

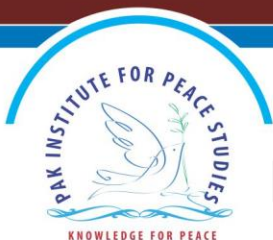
PAKISTAN SECURITY REPORT

2 0 1 3

Internal Security Matrix



36% increase in suicide attacks
179% increase in fatalities in suicide attacks



PAK INSTITUTE FOR PEACE STUDIES (PIPS)

* % change is in comparison with 2012

Contents

List of Acronyms	2	7. Violence against Political Leaders, Workers and Election-related Targets	29
Methodology and Variables	3	7.1 Terrorist Attacks	29
Glossary	4	7.2 Ethno-political Violence.....	31
1. Introduction	5	8. Attacks on NATO Supplies.....	33
2. Overview	7	9. Attacks on Educational Institutions	34
2.1 Comparison	8	10. Border Attacks 34	
3. Major Actors of Instability in 2013.....	10	10.1 Pak-Afghan.....	35
3.1 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan	10	10.2 Pak-India.....	35
3.2 Local Taliban.....	12	10.3 Pak-Iran 35	
3.3 Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	12	11. Drone Attacks 36	
3.4 Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan	12	12. State Response 37	
3.5 Punjabi Taliban.....	13	12.1 Operational Front	37
3.6 Lashkar-e-Islam.....	13	12.1.1 Military Operations	37
3.7 Balochistan Liberation Army.....	13	12.1.2 Security Forces' Clashes with Militants	37
3.8 Baloch Republican Army	13	12.1.3 Terrorists Arrested.....	38
3.9 Lashkar-e-Balochistan	13	12.2 Political and Administrative Front.....	38
3.10 Balochistan Liberation Front	13	12.2.1 Peace Talks	39
3.11 United Baloch Army	13	12.2.2 Establishment of Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS).....	39
3.12 Baloch Musallah Difa'a Tanzeem.....	13	12.2.3 Counter-terrorism Force	39
3.13 Sindhu Desh Liberation Army	13	12.2.4 Joint Intelligence Secretariat	40
3.14 New Actors of Violence in 2013	14	12.2.5 Restructuring of NACTA.....	40
3.15 'Unidentified' Militants.....	14	12.3 Legislative Front.....	40
4. Security Landscape in 2013.....	14	12.4 Developments on Counter-IEDs Front	41
4.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA	14	13. Challenges 41.....	
4.1.1 Attacks on Security Forces/Law Enforcement Agencies	15	13.1 Critical Areas	41
4.1.2 Attacks on Pro-government Tribesmen and Civilians.....	16	13.1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	41
4.1.3 Attacks on Educational Institutions.....	17	13.1.2 Balochistan.....	41
4.1.4 Inter-militant Clashes	17	13.1.3 FATA	41
4.2 Balochistan.....	17	13.1.4 Karachi	42
4.2.1 Attacks on Security Forces/Law Enforcement Agencies.....	18	13.2 Critical Internal Threats.....	42
4.2.2 Attacks on Non-Baloch Settlers and Workers.....	18	13.2.1 Sectarian Violence.....	42
4.2.3 Attacks on Government Installations and Functionaries.....	19	13.2.2 Nexus between Terrorists and Criminals & Kidnapping Industry	42
4.3 Sindh	19	13.2.3 Monitoring Mechanism for Proscribed Organizations.....	43
4.3.1 Ethno-political Violence in Karachi	20	13.2.4 Changing Tactics and Targets by Terrorists	43
4.4 Punjab	21	13.2.5 Nexus Between Foreign and Local Militants.....	43
4.5 Gilgit Baltistan.....	22	13.2.6 Illegal Weapons.....	43
4.6 Islamabad.....	22	13.3 Critical Policy Initiatives	43
4.7 Azad Jammu and Kashmir	23	13.3.1 Counter-terrorism Policy	43
5. Suicide Attacks	23	13.3.2 Better Policing	44
6. Sectarian Violence.....	24	13.3.3 A Multifold Reintegration Program	44
6.1 Sectarian-related Terrorist Attacks	25	13.3.4 Terrorism Financing	44
6.2 Sectarian Clashes.....	28	14. Recommendations	44
6.3 Attacks on Worship Places and Shrines.....	29	Notes	46

Introduction

A downward trend in the number of overall incidents of violence, which had started in 2010 and continued in the two subsequent years, could not persist in 2013. It took a slight upward curve during the campaign for the 2013 general election and sustained until the year's end.

It was expected that the government emerging out of the elections would take concrete measures to curb terrorism and other forms of violence, but 2,113 people were killed between June 4—when Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif took the oath of office—and December 31, in 1,345 incidents of violence, including 827 terrorist attacks.

Though the interior minister spoke in December of a draft being finalized, a national security policy could not be announced until the end of the year. The new government's prime focus nevertheless remained on talks with the Pakistani Taliban. Though slight progress was made on that front, the obstinate attitude of the Pakistani Taliban, reluctance on the part of the security establishment, inept handling of the issue by the government, and eventually the killing of Tehreek-e-Taliban (TTP) chief Hakeemullah Mehsud in a US drone strike crushed the government's dream of engaging the Taliban in a dialogue.

Meanwhile, confused and incoherent reactions by the political parties, including those sitting in the federal and provincial governments, to the death of Mehsud revealed the inherent weaknesses and absence of political will among the political leadership to confront the threat of the militancy mainly emanating from the Pakistani Taliban. Since then, the government has been using the mantra of peace talks as rhetoric and has not pursued its prime strategy of talks whole-heartedly.

On the other hand, the reaction of Pakistan military to a TTP attack on Khajori check post, in Mirali, North Waziristan, indicates that the security establishment has just about exhausted its patience and appears to have zero tolerance for such attacks. A change in the military's operational strategy against the militants would further shrink the space for peace talks with the latter. This puts the government in further dilemma and the situation is likely to remain so until a clear and coherent counter-militancy approach is evolved and implemented.

This is a critical juncture, where the situation is getting fluid on both internal and external fronts and the state cannot afford to slip up in strategizing its security approach with clarity and accurate threat perception.

The spread of sectarian violence and tensions in Pakistan after the Rawalpindi incident on Ashura late last year was a clear expression of increasing sectarian divide in the country. Meanwhile, a statement from Jamaat-e-Islami's chief on Hakeemullah Mehsud's death exposed the ideological fault lines in Pakistani society. With NATO forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan this year, not only would the physical security threats increase in Pakistan but ideological polarization also appears set to escalate.

It is vital for Pakistan to come up with an effective long-term strategy and blend positive responses into comprehensive counter-terrorism and counter-extremism policies. The establishment of the Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS) was an important step

by the government, as the committee includes all relevant centers of power. Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) not only endorses this initiative but also suggests expanding its role from a consultative and decision-making body to the implementing and monitoring secretariat of National Security Initiatives (NSI). (See section 14 of the report on 'Recommendations')

PIPS hopes that this eighth edition of its annual security report would help the policymakers, academics, media and civil society understand the gravity of the security situation in Pakistan with a view to move towards sustainable solutions. The report contains comprehensive data on violent incidents, comparative analysis of various security variables, the changing targets and tactics of militants, strategies of the government and the nature of its response to the security challenges.

The credit for this report goes to the entire team at PIPS, especially to Musa Javed, Talha Satti, Imran Javed and Afzal Sial for their constant dedication to monitoring and recording security developments in the country throughout the year. Acknowledgements would be incomplete without the mention of Safdar Sial, for his valuable contributions both in analysis and editing. Special thanks to Hazrat Bilal and Shahzad Ahmed, who developed comprehensive maps of the conflicts. Credit is due also to Najam U Din, for editing this report and giving his valuable input.

Muhammad Amir Rana

January 4, 2014

2. Overview

Militant, nationalist insurgent and violent sectarian groups carried out a total of 1,717 terrorist attacks across Pakistan in 2013, claiming the lives of 2,451 people and causing injuries to another 5,438. As compared to 2012, the number of reported terrorist attacks in Pakistan in 2013 posted a nine percent increase while the number of people killed and injured in these attacks increased by 19 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

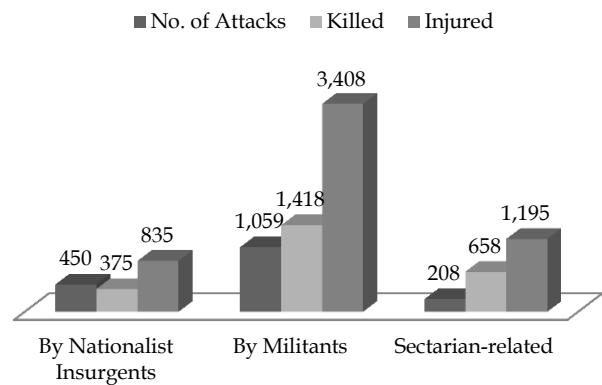
As many as 498 of the total terrorist attacks (29 percent) targeted personnel, convoys and check posts of security forces and law enforcement agencies while the apparent target of 358 attacks (around 21 percent) were civilians. A total of 212 attacks (12 percent) hit sectarian targets, worship places including *imambargahs* and mosques, and shrines, and another 198 attacks in 2013 targeted political leaders and activists, and offices and rallies of political parties. Other main targets hit by the terrorists during the year under review included state installations and property including gas pipelines, power pylons, and railways trains/tracks (97 attacks), educational institutions (78 attacks), NATO supply vehicles (50 attacks), pro-government tribesmen (50 attacks), government officials (33 attacks), and NGO/civil society members including polio vaccination teams (25 attacks). Journalists, alleged spies, foreign interests/diplomats, minority communities, and private property etc. were also targeted by the terrorists in different parts of country in 2013.

Although the terrorists used diverse attack tactics to hit their targets across Pakistan, a considerable number of these attacks—686, or about 40 percent—were incidents of targeted killings or direct shootout. Separately, as many as 224 incidents of politically motivated targeted killing were reported in 2013, which are not included in the 686 attacks. As many as 46 suicide attacks were also carried out in the country in 2013. Other significant attack tactics used by the terrorists in 2013 included improvised explosive devices (710 attacks), hand grenade blasts (122), rocket attacks (108), acts of sabotage (18), incidents of kidnapping (16), beheadings (5), mortar fire (4) and petrol bomb explosions (2).

As in 2012, over 61 percent (1,059) of the total 1,717 terrorist attacks were carried out by the Pakistani Taliban mainly the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

and affiliated outfits or other groups with similar objectives, which caused the killing of 1,418 people and injuries to another 3,408. The Baloch and Sindh nationalist insurgents carried out 450 attacks, killing 375 people and injuring 835. Meanwhile, 208 sectarian-related terrorist attacks, perpetrated by banned sectarian groups, and also the TTP and groups affiliated with it claimed the lives of 658 people and caused injuries to 1,195 people. (See Chart 1)

Chart 1: Classification of Terrorist Attacks



To buy online visit:
narratives.pk

or subscribe:

Email at: publications@san-pips.com

or

Contact by telephone on +92 -51- 2613911

or

write to Post Box No. 2110, Islamabad, Pakistan