

SECURITY REPORT SECOND QUARTER

APRIL-JUNE 2015



FRC

FATA RESEARCH CENTRE

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Table of Contents

About FATA Research Centre	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Map of FATA	iv
Acronyms	v
Glossary	vi
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Profile of FATA	1
Methodology	2
Chapter 2: Security Overview Second Quarter 2015	4
Chapter 3: Agencies Security Overview	7
Chapter 4: Frontier Regions and District Peshawar	22
Frontier Regions	22
District Peshawar.....	22
Chapter 5: Conclusion	24

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 center 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

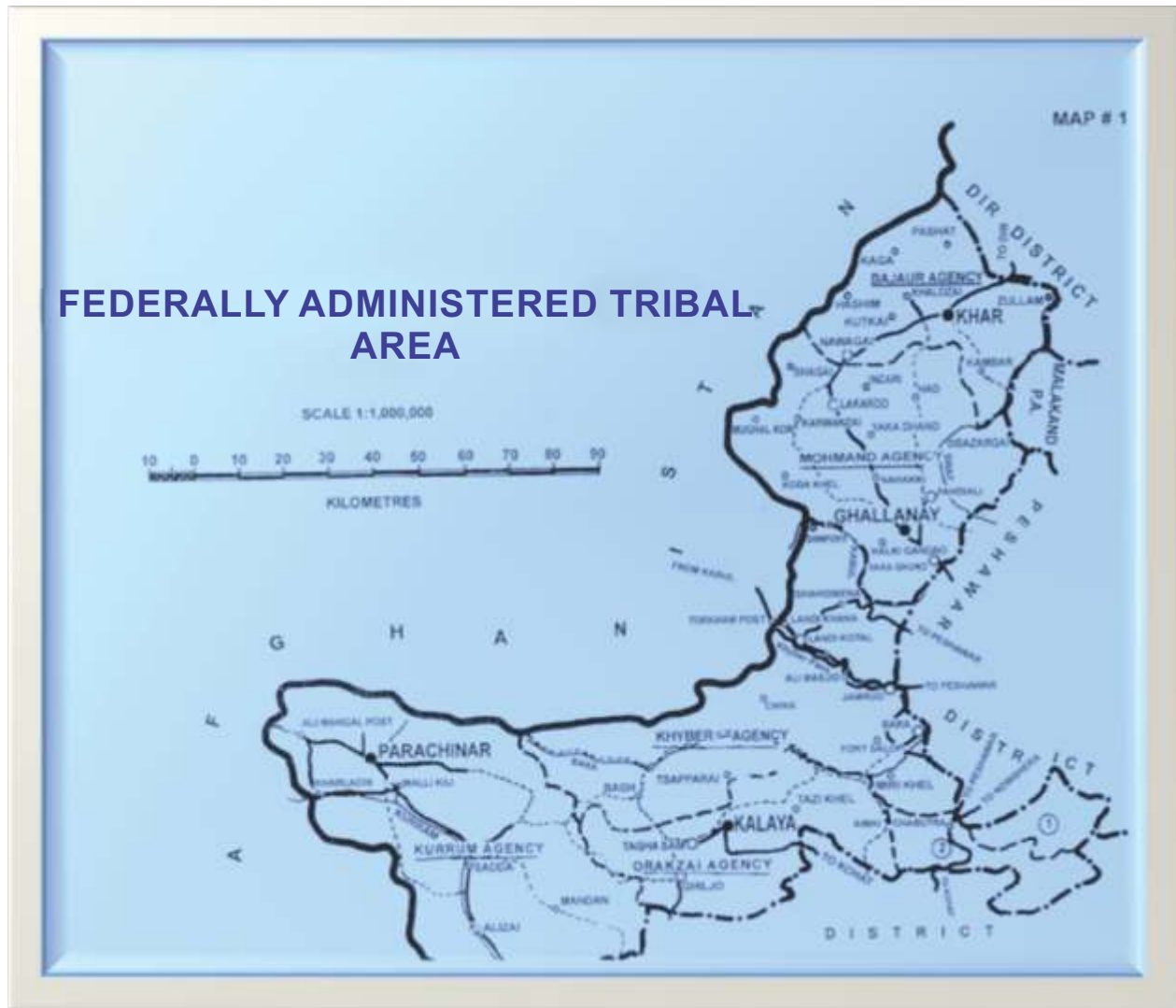
During the course of compilation of the Security Report –2nd Quarter 2015, the constant collaboration of the team of FRC has been significantly invaluable. It is truly a fruit of their teamwork.

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The report was drafted by Irfan U Din (Senior Researcher) while Maida Aslam (Assistant Researcher) and Azmat Wazir (Internee) carried out extensive media monitoring and coordinated with field researchers.

The Security Report was supervised by Mansur Khan Mehsud (Director Research) and was shared with Mr. Nawaf Khan, Security Report Consultant, for his expert views and valuable input.

Map of FATA



Acronyms

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

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.

Introduction

Profile of FATA

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 Muhammad¹, 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 Muhammad² 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.

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. 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

¹ 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.

² Faqir Muhammad has recently arrested by the Afghan Government in Afghanistan.

(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 borders Afghanistan to the West, Orakzai Agency to the south, Kurram Agency to south west and Peshawar to the east. The agency is administratively divided, into three units—Bara, Jamrud and LandiKotal. Its population of about 546730 is 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 to 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-Rehman³. 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-militancy⁴ 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)⁵ 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 census⁶. NWA is famous for the Haqqani Network⁷, an Afghan

³ Mufti shakir was follower of Deobandi school of thought while PirSaif-ur-Rehman was a Baralvi muslim

⁴ Counter militancy strategy involved the local people through forming Lashkars. These tribal Lashkars later on turned in terror and militancy.

⁵ TTM executed those guilty in crimes in a large public gathering

⁶ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/area-population-aadministrative-units>

⁷ 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.

Taliban organization based in the agency. There were three kinds of militant groups in the agency; the local militants' group (s), the foreign militants⁸ 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 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.

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 Mehsud⁹. TTP with the passage of time confined to Mehsud tribes while militants belonging to Wazir¹⁰ tribes organized under the leadership of Mullah Nazir. Mullah Nazir¹¹ 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

FRC research team collects information and data from both primary and secondary sources and presents its analysis and expert opinion on the security issues.

FRC internal database, daily monitoring of more than a dozen English and Urdu newspapers on, periodicals, magazines, monitoring and reviews of locally distributed literature in the field and data collected from political administrations in FATA contributes to compilation of this work. Additionally an up-to-dated archive system at FRC headquarters is consulted for authenticity and reference to important events and incidents. FRC correspondents based at seven agencies of FATA provide information and data collection after cross checking with concerned political administration offices and locals of the area.

⁸ Foreigner militants include Afghan Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Chechens etc.

⁹ FazalUllah is the current head of TTP

¹⁰ Wazir and Mehsud are the two major tribes in South Waziristan along with other small tribes such as Burki, SulemanKhel etc.

¹¹ Ayubi is the current head of Nazir's group in Wana

Security Overview Second Quarter 2015

Persistent violent conflict during the past decade and a half has badly affected public life in FATA. Escalating violence as a consequence of militancy and counter militancy has made the western border of Pakistan one of the most dangerous places for its people. During the second quarter of the Year 2015, security situation remained disturbed in all the seven agencies of FATA owing to militancy and counter militancy operation by the Pakistani security forces.

The following table gives a comprehensive account of the incidents along with their repercussions. The table highlights the nature of attacks, their intensity, the types of casualties and the relevant players in different areas of FATA.

Security Overview Second 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	4	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	13	11	2	1	0	1	4	2	4	2	2	0	0	3	0	20	12
	on Military	22	1	4	0	12	41	5	21	7	0	1	47	5	15	15	117	50
	on Peace Lashkar	4	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Guerilla Activities	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Kidnappings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	
Military Operation	Search Operations	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	26	1
	Aerial Strikes	17	0	0	0	0	114	35	8	0	0	0	160	19	0	0	285	54
	Artillery Shelling	4	0	0	0	0	20	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	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	30	3	0	0	30	3	
Lashkar Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	81	18	7	24	18	178	52	58	11	4	3	260	27	18	15	561	132	

In total, 81 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded from all the seven agencies of FATA which resulted in 693 casualties that included 561 killings while 132 people sustained injuries.

Priority is given in the table to those agencies where military operations having national and regional or international implications are going on. For example, NWA is prioritized due to the ongoing military operation – Zarb-e-Azb, although the table indicates that Bajaur Agency remained the least secure for civilians where 12 civilians along with 2 tribal militias' men were targeted in this quarter.

Casualties Type Second Quarter 2015																
Type	BA		MA		KHA		OA		Ku A		NWA		SWA		Total	
	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I
Militants	1	0	22	0	169	40	52	0	2	0	252	22	12	0	511	62
Civilians	12	1	1	6	1	7	2	6	2	2	0	0	3	0	21	30
Security Forces	3	6	0	12	8	5	4	5	0	1	8	5	3	15	26	30
Peace forces / Aman Lashkar	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	18	7	25	18	178	52	58	11	4	3	260	27	18	15	561	132

In NWA, more than 11 military raids were carried out in Toor Tangi area of Datakhel; Zoi-Saidgi, Dabori, Gorbuz and Wareka Mandi area of Shawal tehsil where at least 183 militants were killed and 19 were left injured.

According to the details issued by ISPR, since the onset of military operation in North Waziristan approximately 30,000 personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces have so far succeeded in clearing more than 80 % of the area; exterminated around 2,763 terrorists, destroyed 837 hideouts while 347 military soldiers embraced martyrdom during the process¹². The intensive military operations in the western border along with search operations in their urban hideouts have ameliorated the overall security situation of the country. According to a recent survey conducted during June 2015 among members of Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OICCI), the overall survey results were generally quite positive and revealed that the security environment had improved significantly during the covered period i.e., January 1, 2014 to April 2015 as compared to the corresponding period during 2012-13¹³

The law and order situation in Khyber agency remained worrisome, where military operation Khyber 2 is underway. During the past three months, 129 militants were killed while 35 others were injured in 8 eight aerial strikes conducted in different areas of the agency such as Sipah, Akakhel, Kukikhel and Malakdin Khel areas of Tirah Valley. According to military sources, security forces took control of the entire Sipah and Akkakhel areas in Tirah valley after flushing out Lashkar-i-Islam activists from there.

Chief of Army Staff, General Raheel Shareef, paid an official visit to frontal positions in Tirah valley, and expressed satisfaction over the success of the operation. According to the security forces, most of the areas have been cleared of militants with the exception of a few pockets near the border with Afghanistan.

Likewise, security forces conducted 3 aerial strikes and search operations on militants in various villages of subdivision Central Orakzai area of Orakzai Agency in which 52 militants were reportedly killed.

Kurram Agency remained relatively incident free in the current quarter however militants retain their positions in the agency and resumption of violence between the Shiite and Sunni sects remain a worry for the political administration as well as the security forces.

South Waziristan Agency where security forces are engaged in a military operation Rah-e-Nijat since 2009 showed sign of progress as the Temporary Dislocated People (TDPs) were allowed to repatriate to their towns and villages in some areas of the agency after security clearance. However, the military operation is

¹² Dawn. (2015, June 13). *Nearly 350 military men killed in Zarb-e-Azb: ISPR*. Retrieved from dawn.com.pk: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1187994>

¹³ Daily Times. (2015). *Investors admit improvement in Pakistan's security situation*. Retrieved from daillytimes.com.pk: <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/04-Aug-2015/investors-admit-improvement-in-pakistan-s-security-situation>

far from over and the militants still retain their capability to mount attacks against the security forces as well as civilians.

The incumbent government on April 09, 2015 launched 'FATA Sustainable and Rehabilitation Strategy' with a time frame of 24 months which will address five key pillars; (i) rehabilitating physical infrastructure (ii) strengthening law and order (iii) expanding government service delivery (iv) reactivating and strengthening the economy (v) strengthening social cohesion and peace building¹⁴.

The first phase of the return process of TDPs was initiated by the government on March 31 this year, subject to the TDPs signing the controversial "social contract" promising not to help the militants and abide by their obligations under the FCR. The return process was to repatriate 18,000 displaced families from North Waziristan of which only 30 displaced families have been sent back. While out of the 98,000 displaced families from Bara Subdivision of Khyber Agency so far 19,429 families have returned to Akakhel area of Bara Subdivision and around 10,000 Shalobar families have made it back to the Shalobar area till 20 June of the current quarter. Similarly, the government has resolved to repatriate around 2,500 families from the Mahsud tribe to their respective areas in South Waziristan¹⁵.

¹⁴ FRC. (2015, April 09). *FATA Rehabilitation Strategy*. Retrieved from frc.com.pk: <http://frc.com.pk/news/fata-rehabilitation-strategy/>

¹⁵ Dawn. (2015). *IDPs continues at snail's pace*. Retrieved from dawn.com: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1179902>

Agencies Security Overview

Bajaur Agency

The security monitoring in Bajaur agency despite resumption of normal life, recoded a surge in militancy rested activities during the current quarter. A total of 13 militancy related incidents occurred in Bajaur Agency, out of which 8 were IED attacks while on 2 occasions militants mounted cross border attacks from Afghanistan. Likewise, 1 target killing of a leader of the Peace Lashkar (Tribal Militias fighting minting peace in the agency) took place while 2 attacks by militants on military check posts were recorded.

Security Situation in Bajaur Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		1	1	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	4	11	2
	on Military	3	1	5
	on Peace Lashkar	2	2	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	1	2	0
	Guerilla Activities	1	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	1	1	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drones Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		13	18	7

A total of 25 casualties, were recorded in 13 different terrorist attacks across the agency. 18 people were reported killed while 7 others received injuries. Two members of peace forces, three security personnel and 12 civilians were killed while six security personnel along with one civilian were injured in militant attacks.

Casualty Types Bajaur Agency Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	1	0
Civilians	12	1
Security Forces	3	6
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	2	0
Total	18	7

Areas most vulnerable to militant attacks included Mamond, Chamarkand, Nawagai and Salarzai tehsils.

The biggest number of attacks occurred in Omari, Gat Agra, Badan, Larkhaloozo areas of Momand tehsil where 6 different terrorist incidents claimed several lives while causing damages to both private and public properties. For instance, in a target killing incident Levies personal Tayyab Khan was killed in Larkhaloozo area of Momand tehsil while in another incident a security personal lost his life when an IED detonated near Government High School Badan of Mamond tehsil which was claimed by the TTP claimed.

Furthermore six people including a pro-government tribal elder and member of peace committee, Malik Mohammad Jan, Jamiat Ulema Islam-Faz (JUIF) leaders Qari Fazal e Rabi, Musafar Khan, Shahab Uddin, and Abdullah were killed in a road side bomb blast in Bar-Kamar area located around 22 kilometers northwest of Khar, the administrative headquarters of Bajaur Agency. Similarly, Khalid Khan, son of a member of Nawagai peace committee was killed in a roadside bomb blast in Nawagai tehsil of the Agency, while former MNA from Bajaur Agency and PPP Central Executive Committee member Syed Akhunzada Chattan survived a roadside bomb blast in Mandal area near Khar.

Increased number of cross border attacks against security forces and civilians by militants based in Kunar province of Afghanistan were reported during the current quarter. Three such attacks took place against security check posts of the Pakistani security forces located near Pak-Afghan border. The security forces also repulsed an attack on the Nawa Pass security check-post in Chamarkand tehsil of the agency, while at least one person was killed in the Hasham Chaharmang area when militants fired mortar shells from across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

In another important security development, TTP nominated Maulvi Shiekh Gul Mamond and Dr Burhan-ud-Din as head commander and deputy commanders respectively of TTP Bajaur Chapter. Gul Mamond and Dr Burhan-ud-Din replaced Abu Baker and Qari Zahid; who joined Islamic State [ISIS] several weeks ago.

In the light of rising tide of militant activities in the area the local administration and security forces have taken certain security measures to ensure peace and security in the area. For instance, Political Administration banned entry of non-custom paid vehicles in Khar the capital of Bajaur agency, search operations were conducted in different areas of the agency against suspected hideouts of militants and their facilitators and houses of militant commanders were razed in different areas of the Agency

Moreover, the political administration along with armed forces of Pakistan continues to work for the rehabilitation of former militants. In this regard, 29 former militants were set free after completion of vocational training at the Navi Sahar rehabilitation center based in Bajaur Agency. According to Commandant Bajaur Scouts Col Mir Amir Ali, vocational skills were imparted to the former militants during the 10-week-long training.

Mohmand Agency

A rise in militancy related incidents was recorded in Mohmand Agency compared to the previous quarter. A Total of six terrorist incidents were recorded in the agency that included 4 bomb blasts, with one incident of target killing and one cross border attack by militants.

Security Situation in Mohmand Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		1	1	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	1	1	0
	on Military	1	0	12
	on Peace Lashkar	1	1	6
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	1	20	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	1	2	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drones Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		6	25	18

These incidents resulted in 42 casualties which included 24 killed while 18 others were injured. Of those killed, reportedly, 21 were militants, one civilian, one member of peace forces and one personal of security forces while twelve security forces and six civilians were injured.

Casualty Types Mohmand Agency Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	21	0
Civilians	1	6
Security Forces	1	12
Peace Forces/ <i>Aman Lashkar</i>	1	0
Total	25	18

The most preferred mode of attack by militants remained the use of IEDs and bomb blast in this outgoing quarter. Safi tehsil of the agency remained the most disturb area. For example eleven soldiers sustained injuries in two roadside blasts in Safi tehsil. According to military sources a convoy of the Bajaur Scouts was on way from a checkpost near the Afghan border when their vehicle was targeted with an improvised explosive device (IED) in Gongat Jor in which eight soldiers identified as Said Amin Khan, Kamran, Samiullah, Niaz Hussain, Usman, Subhanullah, Lal Hassan and Imran Hassan were injured; while a bomb disposal squad officials dispatched to the area were targeted with another IED as consequence, three more soldiers Subedar Shakir Khan, Hameed Khan and Khan Wali sustained injuries.

Likewise, a soldier sustained injuries in an IED attack in Ghongat Jowar area in Safi tehsil. According to military sources, the militants triggered the explosion when a patrolling vehicle of the security forces was

passing through the area in which a soldier Izharullah sustained injuries.

Moreover, six persons were injured as militants targeted the vehicles of a former senator Malik Abdul Wahid with IEDs in the Landi Jor area of the agency. On the same day militants targeted the vehicle of former chief of Safi Amn Committee, Malik Subedar Safi with a remote control device in Ziarat Khwar area. Safi escaped the blast while three of his companions Nadir Shah, Sajid and Sher Alam and two motorcyclists identified as Javed and Shoaib were injured in the attack. Spokesperson for a militants outfit Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, a faction of proscribed Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, Ihsanullah Ihsan claimed responsibility for the attacks¹⁶.

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According to a press release issued by Inter-Services Public Relations (SIPR), security forces killed at least 20 terrorists in Shunkrai area of Mohmand Agency as they were trying to cross over in to Pakistan from Afghanistan. However, Ehsanullah Ehsan, spokesman for the militant group Jamaatul Ahraar, denied that any clash had taken place at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. According to him "there was no such clash. We believe our colleagues in the custody of the government were brought there and shot dead. It has happened in the past also but we would avenge the killing"¹⁷.

To counter the rising tide of militancy in the area the political administration and security forces carried out a number of counter militancy measures. For example, search operations of alleged militant hideouts were carried out in the agency, though most of these operations were mere reaction to militants' activities in the Mohmand agency and were not proactive measures in this respect. During a search operation launched in the response to an IED attack on security personnel, 7 suspected militants were arrested in Alingar area of Safi tehsil while an IED planted at a roadside was also defused.

As part of the government's effort to bring FATA at par with the rest of the country, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor Sardar Mahtab paid a visit to the agency and announced construction of five new dams and six irrigation schemes for the agency and promised resumption of work on Gandow Dam soon. The governor also announced Rs500,000 for Mohmand Agency Blind Association and Rs2.5 million as endowment fund for special persons¹⁸. He also visited Mohmand Marble City and Governor Model School in Ghalanai. The governor stressed the need for expediting work on completion of Mohmand Marble City project. He said that the project was based on local resources and would prove beneficial for the people of FATA.

¹⁶ The News. (2015). Ex-senator, peace body chief survive attacks. Retrieved from thenews.com.pk:
<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-320118-Ex-senator-peace-body-chief-survive-attacks>

¹⁷ The News. (2015, April 13). *20 terrorists killed in bid to enter Mohmand from Afghanistan*. Retrieved from The News:
<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-36961-20-terrorists-killed-in-bid-to-enter-Mohmand-from-Afghanistan>

¹⁸ Dawn. (2015, May). *Peace restored in Fata, claims governor*. Retrieved from dawn.com.pk:
http://epaper.dawn.com/DetailImage.php?StoryImage=06_05_2015_183_002

Khyber Agency

The security situation in Khyber agency remained volatile during the current quarter. A total of 21 militancy related incidents were recorded during this quarter resulting in 225 casualties. Eight counter militancy raids were reported in which, according to ISPR sources, 129 militants were killed and 35 others were injured. Likewise in 3 incidents of clashes between security forces and militants, 42 people were killed while 5 others were injured. Three incidents of IED attacks resulted in killing 5 and injuring 4 others while in 2 incidents of target killing 2 persons were killed and 3 were injured.

Security Situation in Khyber Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		2	2	3
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	4	1	4
	on Military	6	41	5
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	1	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	7	114	35
	Artillery Shellings	1	20	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		21	178	47

Of the 225 casualties reported during this quarter, 169 were militants that were killed and 37 were injured in military operations conducted in different areas of Khyber Agency. However, in the process eight security forces' men were also killed. Likewise, one civilian was killed and seven others were injured in different incidents of target killings and bomb blasts in the agency.

Casualty Types Khyber Agency Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	169	37
Civilians	1	7
Security Forces	8	3
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	178	47

According to ISPR during the Operation Khyber-II the security forces advanced and took control of several mountain tops and cleared 80 percent area in Tirah valley. The ongoing military operation in the area is largely focused on aerial strikes and shelling combined with ground offensive and search operations to clean the area of militants. Military sources claimed that the control of Sipah and Akkakhel was so far the biggest

achievement of security forces during operation Khyber “2”. Likewise, it was also revealed that the Pakistani security forces also pressed their ground advance towards the TTP-controlled Kukikhel areas in the valley with fierce ground battles in Dwa Thoe and Zarmanza areas of Kukikhel, Garhai of Kamar Khel, Jabbar Mela of Qambar Khel and also in Nakai and Ziyarat area of Malakdin Khel which used to be the strongholds of outlawed Lashkar-e-Islam and Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan.

LI spokesman Salahuddin Ayoubi conceded that the army had taken control of certain areas in Tirah but termed it their 'tactical retreat' and revealed that they would soon retake the area with support of TTP and Jamaat ul Ahrar fighters¹⁹. However, FRC sources on ground and military observers believe that army's control of Sipah and Akkakhel was a severe blow to LI because it had been controlling the region for the past 10 years and LI had established its recruitment and training centers along with several hideouts in Sanda Pal, Sandana, Nangrosa and Speen Drand areas of Sipah, Dars Jumaat, Kulla, Mastak, Sadako Markaz and Sultan Khel localities of Akkakhel. During the past 10 years, the LI had defended the strong bases against arch rivals Ansaarul Islam and Tauheedul Islam.

The political agent of Khyber agency Shahab Ali Shah claimed that the entire Jamrud subdivision had been cleared of miscreants as all their sanctuaries had been dismantled by the security forces and the Khasadar force.

IEDs, remote control bombs, suicide attacks were some of the tactics used by militants in the current quarter. 3 bomb blasts were recorded in different areas of the agency in which 5 people were killed. It was also reported that the Islamic State's [ISIS] commander-designate for Pakistan, Hafiz Muhammad Saeed of Orakzai agency, was killed with two others in a bomb explosion in the Toor Dara area of Tirah Valley.

Moreover, five militants were killed and three others sustained injuries when two groups clashed near the Pak-Afghan border in Khyber Agency. According to FRC sources two banned militant organizations, Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) and Amr bil Maroof wa Nahi Anil Munkar (Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice), clashed in a remote mountainous area of Jabbar Mela near the Pak-Afghan border. The militants of two groups took positions in their bunkers and opened fire on each other. As a result, three militants of Lashkar-i-Islam, including an important commander Shahmat Khan, were killed on the spot and their two associates sustained injuries while two commanders of Amr bil Maroof wa Nahi Anil Munkar, identified as Zari Jan and Ibrahim, were also killed and another was injured.

¹⁹ Dawn. (2015, April 29). *Security forces claim major success in Tirah valley*. Retrieved from dawn.com.pk: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1178827>

Orakzai Agency

During the 2nd quarter of 2015, total of 10 incidents of militancy and counter militancy in different parts of the agency. Out of the 10 incidents, two were bomb blast in which 2 people were killed and four others got injured; two incidents were of clashes with militants in which 24 people were killed while four were injured. Moreover, military conducted Ariel strikes in against militants where thirteen militants were killed.

Security Situation in Orakzai Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	2	2	4
	on Military	3	21	7
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	1	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	1	8	0
	Artillery Shellings	3	27	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		10	58	11

A total of 69 casualties occurred in the agency as a result of 10 militancy and counter militancy operations. Of these, 58 people were reported killed while 11 were injured. Of those reported killed, 52 were militants while two civilians lost their lives and six others got injured. Furthermore four security forces were martyred while five others were injured.

Casualty Types Orakzai Agency Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	52	0
Civilians	2	6
Security Forces	4	5
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	58	11

In the wake of military operation Zarb-e-Azb and Khyber 1&2 military forces also conducted aerial strikes in central orakzai against militants who, avoiding military offensive in NWA and Khyber Agency fled to Orakzai agency. Some villages in central Orakzai agency remained disturbed throughout the outgoing quarter of 2015. In aerial strike the military gunships and helicopters pounded on militants hideouts in Chappar Mushti, Toorsimth, Daran Shiekhan, Ovt Mela and Zaffar Ghari of central Orakzai Agency; resultantly ten militants were killed while five militant hideouts were destroyed. Moreover, military's gunship helicopters targeted the positions of militants in Kasha, Shakar Tangi, Safial Darra and other areas in central parts of the Orakzai Agency and Lala Sar mountain range, which also borders the Hangu district. According to military sources, 17 militants were killed and five of their hideouts were destroyed when the gunship helicopters pounded the militants hideouts while in another strikes security forces killed 10 militants and arrested 6

others in a clash in the Sheikhan area in the central parts of Orakzai Agency²⁰.

Besides aerial strikes, security forces also conducted search operations against militants outfit in the agency. For instance, about 16 villages of Zub Darra, central Orakzai, vacated their houses some 25 days ago after security forces launched search operation against Taliban militants.

Likewise, in a militant ambush on a military convey in Kasha Otmela area, two soldiers were martyred while six others were injured. According to military sources security forces convoy was heading towards the Orakzai Agency from Kohat when the militants targeted it. Four soldiers identified as Yaseen, Lance Naik Naveed, Sepoys Sultan and Iftikhar were martyred. In retaliation security forces killed 10 militants.

To counter the escalating militant activities in the agency in the last few months the security forces launched a helpline in the district to check the activities of militants and anti-state elements. They asked local inhabitants to report any suspicious activities by dialing the toll free helpline 09251125, which would work round-the-clock. The identity of the person providing information would be kept secret.

²⁰ Dawn. (2015, April 17). *10 militants killed in Orakzai Agency clash*. Retrieved from dawn.com.pk: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-37046-10-militants-killed-in-Orakzai-Agency-clash>

Kurram Agency

Despite remaining epicenter of sectarian clashes in the past, Kurram Agency remained relatively stable in the outgoing quarter of 2015. Only 3 security related incidents were reported from the agency. Out of the three incidents, one was clash between militants and security forces resulting in death of two militants while in a bomb attack, one personal of security forces was injured. In another clash between the security forces and militants, two militants reportedly lost their lives while two others were injured.

Security Situation in Kurram Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killing	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	1	0	0
	on Military	1	2	2
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	1
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		1	2	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	0	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shellings	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		3	4	3

Total of seven casualties, including four deaths and three injured, were resulted in three security related incidents; two militants were killed while two civilians lost their lives and 2 others got injured. Similarly, one security personal was also injured in a terrorist attack.

Casualty Types Kurram Agency Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	2	0
Civilians	2	2
Security Forces	0	1
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	4	3

Although military operations in the past have largely dismantled militant networks in Kurram however, militants under the banner of TTP are operational in different areas of the central Kurram agency. For instance two militants of the proscribed Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) were killed in a clash with gunmen in the Tor Thoot area in the central parts of Kurram Agency. According to FRC sources two armed groups traded gunfire in the hilly area of Tor Toot in which two TTP militants, including commander Mullakhel, were killed. However, none of the militant outfits claimed responsibility for the attack.

Likewise, militants opted for tactics like suicide attacks and improvised explosive devices to target their adversaries. For instance, two suicide attackers targeted school ground in Shia dominated area of Alizai lower Kurram where one person lost his life while three others were wounded. According to FRC sources,

security forces managed to kill one suicide bomber while the second bomber blew himself up. Similarly, a personnel of the Levy Force was injured in a land mine blast in Pekar area in Kurram Agency. According to military sources the blast occurred when one of the Levies personnel stepped over a landmine during search operation in Said Mehmood Ziarat area. As a result, Syed Jamil Hussain sustained injuries²¹. He was critically injured and was shifted to the Agency Headquarters Hospital in Parachinar where the doctors amputated one of his legs.

²¹ The News. (2015, June 7). *Levies man injured in Kurram blast*. Retrieved from [thenews.com.pk](http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-322253-Levies-man-injured-in-Kurram-blast): <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-322253-Levies-man-injured-in-Kurram-blast>

North Waziristan Agency

North Waziristan Agency, the most volatile agency during the outgoing quarter, witnessed an assortment of militancy related attacks in a large number. In the wake of military operation Zarb-e-Azb, a total of 22 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded in the agency. Out of 22 incidents, 11 incidents of military raids were carried out where, reportedly, 163 militants were killed while 19 sustained injuries. Three incidents of clashes between security forces and militants resulted in 51 deaths and 1 injured. Similarly, 2 terrorist attacks on security forces incurred 12 deaths while 1 bomb blast incident left 4 killed and 2 others injured. One incident of inter-tribal dispute resulted in the loss of 47 lives.

Furthermore, five drone strikes were carried out in the agency where 30 militants were killed while 3 others were injured.

Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	1	0	0
	on Military	9	67	5
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	2	26	0
	Aerial Strikes	10	163	19
	Artillery Shellings	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		5	30	3
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		22	260	27

22 militancy and counter militancy incidents resulted in 287 casualties, including 260 deaths and 27 wounded. Reportedly, 252 militants were killed and 22 others were injured in counter militancy measures in the area during the 2nd quarter while 8 security personals were martyred and 5 others were wounded in militant attacks.

Casualty Types NWA Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	252	22
Civilians	0	0
Security Forces	8	5
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	260	27

As part of the ongoing operation Zarb e Azb, more than 11 military raids against militants were carried out in Toor Tangi area of Datakel; Zoi Saidgi, Dabori, Gorbuz and Wareka Mandi area of Shawal tehsil in North

Waziristan where 178 militants were killed and 19 others got injured while huge caches of arms and ammunition were destroyed in aerial strikes.

On June 15, 2015 on completion of 300 days of military operation, DG ISPR Major General Asim Bajwa claimed that the strongholds of terrorists, their communication infrastructure and sanctuaries have largely been dismantled. According to him, since the onset of military operation in North Waziristan, approximately 30,000 personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces have so far succeeded in exterminating around 2,763 terrorists, destroyed 837 militant hideouts and 253 tons of explosives were also recovered. Likewise, 9,000 terrorists were apprehended during the Intelligence Based Operations (IBOs). So far, 347 military officials and soldiers have embraced martyrdom in the military offensive. Still, a few pockets of militants remain in the NWA along the Afghan border and efforts ARE underway to secure those.

Drones strikes : According to military sources, five drone strikes were carried out in various areas of Shawal, a remote mountainous area along Afghan border where both local and foreign militants are believed to be based. Reportedly, 30 militants both local and foreigners, were killed in the attacks while 3 others got injured. IN the first drone strike of the quarter, 4 militants of Khan Said Sajna group was killed in Shawal area of NWA while the second attack took place in Zwe Narray area of Shawal valley in which five suspected militants were killed and three were injured. The US drone further carried out three strikes in Zwe Karba, Dray Nashter areas of Shawal Valley in which 21 militants both locals and foreigners were reported killed.

Despite the intensive military offense against militants in North Waziristan, which according to military sources have largely dismantled militants networks in the area, militant outfits are still pursuing their cause of militancy through IEDs, ambush against military forces etc. For instance, militants targeted a military convey in Machikhel area of Mir Ali sub-division. According to reports, a military vehicle struck an IED planted by the roadside in which two soldiers died on the spot while on the same day another patrolling party of security forces also came under an IED attack in the Spinwam Tehsil of Mir Ali sub-division in North Waziristan while 4 security personnel were injured when a security vehicle on routine patrol struck a landmine in the same area. According to military sources security forces launched a search operation against the militants in the area but couldn't make any arrest. No militant group has claimed responsibility for the two IED attacks in North Waziristan.

Likewise, militants on various occasions used the tactic of ambush and attacked security check posts and military conveys in Garwae area in Datakel, Shawa area in Mirali, Gulam Khan area Miramshah and few areas in Shawal. For instance one soldier Sepoy Waqas was killed while Lance Naik Shafqat sustained injuries and five militants were killed when militants attacked a security checkpoint in Garwae area of Dattakhel that led to a gun battle between the troops and militants. In another incident in Dattakhel after a bomb blast, 4 soldiers were killed, security forces initiated search operation during which seven militant were killed while militants also fired rockets at a base camp of security forces in Shawa area near Mirali. Similarly, militants opened fire on military vehicle when it was on routine patrolling in Ghulam Khan area of Miramshah. According to military sources two security forces lost their lives while one soldier sustained critical injuries. In retaliation security forces killed five militants. Moreover, nineteen militants, including five commanders were killed while 7 security personal were also martyred when militants attacked a security check post in Dattakhel area, previously controlled by Hafiz Gulbadar group. While in a ground operation conducted in Shawal tehsil, as many as 25 militants including three key commanders identified as Amirullah, Fatehullah and Yasin of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan were killed.

In another important security development in the area, Madakhel and Paipali Khel sub-tribes of the Utmanzai Wariz engaged in a three days fierce fight over occupation of a mountain in Laoara Mandi village

of Dattakhel along the afghan border in which 47 people died while 25 others sustained critical injuries. According to local sources, the fighting tribes support separate militant groups in the area.

Due to escalating militancy in the agency, the government of Pakistan apart from intensive aerial and ground offense is also working to enhance existing border coordination mechanism with government of Afghanistan. In this regard the Afghan delegation, led by Corps Commander Major General Mohammad Zaman Waziri, called on Corps Commander Peshawar Lieutenant General Hidayatur Rehman and later visited North Waziristan where they were briefed about the successes of ongoing military operation “Zarb-e-Azab” in North Waziristan. Similarly, 29 afghan nationals were hand over to Afghan government in the border area Ghulam Khan as a goodwill gesture.

Most parts of North Waziristan, including Mir Ali, Miranshah, Dattakhel, etc, had been under non-stop curfew after the government launched a military offensive against the local and foreign militants on June 15, 2014. The government last week started repatriating the displaced people to the Spinwam Tehsil after the area was declared to have been cleared of the militants. The TDPs had stayed away from their homes and villages for 10 months after finding refuge mostly in Bannu and also in Lakki Marwat, Tank, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak, Kohat, etc

South Waziristan Agency

A Total of 10 militancy related incidents were recorded during the 2nd quarter of 2015 in South Waziristan Agency. Out of the total terrorist incidents, 4 were bomb blast which left 3 killed and 12 others injured; 1 terrorist attack on security check post that left a security personal killed and another wounded while 4 incidents of clashes between security forces and militants that caused 12 militants to die.

Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency				
Second Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	2	3	0
	on Military	7	15	15
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shellings	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	1	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	0	0	0
	Artillery Shellings	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drone Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		10	18	15

According to the table given below 33 casualties, 18 killed and 15 injured were recorded in 10 terrorist incidents during the past three months. 12 militants were killed in a clash between security forces and militants; 3 civilians lost their lives in 4 bomb blast incidents while 12 security forces were wounded. Likewise, a personal of the security forces was martyred.

Casualty Types SWA Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	12	0
Civilians	3	0
Security Forces	3	15
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	18	15

During the outgoing quarter militants targeted security forces and at times civilians by employing tactics such as ambush, IED attacks, remote control bomb blasts etc. Five IEDs attacks were carried out against security forces and civilians in Nano, Mula Khan Sarai, Spin Rakzai area of Sararogha Tehsil, Raghzai Road near Wanna bazaar and Shakai tehsil in which 2 security forces embraced martyrdom while 7 sustained injuries. For instance, at least two soldiers were killed when an improvised explosive device went off near a military vehicle in Nanno area of South Waziristan. Spokesman for the banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan Mohammad Khurrssani claimed responsibility for the attack. Four Levies personnel identified as driver Noor Saeed, Hawaldar Bilal Khan, Sepoy Sher-ullah and Moharar Sheryar escorting the officials of governor`s development programme were injured when they were returning to Tank from Mulla Khan Srail, South

Waziristan, when a remote-controlled bomb beneath a suspension bridge went off near the Custom Petrol Pump.

Militants also targeted security forces through ambush and attacks on check post and military conveys. Two incidents of clashes with militants and 3 militants attack on security check posts in Karkanrh area of Shaktui, Dadam Shah, Lakki Sra, Kajhori Top, and Kajhori West in Ghimbaki area, and Larami checkpost in Tangi Badinzai area of South Waziristan Agency. For instance, 12 militants were killed in clashes with security forces in Shaktui and Kajhori areas of South Waziristan. According to military sources a group of militants attacked a check post in Karkanrh area of Shaktui in which five militants were killed after security forces fired back. Later on security forces cordoned off the area and initiated search operation in Shaktui area. Moreover, militants fired rockets on check posts in Dadam Shah, Lakki Sra, Kajhori Top, and Kajhori West in Ghimbaki area. According to military sources, in retaliation the security forces killed seven militants, including commander Malang, but Tari Azam, a spokesman of the Mehsud militant group, claimed that only five militants were injured in the clash with security forces. Likewise, militants also fired rockets on Larami checkpost in Tangi Badinzai area while security forces were advancing in Tangi Badnizai area, once a stronghold of militant commander Shamim Mehsud.

In an important security development on May 6, 2015 three different factions of Taliban in South Waziristan Agency merged with the outlawed Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and pledged to work and abide by the central command of Mullah Fazal Ullah. According to TTP central spokesperson, Muhammad Khurasani, “this union will definitely heighten the powers of TTP and will work as a catalyst in Jihad moment in Pakistan in the days to come”²². Those militant groups who amalgamated with TTP included; Abdus Samad Group led by Commander Qari Mati-ur-Rehman, Qari Ihsan Group headed by Commander Qari Ihsan-UI-Haq and Shikarri Group being commanded by Commander Mohammad Shamel.

It is pertinent to mention here that TTP received serious setbacks as a consequence of ongoing military operation Zarb-e-Azab in NWA, unnamed operation in SWA, and Khyber “1&2” in Khyber Agency. According to Mansur Khan Mehsud, Director, Research FATA Research Centre Islamabad, “TTP is struggling hard for their survival as Security Forces have stretched their muscles against the insurgents' whole heartedly and such developments [Merging of Militant Groups] which were expected will prove to be futile in deterring military from achieving their desired objectives”²³.

Furthermore, in the pretext of escalating militancy and hardcore counter militancy approaches which have badly affected the socioeconomic landscape of the area, the incumbent government should also take tangible steps to ameliorate the socioeconomic wellbeing of marginalized masses of the area. As a consequence of persistent conflict, millions of local inhabitants were forced to flee their areas and are living as TDPs in Camps and off camps in settled districts of the country. A positive development in this regard was the decision taken in a meeting held at the office of Political Agent South Waziristan in Tank, to carry out survey carried out in those parts of Sararogha and Sarwakai tehsils where the TDPs have returned to assess the losses caused to properties during the military offensive Rah-i-Nijat in South Waziristan.

²² The News. (2015, May 09). *Most wanted al-Qaeda leader fortifying TTP*. Retrieved from thenews.com: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-317137-Most-wanted-al-Qaeda-leader-fortifying-TTP>

²³ FRC. (2015, May 06). *Taliban Factions Union with TTP*. Retrieved from frc.com.pk: <http://frc.com.pk/news/taliban-factions-union-with-ttp/>

Frontier Regions and District Peshawar

Frontier Regions

The Frontier Regions of FATA remained largely peaceful in the outgoing quarter of 2015 however few militancy related incidents were reported in FR Peshawar and FR Banuu.

Moreover, due to the increase in militant attacks against security forces in the region, the Levies employees in the Frontier Region Kohat, have demanded risk allowance, like the police force, for performing their duties in dangerous circumstances. According to some of the levy officials around 100 levy employees of FR Kohat, had not been paid their salary since June 2014, after an incident wherein armed dacoits snatched Rs2.7 million from officials in KDA town last year.

Incentives like risk allowance, insurance packages, financial awards on basis of outstanding performance during search operations etc and provision of modern weapons may act as a catalyst in enhancing the overall performance of Levies forces engaged in counter terrorism activities in a more affective and meaningful manner.

District Peshawar

The security situation in Peshawar, the provincial capital of KPK remained volatile. A total of 18 incidents of militancy were reported in the provincial capital which resulted in 38 casualties; 22 of those were killed while 16 were injured. In majority of the cases militant targeted innocent civilians and personal of law enforcement agencies.

Security Situation in Peshawar City Second Quarter 2015			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Bomb Blasts	3	2	9
Target Killing	13	17	3
Suicide Bombing	0	0	0
Attacks on Police	2	3	4
Attacks on Security Forces	0	0	0
Attacks on Polio Teams	0	0	0
Kidnappings	0	0	0
Total	18	22	16

Civilians and security forces remained the main target of militants in the outgoing quarter. For instance, 12 civilians were killed and 7 sustained critical wounds while 5 personal of police embraced martyrdom and 9 others got injured.

Casualty Types Peshawar City Second Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Police Officials	5	9
Security Forces	1	0
Militants	4	0
Civilians	12	7
Polio Workers	0	0
Total	22	16

During the past three months from April to July, the most prevalent trends of militancy remained target killing. Around 17 innocent civilians and police officials were killed while 7 sustained critical injuries in 13 incidents of target killing. For instance, a female health worker was injured when unknown gunmen opened fire in Peshawar while a Riksha driver and an Afghan national were killed in target shooting near Pejigi area. In another incident of target killing Shabana Shaheen, a teacher at a government girls primary school, was killed after being hit by a stray bullet at Ganj area. Besides, targeting ordinary citizens, militants also used the tactics of target killing against law enforcement agencies. For instance, unidentified target killers shot dead Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI) Shakir Khan in Yakatoot area of the city.

Likewise, an incident of target killing on sectarian basis was also recorded in the outgoing quarter. Two people belonging to Shitte community were killed and 3 others sustained injuries when unidentified militants opened fired at them near Imamia Mosque in Phase I of the posh Hayatabad Township area.

On three occasion militants used bomb blast to target civilian and security personnel in which 2 people were killed while 9 others were injured. For instance, militants of TTP targeted a vehicle of security forces with a remote control device where 7 security personal of quick response team were injured near Gulbhar police station while two suspected militants were killed and a police official was injured in a clash in Hayatabad. According to police officials the militants opened fire on the cops from a house during a search operation in which a sub inspector of KPK police embraced martyrdom while two militants identified as Faizullah and Sanaullah, residents of Charsadda district and Nawan Killay in Peshawar, were killed.

Likewise, in a vital security development, unidentified gunman shot dead an important commander of Afghan Taliban Maulvi Mir Ahmad Gul Hashmi in Peshawar. Maulvi Mir Ahmad was Taliban's shadow governor for eastern Nangarhar province of Afghanistan and was vigorously involved in organizing movement in Nangarhar province. Although none of the militant outfits claimed responsibility for the attack but Afghan Taliban's spokesperson Mr. Zabihullah Mujahid in a statement blamed Afghan intelligence for the attack. A proclaimed and notorious targeted killer, Naseer alias Kareechay was gunned down by police forces near Hazar Khawani bazaar in Peshawar. According to sources Naseer was involved in more than 21 cases of targeted killing and had strong links with militant organizations²⁴.

In the aftermath of the attack on Army Public School and under the National Action Plan (NAP) the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police have so far rounded up 304 suspects and recovered arms and ammunition in operations being conducted throughout the province. According to police statement issued on June 3, 2015, security forces, in operations conducted in different parts of the province, recovered 19 caches of arms and ammunition of different kind, 444 houses and 226 hotels were checked; snap checking was conducted on 125 check points in which 247 suspects were held, while a total of 23 Afghan nationals were detained for visa violation. Similarly 44 bus stands, eight cinema house and 245 sensitive places were also checked while security inspection of 573 educational institutions were also carried out and various institutions were advised to further beef up security arrangements.

Likewise, the police department has extended the SOS alert service to various banks, jeweler shops and money changers which will facilitate immediate contact with police in case of robbery, dacoit and any such incident while this system has been already introduced in more than 677 educational institutions for any emergency in the form of terrorism in the province.

²⁴ The Express Tribune. (2015, June). *Notorious' target killer gunned down in Peshawar*. Retrieved from tribune.com.pk: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/911245/notorious-target-killer-gunned-down-in-peshawar/>

Conclusion

During the outgoing quarter, from April to July, almost every agency of the tribal belt faced militancy related activities of different sorts. In all, 81 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded which resulted in a considerable number of casualties. In this regard, few militancy trends were notable.

In Bajaur Agency, IEDs, ambush on military check-post and convoys and cross border attacks dominated militant activities against security forces, peace committee members and ordinary civilians. Omari, Gat Agra, Badan, Larkhaloozo areas of Momand tehsil in particular remained the most perturbed area in the agency where TTP, JuA a splinter group of TTP carried 13 different terrorist incidents which claimed several lives while causing damages to both civilian and public properties.

In Mohmand Agency 20 militants, 1 security personal and a member of peace committee were killed in 4 IED attacks, 1 target killing and a militant attack on security forces. Safi tehsil remained the most disturbed area.

Khyber Agency witnessed 225 casualties in 21 militancy and counter militancy incidents in Sipah, Akakhel, kukikhel and Malakdin Khel areas of Tirah Valley where the security forces have been conducting military operations Khyber "1&2" against militant outfits i.e. TTP and LI and JA.

Orakzai agency also witnessed a few militant related incidents while security forces targeted militant hideouts in Chappar Mushti, Toorsimth, Daran Shiekhan, Ovt Mela and Zaffar Ghari of central Orakzai Agency. Kurram Agency remained largely peaceful although few terrorist incidents claimed several lives.

North Waziristan Agency where military operation Zarb-e-Azb is ongoing remained the most disturbed area where 260 casualties were recorded in 22 militancy and counter militancy related incidents. More than 11 military raids carried out in Toor Tangi area of Datakel; Zoi Saidgi, Dabori, Gorbuz and Wareka Mandi area of Shawal district in North Waziristan resulted in death of 178 militants deaths while 19 others were injured and huge caches of arms and ammunition were destroyed in aerial strikes.

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 programs which will dry up the local support for militants in the area and can be significant in eradicating militancy and extremism in long run.