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Pakistan Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

2010 - 2015 - 2019

9 July 2020



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Disclaimer

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/

For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the <u>ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED"</u>. The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

Data on incidents on the Siachen Glacier are not included in this overview.

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1 Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Pakistan being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type.

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre und Karlsen, 2010.

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces stated in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for

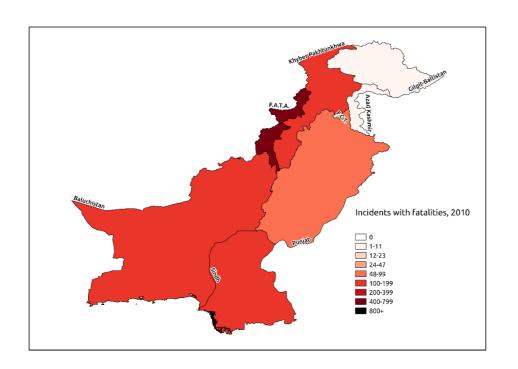
the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occurred, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases established, non-violent strategic activities, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see:

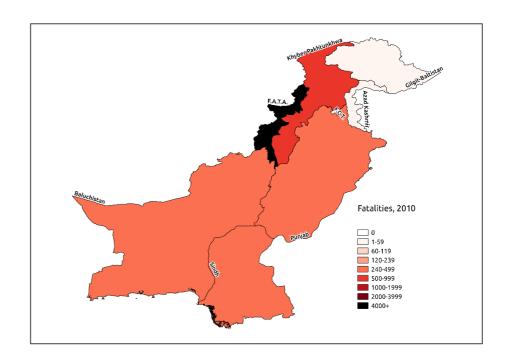
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook; ACLED - ASIA, 2015 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook 2015 ASIA-CR.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED Codebook_2017.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED User-Guide 2017.pdf

2 Year 2010

Number of incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



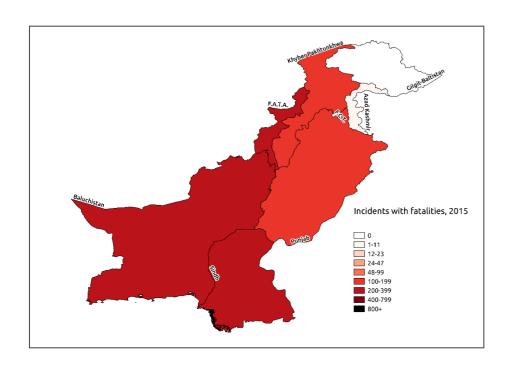
National borders: GADM, November 2015a; Administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Border status China/India: CIA, 2006; Border status Kashmir: CIA, 2004; Geo data on contested borders: GADM, November 2015a; Natural Earth, undated; Incident data: ACLED, 13 June 2020

For better comparability over the years, the (former) Federally Administered Tribal Areas (F.A.T.A.) are counted separately from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for all years of this overview, and the latter province is counted without the incidents in F.A.T.A.

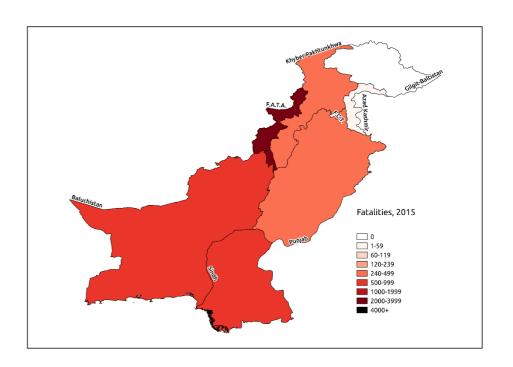
(In 2010, the North-West Frontier Province was renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.)

3 Year 2015

Number of incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities

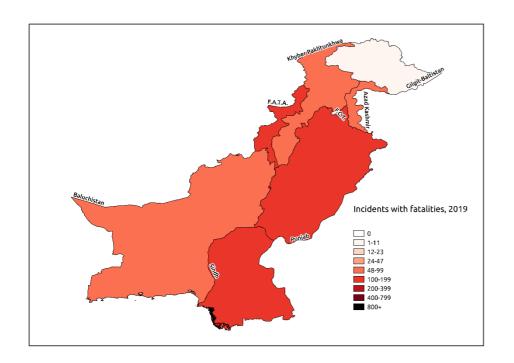


National borders: GADM, November 2015a; Administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Border status China/India: CIA, 2006; Border status Kashmir: CIA, 2004; Geo data on contested borders: GADM, November 2015a; Natural Earth, undated; Incident data: ACLED, 13 June 2020

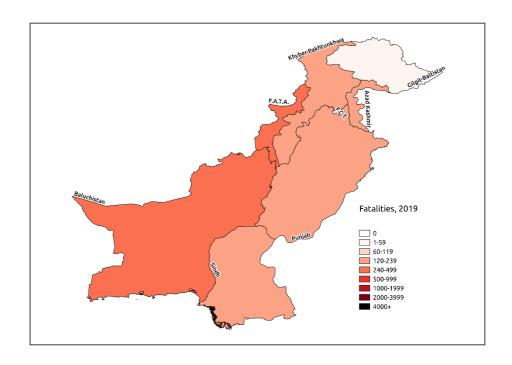
For better comparability over the years, the (former) Federally Administered Tribal Areas (F.A.T.A.) are counted separately from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for all years of this overview, and the latter province is counted without the incidents in F.A.T.A.

4 Year 2019

Number of incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: GADM, November 2015a; Administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Border status China/India: CIA, 2006; Border status Kashmir: CIA, 2004; Geo data on contested borders: GADM, November 2015a; Natural Earth, undated; Incident data: ACLED, 13 June 2020

For better comparability over the years, the (former) Federally Administered Tribal Areas (F.A.T.A.) are counted separately from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for all years of this overview, and the latter province is counted without the incidents in F.A.T.A.

(In 2018, the F.A.T.A. became part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.)

5 Reported conflict incidents per province / territory

Incidents	2010	2015	2019
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	52	116	317
Balochistan	322	435	560
F.A.T.A.*	857	537	666
F.C.T. (Islamabad)	132	156	266
Gilgit-Baltistan	11	26	64
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*	480	583	1136
Punjab	696	971	1573
Sindh	3012	2080	3107

Fatalities	2010	2015	2019
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	8	14	125
Balochistan	299	782	243
F.A.T.A.*	6044	2470	293
F.C.T. (Islamabad)	25	6	6
Gilgit-Baltistan	2	0	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*	954	300	136
Punjab	340	293	177
Sindh	416	683	174

Number of incidents with at least one fatality	2010	2015	2019
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4	11	52
Balochistan	113	238	84
F.A.T.A.*	621	323	137
F.C.T. (Islamabad)	8	5	5
Gilgit-Baltistan	1	0	1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*	183	116	87
Punjab	58	103	111
Sindh	191	233	116

* Note:

For the purpose of better comparability over time, the (former) Federally Administered Tribal Areas (F.A.T.A.) are counted separately from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for all years covered by this overview, and the latter province is counted without incidents reported in F.A.T.A..

In 2010, the North-West Frontier Province was renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2018, the F.A.T.A. were merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

6 Population per province / territory

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics reports the following population numbers per province or territory in the provisional results of the 2017 Census:

Administrative division	Population 1998	Population 2017
Balochistan	6.565.885	12.344.408
F.A.T.A.	3.176.331	5.001.676
F.C.T. (Islamabad)	805.235	2.006.572
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17.743.645	30.523.371
Punjab	73.621.290	110.012.442
Sindh	30.439.893	47.886.051
Summe	132.352.279	207.774.520

(PBS, undated, p. 1)

Sources

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