

Quarterly Security Report 3rd Quarter, 2019

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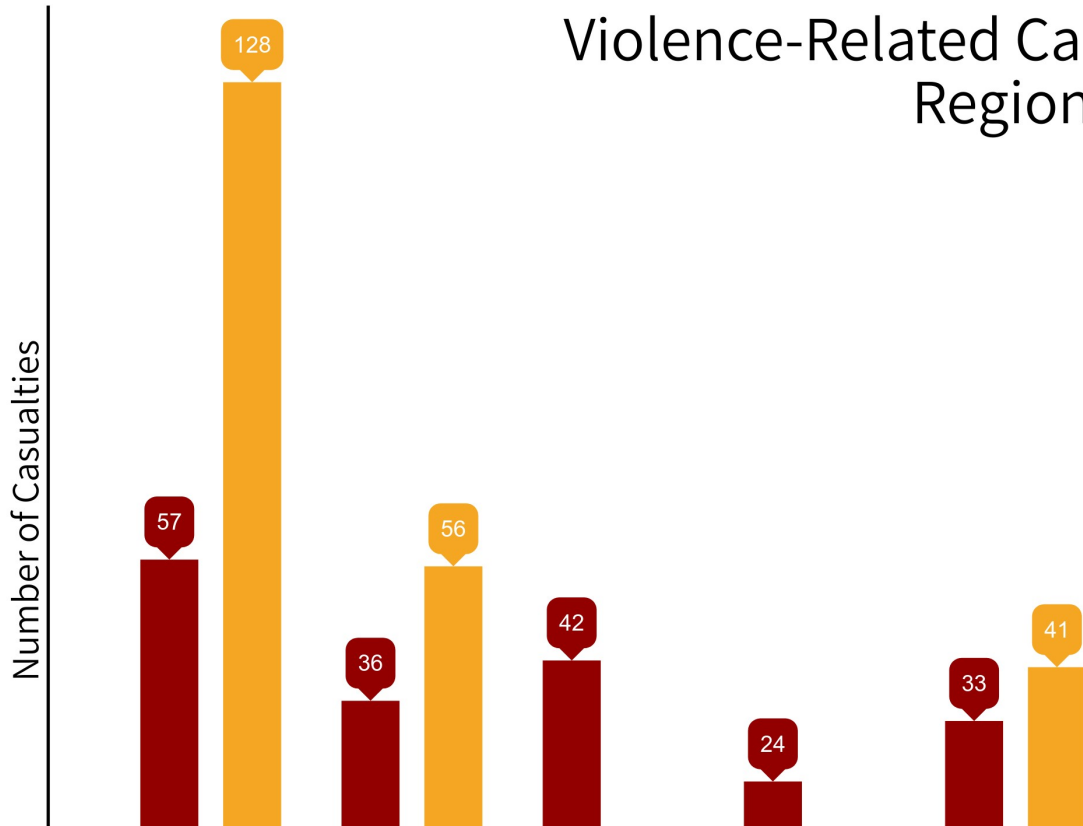
Casualties from Violence in Pakistan

In the words of United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, the world is facing "an unprecedented threat from intolerance, violent extremism and terrorism" that affects every country¹. In Pakistan, intolerance is difficult to measure empirically, but violence and terrorism seem to be on the decline. Data from the third quarter data on violence-related fatalities shows a drop (14%) from 229 in Q2 to 197 in Q3. Injuries sustained from violence also dropped from 275 to 243 (table 01).

Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Total
Balochistan	57	128	185
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	36	56	92
Sindh	42	7	49
Punjab	24	5	29
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	33	41	74
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	4	1	5
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	1	8	9
Total	197	246	443

¹ Associated Press. (2019, September 26). World faces 'unprecedented threat' from terrorism, warns UN chief. *Dawn*. Retrieved October 2, 2019, from <https://www.dawn.com/news/1507486/world-faces-unprecedented-threat-from-terrorism-warns-un-chief>.

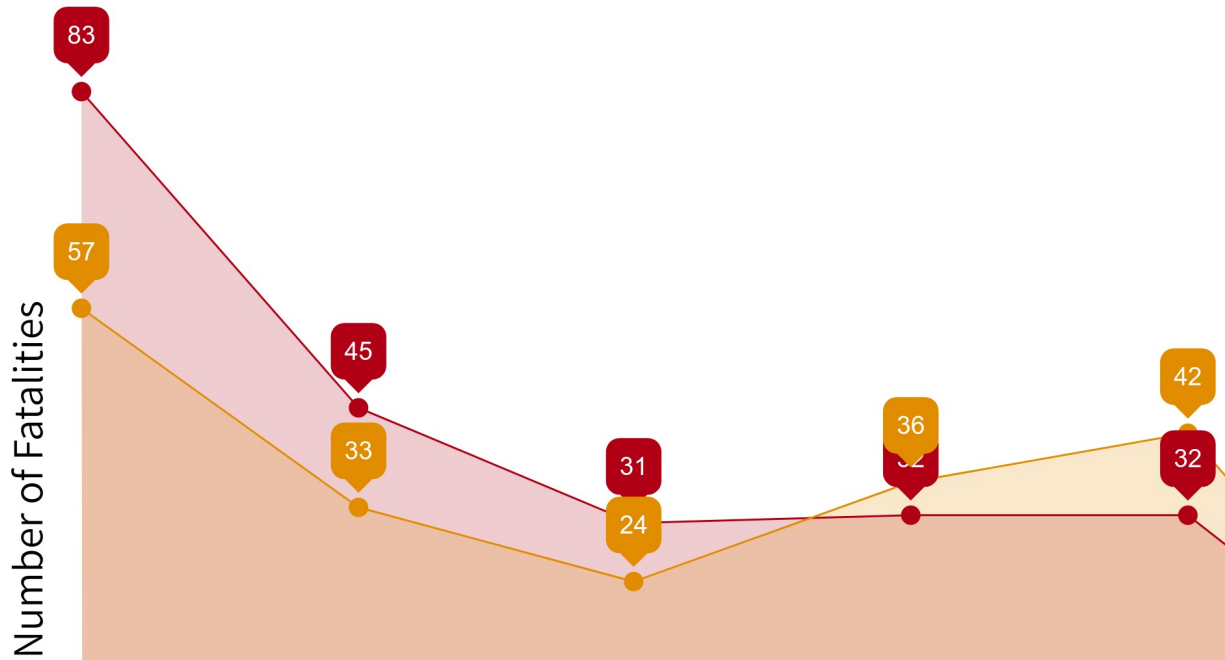
Violence-Related Ca: Region



Like Q2, Balochistan recorded the highest number, but the greatest percentage reduction in fatalities. Former-FATA, ICT, and Punjab province also reflected a downward trend, while KP and Sindh provinces showed a moderate rise in the number of fatalities in Q3 (table 02).

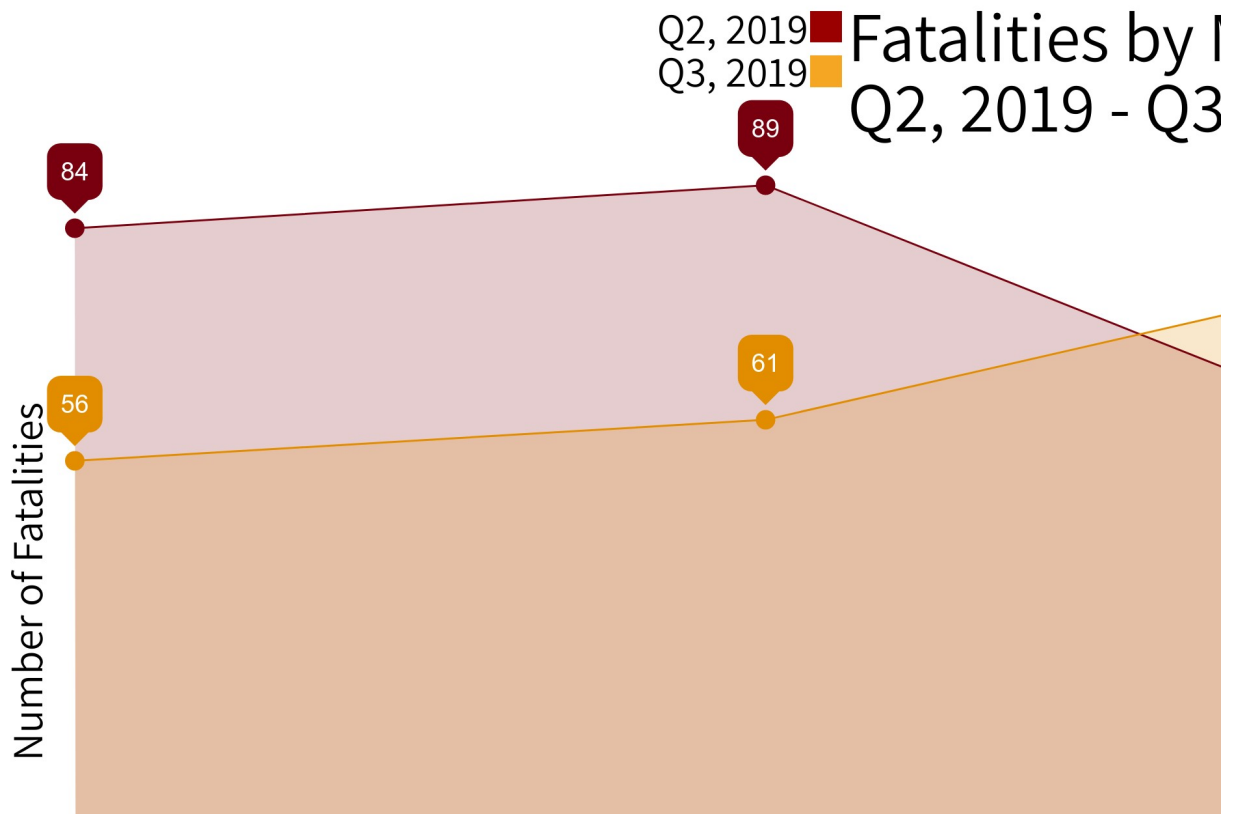
Region	Q2	Q3	% Change
Balochistan	83	57	-38.7%
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	6	4	-33.3%
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	45	33	-26.7%
Punjab	31	24	-22.6%
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	32	36	12.5%
Sindh	32	42	31.3%
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	0	1	n/a
Total	229	197	-17.6%

Violence-Related Fatalities by Q2, 2019 vs.



When comparing individual months in Q2 and Q3, July showed an improvement over April, but September was significantly worse than June. Overall, as has been the case for the last four years now, overall violence-related fatalities continue to drop, despite fluctuations (table 03).

Table 03: Comparative data on fatalities by month - Q2 vs. Q3 2019			
Month	Q2	Q3	% Change
July 2019 vs April 2019	84	56	-33.3%
August 2019 vs May 2019	89	61	-31.5%
September 2019 vs June 2019	56	80	42.9%
Total	229	197	-14.0%

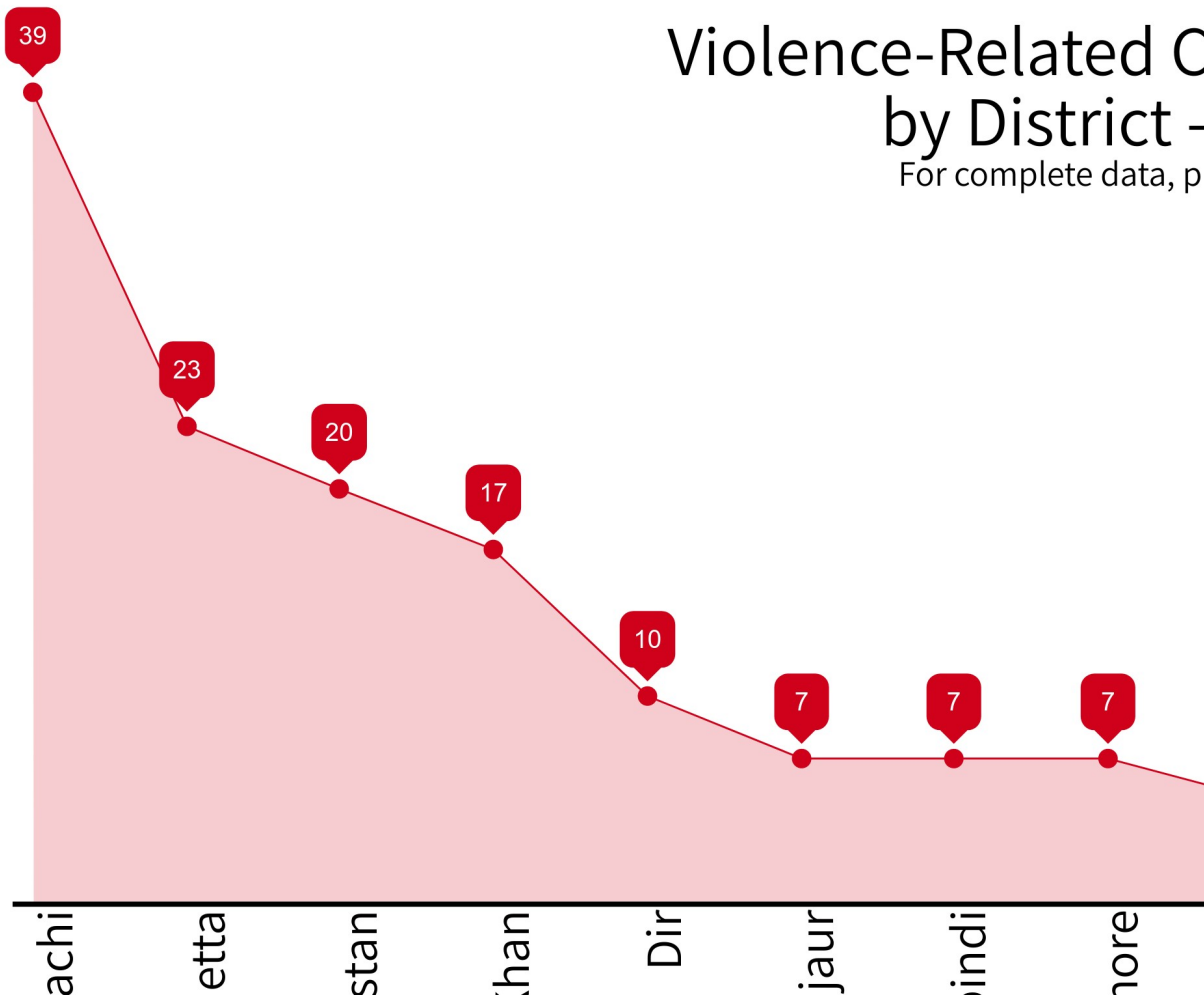


Karachi suffered the highest number of fatalities during this quarter, a 44% increase over the previous quarter, while Quetta exhibited a small decrease. Dera Ismail Khan and Dir witnessed an alarming rise in violence-related fatalities. North Waziristan, Lahore, and Peshawar reported a significant drop (table 04).

Table 04: Fatalities by district - Q2 2019 vs Q3 2019		
Districts/Agency/Region	Q2	Q3
Karachi	27	39
Quetta	29	23
North Waziristan	40	20
Dera Ismail Khan	2	17
Dir	0	10
Bajaur	3	7
Rawalpindi	3	7
Lahore	22	7
Khuzdar	0	5
Islamabad	6	4
Kech	1	4
Kuchlak	0	4
Mohmand	2	4
Naseerabad	3	4

Bannu	0	3
Gujrat	3	3
Killa Abdullah	6	3
Panjgur	4	3
Peshawar	13	3
Sialkot	0	3
Faisalabad	1	2
Khyber	0	2
Mastung	9	2
Badin	0	1
Bolan	0	1
Chaghi	0	1
Charsadda	1	1
Duki	0	1
Harnai	7	1
Lakki Marwat	2	1
Neelum Valley	0	1
Okara	0	1
Pishin	0	1
Rahim Yar Khan	0	1
Shikarpur	2	1
Sibi	0	1
Sukkur	0	1
Swat	2	1
Buner	2	0
Ghotki	1	0
Gwadar	16	0
Hyderabad	2	0
Karak	1	0
Loralai	3	3
Mardan	3	0
Multan	2	0
Nowshera	5	0
Tank	1	0
Ziarat	5	0
Total	229	197

Violence-Related C by District - For complete data, p

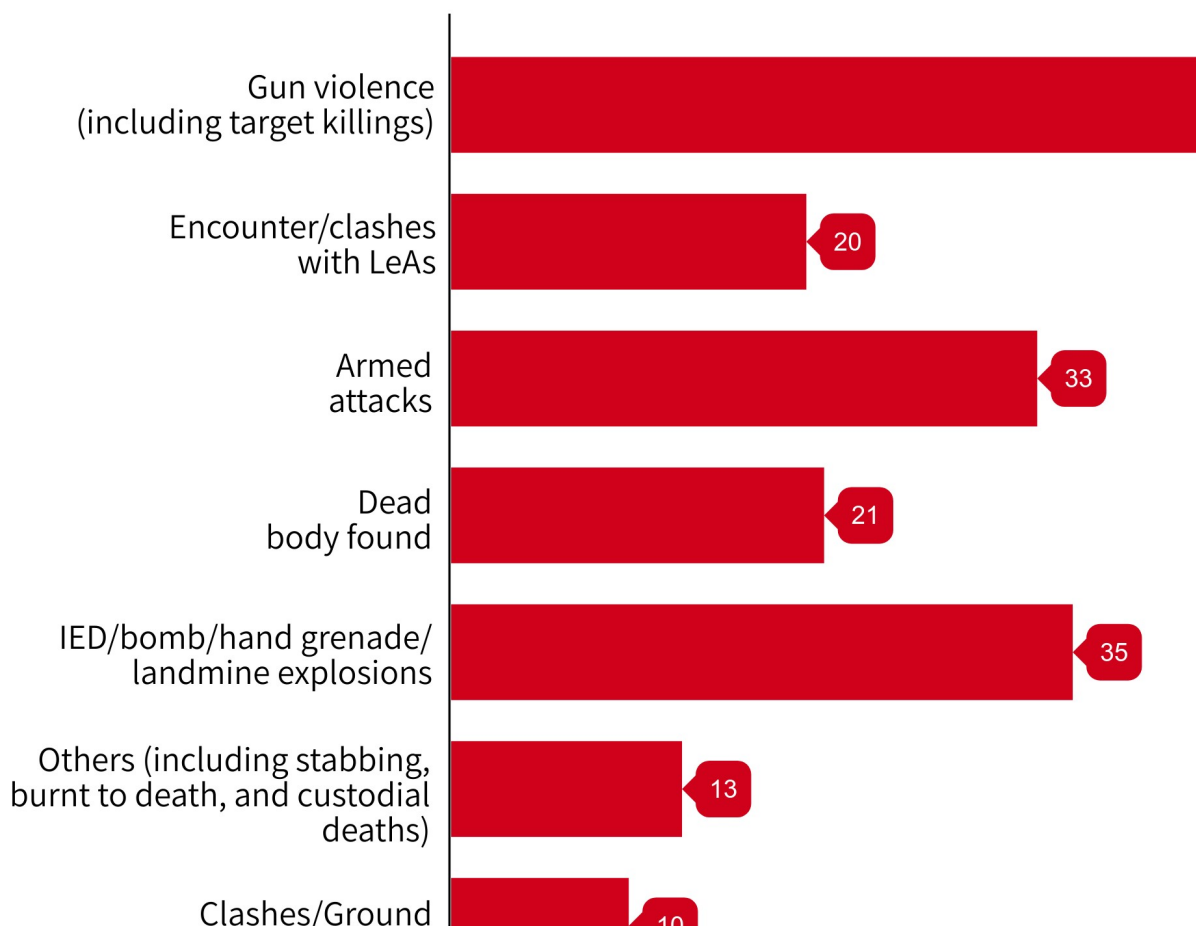


The number of suicide attacks went up from three to five in Q3, but resultant fatalities were nearly a third of Q2. Fatalities from clashes with the security forces, IED explosions, and bomb explosions also decreased in Q3. Target killings went up by roughly 30%, both in incidents and fatalities. An upsurge in dead bodies found and armed attacks was also recorded in Q3 (table 05).

Method of Violence	Q2		Q3	
	Frequency	Fatalities	Frequency	Fatalities
Gun violence (including target killings)	33	41	43	53
Improvised Explosive Devices, landmines, hand grenade attacks, other explosions	26	42	20	35
Armed attacks	13	28	14	33
Dead body found	6	7	17	21
Encounter with Law Enforcement Agencies (including suspected)	27	37	14	20
Suicide attacks	3	34	5	12

Ground operation/clashes	7	31	6	10
Law Enforcement Agency custodial deaths	0	0	7	7
Others (including stabbing/burnt to death)	2	9	5	6
Total	117	229	131	197

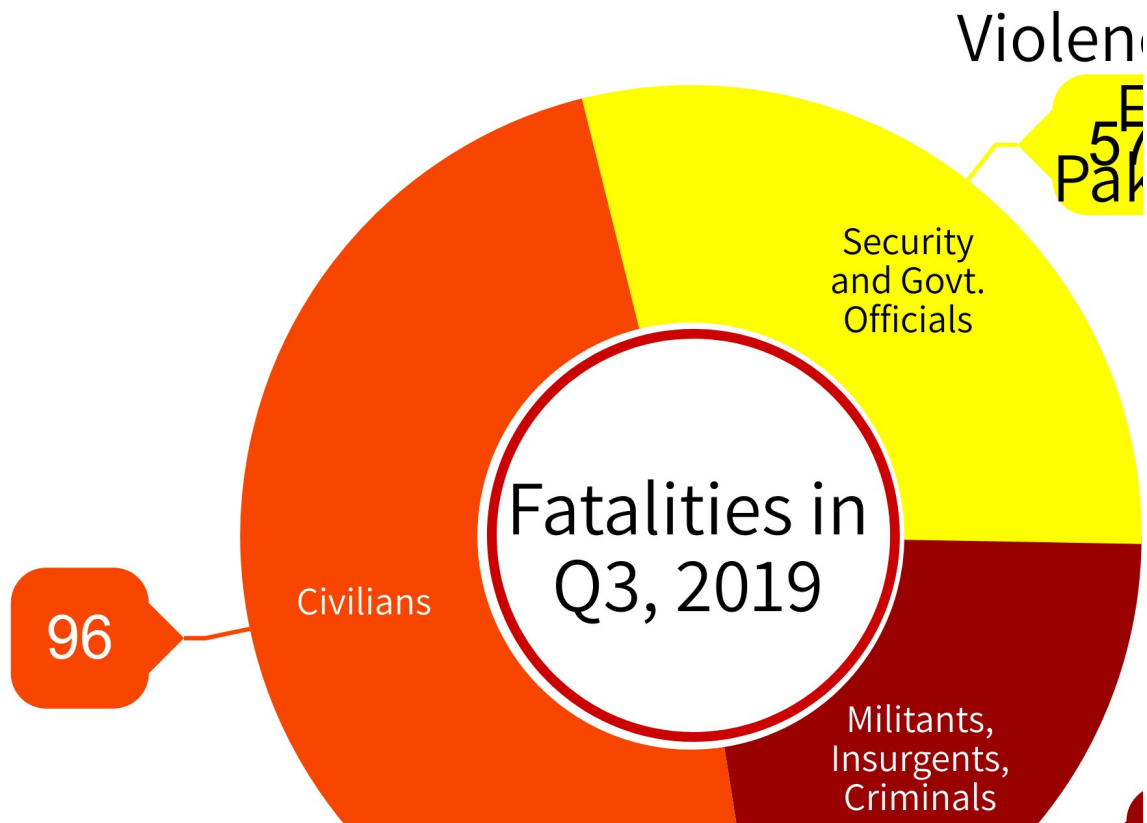
Methods of Violence -



Fatalities of security officials declined, but the overall percentage remained the same. Almost all militant attacks (armed and suicide bombings) in Q3 were directed against security personnel. Yet, civilian deaths were nearly half of all violence-related fatalities. Militant/insurgent/criminal fatalities showed a decline in both number and percentage of overall fatalities (table 06).

Militants/Criminals/Insurgents	Q2	Q3
Militants	33	21
Criminals	25	23
Total Militant/Criminal/Insurgent	58	44
Percentage of total fatalities	25.3%	22.3%

Government and Security Officials		
Security officials	66	56
Government Officials	0	1
Total Government/Security Official	66	57
Percentage of total fatalities	28.8%	28.9%
Civilian		
Civilian	83	84
Politician	14	6
Media personnel	2	1
Religious party	0	3
Religious person	5	1
Foreigner	1	1
Total Civilians	105	96
Percentage of total fatalities	45.9%	48.7%
Overall Total	229	197



TTP claimed most terror attacks during Q3. A suicide attack in Quetta on July 24, 2019 was reported by a regional newspaper to have been claimed by IS, but mainstream newspapers did not validate this. The insurgent groups in Balochistan also claimed responsibility for two attacks, as reported by another regional newspaper. A new criminal gang by the name of “125 gang” was reported to be involved in various crimes in Karachi. All other militant and insurgent groups that were found to be active in the last quarter remained dormant in Q3 (table 07).

Table 07: Fatalities claimed by militant outfits – Q2 2018 to Q3 2019		
Claimants	Q2, 2019	Q3, 2019
TTP/Lashkar-e-Jhangvi/IS	20	0
Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)/ Balochistan Republican Army (BRA)/BRG	14	0
TTP - Harakat-ul-Ansar (HuA)/Jundullah (JA)	13	0
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) and splinter groups	9	4
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	6	22
Afghan Taliban/Afghan-based TTP	3	0
Baloch Republican Guards (BRG)	3	2
Daish/Islamic State (IS)	0	2
Gangsters/dacoits outfits (125 gang)	0	1
Total	68	31

Sectarian Violence

A sharp decline in sectarian violence was observed in Q3. Balochistan remained the most affected with 6 fatalities and 35 injuries. Sindh had two fatalities, while Punjab and former-FATA reported one fatality each. No sectarian violence was recorded from any other regions in the country (table 08).

Table 08: Fatalities from sectarian violence – Q3 2019			
Province	Fatalities	Injuries	Total
Balochistan	6	35	41
Sindh	2	0	2
Punjab	1	0	1
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	1	0	1
Total	10	35	45

Sectarian violence declined from 40 fatalities in Q2 to 10 in Q3, a 75% drop. Comparative data for Q2 and Q3 shows that the Sunni majority, for the first time in many years, are the most affected victims of sectarian violence (table 09). Learning from history, this will likely not be a permanent shift.

Table 09: Fatalities by religion from sectarian violence – Q2 2019 vs Q3 2019		
Religion/Sect	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
Sunnis	5	6

Shia Hazaras	12	2
Christians	0	1
Shias	0	1
Sufis	13	0
Unknown/Others*	10	0
Total	23	0
*Note: Others in Q2 include victims of the Hazarganj market.		

Sectarian Violence-Related Casualties by Region and by Religion/Sect - Q3, 2019

