

# CRSS Annual Security Report

2019



**Center for  
Research &  
Security  
Studies**

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*Rule of Law - Security - Governance*



# **CRSS Annual Security Report 2019**

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## About the author

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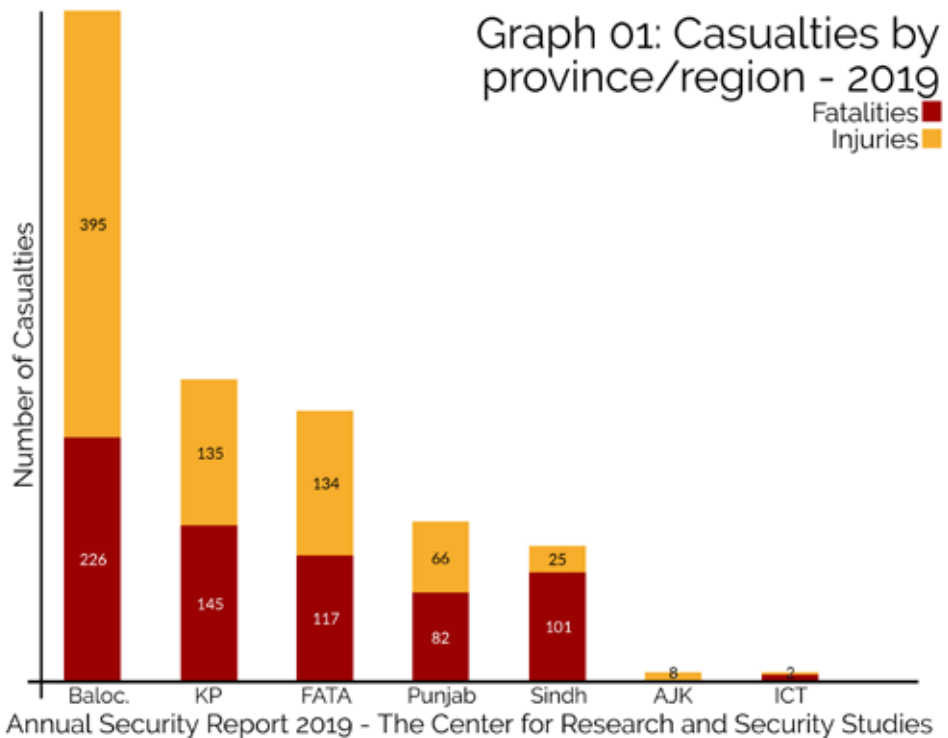
## Acronyms

<b>AJK</b>	Azad Jammu Kashmir
<b>ANP</b>	Awami National Party
<b>AQ</b>	Al Qaeda
<b>AQIS</b>	Al Qaida Indian Subcontinent
<b>BLA</b>	Balochistan Liberation Army
<b>BLF</b>	Baloch Liberation Front
<b>BNP-M</b>	Balochistan National Party - Mengal
<b>BRA</b>	Baloch Republican Army
<b>BRAS</b>	Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar
<b>DIG</b>	Deputy Inspector General
<b>FATA</b>	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
<b>FC</b>	Frontier Corps
<b>GB</b>	Gilgit Baltistan
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>IGP</b>	Inspector General of Police
<b>IS</b>	Islamic State
<b>JeM</b>	Jaish-e-Muhammad
<b>JSM</b>	Jeay Sindh Muttahida Mahaz
<b>JuD</b>	Jama'at-ud-Da'wah
<b>JUIF</b>	Jamiat Ulema-e Islam
<b>KP</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>LeJ</b>	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
<b>LeT</b>	Lashkar-e-Taiba
<b>MQM</b>	Muttahida Qaumi Movement
<b>OPN</b>	Operation
<b>PMLN</b>	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz
<b>PMLQ</b>	Pakistan Muslim League Quaid-e-Azam
<b>PPP</b>	Pakistan People's Party
<b>PTM</b>	Pushtun Tahaffuz Movement
<b>SeM</b>	Sipah-e-Muhammad
<b>SSP</b>	Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan
<b>TTP</b>	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

## Casualties of Terror Attacks and Counter-Terror Operations in the Country

In 2019, there were 1,444 casualties of terror attacks and counter-terror operations in Pakistan (679 fatalities and 765 injuries). The worst hit among all regions of the country was Balochistan with 621 casualties (43% of total casualties), followed by KP (283), former-FATA (251), Punjab (148), and Sindh (123). With the merger of former-FATA into the KP province, Balochistan and KP appear to take the brunt of casualties (nearly 63% of total). Punjab, the least affected of violence in the past, is now trending closer to Sindh, which at one point was the most affected (table 01).

Table 01: Casualties by province/region - 2019			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Balochistan	226	395	621
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	145	135	283
Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	117	134	251
Punjab	82	66	148
Sindh	101	25	123
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	1	8	9
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	7	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1444</b>



In 2019, a 31% drop terrorism and counter-terror related fatalities continued the downward trend of the last six years. Balochistan, despite being the worst affected of violence, registered a 44% drop, while the former-FATA region also witnessed a 39% drop. KP had the lowest drop in violence at around 5% (table 02).

**Table 02: Fatalities by province/region - 2018 vs 2019**

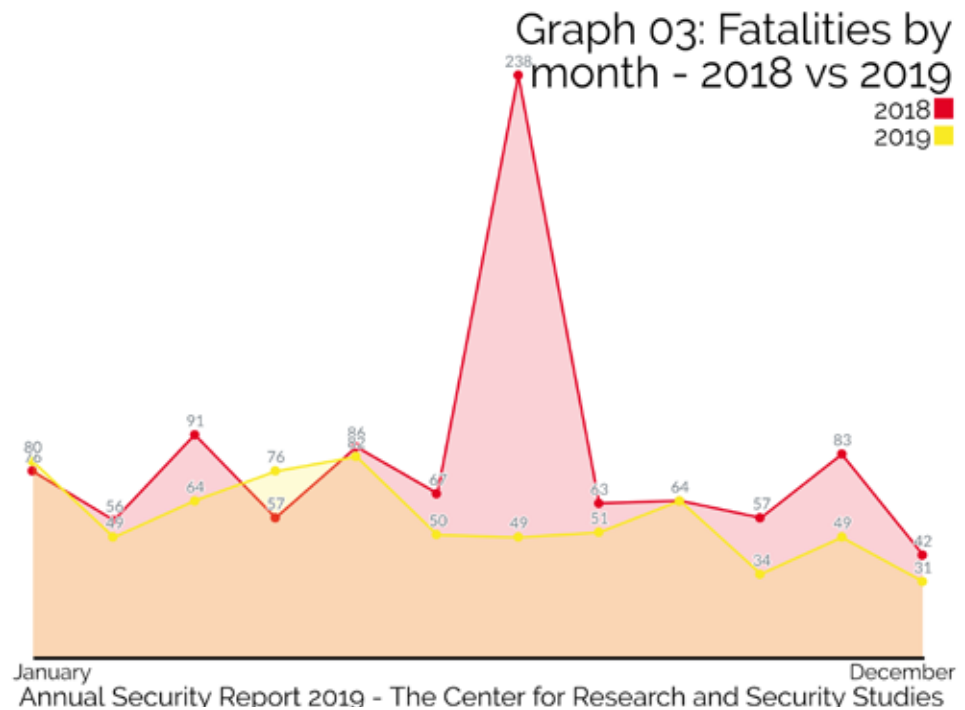
Province/Region	2018	2019	Percentage Change
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	6	7	16.67%
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	0	1	0.00%
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	156	148	-5.13%
Punjab	93	82	-11.83%
Sindh	121	98	-19.01%
Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	192	117	-39.06%
Balochistan	405	226	-44.20%

Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	7	0	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-30.71%</b>

Monthly data on fatalities shows a continually declining pattern of violence in the number of fatalities (table 03) during the whole year barring January (+5.26%) and September (no change).

<b>Table 03: Fatalities by month - 2018 vs 2019</b>			
<b>Month</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
January	76	80	5.26%
February	56	49	-12.50%
March	91	64	-29.67%
April	57	76	33.33%
May	86	82	-4.65%
June	67	50	-25.37%
July	238	49	-79.41%
August	63	51	-19.05%
September	64	64	0.00%
October	57	34	-40.35%
November	83	49	-40.96%
December	42	31	-26.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-30.71%</b>





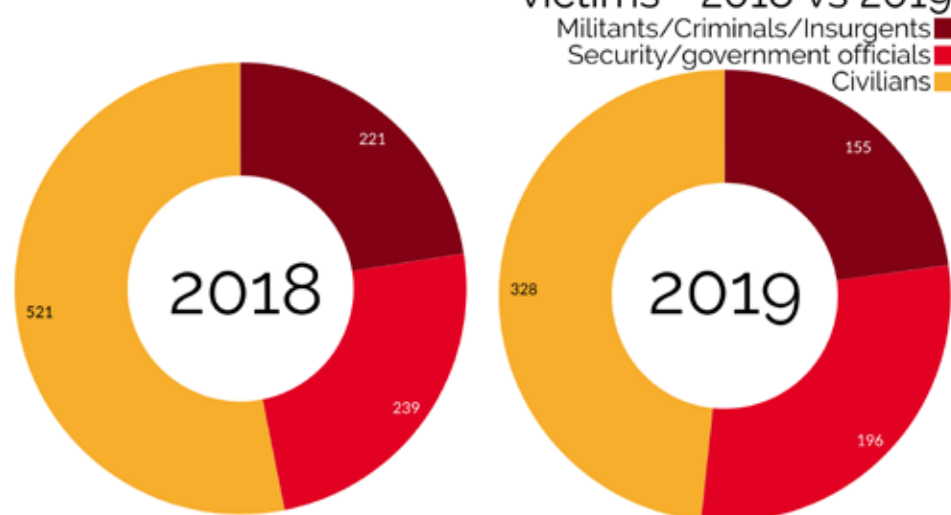
### Victims of terror attacks and counter-terror operations

Primarily, ordinary citizens were on the receiving end of militancy, making up 49% of the total fatalities in 2019, followed by the security personnel (28%) and outlaws (23%). Comparatively, the civilian fatalities have declined this year by about 5% while the fatalities of outlaws remained unchanged. Security personnel suffered an increase of roughly 4%. It should be noted that many terror attacks targeted security forces, but civilians were caught in the crossfire (table 04).

Table 04: Fatalities by victims - 2018 vs 2019		
Militants/criminals/insurgents	2018	2019
Militants	136	103
Criminals	63	37
Insurgents	9	11
Foreign militants	10	0
Others	3	4
Total	221	155
Percentage of Total	32.55%	22.83%

<b>Security/government officials</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Security officials	233	193
Government officials	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>35.20%</b>	<b>28.87%</b>
<b>Civilians</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Citizens	299	281
Politicians	197	29
Religious persons	4	8
Religious party member	13	4
Foreigners	3	3
Media persons	4	3
Social activists	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>76.73%</b>	<b>48.31%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>679</b>

Graph 04: Fatalities by victims - 2018 vs 2019



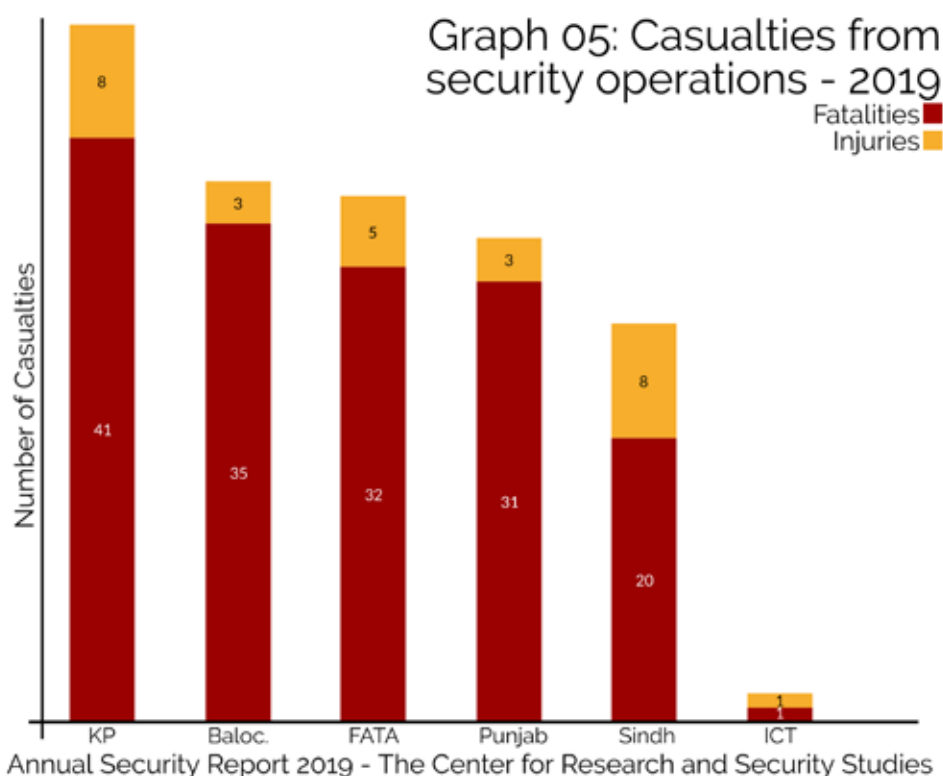
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# Security Operations

## Provincial data on security operations

Security operations in the country left 160 persons dead and 28 wounded in 2019. KP had the highest number of casualties from such operations (41 dead and 8 injured), followed by Balochistan (35 dead and 3 injured), FATA (32 dead and 5 injured), Punjab (31 dead and 3 injured), Sindh (20 dead and 8 injured) and Islamabad (1 dead and 1 injured).

Table 05: Casualties from security operations - 2019			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	41	8	49
Balochistan	35	3	38
Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	32	5	37
Punjab	31	3	34
Sindh	20	8	28
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	1	1	2
Total	160	28	188



## Nature of security operations

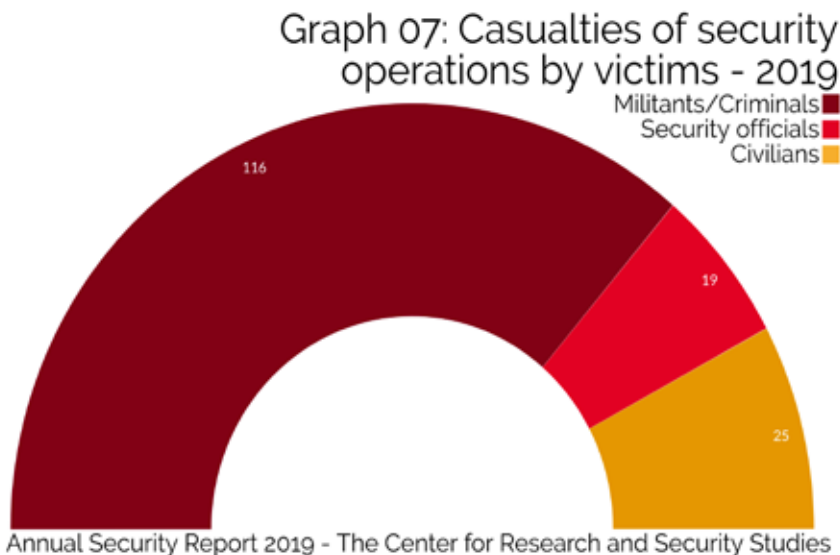
The 96 counter terror operations in 2019 resulted in 235 casualties (160 fatalities and 75 injuries). Ten of these operations resulted in failure because of quick and deadly enemy response leaving 10 security personnel dead and 12 wounded. In addition, there were 16 suspected security operations that left 15 persons dead and 8 wounded, as the affected families registered protests and legal actions against such operations. These cases are being tried in the courts.

**Table 06: Nature of security operations - 2019**

Nature	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Security operation	135	55	190
Security operation suspected	15	8	23
Security failure	10	12	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>235</b>

Out of the 160 fatalities from security operations, 116 were alleged militants and criminals, followed by 25 persons from the civilian population, and 19 from security forces (table 07).

Table 07 - Victims of security operations - 2019			
Category	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Militants	87	3	90
Security officials	19	14	33
Criminals	29	3	32
Citizens	11	7	18
Politicians	14	1	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>188</b>



The successful counter-terror security operations appeared to have been well-directed against the militants belonging to different banned outfits during this year. The majority of the militants targeted in these operations were from IS (25), TTP (16), AQ (2), BRA (1), and four suicide bombers of unknown affiliation.

The suspected and failed security operations resulted in the fatalities of 33 persons. Three of them were soldiers, 14 were policemen, and of the 16 civilians, 14 were political activists of PTM. Thus, around 20% of security operations remained ineffective.

<b>Table 08: Victims of security operations by affiliation - 2019</b>	
<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>
<b>Militants/insurgents/criminals</b>	
Militants - unknown	73
Daish or Islamic State (IS)	25
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	16
Others	11
Ladi Gang	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Security personnel/civilians</b>	
Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) members	14
Police	14
Army	3
Citizens	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>160</b>

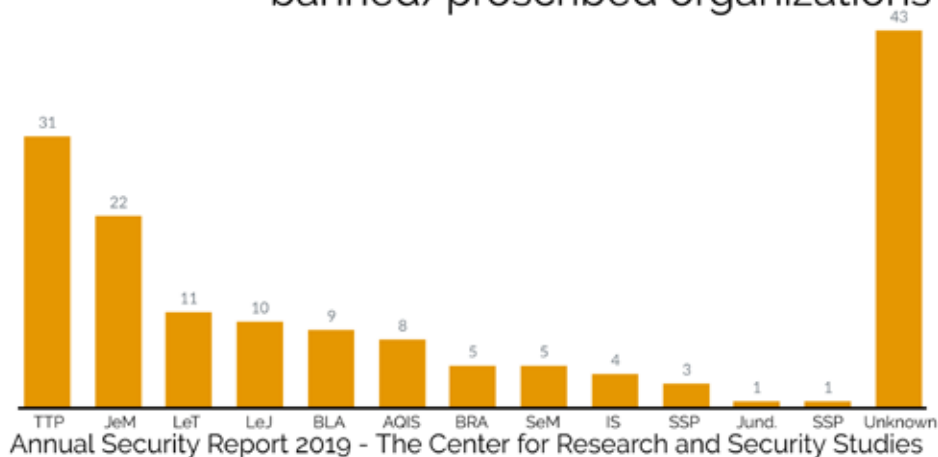
## Militants, criminals, and foreign spies arrested in 2019

Proactive arrests, in addition to militant/terror/proscribed group eradication, also continued in 2019. Among the militants arrested in 2019, 31 belonged to the TTP, followed by JeM (22), LeJ (10), AW/AQIS (8), (IS) (4), and others (table 09).

<b>Table 09: Militants and insurgents arrested by affiliation - 2019</b>	
<b>Militants</b>	<b>Arrests</b>
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	31
Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM)	22
Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD)/Lashker-e-Taiba (LeT)	11
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	10
Al Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)	8
SeM - Sipah-e-Muhammed	5
Daish/Islamic State (IS)	4
Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP)	3
Jundullah	1
Jiyey Sindh Muttahida Mahaz (JSMM)	1
Militants - Unknown	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>

Insurgents	Arrests
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	9
Balochistan Republican Army (BRA)	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>153</b>

Graph 09: Arrests of members of banned/proscribed organizations



## Foreign outlaws and agents arrested during 2019

The country has been a playing field for outlaws/agents from rival neighbors capitalizing on local dissonance and sowing seeds of discord. A large number of these outlaws belonged to Afghanistan, while two Indian spies and one Indian/Afghan spy (unclear) was also arrested.

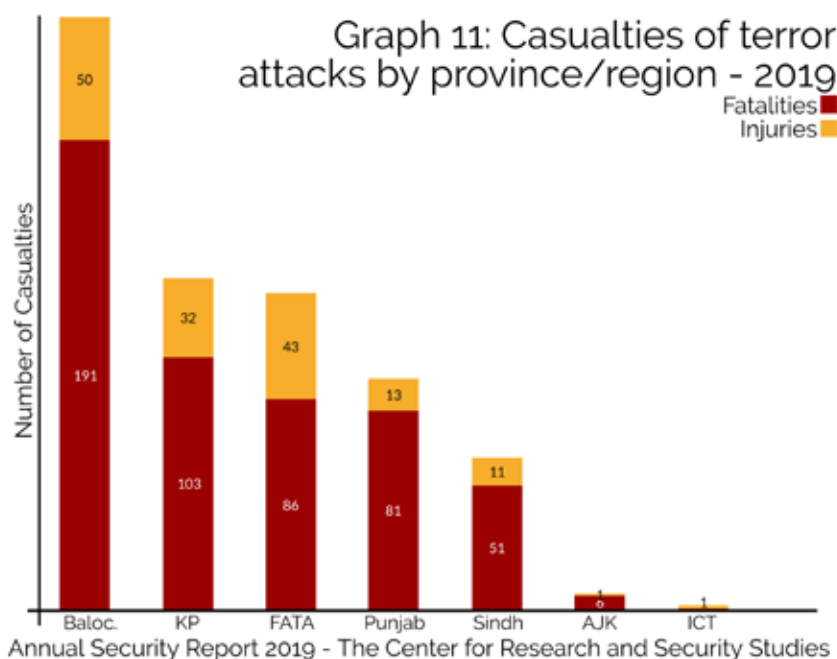
Table 10: Foreign criminals and agents arrested - 2019	
Nationality	Arrests
Afghan gang members	3
Afghan militants	4
Indian Spy	2
Indian/Afghan spy	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>

## Terror Attacks in 2019

### Provincial data of terror attacks

The fatalities from terrorism in Balochistan were equal to the combined number of fatalities in FATA and KP. Punjab had the lowest number of fatalities among all other provinces/regions barring AJK, GB, and ICT (table 11).

Table 11: Casualties from terror attacks - 2019			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Balochistan	191	50	241
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	103	32	135
Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	86	43	129
Sindh	81	13	94
Punjab	51	11	62
Islamabad	6	1	7
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>670</b>

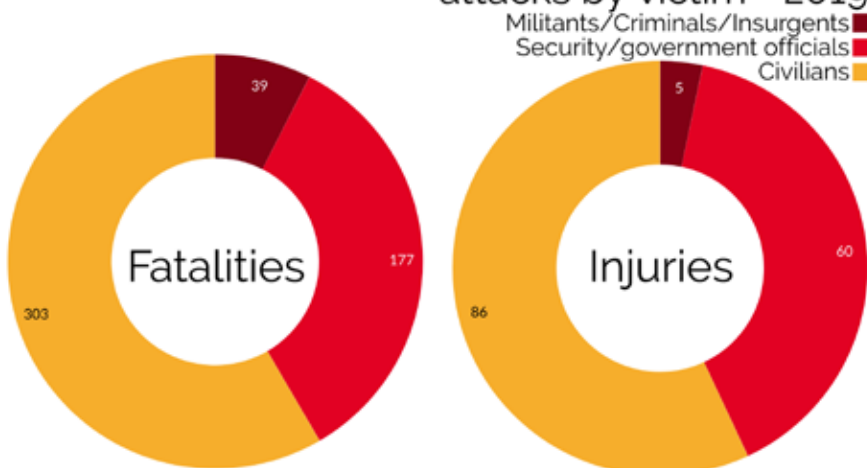




Close to 60% victims of terror attacks were the civilians that included politicians, media personnel, foreigners, and religious party activists. The remaining were the security personnel (35%) and nearly 5% were the outlaws like gangsters, insurgents, and militants (table 12).

Table 12: Victims of terror attacks - 2019			
Victims	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
<b>Civilians</b>			
Citizens	270	70	340
Politicians	15	5	20
Religious persons	8	6	14
Religious party members	4	2	6
Media persons	3	2	5
Foreigners	3	1	4
<b>Security/government officials</b>			
Security official	174	58	232
Government officials	3	2	5
<b>Militants/criminals/insurgents</b>			
Militants	20	3	23
Insurgents	11	2	13
Criminals	8	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>670</b>

Graph 12: Casualties of terror attacks by victim - 2019



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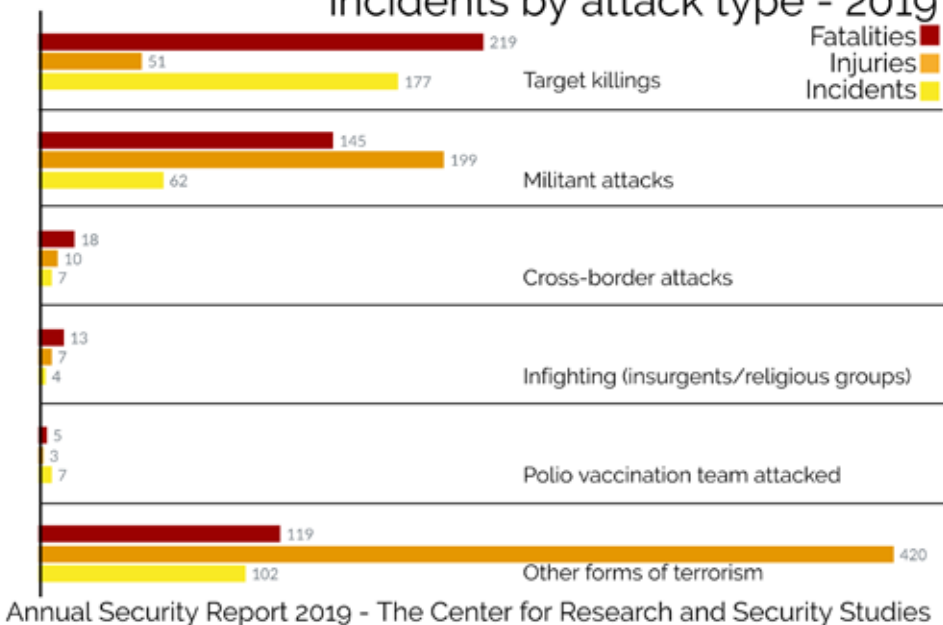
## Nature of terrorism

As many as 376 terror attacks were reported in the press this year that left 519 persons dead and 690 wounded. The nature of terror attacks varied from acts of terrorism (bomb, hand grenade, IED, and landmine explosions), target killings, militant attacks, and cross border attacks mostly by Pakistani militants that had taken refuge in the neighboring country of Afghanistan.

There were some incidents of terrorism like attacks on the polio vaccination teams. Pakistan remains one of the last refuges of the polio virus in the world, which has been eliminated in every country but Pakistan and Afghanistan.

<b>Table 13: Nature of terror attacks - 2019</b>			
<b>Terror attacks</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Incidents</b>
Target killing (including attempted)	219	51	177
Militant attacks	145	199	62
Cross-border attacks	18	10	7
Infighting (insurgents/religious groups/suspected)	13	7	4
Polio vaccination team attacked	5	3	7
Other forms of terrorism	119	420	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>359</b>

Graph 13: Casualties of terror incidents by attack type - 2019

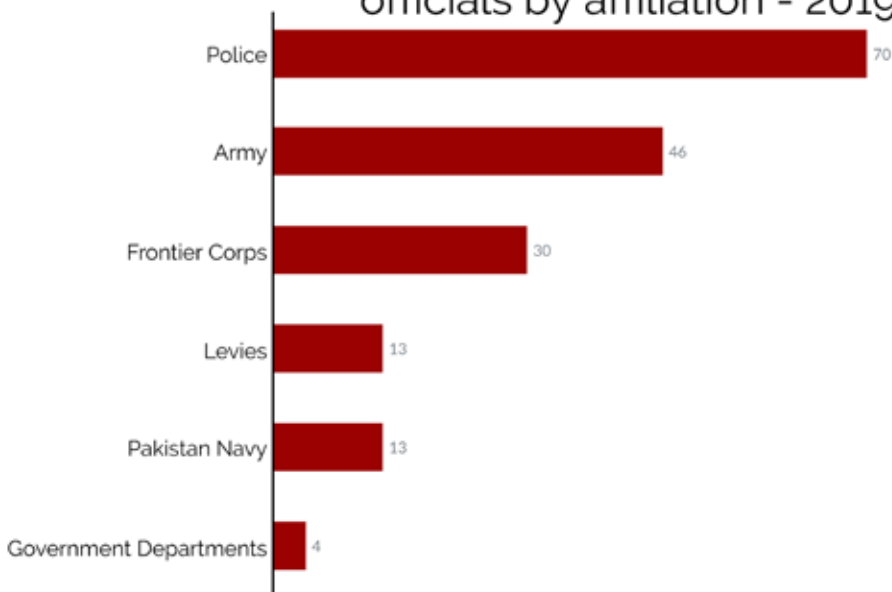


## Fatalities of security personnel from terror attacks

Police departments across the country bore the brunt of terror attacks. As many as 70 policemen (including high ranking officials) were the victims of terrorism, followed by 46 army personnel, 30 Frontier Corps, 13 Levies, and 13 servicepersons from Pakistan Navy.

Table 14: Security/government official victims of terror attacks	
Organization/Affiliation	Fatalities
Police	70
Army	46
Frontier Corps	30
Levies	13
Pakistan Navy	13
Education department	2
Other government departments	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>

Graph 14: Fatalities of security/government officials by affiliation - 2019



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## Fatalities of outlaws from terror attacks

Some outlaw fatalities resulted from militants and insurgents infighting. A bomb blast in Kuchlak, Balochistan just before Friday prayer killed prayer leader Hafiz Hamdullah, younger brother of Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Haibatullah, and three other persons.

In October, BRAS<sup>1</sup> fighters attacked the IS-led death squad's head Barkat Ali's hideout in the Bairont, Raghay area of Washuk district. Two BLF members were also shot dead in Quetta. An IS commander, Khawaz Chimtoo (formerly associated with TTP's splinter group of Hafiz Gul Bahadur), along with his two accomplices were killed in a bomb blast in North Waziristan. Three suicide bombers of TTP detonated themselves when they were confronted by security forces in Loralai and another unknown suicide bomber was killed in Lakki Marwat when his suicide jacket exploded before he could target a polio team.

<sup>1</sup> Alliance of four Baloch militant groups, Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar (BRAS).

<b>Table 15: Militant/criminal/insurgent fatalities of terror attacks - 2019</b>	
<b>Victims</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	10
Balochistan Republican Army (BRA)	8
Afghan Taliban	4
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	2
Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)	1
Others	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

## Fatalities of civilians from terror attacks

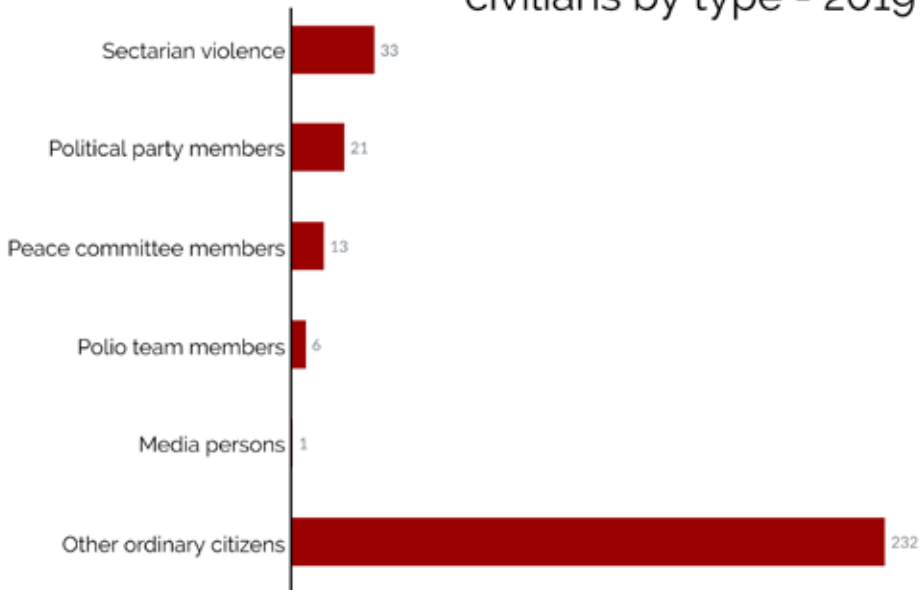
Among the civilian victims of terrorism, the highest were the Peace Committee<sup>2</sup> members of the former-FATA region. Despite the successful security operations (Zarb-e-Azb and Raddul Fasad), the members of these committees still remain a major target of militants.

Workers associated with different private and public projects in remote areas also become targets of militancy or insurgency. As many as 14 workers belonging to different ethnic communities were targeted. Some 21 activists of various political parties were victims of target killings during this year (table 16).

<b>Table 16: Civilian victims of terror attacks - 2019</b>	
<b>Victims</b>	<b>Fatality</b>
Sectarian victims	33
Political party members	21
Peace committee members	13
Polio team members	6
Media persons	1
Other ordinary citizens	232
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>

<sup>2</sup> These committees were made nearly a decade ago to keep the local population vigilant of the suspected militants in their areas and take necessary actions against them as and when such elements resort to violence.

Graph 16: Fatalities by terror attacks of civilians by type - 2019



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## Methods of terror attacks used by the outlaws

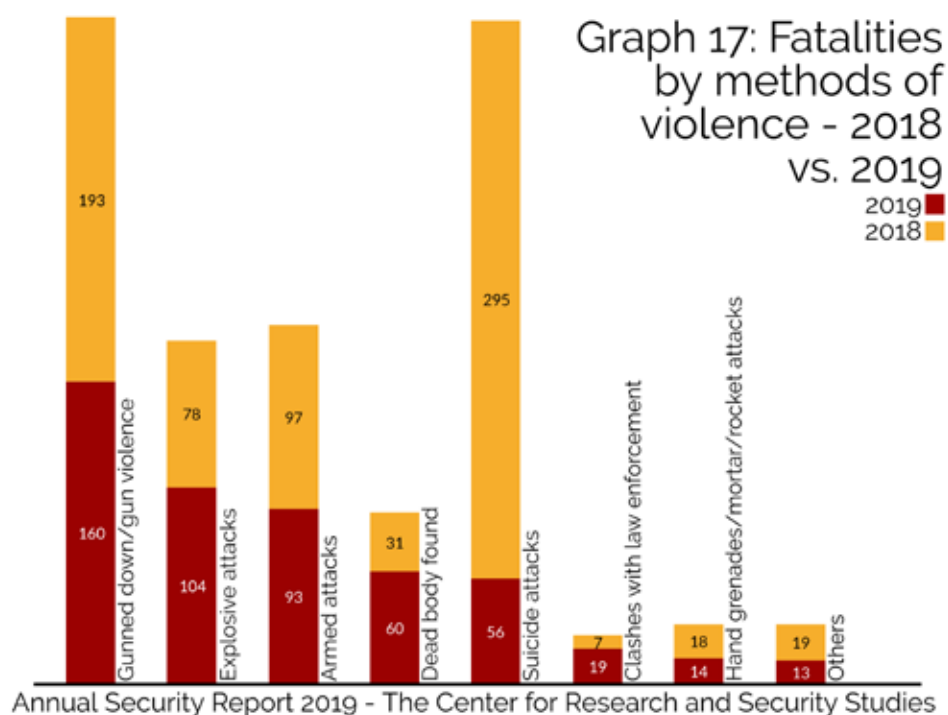
Although occurrences of militancy have been reduced significantly in the country, the methods of terror attacks remained largely unchanged.

There were 38 armed attacks this year compared to 40 last year. Other methods include bomb explosions (48 vs 28), dead bodies found (44 vs 29), use of guns (136 vs 160), hand grenade explosions (5 vs 13), IED explosion (24 vs 25), landmines (14 vs 17), mortar attacks (3 vs 2), rocket attacks (15 vs 1), and suicide attacks (9 vs 26).

Table 17: Fatalities by methods of violence - 2018 vs 2019

Methods of violence	2018	Attacks	2019	Attacks
Gunned down/gun violence	193	160	160	136
Explosive attacks*	78	70	104	87
Armed attacks	97	40	93	38
Dead body found	31	29	60	44
Suicide attacks	295	26	56	9

Clashes with law enforcement	7	3	19	7
Hand grenades/mortar/rocket attacks	18	16	14	23
Others	19	36	13	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>*Note:</b> Bombs, IEDs, landmines				



## Terror Attacks and Counter-Terror Operations in Provinces – 2019

### Balochistan

On the provincial level, Balochistan had the highest number of fatalities from terror and counter-terror operations this year. Civilians were over 48% of the total fatalities, followed by security personnel (27.8%), and militants/insurgents (23.4%).

<b>Table 18: Fatalities from violence in Balochistan - 2019</b>		
<b>Civilians</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Citizens	98	255
Politicians	6	0
Religious persons	3	28
Religious party members	3	0
Media persons	0	1
<b>Security/government officials</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security officials	62	78
Government officials	1	8
<b>Militants/insurgents</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Insurgents	11	0
Militants	42	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>395</b>

On the district level the provincial capital city of Quetta had the highest number of fatalities followed by Loralai, Gwadar, Panjgur, Naseerabad, Washuk, Mastung, and Ziarat (table 19).



<b>Table 19: Fatalities in Balochistan by district - 2019</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Quetta	62	182
Loralai	35	34
Gwadar	16	0
Panjgur	13	14
Naseerabad	12	61
Washuk	12	1
Mastung	11	8
Ziarat	11	17
Harnai	10	1
Killa Abdullah	9	18
Khuzdar	6	0
Kech	5	21
Kuchlak	5	25
Sibi	4	1
Barkhan	3	0
Pishin	3	8
Kalat	2	0
Kharan	2	0
Bolan	1	0
Chaghi	1	0
Duki	1	0
Lasbella	1	0
Mand	1	0
Dera Bugti	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>395</b>

## Former-FATA<sup>3</sup>

This year, former-FATA had the lowest percentage civilian fatalities in the country (38% of the total fatalities in FATA). The fatalities of security personnel were at 42%, while militants accounted for roughly 20% (table 20).

<sup>3</sup> Former-FATA is now a part of KP province. However, for the purposes of this report, we will treat it as a separate region. Subsequent editions of this report will count FATA as a part of KP.

<b>Table 20: Fatalities from violence in former-FATA - 2019</b>		
<b>Civilians</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Citizens	29	40
Politicians	13	27
Foreigners	1	3
Religious persons	1	0
<b>Security officials</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security official	49	64
<b>Militants</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Militants	24	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>134</b>

North Waziristan agency (now district) of former-FATA had the highest casualties by a wide margin. The district was once the hub of militants belonging to various banned outfits. Despite having achieved significant reduction in violence in the country, North Waziristan still remains highly affected by militancy. Armed attacks, clashes between law enforcement and militants, cross border attacks, and bomb/IED/landmine explosions were the main forms of terror attacks that inflicted casualties in this region.

<b>Table 21: Fatalities in former-FATA by agency - 2019</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
North Waziristan	84	103
Bajaur	13	19
Mohmand	8	7
South Waziristan	7	0
Khyber	4	2
Orakzai	1	0
Kurram	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>134</b>

## KP

After former-FATA, the second region with lower percentage of civilian fatalities was KP (43% of the total fatalities in KP). The fatalities of security personnel were as high as 31%, with militants accounting for about 26%. Most of the casualties were the result of armed attacks, target killings, suicide attacks, and bomb/IED/landmine explosions.

<b>Table 22: Fatalities from violence in KP - 2019</b>		
<b>Civilians</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Citizens	60	57
Politicians	2	3
Media persons	1	0
<b>Security/government officials</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security officials	43	71
Government officials	2	1
<b>Militants/Criminals</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Militants	25	1
Criminals	13	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>135</b>

Dera Ismail Khan District of KP had the highest fatalities during 2019 followed by Peshawar, Dir, Bannu, and Lakki Marwat. The sudden rise of violence in D.I. Khan, as explained by the Inspector General of Police (IGP) of the KP province, was an operation against a militant group of Bali Khiara killing 21 members.

<b>Table 23: Fatalities in KP by district - 2019</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Dera Ismail Khan	42	47
Peshawar	22	25
Dir	16	14
Bannu	15	4
Lakki Marwat	15	6
Tank	9	12
Hangu	6	3
Nowshera	5	15
Buner	3	0
Mardan	3	0
Swat	3	1
Charsadda	2	1
Karak	2	4
Chitral	1	0
Haripur	1	0
Mansehra	1	1
Kohat	0	1

Swabi	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>135</b>

## Punjab

Punjab sustained 82 fatalities and 66 injuries from terror attacks and counter-terror operations in 2019 (table 24). Civilians accounted for 45% of the total fatalities, followed by militants (33%) and security personnel (22%). A suicide attack, several incidents of target killings, and a bomb explosion were the major incidents of violence recorded in the province.

<b>Table 24: Fatalities from violence in Punjab - 2019</b>			
<b>Civilians</b>		<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Citizens		33	48
Politicians		3	0
Religious persons		1	7
Media persons		0	2
<b>Security officials</b>		<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security officials		18	9
<b>Criminals/militants</b>		<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Criminals		15	0
Militants		12	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>66</b>

Few districts of Punjab were found affected of violence during the year 2019, including Lahore, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Rajanpur (table 25).

<b>Table 25: Fatalities in Punjab by district - 2019</b>			
<b>Districts</b>		<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Lahore		24	49
Rawalpindi		10	4
Gujrat		9	0
Dera Ghazi Khan		5	5
Rajanpur		5	0
Faisalabad		4	2
Gujranwala		4	0
Sahiwal		4	0

Multan	3	0
Pakpattan	3	0
Sheikhupura	3	1
Attock	2	0
Sargodha	2	0
Hafizabad	1	0
Narowal	1	3
Sialkot	1	0
Taxila	1	0
Khanpur	0	1
Vehari	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>66</b>

## Sindh

A total of 101 persons were killed in Sindh because of terror attacks and counter-terror operations in 2019. The percentage of civilian fatalities was 69% of the total fatalities in the province and the lowest percentage was that of militants and insurgents (15%). Target killing was the most common form of violence and in a ground operation against the bandits/dacoits in the areas of Shikarpur, the use of aircraft guns and other heavy weaponry by the bandits were reported.

<b>Table 26: Fatalities from violence in Sindh - 2019</b>		
<b>Civilians</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Citizens	58	9
Politicians	5	1
Religious persons	3	2
Media persons	2	0
Foreigners	1	0
Religious party members	1	2
<b>Security officials</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security officials	16	9
<b>Criminals/militants</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Criminals	11	2
Militants	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>25</b>

Very few districts of Sindh were affected by violence during 2019, principal among them the mega district of Karachi. However, it must be said that the situation in Karachi is a mere vestige of the stark violence the city witnessed just five years prior.

<b>Table 27: Fatalities in Sindh by district - 2019</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Karachi	87	20
Khairpur	4	0
Larkana	3	0
Shikarpur	3	4
Hyderabad	2	0
Ghotki	1	0
Sukkur	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>25</b>

## AJK, GB, ICT

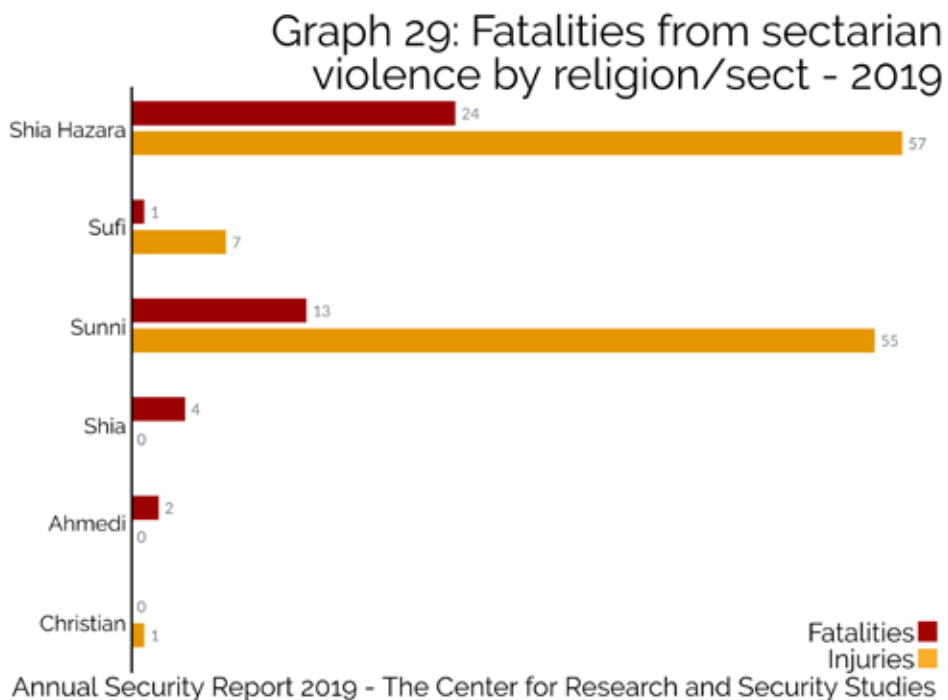
Islamabad, the capital of the country, lost four security personnel and three civilians (an unknown person, an activist of Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), and a Chinese national) in violence during the year 2019. In AJK, a child lost his life when he took a bomb for a toy.

<b>Table 28: Fatalities from violence in AJK, GB, and ICT - 2019</b>		
<b>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Civilians	1	8
<b>Gilgit Baltistan</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
n/a	0	0
<b>Islamabad Capital Territory</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>
Security officials	4	1
Citizens	2	1
Foreigners	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

## Sectarian Violence in Pakistan - 2019

As many as 203 persons were the victims of sectarian violence in the country (44 fatalities and 120 injuries). The people belonging to the Shia community were targeted the most (28 dead and 57 injured) followed by Sunnis (13 dead and 55 wounded), Ahmadi (2 dead), Sufi pilgrims (1 dead and 7 wounded), and a Christian (1 injury). Sectarian violence in the country desecrated two mosques with bombs.

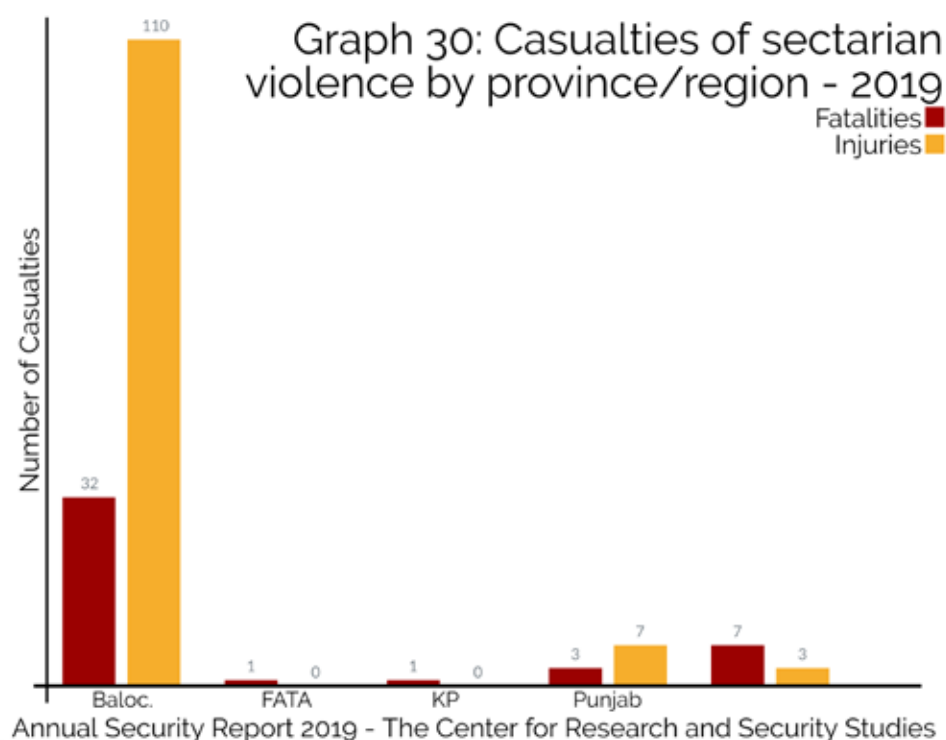
Table 29: Fatalities from sectarian violence by religion/sect - 2019			
Religion/sect	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Shia Hazara	24	57	81
Sufi	1	7	8
Sunni (including Afghan Taliban)	13	55	68
Shia	4	0	4
Ahmadi	2	0	2
Christian	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>203</b>



Not a single region in the country remained safe from sectarian violence but Balochistan and Sindh had the highest number of sectarian conflict fatalities (table 30).

<b>Table 30: Fatalities from sectarian violence by region and religion/sect - 2019</b>			
<b>Religion/sect</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Casualties</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>			
Shia Hazara	24	57	81
Sunni	8	53	61
<b>Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas</b>			
Sunni	1	0	1
<b>Khyber Pukhtunkhwa</b>			
Shia	1	0	1
<b>Punjab</b>			
Sufi	1	7	8
Ahmadi	2	0	2
<b>Sindh</b>			
Sunni	4	2	6
Shia	3	0	3
Christian	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>164</b>





## Conclusion

The year 2019 continued the downward trend of terror and counter-terror related casualties across the country. This shows the lasting impact of both the law enforcement agency crackdown on proscribed/banned organizations, and the political will in the upper echelons of civilian and military leadership to eliminate anti-state elements from Pakistan.

One area where the progress has not been as pronounced is sectarian violence, which continues to threaten citizen security. The state has traditionally had a weak response to sectarian conflict, and must concertedly push against this element for desired results.

The fear that this overall positive shift may be temporary owing to a pronounced kinetic campaign in preceding years still remains. In the absence of strengthening the criminal justice system and battling the menace of extremism on the ideological front, terrorism could (and still does in limited capacity) rear its head. The state of Pakistan needs to shift its attention to addressing the underlying causes and sources of radicalization and discord to permanently eliminate the problem.

# About CRSS

## CRSS Background

The Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) is a think tank/advocacy center founded in September, 2007. Founded by noted security expert and media personality Imtiaz Gul, it is committed to the cause of independent research and nonpartisan analysis, and informed advocacy, and help people outside Pakistan understand this nation of 212 million people.

As an advocacy center, CRSS is dedicated to trigger critical thinking through discourse anchored in global democratic values such as socio-political diversity, rule of law, equal citizenry, and acceptance of diversity, fundamental human rights, all at the intersection of empirical research in security studies

## CRSS Core Values

CRSS strives to embed the national conversation in constitutionalism, and rationalize it over extremism and sectarianism. CRSS believes the path to peace is through embodying fundamental human rights, specifically:

- strict adherence to the rule of law, and stringent implementation
- informing the public on civic education, especially good governance and public accountability
- promoting equal rights for all citizens of Pakistan
- championing women empowerment
- providing training and opportunities to youth to veer them away from radicalization through critical thinking

CRSS' programming reflects its core values, which CRSS believes can, along with time-tested methodologies in strategic communications, impactful message development, research and advocacy result in a more tolerant and cohesive Pakistan.

## CRSS Publications

CRSS produces several publications annually. Our flagship publications are the NAP Tracker, an annual audit of the counter-terrorism/counter-extremism National Action Plan (NAP) of the Government of Pakistan; and the Annual Security Report, a measure of the state of security in Pakistan by gauging the number of violence-related casualties across the country.

In addition, our most recent publication was the Role of Madrassas, which provided answers to why parents continue to send their children to madrassas. CRSS also regularly publishes papers, commentary and analysis by our research fellows from around the world. You can find all of our publications freely online, or collect copies free of cost from our offices in Islamabad.

You can also visit the CRSS Blog, as well as the website of our sister organization Afghan Studies Center.

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