

CRSS Annual Security Report 2017



Center for
Research &
Security
Studies

Rule of Law - Security - Governance

CRSS Annual Security Report 2017

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Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir
ANF	Anti-Narcotics Force
ANP	Awami National Party
AQIS	Al Qaida Indian Subcontinent
ASP	Ansarul Sharia Pakistan
ASWJ	Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army
BLF	Baloch Liberation Front
BNP	Balochistan National Party
BNP-A	Balochistan National Party – Awami
BRA	Baloch Republican Army
BRP	Baloch Republican Party
CRSS	Center for Research and Security Studies
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Corps
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
JSQM	Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz
JST	Jeay Sindh Tehreek
JUIF	Jamiat Ulema-e Islam
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
LeJ-AA	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Alami
LGB	Local Governing Body
LI	Lashkhar-e-Islami
MQM	Muttahida Qaumi Movement
MQM-H	Muttahida Qaumi Movement – Haqiqi
MQM-P	Muttahida Qaumi Movement – Pakistan
MWM	Majlis Wahdat-e-Muslimeen
NP	National Party

PAF	Pakistan Air Force
PMLF	Pakistan Muslim League Functional
PMLN	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz
PPP	Pakistan Peoples Party
PSP	Pak Sarzameen Party
PTI	Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaaf
SMM	Sindh Muttahida Mahaz
ST	Sunni Tehrik
SUP	Sindh United Party
TGS	Taliban Special Group
TLYR	Tehreek-e-Labbaik Ya Rasool Allah
TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
TTP-JA	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan – Jamat ul Ahrar
TTP-TGS	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan - Taliban Special Group
UBA	United Baloch Army
US	The United States

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Executive Summary

The past year continued the trend of declining violence over the last three years, with many outlaws arrested or convicted. Although the drop in violence-related fatalities was countrywide, the change fluctuates regionally, owing to several factors, including geo-political scenario alterations in the militant strategy.

Internationally and domestically, terrorism has witnessed a decline. Daish lost territory in Iraq and Syria, while Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) lost its sanctuaries in the tribal regions of Pakistan. However, territorial loss does not translate to complete elimination, as they continued sporadic attacks throughout the year. Domestically, religious parties in favor of the militants either openly supported the Taliban or provided support in elections for the candidates who were considered to be affiliated with some banned outfits. Blasphemy accusations witnessed a sharp rise in the country involving social activists, media persons, and political party leaders like Imran Khan. A sit-in at Faizabad by a newly formed religious party, Tehreek-e-Labbaik Ya Rasool Allah (TLYR) was also in opposition to altering blasphemy laws.

The shrinking operational space for militant groups has forced them to change their tactics, thus complicating and testing the security response. Militants also changed their focus to try and inflict damage that would legitimize their presence. Violence along neighboring borders increased significantly. The cross border attacks by the Afghan based militants revealed that a majority of them were Pakistani militants who had crossed borders during the Zarb-e-Azb operation. Additionally, of special consideration is the target killing and battering of media persons in various incidents across the country.

To assess and evaluate new challenges and threats being faced by the country, this report makes use of the national print and electronic media sources. Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) scrutinizes the data within the available resources to ensure that it is as accurate as possible. However, it does not rule out errors and omissions, a possibility in publicly sourced statistical work. Such mistakes, nevertheless, do not grossly affect the overall outcome and conclusions of this report. Additionally, this work cannot take into

account incidents of violence-related fatalities and casualties that go unreported.

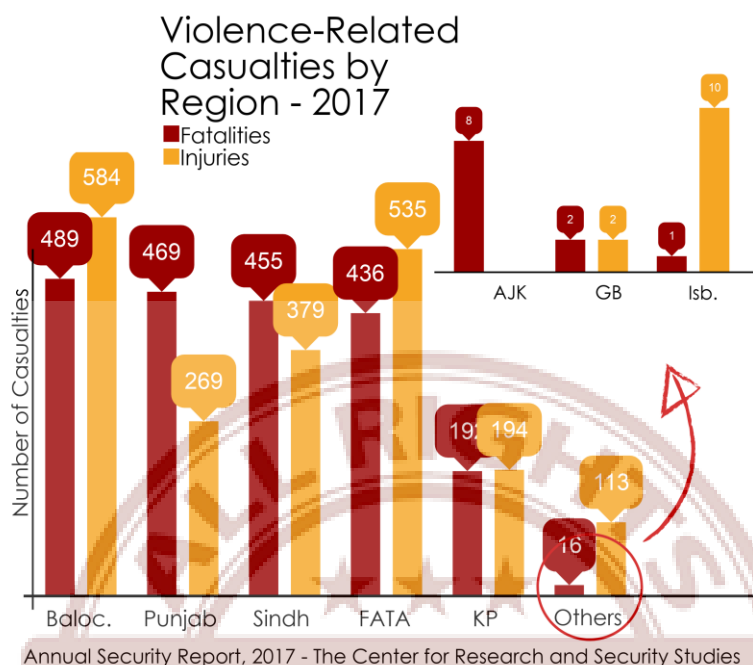
Readers can approach CRSS for information related to this report. Alternately, you may send your queries to mail@crss.pk, directly to Mohammad Nafees, Senior Research Fellow, CRSS – the author of the report (mohammad.nafees@yahoo.com), or Zeeshan Salahuddin, Research Fellow, CRSS – the editor.



Fatalities from Violence in Pakistan

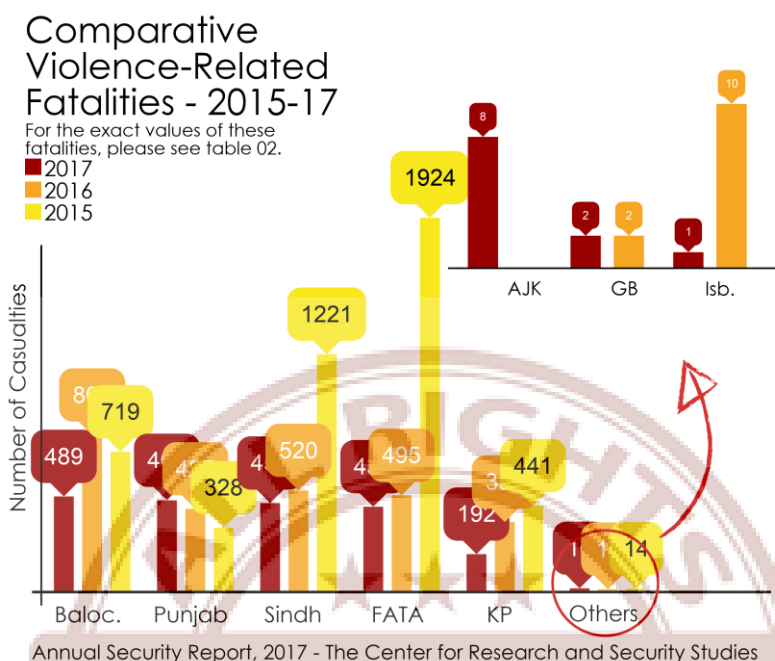
A total of 4,131 casualties were reported from violence this year, including 2,057 fatalities and 2,074 injuries (table 01). Included in these figures are two incidents of cross border attacks from neighboring countries. In one incident in Balochistan, 21 security personnel were killed and 87 wounded by Afghan forces. Another attack from Afghan forces left one security person martyred and three injured in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Cross-border firing by the Iranians also resulted in two fatalities in Balochistan.

Table 01: Fatalities from violence by province/region - 2017			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injured	Casualty
AJK	0	6	6
Balochistan	489	584	1073
FATA	436	535	971
GB	0	0	0
Islamabad	16	107	123
KP	192	194	386
Punjab	469	269	738
Sindh	455	379	834
Total	2057	2074	4131



All provinces, except Punjab, showed a reduction in the fatalities from violence during this year. Balochistan recorded the highest number of fatalities from violence, though it was down 40% from last year (table 02). The overall reduction in violence was 21% from 2016, and it is the third year in a row that violence-related fatalities in the country are declining.

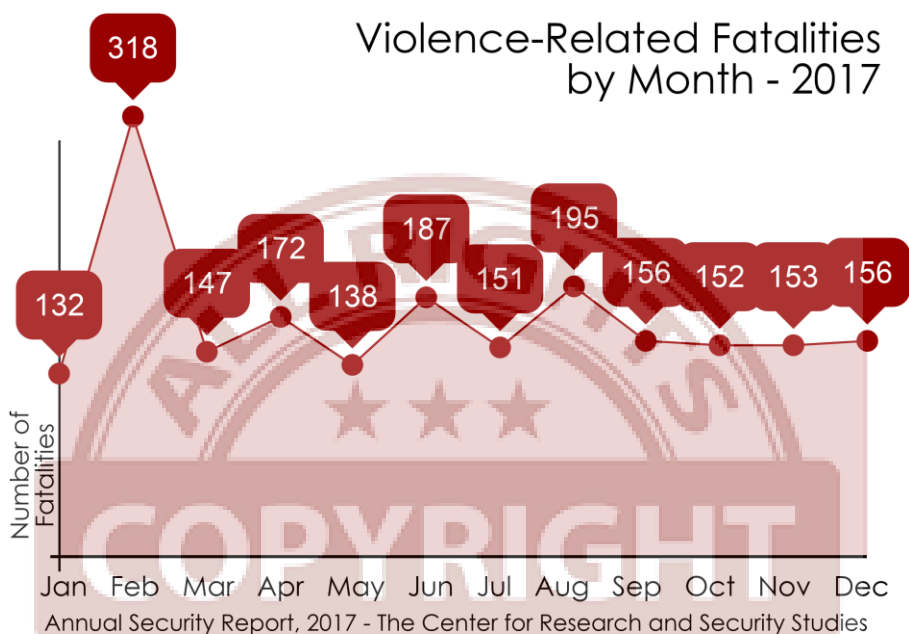
Table 02: Fatalities from violence - 2016 vs. 2017		
Region	2016	2017
AJK	1	0
Balochistan	805	489
FATA	495	436
GB	8	0
Islamabad	2	16
KP	357	192
Punjab	425	469
Sindh	520	455
Total	2613	2057



Due to a string of attacks, February casualties stand in sharp contrast to the other months in 2017. Three major terror attacks took place during this month, first in Lahore (13 fatalities, 88 injured), the second in Sehwan Sharif (88 fatalities, 200 injuries) and the third at a court (7 fatalities, 22 injured). Two cross border attacks by Afghanistan-based terrorists also occurred in Kurram and Mohmand agencies.

Month	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
January	132	153	285
February	318	358	676
March	147	36	183
April	172	157	329
May	138	189	327
June	187	255	442
July	151	99	250
August	195	171	366
September	156	119	275
October	152	176	328

November	153	205	358
December	156	156	312
Total	2057	2074	4131



Of the top five districts with the highest fatalities, three were provincial capitals – Karachi, Lahore and Quetta. Kurram Agency in FATA, and Sehwan Sharif in Dadu District, Sindh had the highest amount of violence this year (table 04).

Table 04: Fatalities from violence by district/agency – 2016 vs. 2017			
Districts	2016	2017	%
Karachi	476	337	-29.2
Kurram Agency	27	191	607.41
Lahore	115	149	29.57
Quetta	288	128	-55.56
Sehwan Sharif	0	91	900
Khyber Agency	151	74	-50.99
Kech (Turbat)	73	70	-4.11

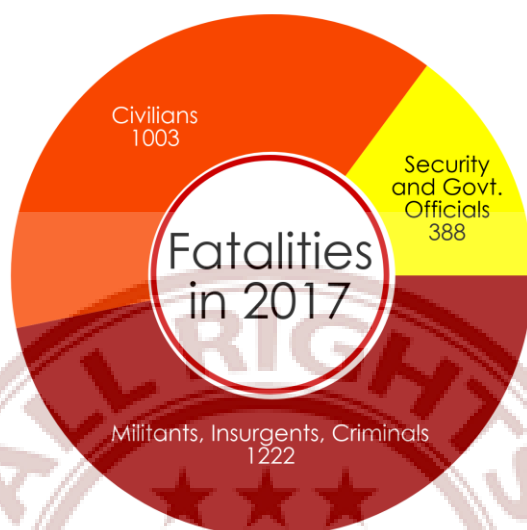
Mohmand	101	68	-32.67
Mastung	26	49	88.46
Sheikhupura	43	38	-11.63
D.I. Khan	25	34	36
Multan	29	33	13.79
D.G. Khan	14	30	114.29
North Waziristan	189	29	-84.66
Killa Abdullah	15	25	66.67
Jhal Magsi	0	25	250
Awaran	34	22	-35.29
Charsadda	60	17	-71.67
Nasirabad	36	16	-55.56
Sibi	35	8	-77.14
Kalat	70	5	-92.86
Mardan	29	4	-86.21
Khuzdar	76	3	-96.05
Rajanpur	68	0	680
Other Districts	509	539	n/a

While the overall drop in violence related fatalities was 21% across the country, the number of militant fatalities dropped by 36% compared to last year. This implies that the civilians and security forces suffered more this year than the militants. Civilian fatalities dropped by 4%, while security and government officials' fatalities declined by 20%.

Table 05: Identities of victims of violence - 2016 - 2017			
Militants/Criminal	2016	2017	% change
Militant	805	479	-40.5
Criminal	275	272	-1.1
Insurgent	117	11	-90.6
Foreigner - militant	17	17	0.0
Political criminals	0	3	300.0
Foreign - Criminal	7	2	-71.4
Foreign Spy	1	0	-100.0
Security official (criminal)	0	2	200.0
Total Militant/Criminal	1222	786	-35.7

Percentage of total fatalities	46.73%	38.21%	8.5%
Government / Security	2016	2017	% of 2017
Security official	358	304	-15.1
Government official	30	8	-73.3
Total Government/Security	388	312	-19.6
Percentage of total fatalities	14.91%	15.16%	-0.3%
Civilian	2016	2017	% of 2017
Civilian	922	789	-14.4
Politician	52	30	-42.3
Media personnel	5	5	0.0
Religious party	12	34	183.3
Religious person	5	5	0.0
Religious place	2	88	4300.0
Foreign religious person	2	3	50.0
Foreigner	3	5	66.7
Total Civilians	1003	959	-4.4
Percentage of total fatalities	38.36%	46.62%	-8.3%
Overall Total	2613	2057	-21.3

Victims of Violence-Related Fatalities in Pakistan - 2017



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Daish claimed responsibility for attacks that left 143 people dead, followed by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Alami (LeJ-AA) which claimed 99 fatalities. If we consider the TTP and its affiliates under the same umbrella, they claimed 194 fatalities. New militant groups also appeared; prominent among them Ansarul Sharia Pakistan (ASP), TTP-MeA, TTP-JA Uzbaik group and Afghan based Pakistani militants. Compared to last year, the number of fatalities claimed by the militant outfits was higher, which spells trouble for the security efforts in the country.

Table 06: Fatalities claimed by banned militants - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
ASP	0	13
AQIS	0	2
BLA	14	18
BLF	4	0
BRP/BLA	6	0
Chotu Mazari gang	10	0
Daish	68	143

TTP (all groups)	313	194
TTP	52	42
TTP - Jandullah	15	0
TTP - MeA	0	1
TTP - Sajna	0	5
TTP - TGS	0	26
TTP - Shehryar Mehsud/LeJ-AA	0	25
TTP - Swat	0	2
TTP - JA	173	56
TTP - JA Uzbaik	0	7
TTP - JA / Daish	0	27
TTP - JA / Daish / TTP	73	0
TTP - JA / JAS	0	3
TTP - Jundullah / Daish	0	0
LeJ-AA	5	99
Other	13	34
Total	519	560

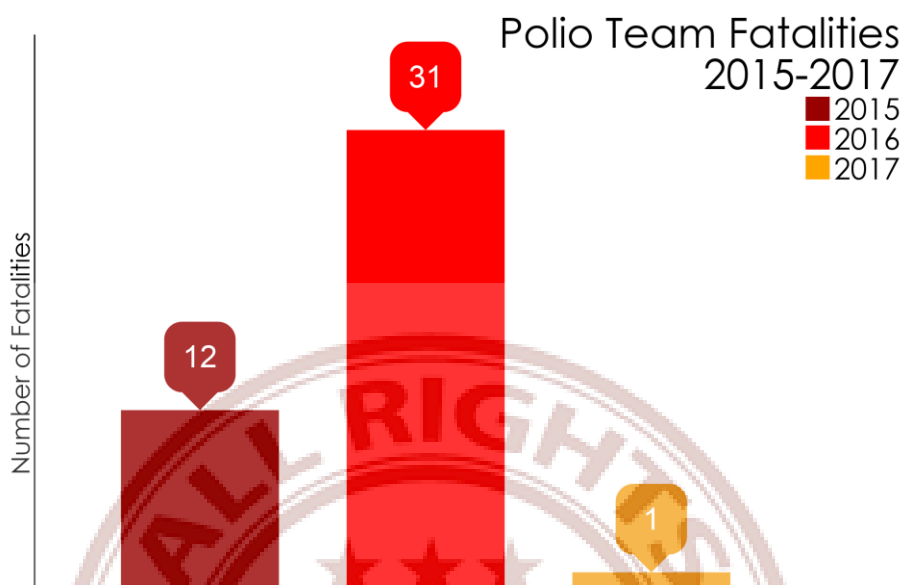
Victims of Violence in Pakistan

Fatalities of Civilians

Polio Workers

The violence against polio workers dropped significantly. However, this could be because the anti-polio drive has also slowed down considerably. One person lost his life and six others were wounded. Balochistan was the only province in the country where no violence was carried out against polio workers (table 07). Last year, militant outfits like Jundullah, TTP and TTP-JA, launched attacks on the polio team and their security guards. This year, common people were responsible.

Table 07: Polio team fatalities - 2016 vs. 2017				
Province/Region	2016		2017	
	Fatality	Injury	Fatality	Injury
Balochistan	15	0	0	0
Sindh	8	4	0	1
KP	4	0	1	0
FATA	2	0	0	3
Punjab	0	4	0	2
Total	29	8	1	6



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Children as victims of terrorism

There were 45 child casualties from toy bombs across 12 reported incidents. These incidents occurred in three regions this year but this is not always the case (table 08).

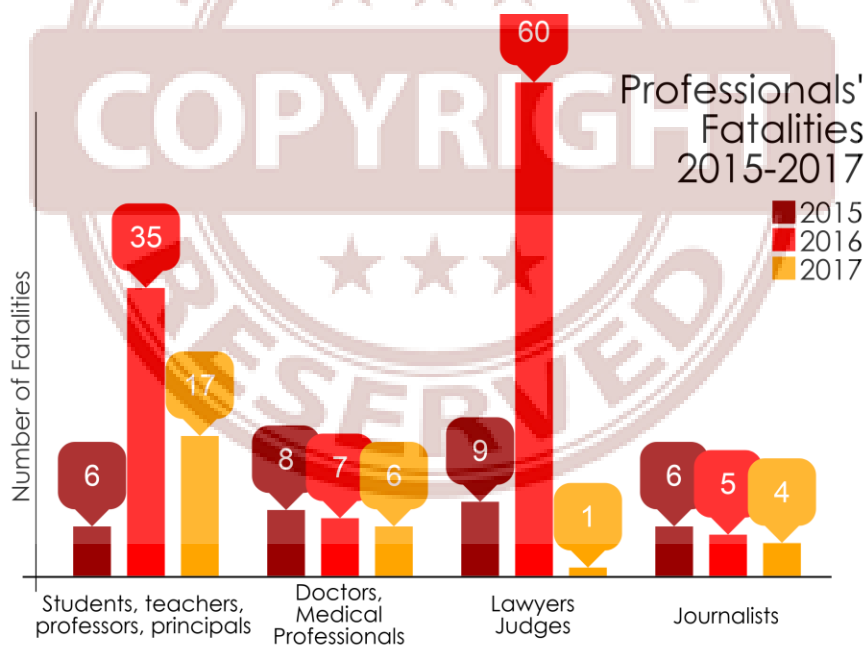
Table 08: Child fatalities from toy bombs - 2017				
Province	No. of incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
KP	5	4	15	19
FATA	5	7	14	21
Sindh	0	0	0	0
Balochistan	2	0	5	5
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Total	12	11	34	45

Professionals

Victims of violence also included media persons, educationists and doctors (table 09).

Table 09: Professionals' fatalities - 2016 vs. 2017

Category	2016	2017
Students/Teachers/Instructors	33	10
Professors, Principals, Teachers, Lecturers	2	7
Doctors	7	6
Lawyers	60	1
Academicians	0	2
Social workers	0	1
Journalists	5	4
Total	107	31



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Businessmen

A total of 26 businessmen lost their lives this year, twice the number from last year (table 10). Most of them were the victims of target killings or murder after abduction.

Table 10: Business persons' fatalities - 2016 vs. 2017

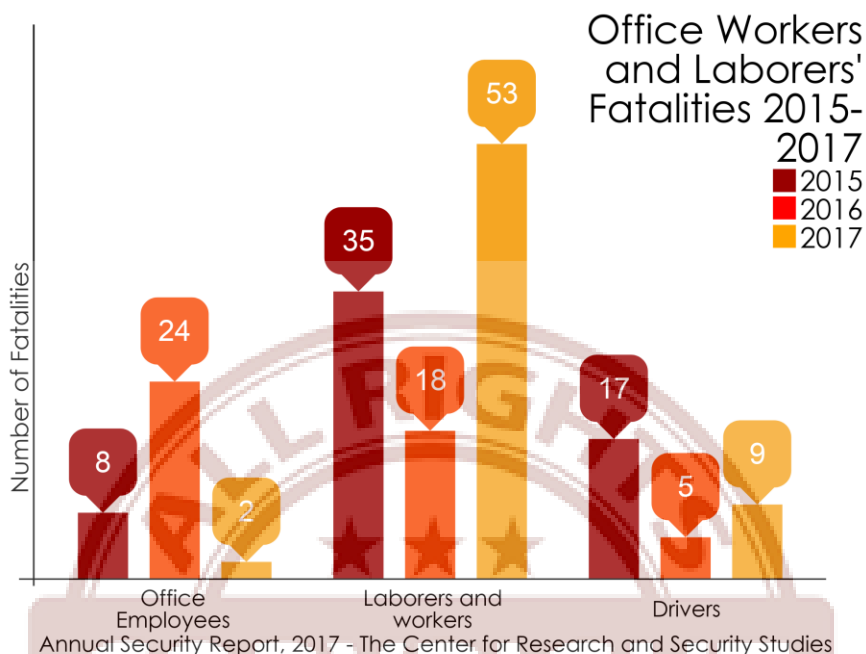
Type	2016	2017
Businessmen	0	5
Shop owners	10	13
Traders	2	8
Total	12	26



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Table 11: Office workers and laborers' fatalities - 2016 vs. 2017

Type	2016	2017
Office employees	24	2
Laborers and workers	18	53
Drivers	5	9
Total	47	64



Fatalities of Political and Religious Party Activists

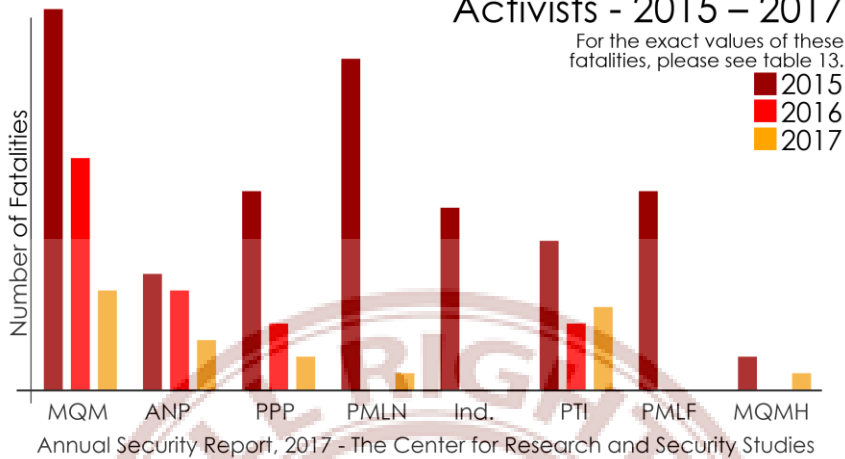
Sindh observed the largest number of fatalities of politicians, while Punjab was the least affected.

Table 12: Casualties of politicians in Pakistan - 2017		
Province	Fatality	Injury
Sindh	12	3
KP	8	7
Balochistan	6	4
Punjab	4	1
Total	30	15

A significant drop in the fatalities of political activists was recorded during this year, 28 against 52 last year (table 13). Nearly 80% of the political activists were the victims of target killings. Nineteen were gunned down and six dead bodies were found from various locations in the country.

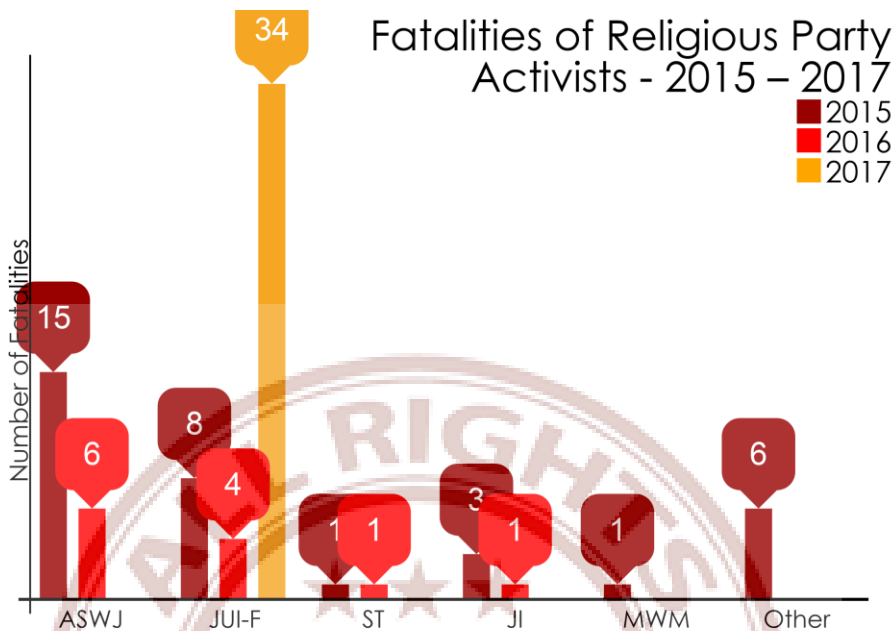
Table 13: Fatalities of political party activists - 2016 vs. 2017		
Affiliation	2016	2017
MQM (UK & Pakistan)	14	6
PTI	4	5
ANP	6	3
PSP	1	3
PPP	4	2
BNP	0	2
NP	2	2
PMLN	0	1
MQM-H	0	1
BNP-A	0	1
JI	0	1
Unknown	0	1
Other	12	0
Independent	0	0
PMLF	0	0
MQM-P	1	0
SMM	1	0
JST	1	0
LGB (Local Governing Body members)	6	0
Total	52	28

Fatalities of Political Party Activists - 2015 – 2017



Except Jamiat Ulema-e Islam (JUIF), all religious parties that suffered losses last year suffered no fatality this year. Yet, the number of fatalities of religious party activists went up three folds this year (table 14).

Affiliation	2016	2017
JUIF	4	34
ASWJ	6	0
ST	1	0
JI	1	0
MWM	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	12	34



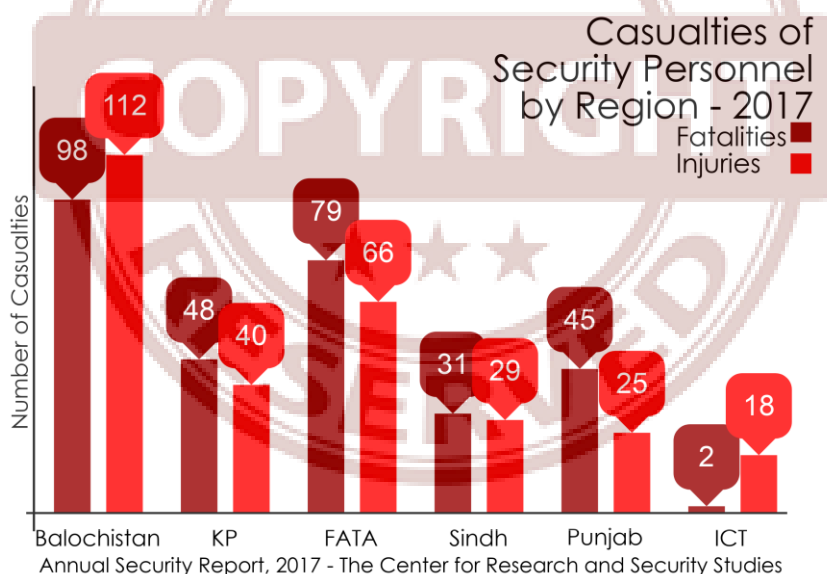
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Of the 34 fatalities of JUIF activists, seven were the victims of target killings (6 in KP and 1 in Balochistan), and the remaining 27 activists lost their lives when a suicide bomber hit the convoy of JUIF's leader and Senate Deputy Chairman Maulana Abdul Ghafoor Haideri in Mastung, Balochistan.

Fatalities of Security Officials

There were 593 casualties of security personnel in 2017 (303 fatalities and 290 injuries). Balochistan had the highest casualties, followed by FATA, KP, Punjab, and Islamabad (table 15).

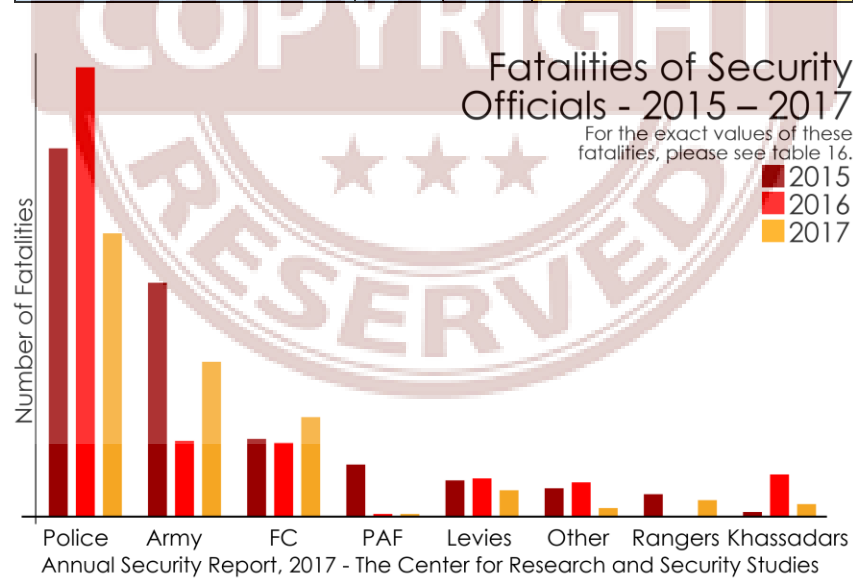
Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
Balochistan	98	112	210
FATA	79	66	145
KP	48	40	88
Punjab	45	25	70
Sindh	31	29	60
Islamabad	2	18	20
Total	303	290	593



A 15% drop was recorded in the fatalities of security officials (table 16). Owing to a shift in the militant strategy this year, the fatalities of Pakistan Army and Frontier Corps (FC) personnel went up by nearly 100%. Five officer grade personnel of the armed forces embraced martyrdom during this year that included a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major,

a Captain, a Jr. Commanding Officer, and a Lieutenant. A former Lieutenant Colonel also became a victim of target killing in Karachi.

Table 16: Fatalities of security officials by unit - 2016 vs. 2017			
Security officials	2016	2017	Percentage change
Police	228	143	-37.3
Army	42	78	85.7
FC	37	50	35.1
Levies	19	13	-31.6
Khassadar	21	6	-71.4
Rangers	1	8	700.0
Pak Navy	0	2	100.0
ISI	1	2	100.0
PAF	1	1	0.0
Baloch Constabulary	2	0	-100.0
Coast Guards	6	0	-100.0
ANF	1	0	-100.0
Total	359	303	-15.6



The fatalities of the police forces recorded a significant drop. Even so, a considerable number of high level police officials were targeted by the militants. In 2017, four Station House Officers, two Deputy Inspector

Generals, two Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, an Additional Inspector General and a District Police officer were killed.

Fatalities of Militants, Insurgents and Criminals

Militants

A total of 453 militants were killed in security operations this year. Leaving the unknown militants aside, the highest numbers of militants killed in these operations were from TTP, TTP-JA, TTP/TTP-JA, LeJ, TTP-Swat group, and others. A number of new militant outfits emerged this year. Pakistani militants who fled to the neighboring countries during Operation Zarb-e-Azb reemerged as a terror threat, especially in the border regions close to Afghanistan.

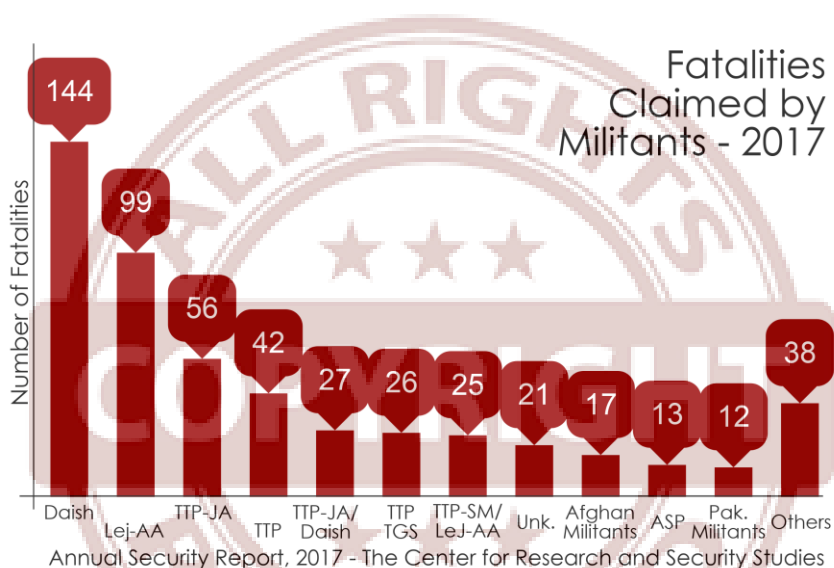
Besides the security operations of Pakistani forces against militants, there were several US drone attacks against them.

Terror attacks, either claimed or unclaimed, caused 1,180 fatalities, accounting for 57% of the total fatalities. This is an 8% drop against last year's 1,289, while the overall reduction was over 20%. In comparison, last year militants lost 798 persons, compared to 477 in 2017, a 37% in their fatalities.

Contrary to the claim of Pakistan's Intelligence Bureau's chief about the end of Daish in Pakistan, Daish emerged as the most lethal organization, claiming the highest number of fatalities in the country this year followed by LeJ-AA, TTP-JA, TTP, TTP/Daish, TTP-TGS (Taliban Special Group), TTP-Shehryar Mehsud, Afghan militants and others. The dual identities of the militant outfit in (table 17) are because terror incidents were claimed by more than one outfit.

Table 17: Fatalities claimed by banned militants - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
Daish	68	144
LeJ-AA	5	99
TTP-JA	173	56
TTP	52	42
TTP-JA/Daish	0	27

TTP - TGS	0	26
TTP - Shehryar Mehsud/Lej-AA	0	25
Militants - unknown	0	21
Afghan militants	0	17
Ansarul Sharia Pakistan (ASP)	0	13
Pakistani militants (Afghan based)	0	12
Others	189	38
Total	487	520



Insurgents

The number of 115 insurgents' fatalities in 2016, came down to 17 this year and those who were killed in security operations belonged to three insurgent outfits – BLA, UBA, and BLF (table 18).

Table 18: Fatalities of insurgents - 2016 vs. 2017		
Affiliation	2016	2017
Other	9	7
BLA	42	5
BLF	5	3
UBA	34	2

BRA	4	0
BRP	1	0
Other banned outfits	20	0
Total	115	17

Fatalities claimed by insurgents surpassed their own fatalities during this year (table 19). The Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) was the only insurgent outfit that claimed responsibility for violence in the country.

Table 19: Fatalities claimed by insurgents - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
BLA	14	18
BRP/BLA	6	0
BLF	4	0
Total	24	18

Criminals

A total of 272 criminals lost their lives during this year, of which 164 were robbers/dacoits. Unknown criminals, kidnappers, gangsters and other outlaws made up the remainder (table 20).

Table 20: Fatalities of criminals - 2016 vs. 2017		
Affiliation	2016	2017
Robbers/Dacoits	108	164
Unknown Criminals	65	59
Gangsters/Mafia	70	24
Others	15	16
Kidnappers	17	9
Total	275	272

Nature and Methods of Violence Used

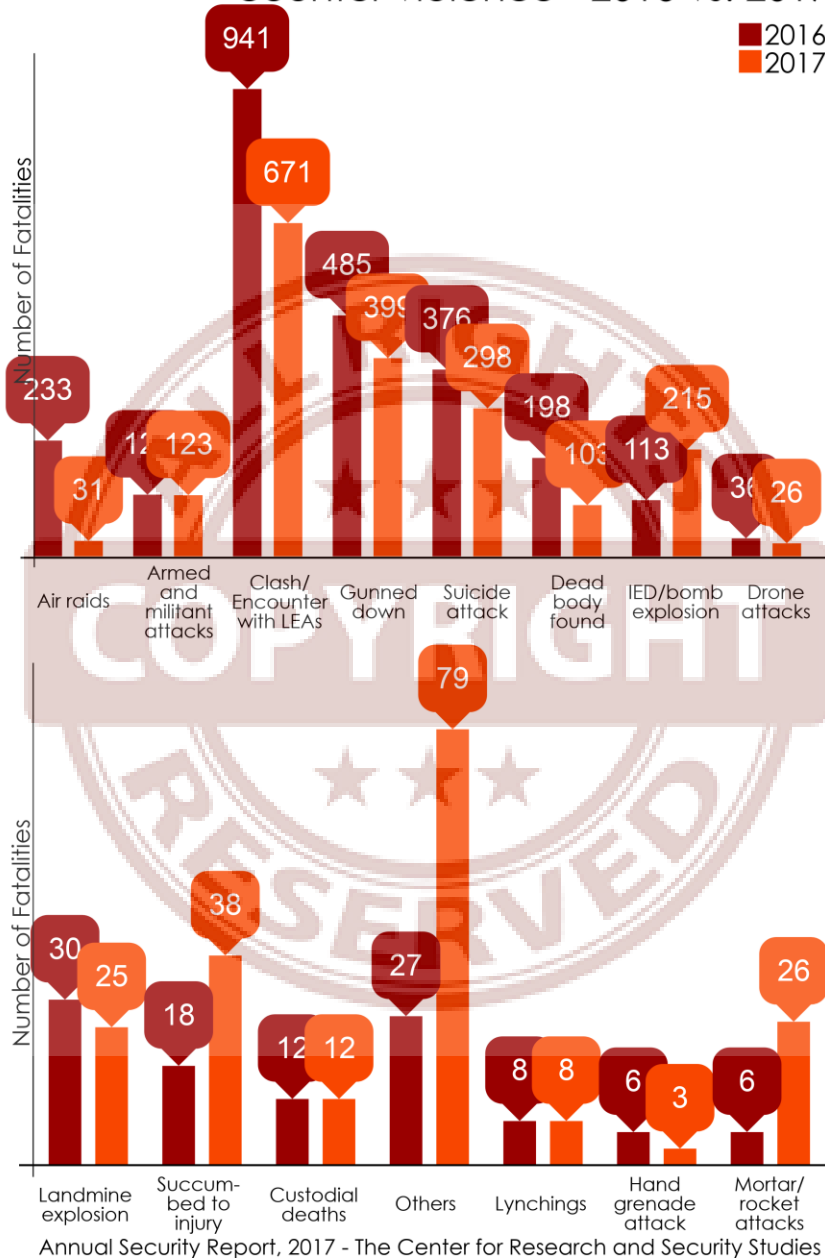
The data for different forms of violence, other than robbery-related killings and cross border attacks, varies in trends (table 21). Target killings dropped by 40%, from 559 fatalities in 2016 to 351 this year. Armed attacks and indiscriminate firing left 109 persons dead this year versus 121 in 2016. The fatalities from suicide attacks also came down from 375 last year to 298 this year. The highest drop recorded this year was in counter-violence security operations (1,151 fatalities in 2016 to 664 in 2017) which is more than 40%.

Table 21: Fatalities from violence in Pakistan - 2017

Province/Region	Target Killings	Militant attacks		Other Terrorism	Drone attacks	Security Operations
		Other	Suicide			
Sindh	84	11	88	1	0	191
Balochistan	104	44	106	70	0	120
KP	82	24	12	6	2	57
Punjab	66	9	45	15	0	229
FATA	10	21	47	168	24	67
Islamabad	5	0	0	0	0	0
AJK	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of 2017	351	109	298	260	26	664
Percentage of total	20.6	6.4	17.5	15.3	1.5	39.0

Table 22: Comparative data on violence and counter violence - 2016 - 2017		
Method of Violence	2016	2017
Air raid	233	31
Armed/militant attacks	124	123
Clash/encounter with LeAs	941	671
Gunned down	485	399
Suicide attacks	376	298
Dead body found	198	103
IED/bomb explosions	113	215
Drone attacks	36	26
Landmines	30	25
Succumbed to injury	18	38
Custodial deaths	12	12
Others	27	79
Lynchings	8	8
Hand grenade attack	6	3
Mortar/rocket attacks	6	26
Total	2613	2057
Note: Others includes accidental explosions, resistance to robberies, shelling, toy bombs and others.		

Comparative data on violence and counter violence - 2016 vs. 2017



Key militants, criminals, politicians, foreign agents, and others arrested in 2017

The data on key militants, criminals, politicians, foreign agents and others that were arrested in the country shows that Punjab arrested the most outlaws during this year (table 23).

Affiliations	Sindh	Punjab	KP	FATA	Balochistan
Criminals	122	76	140	0	12
Militants	150	239	140	28	64
Insurgents	2	0	0	0	14
Security personnel	29	10	3	0	0
Foreign agents	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign militants	3	225	2	0	1
Foreign criminals	0	2	0	0	14
Foreigners	130	13	0	18	62
Political criminals	99	0	1	0	0
Political activists	36	3	0	0	2
Religious party activists	1	0	2	0	0
Religious person	0	0	8	0	0
Religious militants	0	10	32	0	0
Unknown	0	12	11	0	1
Total	572	590	339	46	170

A further breakdown of the outlaws that were arrested from different provinces shows they were affiliated with various organizations. The majority of them were reported to have been associated with TTP and its splinter groups.

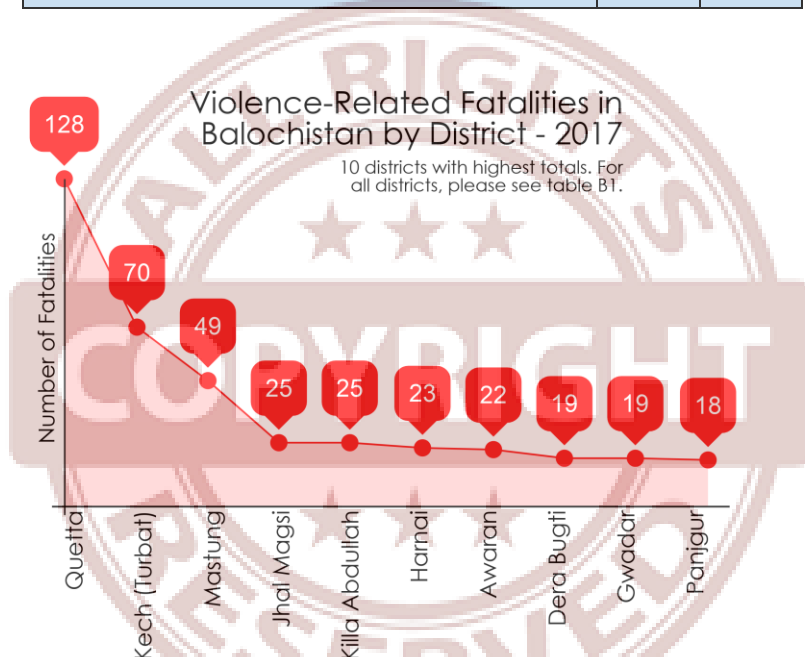
Regional Breakdown

Balochistan

The fatalities from violence were the highest in Balochistan this year, but when compared with last year's figure, there is a 40% decline, from 805 in 2016 to 489 in 2017. At the district level, Quetta had the highest number of fatalities from violence (table B1). Mastung, Jhal Magsi, Killa Abdullah and Harnai districts witnessed an escalation in violence, whereas Khuzdar, Kalat, Barkhan, and Sibi districts witnessed a drop in violence.

Districts	2016	2017
Quetta	288	128
Kech (Turbat)	73	70
Mastung	26	49
Jhal Magsi	0	25
Killa Abdullah (Chaman)	15	25
Harnai	4	23
Awaran	34	22
Dera Bugti	23	19
Gwadar	25	19
Panjgur	29	18
Nasirabad	36	16
Kohlu	15	13
Kharan	0	12
Sibi	35	8
Chaghi (Taftan)	1	6
Kalat	70	5
Zhob	5	5
Pasni	0	4
Washuk		4
Khuzdar	76	3
Makran		3
Pishin	8	3

Loralai	1	2
Bolan	8	1
Hub	1	1
Noshki	2	1
Barkhan	12	0
Lehri	1	0
Others	0	4
Total	805	489
Number of districts affected	26	30

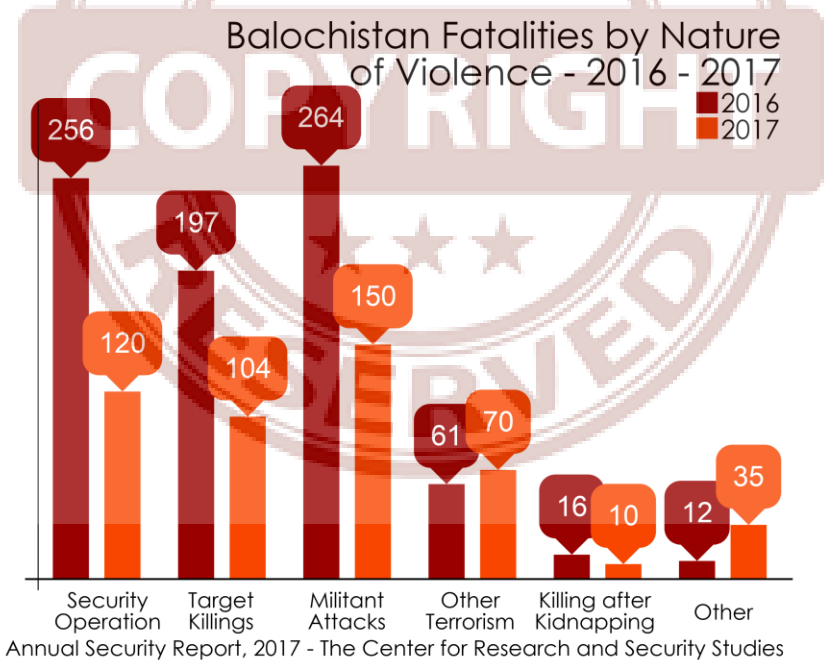


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A significant drop in security operations was evident in Balochistan as the number of outlaws eliminated in such operations dropped from 256 in 2016 to 120 this year. However, other forms of violence also appeared to be declining in the provinces. The incidents of terrorism went up significantly. Cross border attacks by the Afghan based militants also emerged as a serious threat in the province (table B2). Of the 26 suicide attacks in the country, 10 were reported from Balochistan leaving 106 people dead, while 89 people lost their lives because of

target killings and 48 dead bodies were found from different locations in the province.

Table B2: Balochistan fatalities from violence - 2016 vs. 2017		
Nature of violence	2016	2017
Security operations	256	120
Target killings	197	104
Militant attacks	264	150
Other Terrorism	61	70
Killings after kidnapping	16	10
Cross Border attacks from Afghan/Iran forces	1	23
Others	11	12
Total	816	489
Note: Other for 2017 includes accidental explosion, failed security operation, custodial deaths.		

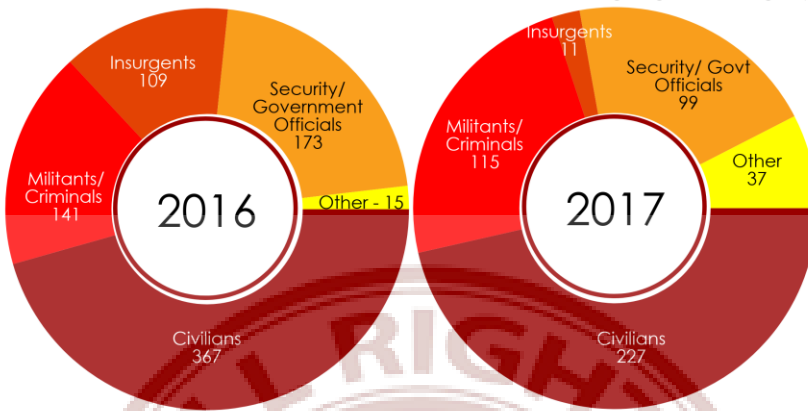


Civilians were the largest group of victims in the province. Interestingly, the number was lower than last year, (377 to 264), but their percentage of the total victims increased from nearly 47% to 54%. Militants and

insurgents witnessed a significant drop in the number of fatalities this year (table B3).

Table B3: Identities of victims of violence in Balochistan - 2016 vs. 2017		
Militants/Criminals	2016	2017
Militants	127	107
Criminals	14	8
Insurgents	109	11
Foreigner - Militants	4	0
Foreign - Criminals	1	0
Total Militants/Criminals	255	126
Percentage of total fatalities	31.7	25.8
Government/Security Officials	2016	2017
Security official	161	98
Government official	12	1
Total Government/Security Officials	173	99
Percentage of total fatalities	21.5	20.3
Civilian	2016	2017
Civilian	367	227
Politician	8	6
Media personnel	0	1
Religious party	2	28
Foreigners	0	2
Total Civilians	377	264
Percentage of total fatalities	46.8	54.0
Cumulative total	805	489

Balochistan Victims of Violence - 2016 vs. 2017



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The militant outfits that claimed responsibility for terrorism in Balochistan reduced from 13 last year to 9 this year (table B4).

Table B4: Claimants of terror attacks in Balochistan - 2017

Claimants	2017
Daish	54
Afghan Forces	21
BLA	18
TTP-JA/Daish	13
TTP	12
Smugglers	5
LeJ - AA	2
Iran Forces	2
TTP-MeA	1
Total	128
Number of Claimants	9

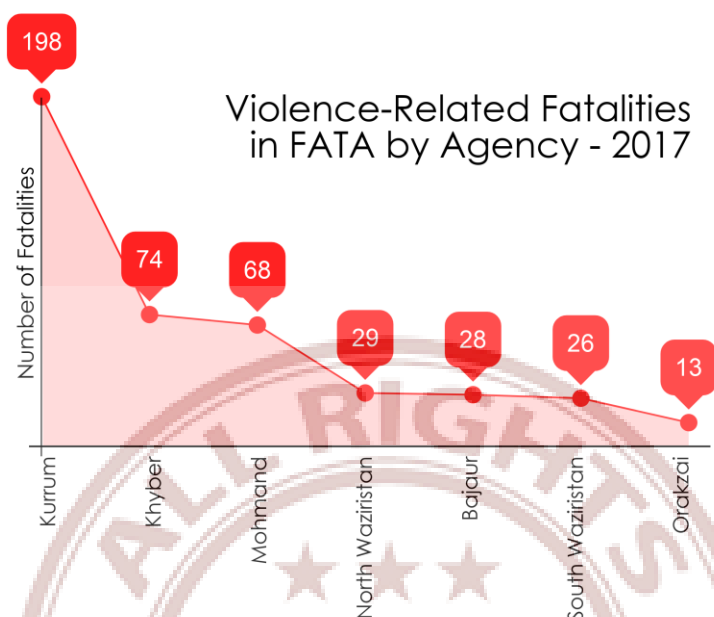
The number of prominent militants and criminals arrested this year in Balochistan were less than the previous year. Afghanistan and Iran also engaged in cross border attacks for various reasons. Two Pakistani citizens were killed when Iranian forces opened fire in the bordering areas in May and September 2017.

Table B5: Militants/criminals arrested in Balochistan - 2016 vs. 2017		
Outlaws	2016	2017
Militants	160	64
Foreigners (suspected)	233	62
Foreign criminals	9	14
Insurgents	74	14
Criminals	63	12
Foreign militants	27	2
Foreign spies	26	0
Government/security officials	3	0
Total	362	168

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Violence in FATA exhibited a slight drop in the number of fatalities. Bajaur, Kurram, Orakzai, and South Waziristan Agencies witnessed an escalation in violence, and Khyber, Mohmand, and North Waziristan Agencies enjoyed a drop (table F1).

Table F1: FATA fatalities by agencies - 2016 vs. 2015		
Agency	2016	2017
Kurram	27	198
Khyber	151	74
Mohmand	101	68
North Waziristan	189	29
Bajaur	9	28
South Waziristan	17	26
Orakzai	1	13
Total	495	436



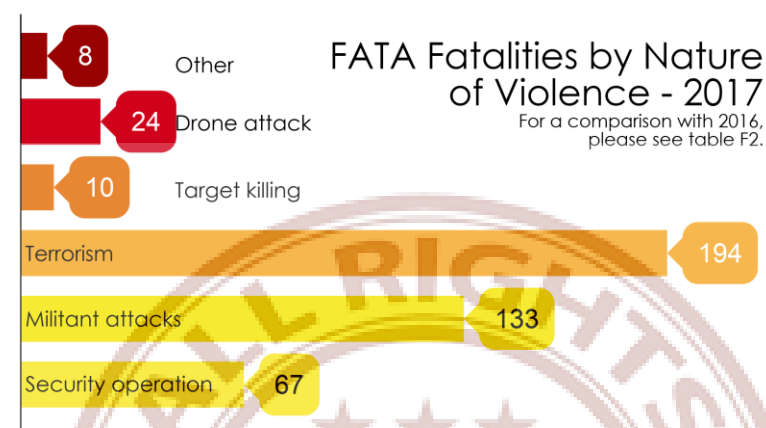
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Despite an overall drop in violence, the rise of militancy in the region was very prominent. 194 people were victims of terrorism (bomb, Improvised Explosive Device (IED), and landmine explosions), while 68 people lost their lives as a result of three suicide attacks, several armed attacks and indiscriminate firing.

Cross-border attacks by Afghan-based militants (the majority of them Pakistani) also resulted in fatalities. The Afghan forces also resorted to cross-border firing during census work in the bordering areas of FATA. Outlaw deaths also saw a sharp decline from 286 in 2016 to 67 in 2017 (table F2).

Table F2: FATA fatalities from violence - 2016 - 2017		
Nature of violence	2016	2017
Other terrorism	39	194
Militant attacks (including cross-border)	91	133
Security operation	286	67
Drone attacks	34	24
Target killings	34	10

Other	3	8
Infighting - various	8	0
Total	495	436

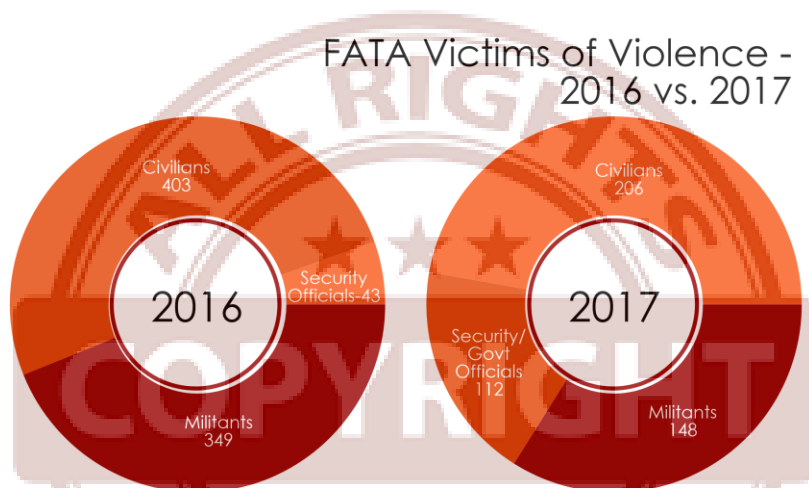


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The majority of the victims of violence in FATA were civilians and their fatalities rose by more than 100% this year (table F3). In contrast, the militants and criminals witnessed a nearly 58% drop in fatalities from counter-violence operations in the region (349 in 2016 to 148 in 2017).

Table F3: Identities of victims of violence in FATA - 2016 vs. 2017		
Militant/Criminal	2016	2017
Militant	343	141
Criminal	1	0
Foreigner - Militants	5	7
Foreign - Criminal	0	0
Foreign Spy	0	0
Total Militant/Criminal	349	148
Percentage of total fatalities	70.5	0.3
Government/Security Officials		
Security official	41	79
Government official	2	3
Total Government/Security Officials	43	82

Percentage of total fatalities	8.7	0.2
Civilian		
Citizen	102	206
Foreigner	1	0
Total Civilians	103	206
Percentage of total fatalities	20.8	0.5
Overall Total	495	436



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There was a sharp escalation of terror attacks and the resultant fatalities in FATA this year, 68 in 2016 versus 224 in 2017 (table F4). Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Alami (LeJ-AA) emerged as a new militant outfit causing the highest number of fatalities in FATA this year. Afghan militants and Afghan-based Pakistani militants also invaded army check posts in Bajaur and Khyber agencies that left 12 security officials and five militants dead. While LeJ-AA caused deaths of 93 people in FATA, they had no fatality of their own in security operations in FATA. The militants who were reported to have been eliminated in security operations in FATA belonged to TTP/TTP-JA (12), Lashkhar-e-Islami (LI) (8), TTP (6), TTP-Sajna group (2).

US drone attacks in FATA also killed 24 militants, which included individuals from the Haqqani network (15), TTP (7), and Afghan Taliban

(2). The supposed mastermind of the massacre at the Army Public School in Peshawar in 2014, Umar Mansoor, was also killed in US drone attack in Paktia, Afghanistan this year.

Table F4: Claimants of terror attacks in FATA - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
LeJ - AA/LeJ	0	93
TTP - JA	52	33
TTP - Shehryar Mehsud/LeJ-AA	0	25
Afghan militants	2	17
TTP-JA/Daish	0	14
Militants - unknown	0	11
TTP	4	10
Others	10	21
Total	68	224

More militants were arrested this year than in 2016, but there was no information about the affiliation of these criminals (table F5).

Table F5: Militants/criminals arrested in FATA - 2016 vs. 2017		
Outlaws	2016	2017
Militants	2	28
Foreigner (suspected)	0	18
Criminals	9	0
Total	11	46

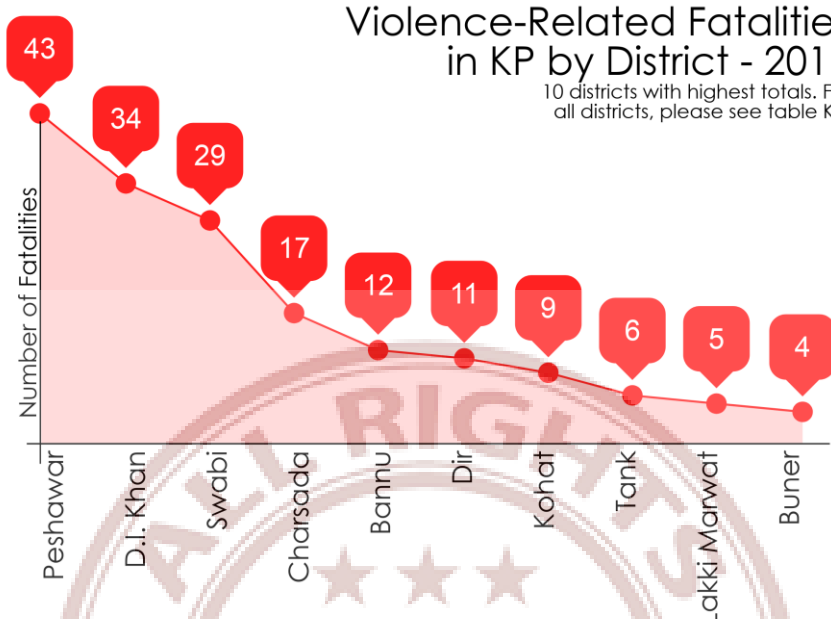
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)

Violence dropped significantly in KP (357 in 2016 versus 192 in 2017) resulting in the lowest number of fatalities among all other provinces. This trend also occurred in provincial capital Peshawar (table K1). D.I. Khan, Swabi and Kohat were the three districts where militancy went up significantly this year. Major causes of fatalities in these districts were target killings (30), clashes between the militants and security agencies (18) and other encounters with law enforcement (12).

Table K1: Fatalities by district in KP - 2016 vs. 2017		
Districts	2016	2017
Peshawar	105	43
D.I. Khan	25	34
Swabi	16	29
Charsadda	60	17
Bannu	12	12
Dir	20	11
Kohat	3	9
Tank	10	6
Lakki Marwat	15	5
Buner	3	4
Mardan	29	4
Swat	24	4
Hangu	0	3
Karak	2	3
Haripur	9	2
Mansehra	2	2
Battagram	0	1
Malakand (Batkhela)	2	1
Nowshera	11	1
Takht Bhai	0	1
Chitral	8	0
Havelian	1	0
Total	357	192
Number of Districts	17	20

Violence-Related Fatalities in KP by District - 2017

10 districts with highest totals. For all districts, please see table K1.



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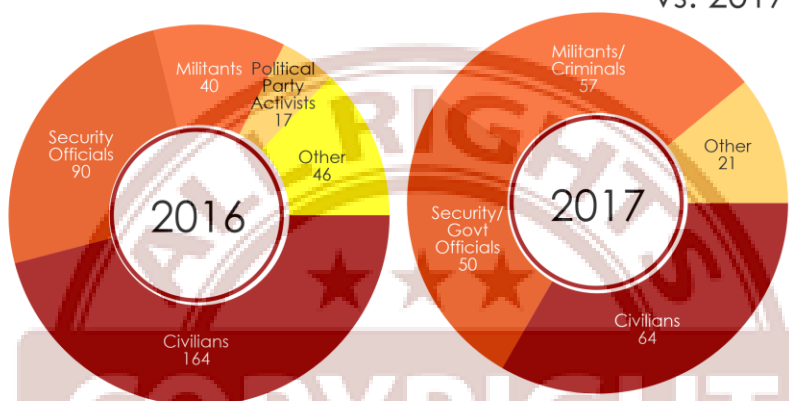
The majority of the militants were killed in the above three districts this year. TTP-Swat group lost 15 militants in Swabi. TTP and its splinter groups, Naurang and Zarrar, also lost their militants in D.I. Khan. As many as 15 policemen were martyred in these districts while 10 unidentified bodies were recovered. The Afghan based militants also became very active in KP and a number of other cases were reported where they were involved.

Target killings, once considered a bane for the coastal metropolis of Karachi, became a regular mode of killing in KP as well. As many as 82 people were the victims of target killings, recording a 42.70% rise. The counter violence operations in KP killed 57 outlaws (table K2).

Table K2: KP fatalities from violence		
Nature of violence in KP	2016	2017
Target killings	153	82
Security operation	58	57
Militant attacks	79	36
Others	26	9

Terrorism	40	6
Drone attacks	0	2
Total	357	192
Note: Others for 2017 include incidents of abduction & killing, infight of militants, toy bomb explosions.		

KP Victims of Violence - 2016 vs. 2017



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Militant and criminal fatalities dropped from 62 in 2016 to 57 in 2017. However, 57 accounts for 30% of total fatalities this year, compared to 62 accounting for 17% last year. Civilians and security officials suffered fewer losses than the previous year (table K3).

Table K3: Identities of victims of violence in KP - 2016 vs. 2017		
Militant/Criminal	2016	2017
Militant	40	46
Criminal	14	6
Foreigner - Militants	7	5
Foreigner - Criminal	1	0
Total Militant/Criminal	62	57
Percentage of total fatalities	17.4	29.6
Government and Security	2016	2017
Security official	90	48

Government official	16	2
Total Government and Security	106	50
Percentage of total fatalities	29.7	26.0
Civilian	2016	2017
Civilian	164	64
Politician	17	8
Media personnel	2	2
Religious party	2	6
Foreign religious person	0	3
Religious person	2	1
Foreign citizen	2	1
Total Civilian	189	85
Percentage of total fatalities	52.9	44.3
Cumulative Total	357	192

TTP and its splinter groups were the major claimants in KP. Of the 33 fatalities that were claimed by different militant outfits, TTP and its affiliates accounted for 28 (table K4). Meanwhile, TTP and affiliate groups had 22 fatalities this year.

Table K4: Claimants of terror attacks - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
TTP	35	13
TTP-JA-Uzbek	0	7
TTP-JA	40	6
Daish suspected	0	3
TTP-Swat	0	2
Others	22	2
Total	97	33

Both Pakistanis and foreigners were arrested in combing operations. Additionally, 30 people were arrested for the lynching of Mashal Khan, a student of Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan on April 13, 2017. Among the killers of this student were two political activists from Awami National Party (ANP) and Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaaf (PTI).

Table K5: Militants/criminals arrested in KP - 2016 vs. 2017		
Outlaws	2016	2017
Militant	201	140
Criminals	12	140
Foreign agent	16	0
Religious person	2	8
Foreign militants	1	2
Foreign criminals	0	5
Political criminals	0	4
Religious militants	0	33
Security officials	0	3
Total	232	335

Punjab

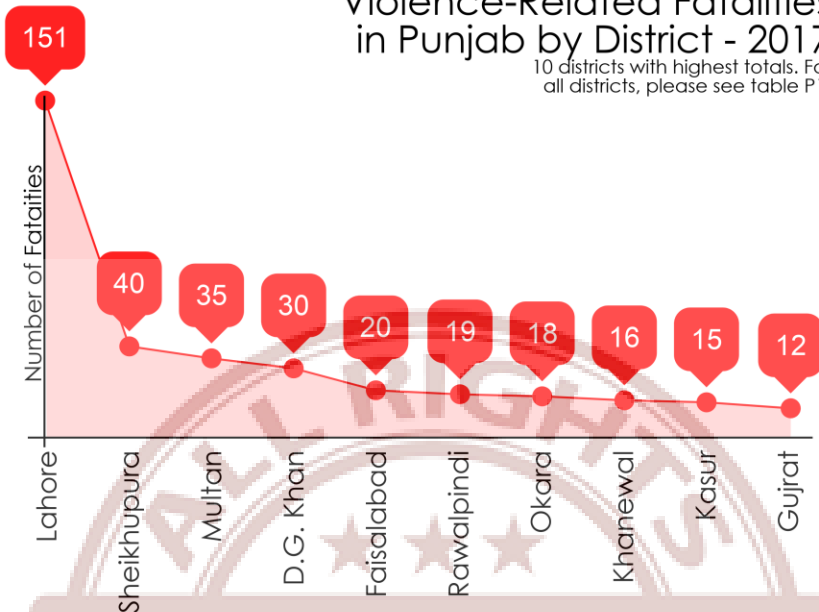
A rise in violence was recorded in Punjab this year (425 fatalities in 2016 to 469 in 2017) and the districts that witnessed escalation in fatalities were Lahore, Sheikhpura, Multan, D.G. Khan, Rawalpindi, Okara, Khanewal, Gujrat, Sialkot, and Vehari (table P1).

Table P1: Fatalities by district in Punjab - 2016 vs. 2017		
Districts	2016	2017
Lahore	115	151
Sheikhpura	43	40
Multan	29	35
D.G. Khan	14	30
Faisalabad	12	20
Rawalpindi	8	19
Okara (Renala Khurd)	11	18
Khanewal	4	16
Kasur	6	15
Gujrat (Lalamusa)	6	12
Sargodha	0	12
Sialkot	3	12
Vehari	0	10
Muzaffargarh	16	8

Rahim Yar Khan	7	8
Gujranwala	17	7
Sahiwal	6	7
Toba Tek Singh	3	7
Wah Cantt	0	6
Attock	1	5
Layyah	6	5
Taxila	0	5
Khushab	1	4
Bahawalnagar	1	3
Bahawalpur	16	3
Chiniot	4	3
Lodhran	0	2
Nankana	5	2
Pakpattan	2	2
Mandi Bahauddin	0	1
Narowal	0	1
Bhakkar	3	0
Burewala	6	0
Chakwal	3	0
Daska	2	0
Hafizabad	2	0
Jhang	4	0
Jhelum	1	0
Rajanpur	68	0
Sadiqabad	0	0
Total	425	469
Number of districts	34	31

Violence-Related Fatalities in Punjab by District - 2017

10 districts with highest totals. For all districts, please see table P1.



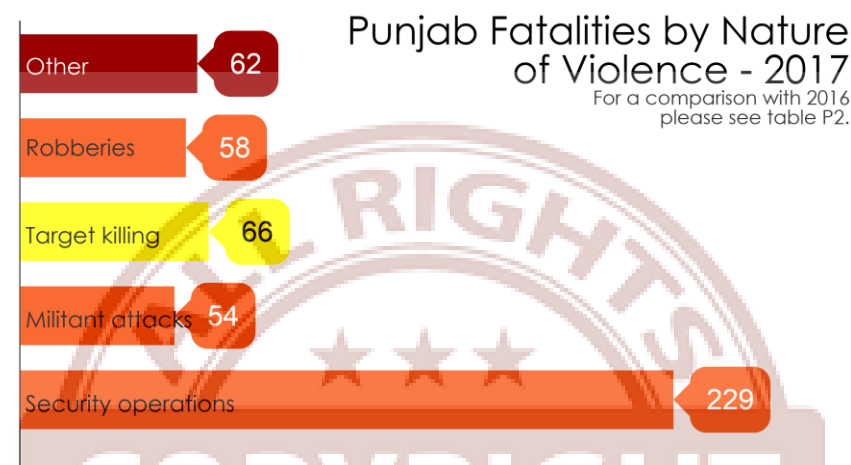
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Fatalities of outlaws from security operations dropped from nearly 67% in 2016 to 49% in 2017 (table P2). Fatalities from militant suicide and armed attacks also dropped this year. The number of suicide attacks in Punjab was higher this year compared to last year (1 in 2016 versus 3 in 2017). All suicide attacks in Punjab targeted security personnel and among the martyred were five army persons and 15 policemen including a Deputy Inspector General and a Senior Superintendent of Police.

Table P2: Punjab fatalities from violence - 2016 vs. 2017

Nature of violence	2016	2017
Security operation	283	229
Militant attacks	72	54
Target killings	34	66
Robberies	19	58
Terrorism	0	15
Other	17	47
Total	425	469

Note: Others for 2017 include incidents of succumbed to injury, custodial death in prison, lynching, kidnap and kill, missing persons found dead, infights among robbers, and stabbing cases that occurred in 2016.

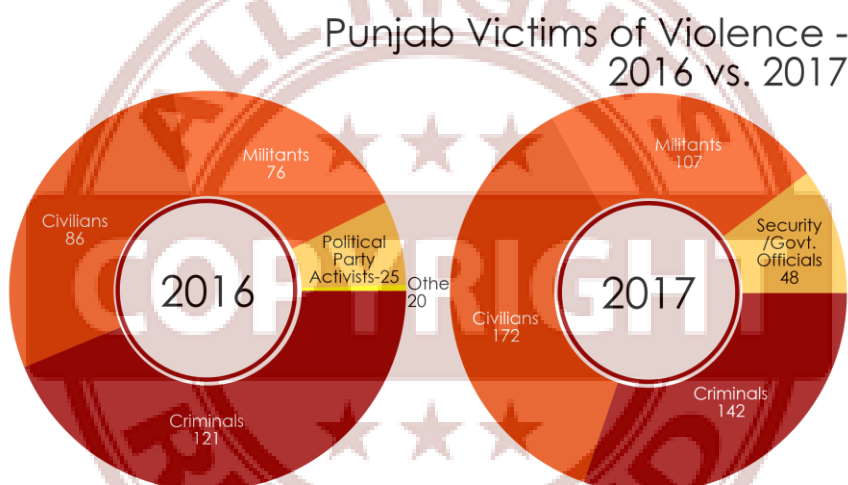


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Target killings in Punjab went up significantly this year. More than 53% of the fatalities were militants and criminals (table P3). Comparatively, the fatalities of outlaws came down by 10% this year, while the fatalities of security personnel and civilians went up by 5% and 7% respectively.

Table P3: Identities of victims of violence in Punjab - 2016 vs. 2017		
Militant/Criminal	2016	2017
Militants	186	107
Criminals	87	142
Foreign - Criminals	2	0
Total Militant/Criminal	275	249
Percentage of total fatalities	64.7	53.1
Government and Security	2016	2017
Security official	25	46
Government officials	0	2

Total Government and Security	25	48
Percentage of total fatalities	5.9	10.2
Civilian	2016	2017
Civilian	121	164
Politician	2	4
Religious persons	2	4
Total Civilian	125	172
Percentage of total fatalities	29.1	36.7
Overall Total	425	469



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TTP and its splinter groups – Jamaat-ur-Ahrar (JuA) & Taliban Special Group (TSG) claimed responsibility for most of the incidents of terrorism in the province. LeJ-AA and Daish also claimed to have carried out some attacks (table P4).

Table P4: Claimants of terror attacks in Punjab - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
TTP-JA	72	14
TTP - TGS	0	26
TTP	0	6

Various gangs	10	4
LeJ - AA /LeJ	0	3
Daish	0	1
Total	82	58

Most outlaws targeted security personnel. Three suicide attacks claimed by three different militant outfits –TTP, TTP-JA and TTP-TGS – targeted police forces and the army personnel. The Pat Gang, comprised of remnants of the Chotu gang, also caused problems for local law enforcement in 2017.

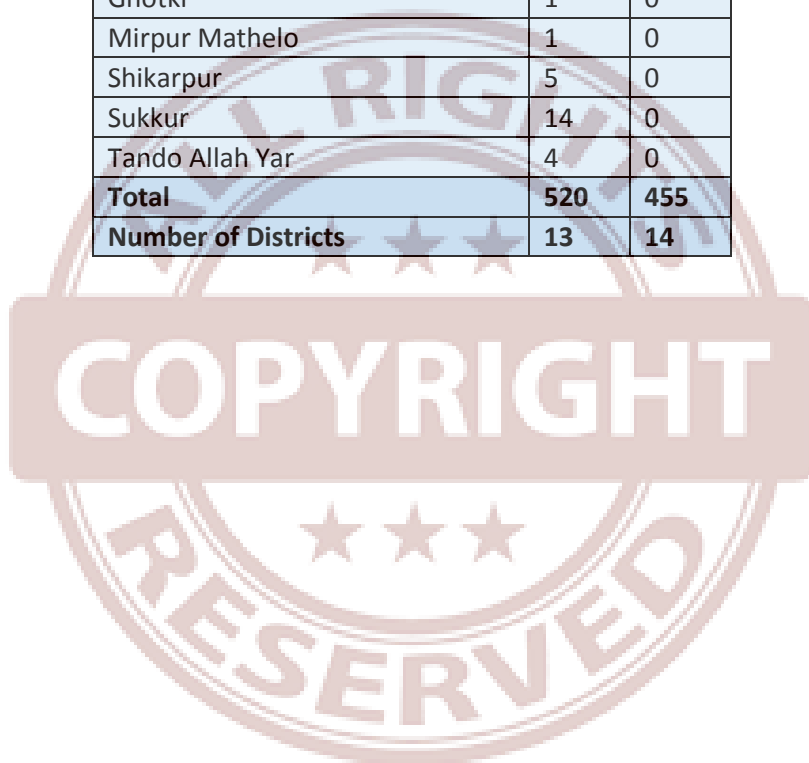
Table P5: Militants/criminals arrested in Punjab – 2016 vs. 2017		
Arrests	2016	2017
Foreigners	30	225
Militants	245	219
Criminals	193	76
Foreign militants	0	20
Religious persons	7	10
Security personnel	1	7
Political activists	2	3
Foreign criminals	0	2
Total	478	562

Sindh

In Sindh, as expected, Karachi witnessed the highest number of fatalities from violence during this year followed by the district of Dadu (table S1).

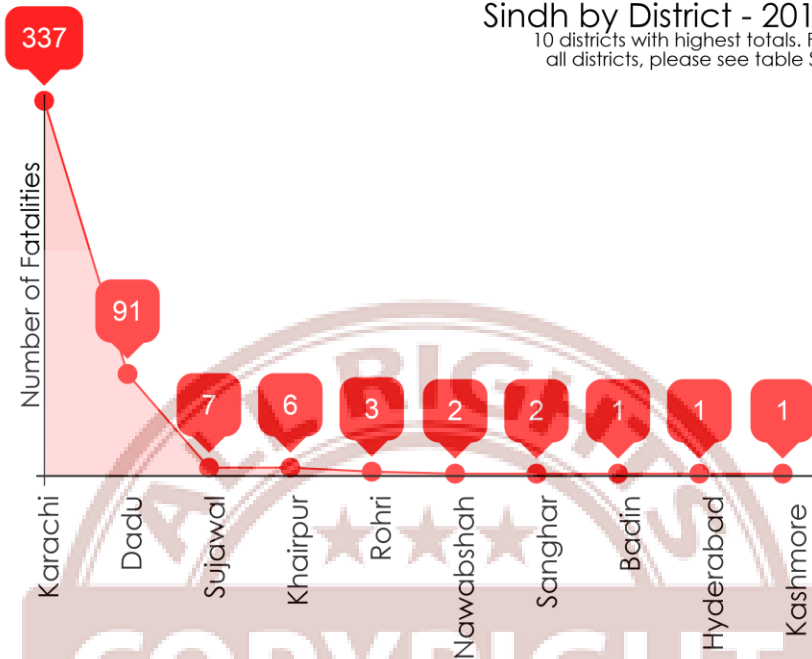
Table S1: Fatalities by districts - 2016 vs. 2017		
Districts	2016	2017
Karachi	474	337
Dadu	3	91
Sujawal	3	7
Khairpur	0	6
Rohri	0	3
Nawabshah	1	2

Sanghar	0	2
Badin	0	1
Hyderabad	9	1
Kashmore (Kandhkot)	0	1
Khairpur Nathan Shah	0	1
Larkana	2	1
Thatta (Dhabeji	2	1
Umerkot	1	1
Ghotki	1	0
Mirpur Mathelo	1	0
Shikarpur	5	0
Sukkur	14	0
Tando Allah Yar	4	0
Total	520	455
Number of Districts	13	14



Violence-Related Fatalities in Sindh by District - 2017

10 districts with highest totals. For all districts, please see table S1.



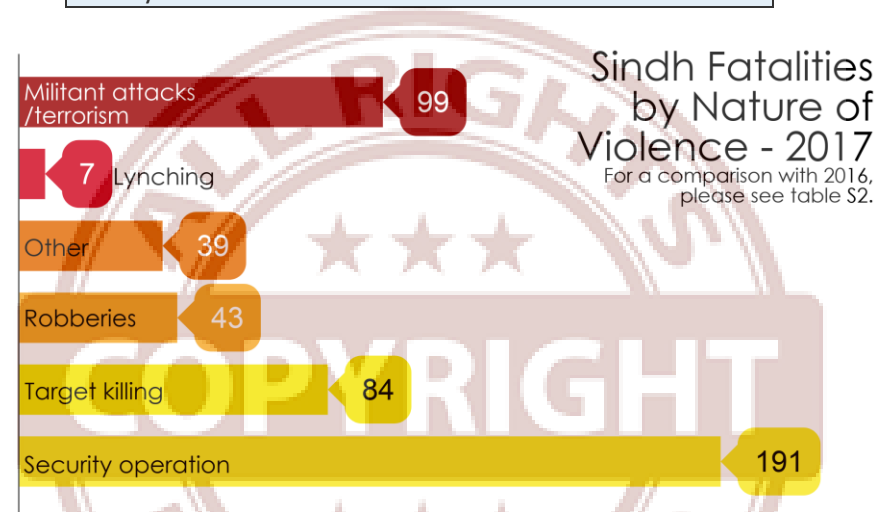
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Militant attacks and robbery-related fatalities increased in Sindh significantly, while the fatalities from security operations and target killings declined exponentially (table S2). The most prominent incident was the attack at Lal Shahbaz Qalandar shrine. Other attacks targeted security officials and media persons in Karachi. Of the 84 fatalities from target killings, 82 were carried out in Karachi that left 53 civilians, 16 security officials, and 8 politicians dead. All robbery related incidents took place in Karachi except for one in Khairpur. Seven robbers were beaten to death and five were severely beaten in Karachi as well.

Table S2: Sindh fatalities from violence - 2016 vs. 2017

Nature of violence	2016	2017
Security operations	259	191
Militant attacks	2	99
Target killings	183	84
Robbery	37	43

Other	39	38
Lynching	7	7
Terrorism	2	1
Political rivalry	4	0
Total	520	455
Note: Other for 2017 includes resistance to robbery, custodial deaths, resistance to robbery, and infighting between gangsters, lynching, terrorism, and political rivalry.		



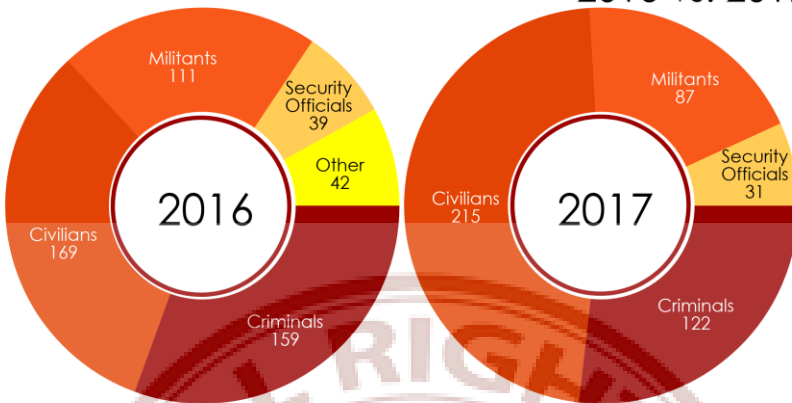
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After Punjab, Sindh was another province where the fatalities of militants and criminals were high. Around 46% of the total fatalities were from security operations, yet it was 7% less than the previous year. A minor drop in the fatalities of security personnel was observed, while civilian fatalities went up significantly. Like in all other provinces, foreign militants and criminals were also eliminated in Sindh, most notably in Karachi (table S3).

Table S3: Identities of victims of violence in Sindh - 2016 vs. 2017		
Militants/Criminals	2016	2017
Criminals	159	118
Militants	111	82
Foreign criminals	4	2

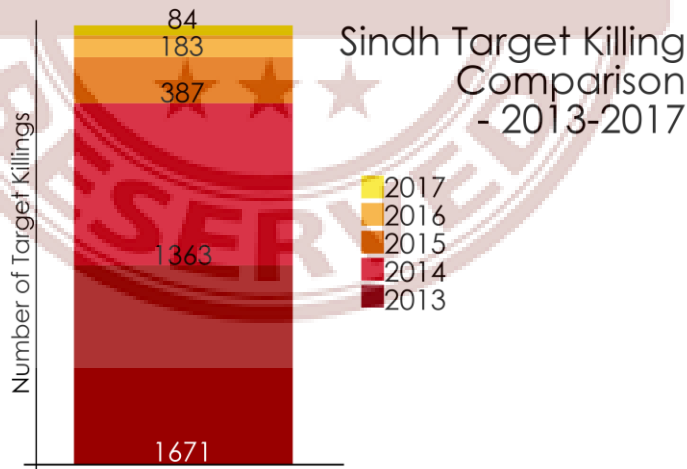
Foreign militants	0	5
Security criminals	0	2
Insurgents	1	0
Total Militant/Criminal	275	209
Percentage of total fatalities	52.9	45.9
Government and Security	2016	2017
Security officials	39	31
Total Government and Security	39	31
Percentage of total fatalities	7.7	6.8
Civilian	2016	2017
Civilians	169	109
Religious party activists/persons/place	10	88
Political party activists	26	12
Political criminals	0	3
Foreigners	0	2
Media persons	1	1
Total Civilians	206	215
Percentage of total fatalities	39.4	47.3
Overall Total	520	455

Sindh Victims of Violence - 2016 vs. 2017



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A major improvement is the drastic reduction in target killings since 2013. Karachi was the hub of political and religious militancy and rivals would routinely murder members of opposing factions. The following graphic illustrates this improvement.



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In addition to the foreign militants and religiously motivated terrorists, a new breed of terrorists from reputed universities in Karachi emerged in Sindh this year. Other than the attacks on Lal Shahbaz Qalandar shrine

and Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), AQIS, TTP, TTP-JA, and Baba Ladla gang claimed responsibility for attacks in Sindh (table S4).

Table S4: Claimants of terror attacks in Sindh - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimants	2016	2017
AQIS	0	2
ASP	0	12
Daish	0	91
Baba Ladla gang	0	1
Bandit - unknown	1	0
TTP - Hakeemullah Mehsud	2	0
TTP - JA	9	3
LeJ - AA	5	1
TTP-JA/ASP suspected	0	4
TTP	0	1
Total	17	115

A total of 550 outlaws were arrested in Sindh. Among them, militants, criminals, foreigners, political militants and activists featured prominently (table S5). Among the political activists that were arrested on charges of their involvement in different crimes, the highest number was of the activists from MQM-London and MQM-Pakistan, followed by MQM-Haqqiqi, Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM), ANP, and Sunni Tehrik (ST).

Table S5: Militants and criminals arrested in Sindh		
Militants/Criminals	2016	2017
Militants	277	150
Political criminals/activists	195	135
Foreigners	4	130
Criminals	124	122
Security officials	16	7
Foreign agent	14	3
Insurgents	0	2
Religious person/perty activist	2	1
Total	632	550

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Islamabad, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

Casualties of violence in AJK, Islamabad and GB are as follows (table A1).

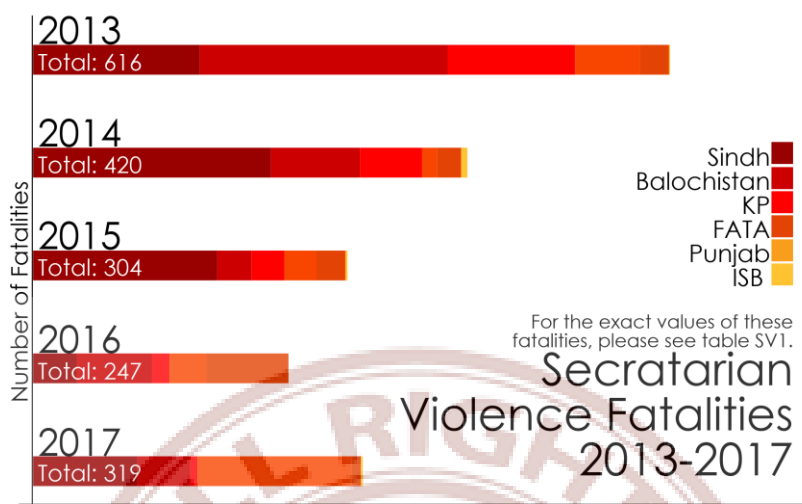
Table A1: Casualties in AJK, ICT and GB - 2017			
Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
AJK	0	6	6
ICT	16	107	123
GB	0	0	0
Total	16	113	129

Among the victims of violence who lost their lives in the capital were 12 civilians, 3 security officials, and 1 criminal.

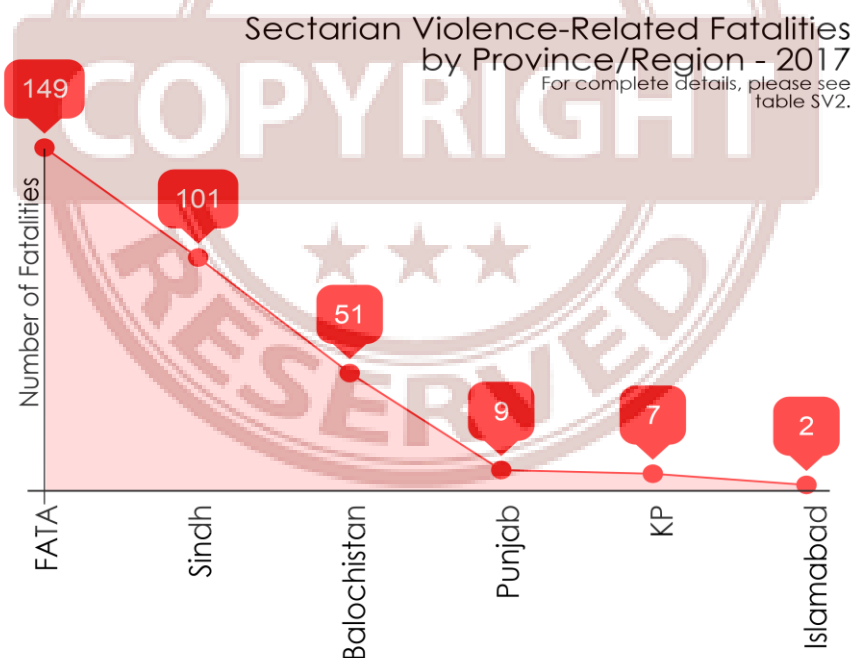
Sectarian Violence

Sectarian violence-related casualties were 955 this year with 319 deceased and 636 wounded. In Sindh, it went up by three-folds this year, while in FATA it more than doubled (table SV1).

Table SV1: Fatalities from sectarian violence in Pakistan - 2017			
Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
FATA	149	359	508
Sindh	101	158	259
Balochistan	51	113	164
Punjab	9	0	9
KP	7	0	7
Islamabad	2	4	6
AJK	0	2	2
Total	319	636	955



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2017 observed a 32% increase overall (table SV2). This is especially troublesome when you contrast the fact that the overall violence

decreased by 21%. This showcases the state's weak response to attacks on minorities, which paints them as easy targets for militants.

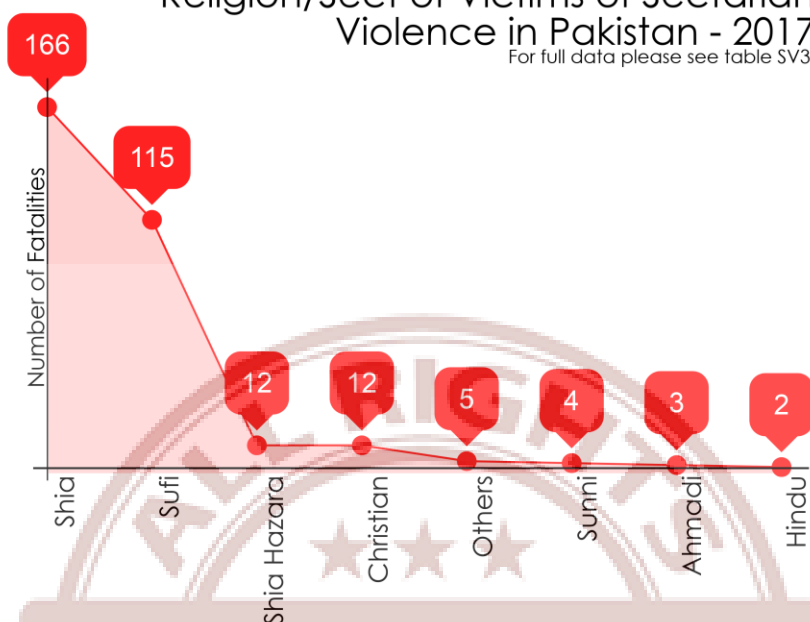
Table SV2: Fatalities from sectarian violence - 2016 vs. 2017			
Region	2016	2017	Percentage Change
AJK	0	0	0.0%
Balochistan	73	51	-30.1%
FATA	36	149	313.9%
Islamabad	0	2	200.0%
KP	13	7	-46.2%
Punjab	79	9	-88.6%
Sindh	40	101	152.5%
Total	241	319	32.4%

Shia and Shia Hazara communities suffered the most from sectarian violence, followed by Sufi devotees. The other religious communities like Christians, Sunnis, Ahmadis, and Hindus were also targeted (table SV3).

Table SV3: Sectarian violence by religion/sect - 2016 vs. 2017		
Religion/Sect	2016	2017
Shia	25	166
Sufi	62	115
Shia Hazara	8	12
Christian	16	12
Others (unknown)	67	5
Sunni	48	4
Ahmadi	8	3
Hindu	8	2
Total	241	319

Religion/Sect of Victims of Sectarian Violence in Pakistan - 2017

For full data please see table SV3.

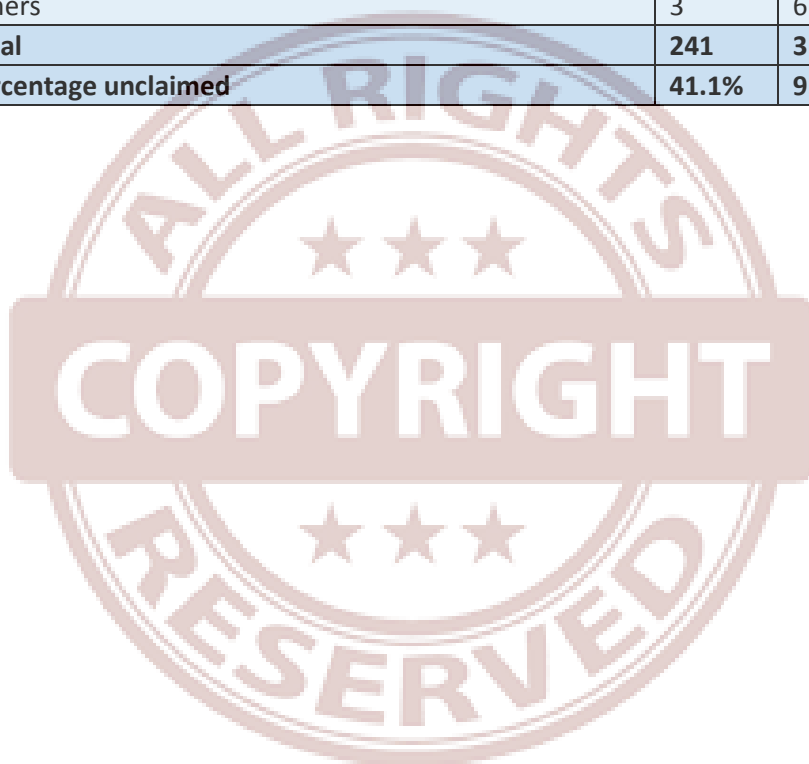


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Suicide attacks, bomb and IED explosions were the most common methods used to carry out sectarian violence in the country. Out of the total 298 victims of suicide attacks, 162 were targeted because of their faith. 84 people lost their lives to bomb explosions that had targeted religious communities. The other fatalities were from IED explosions (25), gun violence (24), armed attacks (7), violent clashes (3) and others.

The sectarian attacks were claimed by the banned militant outfits, with Daish and LeJ-AA spearheading. A total of 126 fatalities were claimed by Daish, 95 by LeJ-AA, and 64 by JuA and TTP-Shehryar Mehsud group. Out of the 319 fatalities only 30 have not been claimed by militant outfits.

Table SV4: Fatalities by Claimants of sectarian attacks - 2016 vs. 2017		
Claimant	2016	2017
Daish	62	126
LeJ - AA	5	95
Unclaimed	99	30
TTP - Shehryar Mehsud group/LeJ-AA	0	25
TTP-JA	72	23
TTP-JA/Daish	0	14
Others	3	6
Total	241	319
Percentage unclaimed	41.1%	9.4%



BACKGROUND

The Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) is a civil society initiative, committed to the cause of independent research and nonpartisan analysis. Our programming and research focuses on rights-based education, promoting tolerance and diversity, and the importance of adhering to the rule of law. CRSS strives to build a tolerant, progressive Pakistan where everyone is considered an equal citizen regardless of cast, creed, religion, socio-economic background, education or social status.

CRSS believes that civil society organizations, such as our own, can play a critical role in educating the general public, particularly the youth, in universal values of pluralism and acceptance. We believe in, and promote good governance, secular democracy, accountability, and independent judiciary elements that are fundamental to the country's political and economic progress.

About CRSS

The Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) is one of the leading institutions in Pakistan, focusing on youth and women programming, security research, rights-based education, and building a narrative for tolerance, equality and diversity. For nearly 10 years, CRSS has brought credible research, capacity building programming, and sustainable impact to every single region in Pakistan.



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