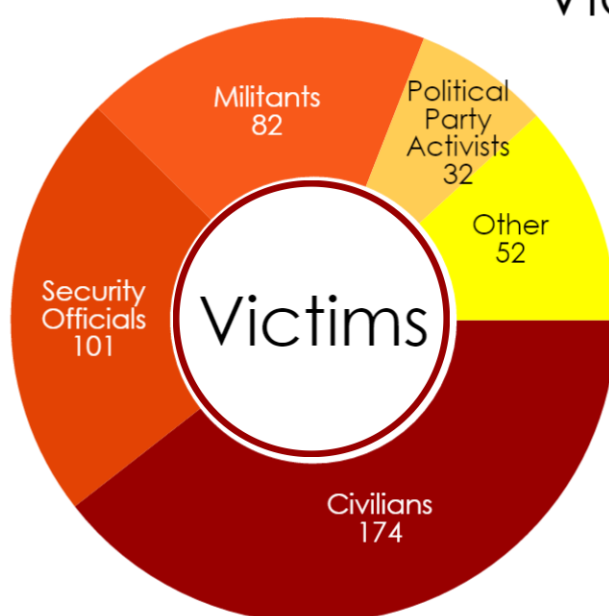
Although the fatalities from violence saw a sharp decline in the year 2015, the beneficiaries of this drop were not only civilians, but militants and criminals as well. While the fatalities of religious persons in KP came down from 16 persons in 2014 to two persons in 2015, the religious parties did not have any decline in loss of their activists in 2015. In case of political parties, their activists suffered more loss of lives in 2015 compared to 2014.

Table K3: KP victims of violence - 2013 - 2015

Victims	2013	2014	2015
Civilians	412	571	174

Security officials	174	139	101
Militants	171	144	82
Political Party Activists	78	23	32
Others	192	63	52
Total	1027	940	441
Note: Other includes government officials, religious persons, religious party activists, media persons, foreigners/diplomats, criminals and victims of attacks on government and public property.			

KP Victims of Violence - 2015



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Despite the decline in violence, the relative percentage of casualties for either side of the law remains largely the same.

Table K4 - KP victims of violence percentages - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	Percentage of total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015
Militants, criminals, insurgents	18%	17%	21%
Civilians, security officials	82%	83%	79%

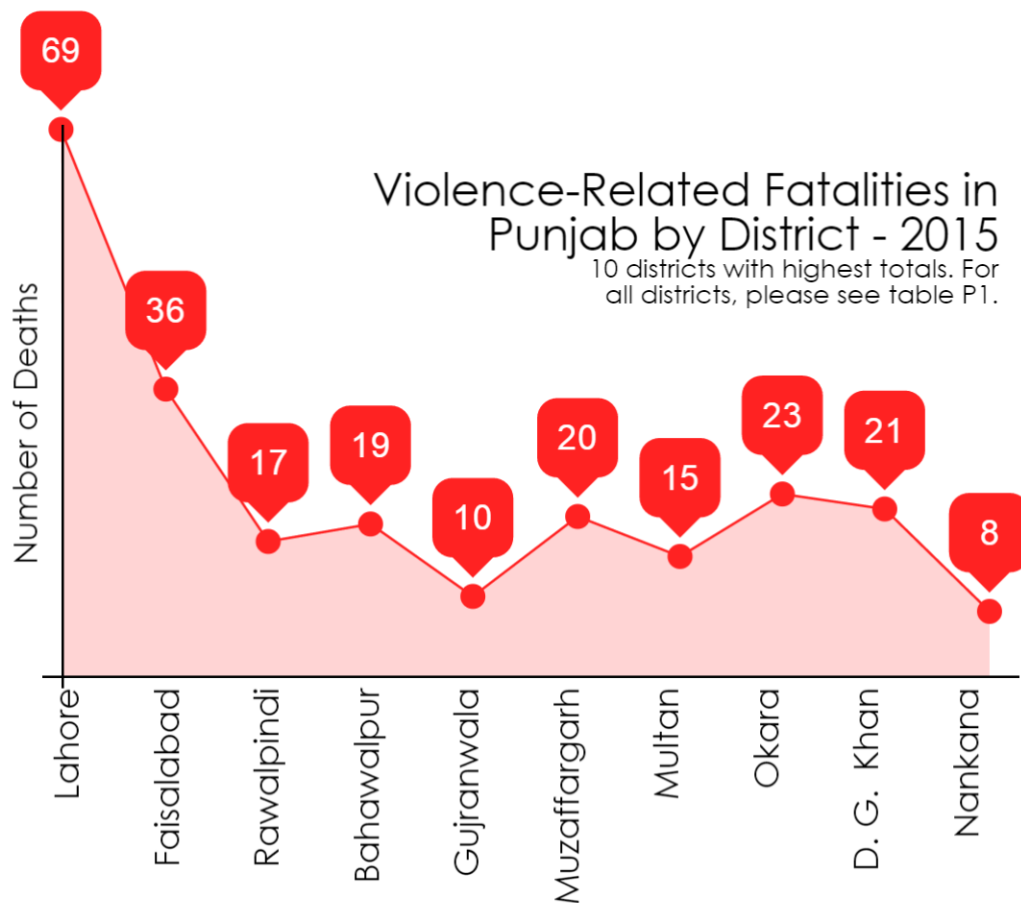
Casualties of Violence in Punjab

The least affected of violence is the most populated province of the country, Punjab. It is the only province in the country that saw an upsurge in number of fatalities from violence during last two years. However, it accounts for a mere 4% of all violence-related national fatalities, despite accounting for nearly 2/3rd of the population.

Out of 17,958 persons (including militants) that were the victims of violence in the country during last three years, 755 persons were from the Punjab. In 2013, all in all 21 districts were reported to have had experienced violence but only six districts had more than five fatalities from violence during the year. In 2014, the number of affected districts went up to 26 and only 12 of them suffered 5 or more than 5 fatalities during the year. The number of affected districts were 27 and 16 of them counted more than 5 fatalities in 2015.

Table P1: Punjab fatalities by districts - 2013 to 2015			
Districts	2013	2014	2015
Lahore	29	125	69
Faisalabad	6	35	36
Rawalpindi	28	31	17
Bahawalpur	4	17	19
Gujranwala	10	16	10
Muzaffargarh	2	15	20
Multan	3	8	15
Okara (Renala Khurd)	0	7	23
Dera Ghazi Khan	2	5	21
Nankana	0	5	8
Rajanpur	1	5	0
Sargodha	1	5	5
Gujrat (Lalamusa)	10	4	2
Rahim Yar Khan	2	4	1
Attock	1	3	24
Jhelum	0	3	0
Layyah	0	3	0
Wah Cantt	0	3	1
Hafizabad	3	2	2
Jhang	2	2	1
Khanewal	0	2	0
Mandi Bahauddin	0	1	0
Mianwali	0	1	0
Pakpattan	0	1	3
Sialkot	0	1	3
Taxila	0	1	0
Bahawalnagar	0	0	1

Bhakkar	7	0	0
Burewala	0	0	1
Chakwal	1	0	0
Chiniot	1	0	0
Daska	0	0	3
Jaranwala	3	0	2
Kasur	0	0	15
Sadiqabad	0	0	12
Sahiwal	2	0	0
Sheikhupura	0	0	7
Toba Tek Singh	3	0	7
Vehari	1	0	0
Total	122	305	328

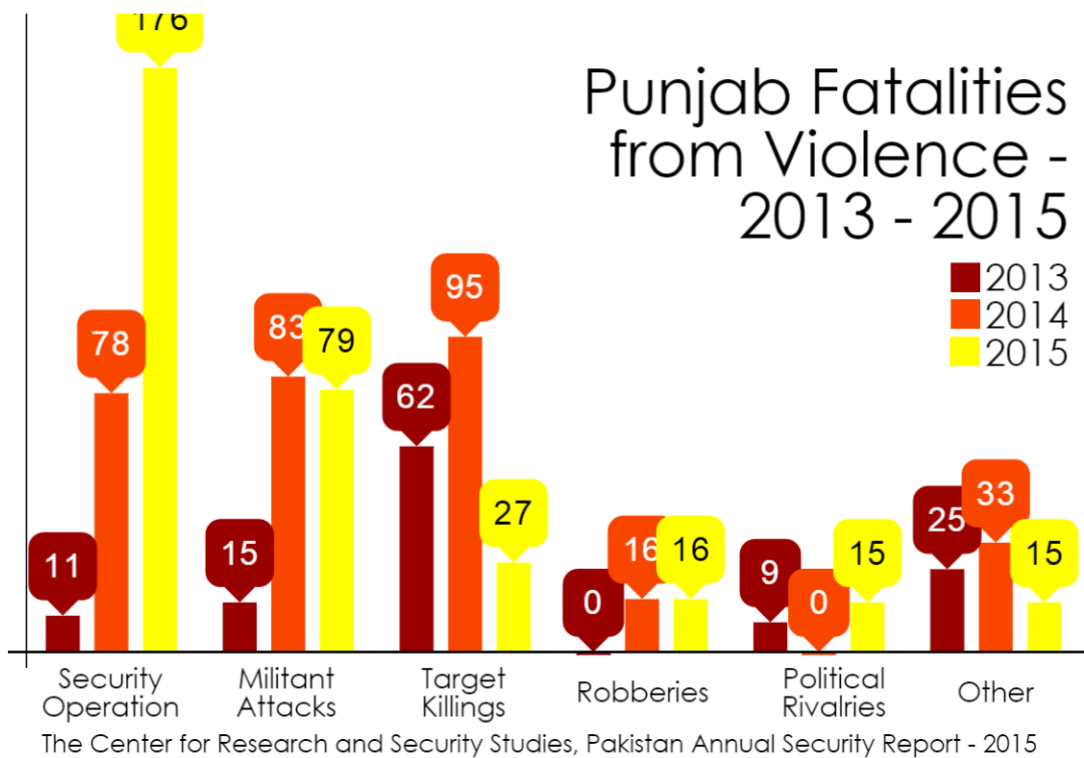


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In the last three years, the highest causes of fatalities in the Punjab were because of security operations, target killings, and militant attacks. The fatalities from militant attacks went up in 2014 and in 2015 there was no significant drop in this crime. However, the fatalities from target killings went down from 95 in 2014 to 27 in 2015. The robbery-related fatalities continued

unabatedly, triggering violent reactions from the victims that resulted in lynching of five robbers. Three robbers were killed when the victims fought back.

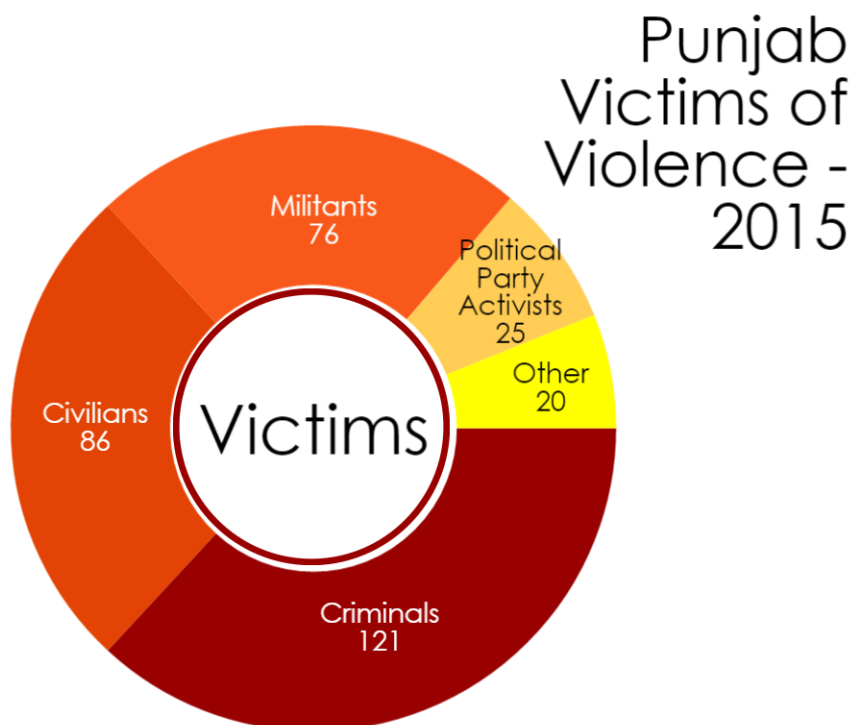
Table P2: Punjab fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015			
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015
Security operation	11	78	176
Militant attacks	15	83	79
Target killings	62	95	27
Robberies	0	16	16
Political rivalries	9	0	15
Other	25	33	15
Total	122	305	328
Note: Other includes custodial deaths, lynching, terrorism, resistance to robbery, customs operation, self-detonation, sectarian rivalry, arson, cross-border attack from across the LoC, tribal feud and killing after kidnapping.			



The civilians were the biggest victims of violence in the Punjab, followed by criminals, militants, security officials, and others. A number of activists of political and religious parties also fell victims to violence and as did religious persons belonging to different sects.

Table P3: Punjab victims of violence - 2013 - 2015				
Victims	2013	2014	2015	

Criminals	5	74	121
Civilians	62	145	86
Militants	0	18	76
Political party activists	14	3	25
Other	41	65	20
Total	122	305	328
Note: Other includes security and government officials, religious persons and religious party activists, media persons, foreigners and unknown individuals.			



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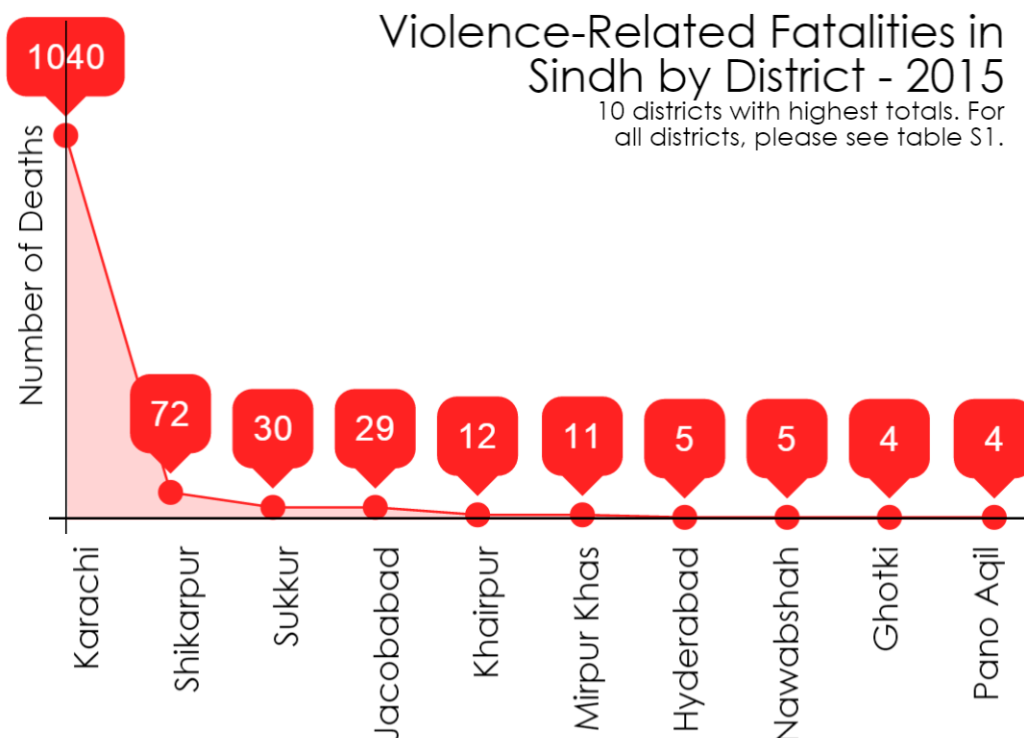
The overall law and order situation in the Punjab appears to be decent, despite an increase in overall number of fatalities.

Table P4 - Punjab victims of violence percentages - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	Percentage of total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015
Militants, criminals, insurgents	4%	30%	60%
Civilians, security officials	96%	70%	40%

Casualties of Violence in Sindh

CRSS data for the last three years shows a nearly 78% reduction in crime achieved in Sindh, while Karachi witnessed a 48% drop in the fatalities from different forms of violence in the year 2015. In last three years, Karachi lost 5,063 persons.

Table S1: Sindh fatalities by districts - 2013 to 2015			
Districts	2013	2014	2015
Karachi	2000	2023	1040
Shikarpur	2	1	72
Sukkur	30	66	30
Jacobabad	0	1	29
Khairpur	4	9	12
Mirpur Khas	1	4	11
Hyderabad	20	37	5
Nawabshah	4	4	5
Ghotki	0	0	4
Pano Aqil	0	0	4
Sanghar	0	0	4
Umerkot	0	3	3
Larkana	2	7	2
Dadu	0	3	0
Jamshoro	2	1	0
Kashmore (Kandhkot)	9	13	0
Nausheroferoz	0	5	0
Shahdadkot	5	0	0
Shahdadpur	0	3	0
Thatta (Dhabeji	5	6	0
Total	2084	2186	1221



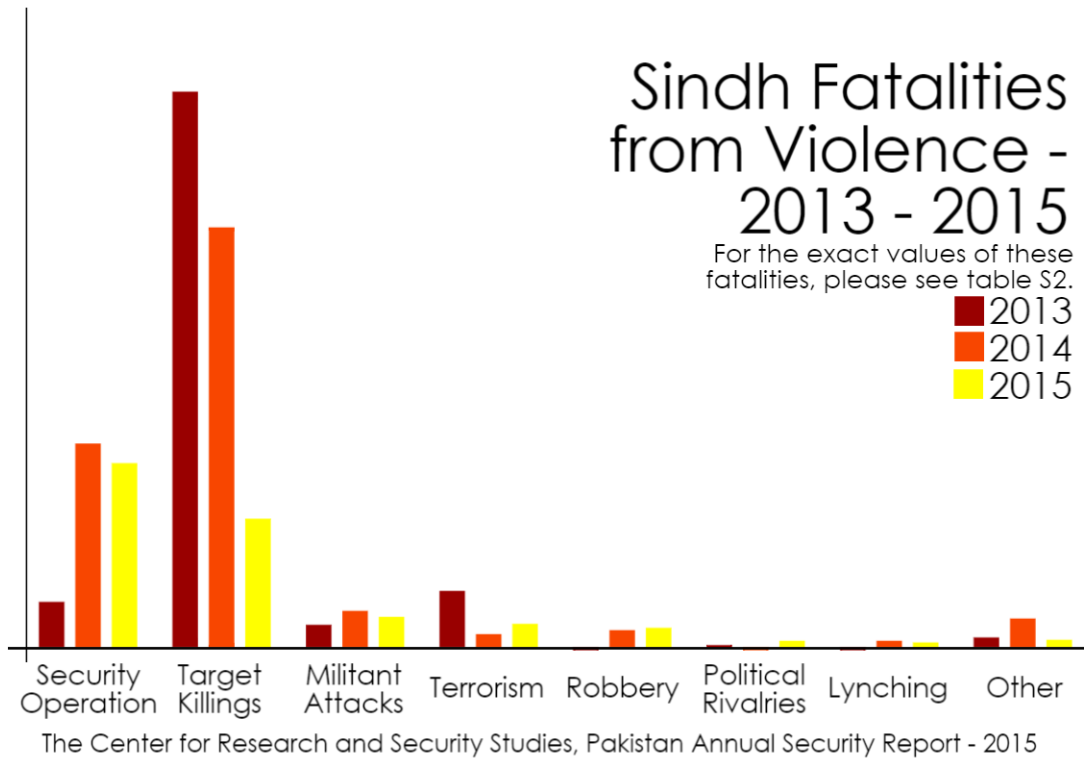
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In 2014, there was 25% reduction in target killings over 2013, and in 2015, target killings were at 23% of their 2013 value. The incident of militant attacks reduced by 10% in 2015 after witnessing more than a 70% escalation in 2014. There were reports of infighting among different gangster, militant and activist groups that resulted in 72 fatalities between 2013 and 2015.

The incidents of robberies went up during last two years and left 111 persons dead. This crime resulted in leading people to react and resist in different ways. As many as 35 persons were subjected to lynching by the mob when they were caught. Another 27 persons were put to death when the victims of robbery resisted. So, altogether 173 persons lost their lives within last two years in Karachi in robbery-related incidents.

Table S2: Sindh fatalities from violence - 2013 - 2015			
Nature of violence	2013	2014	2015
Security Operation	137	613	554
Target Killings	1671	1263	387
Militants' attack	68	110	92
Terrorism	170	40	71
Robbery	0	52	59
Political rivalry	7	0	20
Lynching	0	20	15
Other	30	87	23
Total	2083	2185	1221

Note: Other includes Infighting, resistance to robbery, custodial deaths, toy bomb explosions, tribal feud, arson, killing after kidnapping, and extortion.



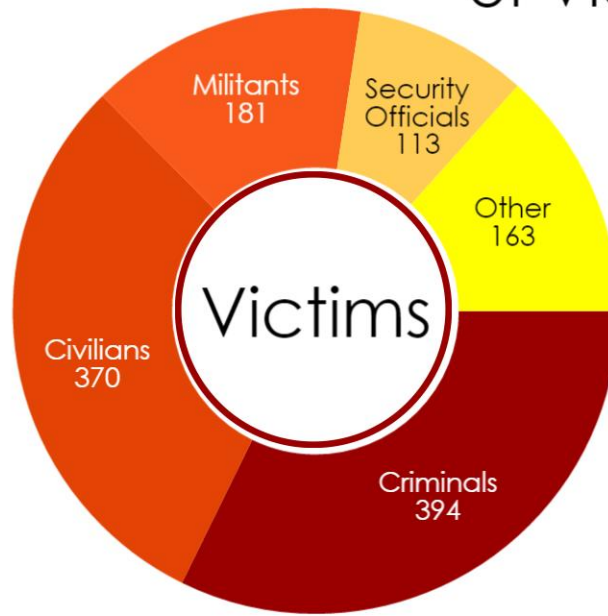
CRSS data shows some 545 fatalities of militants and criminals in 2015 as a result of police encounters. In addition, there were about 30 fatalities of these outlaws because of their infighting, target killings of one other, lynching incidents of robbers, and resistance to robbery.

Bomb explosions, landmines, improvise explosive devices (IEDs), armed, rocket, and suicide attacks were the methods of violence that were used in the province during the last three years. The fatalities from all such incidents dropped significantly in the year 2015 with the exception of suicide attacks. The majority of these suicide attacks were reported from Karachi while districts of Sukkur and Jacobabad also suffered some of these attacks. As many as 3,410 persons that are identified as civilians, political and religious party activists became victims of violence during the last three years. These were followed by outlaws (militants, criminals, insurgents, and kidnappers) at 1,538 while security and government officials stood at 541.

Table S3: Sindh victims of violence - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	2013	2014	2015
Criminals	155	486	394
Civilians	1169	992	370
Militants	63	231	181
Security officials	197	210	113
Other	499	266	163
Total	2083	2185	1221

Note: Other includes government officials, political and religious party activists, media persons, foreigners and insurgents and kidnappers, as well as unknown persons.

Sindh Victims of Violence - 2015

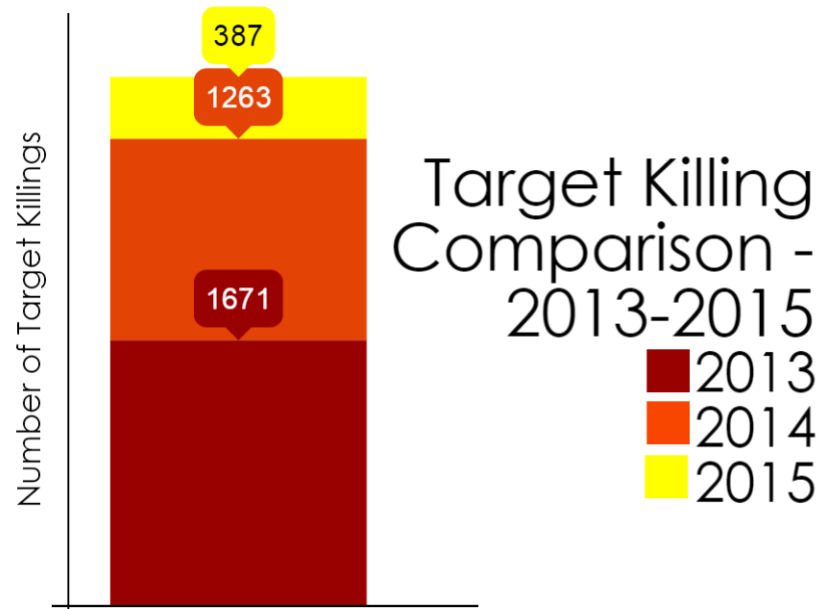


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The over-all law and order situation in Sindh appears to have improved significantly in 2015. The percentages on either side of the law also reflects this.

Table S4 - Sindh victims of violence percentages - 2013 - 2015			
Victims	Percentage of total fatalities		
	2013	2014	2015
Militants, criminals, insurgents	11%	33%	47%
Civilians, security officials	89%	67%	53%

A 2013-2015 comparison of target killings in Sindh is below.

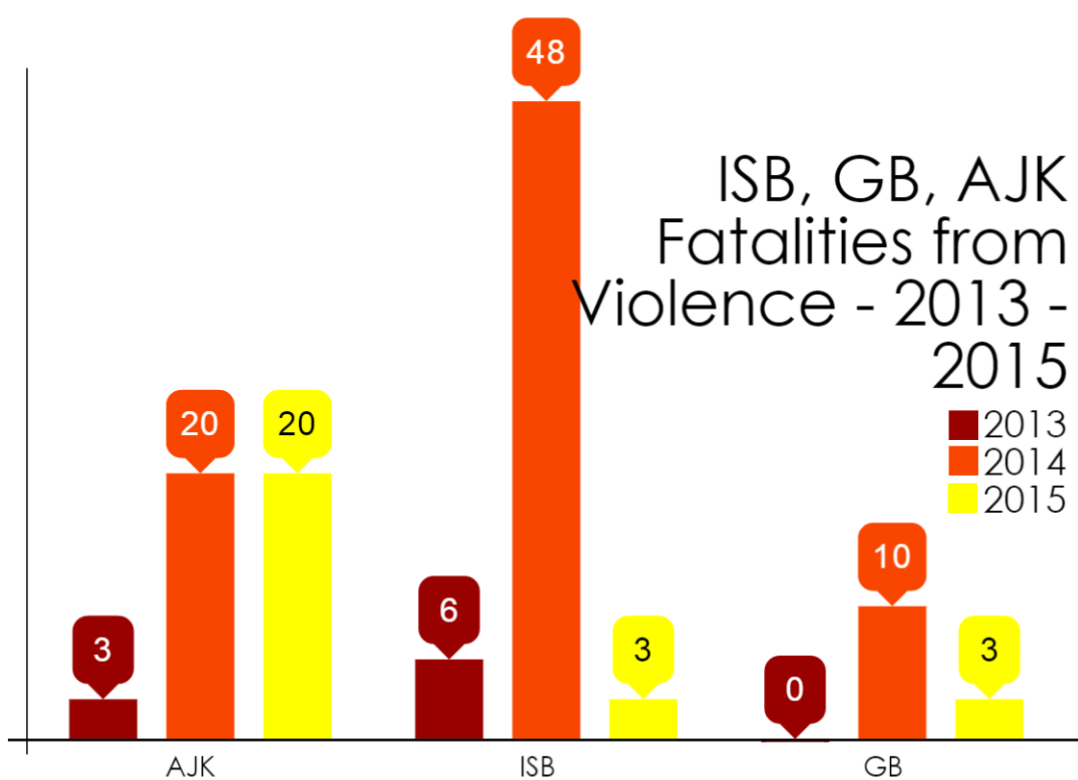


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Casualties of Violence in Islamabad, AJK, and GB

As many as 113 persons were victims in AJK, Islamabad, and Gb between 2013 and 2015.

Table O1: AJK, ISB, and GB fatalities - 2013 to 2015			
Region	2013	2014	2015
AJK	3	6	0
ISB	20	48	10
GB	20	3	3
Total	43	57	13

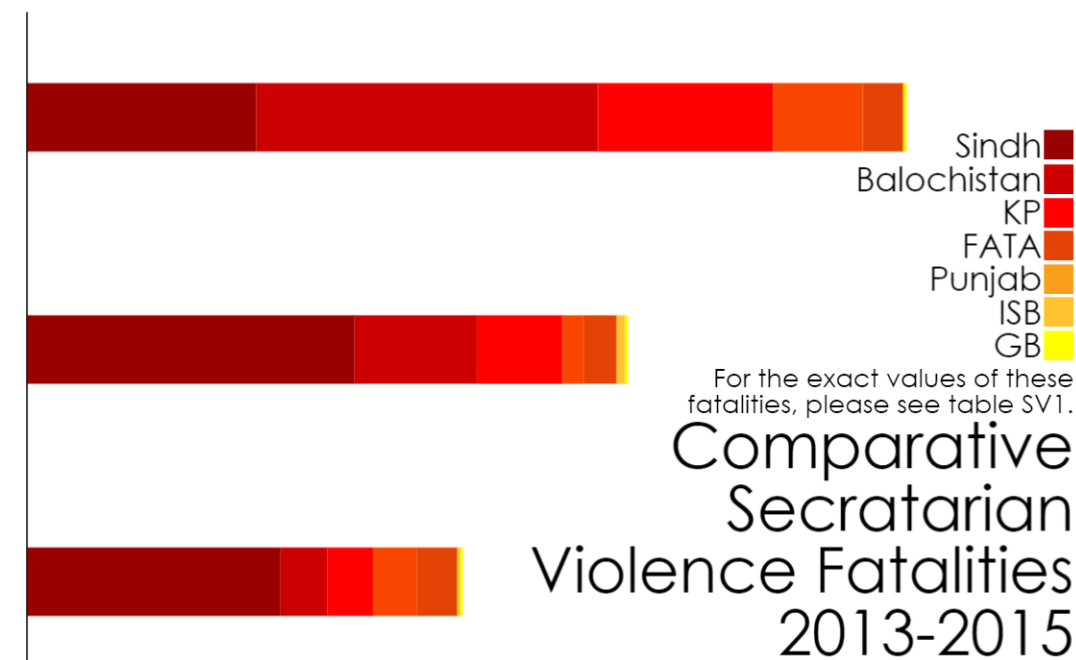


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Sectarian Violence in Pakistan

Sectarian violence claimed about 1340 lives and left some 1940 injured) during the last three years. The province of Sindh had the highest number of sectarian fatalities (569), followed by Baluchistan (359), KP (215), FATA (109), and Punjab (79). The capital of the country, Islamabad, also suffered nine fatalities. Baluchistan faced the highest number of injured people in sectarian violence (608).

Table SV1: Sectarian violence fatalities - 2013 - 2015						
Region	2013		2014		2015	
	Dead	Injured	Dead	Injured	Dead	Injured
Sindh	161	129	230	67	178	131
Balochistan	240	424	86	153	33	31
KP	123	195	60	104	32	63
FATA	63	200	15	31	31	76
Punjab	28	113	23	24	28	99
ISB	1	0	6	98	2	1
GB	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	616	1061	420	478	304	401



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A downward trend, as observed in all other forms of violence, is evident in sectarian violence as well. More than a 50% drop in fatalities off sectarian violence is visible in 2015 when compared with those in 2013. However, a noticeable change was observed in the number of districts that were affected of this violence; from 15 affected districts in 2013 the number went up to 40 in

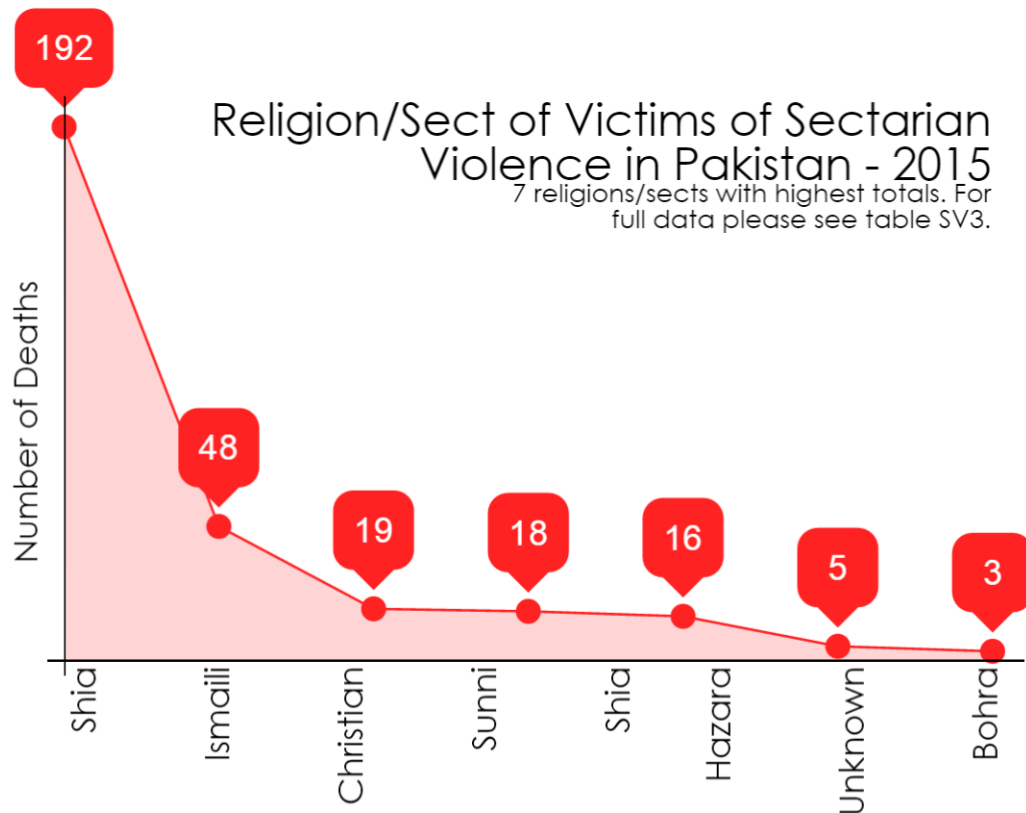
2014 and then came down to 17 districts in 2015. The table below explains the geographical spread of the phenomenon of sectarian violence.

Table SV2: Sectarian violence fatalities by districts - 2013 to 2015				
Districts	2013	2014	2015	Total
Quetta	233	27	19	279
Karachi	160	216	86	462
Peshawar	89	38	29	156
Kurram Agency	60	0	25	85
Hangu	33	1	0	34
Rawalpindi	12	4	9	25
Bhakkar	7	0	0	7
Lahore	4	2	17	23
Gujrat	3	0	0	3
Khyber	2	3	0	5
Rahimyar Khan	2	1	0	3
Chiniot	1	0	0	1
Islamabad	1	6	2	9
Nawabshah	1	1	0	2
Swabi	1	0	0	1
Abbottabad	0	2	0	2
Attock	0	1	0	1
Awaran	0	6	0	6
Bahawalpur	0	1	0	1
Bajaur	0	1	0	1
Bannu	0	1	0	1
Battagram	0	1	0	1
Bolan	7	1	12	20
Chaghi	0	30	0	30
Charsadda	0	3	0	3
D.I. Khan	0	0	1	1
Faisalabad	0	1	0	1
Gujranwala	0	4	0	4
Gwadar	0	0	2	2
Hyderabad	0	5	0	5
Jacobabad	0	0	28	28
Khairpur	0	1	1	2
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0
Kohat	0	7	0	7
Lalamusa	0	1	0	1
Malakand	0	1	0	1
Mandi Bahauddin	0	1	0	1
Mansehra	0	4	1	5

Mardan	0	2	0	2
Mastung	0	22	0	22
Mirpur Khas	0	3	0	3
Nowshera	0	0	2	2
Multan	0	0	0	0
Okara	0	1	1	2
Orakzai	0	10	6	16
Rajanpur	0	1	0	1
S. Waziristan	0	1	0	1
Taxila	0	0	0	0
Sargodha	0	5	0	5
Shikarpur	0	1	63	64
Sukkur	0	1	0	1
Umerkot	0	2	0	2
Total	616	420	304	1340

Based on the identities of the victims of sectarian violence, the number of Sunni victims was 216 during last three years, 16% of the total fatalities from this violence during this period. The victims from minority population, estimated to be some 20% of the total population, were around 80% of the total fatalities.

Table SV3: Sectarian violence fatalities by religion/sect - 2013 - 2015				
Religion/Sect	2013	2014	2015	Total
Shia	149	189	192	530
Ismaili	2	1	48	51
Christian	83	1	19	103
Sunni	53	145	18	216
Shia Hazara	206	35	16	257
Unknown	53	6	5	52
Bohra	1	1	3	5
Hindu	5	6	2	13
Ahmadi	4	8	1	13
Shia/Sunni	59	0	0	59
Sufi	0	19	0	19
Sikh	1	3	0	4
Zikri	0	6	0	6
Total	616	420	304	1340



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A number of banned outfits claimed to have carried out sectarian violence during the last three years, spearheaded by LeJ and Jundullah. LeJ suffered a severe blow during 2015 when its chief, Malik Ishaq, and his 15 associates were killed in a police operation on 29 July, 2015.

Table SV4: Sectarian violence fatality claimants - 2015	
Claimant	2015
Unknown	110
TTP - Jundullah	82
Da'ish/Jundullah	45
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	40
TTP-JA	26
TTP-J / LeJ	1
Total	304

Conclusions

There has been a significant decline in occurrences of violence, and violence-related casualties in the year 2015. However, the claims made by the government and different security agencies on their achievements often suffered from discrepancies and contradictions. Even the data shared by the interior ministry in the parliament became subject of criticism in the press.

While a significant drop in fatalities from violence is a recognizable fact, the identity of the victims of violence offers a different picture. The region of FATA was the only area in the country where the percentage of fatalities among civilians and security officials was only 12% of the total fatalities while the fatalities of militants was about 88%. In the Punjab this percentage was 40% and 60% respectively, followed by KP (79% and 22%), Baluchistan (55% and 45%), and Sindh (53% and 47%). KP had the highest percentage of civilians and security officials' fatalities though the total fatalities were dropped in the province from 940 in 2014 to 441 in 2015, a decline of more than 50%.

All provincial capitals except Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, recorded higher fatalities during the last three years. Although the number of fatalities dropped in all districts of the country, the number of districts affected of violence grew from 98 in 2013 to 107 in 2015. Amid the on-going operation against the militants and criminals, the spread of violence to a larger number of districts is indicative of a change in strategy adopted by the outlawed elements.

Robbery-related incidents, too, went up during the last two years, triggering violent public reactions. As many as 167 persons were killed in the country during the incidents of robbery while 40 persons (allegedly robbers) were killed when the people resorted to violence and lynched the persons caught in the act. Likewise, 33 persons (mostly suspected as robbers) were killed in resistance to robbery incidents. In addition, 382 robbers were killed in encounters with the police as well.

As many as 56 persons lost their lives during three years while they were in prison, an alarming number of fatalities in custody.

Cross border attacks became more frequent in the year 2015 and most of them were carried out by the militants, presumably nestled in the Pakistan/Afghanistan border areas as well as eastern Afghan province Ningarhar, where Achin district has been the focus of US drone campaign and Afghan forces' ground operations.

The on-going Zarb-e-Azb is reaping encouraging results, improving the macro picture but various state institutions still suffer from capacity gaps insufficient coordination. Correcting perceptions and cleansing institutions of elements supportive of or sympathetic to religious radicals and trans-border Islamist ideologies require a long-term, coherent and consistent approach – absolutely essential for effectively neutralizing extremist non-state actors and eliminating terrorist networks.

The logo features the letters 'C R S S' in a bold, sans-serif font, centered horizontally. Behind the letters are four concentric, semi-circular arcs that sweep from the left towards the right, creating a sense of motion or a stylized 'C' shape. The entire logo is rendered in a dark gray color against a black background.

C R S S

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