

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

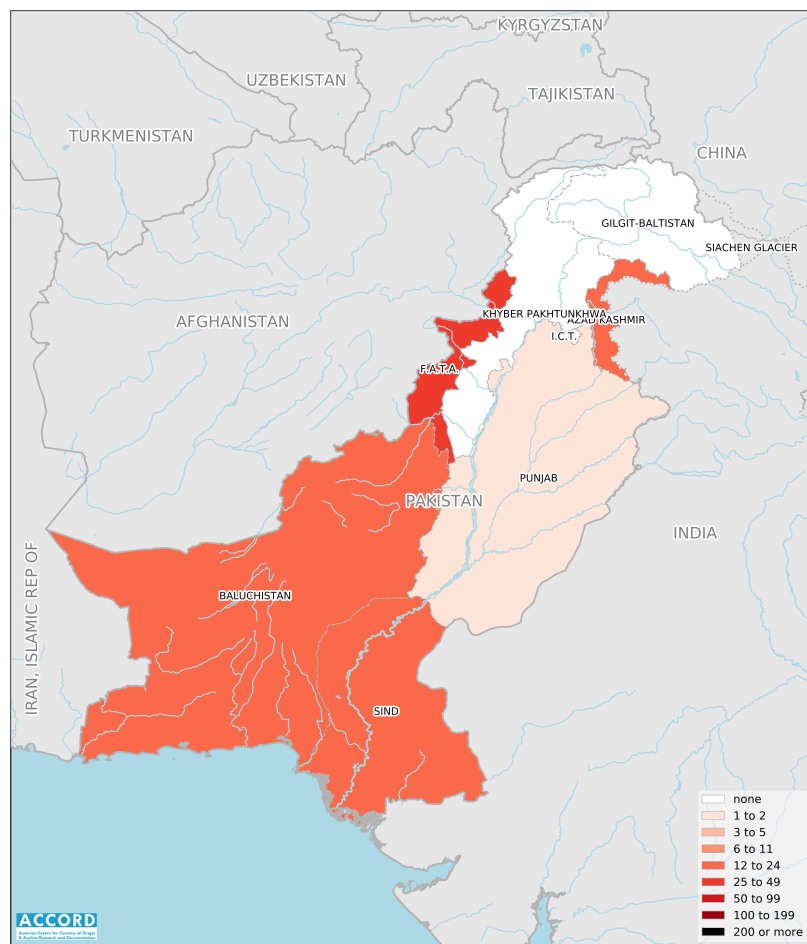
Bilagsnr.:	548
Land:	Pakistan
Kilde:	Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD)
Titel:	Pakistan, Second Quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
Udgivet:	28. oktober 2020
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	5. januar 2021

PAKISTAN, SECOND QUARTER 2020:

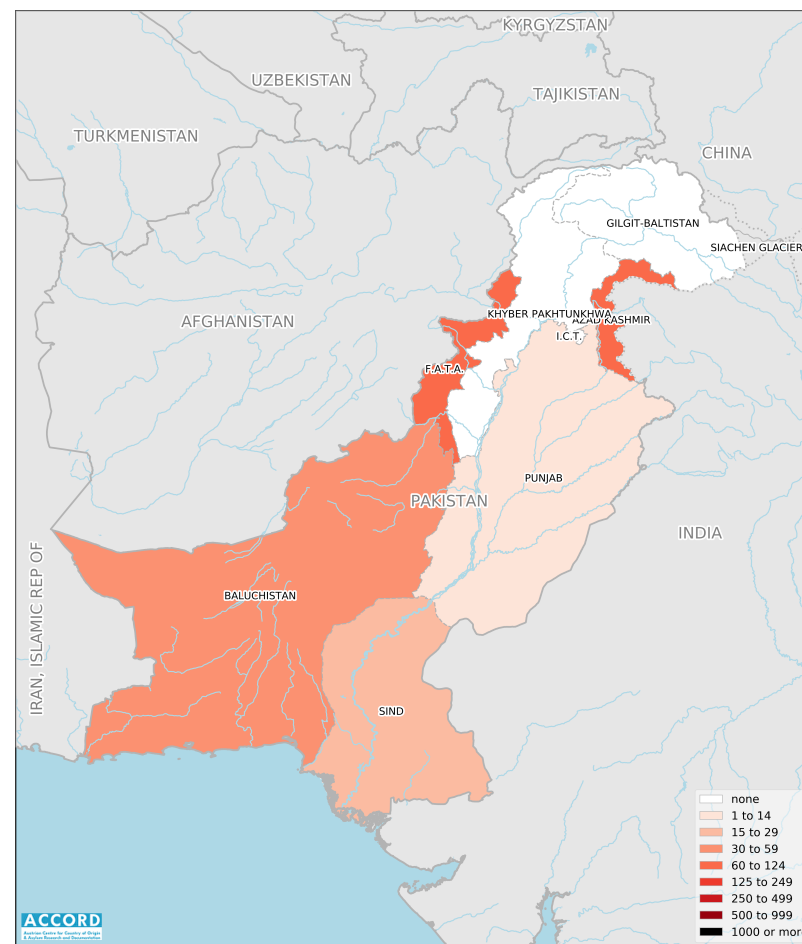
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 28 October 2020

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); China/India border status: [CIA, 2006](#); Kashmir border status: [CIA, 2004](#); geodata of disputed borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); [Natural Earth](#), [nodate](#); incident data: [ACLED, 3 October 2020](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

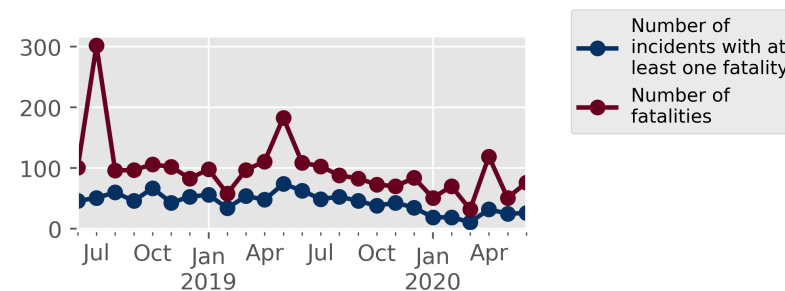
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from June 2018 to June 2020	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	5

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	1809	0	0
Battles	85	57	194
Riots	78	6	6
Violence against civilians	18	9	14
Explosions / Remote violence	16	11	32
Strategic developments	4	0	0
Total	2010	83	246

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 3 October 2020](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2018 to June 2020



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 3 October 2020](#)).

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, and 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.

Note on Pakistan: Several reforms and name changes of administrative divisions are not reflected in the GADM data this overview is based on. The administrative divisions used here are therefore obsolete and serve for comparative purposes with earlier publications.

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

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces 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 (2019), 10 April 2019a https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2017/10/ACLED_Codebook_2019FINAL_pbl.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019b https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide_FINAL.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, 27 January 2020 <https://www.acleddata.com/download/17979/>

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Azad Kashmir	41	17	66
Baluchistan	98	19	51
F.A.T.A.	200	32	101
Federal Capital Territory	28	1	2
Northern Areas	5	0	0
Punjab	398	2	5
Sind	1240	12	21

Localization of conflict incidents

Note: The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unknown. In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In **Azad Kashmir**, 41 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Athmuqam, Baghsar, Baroh, Bedori, Bhimber, Chirikot, Dudhnial, Fatehpur, Goi, Hajipir, Jandrot, Jura, Kahuta, Karela, Khuratta, Kotli, Lipa, Nakyal, New Mirpur, Neza Pir, Nikron, Rakh Chikri, Shah Kot, Sharda, Sirkh Sankh, Tata Pani.**

In **Baluchistan**, 98 incidents killing 51 people were reported. The following

locations were among the affected: **Awaran, Barab Chah, Barkhan, Buleda, Chaman, Dera Bugti, Dera Murad Jamali, Dhadar, Duki, Gwadar, Harnai, Hub, Jaffarabad, Kahan, Kalat, Kech, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Mand, Mashkai, Mastung, Musa Khel Bazar, Naseerabad, Ormara, Panjgur, Pasni, Pir Ghaib, Pishin, Quetta, Rakhni, Sibi, Sohbatpur, Tump, Turbat, Zhob.**

In **F.A.T.A.**, 200 incidents killing 101 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abbottabad, Azam Warsak, Bajaur, Bannu, Bara Khel, Batkhela, Buner, Charsadda, Chitral, Dargai, Datta Khel, Dera Ismail Khan, Dhodial, Dossali, Elum Ghar, Ghalanai, Gharion, Hangu, Hattar, Idak, Ismail Khel, Jamrud, Judba, Karak, Khanmahi, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Landi Kotal, Lower Dir, Mansehra, Mardan, Matta, Mingora, Mir Ali, Miranshah, Naurang, Nawagai, Nowshera, Parachinar, Peshawar, Safi, Saidu Sharif, Sarai Naurang, Shangla, Spinwam, Swabi, Takht-i-Bhai, Tank, Tappi, Timergara, Wana, Zakha Khel.**

In **Federal Capital Territory**, 28 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Islamabad, Tarnol.**

In **Northern Areas**, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chilas, Gilgit.**

In **Punjab**, 398 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Attock, Bahawalpur, Daska, Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jalalpur Pirwala, Jaranwala, Jhang, Jhelum, Juliani, Kala Shah Kaku, Kamoke, Kasur, Khangarh, Lahore, Lahore-Gulberg, Lahore-Iqbal, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Nankana Sahib, Okara, Pattoki, Qadirpur Ran, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur, Rawalpindi, Renala Khurd, Sahiwal, Samundri, Sargodha, Shakargarh, Shujabad, Sialkot, Toba Tek Singh, Vehari.**

In Sind, 1240 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Badah, Badin, Bhitshah, Bozdar Wada, Dadu, Dhabeji, Digri, Dodapur, Garhi Khairo, Ghotki, Goth Garhi Khuda Bakhsh Bhutto, Goth Usman Khaskheli, Goza, Hala, Halani, Hingorja, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Jhol, Jhuddo, Johi, Kadhan, Kandhkot, Karachi, Karachi-Bin Qasim, Karachi-Gadap, Karachi-Gulshan, Karachi-Kemari, Karachi-Korangi, Karachi-Liaquatabad, Karachi-Lyari, Karachi-Malir, Karachi-North Nazimabad, Karachi-Orangi, Karachi-Saddar, Kashmor, Khairpur, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Khan Wahan, Kot Diji, Kotri, Kumb, Kunri, Larkana, Latifabad, Matiari, Matli, Mehar, Mehrabpur, Mirpur Bathoro, Mirpur Khas, Mithi, Moro, Nasirabad, Naudero, Naushahro Feroze, Nawabshah, Odero Lal, Phulji, Radhan, Ranipur, Rohri, Sanghar, Sehwan, Setharja, Shahdadkot, Shahdadpur, Shikarpur, Sita, Sujawal, Sukkur, Talhar, Tando Adam, Tando Allahyar, Tando Bago, Tando Jam, Tando Muhammad Khan, Thano Bula Khan, Thari Mirwah, Tharpakar, Thatta, Thul, Ubauro, Umerkot.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Southeast Asia (3 October 2020), 3 October 2020
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/18815/>
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Kashmir Region 2004, 2004
https://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/470_1281378979_kashmir-region-2004.jpg
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: China and India, 2006
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g7820.ct002746>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: PAK_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/PAK_adm.zip
- Natural Earth: Admin 0 – Breakaway, Disputed Areas, Version 3.1.0, undated
http://www.naturalearthdata.com/http://www.naturalearthdata.com/download/10m/cultural/ne_10m_admin_0_disputed_areas.zip
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: "Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data", in: Journal of Peace Research (47(5) 2010), pp. 651–660
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>

- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015
<https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/>

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 [ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED"](#). 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.

Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Pakistan, second quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 28 October 2020