

# Security Report First Quarter

(January-March)  
2015



**FRC**

FATA RESEARCH CENTRE

[www.frc.com.pk](http://www.frc.com.pk)



# About FRC

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. People 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 Quarterly Security Report reviews recent 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 and research by the FRC team. FRC also inherits certain limitations due to the persistence of high-intensity security zones in FATA. The research centre collects data through 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.

# Acknowledgement

During the course of compilation of the First Quarter Security Report – 2015, the constant collaboration of the team of FRC has been significantly invaluable. It is truly a fruit of their teamwork, efficiently carried out, that this report has been composed successfully.

FRC expresses sincere appreciation for completion of this report to all those, whose contribution in this work is far from being negligible.

The report was drafted by Nawaf Khan (Senior Researcher) while Irfan u Din (Research Associate) assisted Nawaf Khan in the task and coordinated with the field staff during the data collecting phase. Amber Shahid (Research Associate) and Maida Aslam (Assistant Researcher) carried out extensive media monitoring.

The Security Report was supervised by Mansur Khan Mehsud (Director Research), reviewed and managed by Mehran Ali Khan Wazir (Programme Manager) and was shared with Saifullah Mahsud (Executive Director).

# Map of FATA



# Acronyms

<b>AI:</b>	<b>Ansar-ul-Islam</b>
<b>APA:</b>	<b>Assistant Political Agent</b>
<b>BA:</b>	<b>Bajaur Agency</b>
<b>FATA:</b>	<b>Federally Administered Tribal Areas</b>
<b>FC:</b>	<b>Frontier Corps</b>
<b>FCR:</b>	<b>Frontier Crimes Regulation</b>
<b>FDA:</b>	<b>FATA Development Authority</b>
<b>FR:</b>	<b>Frontier Region</b>
<b>IDP:</b>	<b>Internally Displaced Persons</b>
<b>IED:</b>	<b>Improvised Explosive Device</b>
<b>KA:</b>	<b>Kurram Agency</b>
<b>KHA:</b>	<b>Khyber Agency</b>
<b>KPK:</b>	<b>Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa</b>
<b>LI:</b>	<b>Lashkar-e-Islam</b>
<b>MA:</b>	<b>Mohmand Agency</b>
<b>NATO:</b>	<b>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</b>
<b>NWA:</b>	<b>North Waziristan Agency</b>
<b>OA:</b>	<b>Orakzai Agency</b>
<b>Sect:</b>	<b>Sectarian</b>
<b>SF:</b>	<b>Security Forces</b>
<b>SWA:</b>	<b>South Waziristan Agency</b>
<b>TI:</b>	<b>Tauheed-ul-Islam</b>
<b>TTP:</b>	<b>Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan</b>

# Glossary

**Operational Attacks:** Large-scale operations launched by military and paramilitary troops against militants in FATA to preserve law and order and writ of the 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), Ansar-ul-Islam(AI) 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 AmanLashkar/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.

# Table of Contents

<b>About FATA Research Centre .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Acknowledgment.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Map of FATA .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Acronyms.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Contextualization .....	1
Methodology .....	4
Report Structure .....	4
<b>Chapter 2 Security Overview First Quarter 2015.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Chapter 3 Militancy .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Militancy Trends First Quarter 2015 .....	8
Agencies Security Overview .....	10
<b>Chapter 4 Counter Militancy .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Counter Militancy Approaches First Quarter 2015 .....	18
Agencies Overview Counter Militancy .....	21
<b>Chapter 5 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>31</b>



# Introduction

## Contextualization

In today's world, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is often cited as a region rife with militants and is seen as the epicenter of militancy and a global source of terrorism. However, in the past, despite having administrative and political problems, the region was generally considered to be one of the most peaceful areas of Pakistan. This was until the Russian invasion in 1979. Previously, there were both formal and informal institutions that played an instrumental role in keeping intact the social fabric of the tribal belt. There were only three main actors in the region, namely the Political Agent, the tribal citizens, and the Malaks who were operating as a bridge between both. There was great synergy between these three actors, but that equilibrium was put at stake by various Civil and Military regimes throughout the country's troubled history. Political expediencies and the geo-political environment of the region played a major role in shaping FATA into what it is today. Although the shocking 9/11 incident was geographically far removed from this part of the world, the subsequent events that followed it, wrought great havoc in this region. A historically rich and promising vibrant culture comprising of great people living in relative harmony, had in a very short time-span, transformed into a brutal and hellish existence, making victims of many of its inhabitants.

Since 9/11, FATA has continuously found itself in the line of fire and it is the innocent civilians who are paying a heavy toll for the state's flawed policies and goals. The war on terror has resulted in great suffering for locals, both in terms of human and material losses, and still there is no positive end in sight. The social fabric of FATA has gone through major ruptures and the tribal culture is regressing under the miasma of violent extremism which is evident from our annual and quarterly security reports.

These chilling reminders need to be seriously considered by the government as they pose an existential threat to the state. The government must approach the situation with clarity and accurate threat perception and should come up with a holistic and effective, long-term strategy in order to defuse the situation on the western borders. FATA Research Centre (FRC) considers the National Assembly an appropriate forum to take lead in this regard; however, armed forces consultation is of utmost importance in charting out any future counter-terrorism and counter-extremism strategy.

FATA is strategically located on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, between the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Afghanistan. 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 allowing people to practice their traditions with internal independence. The administrative head of each tribal agency is a Political Agent who wields extensive administrative as well as judicial 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. The population of FATA 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 governed through the Frontier Crimes Regulation Act (FCR) of 1901, amended in 2011.

**Bajaur Agency:** Bajaur is the smallest of tribal agencies, situated on the extreme north of FATA, which has been reported as the most vulnerable region for cross border attacks from Afghanistan. It has 52 km of border with Afghanistan's troubled province of Kunar which is known for extensive militants' activities in Afghanistan. According to analysts the roots of militancy in Bajaur could be traced back to the activities of Sufi Muhammad<sup>1</sup>, a former member of Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) and a veteran of the Afghan jihad (Rahmanullah, April 2010), which later on reemerged with a much stronger force in the shape of anti-government militancy. The Lal Masjid operation also owes to the first military operation in August 2008 against Faqir Muhammad<sup>2</sup> who started steering religious sentiments of innocent tribesmen on the account of government and Lal Masjid administration standoff. Presently, militants in the area are operating in the agency but covertly as, according to the field reports, most of the militants have shifted to the neighboring Afghanistan after the military operation in the agency. The government responded to counter militancy in Bajaur Agency by forming *Lashkars*<sup>3</sup> along with military operations against the militants in the agency. Besides pertaining to counter militancy on the ground by the Pakistani security forces, three drone attacks have been reported since 2001 in which one militant commander and 18 other militants have been killed.

**Mohmand Agency:** Mohmand Agency (MA) shares its border with Bajaur Agency in North, Khyber Agency in its South, Malakand and Charsadda districts in the East and Peshawar District in the Southeast. According to 1998 census, the population of the agency was 334,453 with a population density of 171 persons per square kilometer. Ghalanai is the agency headquarters. Mohmand Agency is comparatively more integrated into the main land of Pakistan though it has been ignored as has been the rest of FATA, by the government. This ignorance may be the sole reason of Sufi Mohammad's<sup>4</sup> movement that affected the region. Indigenous Taliban emerged as a major social force in the agency in 2006, when armed militants began patrolling the area and ordering residents to follow strict social codes. The nature of militancy is clearly anti-government in Mohmand where the anti-government sentiments increased soon after 2007 Lal Masjid (Red Mosque) operation by the security forces of Pakistan (Raza Khan, April 2010). Besides local militant activities, non-local and foreigner militant groups also affected peace in the region. To counter this variety of militancy, Pakistani security forces had operated at various levels including involvement of the local people in shape of forming civil militia against militants. Moreover military operations of 2011 and 2012 have cleared most areas of Mohmand Agency of the miscreants that was helpful significantly in bringing back the normal life to the natives of the area. Though in recent past it has been revealed that miscreants belonging to the banned outfit namely Jamaat-Ul-Ihrrar [a splinter group of TTP] have been conducting anti state activities in the agency.

**Khyber Agency:** Khyber Agency is geographically a very important tribal belt and the famous Khyber Pass<sup>5</sup> further increases its strategic importance. It borders Afghanistan to the west, Orakzai Agency to the south, Kurram Agency to south west and Peshawar to the east. The total population of 546,730 is divided,

---

<sup>1</sup> Sufi Muhammad Head of *Tehrik-i-Nifaz-i-Shariat-i-Muhammadi (TNSM)* in Swat Valley which has been noticed in Bajaur Agency and in Mohmand Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Faqir Muhammad has recently arrested by the Afghan Government in Afghanistan.

<sup>3</sup> Civil militia comprising of the local civilian supported, in majority cases, by the government of Pakistan

<sup>4</sup> Sufi Muhammad Head of *Tehrik-i-Nifaz-i-Shariat-i-Muhammadi (TNSM)* in Swat Valley which has been noticed in Bajaur Agency and in Mohmand Agency.

<sup>5</sup> **Khyber Pass** has throughout served as the corridor connecting the Indo-Pak sub-continent with Afghanistan and Central Asia.

administratively, into three units—Bara, Jamrud and LandiKotal. Its population is also divided into four main tribes in which Afridi tribe is the largest one. The other three tribes include Shinwari, Mulla Gori and Shilmani. The agency has multifaceted militancy: sectarian violence, Sunni groups aiming to establish a Taliban-style government and drug mafias add fuel conflict in the area. Although the current militancy is the offspring of sectarian differences in KHA noticed between Mufti Munir Shakir, founder of Lashkar-e-Islam (LI), and Pir Saif-ur-Rehman<sup>6</sup>. Lashkar-e-Islam is currently headed by Mangal Bagh. TTP also has reasonable bases in Khyber Agency. The nature of conflict is quite different in Khyber Agency where even counter-militancy<sup>7</sup> measures ironically accelerated militancy.

**Orakzai Agency:** Orakzai Agency is administratively divided into two sub-divisions; Upper and Lower Orakzai with total population of 450, 000, having population density of 250 square km (650/sq mi). The agency with total area of 1,538 square kilometers is bound in the north by Khyber Agency, in the east by FR Kohat, in the south by Kohat and Hangu districts and in the west by Kurram Agency. It is the only tribal agency which has no direct borders with Afghanistan but still a variety of militancy exists in the agency. Apart from local sectarian violence, TTP and TNSM also have their bases in the agency. The Students' Movement (Tehrik-i-Tulaba Movement (TTM))<sup>8</sup> present in the agency is led by Maulvi Muhammad Rehman, a local cleric who has contributed in militarizing the religious society of the agency. According to reports and analysis sectarian conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims exists in Orakzai agency but its intensity is comparatively lower than that in Kurram agency. The agency was once a safe haven for the TTP ex-chief, Hakimullah Mehsud, who launched hundreds of attacks on NATO supply vehicles from the agency.

**Kurram Agency:** Kurram Agency is bordered by Afghanistan in the north and west (the provinces of Ningarhar and Puktia respectively), in the east by Orakzai Agency and Khyber Agency, in the southeast by Hangu and on the south by North Waziristan Agency. The agency is 115 kilometers long with a total area of 3,380 square kilometers. The population, according to the 1998 census, was 448,310. It is suffering from sectarian violence which has been reported since the Islamization of Pakistan by General Zia. This violence has been fueled since 1980s and amplified by advanced weapons that passed through the agency during the Afghan Jihad. Strategically the agency is very important. Therefore, Taliban from the Mehsud and Wazir tribes of North and South Waziristan began their activities in the agency in 2006, and since 2007 have been involved in anti-Shia fighting. In response, many local and non-local Shia militant organizations clashed.

**North Waziristan Agency:** North Waziristan Agency (NWA) on the north is bordered with Kurram Agency and Hangu district, on the east with Tribal areas adjoining Bannu district and Tribal areas adjoining Karak and Bannu districts, on the south with South Waziristan Agency, and on the west also with Afghanistan. It has a population of about 361246 as per 1998 census<sup>9</sup>. NWA is famous for the Haqqani Network<sup>10</sup>, an Afghan Taliban organization based in the agency. There were three kinds of militant groups in the agency; the local militants' group (s), the foreign militants' organizations and the non-local militant groups which include Punjabi Taliban, the TTP and other groups. The nature of conflict is different in NWA where a huge number of foreign militants<sup>11</sup> are anti-government. Operation Zarb-e-Azb is the major military operation launched against all kind of militants in the agency since the inception of violence in the agency.

---

<sup>6</sup> Mufti shakir was follower of Deobandi school of thought while PirSaif-ur-Rehman was a Baralvi muslim

<sup>7</sup> Counter militancy strategy involved the local people through forming Lashkars. These tribal Lashkars later on turned in terror and militancy.

<sup>8</sup> TTM executed those guilty in crimes in a large public gathering

<sup>9</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/area-population-administrative-units>

<sup>10</sup> Sirajud-din Haqqani is the current head of the Haqqani Network before it was headed by his father Jalal ud din Haqqani, the aging former anti-Soviet insurgent leader.

<sup>11</sup> Foreigner militants include Afghan Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Chechens etc.

**South Waziristan Agency:** South Waziristan Agency (SWA) is the largest in size of all the other agencies in FATA. It is bordered, on the North, with North Waziristan Agency, on the North-East with Bannu and Lakki Marwat districts; on the East with Tribal area adjoining Tank, Tank district and Dera Ismail Khan districts; on the South with Zhob District of Baluchistan Province and the tribal areas adjoining Dera Ismail Khan district; and on the West with Afghanistan. South Waziristan has a population of around 0.8 million. SWA has been home to three kinds of militants, foreign, non-local and local militants since the US invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001 when they crossed the border in search of a safe haven. The local militants were closely affiliated with Afghan Taliban; when Afghan Taliban were ousted from Afghanistan by the US, the local Taliban started organizing themselves into organizations which later in December 2007 appeared in the shape of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), initially headed by Baitullah Mehsud<sup>12</sup>. TTP with the passage of time confined to Mehsud tribes while militants belonging to Wazir<sup>13</sup> tribes organized under the leadership of Mullah Nazir. Mullah Nazir<sup>14</sup> received the support of locals, especially from the religious community, when he claimed that his group was the one which compelled the Uzbeks to leave Wana, agency headquarters. Now, though, there is no presence of Uzbeks in Wana however there are militants present in Wana including both local and non-local Taliban including Punjabi Taliban.

## Methodology

FATA Research Centre comprises of an enthusiastic team of qualified researchers and academics who have thirst for knowledge and passion for improvement. FRC's way of work is a collective struggle for authentic information to report. The research team collects information and data from both primary and secondary sources and presents the analysis and expert opinion on the security issues. The security report at hand presents analysis of the security situation in FATA, based on the first hand information and data gathered from the field coupled with the other media sources and the reports of the correspondents.

## Report Structure

This report has been divided into three portions. The first section deals with and provides details about the security situation of Federally Administered Tribal Areas in the reporting period, second chapter describes the causes and effects of militancy in the FATA. Every agency, in the chapter, has been examined with respect to militancy and the notable trends found there in the quarter. This will enable the reader to understand the factors contributing in the spread of militancy and its overall impacts. The indicators that have been used to measure and note the militant activities include; targeted Killings using short range weapons, Terrorist Attacks including Bomb Blasts either on Civilians, Military Installations, check posts and military convoys or hitting the Peace Lashkar members, cross the border attacks either through firing shells or encroachments made into the Pakistani territory and launching attacks, Kidnappings and the clashes between militant groups.

In the following chapter of the report, all those activities that were directed in curbing militancy in a certain region in FATA have been described. This will allow and help the reader to understand the efforts of state and society while countering the threats of militancy in FATA. Those indicators and approaches that have been used to describe such effects includes: Military Operations which include Search Operations, Aerial Strikes and Artillery shelling, Curfews, Drone Attacks and Lashkar operations.

---

<sup>12</sup> FazalUllah is the present head of TTP

<sup>13</sup> Wazir and Mehsud are the two major tribes in South Waziristan along with other small tribes such as Burki, SulemanKhel etc.

<sup>14</sup> Ayubi is the current head of Nazir's group in Wana

# Security Overview First Quarter 2015

During the first three months of Year 2015, Federally Administered Tribal Areas passed through disturbed period where the violent conflict between militants and military remained at its peak. Almost every agency of the tribal belt faced terrorist subversive activities in one way or the other. In total 736 casualties, 543 killings and 193 injuries happened during the above mentioned reporting period. The worst affected agency remained the volatile Khyber Agency where military operations were undergoing.

Security forces claimed to have cleared Bara sub division of Khyber Agency from militants during the Khyber One operation, and made the militants surrender.

Security Overview First Quarter 2015																		
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Bajaur		Mohmand		Khyber		Orakzai		Kurram		NWA		SWA		Total	
			K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I		
Target killings		5	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Terrorist Attacks (Bomb Blasts)	on Civilians	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	17	0	0	0	0	5	27
	on Military	17	0	0	1	5	16	15	0	0	11	7	1	0	0	12	29	39
	on Peace Lashkar	3	0	0	0	4	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	18	6
Kidnappings		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		1	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Military Operation	Search Operations	36	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	32	2
	Aerial Strikes	17	0	0	0	0	279	75	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	379	75
	Artillery Shellings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Curfews		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drones Attacks		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	23	0	0	38	23
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>193</b>

Total Casualties		
First Quarter 2015		
Type	K	I
Militants	491	109
Civilians	21	29
Peace Lashkar	8	14
Security Forces	23	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>193</b>

The Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sardar Mehtab, visited Bara sub division of Khyber Agency during the

first week of March and said that Khyber-1 military operation has been successfully completed in Bara and now operation Khyber-2 has begun to clear the upper Tirah Valley which is also a part of Bara sub division of Khyber Agency.

The forces launched Khyber 2 in Tirah Valley. Mehraban kali, Dwa Toi, Wache Wane and Khaist khola of Koki Khel tribe in Tirah and Sandana, Sandapal of Sepah tribe where TTP, LI and Jamaat UI Ahrar have reportedly made an alliance to fight against the Pakistani forces. As per official report so far hundreds of militants have been killed in the aerial bombardment from jet fighters.

The recorded militant activities in Kurram Agency show that the agency still faces the menace of terrorism in certain facet. Areas like Shabak, in lower Kurram agency remained at epicenter of militant activities, mostly, throughout the quarter. This area is densely forest populated and lies adjacent to North Waziristan agency where a military operation, Zarb-e-Azb, is underway. And it has been assumed that due to the ongoing military operation the militants have moved into the region. It was the lower Kurram portion where most of the times military convoys were targeted with improvised explosive devices. Militants from the neighboring Afghanistan attacked security picket in Shabak locality and intense firing took place between Pakistani security forces and the attackers.

North Waziristan Agency passing through a military operation since June 2014 remained disturbed. Under such circumstances the FATA secretariat line departments carried out a need assessment survey in the agency to know the post operation situations in the agency. It was revealed in the survey that government`s infrastructures worth one billion rupees have been turned into rubble in the conflict-stricken North Waziristan Agency during the operation. It was revealed in the report that 115 facilities including education and health and 102 kilometers of roads had been either completely destroyed or partially damaged in the affected areas.

During the quarter the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor Sardar Mehtab Ahmad Khan directed the establishment of `Fata Infrastructure and Work Authority` (FIWA) as to ensure sustained development and maintenance of infrastructure in the tribal belt of the Pakistan.

Likewise, to counter the exacerbating militant activities in distinct areas of South Waziristan, a full-fledge military operation was conducted against the Khan Said Group [Sajjna] group in Makeen, Dwatoe and Ladah in March 2015, forcing militants to flee the area.

Moreover, since the implementation of National Action Plan against militants across the country the KPK provincial government prepared a list of 615 high profile militants and offered a combined bounty of Rs760 million. According to concerned officials the list also included Mangal Bagh and Fazal Ullah, TTP head. The amount of bounty for Fazal Ullah alone was 10 million.

Since the APS School attack in Peshawar the intelligence agencies and the security agencies steered up their efforts against those being involved in the heinous attack. According to ISPR, the security agencies succeeded in identifying the gang comprising of 27 terrorist carried out the attack and they so far arrested 12 out of them from different parts of Pakistan and Afghanistan, 9 have been killed while six are at large.

The main planners and facilitators who are at large include Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan chief Mullah Fazlullah (mastermind), Aurangzaib alias Umar Khalifa Ameer Naray (co-planner), Asif Ali alias Kamran (main operation commander), Taj Mohammad alias Rizwan (one of the two sub-operation commanders), Mudassir (handler of the attackers) and Misbah alias Qari Saifullah (facilitator).

The arrested include; Atif (a sub-operation commander), a government employed cleric at a mosque Abdus

Salam (facilitator), Kifayat (facilitator), Hazrat Ali (financier and fund raiser, who also carried a head money of Rs2.5 million), Sabeel Yahya Afridi (involved in transporting the attackers) and Mujeebur Rehman (host of the attackers in Jamrud).

Director General ISPR hailed the support and cooperation of Afghanistan`s government and said its security forces arrested six of the attackers on intelligence being provided by Pakistan. The DG also was sure that Afghan government will hand these terrorists to Pakistan soon, “I see no reason why Afghanistan will not hand over the six men to Pakistan”. Army Chief Gen Raheel Sharif had, immediately after the school attack, visited Afghanistan and shared with Kabul, information about the terrorists who directed the attack from their sanctuaries in that country. He was assured of full cooperation by the Afghan government.

As the efforts against militants expedited after the NAP, during the mid-February of the quarter the security forces killed financier of TTP 'Bakhat Raj aka Asad Ullah' in an intelligence-led operation in Swat region of KPK. He used to finance TTP activities in KPK Buner district and the port city of Karachi.

# Militancy

## Militancy Trends First Quarter 2015

The continued armed conflict between militants and state institutions – Armed Forces and Civil Administration – in FATA has had many effects over the lives of general masses of the region over the past decade. These effects range from serious injuries to indiscriminate killings of children and women which happened either in IED attacks, target killings and public punishments or in state launched actions such as full-fledged Military and Search Operations. Although, the government has carried out a number of interventions to reestablish its writ in many areas of FATA, its outcomes remained disastrous for the society and the masses in economic, administrative, political and judicial terms.

The prevalent trends of terrorism related incidents which mostly occurred in Mamond and Nawagai Tehsils of Bajaur Agency have been target killings and planted IEDs. In Mohmand, largely Baizai Tehsil was affected primarily by bomb blasts and IEDs targeting military installations. Militancy incidents, largely terrorist attacks occurred in Khyber Agency causing many casualties. Besides, military operations – Khyber-1 (2014) and Khyber-2 (2015) – further contributed towards the deteriorating state of security situation in the agency. Likewise, militant activities in Orakzai agency, though were a few, caused the chords of long restored peace to get disturbed this quarter. For instance civilians were attacked in a volley ball match in lower Orakzai Agency; consequently nine were injured and one, killed. The general trends in Kurram were those of bomb blasts targeting military convoys and of the militant aggressions over security check posts from the neighboring Afghanistan. North Waziristan has been under a military operation for almost three quarters now and remained disturbed largely but owing to prohibition of media persons in the area, only one incident reporting the deaths of a Major of Pakistan Army and five militants in a clash that occurred in Dattakhel which lies close to the Pak-Afghan border. In South Waziristan Agency, only a kidnapping and an IED explosion were reported with the former causing deaths of 8 out of the 12 kidnapped civilians and the latter resulting in 20 injuries in a passing by military contingent.

Militancy During First Quarter 2015																		
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Bajaur		Mohmand		Khyber		Orakzai		Kurram		NWA		SWA		Total	
			K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I		
Target Killing		5	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	17	0	0	0	0	5	27
	On Military	17	0	0	1	5	16	15	0	0	11	7	1	0	0	12	29	39
	On Peace Lashkar	3	0	0	0	4	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	18	6
Kidnapping		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		1	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>93</b>

During the first quarter of 2015, militancy prevailed in all seven agencies of FATA. A total of 171 casualties, resulting in 41 incidents were recorded; 93 were injured while 78 succumbed to death. Khyber Agency



remained the most affected region where 31 deaths and 31 injuries occurred in 11 incidents of terrorism. Following this, Kurram Agency witnessed 61 casualties. A notable trend of militant activities was that of cross border militant attacks on Pakistani Military Check-posts. These Guerilla activities carried out from Afghanistan claimed 18 lives and left 6 injured.

<b>Militancy During First Quarter 2015</b>		
<b>Casualties Nature</b>		
<b>Type</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>I</b>
Militants	41	11
Civilians	16	29
Peace Lashkar	8	14
Security Forces	13	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>93</b>

The militants received the highest number of casualties: 52 including 41 killings. However the toll of injuries was the highest on Security Forces which amounts to 39. Likewise, 29 civilians, 14 Peace Lashkar members and 11 militants were injured.

# Agencies Security Overview

## Bajaur Agency

Bajaur Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		2	2	1
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	2	1	1
	On Military	2	0	0
	On Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
			<b>5</b>	

Two target killings in Bajaur left two dead and one injured. Two terrorist attacks were directed on civilians, which caused one death and one injury. Two similar attacks were targeted on military resulting in no casualties.

Bajaur Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	2	1
Peace Lashkar	1	1
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>5</b>

In the six incidents that happened [mostly in Mamond and Nawagai tehsils] in Bajaur Agency, 3 deaths and 2 injuries occurred in the first quarter. Furthermore, during the quarter, a polio team also came under attack in Kamangara locality of Nawagai tehsil killing one and injuring another of the team. TTP claimed the responsibility for this incident when their official spokesperson called media reporters from an undisclosed location. A levies man, going to his duty post was also killed in an attack of similar nature by unidentified miscreants who managed to escape the scene and no militant group accepted the responsibility of the incident.

The political administration held that miscreants were trying to derail the efforts of the government with such tactics as they (the political administration) were conducting search operations in the Salarzai tehsil of the agency against during the closing days of January this year.

## Mohmand Agency

Mohmand Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	2	0	0
	On Military	3	1	5
	On Peace Lashkar	1	0	4
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		1	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
			10	

Out of the 7 incidents that occurred in Mohmand Agency during the first quarter, 6 were terrorist attacks while one was a kidnapping. 2 attacks on civilians caused no casualties; 3 attacks on military men killed 1 and injured 5; 1 attack on the Peace Lashkar left 4 injured and no deaths were caused.

Mohmand Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	0	1
Peace Lashkar	0	3
Security Forces	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
		10

A total of 7 incidents caused 10 casualties in Mohmand Agency; a member of the security forces was killed while 1 civilian, 3 Peace Lashkar members and 5 security forces members were injured. Notably the disturbed tehsil of the agency remained Baizai this quarter. Bomb blasts and IED explosions took place in the areas of the said tehsil. Other than security officials members of peace committee were also targeted in the area with explosives. For instance, the vehicle of Baizai Peace Committee head, Malik Sanobar Khan, was targeted in Shandara area of Bazai tehsil, however luckily he survived the incident but three others sustained wounds in the attack.

Taliban of banned outfit, Jamaat ul Ihrar continued with their anti-state activities during the past three months. In Khwezai tehsil of the agency Taliban kidnapped four people. Ihsan Ullah Ihsan, the spokesman for the banned Jamaat Ul Ihrar took the responsibility of the incident. In another incident of terrorism, a government-run primary school was blown up in Yakaghund area of lower Mohmand. According to details provided by the political administration the miscreants had planted IED at the building of the Boys Primary School in Shal Kor that caused the building to collapse soon after the explosives went off. The miscreants also blew up a government-run community center in Shal Kor area of Yakaghund tehsil of the agency. The explosives were planted beside the walls at the center that destroyed a major portion of the building.

## Khyber Agency

Khyber Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		2	2	2
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	1	0	0
	On Military	5	16	15
	On Peace Lashkar	2	6	9
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		1	7	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
			62	

11 incidents in Khyber Agency during the first quarter caused 62 casualties. 2 target killings killed 2 and injured 2. 1 terrorist attack on civilians caused no casualty. 5 attacks on security forces caused 16 deaths and 15 injuries. 2 attacks on the peace lashkar resulted in 6 deaths and 9 injuries. 1 clash between militant groups: Lashkar-e-Islam – the banned outfit – and pro-government peace lashkars, occurred which claimed 7 lives and caused 5 injuries.

Orakzai Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	3	9
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
		12

Khyber agency remained the second most disturbed agency in terms of militancy in the outgoing quarter of the year-2015, where at least eleven incidents of terrorism caused thirty one people to die while a similar number to sustain fatal injuries. The agency has been passing through a disturbed phase since the start of military operation “KHYBER-1” launched in the final quarter of the previous year (2014) while “KHYBER-2” in the final month [March 2015] of this quarter. Out of total casualties, sixty two, majority of the miscreants were killed while security forces taking the high numbers in terms of injuries.

Militant groups operating in the agency have had battles with peace lashkars in their localities, occasionally. In Tirah Valley – the most volatile region in the agency during the first quarter – Lashkar-e-Islam targeted and killed a member of Tauheed-ul-Islam and left another injured while they were busy fortifying the bunker in Nari Baba area of Tirah.

In March, militants torched the houses of three pro-government peace volunteers in Takhtakai area of Tirah valley; the dwellers had already fled owing to prior threats. This activity repeats frequently.

LI and TTP targeted their opponents through IEDs and ambush techniques. For instance, a military convoy heading towards the mountainous area came under the attack of militants while during the retaliation, the forces resorted to search operation and were hit by implanted devices that left at least ten personnel of the forces contingent injured. Although according to military sources, the security forces had taken the control of few important areas of Tirah valley including Sanda pal, Takhtakai and Tarkho Kas. Tirah valley however remained the prime target of military operations in this quarter and mostly aerial strikes were conducted thereby coming hard on the hideouts of militants. Sanctuaries were targeted in areas like Nangrosa, Mehraban Kalli, Sandana and Tarkho Kas.

Since the launch of military operation “Khyber -1” the aerial strikes have been conducted targeting the bordering areas of Tirah valley with adjoining Orakzai and Kurram agencies.

Brigadier Zahid Khan, In-charge of the military operation in Bara region of Khyber Agency, said that the army had successfully cleared major portions of Bara subdivision in the Khyber-1 operation. The heavy casualties resulting from continual aerial strikes have also been confirmed by the pre-dominant group in Tirah valley, LI. The official spokesman for the group, Salahuddin Ayubi, said that LI and its allies in Tirah, Jammal Ul Ithar and TTP have adopted special safety measures against such bombardments. Polio teams, the campaign being one of the most vulnerable to life taking threats under the present circumstances in FATA. For instance, a polio team came under attack in Lower Shalman area of Landi Kotal in the month of February; the incident cause one death and one injury.

## Orakzai Agency

Orakzai Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	3	3	9
	On Military	0	0	0
	On Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
			12	

During the first quarter, three terrorist attacks, directed towards civilians were carried out in Orakzai Agency, killing 3 and injuring 9. 12 casualties in total were reported.

Orakzai Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	3	9
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
		12

Out of the total 12 casualties caused in Orakzai Agency, 3 were deaths of civilians and 9 pertained to injuries sustained by civilians, again. Militants attacked a volleyball match in Kada Bazaar in lower Orakzai Agency via remote controlled bomb planted in the stand of spectators. Nine people were injured in this incident while one was killed. Following this a search operation was launched and a few suspects were arrested but no militant group accepted the responsibility for the incident.

In Bezoat area of lower Orakzai militants blew a government run school with explosive material causing a major portion of the premises to collapse. The agency education officer said that the number of destroyed schools in Orakzai Agency reached to 141, of which 38 have been rebuilt so far by the political administration.

Yet in another incident of the same nature bomb disposal squad of security forces defused implanted bomb in the limits of girls' primary school in Babu Tang area of the agency.

## Kurram Agency

Kurram Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		1	1	0
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	3	1	17
	On Military	5	11	7
	On Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	2	18	6
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
			<b>61</b>	

A total of 11 incidents in Kurram Agency caused 61 casualties. 1 target killing claimed 1 life. 3 terrorist attacks on civilians caused 1 death and 17 injuries; 5 on military men caused 11 deaths and 7 injuries. Two cross border attacks killed 18 and injured 6 in the region.

Kurram Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	18	5
Civilians	2	17
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	11	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
		<b>61</b>

Kurram Agency witnessed at least 61 casualties in 11 incidents of terrorism. 18 militants were killed while 5

were injured. 2 civilians lost their lives and 17 were injured. 11 security forces personnel died while 8 received injuries.

Shabak area in lower Kurram agency remained the notably disturbed portion of the agency in this quarter. This area is densely forest populated and lies adjacent to North Waziristan agency where a military operation is still underway. It is assumed that due to the ongoing military operation the militants have moved into the region.

Mostly military convoys were targeted through IEDs and ambush attacks. In mid of February dozens of militants from Afghanistan attacked security picket in Shabak locality and intense firing took place between Pakistani security forces and the attackers. According to military sources in the fight at least fifteen militants were killed while others managed to run back to Afghanistan. It was learned that the militants were equipped with heavy machines and fighting arms. Terrorists attacked the same locality again after gap of few days however the timely response of security forces managed to repulse the attack successfully.

### North Waziristan Agency

North Waziristan Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	0	0	0
	On Military	1	1	0
	On Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
			1	

Only one terrorist attack on targeting security forces was reported which resulted in the death of one military personnel.

North Waziristan Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
		1

The area being under a military operation for the past three quarters remained perturbed in the outgoing quarter of the year 2015. However the area being out of bounds for the media men remained under aerial shelling carried out by Pakistan Air Force and Gunship helicopters. A single incident in connection with subversive activity was recorded this quarter wherein a Major of the Pakistan Army and five other militants were killed in a clash that happened in the Dattakhel area of the agency. The incident happened in Dattakhel tehsil near the Pak-Afghan Border. According to details the militants fired four rockets at the military camp. It was reported in the incident that an officer of Pakistan Army, Major Zahid Iqbal was martyred.

Following such circumstances, FATA Secretariat Line Departments carried out a need assessment survey over the government owned properties in Mirali and Miranshah sub-divisions of North Waziristan Agency, revealing that government's infrastructures worth one billion rupees had turned to rubble after the area was cleared of militants by the security forces. 115 education and health facilities and 102km roads had been completely or partially damaged. The government had also set up Temporarily Dislocated Population Secretariat in Peshawar for overseeing overall activities including damage assessment in North Waziristan Agency headed by a senior military officer.

The security forces launched operation Zarb-e-Azb against local and foreign militants in North Waziristan in June 2014. Before the ground offensive, air force carried out precise strikes to soften targets of the militants particularly in Miranshah, Mirali and Dattakhel sub-divisions of the tribal region.

The report also has revealed that reconstruction of the damaged facilities required Rs 1.79 billion where in total 31 educational institutions, 8 health facilities, 2 buildings of the works and services department, 13 facilities of livestock, 7 agriculture, 8 public health engineering, 35 municipal committee, 2 sport facilities and 19 irrigation department have been damaged.

According to military sources the agency at large had been cleared of militants but they have been facing stiff resistance from militants in the mountainous region of Dattakhel tehsil.

## South Waziristan Agency

South Waziristan Agency				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killed	Injured
Target Killing		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	On Civilians	0	0	0
	On Military	1	0	12
	On Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnapping		1	8	0
Clashes b/w Militant Groups		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
			20	

One terrorist attack over the security forces caused 12 to sustain injuries while a kidnapping incident resulted in 8 deaths in South Waziristan during the first quarter, amounting to 20 casualties in 2 incidents.



South Waziristan Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	8	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	8	12
	20	

Eight civilians were killed and 12 security personnel were injured.

The agency has been passing through peaceful periods for past many quarters however during the first three months of the year 2015 it observed the wave of militancy. Two terrorism related incidents were recorded in the quarter: an IED explosion and a kidnapping. The incident of bomb blast left 12 security personnel injured over a military contingent whereas 8 civilians were found dead of the 12 kidnapped people in the agency.

A military convoy heading towards Dera Ismail Khan from Wana hit by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) planted on a roadside in Sheen Warsak area. In the incident at least twelve soldiers were left injured.

During the same period unknown armed men kidnapped 12 persons from Shaktoe area of Ladha tehsil of the agency. A few days later dead bodies of eight people were dumped in the mountainous areas of Ladha tehsil and was learnt that all the dead belonged to Mehsud tribe of SWA.

# Counter Militancy

## Counter Militancy Approaches First Quarter 2015

The government of Pakistan tried to pacify the security situation in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas through peace talks with Taliban from time to time. However this approach left the government at a lose end as they were made to bear heavy losses at the hands of insurgents during the process. Similarly before the launch of operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan Agency the government remained engaged in rounds of talks with the insurgents but the results finally came with the flexing of military muscle against them with the final show down, military operation. This approach though remained helpful in retaking territories where government writ was challenged but at the same time it inflicted enormous damage on the physical infrastructure in the agency besides generating a stream of Internally Displaced Persons.

Since the formulation and swift implementation of National Action Plan against terrorism in the country the actions directed against militants heightened and till the end of the first quarter of the current year 2015, more than five hundred terrorists were either killed or were injured in military actions in Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan alone. In stringent military actions in FATA during the first quarter 450 militants were killed and 98 others were injured. 379 militants were killed in military actions especially aerial strikes in the area where three military actions were undergoing, Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan Agency, an unnamed operation in South Waziristan Agency and Khyber-1 and Khyber-2 in Khyber Agency. These aerial strikes mostly targeted those regions of the agencies that were far flung and mostly void of communication links like Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency and Shawal mountains of NWA. In total 60 incidents in countering terrorism were recorded during the first quarter of the year. In these incidents at least 465 people were killed while another 100 injured. Aerial strikes remained the most employed technique while targeting the hideouts of militants in different mountainous areas of FATA. 279 killings happened in Khyber while 100 in NWA owing to such strikes.

Drones strikes remained, though controversial, a widely used tool in countering militancy during the first quarter of the year. In total 5 drone strikes killed 38 militants and left 23 more wounded. These strikes all happened in the restive North Waziristan Agency. They used to target militants including foreign and locals having affiliations with Al-Qaeda.

Counter Militancy Approaches First Quarter 2015																			
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Bajaur		Mohamnd		Khyber		Orakzai		Kurram		NWA		SWA		Total		
			K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I			
Military Operations	Search Operation	36	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	32	2
	Aerial Strikes	17	0	0	0	0	279	75	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	379	75
	Artillery Shelling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Curfews		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drone Attacks		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	23	0	0	0	38	23
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		60	10	2	12	0	279	75	0	0	21	0	143	23	0	0	0	465	100

Search operations remained predominant approach, 39, during the quarter in all the seven agencies of tribal belt.

A total of 60 incidents pertaining to counter-militancy occurred in the first quarter of 2015 and caused 465 killings and 100 injuries. 36 search operations resulted in 34 casualties in the seven agencies: 32 killings and 2 injuries. 17 aerial strikes killed 279 and injured 75. One artillery shelling resulted in 16 killings. 5 drone attacks caused the loss of 38 lives and 23 injuries.

<b>Counter Militancy First Quarter 2015</b>		
<b>Casualties Nature</b>		
<b>Type</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>I</b>
Militants	450	98
Civilians	5	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	10	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100</b>
	565	

Out of the 465 killings, 450 were militants, 5 civilians and 10 were security personnel while out of the 100 who sustained injuries, 98 were militants and 2 were military men.

In Bajaur Agency the political administration, in a Jarga, gave a five-day deadline to the elders of Salarzai tribe to hand over wanted militants in their area to the authorities. In the list names of 24 militants were included who were involved in different sabotage activities across the agency. The administration in joint operations also demolished a number of terrorist houses. During the month of January this quarter three security officials, including an officer, were martyred when they confronted militants in a clash during a search operation in Salarzai tehsil of the agency.

Furthermore, the administration officials, during February, modernized the Bajaur levies force with modern weaponry, besides improving their skills, which was very necessary for countering the insurgents in the area effectively.

Moreover, search operations against suspected militants were carried out in Mohmand Agency during this quarter thereby demolishing number of terrorist houses. The forces also confronted clashes with militants during these search operations. In Yakka Ghund locality of Mohmand Agency, militants opened fire on military personnel when they were conducting a search operation. Though the forces personnel succeeded in overcoming situation and left all the, seven, terrorists dead.

According to Mohmand Rifles Commandant Colonel Umer Haider, most portions of Mohmand have been cleared of militants and peace has been restored. To restrict the movement of militants many check posts have been established which are very instrumental in countering the infiltration of insurgents.

Khyber agency, passing through military operations, Khyber-1 & 2, faced casualties resulting from it. In the quarter it had to bear 279 killings and another 75 injuries. In the aftermath of these operations the Political Agent Khyber Agency called a grand Jarga where he said that writ of the government has been reestablished in the region and insurgents belonging to banned outfits have been wiped out of the region. He dissolved the pro-government tribal Lashkar "Amar bil Maroof wa Nahi Anil Munkar" and asked its members to remove their flags from their centers and hoist the national flag.

In the operation the forces forced hundreds of militants of various groups including top ranking militant commanders like Mualem, Haji Faqir etc to surrender and lay down their arms and ammunition. After surrender they are now being imparted skill development trainings in a Skill Development and Rehabilitation Center known as Sabawon.

The forces launched Khyber 2 in Tirah Valley Mehraban kali, Dwa Toi, Wache wane and Khaist khola of Koki Khel tribe in Tirah and Sandana, Sandapal of Sepah tribe where TTP, LI and Jamaat UI Ahrar have reportedly made an alliance to fight against the forces in Tirah Valley. As per official report so far hundreds of militants have been killed in the aerial bombardment from the jet fighters as well as by the infantry.

The forces authorities and Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sardar Mehtab himself visited Bara sub division of Khyber Agency and announced there in the first week of March, saying that Khyber One operation has been successfully completed in Bara and now “Khyber-2” Operation has begun to clear the upper Tirah Valley which is also a part of Bara sub division of Khyber Agency but Tirah Valley is mostly situated on the border with Afghanistan in the West.

Orakzai Agency mostly remained comparatively peaceful notwithstanding the sporadic subversive activities conducted by militants in the quarter. Kurram Agency that faced unusual number of casualties witnessed many search operations and artillery shelling by security forces to counter the menace of terrorism.

NWA that is currently passing through a military operation the agency witnessed aerial bombing carried out by security forces targeting the militant hideouts in the troubled area. As a result 166 casualties, 143 killings and 23 injuries happened. While South Waziristan Agency that has been under the tacit agreement between militants and the military saw certain search operations in Wana bazaar and the surroundings.

Overall from January to March 2015 activities directed against militants were conducted across the seven agencies of FATA. Most commonly the Search Operations remained the common activity in all the agencies.

# Agencies Overview

## Counter Militancy

### Bajaur Agency

Bajaur Agency				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	6	10	2
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	10	2
			12	

In Bajaur, 6 search operations were carried out which resulted in 12 casualties: 100 deaths and 2 injuries.

Bajaur Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	7	0
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	2
		12

Out of a total of 12 casualties, 7 militants and 3 security personnel lost their lives while 2 security personnel were injured.

During the opening weeks of the year agency political administration in collaboration with the area security forces conducted search operations in the proximity of Khar, Shahnaray and Shinkot, and destroyed the houses of militants that were wanted to the forces in multiple militancy related cases. During the same period the move against militants in search operations intensified and few more operations were carried out in Damadola area of Mamond tehsil thereby razing to ground, more houses of militants. While in Salarzai tehsil the political administration set a five-day deadline to the elders of Salarzai tribe to hand over 24 wanted militants in their area to the authorities otherwise the houses of militants would be demolished.

In Salazai tehsil while a search operation was going in the area a clash between forces personnel and the

militants broke out in Banda locality of the tehsil wherein three security personnel among them an officer embraced martyrdom. According to reports the operation was launched upon a tip-off. In this action a local Taliban commander Yar Wali Khan, wanted by the forces, was killed.

After this incident the area stationed security forces launched a full-fledged military operation in Salarzai tehsil area's including Tangi Lowai village. During search operation at least 15 houses of militants were demolished while five suspects were arrested. According to law enforcement reports the area has been placed on red alert after getting solid reports about the presence of militants in the tehsil. It was also revealed that the demolished houses owners belonged to banned outfit of Pakistan who used to cross the border and were involved in different militancy related incidents.

However the practice of search operation continued after, almost, every incident of terrorism in the region. In Nawagai Tehsil (Kamangara area) where a polio team came under attack in March forces demolished several houses of suspected militants. A number of arrests were also made during the operation under the collective responsibility clause of FCR.

The FATA Secretariat started, in March, compensating people whose houses have been occupied, used or are being used by security forces during military operations in the region. About 88 persons of Khar subdivision, whose houses have been occupied since 2010, received cheque of over Rs 6.3 million during a ceremony.

In a nut shell the political administration and the area security forces took concrete steps needed for the elimination of the threat of militancy from the agency. The intelligence gathering processes coupled with search operations and use of military power where needed have kept the militants at bay from conducting their anti-state activities with full swing. It was the need of the hour when a full-fledged military action continued against the militants at the other side of the border (Kunar province in Afghanistan) and with the launch of National Action Plan (NAP) in the country.

## Mohmand Agency

Mohmand Agency				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	7	12	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	12	0
			12	

A total of 7 search operations happened in Mohmand Agency during the first quarter of 2015, resulting in 12 deaths.

Mohmand Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	7	0
Civilians	5	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	12	0
		12

At least 12 people were killed in counter militancy approaches in the agency in the past three months. Out of the total twelve seven were militants while the remaining civilians.

The agency security forces launched a number of search operations in the agency in the first quarter of the year and held people under the collective responsibility clause of FCR. For instance, the forces conducted search operation in Main Mandi Bazaar where 27 arrests were made. In the operation dozens of houses and shops were searched and data of people living in rented buildings were collected. Security forces were to confront militants while conducting a search operation in Yakka Ghund locality of Mohmand Agency. According to the ISPR the militants opened fire on the military personnel when they were conducting search operation. In the exchange of fire the military killed all the seven militants and handed over the bodies of the dead to the civil administration however as per the ISPR in the incident no casualty from security forces occurred.

Mohmand Rifles Commandant Colonel Umar Haider Bokhari while talking to media during the first quarter revealed that the security forces with the support of local tribesmen have cleared most areas of Mohmand Agency of militants and have restored peace therein. He revealed that the security forces along with the local peace committees and the political administration had set up check posts in the agency to restrict the movement of militants from and out of the area and this remained very instrumental in restricting the movement of the miscreants. However he added that the forces only impose night curfews for the surveillances of militants in the area.

## Khyber Agency

Khyber Agency				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	8	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	13	279	75
	Artillery Shelling	1	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashker Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		22	279	75
			354	

22 total incidents regarding counter-militancy occurred in Khyber Agency during the quarter and resulted in 354 casualties. 8 search operations were carried out which resulted in no casualties while 13 aerial strikes killed 279 individuals and injured 75. One artillery shelling was done, as well.

Khyber Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	272	75
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	7	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>354</b>	

Out of the 279 deaths that happened in Khyber Agency, 272 were militants and 7 were military people. The 75 to get injured were all militants.

The counter militancy approaches being adopted in the agency during this quarter mainly included military operations in all its forms. Tirah valley lying in far flung rugged mountains of sub division Bara remained the main focus of these military operations. The area is under the direct threat of militants since long and has also remained the subject of military operations. Mostly the armed forces resort to aerial strikes than other forms as the lack of communication links leaves other options less effective.

According to Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) during aerial bombing, areas like Mehraban Kalay, Wache Wane and Serrai are targeted. According to them in these areas militants belonging to LI and TTP have been in hidings. These areas lying near to Pak-Afghan border were previously inhabited by the Kukikhel tribe of Jamrud tehsil. However Taliban of Darra Adamkhel, Tariq Afridi group, took control of it in 2011 and since then they, besides other groups, had been occupying houses vacated by the Kukikhel families which took refuge in other areas.

In January it was learnt that a pro-government militant organization Amar bil Maroof wa Nahi Anil Munkar which was the first to emerge in Bara tehsil of Khyber Agency, had been dissolved by its volunteers/members.

The organization was founded by Haji Namdar, who was killed in Khajori area of Bar Qambarkhel tribe in Bara in 2004. It spread rapidly, particularly in Bar Qambarkhel area, as people were joining it voluntarily to solve various problems and disputes faced by the locals.

Addressing a Jarga of Bar Qambarkhel tribe at the Khyber House, Khyber Agency's Political Agent Syed Shahab Ali Shah said that militants belonging to Lashkar-i-Islam (LI), Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other organizations fled the area and state's writ had been restored in Khajori area in Bara. He asked the members of the Amar bil Maroof wa Nahi Anil Munkar organization to remove their flags from their centres and hoist the national flag.

The political agent asked elders to form a peace committee, known locally as Amn Sharishta, within a week and the government would support it.

Since it was said in the Jarga about the restoration of state writ in the Bara subdivision the internally displaced persons from the area demanded of government, their repatriation at earliest. After much



anticipated move, the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) finally came up with tentative dates; the repatriation process of Akakhel tribe was to continue from March 20 to May 1, 2015 while other tribes including Shalobar, Sepah, Malikdinkhel and Kamarkhel were also to be repatriated during the current year, for sending back the displaced families from Bara subdivision. Families were given the option of voluntary repatriation.

The Khyber Agency political administration in January asked the Sipah tribe of Bara to hand over 102 suspected people wanted in acts of terrorism and sabotage including the head of banned outfit LI. Complying with the demands of the administration the tribe handed them over 15 militants at the end of February 2015 besides the voluntary surrendering by the militants.

During this quarter, in January, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor Sardar Mahtab Ahmad Khan visited the agency and showed satisfaction over the stability and establishment of state writ in Bara. He said that Rs 850 million had been released for the restoration of electric supply and rehabilitation of schools, health units, roads and streets in Shalobar area ahead of the return of local displaced tribesmen. The visit had been the first by a high government functionary since the army began an operation against militants in the area back in September 2009.

The military officials concluded the launched military operation “Khyber-1” in Bara sub-division on 17th march 2015. Brigadier Zahid Khan, in-charge of the military operation in Bara region of Khyber Agency, in a media briefing at Bara training centre announced successful end of the operation. Brig Zahid while giving the details of the operation said that over 100 militants were killed during the operation, around 450 terrorists had been arrested for their involvement in anti-state activities and around 17 military troops had been killed so far in Khyber 1 military action with 38 others receiving injures. He explained that operation “Khyber-1” was divided into three phases as the action was held in first stage in Nala of Malikdin Khel, second in Shalobar and third stage in Aka Khel tribe of Bara. However in February this quarter Commandant Khyber Rifles 'Colonel Tariq Hafeez' told reporters that Khyber-2 military operation against Taliban and other terrorist groups hiding in different parts of the Tirah valley was to begin next month (March). He added that with the arrest of 25 hardcore terrorists, security forces had achieved much of the objectives of the Khyber-1 operation.

## Orakzai Agency

Orakzai Agency				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	2	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
Extra Judicial Killings		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
			0	

During the quarter, only two search operations were carried out and no casualties were reported.

Orakzai Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0
	0	

No casualties happened pertaining to counter militancy approaches in the Agency during the first quarter of 2015.

The area having passed through calmer periods of tranquility presents no high threats to the established peace. Though two military operations were being launched in the adjacent agencies - Tirah valley in Khyber Agency and Zarb-e-Azb military operation in North Waziristan Agency - remained potential threats for the testability of Orakzai agency but so far the impacts of these operations over the agency remained low.

Area stationed security forces in collaboration with local tribesmen keep close watch over all anti state developments in the area. Brigadier Muhammad Jilani, operation commander Hangu District and Orakzai Agency while speaking at a function revealed that the forces had cleared more than 50 percent area of the Orakzai Agency from militants.

While talking about the repatriation process of the temporarily displaced people from the agency he replied that landmines and improvised explosives devices planted by the militants in upper parts of Orakzai subdivision were delaying the repatriation of the IDPs. He argued that militants have heavily mined that area. According to him it would take four to five months to clear the area from landmines and other explosives.

## Kurram Agency

Kurram Agency				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	5	5	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	1	16	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	21	0
			21	

5 search operations in Kurram Agency resulted in 5 deaths and 1 Artillery shelling claimed 16 lives during the first quarter of 2015.

Kurram Agency		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	21	0
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	21	0
		21

The 21 to lose lives in counter militancy approaches in Kurram Agency were all militants.

The enhanced activities of militants in the agency raised the concern of the military and civilian administration while maintaining the established writ of the government. The area security to counter the militants acted upon tip off and conducted many search operations where encountered insurgents in armed conflicts. To keep the peace of the area intact the Political Agent Kurram agency Amjad Ali along with Commandant Kurram Militia Colonel Maqbool Ahmed called a Jarga of tribal elders in the agency during the quarter.

During search operations in the agency the forces claimed to have arrested more than 30 suspected militants belonging to the proscribed TTP. They also recovered huge cache of arms during search operations especially in Shaheedano Dhand area of Lower Kurram Agency.

Sixteen militants were killed in military action in Kurram Agency during the last week of March. Security forces cordoned off the Shabak area and launched a massive search operation along the border with Afghanistan. According to official sources 16 militants were killed in the artillery shelling on the hideouts of militants in the area.

## North Waziristan Agency

NWA				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	5	5	0
	Aerial Strikes	4	100	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		5	38	23
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		14	143	23
			166	

A total of 14 incidents related to counter militancy were carried out in North Waziristan Agency, resulting in 143 deaths and 23 injuries: 166 casualties. 5 search operations caused 5 killings, 4 aerial strikes caused 100 killings while 5 drone attacks resulted in 38 deaths and 23 injuries.

NWA		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	143	23
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	143	23
	166	

166 casualties that reportedly occurred in North Waziristan Agency involved militants.

North Waziristan Agency that has been passing through a military operation since June 2014 saw a surge in the number of casualties this quarter. Mostly the agency witnessed aerial bombing carried out by security forces targeting the militant hideouts in the troubled area. In total, 14 incidents caused 166 casualties, 143 killings and 23 injuries.

Drones - widely believed by western allies, an important tool in counter militancy in Pakistan - continued hovering over the agency during the whole quarter. In total five such strikes were recorded in the first three months of the year 2015. The first attack of the year came on January 5, 2015 that targeted twin compounds in Datta-Khel tehsil. The pilot less war plane continued hitting their targets mostly in the far flung Shawal valley and Datta-Khel tehsils of NWA.

Also according to reports the militants had fled the agency as a result of military operation and had taken shelter in Dattakhel mountainous areas. They were offering resistance to the armed forces of Pakistan with sporadic clashes with them.

According to a statement issued by ISPR the forces arrested a number of terrorists acting upon a tiff-off in Razmak tehsil of North Waziristan Agency during the quarter. The statement further says that the arrested terrorists were having involvement in the Peshawar APS carnage Peshawar.

The agency healthcare officials collaborated by agency political administration and paramilitary troops, launched a three-day polio vaccination campaign in Speen Waam tehsil of the troubled North Waziristan tribal region during the quarter. The issue being considered very sensitive in the area remained of high importance for the administration. The polio administering teams were also accompanied by local tribal elders during the campaign.

In the month of February the In-charge of the Bakka-Khel temporarily dislocated persons camp FR-Bannu, Brigadier Mohammad Mokhtiar, said that the process of repatriation of North Waziristan Agency displaced persons would start at the end of the month of March. The first phase of repatriation to North Waziristan Agency took off on 31st of March 2015 where at least 42 families left Bakka-Khel IDP camp Bannu to their hometowns in Speen Waam tehsil. Atif-Ur-Rehman, the Political Agent NWA welcomed the returning families. The first phase of the return process, which started on 31st March, continued till 24th April 2015. Initially three villages of tehsil Spin-Waam including Shameeri, Mirali Spinwaam and Shashy-Khel were addressed. However repatriation to Miranshah and Mirali tehsils, the worst affected tehsils in the launched operation Zarb-e-Azb, was yet to be announced.

## South Waziristan Agency

SWA				
Approaches Nature		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Military Operations	Search Operation	3	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashker Operations		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
			0	

SWA		
Casualties Nature		
Type	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	0	0
Peace Lashkar	0	0
Security Forces	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		0

In South Waziristan, 3 search operations were carried out resulting in no casualties.

A military operation was launched in South Waziristan Agency on 18th March 2015. The operation is targeting areas like Ladha, Makeen and Dwatoe. It was reported that Taliban offered resistance to the forces of Pakistan, however, due to the remoteness of the area casualties and their nature could not be reported.

It was also learnt that due to the military operation, to which no name has been given by the concerned authorities, has forced a number of militant commanders to flee to other areas including Afghanistan and Shawal mountainous areas of NWA. A veteran commander and head of Ladha of TTP Sajjna group, Shameem, had reportedly left the area for Afghanistan. It was learnt that Sajjna group was at odds with the government authorities after the failure of peace talks between them.

Till the last reports the military had claimed many areas from Taliban and had inflicted many huge casualties upon them.

During the quarter the agency Political Administration in collaboration with the security forces conducted a number of search operations in the agency. Wana Bazaar was searched out wherein at least 17 people were arrested. Some of them were released after initial interrogations while others were sent for further interrogation.

Following the onset of operation Rahe-e-Nijat in South Waziristan Agency a large number of people have

---

been forced to evacuate their areas to date. Though the operation is still underway however the current leadership vowed to repatriate a portion of this chunk. It was revealed by the political administration of the agency that process of sending back the IDP's would start from 16th March 2015. Initially eight villages in Sarwakai tehsil and six in Sararogha tehsil would be addressed.

Around 70,000 families of Mehsud tribe were forced to vacate their homes when the government launched operation Rah-i-Nijat against miscreants, particularly, the outlawed Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan in June, 2009. However, a large portion of Mehsud dominated area was yet to be declared as a conflict free zone that had been hampering the return process of displaced people.

# Conclusion

Escalating militant activities and consequent military operations along with unremitting drone strikes to counter militancy have badly affected the state of public life in FATA. Violence as consequence of persistent conflict was observed in all seven agencies of FATA during the first quarter of 2015. A few trends were specifically notable in this regard. Terrorist attacks and target killings occurred in Bajaur while in Mohmand, terrorist attacks were the prevalent trend. The most affected region was Baizai tehsil of Mohmand Agency, where militants from Jamaat-ul-ahrar, splinter group of TTP [Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan] wreaked havoc. In Khyber Agency, 62 casualties were caused in diverse incidents. Military operations, Khyber-1 and Khyber-2 were also operating in the agency. Tirah Valley remained the most sensitive area, where militants from Lashkar-e-Islam and Tauheed-ul-Islam were in a tussle. Orakzai Agency remained largely peaceful, except for three terrorist attacks that claimed three lives. Kurram Agency received significantly high number of casualties, especially in Shabak area which remained the most disturbed and 2 incidents pertaining to guerilla activities from across the Pak-Afghan border were observed in the agency. Not much was reported from North Waziristan owing to the prohibition of entry of media people in the agency while in South Waziristan, periods of tranquility were reported except for a couple of incidents that caused 20 casualties. The counter militancy strategies in FATA based largely on search operations. However, artillery shelling was also carried out in few areas of Kurram Agency where terrorist attacks prevailed. Likewise, a full-fledged military operation [Khyber 1] was also at work in Khyber Agency and according to military reports, a large portion of Bara subdivision has been cleared. Apart from the ongoing military operation Zarb-e-Azb, which according to military sources has dismantled militant networks in North Waziristan, 5 drone attacks in distinct areas North Waziristan Agency were reported where 38 militants were killed while 23 were injured.. A full-fledged military operation is at work in South Waziristan [Ladha, Makeen and Dwatoe] which began in March 2015 and has forced many militants' commanders to flee to the mountains of Shawal area of North Waziristan and Afghanistan.

A major flaw in the counter terrorism approach is that it is largely based on the use of kinetic force [Military Operations]. Intensive military operations along with search operations have although proved to be very effective in dismantling the militants' networks but militancy and extremism has internalized at grass root level and demands holistic approach in order to curb it. Therefore, the government should take tangible steps to empower the masses economically, politically, and socially; along with intensive behavioral change programmes which will dry up the local support for militants in the area and can be significant in eradicating militancy and extremism in long run.