

FRC SECURITY **REPORT** SECOND QUARTER 2013



Dedicated to the Innocent Victims of Militancy

Second Quarter Security Report

April - June

2013

About FRC

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 reporters and other reliable sources present on the ground. The area under discussion is security sensitive so spans of curfew, military operations, 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.

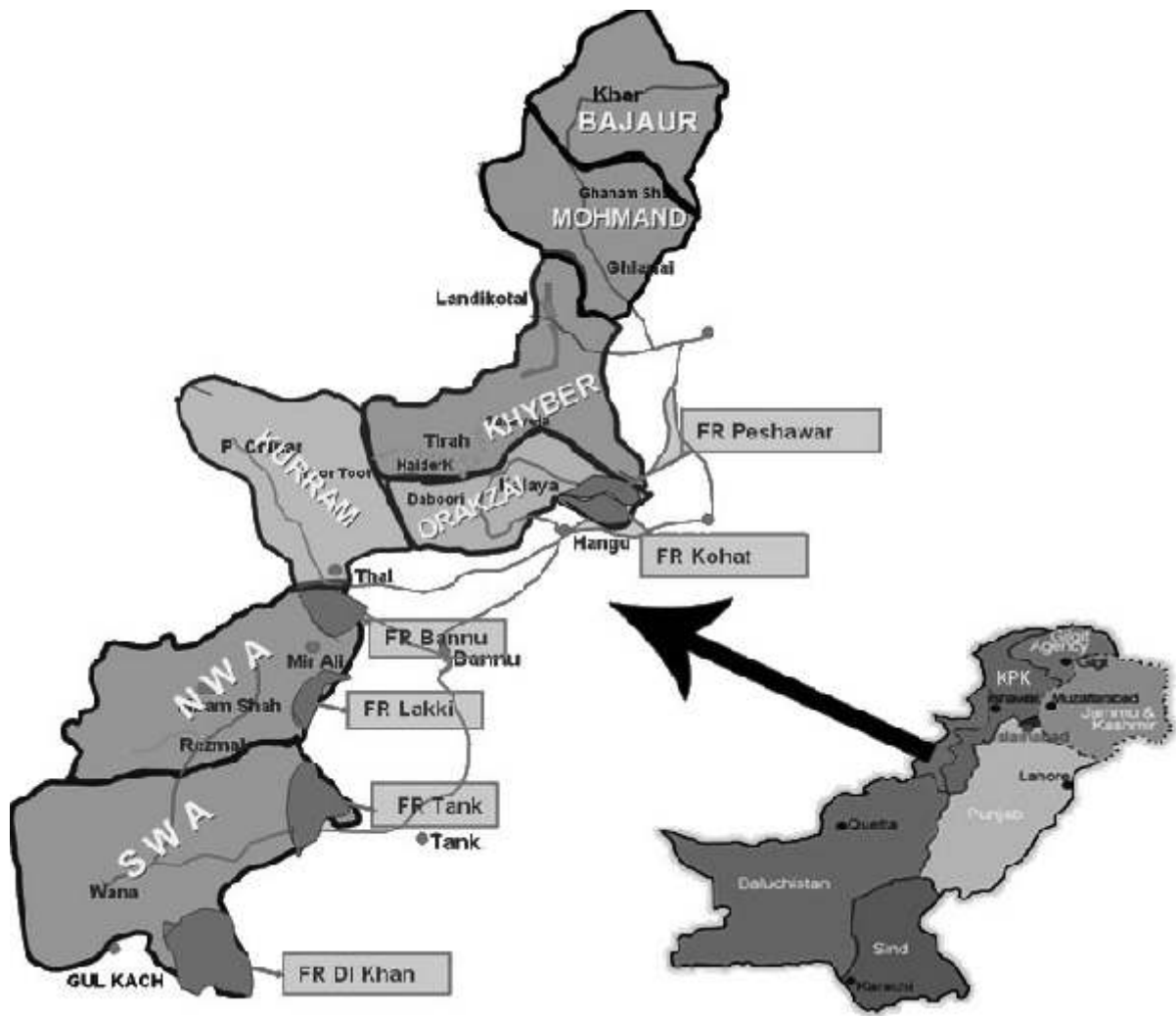
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Map of FATA



Methodology

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

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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 the writ of state. This category includes search 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, GulBahadar group etc respectively , manifested through beheadings and destruction of educational institutions, CD/video shops, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

In today's world, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is often cited as a region rife with militants, and as such the area is seen as a center for militancy and a global source of terrorism. However, besides having certain administrative and political problems, the region has overall been one of the most peaceful areas of Pakistan, until the Russian aggression in 1979, since 1947. However, due to political difficulties that have been present since Pakistan's independence, combined with the absence of credible political leadership and a renewing of conflicts on its borders in post 9/11 scenario (with the US invasion of Afghanistan), FATA's largely administrative issues have succumbed to pressure, resulting in violent conflict in the region. Armed conflict not only takes many lives in the region, but it also destroys the region's physical and economic infrastructure, which has a direct impact on the environment and political stability in the region. Despite the loss of life and the destruction of many socio-economic development efforts, there has been very little research or analysis attempting to understand the true nature of the conflict in the region and its effects on its people.

FATA Profile

FATA is strategically located on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, between the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. FATA, both historically and traditionally, has had a unique administrative and political status since British control over the area in 1894. In 1893, a demarcation line was drawn between Pakistan and Afghanistan known as the Durand Line, marking the boundary of British control and artificially dividing the lands held by the local tribes between the two domains. British colonizers controlled the agencies through an effective combination of Political Agents and Tribal Elders while leaving people with their traditions and internal independence. The administrative head of each tribal agency is a Political Agent who wields extensive 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 *NaibTehsildars* 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.

Second Quarter 2013: Security Overview

In the second quarter of year 2013 security situation in FATA was found considerably less turbulent in comparison to the first quarter. However the agencies that experienced the wave of militancy most were Khyber and Kurram, where the grand total of both agencies exceeded half of the total casualties of FATA in second quarter. The rest of tribal belt, other than Khyber and Kurram, observed casualties but their magnitude was low. Mohmand Agency was found peaceful where no casualty was reported during the whole quarter. The nature of attacks that were recorded this quarter include operational attacks (military operations, search operations), clashes between security forces and militants, cross border attack, terrorist attacks, bomb blast, kidnapping, drone attacks, target killing, suicide attacks and clashes between militant groups.

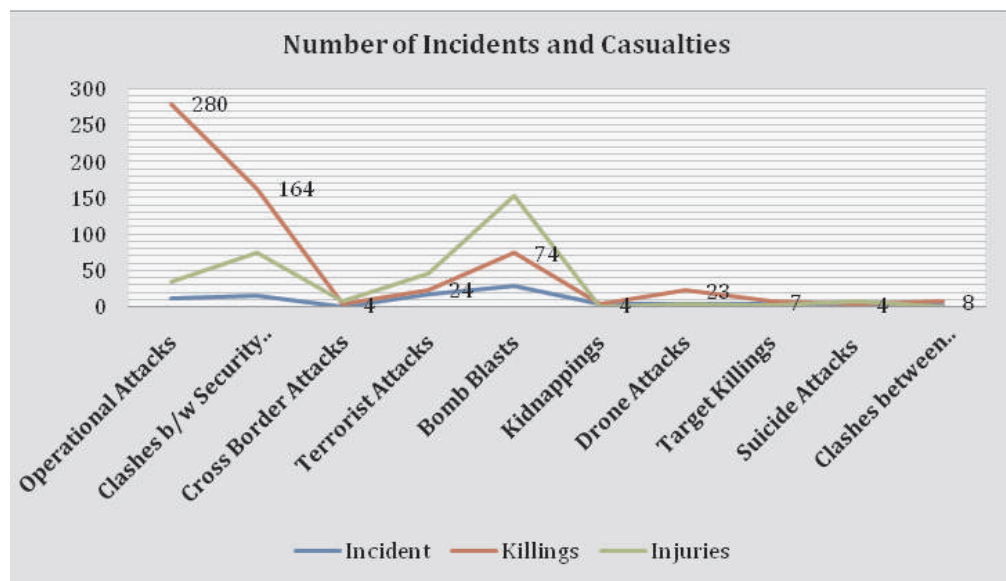
A total of 92 incidents were recorded in second quarter resulting in 592 killings and 329 injuries. The number of incidents and the respective casualties remained less than the previous quarter but the margin between them was not large enough i-e., 120 incidents in first while 92 in second quarter. Similarly the ratio of killings and injuries between first and second quarters remained at 639 against 592, while 329 injuries were recorded against 362 of the previous quarter.

The wave of militancy in Khyber and Central Kurram Agencies reached their climax and in order to limit it the policy makers in power corridors at Islamabad decided to launch military offensives in these areas. The military offensive successfully, according to the military officials, cleared off the areas which were considered hubs of militants in the above said two agencies, that were Tirah valley in Khyber agency while Parra Chamkanni area in Central Kurram agency. Overcoming security situation in these areas was a difficult task but the forces resorted to both aerial and ground artillery forces. The combined forces created havoc in the rank and file of militants and inflicted high ratio of fatalities on them. Security forces didn't pass without human and material loss as more than sixty personnel, including officers, embraced martyrdom during this quarter. The following table shows the overall statistics for incidents, killings and injuries.

Nature of Attacks	Number of Killings and Injuries																	
	Incidents		BA		MA		KHA		OKA		KuA		NWA		SWA		Total	
	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I
Operational Attacks	12	0	0	0	0	0	189	26	17	0	69	8	0	0	5	0	280	34
Clashes b/w Security Forces and Militants	15	0	0	0	0	47	24	43	16	73	15	1	20	0	0	0	164	75
Cross Border Attacks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Terrorist Attacks	18	1	2	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	2	25	24	47
Bomb Blasts	29	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	7	26	87	43	48	2	7	74	154	0
Kidnappings	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Drone Attacks	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	6	0	23	4	0
Target Killings	5	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Suicide Attacks	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7
Clashes between Militant groups	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	92	8	12	0	0	266	59	60	23	172	117	71	86	15	32	592	329	0

Number of Incidents and Casualties

Below is the graph showing the total number of incidents against the nature of attacks in the whole FATA. The y-axis of the graph shows the total (number recorded) while on the x-axis the nature of the incidents have been plotted. The lines in the graph represent Incidents, Killings and Injuries.

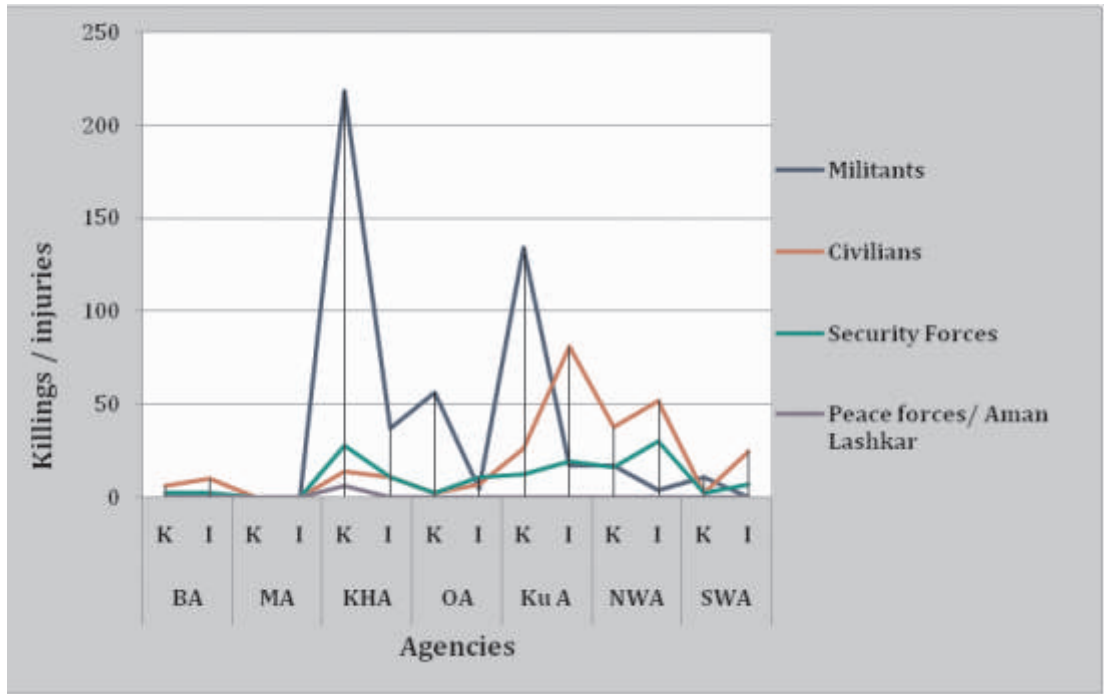


Casualty Types: Second Quarter 2013

For the convenience of the reader the casualties have been further segregated into four different categories. These are Militants, Civilians, Security Forces and Peace Forces/*AmanLashkar*. Following table shows the statistics of casualties with number of killings and injuries in each agency in the second quarter of year 2013.

Casualty Types	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	218	37	56	5	134	17	17	4	11	0	436	63
Civilians	6	10	0	0	14	11	2	7	26	81	38	52	2	25	88	186
Security Forces	2	2	0	0	28	11	2	11	12	19	16	30	2	7	62	80
Peace forces/ <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total	8	12	0	0	266	59	60	23	172	117	71	86	15	32	592	329

The figure of individuals killed in security related incidents across FATA stood at 592 and the injuries at a grand total of 329. Out of 592, casualties of militants were 436, civilians 88, security personnel were 62 while 06 members of local peace Lashkar also died. Overall 329 injuries were recorded having the following ratio;63 militants, 186 civilians and 81 security forces men .The following graph shows the trends in incidents and casualties.



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 Kmlong border with Afghanistan's Kunar province which is known for extensive militants' activities in Afghanistan. It is argued that militancy in Bajaur had started due to the trends of Islamization of society in Swat by Sufi Muhammad¹, a former member of Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) and a veteran of the Afghan jihad, which later on turned into the current anti-government militancy. These anti-government sentiments increased over a period of time which invited the first military operation in August 2008 against Faqir Muhammad², the TTP head in Bajaur. Presently, militants in the region belong to different groups, including the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Dr. Ismail Group, and the Moulana Abdullah Group. This militancy has been countered by forming *Lashkars*³ along with military operations against the militants in the agency. Besides the counter militancy on the ground by the Pakistani security forces three drone attacks have been reported since 2001 in which one militant commander and 18 other militants have been killed. Like other tribal agencies military cantonment is under construction in the agency which can depict military presence in the area. Currently Bajaur is comparatively peaceful.

Security Situation in Bajaur Agency

The security situation in Bajaur Agency remained relatively better this quarter with a total of five security related incidents. The total number of casualties stood at 20, with eight killed and twelve injured.

¹Sufi Muhammad is the Head of *Tehrik-i-Nifaz-i-Shariat-i-Muhammadi (TNSM)* in Swat Valley, the traces of this movement have also been noticed in Bajaur and in Mohmand Agency.

²Faqir Muhammad is presently under arrest by the Afghan Government in Afghanistan.

³Civil militia comprising of the local civilian supported, in majority cases, by the Government of Pakistan

Security Situation in Bajaur Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Terrorist Attacks	1	1	2
Bomb Blasts	1	1	4
Suicide Attacks	1	4	5
Target Killing	2	2	1
Total	5	8	12
Total Casualties	20		

Casualty Types

The second quarter of 2013 witnessed a total of 20 casualties in Bajaur Agency including eight killings and twelve injuries. The types of casualties in BA varied with six out of the eight were the civilians, and the rest being the security personnel.

Casualty Types Second Quarter 2013 Bajaur Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	0	0
Civilians	6	10
Security Forces	2	2
Peace Forces / <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0
Total	8	12
Total Casualties	20	

Bajaur agency was trapped in the folds of militancy after the militants entered the area in 2008 and started suppressing the people and harassing the security installations there. However the Government of Pakistan successfully eliminated militants from Bajaur agency after launching military operation in the area in 2008. The need of military operation was felt once the militants in the area tried to enforce their code of life in the agency besides applying brutalities to the locals and challenging the writ of the government.

Since then and onward, the area underwent a transformation phase wherein the security forces were engaged in solidifying and securing the acquired peace in the area by strengthening security institutions and developmental works. The applied strategy depicts a graph of success as the agency has witnessed a less number of violence/ terrorist incidents in the second quarter of the year than the previous one.

The miscreants however still trying to alter the establish peace once again into turmoil but it looks

hard to do so this time. The vigilant surveillance of the area by security forces and the *Aman Lashkars* has so far debarred the miscreants from materializing their objectives according to their designs.

In the same connection the miscreants, however, are targeting the members of the security forces and the Peace *Lashkars*. The Tehreek-e-Taliban also has claimed the responsibility of such killings in the area. Suicide Attack on the civil hospital in Khar, killings of the peace lashkar members and the incident of similar nature targeting security personnel shows the intentions of miscreants that are in search of leaks to come in and follow their ambitions in the area.

Polio administering campaigns in parts of Khyber Pkhtunkhwa and Fata in particular is a challenging job which poses serious life threats to the administrators and is a test of the local power holders. It has been considered by analysts a yard stick to determine the range of establish peace in the area. Bajaur Agency has successfully undergone a number of such campaigns in this quarter with a few exceptions where the security person escorting the polio team was shot dead by the militants. The firm resolve of the political administration in eradicating the lethal polio-virus from the agency has made it possible to a greater extent that polio campaigns were implemented successfully in the agency. Militants have shown their aversion towards polio campaigns several times but its successful implementation in the area not only shows the security apparatus high alertness to combat the challenges of miscreants but also the seriousness of the high-ups in developing the agency from the ashes of militancy.

Similar views were expressed by the Army Chief General Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani to the restive area where he vowed to continue working for the uplift of the area by proposing to strengthen the local security apparatus (*Aman Lashkars*). The chief urged the Uthmankhel and Tarkani tribes to keep working with the security forces in maintaining the peace of the area intact which has been recognized as a founding stone for the developmental works in the area. At the occasion many developmental projects were inaugurated and announced.

A number of government run schools were destroyed by the miscreants in the past across the agency. With the initiation of development projects, the political administration has geared up these by rebuilding the damaged schools on urgent basis. These views were also expressed by the Governor KPK during his visit to the agency this quarter. Around 35 schools have been refurbished while the work on others is in progress.

As FATA observed first ever general elections this May, a few unprecedented developments were recorded in Bajaur. The most important among was the first ever female nomination as independent candidate for election for NA 44 constituency in Bajaur Agency. BadamZari, made a history in FATA by contesting upon the national assembly seat, though she failed to make her way to secure the general seat but the move in itself speaks volumes of courage & bravery and a ray of change for FATA. Until now the females of FATA were regarded as fitters in their feet, who only lived according to the whims of their male counterparts. However, this move has encouraged other females and will go a long way for tribal female generations to come

Mohmand Agency

Mohmand Agency (MA) shares its border with Bajaur Agency in the north, Khyber Agency in the south, Malakand and Charsadda districts in the east and Peshawar District in the southeast. The population of the agency is estimated at 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 Islamabad) operation by the security forces of Pakistan. Besides local militant's activities, non-local and foreigner militant groups are also active in derailing peace in the region. To counter this variety of militancy, Pakistani security forces had operated at various levels including involving the local people in shape of forming civil militia against militants. This has worked out as no major terror activity was seen in the second quarter of 2013.

Security Situation in Mohmand Agency

The security situation in Mohmand agency remained peaceful in the second quarter. The peace in the area has presented an opportunity to the concerned quarters of the administration to come up with development works. Insurgency in the area, in past, has affected a number of institutions including the system of *Jirga*, which was an effective tool for the dispute resolutions of the locals.

Like the rest the tribal belt Mohmand agency passed through a military offensive in 2011 that came to an end during 2012 when normalcy started returning to the area. As considerable peace prevails in area since the onset of the dawn of 2013, with exception to minor incidents in the first quarter, the tribal elders of the agency have demanded off the administration to restore the old system of dispute resolution, *Jirga*, and to empower the tribal elders with the authority of resolving all public issues originating in the agency. This demand was formally put in front of political administration by a delegation of tribesmen in the agency headquarters during April this year.

Before the spread of militancy in the agency, Mohmand agency main export item was marble as it was producing one of the best marble in the area. Militant's arrival forced the owners of marble extracting companies/ industries to pay handsome amount as extortion to them on frequent intervals. As a result almost all such industries in the area were forced to closedown. Now when the

writ of government has been established and the area has been cleared off militants, the tribesmen have been at loggerheads with the political administration over the issue of reopening of such installations. However the administration is reluctant to allow them and considers the time as premature to take this decision as it might attract the militants from the vicinity of the agency. The example is the recent militant attack on a security check post in Halleemzai tehsil of the agency which was repulsed successfully without causing any human and material damage to the area.

Mostly the marble products of Mohmand Agency were transported to Afghanistan from where it was destined to a number of locations but the closure of Pak-Afghan border with the agency for the past four years have left the locals with no other option but to migrate to the other parts of the country for the purpose of livelihood.

During the first quarter of 2013 Mohmand Agency saw a total of six incidents resulting in 17 casualties whereas most of the casualties resulted from Bomb blasts claiming four lives while leaving 12 others injured but no militant casualties were reported. No incident was reported for the second quarter.

Khyber Agency

Khyber Agency is geographically very important tribal belt and the famous Khyber Pass⁴ further increases its strategic importance. It borders Afghanistan to the west, Orakzai Agency to the south, Kurram Agency to south west and Peshawar to the east. The total population of 546,730 is divided, administratively, into three units—Bara, Jamrud and Landi Kotal. This population is also divided into four main tribes in which Afridi tribe is the biggest one. The other three tribes include Shinwari, MullaGori and Shilmani. The agency has multifaceted militancy: sectarian violence, Sunni groups aiming to establish a Taliban-style government, and drug mafias add fuel to the existing conflict in the area. Although the current militancy is the offspring of the sectarian differences in KHA noticed between Mufti Munir Shakir, founder of Lashkar-e-Islam (LI) and Pir Saif-ur-Rehman⁵. Lashkar-e-Islam is currently headed by Mangal Bagh. TTP has also reasonable bases in Khyber Agency which is recently in a 'war time alliance' with Mangal Bagh in the fight with Ansar-ul-Islam in Tirah valley. Nature of conflict is quite different in Khyber Agency where even counter militancy⁶ measures ironically became the cause of terror and acceleration in militancy. The recent clash between the militants and anti-militants groups displaced many families in Tirah Valley.

Security Situation in Khyber Agency

The security situation in Khyber Agency (KHA) had been turbulent this quarter initially which was later on followed by a military operation in the area particularly in the Tirah valley of the agency. The overall security situation of the agency is shown in the following table.

⁴Khyber Pass has throughout served as the corridor connecting the Indo-Pak sub-continent with Afghanistan and Central Asia.

⁵Mufti Shakir was follower of Deobandi school of thought while Pir Saif-ur-Rehman was a Baralvimuslim

⁶Counter militancy strategy involved the local people through forming Lashkars. These tribal Lashkars later on turned into terror and militancy

Security Situation in Khyber Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Operational Attacks	5	189	26
Clashes b/w Security Forces and Militants	7	47	24
Terrorist Attacks	11	14	8
Target Killings	3	5	0
Kidnapping	1	1	0
Bomb Blasts/IED	3	2	1
Clashes b/w Militants Groups	0	8	0
Total	30	266	59
Total Casualties	325		

KHA witnessed a total of 30 incidents with 11 terrorist attacks, seven clashes between militant groups and the military. The incidents caused 266 killings and 59 injuries in total.

Casualty Types

KHA stood the most vulnerable agency during the second quarter of 2013 with severe clashes between militants and security forces of Pakistan. The agency reported the highest number of casualties with a total of 325 including 266 killings and 59 injuries during the quarter.

Casualty Types Second Quarter 2013 Khyber Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	218	37
Civilians	14	11
Security Forces	28	11
Peace Forces/ <i>AmanLashkar</i>	6	0
Total	266	59
Total Casualties	325	

Khyber agency, being a gate way to the war torn Afghanistan, presents a bleak picture regarding security situation in the second quarter of 2013. The instability of the agency can be attributed to a number of factors. The foremost one is the presence of terrorists' hideouts in the far flung rugged and mountainous areas in the agency. The second is the presence of the Lashker Islam (LI) and TTP which continuously keep attacking the security forces and NATO goods supplying trucks passing through the agency. Third, complete elimination of militant's form the area is a difficult job as the different areas of agency lacks inter-communications links with the center headquarters.

Military operation in the adjacent Orakzai agency, in past, compelled the militants to take refuge in the hilly areas of Tirah valley in the Bara tehsil of the agency. With this influx this valley became a strong hold of militants of TTP and LI. In addition Tirah valley has been located at a strategic position with no communication access. This location helped the militants to give a tough time to the security forces for clearing the area.

Both the factions of Taliban after being engaged in mutual rivalries for a brief time resolved their differences and Gul Zaman was appointed as the head of TTP in Khyber Agency. He was the leading commander of TTP fighters in Maidan Tirah valley. His appointment came at a stage when there were reports of merging of LI with TTP, but the refusal of leader of former group Mangal Bagh led to the emergence of Gul Zaman who basically hails from Orakzai Agency.

The mutual opposition of TTP and LI in Khyber agency while challenging the writ of government compelled the civilian authorities to launch a military operation. Another reason to secure this area from militant was they might disturb the peace in the adjacent areas of Orakzai and Kurram agencies easily with their guerilla tactics which have been secured through military offensive.

A fully fledged Military operation was launched in Tirah valley of the agency against militants in which both the aerial and ground forces were used. Hitting their hideouts using aerial force inflicted high casualties upon the insurgents and couldn't sustain the strength of the forces. Hence towards the end of May and start of June Tirah valley was secured from the militants and the flag of Pakistan was hoisted in Maidan-Tirah which was once considered as hub of militants. According to the Army officials almost ninety percent area has been taken from militants while some pockets in the hilly areas bordering Orakzai agency remains with the militants.

Operation against militants in Tirah displaced a high number of people from the area. These IDP's residing in a number of established camps are still waiting for the green signal from the security forces for their repatriation. According to UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) revealed data around 43,000 people have been forced to leave their homes in Maidan area of Tirah Valley.

Lashkar-e-Islam commander in Khyber agency Paloas Khan kidnapped 60 members of a Jirga of Akakhel tribe that were invited to set code of conduct for the repolling on NA 46. The kidnappings came when the Jirga members showed their favor towards the Sohail Afridi, a PML-N contestor and opponent of LI, during the meeting. One of them was killed during the captivity while the rest were freed only after getting ransom amount from their heirs. This shows the power and whimsical decisions of Taliban in areas where they enjoy influence over the masses. Likewise South Waziristan agency where Taliban had distributed written code of conduct for the general election 2013, militants in Khyber agency practically and openly supported candidates of their choice while opposed those whom they did not like.

Being a main trade route to Afghanistan, Khyber Pass, the agency administration is pressurized to bring down the terrorist attacks on trucks carrying goods to Afghanistan based NATO troops. Providing a secured route to the goods suppliers poses a serious security challenge to the administration authorities in the light of upcoming troop's withdrawal from Afghanistan. The administration has increased the number of troops deployed for the secure journey of such trucks but still the attacks are being launched.

Orakzai Agency

Orakzai Agency is administratively divided into two subdivisions; Upper and Lower Orakzai with a 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 militancy exists in the agency. Apart from the local sectarian violence, TTP and TNSM also have their bases in the agency. The Students' Movement (Tehrik-i-Tulaba Movement (TTM⁷)) led by Maulvi Muhammad Rehmin, a local cleric which 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 Kurram agency. The agency has remained a safe haven for the current TTP leader, Hakimullah Mehsud, who launched hundreds of attacks on NATO supply vehicles from the agency. The ongoing military operation in Mamozai area of Upper Orakzai agency is against TTP.

Security Situation in Orakzai Agency

There were 83 casualties in Orakzai agency with 60 killings and 23 injuries. Clashes between security forces and the militants brought highest casualties in the agency. The security situation in Orakzai is better with respect to the previous quarter of this year where the ratio of killings and injuries were 152 and 106 respectively. The following table shows the statistics for this quarter.

⁷TTM executed those guilty in crimes in a large public gathering

Security Situation in Orakzai Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Operational Attacks	2	17	0
Clashes b/w Security Forces and Militants	5	43	16
Bomb Blasts/IED	5	0	7
Total	12	60	23
Total Casualties	83		

Casualty Types

Orakzai agency remained unstable during the second quarter with a total of 12 incidents causing 60 killings and 23 injuries. The casualties included 56 killings of militants, and the rest included the military forces and civilians. The following table gives the details of the types of casualties.

Casualty Types Second Quarter 2013 Orakzai Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	56	5
Civilians	2	7
Security Forces	2	11
Peace Forces / <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0
Total	60	23
Total Casualties	83	

Orakzai agency was clamped by militancy in the final years of past decade and to get it back from the insurgents, military authorities launched armed offensive in the area in April 2010. The military conducted a number of military operations against militants from time to time and targeted different areas of the agency. Initially the operations were launched in Andkhel, UtmanKhel, Baizoot and FerozKhel areas of lower Orakzai division. These areas lie in the north of lower Orakzai and borders Khyber Agency. According to the military statements militants fled to Khyber agency Tirah valley to escape the onslaughts of armed forces in lower Orakzai. Aslam Farooqi, who had links with Mangal Bagh group, was the head commander of Taliban in these areas however his whereabouts are yet to be known after the successful operation. In January 2013 the military secured the area from militants.

Although peace has been restored to the agency at large but still small scale military-militants skirmishes have been reported from time to time. Daburi area of Upper Oarkazi has observed high number of such clashes this quarter. The insurgents taking the advantage of rugged hilly area of

Daburi used to attack the security pickets with missiles and firing attacks.

According to the locals of the agency, there are certain places in the agency where the influence of militants exists. Areas like Chapper (close to Hangu district) in central Orakzai and Ismail zai Tehsil of Upper division are areas with militant presence. But due to the lack of strategic importance of these areas, the locals argue, that the militants are leaving the areas themselves.

Despite the restoration of peace to large parts of the agency, the political administration is reluctant to allow the repatriation of IDP's to upper Orakzai. The reason being is the element of uncertainty there. However the Governor has assured the IDP's to work for their relocation on early basis once the uncertainty factor comes down.

The political administration of the agency is taking steps to bring back peace and harmony to the volatile area of agency. They are organizing events aimed for the promotion of peace and development and to alleviate the phobia of fear and disparity prevailing among the students, in particular. In this connection the administration arranged competitions among the school children of the agency where 46 school children participated from different schools and the aim was to promote peace and development and to let the children feel free and secure.

Kurram Agency

Kurram Agency is bordered by Afghanistan in the north and west (the provinces of Ningar har and Pukthia 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 estimated population is 448,310. It is suffering from the sectarian violence 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 the response many local and non-local Shia militant organizations clashed with these Sunnis groups. The agency has witnessed full scale military operations to keep the agency peaceful, but still militancy exists in the area.

Security Situation in Kurram Agency

The security situation in Kurram Agency stood much fragile than the previous quarter in 2013. There were a total of 12 incidents with 172 killings and 117 injuries. Most of the injuries took place in clashes between security forces and militants followed by operational attacks. The following table shows the nature of attacks and the resulting casualties.

Security Situation in Kurram Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Operational Attacks	3	69	8
Clashes b/w Security Forces and Militants	3	73	15
Cross Border Attacks	1	4	7
Bomb Blasts/IED	4	26	87
Kidnapping	1	0	0
Total	12	172	117
Total Casualties		289	

Casualty Types

The statistics gathered during the second quarter of the current year reveals high ratio of casualties only after the Khyber Agency. The situation in the agency was such that military offensive was unavoidable to secure the areas which were considered as the strong hubs of militants like Parra Chamkanni in central Kurram Agency. The agency was found much disturbed than the previous quarter of the 2013 where 5 killings were recorded while 19 were found injured. But this quarter observed 172 killings and 117 injuries. Most of the killed were militants while highest number of casualties were of civilians. The following table gives the details of types of casualties in Kurram Agency.

Casualty Types Second Quarter 2013 Kurram Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	134	17
Civilians	26	81
Security Forces	12	19
Peace Forces / <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0
Total	172	117
Total Casualties	289	

Kurram agency, lying in the west of tribal belt bordering Afghanistan's Nangar har and Logar provinces, remained volatile in the second quarter of this year. The violent activities were recorded mostly in the central Kurram area. The security forces have launched their offensive against the miscreants hiding in the area but still it is unsafe and militant activities continues.

The geography of this area, central Kurram, has provided an additional advantage to the militants in two ways. One, it is completely rugged and mountainous and two, it borders the Tora Bora Range of the adjacent Afghanistan. Militants resort to firing rockets and ambushes over military convoys. The area gives them an easy way of escape from the scene of violence.

In the backdrop of these activities the military authorities were directed to launch operation against them in the area to make it secure. The operation in Parra Chamkani area of central Kurram was launched on May 6, 2013 that lasted till the first week of June 2013. 73 Brigade Commander Brigadier Tariq Aman while briefing about the operation details said that though the obstacles in the way were many but still the security forces exhibited their professionalism and got the Parra chamkani area cleared form the militants in a shortest possible time.

This operation left a large number of families displaced from the area that took refuge in Durrani Camp in lower Kurram besides living with host families in the settled parts of the country and Jalozai camps in Nowshehra. The FATA Disaster Management Authority, in coordination with the stationed security forces in the area, chalked out a plan for the repatriation of the displaced people to Parra Chamkani area. According to the plan the repatriation would be made in three phases. In phase one all those people that hails from, Gondal, Nargas, Lokhai, Reegu, Sarpakh, Baza, Kemal

Baz, Gardai, Garda Ghoni and Khazeena, areas would be facilitated. In second phase Tabay, Takhtay, Pass Mela, Daya, Doonga, Bazaai, Kharkai, and Daduwas people while in third phase Kot-Meeran, Shandwani, Ghakhai, Cheer, Syed Kurram, Manarray and Tabay-Tangy people will proceed. In light of ambush threats the security forces personnel were deployed at strategic locations to avert any such threat.

Other than Parra Chmakiani area, central Kurram Agency has been in the folds of militancy for the past two years. Areas like MessuZai and Ali sherZai of central Kurram are still under the sway of militancy. Forces launched Koh-e-safaid operation in July 2011 in central Kurram and it is still undergoing.

Generally violent protests have often been regarded as norm and effective for putting ones point across to concerned parties. However, thinking of protest but a peaceful one and that too in FATA is no more ordinary but an interesting event that may arouse eye brows of many. Elections in FATA this May were alleged to be rigged on high scale. In the same connection the female of Kurram Agency staged a unique but peaceful protest in Parachinnar that lasted for more than a week, refusing to accept the declared results in the agency. Their raised voice was not only heard but compelled the election commission of Pakistan that ordered recounting on a number of polling stations in the area. This event which was unique in nature, particularly in FATA, exhibited the strength of voice of tribal female and their determination to resolve the problems they face.

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 Area Adjoining Karak and Bannu Districts, on the south with South Waziristan Agency, and on the west also by Afghanistan. It has a population of about 0.6 million. NWA is famous for the Haqqani Network⁸, an Afghan Taliban organization based in NWA. There are three kinds of militants 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. There is presence of a large number of foreign militants⁹ who are anti-government while there also exist dominant local militants groups headed by Hafiz Gul Bahadar who are considered pro-government¹⁰ in nature. It is argued that where there is strong tribal system on ground or strong tribal values in practice, militants in those areas often observe cold peace with the government. Same is the case of NWA where Gul Bahadar belonging to Mada Khel clan of the Uthmanzai Wazir is in cold peace with government since 2006. Peace agreement (s) may be one of the reasons of not having full scale military operation in the agency. The other reason, according to analysts, is the strategic importance of the agency from where the Pakistan can operate for its strategic depth in Afghanistan. The agency served in the unification of the Taliban under single *Shura* (Taliban council)¹¹.

According to reports drones attacks particularly target foreign militants in NWA therefore it can be easily assumed that extensive presence of foreign militants is a major reason of the highest number of drone attacks directed toward the agency.

Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency

The security situation in North Waziristan Agency was found almost not much different from the

⁸Siraj ud 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.

⁹Foreigner militants include Afghan Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Chechens etc.

¹⁰There are peace agreements in 2006 and 2008. The local tribal people renewed many times the 2006 peace agreement with Government of Pakistan

¹¹The February 2009 *ShuraIttihad-ul- Mujahideen*, a united front among Hafiz GulBahadur, Mullah Nazir, and Baitullah, militant commanders in South and North Waziristan.

first quarter of 2013. A total of 24 incidents were reported in the agency causing 71 killings and 86 injuries respectively. It was the bomb blast category that inflicted highest casualties and deaths i-e., 43 killed and 48 injured in 12 such incidents. During the previous quarter (first quarter 2013) the incidents of bomb blasts were 3 that killed 10 people and left 11 injured. The following table shows the details of incidents.

Security Situation in North Waziristan Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Clashes b/w Security Forces and Militants	1	1	20
Terrorist Attacks	5	7	12
Bomb Blasts/IED	12	43	48
Kidnapping	2	3	0
Drone Attacks	3	17	4
Suicide Attacks	1	0	2
Total	24	71	86
Total Casualties	157		

Casualty Types

The highest numbers of casualties were of civilians that stood at 38 killings and 52 injuries. The next in line were the security forces that bore high casualties both in killings and injuries.

Casualty Types : Second Quarter 2013 North Waziristan Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	17	4
Civilians	38	52
Security Forces	16	30
Peace Forces/ <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0
Total	71	86
Total Casualties	157	

North Waziristan agency which has remained contentious between Islamabad and Washington regarding launching a military offensive in it remained vulnerable in the second quarter of the year 2013. The agency has been considered as safe haven for foreign and local militants. Pakistan was, in past, pressurized hard to move against Haqqani network who is alleged for carrying out attacks on Afghanistan based NATO forces and has, as per western perceptions, safe hideouts in North Waziristan agency.

In this quarter the agency had witnessed a high number of casualties, both in civilians and security personnel, during the imposed curfews. Miscreants were also reported by carrying out their

activities in the agency quite handsomely. They targeted the security check posts and convoys with improvised explosive devices. The frequent attacks on the security forces shows that the miscreants in the area still enjoys a considerable sway and their presence raises serious question marks for the policy makers.

Attacking contingents of security forces on frequent basis raises serious questions regarding the security arrangements of the agency. It is strange to believe that attacks were launched over the military patrolling parties on all the four Sundays in a single month of June 2013 despite imposed curfew in the region. It is pertinent for the security agencies to review the security plan of the agency thereby fixing the loopholes in it. The proper coordination between local political administration and the army in the area is the need of the hour to prevent such more incidents in the future.

Almost for the past four to six months responsibilities of all attacks carried upon the military convoys in NWA were taken by Ansar-Ul-Mujahideen. No in depth details of the organization are available however Abu Baseer who claims to be its spokesperson endorses its presence.

A notable militant outfit that operates in NWA and enjoys considerable sway over the region is Hafiz Gul Bahadar group. The group shows great allegiance towards the Government of Pakistan and observes all the peace treaties concluded with it in the past. They mainly keep their focus on Afghanistan and was thought to be the source of tension between US and Pakistan. US pressurized Government of Pakistan hard to go after the group hideouts in NWA by launching a full fledged military offensive but the Government refused to do so as it would damage the peace treaties concluded with them in the past.

It is believed by the local people of NWA that success of Hafiz Gul Bahadur is due to its strong spy network known as "*Khurassan*". This wing keeps a close watch of all anti- Taliban developments in the area and wipes out all such elements by striking them right in the nubs. Its area of operation is whole Norht Wazirtistan Agency.

However the direct and indirect repercussions of these attacks come over to civilians (residents) of the area. As these attacks over forces invite the anger of them, who then in retaliation, resorts to indiscriminate firings in the area. These miscalculated firings of security forces incur huge losses on the local residents. In one such case in the last week of June, the firings killed twin sisters in Dapra Khell Village of NWA. Ironically they were the only children of elderly parents; the loss incurred to the parents is beyond description.

Another thorny issue recorded in this quarter in the agency was the drone attacks. These unmanned aerial attacks are not only against the sovereignty of the country but also causes civilian casualties at huge level. These warplanes are targeting FATA and particularly the Waziristan belt in pursuance of foreign and top ranking militants. The psychological impacts of drones have been felt enormously in the area especially in creating deep psychological impacts in the civilian population. Another grave side effect of drones recorded in the area is the child and mother health care problems. Pregnant women found it quite hard to find proper time for sleep which disturbs the health of both the mother and the baby. The continuous hovering of drones over the area has a stress factor. Women, men, laborers, children and the aged all suffers from its sound. Children have

been terrorized with its voice while others refers it to a mosquito who can't be seen but is about to bite you. At diplomatic levels, Pakistan has been passing through hectic efforts with their counterparts in Washington DC to chalk out a policy for its cessation.

The Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan leadership, in past, had offered peace talks with the Government but with the killing of TTP number two in command Wali Ur Rehman in a drone strike in NWA irritated the leadership who immediately called off its dialogue offer. It was considered that the soft corner for peace talks found in Taliban rank and file was due to the Wali Ur Rehman. He was considered a person who was well versed in negotiations and was running the diplomatic affairs of the banned organization effectively for the past many years. His execution temporarily halted the process of peace talks with the Government. According to FRC reports the peace dialogue momentum will suffer a setback with the death of Wali-Ur-Rehamn for three to four months but will be revived thereafter.

TTP head Hakeem Ullah Mehsud tried to install his close associate Latif Mehsud at the place of Wali Ur Rehman but the TTP central *shoora* didn't agree and forestalled the action. *Shoora* nominated Khan Syed alias "*Sajna*" as the new commander in the place of Wali Ur Rehman. *Sajan* had been a close associate of Wali and has spent considerable time in Afghan Jihad. The elevation of *Sajna* to number two in command of TTP didn't amuse Hakeem Ullah Mehsud who until now had not formally admitted his appointment. Though he said nothing ill against him but has also refrained from praising his new position. This move shows that there is existence of difference of opinion in the TTP ranks and file.

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 for the three kinds of militants, foreign, non-local and local, since the US invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001 when they crossed the borders in search of safe haven. The local militants were closely affiliated with the Afghan Taliban; when Afghan Taliban were ousted from Afghanistan by US and the local Taliban started organizing themselves into an organizations which later on in December 2007 appeared in shape of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), initially headed by Baitullah Mehsud¹² TTP with the passage of time confined to Mehsud tribes' militants while militants belonging to Wazir¹³ tribes organized under the leadership of Mullah Nazir¹⁴. Mullah Nazir got the support of local people, especially of religious community, when he compelled the Uzbeks from Wana, agency headquarters. Now there is no presence of Uzbeks in Wana though there are other foreign and non-local militants present in Wana among them Al-Qaeda and Punjabi Taliban are famous.

Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency

The following table shows the details of security situation in SWA during the second quarter of 2013. Five incidents were reported during the second quarter causing 15 killings and 32 injuries. The quarter witnessed a total of 47 casualties.

¹²Hakim ullah is the present head of TTP

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

¹⁴Ayubi is the current head of Nazir's group in Wana

Security Situation in South Waziristan Agency Second Quarter 2013			
Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killed	Injured
Opeartional Attacks	1	5	0
Terrorist Attacks	1	2	25
Bomb Blasts/IED	2	2	7
Drone Attacks	1	6	0
Total	5	15	32
Total Casualties	47		

Casualty Types

A total of 47 killings include killings of 11 militants and 2 civilians. These numbers are higher than the previous quarter. The following table shows the details of the casualties.

Casualty Types Second Quarter 2013 South Waziristan Agency	Killed	Injured
Militants	11	0
Civilians	2	25
Security Forces	2	7
Peace Forces / <i>AmanLashkar</i>	0	0
Total	15	32
Total Casualties	47	

Rah-e-Nijat (Path of Salvation), military operation Rah-e-Nijat was launched in South Waziristan Agency in 2009 against the miscreants (TTP & allies) in the area. Though the military made advances at a number of fronts and secured the areas but the militant threat still looms large in the area.

Government of Pakistan adopted 3-Ds (Deterrence, Dialogue and Development) approach to the restive area. The security forces will stay in the agency till the situation come under control. This was also revealed in a latest move by the chief of army staff in his statement that army would remain in SWA till the restoration of peace. The government had concluded many peace deals with the militants (Shakai agreement, Sararogha agreement) in the area, in past, to restore normalcy to the area however it failed. A number of developmental works are taking place including roads infrastructure, education and health. Some of the said launched projects are under the supervision of Army while others are being done be FATA secretariat. Yet in another development Pakistan Army had set free more than thirty militants arrested in South Waziristan agency, that were involved in criminal activities (militancy) in the area, after being formally trained for four months in Heela Centre under the De-radicalization Emancipation Programme in Tank. Army has been arranging such programs in militancy hit areas across the tribal belt and other parts of KPK that were hit by militancy like Swat.

Taliban belonging to Mullah Nazir Group held a number of meetings with election contesting candidates in Wana and set terms and conditions, code of conduct, with them for the May 11 general elections. It is the government who should have set code for an area allowing all stakeholders to exercise their right of franchise beside showing allegiance to any political party of the country, but the ban imposed by the area Taliban in Wana for not hoisting flags of PPP and ANP on homes, public places and also debarring the people to support the declared secular parties of the country, PPP, ANP and MQM, reflected them powerful, resourceful and can exert influence.

The former MNA from South Waziristan Agency Abdul Malik of JUI-F faced severe criticism from Taliban commander of Mullah Nazir group Bawal Khan. He (Taliban commander) imposed a ban upon his movement and canvassing in Wana. Abdul Malik was alleged to have neglected his constituents during his past tenure from 2008-2013.

Militants issued code of conduct for election 2013 which included strict rules to be followed by the contesters and the public. While upon its violations stringent punishments were set forth which included the followings; if anybody found disrespecting either the flag or portraits of a contester or speaks ill behind other he would be fined one hundred thousand rupees. Second, a fine of 100,000 rupees would be imposed upon a person who stops or tries to stop the political rally of a contester in Wana. Third, if the rally of any political candidate causes road blockage in Azam Warsak Bazaar during electioneering he would be liable to pay 100,000 fine to the Wana Taliban. Fourth, fine amounting 500,000 rupees would be imposed upon the candidate whose supporters would create irregularities in Tehsil Wana on the day of election while the disturbance creator would be fined 100,000 rupees. Fifth, Wana Taliban would perform duties on the day of election on all polling stations in subdivision Wana to maintain law and order situation. (This code was not applicable to the candidates of ANP, PPP and MQM as they were not allowed to contest the general election).

Under the umbrella of the settled code Taliban stopped polling at three different constituencies of NA-41 including the female polling station which compelled the ECP to go for re-polling in the three constituencies of NA-41.

Another hot issue that prevailed in the region was intra-tribe conflict between Mehsud and Ahmadzai Wazir tribes. The tension between the two surfaced once the later expelled the former from Wana after the killing of Taliban commander Mullah Nazir in a drone strike in Sra Landa Milla on January 3rd 2013.

Until now there was a general trend in FATA that women are discouraged from public participation however this quarter some new developments emerged. Taliban of Ahmad Nazir group, in an unprecedented move, allowed female voters of WANA to use their franchise on the day of Election but with the provision of proper Purdah (veil) arrangements. From publically flogging of a girl in Swat by Taliban to the permission of casting votes in SWA draws the variations in Taliban ranks and files regarding their approach towards female public role. However, the development was highly encouraged.

Conclusion

The report concludes that huge number of human losses, including military personnel, civilians; militants and members of peace committee were observed as a result of continuous conflict in FATA.

The security situation in Bajaur Agency remained relatively better this quarter with a total of five security related incidents. The total number of casualties stood at 20, with eight killed and twelve injured.

The security situation in Mohmand agency presents a picture of peacefulness in the second quarter. The peace in the area has presented an opportunity to the concerned quarters of the administration to come up with development works. Insurgency in the area, in past, has affected a number of institutions including the old system of Jirga, which was an effective tool for the dispute resolutions of the locals.

The situation in Khyber Agency (KHA) had been found turbulent this quarter which was later on followed by a military operation in the area particularly in the Tirah valley of the agency.

The security situation in Orakzai is better with respect to the previous quarter of the year where the ratio of killings and injuries were 152 and 106 respectively. Orakzai agency faced a total of 83 casualties with 60 killings and 23 injuries this quarter. Clashes between security forces and the militants brought highest casualties in the agency.

The security situation in Kurram Agency stood much fragile than the previous quarter in 2013. There were a total of 12 incidents with 172 killings and 117 injuries. Most of the injuries took place in clashes between security forces and militants followed by operational attacks.

The situation in North Waziristan Agency remained fragile. A total of 24 incidents were reported in the agency causing 71 killings and 86 injuries. It were the 12 incidents of bomb blasts among the attacks that inflicted high casualties and deaths i-e., 43 killed and 48 injured.

South Waziristan was more turbulent than previous quarter for number of casualties. A total of 47 killings include killings of 11 militants and 2 civilians. These numbers are higher than the previous quarter of 28 casualties. Major activities related to the election campaign in which Mullah Nazir Group was found active in devising election code of conduct. Another hot issue that prevailed in the region was intra-tribe conflict between Mehsud and Ahmadzai Wazir tribes.

The overall security situation of FATA was found considerably less turbulent in comparison to the

first quarter. However agencies that experienced the wave of militancy were Khyber and Kurram agencies where the grand total of both agencies have exceeded half of the total casualties of FATA. The rest parts of tribal belt, other than Khyber and Kurram, have observed casualties but their magnitude was low enough. Mohmand Agency passed through no such casualty this quarter which is a good sign and reflects control of security forces in the agency. The number of attacks that were recorded in this quarter included operational attacks (military operations, search operations), clashes between security forces and militants, cross border attack, terrorist attacks, bomb blast, kidnapping, drone attacks, target killing, suicide attacks and clashes between militant groups.

Overall it is important to note that FATA comprises of different agencies that have different security dynamics. Each agency has its own complex set of issues and different threat perception. This shows that FATA has no single straight forward solution to its security situation. Although the current state of affairs is bleak, it is important to identify areas of change and give credit to efforts by different stakeholders to stabilize the region. A more secure FATA is only possible if the people of FATA are given development opportunities. Inappropriate law and order, poor security, bad governance, ill infrastructure and an environment of fear and threats provide breeding ground for the terrorism and extremism. The new federal government under the leadership of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, in partnership with the new KPK Government lead by Chief Minister Pervez Khattak, should aim not only to prevent extremism from flourishing but give a chance to peaceful means. Use of force should be the last resort. With the emerging situation in the context of US withdrawal, new KPK government has a magnitude of challenges to overcome.

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