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CRSS Annual Security Report

2020



**Center for
Research &
Security
Studies**

Rule of Law - Security - Governance



ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 2020

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ACRONYMS

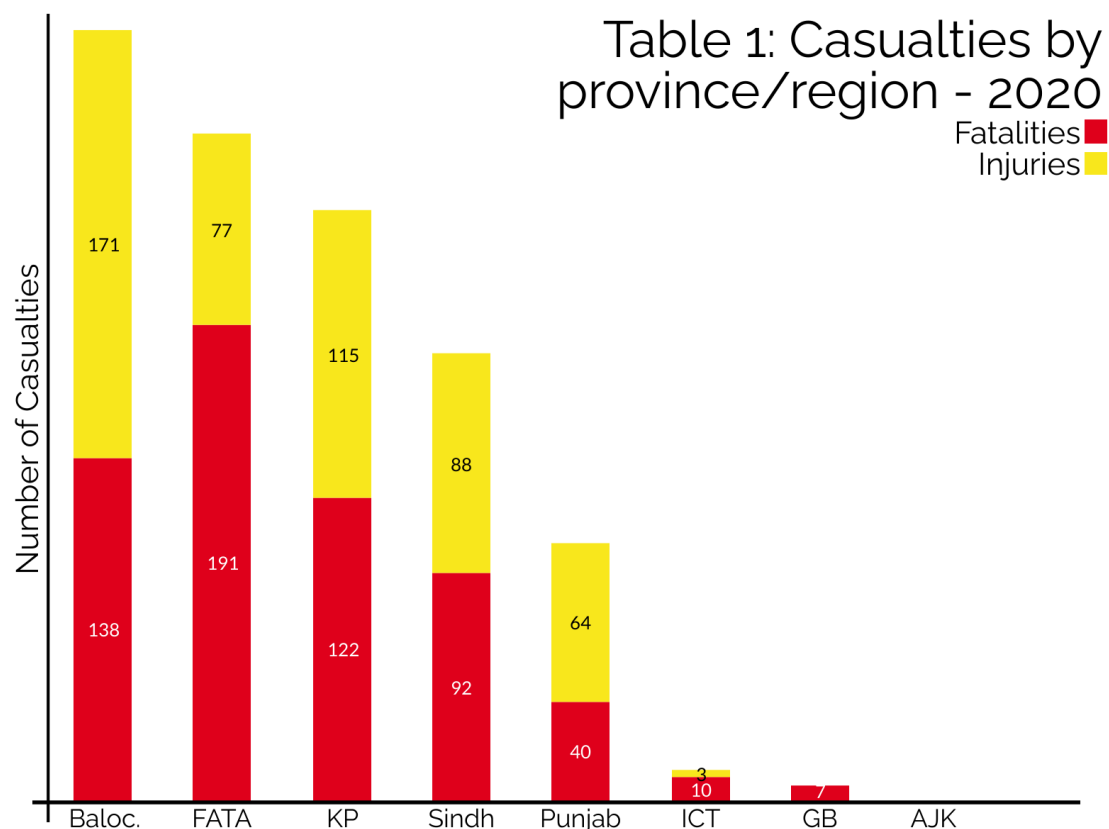
Acronym	Meaning
AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir
ANF	Anti Narcotics Force
ANP	Awami National Party
AQ	Al Qaeda
AQIS	Al Qaida Indian Subcontinent
ASWJ	Ahl-e-Sunnat-Wal-Jamaat
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army
BLF	Baloch Liberation Front
BLT	Baloch Liberation Tigers
BRA	Baloch Republican Army
BRAS	Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar
CTD	Counter Terrorism Department
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Corps
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IS	Islamic State
JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
JSQM	Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz
JUIF	Jamiat Ulema-e Islam
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LeI	Lashkar-e-Islami
LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
MQM	Muttahida Qaumi Movement
OGDCL	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited
PMLN	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz
PPP	Pakistan People's Party
PSX	Pakistan Stock Exchange
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf
PTM	Pushtun Tahaffuz Movement
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
SeM	Sipah-e-Muhammad
SHO	Station House Officer
SRA	Sindhudesh Revolutionary Army
SSG	Special Service Group
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

CASUALTIES OF TERROR ATTACKS AND COUNTER-TERROR OPERATIONS

Pakistan had lost 600 lives to violence by the end of 2020. Among the wounded were 518 persons. The ex-FATA region emerged as the worst hit by violence, where 191 persons died. This was followed by Balochistan (138), KP (122), Sindh (92), Punjab (40), Islamabad (10), and GB (7) (see table 1).

Although Balochistan lost fewer people than ex-FATA, the total number of casualties was higher in the province. Balochistan and KP (including FATA) recorded 75% of the total fatalities from violence. Sindh reported 15% of the fatalities. Punjab and Islamabad combined, recorded only 8% of total fatalities.

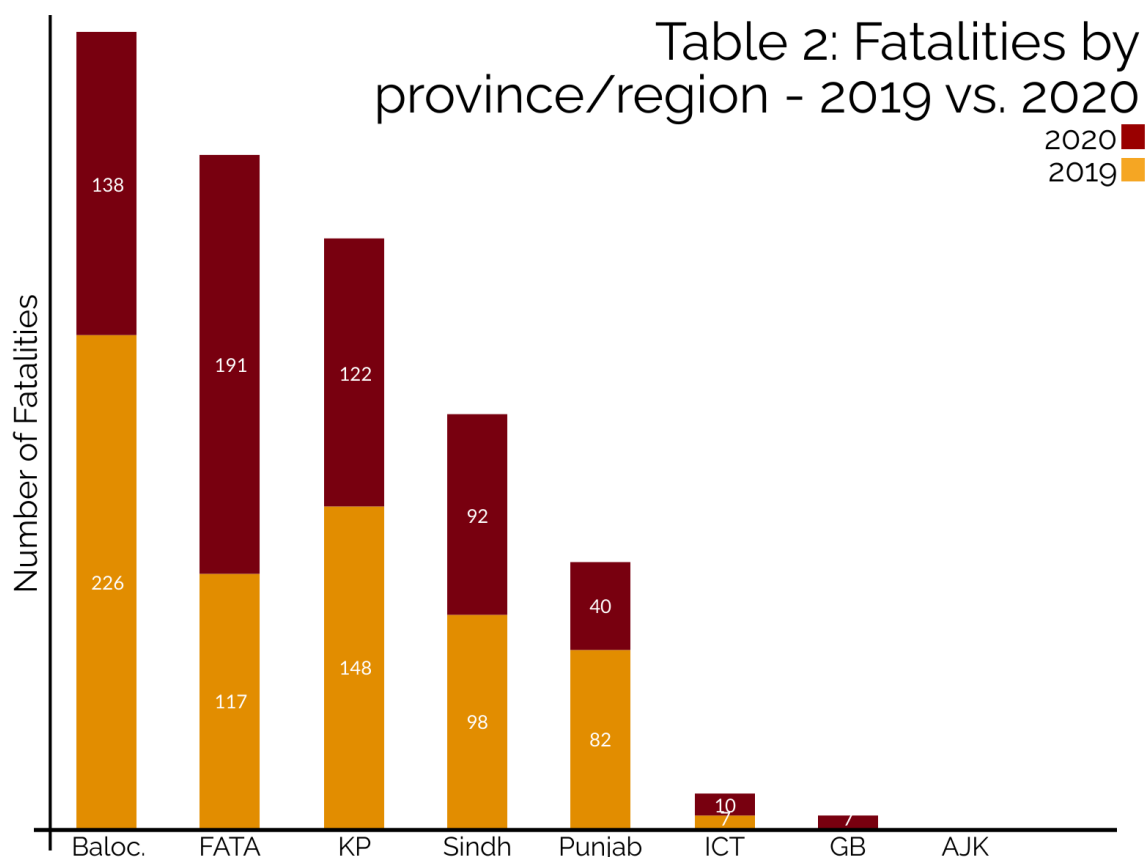
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Balochistan	138	171	309
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	191	77	268
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	122	115	237
Sindh	92	88	180
Punjab	40	64	104
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	10	3	13
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	7	0	7
Total	600	518	1118



Compared to last year, Punjab witnessed a greater than 50% drop in violence. Followed by Balochistan where a 39% drop was experienced. Violence in KP decreased by 18% and in Sindh by 6%. The aggregate drop in violence in the country was 12%.

Despite such a significant drop in overall violence across the country, the most affected regions – ex FATA, KP, and Balochistan reflected a rise in the percentage of total violence this year. In 2019, these regions had suffered 71% of the total fatalities compared to 75% this year; a grim reaffirmation of security analysts hinting at militants regrouping in these areas.

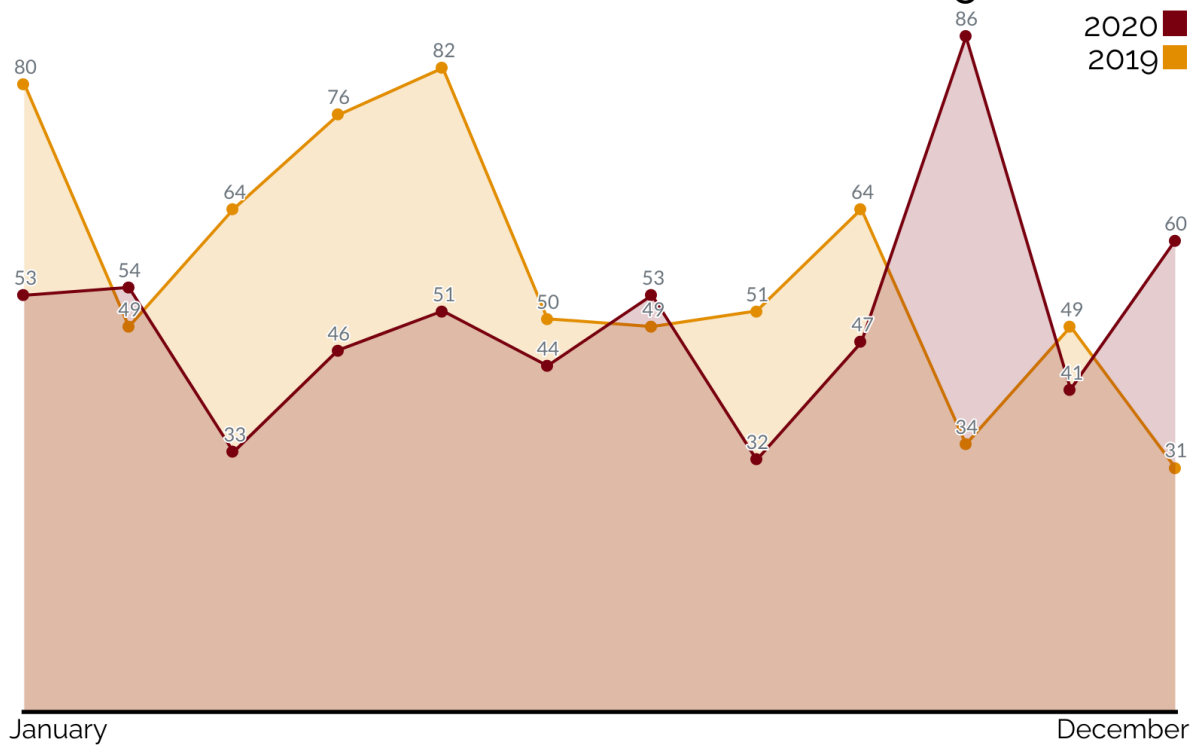
Table 2: Fatalities from terror/counter-terror by province/region – 2019 vs. 2020			
Province/Region	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Balochistan	226	138	-38.94%
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)*	117	191	63.25%
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	148	122	-17.57%
Sindh	98	92	-6.12%
Punjab	82	40	-51.22%
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	7	10	42.86%
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	0	7	n/a
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	1	0	-100.00%
Total	678	600	-11.50%



Monthly data on fatalities also showed a continuous pattern of a double-digit declining trend during the whole year, though there were exceptions during certain months.

Table 3: Fatalities by month – 2019 vs. 2020			
Month	2019	2020	Percentage Change
January	80	53	-33.75%
February	49	54	10.20%
March	64	33	-48.44%
April	76	46	-39.47%
May	82	51	-37.80%
June	50	44	-12.00%
July	49	53	8.16%
August	51	32	-37.25%
September	64	47	-26.56%
October	34	86	152.94%
November	49	41	-16.33%
December	31	60	93.55%
Total	679	600	-11.63%

Table 3: Fatalities by month - 2019 vs 2020



Victims of terror attacks and counter-terror operations

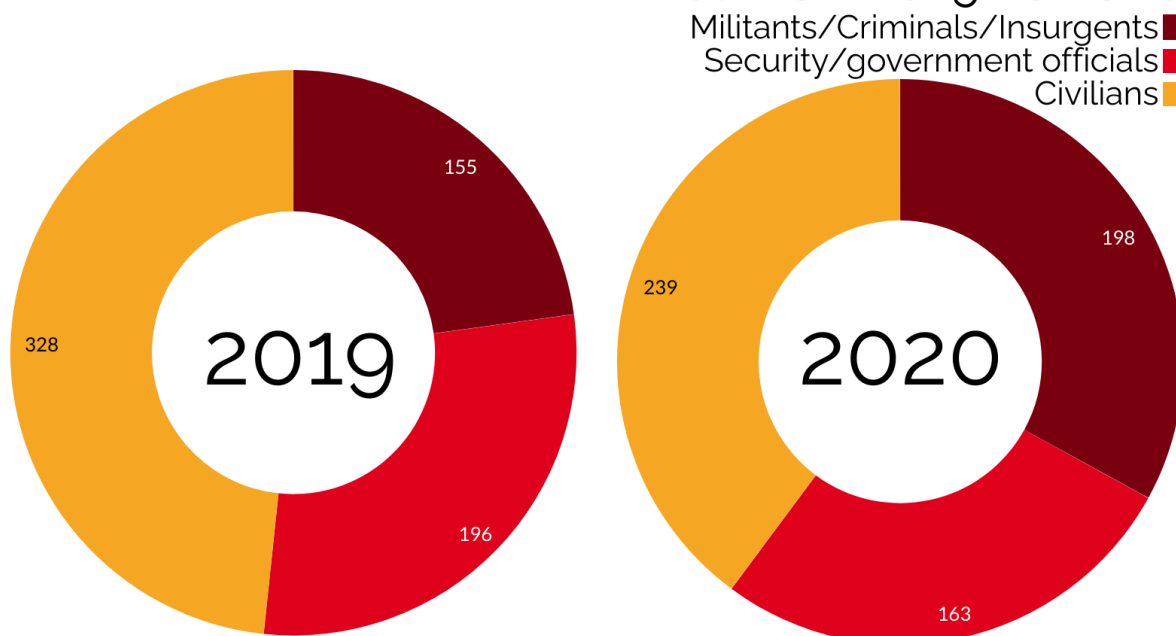
Civilians and security personnel suffered the most at the hands of outlaws. They accounted for 67% of the total fatalities during 2020. Outlaws killed during the year were around 33%. Compared to last year, outlaws' fatalities went up by 10%: 23% in 2019 versus 33% in 2020. A significant decline was observed in civilians' fatalities. There was a reduction of 9%; down from 49% to 40%. Fatalities of security personnel and government officials saw a minor drop of 2% (table 4).

Table 04: Identities of victims of terror attacks and counter-terror operations		
Civilians	2019	2020
Civilians	281	214
Foreigners	3	1
Media	3	4
Politicians	29	6
Religious party	4	5
Religious persons	8	9
Total	328	239
Percentage of total	48.31	39.83

Militants/criminals/insurgents	2019	2020
Criminals	37	37
Insurgents	11	39
Militants	103	121
Political criminals	0	1
Religious militants	4	0
Total	155	198
Percentage of total	22.83	33

Security/government officials	2019	2020
Government officials	3	2
Security official	193	161
Total	196	163
Percentage of total	28.87	27.17
Grand Total	679	600

Table 4: Fatalities by victims - 2019 vs 2020



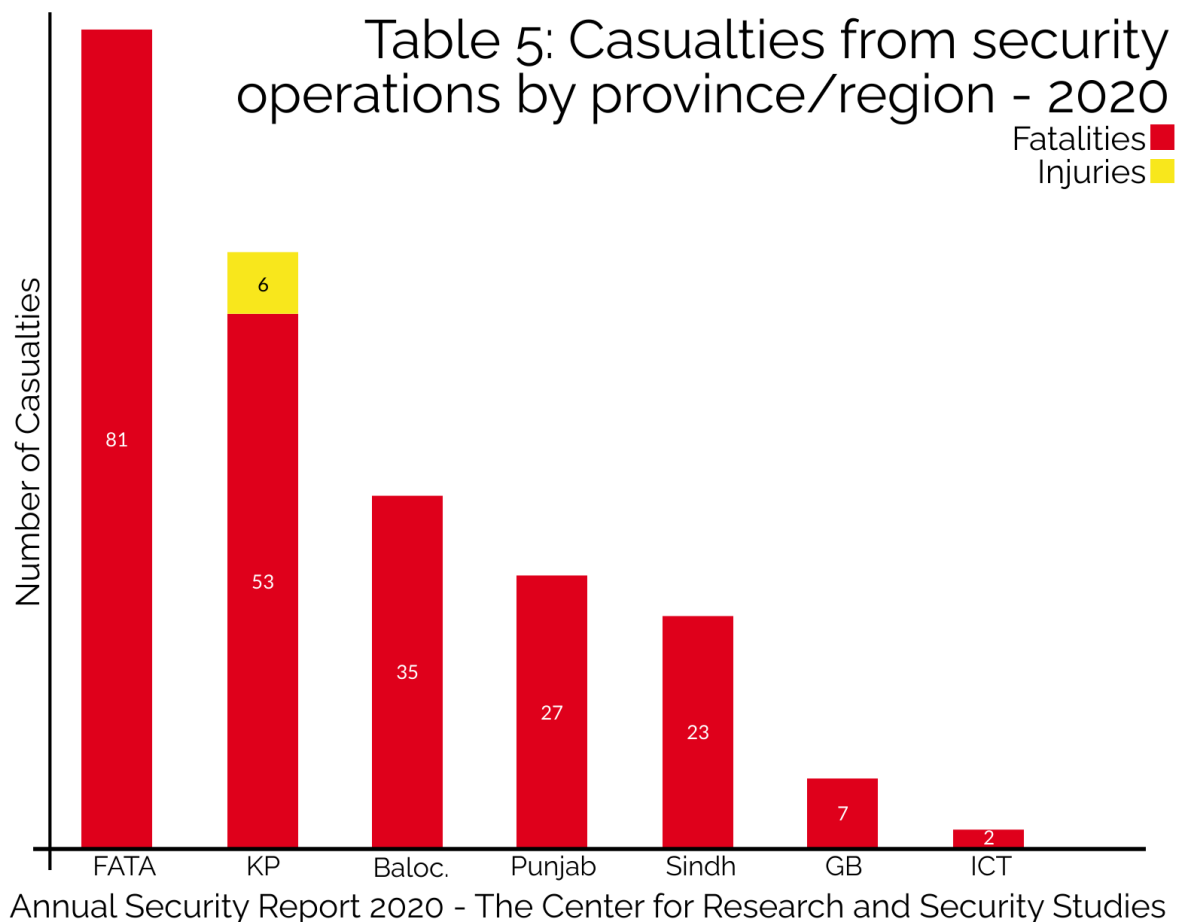
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SECURITY OPERATIONS

Provincial data on security operations

In 2019 – due to acceleration in operations by security agencies – there were a total of 160 fatalities. In contrast, 234 casualties from security operations resulted in 2020 (228 persons died and 6 were injured), a rise of about 40%. Ex-FATA and KP were the main targets of these operations. 134 persons lost their lives and 6 were wounded. This was followed by Balochistan (35), Punjab (27), Sindh (23), GB (7), and Islamabad (2) (see table 5).

Table 5: Casualties from security operations – 2020			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	81	0	81
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	53	6	59
Balochistan	35	0	35
Punjab	27	0	27
Sindh	23	0	23
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	7	0	7
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	2	0	2
Total	228	6	234



Nature of security operations

Security agencies carried out 101 operations against outlaws; 5 of these failed because of swift retaliations. 11 security personnel died and 3 were wounded during the process. Another 8 security operations were suspected of having been misled or miscalculated by the security personnel, resulting in death of 12 persons. Families of the victims reacted with condemnations and litigations. Last year, 10 security operations were met with failures and 16 were regarded as suspect.

Table 6: Nature of security operations - 2020			
Type	Fatalities	Injuries	# of operations
Security operations	205	3	88
Security operations failed	11	3	5
Security operations suspected	12	0	8
Total	228	6	101

Among the victims of security operations, most were outlaws: criminals, insurgents, militants, and political criminals. They accounted for 81% of the total fatalities. Security personnel accounted for 14% and 5% were civilians (table 7). 32 security personnel were killed in 2020. Fewer security personnel suffered in 2019, comparatively. Last year, the fatalities of outlaws were 73% while the remaining 23% were civilians and security personnel - 15% and 12% respectively.

Table 07: Victims of security operations - 2020			
Victims	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Militants/Criminals/Insurgents	185	0	185
Security officials	32	6	38
Civilians	11	0	11
Total	228	6	234

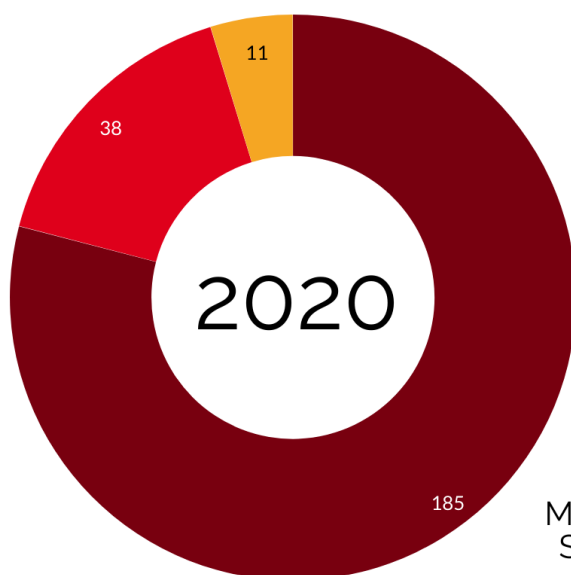


Table 7: Victims of security operations - 2020

Militants/Criminals/Insurgents ■
Security/government officials ■
Civilians ■

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Security personnel killed 172 outlaws during operations in 2020. 108 were militants, 34 insurgents and the remaining 30 were dacoits and other criminals. The identifiable militants were from TTP (20), Islamic State (7), AQIS (3), and LeJ (1). One suicide bomber was killed before he could execute his plan. His identity was undeclared. Only 13 insurgents were identified to be affiliated with BLF (8) and BRA (5). Among the dacoits, 7 belonged to Narejo Gang and 3 to Jagirani Gang (from Kucha area of Larkana and Sukkur). Some security operations faced severe retaliations from the outlaws. These resulted in the deaths of 16 army personnel, 10 police officials, 1 SSG commando and 1 FC person.

Table 8: Affiliation of the victims of security operations - 2020	
Militants, Insurgents, & criminals	Fatalities
Insurgents – unknown	21
Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)	8
Balochistan Republican Army (BRA)	5
Dacoit gangs and other criminals	30
Islamic State (IS)	7
Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)	3
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	1
Suicide bombers	1
Tehreek-i-Taliban (TTP) and splinter groups	20
Militants - unknown	76

Total	172
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Security officials/civilians	Fatalities
Police	10
Army	16
Frontier Corps (FC)	1
Special Service Group (SSG) Commando	1
Others	28
Total	56
Grand Total	228

Militants, criminals, and foreign spies arrested in 2020

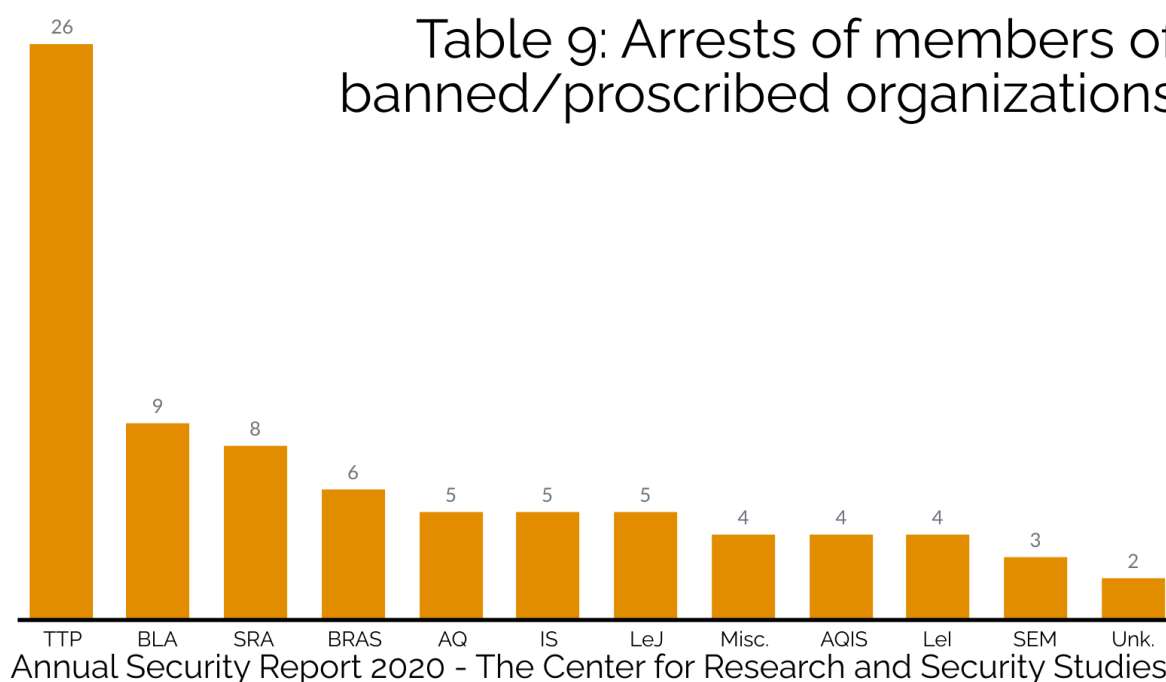
A large number of militants, insurgents and criminals were arrested in 2020. Among criminals, the arrested were from dacoit gangs and sectarian outfits. Most of the militants arrested belonged to Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), followed by Al-Qaeda (AQ), Al-Qaeda in Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), Daish or Islamic State (IS), Lashkar-e-Islami (LeI) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ). The insurgents arrested during this year belonged to Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), BRAS, and Sindhudeh Revolutionary Army (SRA) (table 9). The arrests of these outlaws are a reflection of the variety of militancy that has been resurfacing in the country.

Table 9: Militants, insurgents, and criminals arrested - 2020	
Criminals	Arrested
Dacoits Gang	4
Sectarian killers - unknown	2
Sipah-e-Muhammed (SeM)	3
Total	9

Militants	Arrested
Al Qaida (AQ)	5
Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)	4
Islamic State (IS)	5
Lashkar-e-Islami (LeI)	4
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	5
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	26
Total	49

Insurgents	Arrested
Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)	9
Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar (BRAS)	6
Sindh Revolution Army (SRA)	8
Total	23
Grand Total	81

Table 9: Arrests of members of banned/proscribed organizations



Foreign outlaws and agents arrested during 2020

Foreign militants and spies continued to cause discord and disruption in the country. Majority of them were linked to Afghanistan based gangs and the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) of India. As listed (in table 10) below, some of the RAW agents were political workers of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM). MQM was once the second largest political party of Sindh province.

Table 10: Foreign agents and criminals arrested - 2020	
Foreign militants	Arrested
Afghan gang	3
Afghan Militant (school attack planner)	5
Grenade attackers - RAW suspected	12
Mota Afghani gang	3
Afghan trained militants	3
Agha Zikri Group	2
Afghan Taliban	1
Total	29

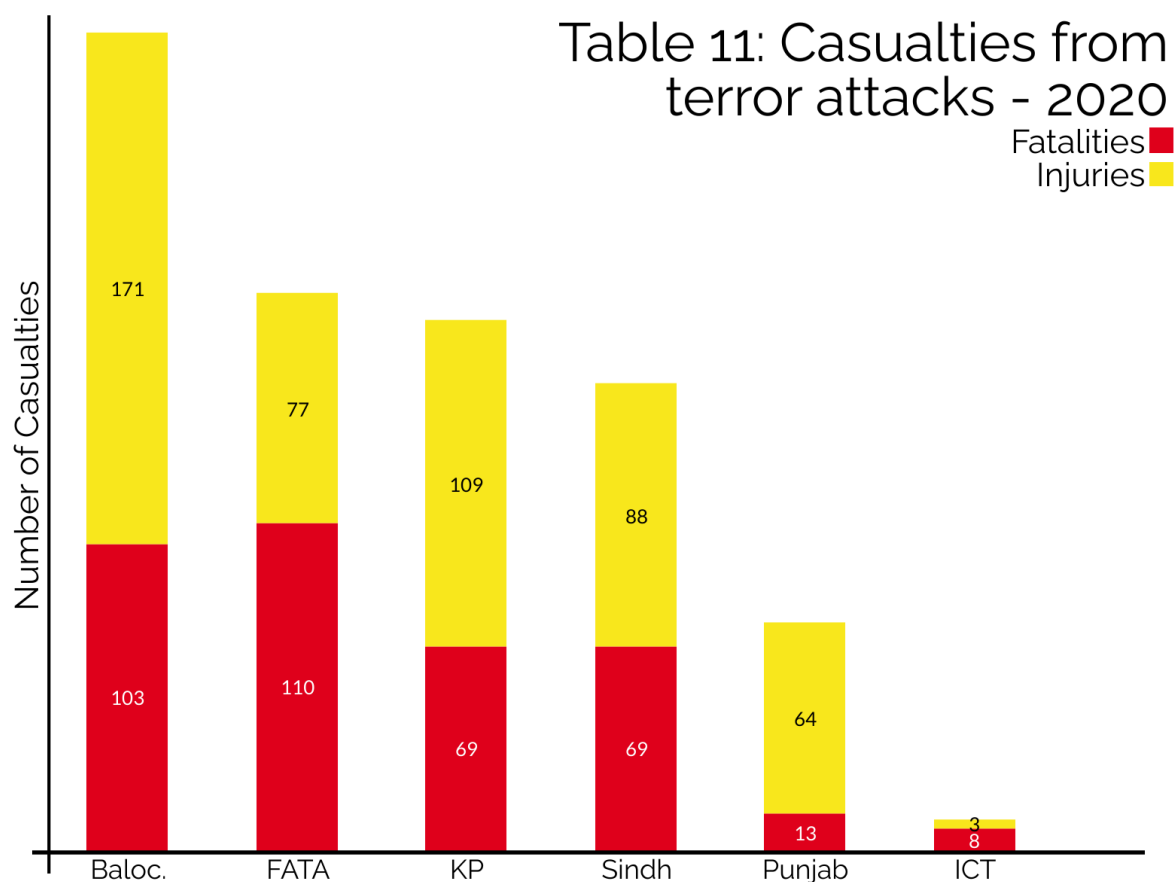
Foreign spy	Arrested
Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) agents	5
Indian spies – Gilgit Baltistan (GB) border	2
RAW – Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) workers	1
MQM RAW Agent - fire brigade worker	1
RAW Agent - hawala hundi agent	1
Total	10
Grand Total	39

TERROR ATTACKS IN 2020

Provincial data of terror attacks

Terror attacks caused 60% more fatalities than the security operations. Nearly 75% of the total fatalities from terror attacks were reported from KP, ex-FATA and Balochistan. Sindh recorded 18% fatalities, followed by Punjab (3%), and Islamabad (2%) (see table 11).

Table 11: Casualties from terror attacks - 2020			
Province/Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Balochistan	103	171	274
Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	110	77	187
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP)	69	109	178
Sindh	69	88	157
Punjab	13	64	77
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	8	3	11
Total	372	512	884



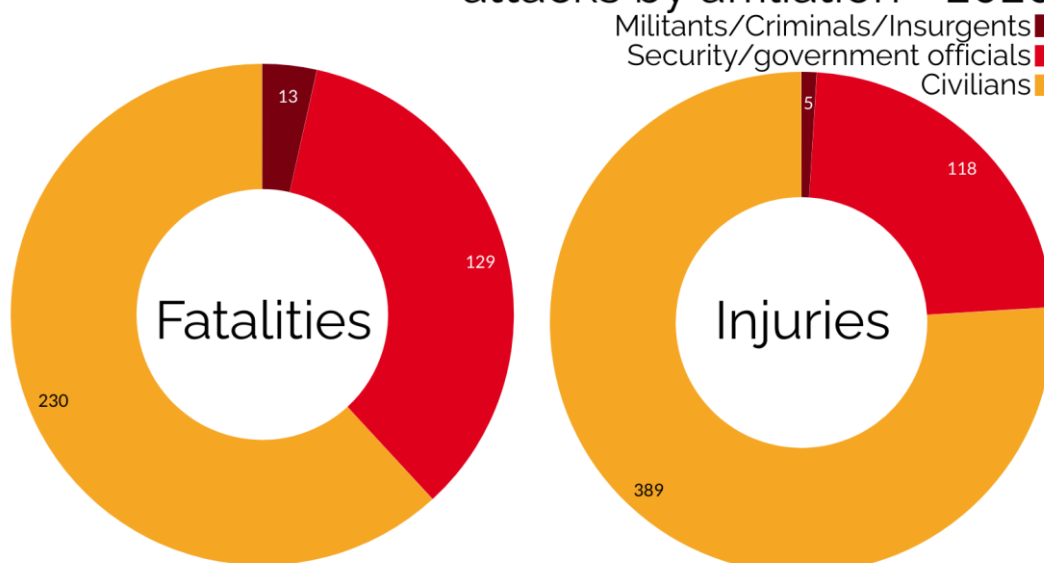
More than 60% victims of terror attacks were civilians and 35% were security and government officials. The remaining 5% were insurgents and militants. There was no change in terms of percentage of the victims when compared with the last year (table 12).

Table 12: Fatalities of terror attacks by affiliation - 2020			
Victims	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Civilians			
Civilians	205	344	549
Foreigners	1		1
Media	4	1	5
Politicians	6	1	7
Religious parties	5	39	44
Religious persons	9	4	13
Total	230	389	619

Militants/criminals/insurgents			
Insurgents	4	0	4
Militants	9	5	14
Total	13	5	18

Security/government officials			
Government officials	2	0	2
Security officials	127	118	245
Total	129	118	247
Grand Total	372	512	884

Table 12: Fatalities of terror attacks by affiliation - 2020



Nature of terrorism

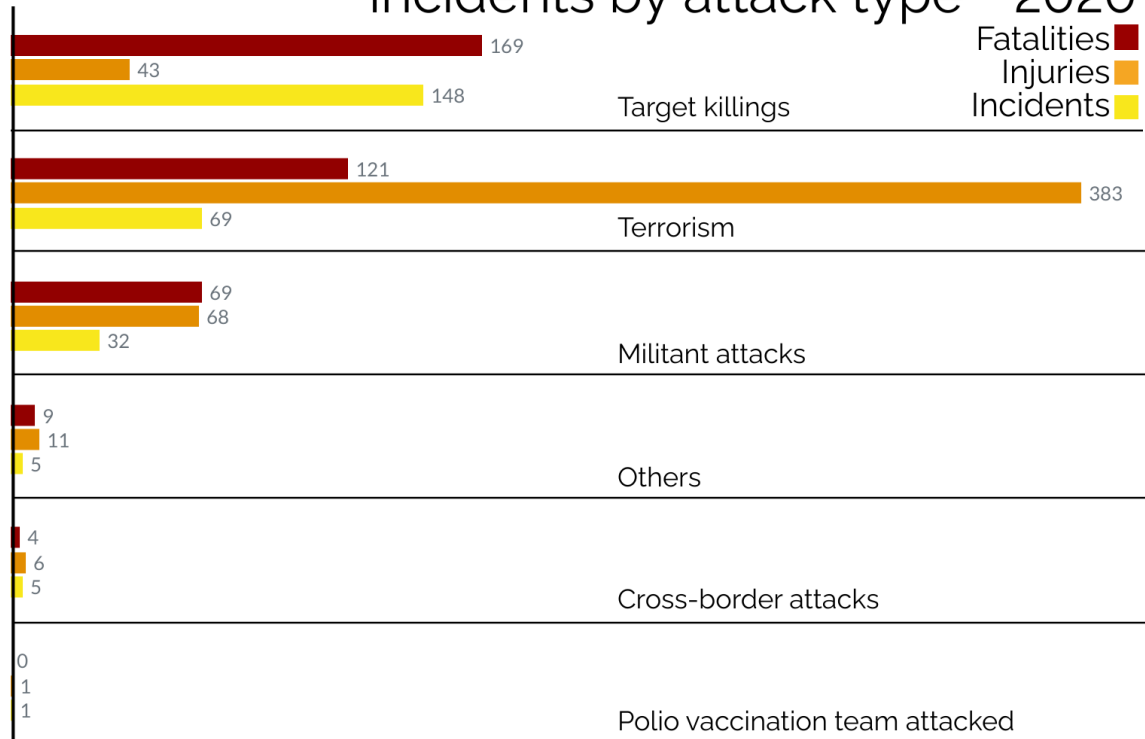
Target killings were a major cause of fatalities from violence this year. Insurgents as well as militants also resorted to target killings this year. TTP claimed responsibility for targeting four security personnel and two civilians. Three civilians were gunned down by the insurgent outfit – BRAS¹. More than 100 incidents of terrorism (use of explosives) and militants' attacks were recorded. Seven persons died in a rivalry incident between Jaish-ul-Adl and Maqbool Shambazai's death squad over drugs issue. This occurred in the Parom area of Panjgur.

Three security personnel and a civilian died in five incidents of cross border attacks that were carried out by militants based in Afghanistan. Two incidents of toy bomb explosions also took place. Anti-polio vaccination sentiments continued triggering acts of violence against the polio vaccinators (table 13).

Table 13: Casualties of terror incidents by attack type - 2020			
Terror attacks	Fatalities	Injuries	Number of incidents
Target killings	169	43	148
Terrorism	121	383	69
Militant attacks	69	68	32
Others	9	11	5
Cross-border attacks	4	6	5
Polio teams attacked	0	1	1
Total	372	512	260
Note: includes militant rivalries, accidental deaths, and sectarian violence.			

¹ BRAS is an alliance of four Baloch militant groups, Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar (BRAS).

Table 13: Casualties of terror incidents by attack type - 2020



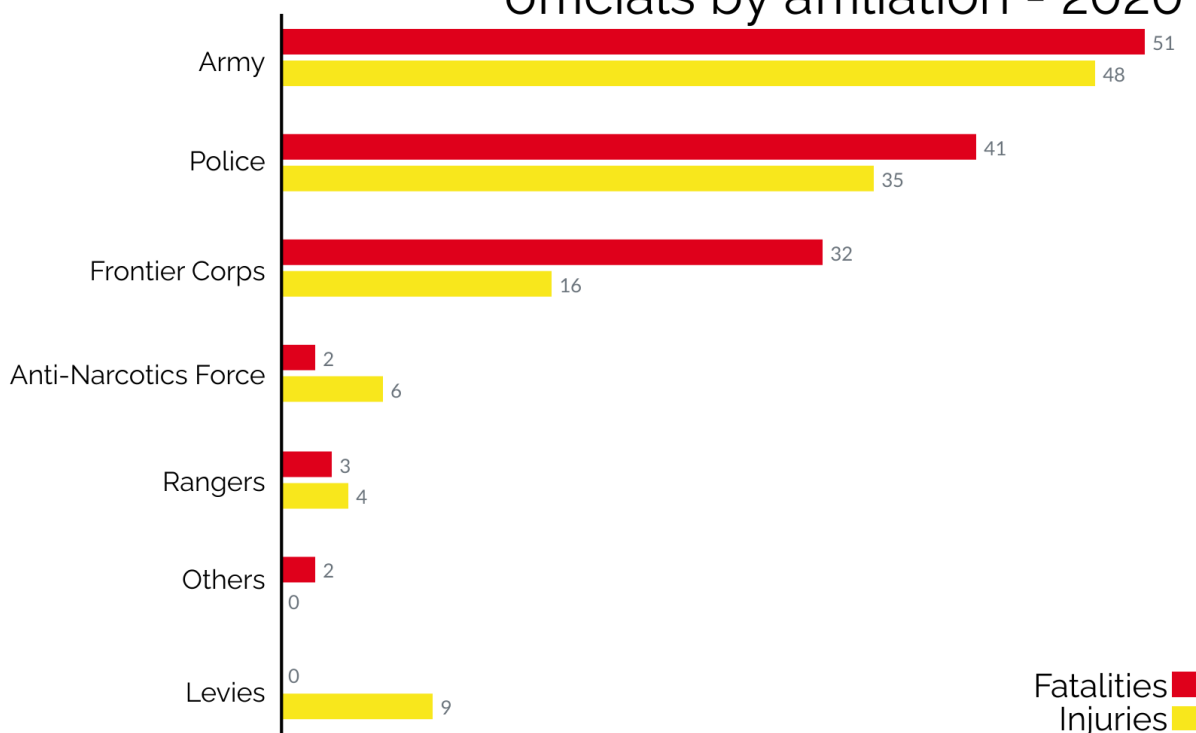
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Fatalities of security personnel from terror attacks

Among the security and government officials, Pakistan Military officials such as army, FC, Rangers, ANF soldiers, and Levies were the main targets of terror attacks. Around 170 terror attacks against the military were reported this year, resulting in the deaths of 88 personnel and injuring another 90. 41 police officials also lost their lives in 76 terror attacks. A significant drop in the fatalities of police officials was observed this year in comparison with the last year's figures (70 deaths in 2019 vs. 41 in 2020) - table 14.

Table 14: Casualties of security/government officials by affiliation - 2020			
Organization/Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Army	51	48	98
Police	41	35	76
Frontier Corps	32	16	48
Anti-Narcotics Force	2	6	8
Rangers	3	4	7
Others	2	0	2
Levies	0	9	9
Total	131	118	249

Table 14: Casualties of security/government officials by affiliation - 2020



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Fatalities of outlaws from terror attacks

Timely reaction by security officials and infighting between militant groups as well as insurgents killed numerous outlaws. Four BLA insurgents were executed during the security operation that was carried out in response to an attack on the Pakistan Stock Exchange building in Karachi. In North Waziristan (Ex-FATA), two militants were killed in exchange of fire with security officials (table 15).

Table 15: Militant/criminal/insurgent victims of terror attacks			
Victims	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Ghulam Jan group	0	1	1
Jaish-al-Adl / Maqbool Shambazai's death squad	7	4	11
Militants - unk	2	0	2
BLA	4	0	4
Total	13	5	18

Fatalities of civilians from terror attacks

Civilians were targeted in various different settings. Among the dead were tribal elders, football players as well as a student. A mysterious blast in a house near Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi took nine lives. It was later discovered to be TNT explosion (raising suspicion as to why such explosive material was stored in that house). A university student and anti-drug peddler were shot dead in the town of

Nushki. Two people were killed and eight injured in a powerful explosion near a football stadium in Panjgur.

Table 16A: Civilian victims of terror attacks - 2020			
Victims	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Madrasa - Jamia Zubairia	5	50	55
Madrasa Darul Uloom Al Sharia	13	20	33
TNT Explosion	9	20	29
Civilians - Police vehicles targeted	2	14	16
Football Match players	2	8	10
ASWJ - Hazrat Abu Bakr Day	8	0	8
Polio Team	3	5	8
OGDCL Guards	7	0	7
Ahmadi community	4	3	7
Civilians - Police Checkpost targetted	0	7	7
Tribal people	9	0	5
Shia community	5	0	5
Peace Committee	2	2	4
Mosque	0	4	4
Laborers	0	4	4
Guards - PSX	3	0	3
Hindu community	2	0	2
Cross border attacks	1	1	2
Missing persons	2	0	1
Anjuman-e-Tajiran Balochistan	1	0	1
Anti-Drug student	1	0	1
Christian community	1	0	1
Driver of Maulana Adil Khan	1	0	1
Madrasa Ahsan-ul-Madaaris	1	0	1
Nurse	1	0	1
President, Kissan Board	1	0	1
Shia Ismaili community	1	0	1
Teacher - Driving PPP car	1	0	1
JI leader Hujra	0	1	1
Others	117	205	322
Total	203	344	547

Media persons also came under attack this year; 4 lost their lives to violence (table 16B).

Table 16B: Civilian victims of terror attacks - Media			
Media personnel	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Daily Koshish	1	0	1
Ehadnama newspaper	1	0	1

Journalist	0	1	1
Journalist - Aziz Memon	1	0	1
Journalist and PMLN leader	1	0	1
Total	4	1	5

Members of various political parties – including PTI - also lost their lives to terror attacks. 2 missing persons belonging to JSQM and MQM-UK faction were also found dead (raising suspicion of the involvement of security agencies (table 16C).

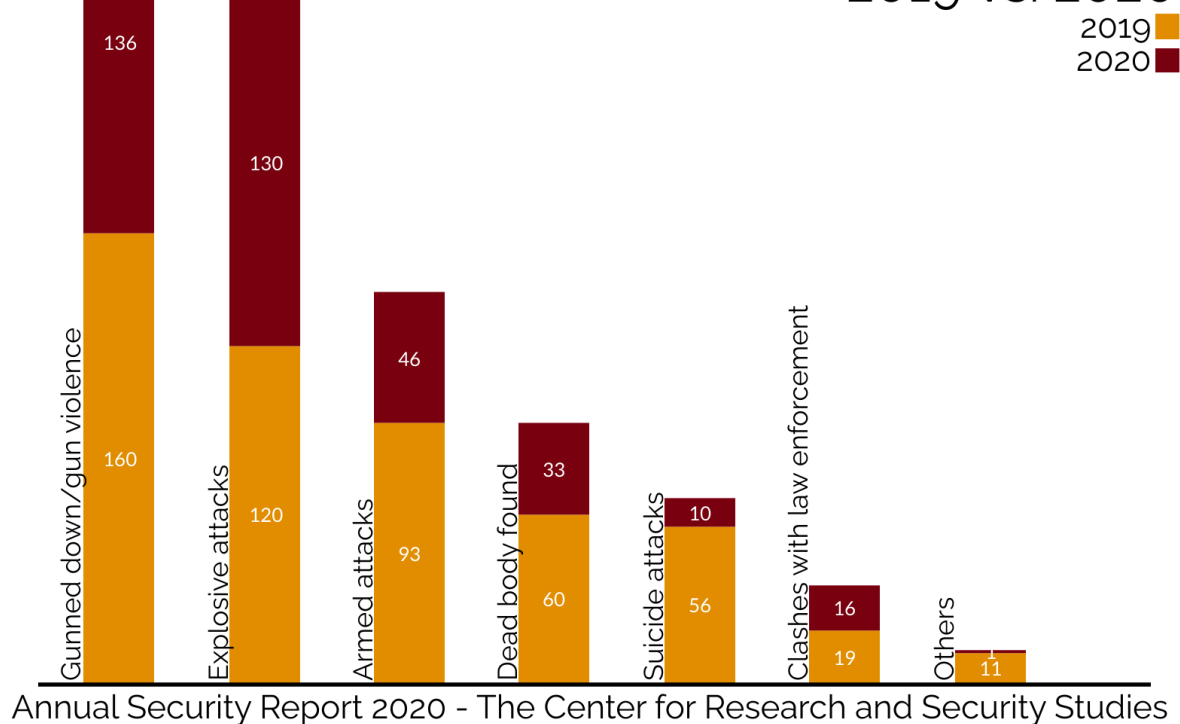
Table 16C: Civilian victims of terror attacks - Politicians			
Politicians	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)	2	0	2
Awami National Party (ANP)	0	1	1
Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM) missing person	1	0	1
Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) ex-worker	1	0	1
Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) UK missing person	1	0	1
Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) - Arif Wazir	1	0	1
Total	6	1	7

Methods of terror attacks

A significant drop was observed in terror attacks this year. They came down to 260 from 376; nearly a 30% decline. Most frequently used methods of violence involved firearms, lethal explosives like bombs, IED's, landmines, hand grenades, mortar and rocket attacks and anti-aircraft guns. Armed and suicide attacks were also recorded (table 17).

Table 17: Fatalities by methods of violence - 2019 vs. 2020				
Methods of violence	2019	# attacks	2020	# attacks
Gunned down/gun violence	160	136	136	109
Explosive attacks*	120	112	130	78
Armed attacks	93	38	46	24
Dead bodies found	60	44	33	26
Suicide attacks	56	9	10	2
Clashes with law enforcement	19	7	16	5
Others	11	12	1	16
Total	519	358	372	260
*Note: Bombs, IEDs, landmines, accidental detonations, mortar, rocket attacks, hand grenade attacks, cracker attacks, toy bombs				

Table 17: Fatalities by methods of violence - 2019 vs. 2020

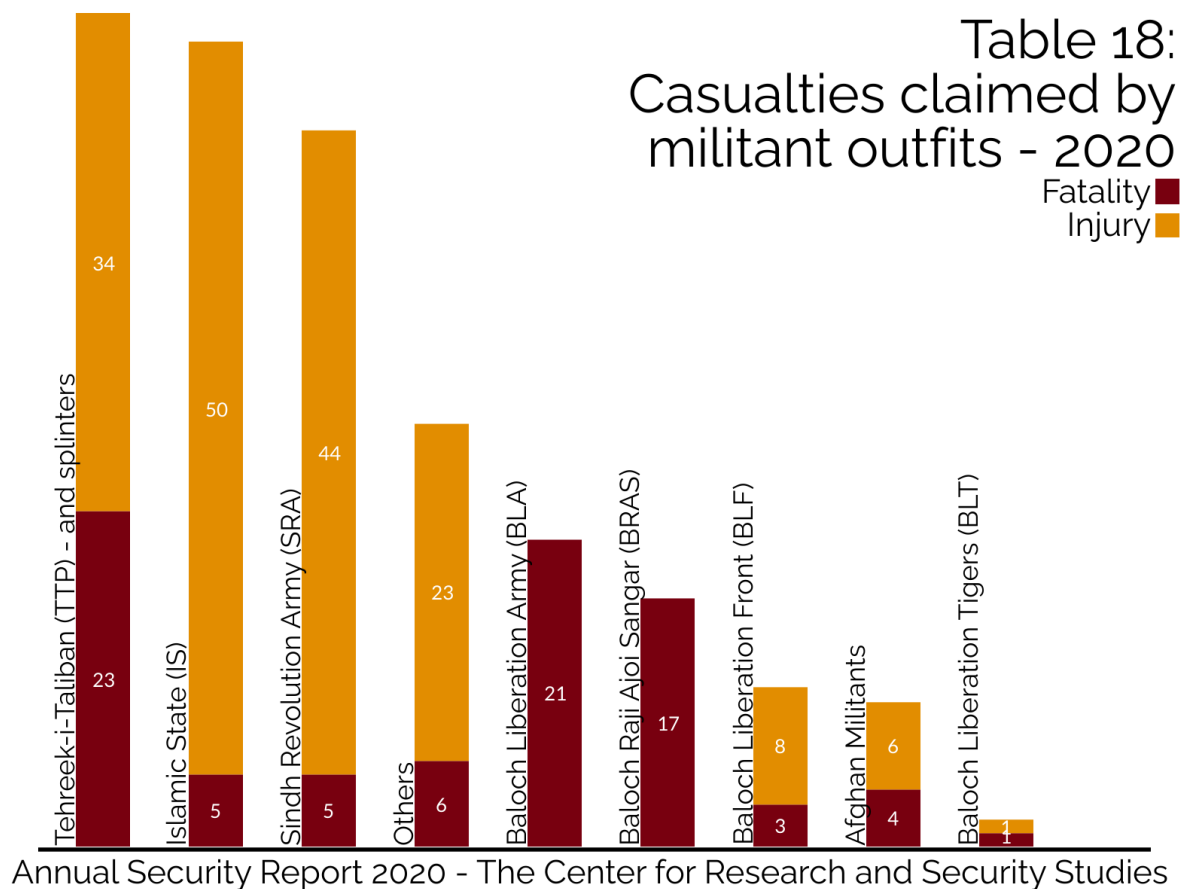


Claimants of terror attacks

The following organizations took responsibility for some of the violence in the country in 2020:

Table 18: Casualties claimed by militant outfits - 2020				
Claimants	Fatalities	Injuries	Casualties	# incidents
Tehreek-i-Taliban (TTP) - and splinters	23	34	65	7
Islamic State (IS)	5	50	55	1
Sindh Revolution Army (SRA)	5	44	49	7
Others	6	23	29	6
Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)	21	0	21	3
Baloch Raji Ajoi Sangar (BRAS)	17	0	17	3
Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)	3	8	11	1
Afghan Militants	4	6	10	5
Baloch Liberation Tigers (BLT)	1	1	2	1
Total	85	166	0	34

Table 18:
Casualties claimed by
militant outfits - 2020

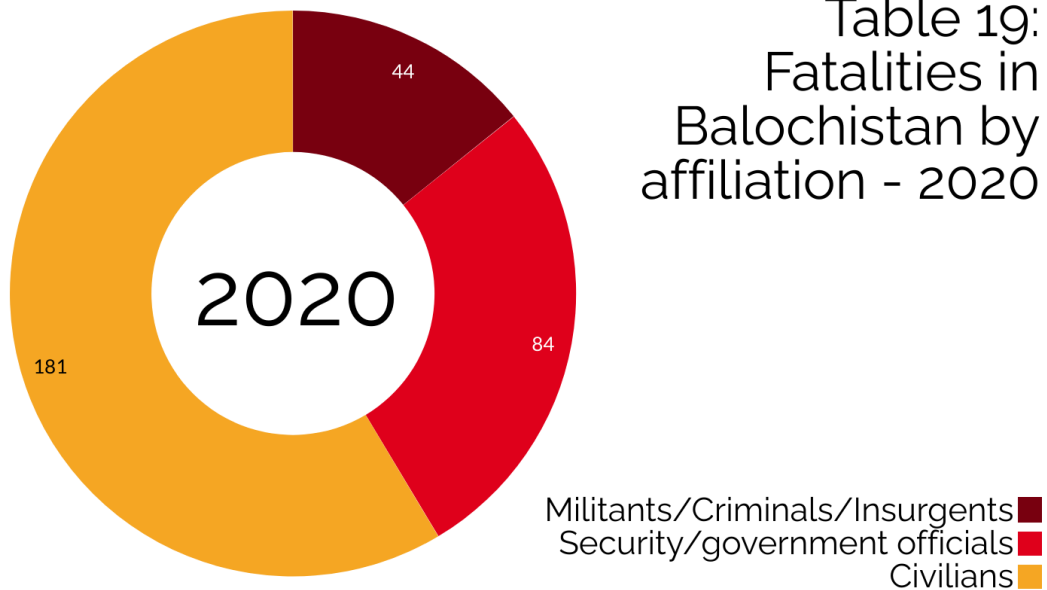


Casualties from terror attacks and counter-terror operations in Balochistan

Data from Balochistan reveals that civilians suffered the highest number of fatalities (57) during terror and counter terror security operations. This was followed by security personnel (42). Insurgents and militants accounted for 40 deaths. Overall, a 39% decline was observed in the number of fatalities from violence in Balochistan during 2020 compared to last year (table 19).

Table 19: Casualties in Balochistan by affiliation - 2020		
Category	Fatalities	Injuries
Civilians	56	125
Insurgents/Militants	40	4
Security officials	42	42
Total	138	171

Table 19:
Fatalities in
Balochistan by
affiliation - 2020



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Among all districts of Balochistan, Quetta lost the highest number of people from violent incidents. Panjgur, Awaran, Gwadar, Harnai and other districts followed. Although the overall number of fatalities this year decreased significantly in the province, districts like Awaran, Makran, and Mashkhel experienced more violence this year (table 20).

Table 20: Fatalities in Balochistan by district - 2020		
District	Fatalities	Injuries
Quetta	34	66
Panjgur	21	23
Awaran	17	0
Gwadar	14	0
Harnai	8	0
Bolan	7	0
Kech	7	10
Killa Abdullah	6	21
Makran	6	0
Mastung	6	7
Harnai/Naseerabad	3	0
Mashkhel	2	6
Dukki	1	0
Kalat	1	16
Khuzdar	1	0
Nushki	1	0
Pishin	1	0
Turbat	1	7
Zhob	1	2

Chaman	0	9
Dera Bugti	0	4
Total	138	171

Casualties of terror attacks and counter-terror operations in FATA

Ex-FATA region (now part of KP) - unlike other regions - experienced a substantial increase in violence in 2020. Security and government officials experienced the most injuries and deaths. This was followed by militants and civilians (table 21).

Table 21: Casualties in ex-FATA by affiliation - 2020		
Category	Fatalities	Injuries
Security/Government officials	68	47
Militants	62	1
Citizens	61	29
Total	191	77

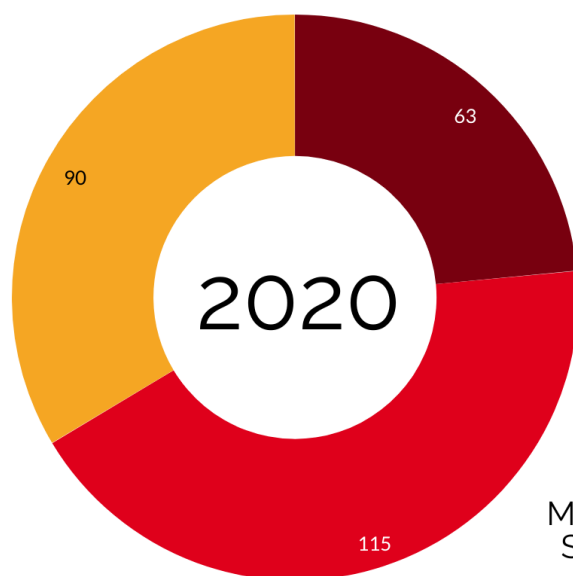


Table 21:
Casualties in
ex-FATA by
affiliation - 2020

Militants/Criminals/Insurgents ■
Security/government officials ■
Civilians ■

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The security situation continued to worsen in most districts of ex-FATA - with North Waziristan, Bajaur, and South Waziristan once again appearing to be the highest security risk areas in the country. Violence-related fatalities grew in numbers throughout the ex-FATA region (table 22).

Table 22: Fatalities in ex-FATA by district - 2020		
District	Fatalities	Injuries
North Waziristan	130	28
Bajaur	29	18
South Waziristan	11	10
Kurram	8	19

Khyber	5	0
Mohmand	4	2
Orakzai	4	0
Total	191	77

Casualties from terror attacks and counter-terror operations in KP

KP experienced a rather peaceful year. Civilians were most affected (50 dead). Security personnel reported the lowest (24) deaths, while 48 militants/criminals were reported dead. There was a 16% drop in violence in KP – excluding the now merged FATA regions (table 23).

Table 23: Casualties in KP (excl. FATA) by affiliation - 2020		
Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries
Civilians	50	91
Militants/Criminals	48	0
Security officials	24	24
Total	122	115

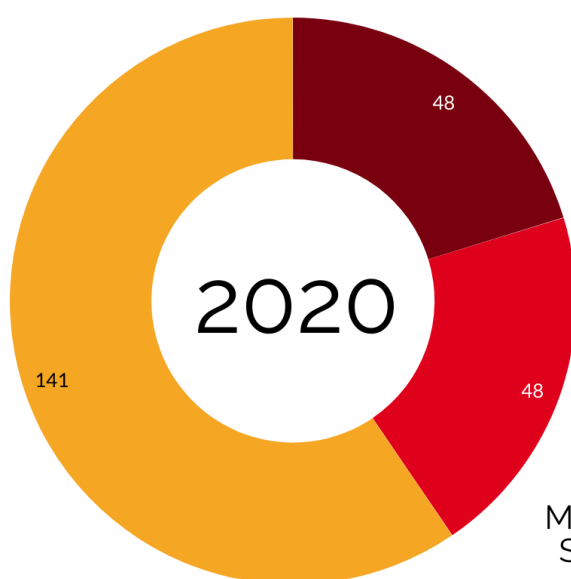


Table 23:
Casualties in KP
(excl. FATA) by
affiliation - 2020

Militants/Criminals/Insurgents ■
Security/government officials ■
Civilians ■

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District-level violence witnessed a shift in its occurrence in KP this year as Peshawar replaced D.I. Khan showing the highest number of fatalities from violence. Lakki Marwat, Kohat and Tank were other three districts that also experienced a sudden surge in violence. A downturn in violence was observed in two districts - Dir and Bannu (table 24).

Table 24: Fatalities in KP (excl. FATA) by district - 2020		
District	Fatalities	Injuries
Peshawar	25	65
Lakki Marwat	16	1
Tank	14	2

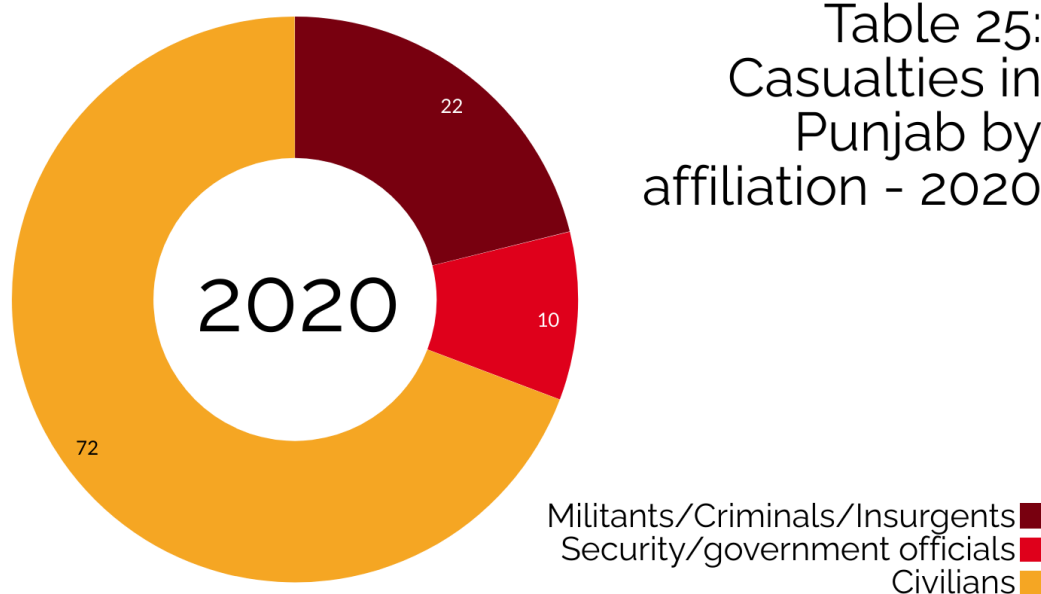
D.I. Khan	12	10
Kohat	10	3
Dir	9	12
Nowshera	6	0
Swabi	5	2
Swat	5	2
Bannu	4	0
Mardan	4	18
Buner	3	0
Charsadda	3	0
Haripur	2	0
Shangla	2	0
Batkhela	1	0
Karak	1	0

Casualties from terror attacks and counter-terror operations in Punjab

Punjab province had a unique security situation compared to all other provinces. Not only were the total fatalities from violence lowest in Punjab, the outlaws suffered most of the fatalities. The lowest number of victims of violence was security personnel – an ideal security situation for the common people and commercial entrepreneurs (table 25).

Table 25: Casualties in Punjab by affiliation - 2020		
Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries
Citizens	12	60
Security officials	6	4
Criminals/Insurgents/Militants	22	0
Total	40	64

Table 25:
Casualties in
Punjab by
affiliation - 2020



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A shift in violence was also observed in Punjab. Rawalpindi replaced Lahore as the district with highest fatalities in the province, though the number of victims was lower than 2019. No fatalities from violence were reported last year in districts like Bahawalpur, Jhang, Attock, Muree and Rahim Yar Khan (table 26).

Table 26: Fatalities in Punjab by district - 2020		
District	Fatalities	Injuries
Rawalpindi	9	57
Rajanpur	5	0
Bahawalpur	4	0
Lahore	4	0
Jhang	3	0
Attock	2	0
D.G. Khan	2	0
Muree	2	0
Rahim Yar Khan	2	2
Sargodha	2	0
Chakwal	1	0
Gujranwala	1	0
Kasur	1	0
Nankana Sahib	1	3
Taxila	1	0
Mianwali	0	1
Sahiwal	0	1
Total	40	64

A marginal drop in violence was observed in Sindh this year. More than 55% of all victims of violence were civilians. They belonged to various strata of the society like media, political and religious party activists, and religious persons. Sindh and KP are the two provinces where such a large variety of civilians were targeted by the outlaws. Criminals – who were executed during security operations – were the highest in number. Followed by insurgents, militants, and political criminals. The least affected from violence in Sindh were security officials as their percentage in total fatalities was 15% only (table 27).

Table 27: Casualties in Sindh by affiliation - 2020		
Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries
Civilians	52	81
Criminals	26	0
Security officials	14	7
Total	92	88

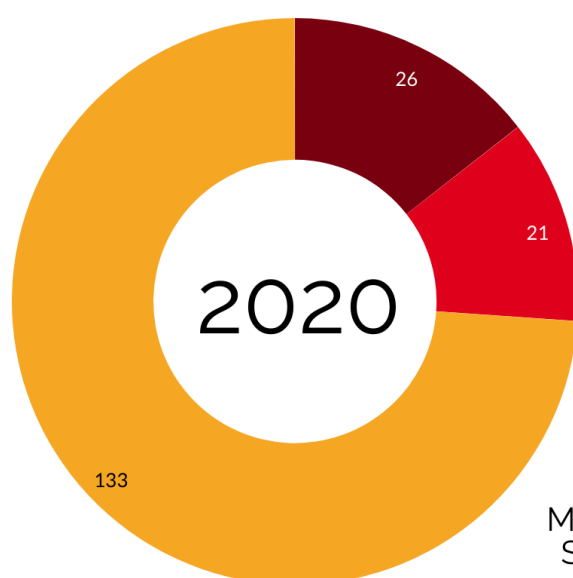


Table 27:
Casualties in
Sindh by
affiliation - 2020

Militants/Criminals/Insurgents ■
Security/government officials ■
Civilians ■

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Eleven districts of Sindh were affected from violence this year, compared to only seven last year. Karachi, as usual, was the only district where 70% of all fatalities took place, followed by Larkana, Sukkur, Kandhkot and other districts (Table 28).

Table 28: Fatalities in Sindh by district - 2020		
District	Fatalities	Injuries
Karachi	65	81
Larkana	7	1
Sukkur	5	0
Kandhkot	4	4
Ghotki	3	0
Jacobabad	2	0

Sujawal	2	0
Badin	1	0
Khipro	1	2
Mehrabpur	1	0
Tando Allahyar	1	0
Total	92	88

Casualties from terror attacks and counter-terror operations in Islamabad, AJK, and GB

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) suffered no violence this year. Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) suffered 7 and 8 fatalities from violence this year, respectively. Security officials were the highest victims of violence in GB while Islamabad witnessed more civilian fatalities than government and security officials. No outlaws were eliminated in both of these regions - reflecting a poor security situation (table 29).

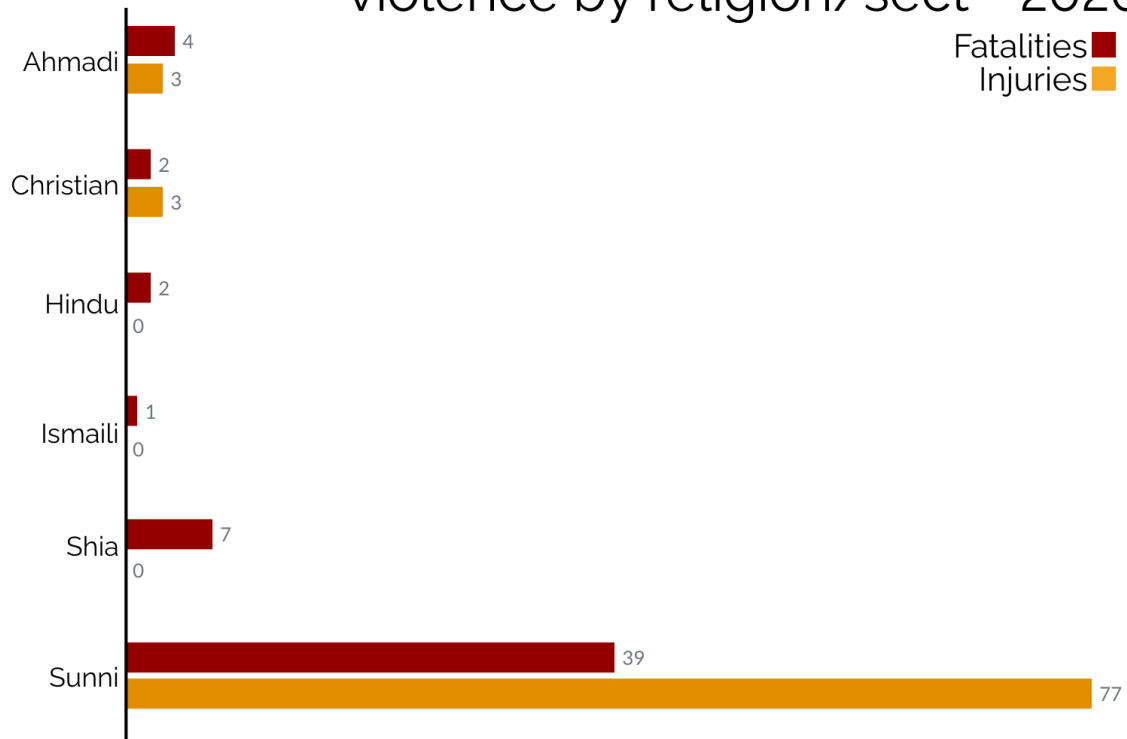
Table 29: Fatalities in AJK, GB, and ICT by affiliation - 2020			
Region	Affiliation	Fatalities	Injuries
AJK	n/a	0	0
GB	Civilians	2	0
	Police – CTD officials	5	0
ICT	Civilians	5	3
	Government officials	1	0
	Security officials	2	0
Grand Total		15	3

SECTARIAN VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN - 2020

Sectarian violence assumed new formations and dimensions this year and targeted several religious communities. People belonging to Sunni community - for the first time in last several years - became the highest victims of sectarian violence this year. Even youngsters and close relatives of the victims took the law into their hands by resorting to acts of violence on religious grounds. While all forms of violence declined this year, sectarian violence went up by 25% (Table 30).

Table 30: Fatalities from sectarian violence by religion/sect - 2020		
Religion/sect	Fatalities	Injuries
Ahmadi	4	3
Christian	2	3
Hindu	2	0
Ismaili	1	0
Shia	7	0
Sunni	39	77
Total	55	83

Table 30: Fatalities from sectarian violence by religion/sect - 2020



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Most regions of the country witnessed sectarian violence with Balochistan appearing to have lost the highest number of persons. Followed by KP, Sindh, Punjab and FATA. A sectarian religious party, Ahl-e-Sunnat-Wal-Jamat (ASWJ), became a target of violence this year and lost around 8 persons including 2 policemen when their procession in honor of Hazrat Abu Bakr suffered a suicide attack in Quetta on 18 February 2020. After JUIF, ASWJ is another religious party that became a target of suicide attack.

In FATA, Saifur Rehman, SHO, was killed when he was offering evening prayer at a local mosque in Miranshah. A Christian journalist was shot dead in his house in D.I. Khan. A lecturer at the Agriculture University of Peshawar murdered an Ahmadi professor, Naeemuddin Khattak, because of some arguments on religious subject. The cousin of Ahmadi professor, Mubashir, was also suspected in this murder. A teenage boy gunned down Ahmadi doctor, Dr Tahir Mahmood, and injured 3 others at their home in Nankana sahib.

Three other persons were also killed on religious ground in the country that are not included in this report because the attackers had blamed their victims of having committed blasphemy – a charge highly disputed by the authorities. A teenager killed an Ahmadi while a bank manager was killed by the security guard of the bank and another security guard (Hafiz-e-Quran) was killed by his own colleague. These three incidents reflect how deeply our society is entrenched into religious extremism and the more we delay in addressing this issue the more complicated it would become.

A bomb blast targeted the worshippers at Madrassa Darul Uloom Al Sharia while they were offering Maghrib prayers in Quetta, Sariab Road. Hizbul Ahrar, a splinter group of the Tehreek-e-Taliban

Pakistan was reported in some regional newspapers to have claimed responsibility of this attack. A Deputy Superintendent of Police was also one of the victims of this attack (table 31).

Table 30: Fatalities from sectarian violence by region and religion/sect - 2020		
Religion/sect	Fatalities	Injuries
Balochistan		
Sunni	15	20
Unknown	10	4
Hindu	1	0
Total	26	24

ex-FATA		
Shia	2	0
Unknown	1	0
Total	3	0

KP (excluding ex-FATA)		
Sunni	6	50
Ahmadi	3	0
Shia	3	0
Christian	2	0
Unknown	1	2
Total	15	52

Punjab		
Sunni	3	0
Ahmadi	1	3
Christian	0	3
Total	4	6

Sindh		
Sunni	3	1
Shia	2	0
Hindu	1	0
Ismaili	1	0
Total	7	1
Grand Total	55	83