

SECURITY REPORT THIRD QUARTER

JULY-SEPTEMBER 2015



FRC

FATA RESEARCH CENTRE

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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.

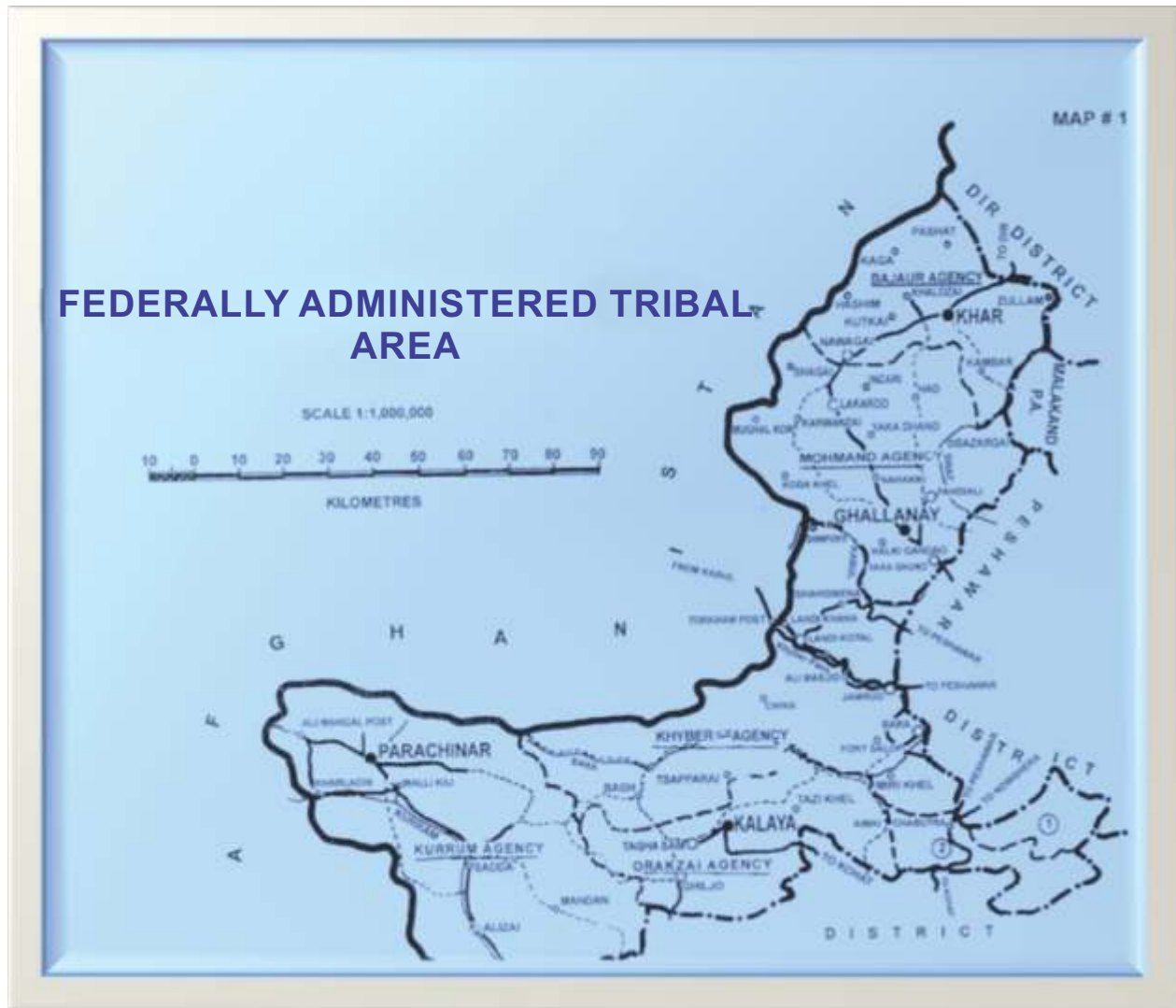
Acknowledgement

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

The report was drafted by Irfan U Din (Senior Researcher). The Security Report was supervised by Mansur Khan Mehsud (Director Research) and was shared with Saif Ullah Mehsud 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-Rehman. 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-militancymeasures 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)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. NWA is famous for the Haqqani Network, an Afghan Taliban

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.

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 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 Mehsud. TTP with the passage of time confined to Mehsud tribes while militants belonging to Wazir tribes organized under the leadership of Mullah Nazir. Mullah Nazir 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 Third 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 activities has made the western border of Pakistan one of the most dangerous places for its people. During the Third 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 Third 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	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	15	9	5	1	2	7	60	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	25	71	
	on Military	15	0	6	0	0	2	5	0	0	11	5	21	11	19	17	53	44
	on Peace Lashkar	4	2	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	3	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnappings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clashes Between Militant Groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Military Operation	Search Operations	10	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	
	Aerial Strikes	14	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	5	3	223	12	13	0	277	
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Curfews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drones Attacks	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	7	2	23	6	
Lashkar Operations	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
TOTAL	68	13	12	6	12	58	69	5	4	20	8	260	27	40	21	402	153	

In total, 68 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded from all the seven agencies of FATA which resulted in 555 casualties that included 402 killings while 153 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 and Khyber Agency remained the least secure for civilians where 9 civilians along with 2 tribal militias' men were targeted Bajaur Agency while 9 civilians, 10 members of peace forces were killed in Khyber Agency during the outgoing quarter.

Casualties Type Third 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	0	0	0	0	33	0	1	0	16	8	251	18	31	6	332	32
Civilians	9	6	1	2	9	60	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	27	72
Security Forces	0	6	1	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	8	15	24	42
Peace forces / Aman Lashkar	4	0	4	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	7
Total	13	12	6	12	58	69	5	4	20	8	260	27	40	21	402	153

In NWA, more than 9 military raids against militants were carried out in Datakel and Gharlamai, Dabori, Gorbuz and Wareka Mandi area of Shawal tehsil, in which 223 militants were killed and 19 others got injured while huge caches of arms and ammunition were destroyed. A long with the precise air strikes, on 21 August Pakistan Army pushing deep into the deeply forested ravines of the Shawal valley, initiated ground offense against militants, the final phase of Operation Zarb-e-Azab. According to military sources, majority of the area in North Waziristan have been cleared while in few areas of Shawal where militants are taking refuge will be targeted and cleared off in the ground offense.

Besides, two drone strikes were carried out by US while one drone strike was carried out by the indigenous Pakistani drone "Burraq" in Shawal valley of North Waziristan. The strike means Pakistan has joined a small club of nations, to have successfully used a remote-controlled aircraft to eliminate their enemies.

Chief of Army Staff, General Raheel Shareef, paid an official visit to frontal positions in Shawal Valley, and expressed satisfaction over the successes of the operation Zarb-e-Azab. 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.

Although Khyber II was concluded at the end of the previous quarter yet the security situation in Khyber agency remained disturb during the current quarter, however, compared to the previous quarter there was decline in militancy incidents in the agency. A total of 9 militancy related incidents were recorded during this quarter. Three counter militancy raids [Air Strikes] were reported and on one occasion lashkar forces [Tauheed-e-Islam] conducted operations against militants.

The intensive military offense in the agency has largely dismantled the militant networks operating in the agency for decades, and around 95 % of the area has been cleared off from militants. According to FRC sources, to avoid the consequence of military operation, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Mangal Bagh along with his 200 to 300 member of Lashkar-e-Islam have now fled to Naziyan province of Afghanistan where Mangal Bagh has now teamed up with the Islamic State or Daesh [IS] to take on the Afghan Taliban.

Likewise, in Orakzai agency there was a nose dive in militancy incidents from July to September 2015. In the present quarter, 70 % less militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded and the number of casualties was also on the lower side, 87 % less than that of the previous quarter.

Kurram Agency after remaining peaceful during past few quarters in 2015, witnessed a surge in militancy and counter militancy incidents. A total of 6 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded, around 50 % higher than the previous quarter.

South Waziristan, where military operation Rah-e-Nijat since 2009 is in progress, also witnessed a surge in militancy and counter militancy incidents. A Total of 9 militancy related incidents were recorded from July to September of 2015. Out of the total terrorist incidents, 4 incidents were militant ambush on security forces, one incident was IED blast and one was target killing. On one occasion precise air strikes and one search operation was conducted against militants in various areas of the South Waziristan Agency.

Frontier Regions largely remained peaceful; however, 4 incidents of militancy claimed 3 lives in Frontier Region Bannu and Frontier Region Tank.

Peshawar, despite the tall claims of government authorities, witnessed a surge in militant activities during the outgoing quarter of 2015. The escalation of militant activities illustrates the increasing and growing presence, influence and operational capacity of militant groups in the district.

Agencies Security Overview

Bajaur Agency

The security monitoring in Bajaur agency despite resumption of normal life, recoded a surge in militancy activities during the current quarter. A total of 18 militancy and counter militancy incidents occurred in the Agency, out of which 4 were IED blasts while on 1 occasions militants mounted cross border attack 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. On 8 occasions security forces carried out search operations to counter militancy in the area.

Security Situation in Bajaur Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		1	1	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	3	8	5
	on Military	2	0	6
	on Peace Lashkar	3	4	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	1	0	1
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	8	0	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		18	13	12

A total of 25 casualties, were recorded in 18 different nature of terrorist attacks across the agency. 13 people were reported killed while 12 others received injuries.

Casualty Types Bajaur Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	9	6
Security Forces	0	6
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	4	0
Total	13	12
Total Casualties	25	

In the outgoing quarter, the most vulnerable areas to militant attacks included Nawagai tehsil, Utmankhel tehsil and Mamond tehsil of the Agency.

The biggest number of attacks occurred in Charmang area of Nawagai tehsil, Sperai, Zari and Damadola area of Mamond tehsil where 10 different terrorist incidents claimed several lives while causing damages to both private and public properties.

Militants belonging to TTP, Jamat ul Ahrar and Islamic State [IS], most of the time used Improvised Explosive Device [IED] as the most affective tactics to pursue the militancy in the agency. On 4 occasions through IED attacks, militants targeted security forces, peace committee members and ordinary civilians in Arang areas of utmankhel tehsil, sperai and Zari area of Mamond tehsil, Charmang area of Nawagai tehsil.

Likewise, in an incident of target killing, militant killed a local cleric in Charmang area of Nawagai tehsil.

Although cross border attacks have been one of the effective tactics militants based in Kunar province of Afghanistan have been employing against security forces and civilians however, compared to the previous quarter there was a decline in cross border attacks in this quarter. Only one incident of cross border attack was reported in Charmang area of Nawagai tehsil compared to three in the previous quarter.

Majority of the militancy incidents in the outgoing quarter were carried out by militant belonging to Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and Jamat-ul-Ahrar, a splinter group of TTP, however, according to FRC sources, Islamic State [IS] or Daesh is also making grounds in the agency particularly the bordering areas adjacent to the Kunar province of Afghanistan. For instance, militants' belonging to Islamic State [IS] carried out an IED blast in Arang area of Utmankhel subdivision, considered as the most peaceful area in Bajaur agency, where 2 tribal elders including to 3 civilians were killed. Islamic State [IS] militants also target Adil post of security forces in Dhamadola area of Mamond tehsil.

In pretext of escalating militant activities in the area, the local administration and security forces have taken certain security measures to ensure peace and security in the agency. As a part of counter terrorism strategy, search operations are being conducted in different areas of the agency against suspected hideouts of militants and their facilitators on regular basis. In total 8 search operations were conducted during the outgoing quarter. The search operations were largely reactive as most of the search operations, 7 out of 8, were conducted after militant ambush, IED blast etc. Only one search operation was proactive, in which security forces foiled a terrorist bid by seizing 94 bags of explosives with prima cords and other material used in the making of IEDs in the Khar, agency headquarter Bajaur Agency.

Mohmand Agency

Mohmand Agency remained relatively peaceful in the outgoing quarter of 2015. A Total of 5 terrorist incidents were recorded in the agency that included 2 bomb blasts, one terrorist attack on security check post and 2 search operations by security forces and member of peace committees. Compared to the previous quarter a decline in militancy incidents was witnessed in the outgoing quarter.

Security Situation in Mohmand Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	1	1	2
	on Military	1	0	0
	on Peace Lashkar	1	2	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	2	3	10
	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		5	6	12

These incidents resulted in 18 casualties which included 6 killed and 12 injured. Of those killed, reportedly, one was civilian, six were member of peace forces and one was security forces. Two civilians and three security forces were injured during the outgoing quarter of 2015.

Casualty Types Mohmand Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	1	2
Security Forces	1	3
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	4	7
Total	6	12
Total Casualties	18	

The most disturb area of the agency during the outgoing quarter of 2015 included Chopan area and Azian village of Pandayli tehsil.

The most preferred mode of attack by militants remained the use of IEDs and bomb blast from July to September 2015. On two occasions, militants employed IED tactics to attack security forces and member of peace forces in Pandayli tehsil of the agency. For instance, two members of peace forces were killed while one other was injured in an IED attack in Azian area.

Non –state actors, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and Jamat ul Ahrar were reported to be active in the agency during the outgoing quarter.

To counter the menace of militancy in the agency, security forces have been employing both hard core and

soft core approaches. Search operations are the conducted in the agency on regular against militants of Tehreek-e-taliban Pakistan and Jamt-ul-Ahrar. For instance, during the outgoing quarter, security forces and civil militia on two occasions conducted search operations in Soran Darra, Kodakhel and Bazai area of the agency. After a fierce clash with militants in which 3 people including a security personal was killed, security forces secured several areas. More than 85 landmines were also defused during the operation.

A part from hardcore approaches, the government authorities are also working for ameliorating the state of public life in the agency. For instance, the governor during a meeting with the elders of Khwezai tribe promised to reopen the Pak-Afghan highway in the agency which can be significant in reviving economic activities in the agency. Likewise, the FM radio station functioning in Galanai since 2009 was upgraded with R.s 2.1 million, will feature multiple programmes on culture, education, health, agriculture, Islamic education, and patriotism. FM radio being the only source of information in the agency can be used as an effective tool to counter the militant propaganda in the area.

Khyber Agency

The security situation in Khyber agency remained disturb during the current quarter, however, compared to the previous quarter there was decline in militancy incidents in the agency. A total of 9 militancy related incidents were recorded during this quarter. Three counter militancy raids [Air Strikes] were reported, and on one occasion lashkar forces [Tauheed-e-Islam] conducted operations against militants.

Security Situation in Khyber Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	6	7	60
	on Military	1	2	5
	on Peace Lashkar	1	6	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	1	4	4
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	0	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	3	36	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drones Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		1	3	0
TOTAL		13	58	69

Of the 127 casualties reported during the outgoing quarter from July to September 2015; 33 militants were killed in counter militancy operations conducted in different areas of Khyber Agency while 6 security forces' and 10 members of peace forces were killed. Likewise, 9 civilian were killed and seven others were injured in different incidents of militancy and counter militancy operations.

Casualty Types Khyber Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	33	0
Civilians	9	60
Security Forces	6	9
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	10	0
Total	58	69
Total Casualties	127	

The military operation Khyber II, launched on March 2015, to regain the fierce Tirah terrain consisting of deep valleys and high mountains was formally wrapped up on June 15, 2015. According to military sources, during Khyber II, government writ was restored in 95 % of the agency; however precise air strikes will be carried out against militants hiding in pockets in Kachkol and Rajgal areas near the Afghan border to clear the rest 5 % of the area from militants. Three air strikes were carried out in the outgoing quarter in Rajgal and other areas close to Afghan border in Tirah Valley in which 33 suspected militants were killed.

The intensive military offense in the agency has largely dismantled the militant networks operating in the agency for decades. According to FRC sources, to avoid the consequence of military operation, Tehreek-e-

Taliban Pakistan, Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Mangal Bagh along with his 200 to 300 member of Lashkar-e-Islam have now fled to Naziyan province of Afghanistan where Mangal Bagh has now teamed up with the Islamic State or Daesh [IS] to take on the Afghan Taliban.

Despite the tall claims by military sources about the successes of military operation Khyber I & II, a surge in militant activities was reported in the agency. Militants belonging to TTP, JA and LI carried out 9 militant attacks in Jamrud, Bara, Landikotal and Sadna area of Tirah Valley of the agency.

IEDs, remote control bombs and suicide attacks were some of the tactics used by militants in the current quarter. On three occasions militants opted for IED blast to pursue their cause of militancy in Ghundai area of Jamrud Tehsil, Sandana area of Tirah valley and government school of Landikotal. One incident of suicide attack was also reported in which six people were killed while 56 others were injured. TTP and LI claimed responsibility of the suicide attack.

For the first time militants employed the tactics of cross border attack to target security forces deployed in the border area of Afghanistan in Khyber Agency. Four soldiers of Pakistan arm forces lost their lives when a rocket fired from militant hideouts in Nagarhar province of Afghanistan hit a security check post in Khandwala Kanda, Tirah valley of Khyber Agency.

Likewise, militants of Lel executed five members of a rival pro-government peace lashkar Tauheed ul Islam from Zakakhel bazaar. After which the member of peace committee arrested and executed three suspected militants of Lashkar-e-Islam.

In the pretext of escalating militant activities in the agency, the security forces with the help of peace committees/civil militia are conducting search operations along with precise air strikes in Tirah valley and soft core approaches like de-radicalization of ex-combatants etc to ensure peace and stability in the area. Apart from 3 precise air strikes against in Tirah valley five search operations were conducted during the outgoing quarter. Majority of the search operations, five of them were conducted after a terrorist attack while only one search operation was proactive, in which five militants including a TTP commander were arrested while in another operation, a IED was defused by security in Bara Subdivision.

Orakzai Agency

Orakzai agency remained peaceful during the 3rd quarter of 2015, however, 2 incidents of militancy while one incidence of counter militancy was recorded in different parts of the agency.

Security Situation in Orakzai Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		0	0	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	2	4	4
	on Military	0	0	0
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	0	0	0
	Guerilla Activities	0	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		3	5	4

A total of 9 casualties occurred in the agency as a result of 3 militancy and counter militancy incidents. 5 people were reported killed while 4 were injured. Of those reported killed, 1 was militants and 4 were civilians while four others were injured.

Casualty Types Orakzai Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	1	0
Civilians	4	4
Security Forces	0	0
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	5	4
Total Casualties	9	

There was a nose dive in militancy incidents from July to September 2015. In present quarter, 70 % less militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded and the number of casualties was also on the lower side, 87 % less than that of the previous quarter.

Bilandkhel area and Masti bazaar of Central Orakzai and few areas of Lower Orakzai agency remained disturbed in the outgoing quarter. For instance, in terrorist attack 4 civilians were killed while four other were injured. In another attack, a Basic Health Unit was annihilated when IED planted by suspected militants detonated in Bilandkhel area.

The decline in militancy incidents in Orakzai agency doesn't imply that the agency has been cleared off militant outfits. According to FRC sources militants to avoid military offense in North Waziristan and Khyber Agency have fled to safe heavens in the bordering areas of Orakzai Agency. To counter the militants taking refuge in the agency, security forces in the previous quarter [April to June] conducted precise air strikes and search operations in various areas of central Orakzai, however, during the outgoing quarter only search

operations were conducted the agency. One militant of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan was killed while five others were arrested during a search operation in Masti bazaar in Central Orakzai agency.

Another important security development during the outgoing quarter was the surrender of 12 members of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan [Aslam Farroqui faction] along with Razman Shah an important commander for Orakzai agency.

During the first week of the September, the Governor Khyberpakhtunkhwa, Sardar Mahtab, announced that the return process of internally displaced person [IDPs] will start on 29 September 2015. Around 5000 displaced families of Akakhel tribe would be repatriated and every family would get Rs 25,000 relief package including Rs 10,000 as traveling allowance. The government would also provide financial assistance to undertake reconstruction of their houses. Each family will get Rs 400,000 for damaged and Rs160,000 for partially damaged houses.

Kurram Agency

Kurram Agency after remaining peaceful during past few quarters in 2015, witnessed a surge in militancy and counter militancy incidents during the outgoing quarter, from July to September of 2015. A total of 6 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded, around 50 % higher the previous quarter. Out of the 6 incident, one was IED blast, one was clash between security forces and militants while two were target killing. One incident of air strikes and one search operation were also carried out during the outgoing quarter.

Security Situation in Kurram Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		2	4	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	1	0	0
	on Military	1	11	5
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	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	5	3
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drones Attacks		0	0	0
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		6	20	8

Total of 28 casualties, including twenty dead and eight injured, were reported in 6 militancy related incidents. Compared to the previous quarter more the 19 more casualties were recorded in during the outgoing quarter from July to September 2015.

Casualty Types Kurram Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	16	8
Civilians	4	0
Security Forces	0	0
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	20	8
Total Casualties	28	

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 and Lower Kurram agency. The areas remained turbulent during the current quarter of 2015 included Spar Kot and Tora Warai in Central Kurram, Sarka area, Bagan area, Yaqoobi village in Lower Kurram agency.

Militants opted for tactics of target killing, IED and ambush attack on security forces during the outgoing quarter. For instance, on two occasions militant killed 4 civilians in Lower Kurram agency while in an IED attack, a private school in Sarka area in Central Kurram was completely annihilated. A personal of security force was injured and 11 militants were killed when militant ambushed Security forces convey in Spar Kot

and Tora Warai in Central Kurram, which shares a border with the Tirah Valley.

To counter the rising tide of militancy in area, security forces conducted air strikes and search operations against militants in Central and Lower Kurram. Five militants were killed in a precise air strike conducted in Central Kurram agency while 9 militants were arrested during a search operation conducted in Bagan area in Lower Kurram Agency.

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 17 militancy and counter militancy incidents were recorded in the agency. Out of 17 incidents, 9 incidents of military raids were carried out; three incidents of clashes between security forces and militants, 1 IED blast and on one occasion security forces conducted search operation against militants.

Furthermore, three drone strikes, two US done while one Pakistan Drone “Buraq” strikes were carried out in the agency in which 16 militants were killed while 4 others were injured.

Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency				
Third 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

17 militancy and counter militancy incidents resulted in 287 casualties, including 260 deaths and 27 wounded. Reportedly, 251 militants were killed and 18 others were injured in counter militancy measures in the area during the 3rd quarter while 9 security personals were killed and 9 others were wounded in militant attacks.

Casualty Types NWA Agency		
Third Quarter 2015		
	Killed	Injured
Militants	251	18
Civilians	0	0
Security Forces	9	9
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	0	0
Total	260	27
Total Casualties	287	

During the outgoing quarter the areas remained turbulent included Spin Wam, Alwara Mandi area, Datta Khel, Lawara Banga and Gurbaz area of Shawal valley of the Agency.

In the wake of military operation Zarb-e-Azb, a large number of militants fleeing the operation in Mir Ali,

Miramshah and Datakhel tehsil of North Waziristan are believed to have taken refuge in Shawal Valley, which is considered to be an Al Qaeda sanctuary and a stronghold of Gul Bahadur, a warlord once considered pro-government and Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan. To counter the militants hiding in Shawal Valley more than 9 military raids against militants were carried out in Datakel and Gharlamai, Dabori, Gorbuz and Wareka Mandi area of Shawal tehsil in which 223 militants were killed and 19 others got injured while huge caches of arms and ammunition were destroyed in aerial strikes. Along with the precise air strikes, on 21 August Pakistan Army pushing deep into the deeply forested ravines of the Shawal valley, initiated ground offense against militants, the final phase of Operation Zarb-e-Azab.

According to military sources, majority of the area in North Waziristan have been cleared off from both local and foreign militants and ground offense against militants in Shawal valley is described as the as a final clearing of the militants' last hideouts in the valley. However, militants have denied the claims of military regarding killing of militants in precise air strikes and said that the Pakistani security forces were not aware of their whereabouts. In an electronic message send to FRC, the spokesperson of TTP, Mohammad Khurrasani revealed that "The government does not know where we are."

Amid the intensive air strikes and ground offense against militants, two US drones strikes were also carried out in Datta Khel and Lawara Banga area of Shawal valley in which thirteen local and foreign militants were killed while four other were injured.

Likewise, Pakistan Army conducted its first drone strike by the indigenous armed drone, 'Burraq' in Shawal valley. According to military sources, three high-profile militants were killed in the air strike carried out by "Burraq" in Shawal valley of North Waziristan. The strike means Pakistan has joined a small club of nations, to have successfully used a remote-controlled aircraft to eliminate their enemies.

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. Only during the outgoing quarter from July to September, nine security forces were killed in five incidents of militancy in Datakhel and Shawal valley.

After the successful military offense against militants in Mir Ali and Miramshah once believed to be strong holds of local and foreign militants, the second phase of repatriation of internally displaced person (IDPs) started in the first week of July in the current quarter of 2015. According to the FDMA [FATA Disaster Management Authority] over 4,000 families currently residing in the camp or different areas of Bannu would be repatriated in their hometowns in the second phase. The government has pledged to provide Rs25, 000 in cash and Rs10, 000 for transportation charges and food package to each family. Early in the previous quarter, around 1,800 families of Speen and Shaywa were already repatriated to their aboriginal lands in the first phase of repatriation started in March 31 first.

South Waziristan Agency

South Waziristan has witnessed a surge in militancy and counter militancy incidents during outgoing quarter. A Total of 9 militancy related incidents were recorded from July to September of 2015. Out of the total terrorist incidents, 4 incidents were militant ambush on security forces, one incident was IED blast and one was target killing incidents. On one occasion precise air strikes and one search operation was conducted against militants in various areas of the South Waziristan Agency.

One incidents of drone strike was also carried out in the agency during the outgoing quarter.

Security Situation in SWA Agency				
Third Quarter 2015				
Nature of Attacks		Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Target killings		1	1	0
Terrorist Attacks	on Civilians	0	0	0
	on Military	5	19	17
	on Peace Lashkar	0	0	0
Cross Border Attacks	Shelling	1	0	2
	Guerilla Activities	0	0	0
Kidnappings		0	0	0
Clashes Between Militant Groups		0	0	0
Military Operation	Search Operations	0	0	0
	Aerial Strikes	1	13	0
	Artillery Shelling	0	0	0
Curfews		0	0	0
Drones Attacks		1	7	2
Lashkar Operations		0	0	0
TOTAL		9	40	21

According to the table given below 61 casualties, 40 killed and 21 injured were recorded in 9 terrorist incidents during the past three months. 31 militants were killed in precise air strike, drone strike and a clash between security forces and militants. Likewise a member of peace committee was also killed in a target killing incident in the current quarter of 2015

Casualty Types SWA Agency Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Militants	31	6
Civilians	0	0
Security Forces	8	15
Peace Forces/ Aman Lashkar	1	0
Total	40	21
Total Casualties	61	

The areas remained disturbed militancy wise in from July to September in South Waziristan included Pre Ghar area, Wanna, Ladha and Makeen.

Security forces and member of peace committee remained the main target of militants. On five occasion militants target security forces resultantly killing 8 security forces and a member of peace committee during the outgoing quarter. Militants largely employed the tactics of ambush and attack on security check post while on one occasion also opted for the tactics of IED to target personal of security forces. On one occasion

militants used the tactics of target killing to target their adversaries.

In the wake of intensive military operation Zarb-e-Azb, Pakistan forces are also conducting precise air strikes and ground offense against Khan Said Sajana group and TTP in the Ladha and Makeen area of the agency. During the outgoing quarter one precise airstrike and two search operations were conducted in which around twenty four militants were killed in Pre Ghar, Wanna and Ladha. In a search operation conducted in Wanna, security forces with help of gunship helicopters and bulldozers annihilated dozens of shops belonging to suspected militants.

A part from aerial strikes and ground operations by security forces, US drone campaign was resumed in the agency after being halted for several months in the current year of 2015. According to FRC sources, 7 militants of Khan Said Sanjna Group were killed while two other were wounded in drone strike carried out in Ladha area of the agency.

The intensive military operation has largely dismantled the militant network operational in Mehsud inhabited areas, once used to be the sanctuary and strong hold of militants, yet militants in pockets are carrying out terrorist activities against security forces. Mehsud Taliban i.e. Shehryar Mehsud Group and Khan Said Sajna Group were intensively targeted through precise air strikes and consequent ground operation, forcing them to flee the area. According to FRC sources, to avoid the military operation, Shehyar Mehsud, the current head of Mehsud Taliban and Khan Said group, Splinter group of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, both have fled the area and are taking refuge in unknown location in the adjacent Patkiya province of Afghanistan.

Furthermore, in the pretext of escalating militancy and hardcore counter militancy approaches [aerial strikes and ground operations] which have badly affected the socioeconomic landscape of the area, the incumbent government should also take tangible steps to ameliorate the socioeconomic well-being of marginalized masses suffering from the menace of militancy and extremism for decades. For several years particularly after the initiation of military operation Rah-e-Nijat millions of local inhabitants, those belonging to the Mehsud inhabited areas are still dwelling in IDP situation either in camps and off camps in different cities of the country. Although security situation is comparatively better but the repatriation process is going on at a snail pace. For instance, less than 25 % people have so far been repatriated to their aboriginal lands while 12 phase of the repatriation process is going on.

Frontier Regions and District Peshawar

Frontier Regions

The Frontier Regions of FATA remained largely peaceful in the outgoing quarter of 2015 however four militancy related incidents were reported in FR Tank and FR Banuu. On two occasion militants target security forces in which two personal of security forces and one militant of TTP were killed in Janikhel area of FR Bannu. However, in FR Tank in a militant ambush on peace forces and IED attack a member of peace committee was killed.

District Peshawar

During the outgoing quarter of 2015, a surge in militancy was witnessed in Peshawar, the provincial capital Khyberpakhtunkhwa. A total of 18 incidents of militancy were reported in the provincial capital which resulted in 78 casualties; 61 of those were killed while 17 were injured. In majority of the cases militant targeted innocent civilians and personal of law enforcement agencies, police and military officials.

Security Situation in Peshawar City			
Third Quarter 2015			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Bomb Blasts	2	4	3
Target Killing	10	16	4
Suicide Bombing	0	0	0
Attacks on Police	4	12	10
Attacks on Military Forces	2	29	0
Attacks on Polio Teams	0	0	0
Kidnappings	0	0	0
Total	18	61	17

The table below illustrates that civilians and security forces remained the main target of militants in the outgoing quarter. Out of the 78 casualties, 16 civilians were killed and 7 sustained critical wounds; 16 personal of Pakistan military forces and 12 personal of police were killed while 10 others were injured. Likewise, 16 militants were also killed during the outgoing quarter of 2015.

Casualty Types Peshawar City Third Quarter 2015	Killed	Injured
Police Officials	12	10
Military Forces	16	0
Militants	17	0
Civilians	16	7
Polio Workers	0	0
Total	61	17
Total Casualties	78	

The intensive military operation against militants, Zarb-e-Azb and Khyber 1&2, has largely dismantled militant networks in the Administered tribal area of the country. According to FRC sources, militants avoiding the consequences of military offense have fled to safer abodes in Patkiya, Nazian and Nagharhar provinces of Afghanistan, and distinct cities of Khyberpakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Pashtun inhabited areas of Baluchistan province of Pakistan. Resultantly, militant activities are expected to exacerbate in these areas. Since, Peshawar district shares along and porous border with the volatile Khyber Agency the chances of militant backlash is even higher. To counter any militant backlash, the government authorities have taken

certain strict and pro-active security measures. For instance, search operations against suspected militants are conducted on daily basis. According to law enforcement agencies, there was 64 % decline in militancy incidents in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the same quarter in the previous year and around 7, 042 suspected militants were arrested in counter terrorism measures from different areas of Kyberpkhtunkhwa.

Despite the tall claims of government authorities, a surge in militant activities was witnessed during the outgoing quarter of 2015 in Spirsang, Regi, Sheikhan, Chamkani, Faqirabad, Landi Arbab, Badukhel, Achini and Badhabar area of Peshawar, the Provincial Capital of Khyberpkhtunkhwa. The escalation of militant activities illustrates the increasing and growing presence, influence and operational capacity of militant groups in the district. In this regard, it is pertinent to mention, the militant ambush of Pakistan Air Force camp in Bhadabar, in which 16 people lost their lives and 13 militants were killed, the first major backlash of militants in the district after the sad incident of Army Public school.

The most prevalent trends of militancy in Peshawar District remained target killing. Around 16 innocent civilians and police officials were killed while 4 sustained critical injuries in 10 incidents of target killing. Besides, target killing militants opted for tactics like IED, ambush and attack on security check posts and military conveyes and police vans etc. For instance, on two occasion militants carried out IED attack in which four people were killed and three other were injured. Militant on six occasion opted for tactic militant ambush on security check post, military conveyes and police in which 28 personal of law enforcement agency were killed while 10 others were injured.

The banned outfits, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and Jamat ul Ahrar carried out majority of terrorist attacks during the outgoing quarter, however, presence of the self-styled Islamic State [IS] is also growing in the district particularly in areas adjacent to Khyber agency and Frontier Regions.

Conclusion

During the outgoing quarter, from July to September, almost every agency of the tribal belt faced militancy related activities of different sorts. In all, 68 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, Target killing, IEDs, ambush on military check-post and convoys and cross border attacks dominated militant activities against security forces, peace committee members and ordinary civilians. A total of 18 militancy and counter militancy incidents occurred in Bajaur Agency, out of which 4 were IED blasts while on 1 occasions militants mounted cross border attack from Afghanistan. Likewise, 1 target killing of a leader of the Peace committee took place while 2 attacks by militants on military check posts were recorded and on 8 occasions security forces carried out search operations to counter militancy in the area.

In Mohmand Agency five militancy incidents resulted in 18 casualties which included 6 killed while 12 injured. Of those killed, reportedly, one was civilian, six were member of peace forces and one was security forces while two civilians and three security forces were injured.

In Khyber Agency, militants belong to TTP, JA and LI carried out 9 militant attacks while 4 counter militancy operation were carried out in Jamrud, Bara, Landikotal and Sadna area of Tirah Valley of the agency.

Orakzai agency remained peaceful, however, in 2 incidents of militancy while one incidence of counter militancy in various parts of the agency five people were killed and four others were injured.

Kurram Agency after remaining peaceful during past few quarters in 2015, witnessed a surge in militancy and counter militancy incidents. A total of 6 terrorist incident resulted in 28 casualties, including twenty dead and eight injured.

North Waziristan Agency where military operation Zarb-e-Azb is ongoing remained the most disturbed area where 260 casualties were recorded in 17 militancy and counter militancy related incidents. The areas remained turbulent included Spin Wam, Alwara Mandi area, Datta Khel, Lawara Banga and Gurbaz area of Shawal valley of the Agency.

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.

