

FRC Annual Security Report 2012

Dedicated to the brave people of FATA



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FATA Annual Security Report 2012 sums up the forms of violent extremism including attacks, casualties and major incidents of the year 2012, from the FATA Research Centres' (FRC) previous (three) quarterly security reports and the fourth quarter of the year. Moreover it gives a detailed picture of the Fourth Quarter 2012. This annual report is divided into the following three parts.

PART I

Introduction to FATA & Overview of FRC Annual Security Report 2012
The first part of this report provides the Introduction and Overview of the Annual Security Report 2012 along with the insight of the Fourth Quarter 2012. It explains the objectives of this report series as well as the background of FATA.

PART II

Security Situation Fourth Quarter & Agencywise Comparison among All Quarters of 2012
The second part continues the examination of security situation in FATA in all seven agencies. The report will specify the fourth quarter in detail including the number and types of attacks, number of casualties including number of killings and injuries and the type of casualties along with the comparison of the previous three quarters.

PART III

Analysis and Conclusion
The third part of the report gives comparison of all the four quarters of 2012 and explains the sensitive issues of terror and insurgency. It also provides the analysis on the incidents and prominent activities went on during the whole year of 2012 along with the conclusion of the report.

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FATA Research Centre

FRC is a non-partisan, non-political and non-governmental research organization based in Islamabad. It is the first ever think-tank of its kind that focuses on the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in its entirety. The purpose of FRC is to help concerned stake holders better understand this war-ravaged area of Pakistan with independent, impartial and objective research and analysis. Team members at FRC think, write, and speak to encourage all segments of Pakistani society and the government to join their strengths for a peaceful, tolerant, progressive and integrated FATA.

This FRC Annual Security Report reviews 2012 trends in conflict such as the number of terrorist attacks, type of attacks, tactics used for militancy and the resulting casualties. It gives updates and other security trends. The objective of this security report is to outline and categorize the forms of violent extremism taking place, the role of militant groups and the scale of terrorist activities. This report is the result of intensive monitoring, field coordination and research by the FRC team.

FRC also inherits certain limitations due to the persistence of high intensity security zones in FATA. The research center collects data through media, its field reports and other reliable sources present on the ground. The area under discussion is security sensitive; so spans of curfew, cross firing and / or other limitations on mobility are common in different parts at different intervals. Thus, the number of actual occurrences of violence may be greater than those are being quoted here, mainly due to under reporting.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| AL: | Aman Lashkar |
| BA: | Bajaur Agency |
| FATA: | Federally Administered Tribal Areas |
| FDA: | FATA Development Authority |
| FC: | Frontier Corps |
| FR: | Frontier Region |
| FCR: | Frontier Crimes Regulation |
| FRC: | FATA Research Centre |
| IDP: | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IED: | Improvised Explosive Device |
| KPK: | Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa |
| KHA: | Khyber Agency |
| KA: | Kurram Agency |
| LeJ: | Lashkar-e-Jhangvi |
| LI: | Lashkar-e-Islam |
| MA: | Mohmand Agency |
| NATO: | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NSA: | Non -State Actors |
| NWA: | North Waziristan Agency |
| OA: | Orakzai Agency |
| SWA: | South Waziristan Agency |
| SF: | Security Forces |
| Sect: | Sectarian |
| TTP: | Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan |
| TI: | Touheed-ul-Islam |

Glossary

Operational Attacks: Large-scale operations launched by military and paramilitary troops against militants in FATA to preserve law and order and the writ of state. This category includes search operations, attacks on military and military operations in the region.

Militant Attacks: Indiscriminate use of violence by militant outfits both locals and foreigners such as Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Al-Qaeda, Uzbeks, Lashkar-e Islam (LI) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) and other Taliban groups including Wana Taliban, Gul Bahadar group etc respectively, manifested through suicide attacks, beheadings and destruction of educational institutions, CD/video shops, etc.

Security Forces: Include the military, frontier corps, frontier constabulary, khassadar force, levis force and the police to combat militants and militant attacks.

Inter-tribal Clashes: Clashes or feuds reported between tribes, mainly in FATA.

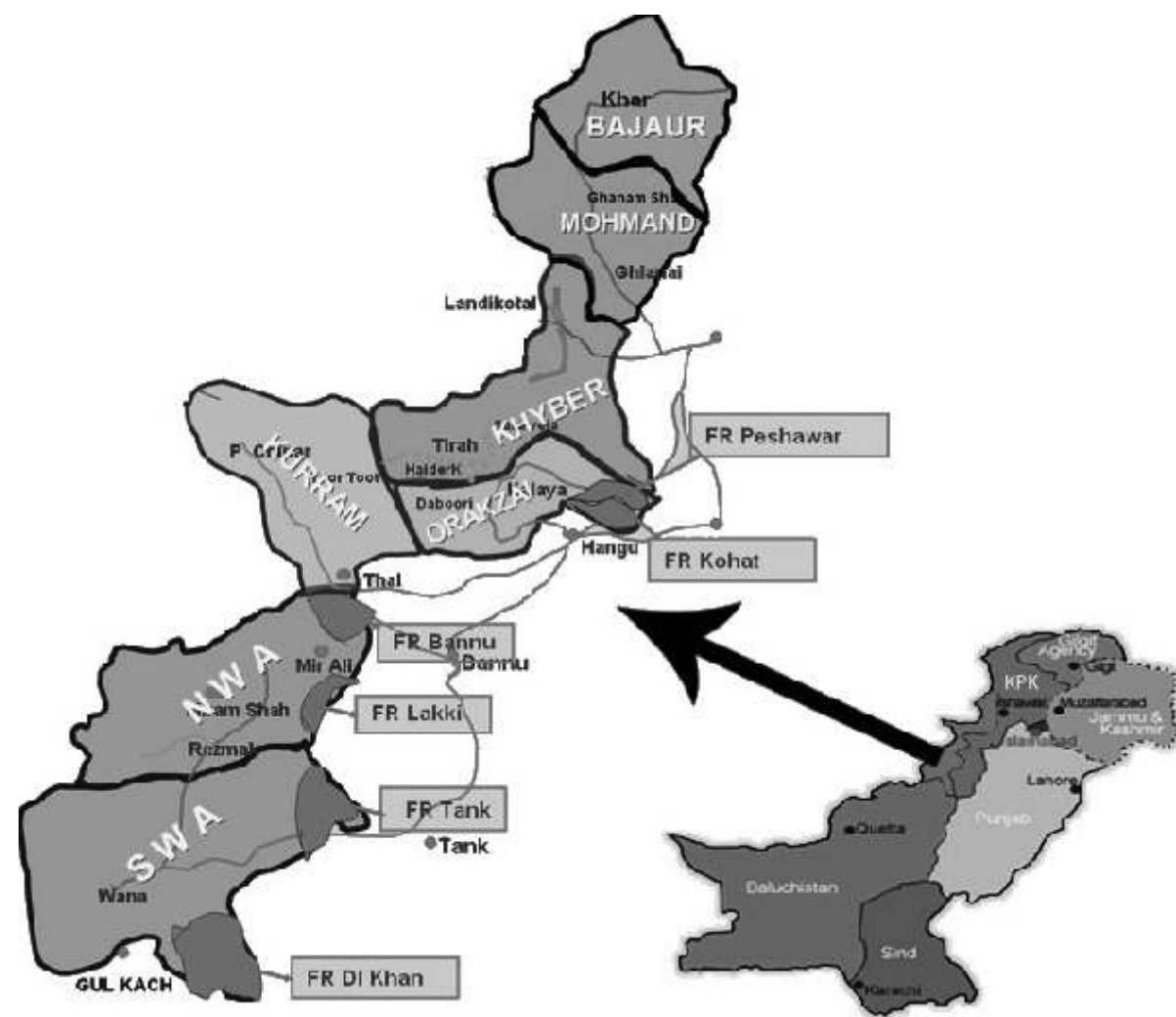
Peace Forces: People from tribes of FATA who are battling militants and terrorists on the ground. Examples include the *Aman Lashkar*/Civil Militias/Peace Committees often backed by the state.

Terrorist Attacks: The category includes suicide attacks, firing, mortar shelling and terrorist insurgent attacks.

Bomb Blasts: The category of bomb blasts include the explosions including IED, landmine blasts, roadside blasts, remote controlled bomb blasts and other explosions.

Total Number of Casualties: The sum of total killed and injured in FATA due to violence and social unrest.

Map of FATA



PART- I

Introduction to FATA & Overview of FRC Security Report 2012

Introduction to FATA & Overview of FRC Security Report 2012

Introduction

In the present era, FATA is often perceived as a region populated with militants and as such the area is seen as a hub for militancy and a global source for terrorists. The region once had been one of the most peaceful areas of Pakistan since 1947 but certain administrative, governance and political problems have made the picture of FATA bleak and fragile. The agencies were intact and largely stable even during, and after the Soviet Union attack in Afghanistan, a conflict right on FATA's porous borders. However, due to political obscurity that has been present since Pakistan's independence, combined with the absence of credible political leadership and a renewing of conflicts on its borders (with the US invasion of Afghanistan), FATA's largely administrative issues have succumbed to pressure, resulting in violent conflict in the region.

Armed conflict not only takes many lives in the region, but it also annihilates the region's physical and economic infrastructure, which has a direct impact on the environment and political stability in the region. Despite the loss of life and the destruction of any socio-economic development efforts, there has been very little research or analysis attempting to understand the true nature of the conflict in the region and its effects on its people. FATA has been the most violent region of Pakistan since last many years asking for increased research and analysis of its causes.

Background of FATA

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is strategically located on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, between the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. FATA, both historically and traditionally, has had a unique administrative and political status since British control over the area in 1894. In 1893, a demarcation line was drawn between Pakistan and Afghanistan known as the Durand Line, marking the boundary of British control and artificially dividing the lands held by the local tribes between the two domains. British colonizers controlled the agencies through an effective combination of Political Agents and Tribal Elders while leaving people with their traditions and internal independence. The administrative head of each tribal agency is a Political Agent who wields extensive powers. Each agency, depending on its size, has about two to three assistant political agents, about three to four Tehsildars, four to nine Naib Tehsildars and requisite supporting staff. Pakistan inherited this system and it continues, with a few minor changes even today. FATA is characterized by a very strong tribal structure, and a very diverse, ethnic cultural heritage. There are 26 main tribes with approximately 32 sub tribes in FATA. FATA's population is estimated to be 4.45 million with an average growth rate of 3.76 percent and an average household

size of 12.2 since 1998. Administratively, the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is the chief executive for FATA as an agent of the President of Pakistan. There are three administrative set-ups, namely, the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), the FATA Secretariat, and FATA Development Authority (FDA) which supports and runs FATA under the direction of the Governor KPK. FATA is mainly governed through the Frontier Crimes Regulation Act (FCR) of 1901.

FATA Security Report

The security report records a number of widely held incidents and the nature of incidents during the year 2012. This report also compares the annual data retrieved from previous three quarters and the fourth quarter 2012. It includes the number and nature of incidents, casualties, type of victims against all the attacks throughout the year. Furthermore, classification of the victims is also carried out including Militants, Civilians, Security Forces and Aman Lashkar /Peace Forces.

Goals and Objectives

The main goal of producing this report is to raise the voices of the innocent victims of militancy and conflict in FATA that are abandoned in the roars of blasts and terrorist attacks. The report aims to put the security related facts regarding FATA in black and white. It aims to seek attention of policy makers towards the ascending militancy and conflict witnessed across FATA. The report will serve as an eye opener for those who are uninformed of the current situation of security prevailing in FATA.

The key objectives of this report are:

- To produce research report to be taken as a valid and reliable source for referencing regarding security situation in FATA.
- To identify the nature and intensity of conflict in different agencies of FATA.
- To identify the trends and transitions of conflict and violence across FATA.

Annual Security Overview 2012

FATA faced several terrorist attacks throughout the year including operational attacks, clashes b/w security forces and militants, cross border attacks, bomb blasts, kidnappings, drone attacks, target killings, mortar shells, clashes between tribal *laskhers* and militants and clashes between the militants groups. FATA witnessed huge losses including both material and human losses due to the above mentioned incidents during the year 2012. These attacks caused closure of business, destruction of infrastructure, killings of civilians, security forces, peace committee persons, violation and exploitation of local codes across all agencies and much more.

The following table shows the number of incidents that took place in the year 2012 in all agencies of FATA along with the number of casualties (killed and injured persons) against those incidents.

| Security Situation in FATA 2012 | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Agency | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| 1 | Bajaur | 37 | 368 | 177 |
| 2 | Mohmand | 55 | 95 | 60 |
| 3 | Khyber | 214 | 686 | 572 |
| 4 | Orakzai | 71 | 555 | 143 |
| 5 | Kurram | 55 | 290 | 304 |
| 6 | NWA | 88 | 346 | 138 |
| 7 | SWA | 50 | 204 | 114 |
| | Total | 570 | 2544 | 1508 |
| | Total Casualties | 4052 | | |

In the year of 2012, 4052 casualties were reported from all agencies of FATA. Out of these casualties, 2544 was killed and 1508 were injured. The highest number of incidents and casualties (killed and injured) were found in Khyber Agency with 214 incidents and 1258 casualties during the whole year 2012. The situation in Orakzai Agency also remained volatile. A total of 71 attacks were reported in OA which resulted in 698 casualties throughout the year.

Casualty Types 2012

The following table provides the data for total number of casualties and type of victims reported in the year 2012. Casualties have been categorized in types as militants, civilians, security forces and peace forces/ *Aman Lashkar*.

| Types and Number of Casualties in the Year 2012 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Casualty Types | Killed | Injured |
| 1 | Militants | 1463 | 417 |
| 2 | Civilians | 808 | 826 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 231 | 237 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 42 | 28 |
| | Total | 2544 | 1508 |
| | Total Casualties | 4052 | |

Security Overview Fourth Quarter 2012

The security situation in FATA remained unstable and turbulent during the fourth quarter of 2012. There were reports of persistent attacks by militants on security forces, civilians, government installation and educational institutions. A total of 166 incidents were reported which resulted in 701 casualties including 335 killed and 366 injured.

The following table shows the number of incidents and casualties in the seven agencies of FATA during the fourth quarter of 2012.

| Incidents and Casualties in FATA Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Agency | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| 1 | Bajaur | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 2 | Mohmand | 23 | 18 | 14 |
| 3 | Khyber | 69 | 144 | 158 |
| 4 | Orakzai | 14 | 69 | 47 |
| 5 | Kurram | 10 | 13 | 32 |
| 6 | NWA | 30 | 47 | 52 |
| 7 | SWA | 13 | 41 | 55 |
| | Total | 166 | 335 | 366 |
| | Total Casualties | 701 | | |

Nature of Incidents and Types of Casualties During Fourth Quarter 2012

Following table details the nature of incidents and types of casualties reported during the fourth quarter of 2012.

| Nature of Incidents and Casualties in FATA Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|
| S.No. | Nature of Incidents | Incidents | Killed | Injured | Casualties (Killed +Injured) |
| 1. | Operational attacks | 9 | 38 | 6 | 44 |
| 2. | Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 24 | 80 | 43 | 123 |
| 3. | Cross border attacks | 9 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 4. | Terrorist attacks | 21 | 24 | 62 | 86 |
| 5. | Bomb blasts | 54 | 56 | 161 | 217 |
| 6. | Kidnappings | 6 | 9 | - | 9 |
| 7. | Drone attacks | 10 | 58 | 6 | 64 |
| 8. | Target killings | 8 | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| 9. | Mortar shells | 17 | 13 | 39 | 52 |
| 10. | Clashes between militant groups | 7 | 31 | 26 | 57 |
| 11. | Clashes b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 166 | 335 | 366 | 701 |

The fourth quarter of 2012 witnessed a total of 166 different types of incidents including 10 drone attacks which caused 701 casualties including 335 killed and 366 injured. The category of bomb blasts contained the highest number of incidents followed by clashes between security forces and militants.

Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012

The incidents caused several casualties that were segregated as militants, civilians, security forces and peace forces (*Amman Lashkar*) personnel. The following table shows the details.

| | Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | Killed | Injured |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Militants | 192 | 58 |
| 2 | Civilians | 105 | 211 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 21 | 83 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 17 | 14 |
| | Total | 335 | 366 |
| | Total Casualties | 701 | |

PART- II

Security Situation Fourth Quarter & Agency -wise Comparison Among All Quarters of 2012

BAJAUR AGENCY

Bajaur Agency (BA) is geographically the smallest agency in FATA. The location of Bajaur holds strategic significance to Pakistan and Afghanistan as it shares a 52 km border with Afghanistan's Kunar province.

The total population of Bajaur is estimated between 850,000 and 900,000. The small town of Khar is the administrative capital of the Agency. A majority of the population belongs to the Tarkani Tribe, a Pushtun tribe with several sub-tribes or clans, such as Utman Khel, Tarkalan, Mamund, and Safi. The Utman Khel clan is found chiefly in Southeast of Bajaur whereas the Mamund clan is based in the Southwest. Bajaur also faces a significant militant problem, with the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, Tehrik Jaish Islami Pakistan, the Karawan Naimatullah group, the Dr Ismail Group and the Moulana Abdullah Group asserting their presence in the region.

Security Situation in Bajaur

During the last quarter (fourth) of 2012, a total of seven incidents were reported from Bajaur Agency. Three incidents were reported as cross border attacks which resulted in seven casualties. A total of 11 casualties were reported including three killed and eight injured.

| Security Situation in Bajaur Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Nature of Attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Operation attacks | 1 | - | - |
| Cross border attacks | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Terrorist attacks | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Bomb blasts | 2 | - | 1 |
| Total | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| Total Casualties | | 11 | |

Casualty Types

During the fourth quarter, the security situation in Bajaur seemed improved and remained calm as compare to other agencies of FATA. No casualties were reported of militants, security forces and the peace forces. All casualties were of civilians. Security forces have gained control over the security situation in the agency. Militants are mostly driven out of the agency and majority of them have relocated themselves across the border from where they orchestrate attacks against Pakistan Army.

Following table shows the details of casualty types in Bajaur Agency.

| Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | | Killed | Injured |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Militants | - | - |
| 2 | Civilians | 3 | 8 |
| 3 | Security Forces | - | - |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | - | - |
| Total | | 3 | 8 |
| Total Casualties | | 11 | |

Comparison Among Four Quarters 2012

Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters of 2012 in Bajaur Agency.

| Security Situation in Bajaur Comparison of Incidents during Four Quarters of 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 1 | - | 4 | - |
| Cross border attack | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| Terrorist attacks | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Bomb blasts | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| Kidnappings | 1 | - | - | - |
| Target killings | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 4 | 8 | 18 | 7 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 37 | | | |

Bajaur stayed safer than some of other agencies of the tribal areas during the year 2012. Curfew was lifted after four years of its imposition; the move was made after the restoration of peace and establishment of government's writ in the tribal agency. There were a total of 37 attacks reported from the agency during the year 2012. Out of which 18 were reported in third quarter, eight in second quarter, seven in fourth quarter and four in first quarter 2012.

During the year, the government entered into the next phase of its strategy to counter terrorism and militancy in the region. It sets in motion the developmental process in the agency by going ahead with rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. In that regard construction of the Bajaur Public School (Girls section) was a prime example to provide better learning environment to the female students. Similarly, Pakistan Army in collaboration with local health department also held a free medical camp at a civil dispensary in Inayat Killi in tehsil Khar of Bajaur Agency to provide free

medical diagnoses, treatment and care to the poor and needy people at their doorsteps.

Security forces and the local peace committee also arrested five militants, recovered weapons and arms during a joint search operation in different parts of Salarzai and Mohmand Tehsils. Government has purged the area from the militants; however, attacks from across the border will always remain a threat to spoil the scheme.

MOHMAND AGENCY

Mohmand Agency (MA) emerged as a separate agency in FATA in 1951 with Ghalani as its administrative capital. Area of Mohmand Agency is 2,296 square kilometers and it borders Bajaur Agency in the North, Khyber Agency in the South and Malakand/Charsadda in the Southeast. With around 32,000 households in the agency, it has an estimated population of 325,000.

The population is divided amongst many tribes in MA, the majority being Musa Khel, Daud Khel, Mero Khel, Tarakzai, Utman Khel and Halimzai. The Safi tribe is a minority in the region; however, it is the most radically traditional tribe.

Security Situation in Mohmand Agency

Mohmand Agency in the fourth quarter of 2012 experienced 23 incidents in total which resulted in 32 casualties, where 18 persons were killed and 14 others were left wounded. Bomb blasts took place on a larger scale in Mohmand Agency. There were 13 bomb blasts that killed 6 people and left 6 injured. There were five suicide attacks in the region killing two and injuring seven people during the fourth quarter of the year 2012.

| Security Situation in Mohmand Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nature of attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Cross border Attacks | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Terrorist / Suicide attacks | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Bomb blasts | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| Target killings | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 23 | 18 | 14 |
| Total Casualties | | 32 | |

Casualty Types

The fourth quarter found killings of eight militants, seven civilians, one security personnel and two peace forces (volunteers). The total numbers of incidents were 23 in which 18 persons were killed and 14 others were injured. The total numbers of casualties reported were 32. Following table shows the details of casualty types in the region.

| Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | | Killed | Injured |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Militants | 8 | 0 |
| 2 | Civilians | 7 | 4 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | Peace Force/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 2 | 0 |
| | Total | 18 | 14 |
| | Total Casualties | 32 | |

Comparison among Four Quarters 2012

Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters in Mohmand Agency.

| Security Situation in Mohmand Agency Comparison of Incidents during Four Quarters 2012 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | 1 | - | - |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | - | - | 2 | - |
| Cross border attacks | - | 3 | | 2 |
| Terrorist attacks | 4 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| Bomb blasts | - | - | 5 | 13 |
| Kidnappings | - | - | 1 | - |
| Target killings | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | - | 4 | - | - |
| Total | 5 | 17 | 10 | 23 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 55 | | | |

Security forces in Mohmand Agency are indeed up against a gigantic task to control militancy in Mohmand Agency. It played a vital role in bringing down the scale of insurgency in the region. A total of five cross border attacks took place during the whole year which resulted in the killings of six militants and one soldier. Similarly 18 incidents of bomb blasts took place including IED explosion which devastated a Mosque in Roudh Mandi area which also refers to the inter-sectarian riots in the region. Tribal *lashkar* have also been playing significant role in bringing peace and stability in the region, volunteers of Haleemzai Peace committee supported Levis personnel in demolishing houses of five militants in Roadh Mandi area, Mohmand Agency. On the other hand militants destroyed government primary schools throughout length and breadth of Mohmand Agency in retaliation to military actions. It is pertinent to mention here that so far only 6 of the 114 destroyed schools in the past three years in Mohmand Agency have been reconstructed.

The fourth quarter witnessed another significant event, Jammiat-i-Islami former chief Qazi Hussain Ahemd (Late) escaped unhurt after a suicide attack by a woman near his motorcade in Mohmand tribal region. This also shows that how difficult it is going to be for all political parties on any side of

the spectrum either right or left wing to run electoral campaigns. Similarly, Rasool Khan, the member of a pro-government peace committee was kidnapped on 30th November, 2012 and was found beheaded on 1st December, 2012 for that TTP claims the responsibility. Another member of peace committee, during the time span of this report, was targeted and killed in hand grenade attack on his house located in Manzar Cheena area, Tehsil Balazai of Mohmand Agency by unknown miscreants. This trend also depicts that in coming days, life for members of Aman Laskers will get more challenging as people associated with TTP consider them direct threat to their supremacy in the region.

KHYBER AGENCY

Khyber Agency is situated in the heart of FATA, sandwiched between Mohmand, Khurram and Orakzai Agencies. Spanning 2,576 square kilometers, KHA holds a population of about 600,000. Its administrative capital switches depending on the seasons, with Peshawar being its winter capital and Landikotal being the administrative base during the summers. The Afridi tribe, with around eight clans makes up the majority of the population in the region however; there are important pockets of Mallagori, Shilamni, and Shinwari tribes as well. Lashker-e-Islam of Mangal Bagh Afridi, Ansar ul Islam of Qari Mahboob ul Haq, the Naamdar group and the slained Tariq Afridi Group of TTP are the main militant groups active in Khyber Agency. Mangal Bagh Afridi, a local militant, is currently in conflict with the slained Tariq Afridi group and Abdul Wali group of TTP.

Security Situation in Khyber Agency

Like the third quarter Khyber Agency was once again marred by violence and experienced 69 attacks in the last three months of 2012. Security forces were conducting cleanup operation in the Bara Tehsil of Khyber Agency for quite some time. Factional fighting also reported from Khyber Agency especially Tirah where different militants groups are up against each other and furious encounters had resulted in heavy human and material loses. The details of the fourth quarter are given below.

| Security Situation in Khyber Agency Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Nature of attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Operational attacks | 7 | 33 | - |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 13 | 38 | 24 |
| Cross border attacks | 1 | - | - |
| Terrorist attacks | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Bomb blasts | 18 | 29 | 72 |
| Kidnappings | 3 | - | - |
| Target killings | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Mortar shells | 14 | 8 | 34 |
| Clashes between militant groups | 6 | 27 | 20 |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | 1 | - | 2 |
| Total | 69 | 144 | 158 |
| Total Casualties | 302 | | |

Casualty Types

The fourth quarter in Khyber Agency was found very unstable and insurgent like the last quarter, compared to other agencies of FATA. 93 militants, 36 civilians, 6 Security forces persons and 9 peace forces personnel were killed in 69 incidents during the fourth quarter. A total of 144 killings and 158 injuries were witnessed in the fourth quarter 2012.

| | Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | Killed | Injured |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Militants | 93 | 31 |
| 2 | Civilians | 36 | 96 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 6 | 17 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 9 | 14 |
| | Total | 144 | 158 |
| | Total Casualties | 302 | |

Comparison among Four Quarters of 2012

The situation in Khyber Agency was found extremely violent as compare to all other agencies. Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters in the agency. A total of 214 incidents were reported in the agency throughout the year.

| Security Situation in Khyber Agency Comparison of Incidents in Four Quarters 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | 9 | - | 7 |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | - | 1 | 14 | 13 |
| Cross border attacks | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Terrorist attacks | 35 | 16 | 4 | 5 |
| Bomb blasts | 5 | - | 30 | 18 |
| Kidnappings | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Target killings | - | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Mortar shells | - | - | 10 | 14 |
| Clashes between militant groups | - | - | - | 6 |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | - | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Inter-tribal clashes | - | 4 | - | - |
| Total | 40 | 39 | 66 | 69 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 214 | | | |

In the first week of October Khyber Agency faced insecurities by the inter-militants attacks involving Lashkar-e-Islam and Tuheed-ul-Islam when two of the captured three militants were publically executed by TI. The obvious clash between the militants group increased the dreadfulness in the region. Khyber Agency recorded the highest number of subversive acts during the current year as compare to other parts of FATA. Security forces had been performing well in the agency against militants; several militants were arrested during the cordon and search operations.

Security forces have been working on a larger scale to quell militancy in the Agency; they defused bombs at various points e.g. fixed to a NATO container destined for Afghanistan in Teddi Bazar in Jamrud Town (2 remote control bombs defused). Security forces also arrested (204) suspects from Qambarkhel, Alamgudar and Sepah locality and recovered 500 Hasish bags and bulks of arms and ammunition. The operation clearance/ military operation in Khyber killed 20 militants, destroyed 25 hideouts and also destroyed 2 bomb making factories. 35 suspects were arrested and a house was demolished in Akakhel area during the search operation. Security forces defused 2 IEDs planted by the roadside near Aziz Market. Two Khassadar force personnel were abducted by unknown persons from Bara KHA.

Security forces defused another explosive device planted on the main road in Sur Qamar area of Jamrud. The unknown militants placed explosives which were later detonated that destroyed the government girls' primary school in the Aka Khel area of Bara. The total number of the destroyed government schools in Khyber Agency has gone beyond 80.

Militants belonging to banned Lashkar-e-Islam kidnapped seven persons, close relatives of Khassadar Force personnel, from Sepah area of Bara Tehsil in Khyber Agency. 30 suspects were arrested by the security officials, when the Torkham border was closed two hours ahead of its scheduled time.

Political administration in Malagori raided a market in marble chowk and recovered huge quantity of hashish, local made liquor and two motorbikes. Another girl's primary school was blown up by unidentified militants in Bara. An explosive-laden car exploded in main Bazar of Jamrud town killing 19 persons including 4 Afghan refugee women and 48 other people sustained injuries. Militants blew up house of Haji Muhammad Shah, former parliamentarian in Sepah area.

The overall situation in KHA was found widely terrorized by the unstoppable hateful activities of the militant groups.

ORAKZAI AGENCY

Orakzai Agency is located in a mountains tract in FATA. Lying in-between Kurram Agency, Peshawar, Khyber and Kohat. The region was given agency status in 1973 by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Spanning 1,538 square kilometers, OA has a total population of about 530,000. The administrative capital of the region is in *Calaistown*. The main majority of the population belongs to the Orakzai tribe; however there are other tribes present in the region including the Ali Khel tribe, the Mullah Khel tribe, the Mishti tribe, and the Shaikhhan tribe. In OA, as opposed to other agencies, many of these tribes have assimilated into the Orakzai tribe and consider themselves as such. TTP is the main militant group active in Orakzai Agency, along with some reported activity by the Shia Hydri Taliban. Shia Hydri Taliban is mainly concerned with countering attacks from the TTP.

Security Situation in Orakzai Agency

There were 14 incidents, out of which seven were reported as the bomb blasts causing 13 killings and 39 injuries. The fourth quarter witnessed 143 casualties, out of which 69 were killed and 47 others were injured. The following table gives details about the security situation in Orakzai

| Security Situation in Orakzai Agency Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Nature of Attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 3 | 22 | 2 |
| Terrorist attacks | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bomb blasts | 7 | 13 | 39 |
| Drone attacks | 1 | 26 | 0 |
| Mortar shells | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Clashes between militant groups | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | 14 | 69 | 47 |
| Total Casualties | | 143 | |

Casualty Types

Orakzai Agency underwent 14 incidents in the fourth quarter that killed 52 militants, 16 civilians and 1 security force person. The total number of injuries reported was 47 in fourth quarter 2012. Details are given below:

| Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | | Killed | Injured |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Militants | 52 | 6 |
| 2 | Civilians | 16 | 36 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 1 | 5 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | - | - |
| | Total | 69 | 47 |
| | Total Casualties | 143 | |

Comparison among Four Quarters of 2012

Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters in Orakzai Agency. This will lead to the highlighting of issues seen largely during 2012.

| Security Situation in Orakzai Agency Comparison of Incidents in Four Quarter 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | 5 | 9 | - | - |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | - | 2 | 22 | 3 |
| Cross border attacks | - | - | - | - |
| Terrorist attacks | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Bomb blasts | - | - | 10 | 7 |
| Kidnappings | - | - | 1 | - |
| Drone attacks | - | - | - | 1 |
| Target killings | - | 1 | - | - |
| Mortar shells | - | - | - | 1 |
| Clashes between militant groups | - | - | - | 1 |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | - | - | 1 | - |
| Inter- tribal clashes | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 9 | 14 | 34 | 14 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 71 | | | |

The Agency faced unsteady security situation during 2012. Bomb blasts of varying magnitude and a single drone attack was reported during the fourth quarter. A single US drone attack which had taken place in Upper Orakzai killed 26 alleged militants. Seven blasts and two rocket attacks were also reported from the region during the fourth quarter. Similarly there were 10 blasts reported in the third quarter of 2012.

During the time span of this report there were media reports that Akhundzada Aslam, a member of central Shura of the Tehrik-e-Taliban, announced ceasefire with the government and surrendered to the security forces in Orakzai Agency. However, he refuted media reports and vowed to fight security forces till death.

Clashes, in Orakzai Agency, between the security forces and the militants showed a frequent change in its intensity from none to 2, from 2 to 22 and then decreased to 3 in all quarters respectively. There were a total of 71 incidents reported in 2012, out of which 9 were carried out in the first, 14 in the second, 34 in third and 14 in the fourth quarter of 2012. The government has not been able to purge the area from militants hence in the near future there is a little chance of improvement in security situation in the agency.

KURRAM AGENCY

The Kurram area was declared an Agency in 1892, while the region was still under British rule, and was made a part of Pakistan in 1947. Covering a total of 1,278 square kilometers, Kurram can be divided into three geographical areas, Upper Kurram (with a 80% Shia Muslim population), Central Kurram (with a 90 % Sunni Muslim population), and Lower Kurram (with an 80% Sunni Muslim population). Kurram has North Waziristan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Orakzai Agency and Khyber Agency on its Pakistani borders. It also shares its border with Afghanistan, on the border of Nangarhar province, made famous due to the Al- Qaida base in Tora Bora.

Kurram Agency has a history of sectarian tension and clashes between the Sunni and Shia sects have resulted in thousands of deaths on both sides. Major Shia militant groups include Hizbullah, Mehdi Militia and Hydri Taliban. Major Sunni militant groups include TTP, Tehrik e Taliban Islami Pakistan (TTIP) of Fazal Saeed Haqqani and Haqqani Network. Fazal Saeed Haqqani has separated from TTP and formed TTIP in Kurram Agency.

Security Situation in Kurram Agency

Following table shows a detailed picture of the violent incidents and casualties in Kurram Agency in the fourth quarter of 2012.

| Security Situation in Kurram Agency Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nature of Attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Terrorist attacks | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Bomb blasts | 4 | 2 | 21 |
| Target killings | 1 | 1 | - |
| Total | 10 | 13 | 32 |
| Total Casualties | | 45 | |

The security situation in Kurram Agency remained volatile in 2012's fourth quarter. There were 45 casualties reported against 10 incidents. 13 people were killed and 32 were found injured in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Casualty Types

The following table shows the total number of casualties reported in the fourth quarter of 2012 in Kurram Agency.

| | Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | Killed | Injured |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Militants | 9 | 6 |
| 2 | Civilians | 2 | 10 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 2 | 16 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 13 | 32 |
| | Total Casualties | 45 | |

Comparison Among Four Quarters 2012

Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters in Kurram Agency. Kurram Agency witnessed a total of 55 attacks during the year. There were 15 incidents reported in the first quarter, 17 in the second, 13 in the third and 10 in the fourth quarter of 2012.

| Security Situation in Kurram Agency Comparison of incidents in Four Quarter 2012 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | 8 | 2 | - |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Terrorist attacks | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Bomb blasts | 4 | - | 7 | 4 |
| Kidnappings | - | - | 1 | - |
| Target killings | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mortar shells | - | - | 1 | - |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 15 | 17 | 13 | 10 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 55 | | | |

According to military sources seven hundred militants killed and seventy five security personnel embraced martyrdom during "Koh-e-Sufaid Operation" carried out against militants in Central Kurram Agency¹ since July 2011 that ended in 2012.

Landmine explosion killed one security official and left two injured. There were certain instabilities witnessed during the fourth quarter giving rise to criminal activities such as acid throwing. Four passengers, including two females fell prey to acid throwing incident by unidentified gunmen; however TTP claimed the responsibility for the attack in lower Kurram Agency.

A renowned tribal elder Shaukat Ali Turi was shot dead in target killing by the militants. Ulema and

¹<http://frc.com.pk/news/koh-e-sufaid-operation-claimed-700-militants-and-75-army-personnel-lives/>

tribal elders of Kurram agency stressed upon sanctity of Muharram ul Haram and strict security measures beefed up in Parachinar ahead of processions. Pak- Afghan borders remained close for three days due to security reasons regarding Muharram processions in the Holy month of Muharram ul Haram.

The tribal lashkar demolished the houses of two accused involved in the firing on the car of peace committee members. Later in the year 2012, the military said that central Kurram Agency had been purged of militants but troops would stay till the civil administration becomes capable to perform its duties.

NORTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY

North Waziristan borders South Waziristan, FR Bannu, Karak, Hangu, Kurram Agency and Afghanistan. Its Agency headquarter is Miranshah and other major towns include Mir Ali and Razmak which are Tehsil headquarters. It consists of three subdivisions and nine Teshils. The population of North Waziristan is estimated to be 840,000. Its total land area is 4,750 square kilometers. It is an extremely conservative area socially and religiously. Major tribes in the agency include the Wazir (Utmanzai) tribe and the Dawar tribe. There are dozens of militant groups operating in the area. Major militant groups include the Gul Bahadur Group, the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)(Mehsud group), the Haqqani Network, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), the Islamic Jihad Group (IJG), Asmat Mavia group, the Punjabi Taliban and the Abu Akasha Iraqi Group.

Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency

The table below shows the security situation in NWA in the fourth quarter 2012. 30 incidents were reported in the fourth quarter with 99 casualties.

| Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nature of Attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Cross border attacks | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Terrorist attacks | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Bomb blasts | 9 | 5 | 22 |
| Kidnappings | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Drone attacks | 7 | 24 | 6 |
| Target killings | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Mortar shells | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 30 | 47 | 52 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | | 99 | |

Casualty Types

The following table shows the total number of casualties in NWA during fourth quarter of 2012.

| Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | | Killed | Injured |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Militants | 10 | 3 |
| 2 | Civilians | 33 | 35 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 4 | 14 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 47 | 52 |
| | Total Casualties | 99 | |

Comparison among Four Quarters 2012

Following table shows the comparison of all four quarters in NWA Agency. A total of 88 attacks were reported in the whole year. Out of these 16 were found in first quarter, 22 in the second quarter, and 20 in the third and 30 (highest) in the fourth quarter 2012.

| Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency Comparison of Incidents in Four Quarters of 2012 | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | - | 2 | - |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Cross border attacks | - | - | - | 2 |
| Terrorist attacks | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Bomb blasts | - | - | - | 9 |
| Kidnappings | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Drone attacks | 9 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Target killings | - | - | - | 2 |
| Mortar shells | - | - | - | 2 |
| Clash b/w tribal <i>lashkers</i> and militants | - | 4 | - | - |
| Total | 16 | 22 | 20 | 30 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 88 | | | |

Similar to the previous quarters, the fourth quarter again witnessed drone attacks. In this quarter total of seven drone attacks were reported from the agency. One of the US drone attacks that was carried out in the last month of the quarter killed a senior Al-Qaida commander Muhammad Ahemd Almansoor in a village close to Miranshah and injured three others. This period also witnessed the use of IED by militants against security forces. Security forces also defused two bombs planted along the road near Miranshah. During this quarter civil administration imposed curfew in the agency more frequently. During this quarter only two cross border attacks were reported from North Waziristan Agency. In one of the attack at least 20 mortar shells were fired from neighboring Afghanistan fell in Lataka Macha Madakhel village of Dattakhel tehsil near the Afghan border on residential areas killing one tribesman and injuring two critically. During the last quarter, the local Taliban and elders of Uthmanzai Wazir tribe, backed by Gul Bahadar Group, which has signed peace agreement with the Government, formed a joint *lashkar* to take actions against elements

involved in target killings, kidnappings and attack on security forces.

Pakistani authorities also resorted to the closure of its border with Afghanistan at Ghulam Khan in North Waziristan Agency as a reaction to the kidnapping of two soldiers of Frontier Corps (FC) in Banedar village who were later shifted to Afghanistan reportedly. Bodies of the kidnapped persons by unidentified suspects were later on found in the region, the body of one of the two kidnapped soldiers of FC was found on the Miran Shah-Ghulam Khan road, in December.

SOUTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY

South Waziristan is a mountainous region in North-Western Pakistan, bordering Afghanistan and covering an area of 6,620 square kilometers, with a total estimated population of 430,000. Waziristan is divided into two agencies for administrative purposes (South and North). It comprises of the area lying west and south west of Peshawar between the Touchi River to the north and the Gomal River to the south. South Waziristan is the largest agency in FATA. It has two headquarters, Tank in winter and Wana in summer. The civil administration in South Waziristan Agency has been functioning since 1895 under a Political Agent who administers civil, criminal and revenue cases in accordance with the Frontier Crime Regulation and Customary Law. The Agency is divided into three administrative sub divisions: Sarwakai, Ladha and lower Wana. There are five tribes in the region; namely the Mehsud, the Ahmadzai Wazir, the Bhattani of Jandola, Burki of the Kaniguram area and the Dotani (Suleman Kheil) near the border of Zhob. TTP and the Mullah Nazir group of Wana are the main militant groups active in South Waziristan Agency.

Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency

The following table details the nature of attacks carried out in SWA. There were 13 incidents found in the fourth quarter including three clashes between the security forces and militants and two drone attacks killing 16 persons, altogether. The quarter witnessed a total of 96 casualties that included 41 killed and 55 injured.

| Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency Fourth Quarter 2012 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nature of Attacks | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| Operational attacks | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Clashes b/w security forces and militants | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Cross border attacks | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Terrorist attacks | 3 | 11 | 43 |
| Bomb blasts | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kidnappings | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Drone attacks | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Target killings | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | 13 | 41 | 55 |
| Total Casualties | | 96 | |

Casualty Types

The killings included 20 militants, 8 civilians, 7 security forces and 6 peace forces/*Aman Lashkar* persons. The injuries included 12 militants, 22 civilians and 21 security forces during the fourth quarter 2012.

| Casualty Types Fourth Quarter 2012 | | Killed | Injured |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Militants | 20 | 12 |
| 2 | Civilians | 8 | 22 |
| 3 | Security Forces | 7 | 21 |
| 4 | Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i> | 6 | 0 |
| Total | | 41 | 55 |
| Total Casualties | | 96 | |

Comparison among Four Quarters of 2012

Following table shows the comparison of incidents in all four quarters in SWA Agency. There were a total of 50 incidents reported during the entire year 2012. Out of 50, 18 were carried out in the first quarter, 9 in the second, 10 in the third and 13 in the fourth quarter. The rate of terrorist attacks was found high in SWA with a sum of 22 attacks.

| Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency Comparison of Incidents in Four Quarter of 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nature of Attacks | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Operational attacks | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Clashes b/w security forces and Militants | - | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Cross border attacks | - | - | - | 1 |
| Terrorist attacks | 15 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Bomb blasts | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Kidnappings | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Drone attacks | 3 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Target killings | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 18 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| Total Attacks 2012 | 50 | | | |

PTI Chairman Imran Khan faced difficulty in holding peace march against drone attacks to Kotkai Town of SWA as he was opposed by TTP. The use of IED is exceeding in the region. Search operation conducted by the security forces in Sunzala area killed five militants and injured six other. Twenty mortar shells were fired from Afghanistan that landed near Angoora Adda and Zhoba Pahar. Four tribesmen were injured when security forces opened firing on them for violating the curfew in Marghiband. two US drone attacks killed four suspected militants and four civilians in two separate attacks. On 2nd December US predator drone targeted a house in the Sheen Warsak area of South Waziristan Agency killing those four civilians.

three security personnel were killed and 21 others wounded when two terrorists rammed their explosives-packed vehicle into the wall of a military base in South Waziristan, the bombers detonated the vehicle outside the Zarai Noor seven kilometers west of the agency headquarters Wana.

Another significant incident took place in which two suicide bombers rammed their explosive packed vehicle into the wall of Taj Sultan Camp, Military base in South Waziristan that killed three security personnel and leaving twenty one injured.

TTP in SWA claimed to have shot down a drone near Afghan border but the local tribesmen insisted the unmanned spy aircraft collapsed due to technical reasons.

Pro-government Taliban commander Mullah Muhammad Nazir survived a suicide attack in which 8 people were killed and 18 were injured in Wana on 29th November, 2012 when Mullah Nazir was approaching his car. Mullah Nazir group accused TTP, headed by a Mehsud, for this attack. However, TTP spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan denied on 6th December that his group has nothing to do with the suicide attack on Mullah Nazir.

On the other hand the Jarga of Mehsud elders demanded administration and appealed to Ahmedzai Wazir tribe to extend the deadline, set for their eviction, and arrange transport for them to ensure their timely evacuation from far-flung areas of the agency. At a grand Jarga Shahidullah Khan (PA, SWA) said the Ahmedzai Wazir tribe had extended the deadline to December 30 for the Mehsud families to leave Wana. According to rough estimates, about 3200 IDPs families of Mehsud tribe are residing in different areas of Wana and Shakai in SWA.

As per the consequences of the incident, more than 2,000 families of Mehsud tribe left Wana and reached Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and other parts of the country following threats from Ahmedzai Wazirs after a suicide attack on Mullah Nazir. The decision was made under a grand Jarga between political administration and Ahmedwazir Wazirs.

Commander Molvi Muhammad Abbas along with his eight years old son was killed at his office in a blast, in Rustam Bazar, Wana. In the same incident two others were killed and six were left injured. He was the important commander of TTP Wana Chapter and a supporter of IMU. He returned to Wana last year from his exile as a result of peace deal between Ahmedzai Wazir Taliban and Hakimullah Mehsud Taliban groups.

The incident of suicide attack on Mullah Nazir which he survived and the attack on TTP Commander Abbas created a rift between TTP Mehsud Taliban and Ahmedzai Wazir Taliban. Since then both the groups are at daggers drawn which resulted in security and economic implications for civilians.

The Mehsud IDPs residing in Wana had to leave the area along with their temporary business setups after being forced by Mullah Nazir group; in which the civilians had to pay a heavy price. On the other hand the Ahmedzai Wazir tribe also suffered. TTP conveyed to local Mehsud to close the Tank-Wana road, later the TTP militants fired on a Wana bound passenger bus carrying Ahmedzai Wazir

people in Murtaza area in Gomal, district Tank. TTP Mehsud Taliban also forced people of Ahmedzai Wazir tribe to evict from the areas predominantly occupied by TTP Mehsud Taliban.

Tension between Ahmedzai Wazir Taliban and TTP Mehsud Taliban of Wana in the region caused crippled frequent trade movements and activities of Ahmedzai Wazir.

TTP Mehsud militants also threatened the Mehsud tribesmen of Gomal area to take back the shops and lands they have given to the Ahmedzai Wazir people for business. As a result, many Ahmedzai Wazir would have to close their hotels and other business activities that may cause massive economic loss to them. TTP Mehsud Taliban mentined that if Ahmedzai Wazirs continue to expel the Mehsud tribe they would also block the Wana Zhob road in future, where the TTP militants are present in large number in the border area of Zhob.

PART- III

Analysis and Conclusion

ANALYSIS

Comparative Analysis on Incidents: 2012

The following table shows comparison of Incidents in all agencies of FATA in the year 2012. A total of 570 incidents were reported in the whole year, where 107 incidents were found in the first quarter, 126 were reported in the second quarter, 171 were reported in the third quarter and 166 were reported in the fourth quarter of 2012. The highest number of incidents was witnessed in Khyber Agency. There were multiple factors involved in making Khyber the most insurgent agency during the year that are discussed later in this section.

| Security Situation in FATA Comparison of Incidents in 2012 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Agency | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Bajaur | 4 | 8 | 18 | 7 |
| Mohmand | 5 | 17 | 10 | 23 |
| Khyber | 40 | 39 | 66 | 69 |
| Orakzai | 9 | 14 | 34 | 14 |
| Kurram | 15 | 17 | 13 | 10 |
| NWA | 16 | 22 | 20 | 30 |
| SWA | 18 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| Total | 107 | 126 | 171 | 166 |
| Total Incidents | 570 | | | |

Comparative Analysis on Killings: 2012

The following table shows comparison of killings in FATA during 2012. The number of killed in first quarter was 730 where the second quarter found less killings of 601 in all seven agencies. The third quarter witnessed 878 killings and 335 in the fourth quarter of 2012. A total of 2544 people were killed across FATA during the year 2012.

| Security Situation in FATA Comparison of Killings in 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Agency | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Bajaur | 15 | 48 | 302 | 3 |
| Mohmand | 20 | 47 | 10 | 18 |
| Khyber | 258 | 182 | 102 | 144 |
| Orakzai | 138 | 91 | 257 | 69 |
| Kurram | 162 | 80 | 35 | 13 |
| NWA | 42 | 126 | 131 | 47 |
| SWA | 95 | 27 | 41 | 41 |
| Total | 730 | 601 | 878 | 335 |
| Total Killed | 2544 | | | |

Comparative Analysis on Injuries: 2012

The following table shows a comparison of injured persons in FATA during all four quarters 2012. The first quarter found 342 injuries, the second quarter found 409 injuries, the third quarter found 391 injuries and the fourth quarter found 366 injuries. There year 2012 reported a total sum of 1508 injured persons across FATA.

| Security Situation in FATA Comparison of Injured in 2012 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Agency | 1 st Quarter 2012 | 2 nd Quarter 2012 | 3 rd Quarter 2012 | 4 th Quarter 2012 |
| Bajaur | 3 | 100 | 66 | 8 |
| Mohmand | - | 38 | 8 | 14 |
| Khyber | 164 | 153 | 97 | 158 |
| Orakzai | 34 | 11 | 51 | 47 |
| Kurram | 119 | 53 | 100 | 32 |
| NWA | 15 | 33 | 50 | 52 |
| SWA | 7 | 21 | 19 | 55 |
| Total | 342 | 409 | 391 | 366 |
| Total Injured | 1508 | | | |

CONCLUSION

The year 2012 stood out in witnessing various sorts of security related issues to ponder over. Many small scale cordoned and search operations have been conducted by security forces throughout the year to purge the region from militants. Peacekeeping in FATA and Frontier Regions has been incurring a heavy cost on public exchequer as a large number of security forces, comprising of Army, Khassadar Force, Levis, Frontier Corp, Frontier Constabulary and *Aman Lashkar* are present in the region. Thus the primary focus of the state functionaries and policy makers seemed to be establishing peace in the region. In the circumstances, development of the region has become a second priority for the administration in practice.

2012 experienced bad law and order in the different regions of FATA and FR. Including the incident of Malala Yousafzai (a youth educational activist in Swat, KPK), TTP claims to be responsible for most of the hard held terrorist incidents across FATA. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan withheld their stern dogmatic policy while announcing to inflict further such attacks on the life and property of its opponents either real or symbolic. In contrast, Malala (a young educational activist from Swat) became the symbolic part of the state's counter terrorism strategy. Ehsanullah Ehsan accepts the orthodox school of thought as logical to him, since the announcement of killing of three Swat Peace Committee members a comeback through terror and bloodshed. To highlight the young girl's efforts against the Taliban, the government declared 10th November as Malala Day and was celebrated worldwide.

Since the war against terrorism is being fought with the support and involvement of civilian by the name of *Aman Lashkar*, peace committee / civil militia the cost of the war is growing higher and higher for the civilians in FATA. The civilian involvement, as combatants, ends up often with their loss of lives along with material. The future of civil militia seems very fatalistic to them as well to civilians in FATA².

Cross border situation stays fragile as before, but were found fewer in fourth quarter 2012. As a result the tribal people get displaced from the region and later return to their native villages once the administration declared the areas free from militants.

A perspective established came across during the year 2012 that TTP has been cornered from Bajaur, Mohmand, Swat and most parts of the Kurram Agency. However, they are present in NWA, SWA, Upper Orakzai and most parts of Khyber Agency. This is a worry for the TTP to stick to the

² <http://frc.com.pk/articles/fate-of-civil-militia-in-fata/>

loosing heaven villa, NWA, since the government is taking note to have the military operation in NWA. If this operation is to be held even under the pressure of Americans, TTP's might and glory is at stake.

TTP has been notorious to use kidnapping for ransom, demanding release of its militants and exhibiting its power in the region. Kidnapping for ransom has been one of the major income sources to keep running their activities for the past few years in the region. Many incidents of kidnapping and killing have been reported during the whole year.

The government officials and security personnel have specially been the victims of kidnapping during 2012. To propagate its agenda, TTP also released many videos of kidnapped victims. The notable videos include that of Prof. Ajmal Khan VC UoP, Officials of Gomal Zam Dam, WAPDA, FDA and Army. The incident of kidnapping earned money and achieved notoriety for TTP.

At one place they talk about peace and offer to have peace dialogues whereas at the same time they continued attacks on military forces. The Taliban executed 21 Levis force personnel after capturing them during a series of raids at checkpoints this year. The Taliban have now conducted two mass executions of Pakistani security personnel since June 2011. This provides a dual faced picture of the militant groups i.e. on one hand they offer for peace talks and on the other they keep on executing their brutal assaults targeting the innocent victims of violence.

Terrorist/ militant's foremost agenda for the year seemed to be annihilation of educational institutions across FATA since both the military and TTP use the school areas since the militants are ideologically against the women education and therefore the school buildings are destroyed as a result of collateral damage.

The year 2012 witnessed a vivid shift in attitudes of TTP leadership. The TTP concerns about the constitution of the State indicated the future agenda it wants to set. It may be the transition period within the group where it intends to change nature of influence from military to political and also to be a national non-state actor. Since TTP is losing its ground as well as people's support is also diminishing for them with the passage of time; they made some feeble attempts to regain their strength back at the social front. Hakeemullah Mehsud's demands to make constitution as 'Islamic', and indication of dialogue with the government were nothing but to get public support. Militant groups as TTP are trying to build up their strength and involving the views of public. The Pakistani Taliban had set up a page on Facebook to recruit enthusiasts to write for a quarterly magazine and to edit their videos.

Since 2004, the most effective weapon worked against Al-Qaeda militants and Taliban has been found as the drone attacks. The US drone attacks caused the largest number of casualties among militants in the year 2012. The US fired 48 drone strikes in the year 2012 out of which 47 have been carried out in North and South Waziristan Agencies. The single strike was made in Orakzai Agency.

Several top Al Qaida members have reportedly been killed due to such attacks. The US claimed killing of 448 militants through such attacks. Several important Al-Qaida leaders have also reportedly been killed through such attacks that include Chief Aslam Awan, Abu Yahya-al-libi, Abu Kasha-al-Iraqi, Abu Saleh-Al-Masri, and Khalid-Al-Hussain. Such attacks also reportedly killed Khurasan Group leader Badar Mansoor along with 14 associates, assistant to Mullah Nazeer Group Shams Ullah and four militants of East Turkistan Movement. Undoubtedly, many civilians also became the victim of such drone attacks in collateral damages. Drone attacks are one of the fundamental reasons of people psychological problems in FATA, where majority of the patients are suffering from mental diseases. These diseases are widely noticed among women (house wives) too which are the first institution for a growing baby. These attacks are causing the increase in the number of newly recruited militants. These are also creating distrust between the state and society in FATA, where people consider the State of Pakistan to be bypassed by the US while conducting these attacks.

During year 2012 an attack hit a retired government official killing a women and her son. It is also noted that civilian casualties are often under reported while social and economic cost of such drone has never been assessed, neither by the state nor by any other actor. Since the onset of US drones on tribal belt Pakistani government has formally termed it against the sovereignty of the state and more than a dozen times officially agitated but the US government persistently considered drone attacks as an important weapon for targeting the militants.

Overall, among militant groups two important shifts had been noticed during the year. First, the rift between Ahmadzai Wazir and Mehsud tribes had been heightened by killing of TTP commander Abbas and attack on Mullah Nazir. Second, TTP Central *Shura* descended the authority and powers of Hakeemullah Mehsud on the basis of his flimsy mental condition often resulted in emotional decisions he made lately. On the other hand the *Shura* preferred Wali-ur-Rehman over Hakeemullah. Practically, the affairs of TTP are now led by Wali-ur-Rehman and Hakeemullah Mehsud owns only the title of being the head of TTP.

The security forces were found active in several incidents of security concern and the search operation in Jamrud arrested at least 45 suspected people, during the operation house of a militant leader was razed and arms and ammunition was also recovered from the arrested persons. Several search operations have been conducted in the region as an effort to purge the region of militants and militancy.

The consecutive episodes of killings of members of Government, Pro-government, Security forces, *Aman Lashkar*/ Peace militia, Political parties, FDA, ISI, and WAPDA unveils the hideous ambitions of the militant groups' active across FATA. The attacks on health officials also made difficult the provision of health facilities in the region.

The year has been a period of terror and combat across FATA; Frontier Regions were also not kept

any safe from this situation. This is an unfathomable huge loss of humankind. The year 2012 was found extremely terrible on the security concerns having 570 attacks, 2544 killed and 1508 injured victims of conflict and militancy in all agencies of FATA.