

FAFEN Violence Monitor

A Report based on Media Monitoring of Incidents of
Political and Electoral Violence in Pakistan

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2010

Political Violence Claims 702 Lives in Three Months (September to November)

Due to increased incidents of target killings in Karachi, Sindh experienced the highest number of incidents of political violence between September and November 2010. Of the total 357 incidents of political violence that FAFEN recorded during these three months from across Pakistan, 159 (44%) incidents were reported solely from Sindh. Balochistan followed with 113 incidents, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (41), Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (23), Punjab (13), Gilgit-Baltistan (7) and the Islamabad Capital Territory (1).

These 357 incidents of political violence claimed 702 lives and injured 1,245 people across the country. Besides these, 19 cases of kidnapping were also reported. Sindh is categorized as the most violent region in terms of casualties as well, where 191 people lost their lives in incidents of violence, followed by Balochistan (168), FATA (151), KP (144), Punjab (42), the ICT (5) and GB (1). Although the number of politically violent incidents was low in KP and FATA, the lethality rate, or number of deaths per incident, was higher than that reported in the regions of Balochistan and Sindh. All the identified victims of these incidents were male.

On average, seven people were killed in FATA in each reported incident of violence, and a similar number was killed in every two incidents reported to have taken place in KP. In Punjab, on average, one incident claimed three lives, while six lives were lost in every five incidents of violence in Sindh. Five people were killed in the only incident reported in the ICT. Overall, every incident of violence, recorded during this quarter, claimed two human lives across Pakistan on average.

Attacks on state security forces and violence against political party workers remained second and third among the most frequently reported categories of violence, respectively. State security forces were attacked in 39 incidents nationwide, while political party workers were targeted in 38 cases. Security forces were targeted in 15 incidents of violence reported in KP, 10 in Balochistan, seven in FATA, five in Sindh and one each in GB and Punjab. Political party workers were attacked in 23 incidents in Sindh, 12 incidents in Balochistan and one each in Punjab, KP and GB. A total of 28 incidents of religious and sectarian violence were observed, 17 of which occurred in Sindh, five in Punjab, four in KP and two in Balochistan. Twenty four terrorist attacks were aimed at the general populace.

During the September-November period, out of 357 incidents of political violence, as many as 290 involved entirely human victims, in 54 damage to property was reported whereas in 13 incidents, victims were both human and property.

In 162 of the total 357 incidents, victims were identified as community members. As many as 41 incidents of violence were directed towards political party workers. Of these 41 incidents, 27 occurred in Sindh, 11 in Balochistan and one each in GB, Punjab and KP. In 21 incidents, government offices and property was targeted - nine in FATA, seven in KP and five in Balochistan. Government officials and actors were targeted

Target killings were observed to be the most common form of political violence, with 101 cases (28% of total recorded cases) reported countrywide. All incidents of target killing were reported in Sindh and Balochistan. About 45% of the incidents in Sindh and 25% in Balochistan were politically motivated target killings. It is important to mention that killings of people with unofficial and/or unpronounced affiliations with a political party or ethnic group, or both, are categorized as target killings. Target killings of people with overt and/or official political affiliations are categorized under violence against political party workers.

Introduction and Methodology

The Political and Electoral Violence Education and Resolution (PEVER) project is one of the projects being implemented as part of the Democratic Governance Program, which monitors and studies political and electoral violence across Pakistan. The goals of the project are to enhance public awareness about the nature of, and reasons for, political and electoral violence, and to support the prevention and resolution of violent conflict.

PEVER defines political violence as any act or threat of violence be it physical or psychological, explicit or implicit that is aimed at any person or property involved in the political process. This includes violence that targets state institutions or infrastructure; violence motivated by ethnic, religious, tribal, ideological, or other identities; violence based on organizational or professional affiliation; and violence based on political party affiliation.

Owing to the stereotypical classification of political violence as violent conflict that takes place between political parties and 'power-players', questions may arise in the reader's mind about how certain types of violence mentioned above are political in nature. It may initially confuse some, for example, that PEVER records violence between or within tribes as political violence. The reason this violence is political is that in regions such as Sindh, Balochistan and FATA, the political system is analogous to the tribal system. Similarly, ethnic violence is a representation of the dynamics between different groups in a community, and therefore a representation of the community's politics. Violence perpetrated by or among influential groups such as gangs and mafias is recorded as political violence because such groups are largely interwoven into the political culture in Pakistan.

The key term for all incidents recorded by PEVER as political violence is that they are 'politically motivated'. For example, PEVER records attacks on entertainment or recreation centers, such as video stores and gymnasiums, because they are a militant ideological and political statement.

PEVER defines electoral violence as any act or threat of violence be it psychological, explicit, or implicit that is aimed at any person or property involved in the electoral process. Electoral violence occurs not only on Election Day, but during the pre-election period, during campaigning and other electoral events, and during the postelection period, concluding with the winning candidate taking office.

FAFEN monitors political and electoral violence in two ways: 1) by analyzing media reports; and 2) by fielding election observation teams. All monitored incidents are reported on standardized checklists and entered in the PEVER database.

Incidents of electoral violence reported by FAFEN's election observation teams include those that have been directly observed by FAFEN or that have been reported to FAFEN by primary or secondary sources, and so are partially verified. Media monitoring is conducted by researchers at the FAFEN Secretariat, who scan national and local newspapers daily for incidents of political and electoral violence occurring throughout Pakistan - in project constituencies and non-project constituencies.

in 16 incidents of violence, out of which, eight took place in Balochistan, four in Sindh, two in GB and one each in Punjab and KP. A total of nine incidents targeting minority groups were observed countrywide during the reporting period. Five casualties each were reported in this regard from Balochistan and Sindh. Ethnic groups were targeted in 12 incidents nationwide, claiming five lives in Balochistan, and four in Sindh. Religious leaders were targeted in six incidents reported from Sindh and one each from Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The reported affiliation of the victims could be determined in only 38 incidents of political violence. The explicit or official affiliation of the victims with any political party or group in the remaining 319 incidents could not be determined.

The highest number of politically affiliated individuals targeted in political violence belonged to the MQM. A total of 13 such incidents were reported - 12 in Sindh and one in Balochistan. Workers of the Awami National Party (ANP) were targeted in four incidents of political violence in Sindh and in one incident each in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

As many as four incidents involved workers of the Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP), out of which two incidents each were reported in Balochistan and Sindh. Similarly, the individuals affiliated with the Balochistan National Party (BNP) were targeted in three incidents reported in Balochistan. Individuals affiliated with the Balochistan National Movement (BNM) were targeted in two incidents reported in Balochistan, while the PASBAN workers were targeted in two incidents reported in Sindh. Furthermore, workers of the Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) were targeted in one incident each reported in Balochistan, Punjab and Gilgit/Baltistan. Individuals affiliated with the Jamat e Islami (JI), Jai Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM), Mutahidda Qaumi Movement Haqeeqi (MQM-H) and Pashtunkhwa Mili Awami Party (PkMAP) - were targeted in one incident each reported in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan.

Militants were responsible for 62 incidents out of 357 reported in the September-November quarter. Tribal/village leaders were identified as perpetrators in 10 incidents of political violence, while culprits of 267 incidents of violence could not be identified. Most of these, 148, took place in Sindh while 100 were reported in Balochistan, nine in KP, five each in Punjab and Gilgit/Baltistan and one in FATA. It imposes a serious responsibility on the law and order implementing agencies, since identification of perpetrators of violence is the first crucial step towards serving justice, and in implementing measures to curtail such incidents in future.

Several weapons and methods were used in carrying out these 357 incidents of violence. Gunfire/firearm was used the most often, as its usage is documented in 248 incidents. This was followed by the use of incendiary devices, as 54 incidents out of 357 were executed in this manner.

Arson was the third most common method of causing political violence during the observation period, employed in 15 incidents nationwide. As many as eight such incidents took place in Sindh, five in Balochistan and two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while no such incidents were reported in Punjab, the ICT and FATA.

The most incidents of suicide bombings, six, were recorded from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, out of the total 10 incidents of suicide attacks nationwide. The remaining two incidents were reported in Balochistan followed by one each in Sindh and Punjab. The tactics employed in 19 incidents of violence throughout the country could not be identified.

Only one incident of electoral violence was reported in Balochistan. A total of three by-elections - one for National Assembly constituency of Punjab and one each for Provincial Assembly seats of Sindh and Balochistan - were held during this reporting quarter. With the addition of one incident of electoral violence, the total number of incidents of political and electoral violence during the reporting quarter becomes 358.

Political Violence by Region

During the reporting period (September – November), 357 cases of political violence were recorded in across the country. The highest numbers of incidents of political violence were recorded in Sindh where 159 such incidents took place. This was followed by Balochistan with 113 incidents. As many as 41 incidents of political violence were reported in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 23 in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), 13 in Punjab, seven in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and one in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

During September, 139 incidents of political violence were recorded with highest number of incidents, 65, reported in Sindh. The month of October observed 140 incidents and most, 68, surfaced from Sindh again. A decline in the number of incidents was noted in November when 78 incidents of political violence were reported, nationwide. The sharp decrease in the number of incidents during November was due to a noticeable decrease in ethnic, sectarian and political killings in Sindh and Balochistan.

It is alarming that, on average, approximately four incidents of political violence occurred nationwide on a daily basis during the September-November quarter.

October was the most politically violent month for Sindh. In September 65 incidents were reported, in October 68 and in November 26. The number of reported incidents of political violence significantly declined in November when a decrease of 62% was observed.

Figure 1: Incidents of Political Violence in Pakistan by Region

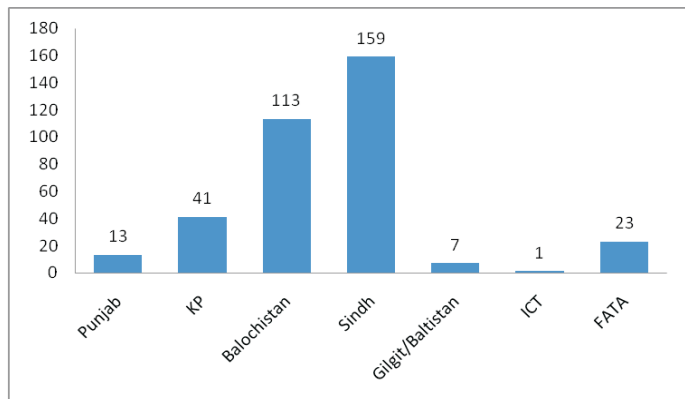


Table 1: Monthly breakdown of incidents of political violence across the country

Month	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
September	7	16	43	65	4	0	4	139
October	5	11	42	68	0	1	13	140
November	1	14	28	26	3	0	6	78
Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Figure 2: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Sindh

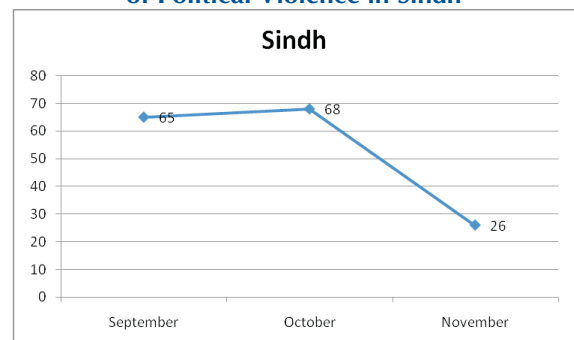
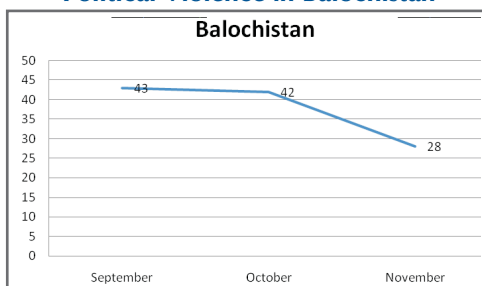
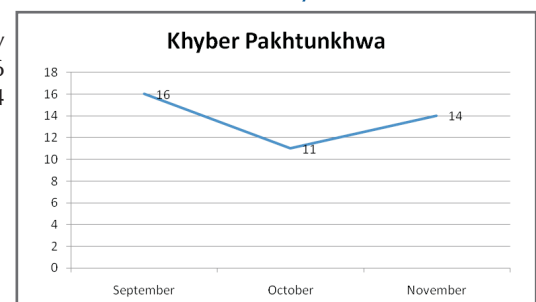


Figure 3: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Balochistan



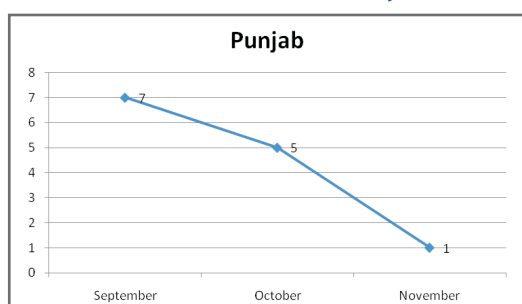
Between September and October, a slight decrease in the number of incidents of political violence was observed as 43 incidents were reported during September and 42 during October. However, a sharp decrease of 35% was observed in November when 28 incidents of political violence were recorded.

Figure 4: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) the incidents of political violence decreased by around 31% in October (11 incidents) as compared to September (16 incidents). The number of incidents increased by 27% in November when 14 incidents were reported.

Figure 5: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Punjab



In Punjab, a constant decline in incidents of political violence was observed during the reporting period. The number of incidents fell from seven in September to five in October, declining further to one in November.

FATA experienced an increase from four incidents in September to 13 incidents in October. The number of incidents decreased from 13 to six in November.

Figure 6: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in FATA

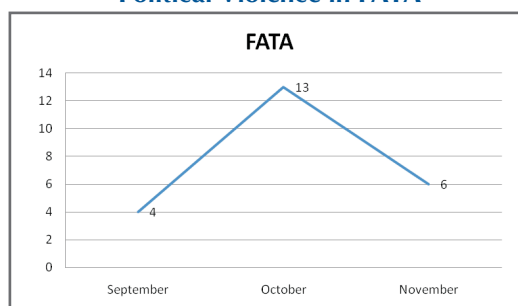
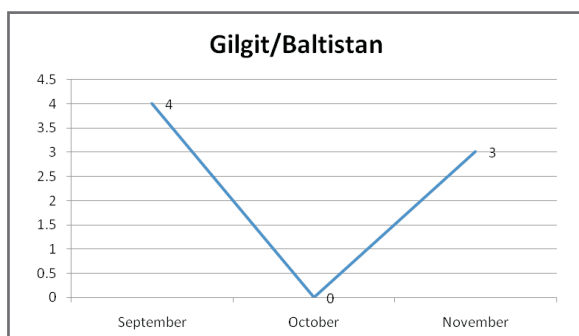
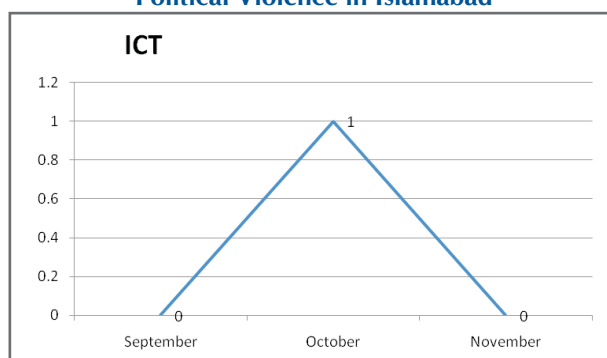


Figure 7: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Gilgit/Baltistan



Gilgit/Baltistan experienced four incidents of political violence during September and three incidents during November. No case of political violence was observed in the region during October.

Figure 8: Monthly Breakdown of Incidents of Political Violence in Islamabad



In the ICT region only one incident of political violence was recorded in October with no incidents taking place in September and November.

Categories of Political Violence

Target killings were observed to be the most common form of political violence during the reporting period, with 101 cases reported nationwide. The highest number of target killings occurred in Sindh (72), followed by Balochistan (29). No case of target killing was reported from any other region.

There were 39 incidents in which state security forces were attacked. Of these, 15 incidents took place in KP, 10 in Balochistan, seven in FATA, five in Sindh, and one each in GB and Punjab. No such incident was recorded in ICT.

As many as 23 attacks on political party workers were reported in Sindh, 12 in Balochistan and one each in Punjab, KP and GB, making a total of 38 attacks on political party candidates/workers during the reporting period.

A total of 28 incidents of religious and sectarian violence were observed, 17 of which occurred in Sindh, five in Punjab, four in KP and two in Balochistan.

Furthermore, 25 attacks on NATO supply vehicles were reported during the September-November period. These incidents were observed to have occurred more frequently in Balochistan than in any other region with 19 out of the total 25 attacks taking place. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa experienced three attacks on NATO supply vehicles while only one such attack was reported each in Sindh, ICT and FATA. No such incident took place in GB and Punjab.

Twenty four incidents of political violence were aimed at the general public. Of these 24, 14 took place in Sindh, five in KP, three in Balochistan and one each in GB and FATA.

Educational facilities/personnel were attacked in 20 incidents, most of which were reported in FATA and KP. Of the reported 20, nine incidents occurred in FATA, seven in KP, two in Balochistan, and one each in Sindh and Gilgit/Baltistan.

In 14 incidents, government actors were attacked. A majority of such incidents were reported in Balochistan (9), followed by three in Sindh and one each in Punjab and GB.

A majority of tribal conflicts - eight out of a total 12 occurred in Balochistan, three in FATA and one in Sindh. As many as 11 incidents of ethnic violence took place out of which six were in Sindh and five in Balochistan. Similarly nine incidents, categorized as attacks on minorities were reported from across the country. Of these five took place in Balochistan, three in Sindh and one in Punjab. As many as eight incidents of attacks on NGOs/CBOs were reported during the observation period of which four took place in Sindh, three in KP and one in FATA. Eight incidents involved group clashes - Sindh four and two each in GB and Balochistan.

As many as four incidents were reported where state infrastructure was attacked (three incidents in Balochistan and one in Sindh).

In three incidents, press/media was attacked - one incident each was reported in KP, Sindh and Balochistan during September-November. Similarly in three incidents, attacks were made on tribal leaders - one attack each in KP, Balochistan and FATA. Refer to the table below for categories of political violence.

Table 2: Categories of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Categories of Political Violence	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/ Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Target Killings	0	0	29	72	0	0	0	101
Attacks on State Security Forces	1	15	10	5	1	0	7	39
Religious/Sectarian Violence	5	4	2	17	0	0	0	28
Attacks on NATO Supply Vehicles	0	3	19	1	0	1	1	25
Terrorism Aimed at General Public	0	5	3	14	1	0	1	24
Attack on Political Party Candidate/Worker	1	1	12	23	1	0	0	38
Attacks on Education Facilities/Personnel	0	7	2	1	1	0	9	20
Attacks on Government Actors	1	0	9	3	1	0	0	14
Tribal Conflict	0	0	8	1	0	0	3	12
Ethnic Violence	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	11
Attacks on Minorities	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	9
Attacks on NGOs/CBOs	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	8
Group Clashes	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	8
Attacks on State Infrastructure	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Attacks on Press	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Attack on Tribal Leader	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Police violence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Attacks on Campaigning Political Parties	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attacks on Entertainment/Recreation Centers	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clashes Between Campaigning Political Parties	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clashes Between Police and Violent Protestors	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clashes Between Political Parties	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tribal Violence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Violent protest	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attack on Political Party Office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Victims of Political Violence

During the reporting period (September-November), out of the 357 incidents of political violence, 290 (81%) involved entirely human victims. In 54 incidents (15%), damage to property was reported while in 13 (4%), damage involved both human and property.

Sindh experienced approximately 44% of the total violence incidents reported from across the country. Of the 159 incidents, as many as 147 incidents of political violence in Sindh involved entirely human victims. These were the highest number of such incidents during the September-November period followed by 86 in Balochistan, 26 in KP, 12 each in Punjab and FATA and seven in Gilgit/Baltistan.

The highest number of incidents (21), where property damage was reported, were from Balochistan followed by 12 in KP, 11 in Sindh and 10 in FATA.

In 13 incidents, damage to both human and property was reported. Most (6) such incidents occurred in Balochistan.

Table 3: Victims of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Province	People	Property	People and Property	Total
Punjab	12	0	1	13
KP	26	12	3	41
Balochistan	86	21	6	113
Sindh	147	11	1	159
Gilgit/Baltistan	7	0	0	7
ICT	0	0	1	1
FATA	12	10	1	23
Total	290	54	13	357

Lethality Rate

As a result of 357 incidents of political violence reported between September and November, 2010, 702 were reported dead, 1245 were injured and 19 were kidnapped.

The highest numbers of victims affected by political violence were reported in Balochistan. It is important to note that Balochistan did not have the highest number of incidents of political and electoral violence however 456 people were affected in 113 episodes of violence, out of which, 168 were killed, 272 got injured and 16 were kidnapped during the observation period. It is also interesting to note that approximately 84% cases of kidnapping also took place in this region.

Balochistan had the maximum reports of cases where incendiary devices were used, along with two incidents of suicide bombings. In Sindh, 191 people died, 259 were injured and two were kidnapped in a total of 159 incidents of violence, which was the highest number of such incidents in any region during the monitoring period. Despite higher numbers of violent acts, casualties and injuries in Sindh remained similar to those reported for a lower number of violent incidents in Balochistan. It is possible that this is due to the higher incidence of target killings in Sindh, where the violence was aimed at specific individuals, rather than being indiscriminate.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remained the third most affected region in terms of damage to and loss of property and lives. Forty one incidents took the lives of 144 people, and injured 301. In addition, one person was reportedly kidnapped from this region during the reporting period. The reason behind the higher number of victims could be due to increased use of incendiary devices and suicide attacks as compared to other regions. The number of injured was more than double the number of dead.

In FATA, a total of 151 people died and 133 were injured in 23 episodes of violence. As many as 13 incidents of violence took the lives of 42 people and injured 233 people in Punjab. The seven incidents of violence in Gilgit/Baltistan left 39 people injured while one casualty was reported. On the other hand a single incident in the ICT claimed the lives of five people and left eight people injured.

It was observed that the lethality rate of the dead was the highest in FATA (6.56) followed by the ICT (5). The lethality rate of the dead in KP, Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and G/B came out to be 3.51, 3.23, 1.47, 1.20 and 0.14, respectively. The average lethality rate for September-November time period appeared to be 1.96.

Table 4: Estimated Number of Victims of Political Violence

Province	Dead	Lethality Rate (Dead/ Total Incidents)	Injured	Kidnapped	Total
Punjab	42	3.23	233	0	275
KP	144	3.51	301	1	446
Balochistan	168	1.47	272	16	456
Sindh	191	1.20	259	2	452
Gilgit/Baltistan	1	0.142	39	0	40
ICT	5	5	8	0	13
FATA	151	6.56	133	0	284
Total	702	1.96	1245	19	1966

Gender Breakdown of Victims Affected by Political Violence

It was observed that all the reported victims of these incidents were males, and no female was reportedly affected. However, the gender of 60 casualties and 337 injured individuals in these incidents could not be identified, leading to equal probability for the victims to had been either male or female.

Out of these 60 deceased people whose gender could not be ascertained, two belonged to Balochistan, 21 to KP, 29 to Punjab and eight to Sindh. Of the 337 people who were injured and could not be identified as males or females, 200 were from Punjab, 60 each from Sindh and KP, and 17 from Balochistan. However, there was no ambiguity about the gender of the 19 people who were kidnapped as they all were males.

Table 5: Gender Breakdown of Victims Affected by Political Violence

Region	Dead				Injured				Kidnapped	
	Male	Female	Both	Total	Male	Female	Both	Total	Male	Total
Punjab	13	0	29	42	33	0	200	233	0	0
KP	123	0	21	144	241	0	60	301	1	1
Balochistan	166	0	2	168	255	0	17	272	16	16
Sindh	183		8	191	199	0	60	259	2	2
Gilgit/Baltistan	1	0		1	39	0	0	39	0	0
ICT	5	0	0	5	8	0	0	8	0	0
FATA	151	0	0	151	133	0	0	133	0	0
Total	642	0	60	702	908	0	337	1245	0	19

Identification of Victims of Political Violence

It is observed that most of the victims of these attacks have been community members in almost all the regions. As many as 162 violent incidents out of 357 involved commoners, making approximately 45% of all the victim types. Of these attacks that directly victimized common men, 96 incidents took place in Sindh, 44 in Balochistan, nine in KP, five each in Punjab and FATA, and three in Gilgit/Baltistan.

Political party workers come second on the list of the victims of these violent attacks. As many as 41 incidents of violence out of 357 targeted political party worker/candidate. Of these 41 incidents, 27 occurred in Sindh, 11 in Balochistan and one each in G/B, Punjab and KP.

Attacks on State security forces were reported 12 times in KP, nine times in Balochistan, seven times in FATA, and twice each in Sindh and Punjab and Gilgit/Baltistan. No such incident was recorded in ICT during this period.

As many as 25 incidents of political violence that harmed private property were recorded during the observation period. Balochistan had the highest number of such cases, (11) while nine were reported in Sindh, four in KP and one in FATA.

Of the 21 total incidents in which government offices and property were targeted, nine took place in FATA, seven in KP and five in Balochistan. Government actors were targeted in 16 incidents of violence during the observation period, out of which, eight took place in Balochistan, four in Sindh, two in G/B and one each in Punjab and KP.

A total of 12 incidents targeting minority groups were observed countrywide during the observation period. As many as five of these 12 attacks on minority groups took place each in Sindh and Balochistan and the remaining two occurred in Punjab. No such attack was recorded from elsewhere through out the country. Table No. 2 indicates nine incidents which were categorized as attacks on minority group. As three incidents of religious/sectarian violence were also perpetrated against a minority group, the total is brought to 12 attacks against minority group.

As many as nine incidents targeting ethnic groups were reported during the September-November quarter. Of these violent incidents, five took place in Balochistan while four occurred in Sindh. The remaining regions remained calm in this regard.

Religious leaders were targeted six times in Sindh and once each in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Private property along with community members were harmed and attacked seven times in Balochistan and once in the ICT. Similarly tribal/village leaders were targeted twice in Balochistan.

Political party office or facility/candidate office or facility was targeted once each in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Media/journalists were targeted once each in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As many as three incidents in which both the state security forces and community members together were made victims took place out of which two occurred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one in Balochistan. In another two incidents, tribal/village leaders along with community members were made victims once each in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Tribal/Village leaders were targeted in two incidents of violence in Balochistan, while no such reports were made from other regions during September-November. Business owners were attacked once in Balochistan. Three attacks causing damage to community members, private property, state security forces and political party offices also occurred in Balochistan during the monitored period. The victims of three incidents of violence, one of which took place in Balochistan, while the other two were reported in Sindh, remained unidentified. See table 6 for the detailed analysis of the victim's identification.

Table 6: Victims of the Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Victim Identification	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/ Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Civil society organization, Media / Journalist	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Community Member/ Constituents	5	9	44	96	3	0	5	162
Ethnic Group	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	9
Government actor	1	1	8	4	2	0	0	16
Government office/ property	0	7	5	0	0	0	9	21
Media / Journalist	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Minorities group	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	12
Political party worker / Candidate worker	1	1	11	27	1	0	0	41
Private property or building	0	4	11	9	0	0	1	25
Private property or building, Community Member/ Constituents	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	8
Private property or building, Community Member/ Constituents, State security forces	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Religious leader(s)	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	8
State security forces	2	12	9	2	1	0	7	33
Tribal/village leader(s)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Victim Identification	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Political party leader / Candidate, Community Member/ Constituents	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Political party office or facility/ Candidate office or facility	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
State security forces, Government actor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
State security forces, Community Member/ Constituents	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
State security forces , Private property or building	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tribal/village leader(s), Community Member/ Constituents	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Unable to Determine	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Reported Affiliations of Victims of Political Violence

The reported affiliation of the victims could be determined in as many as 38 incidents out of the total 357 incidents only. The direct affiliation of the victims in the remaining 319 incidents of violence could not be determined.

The highest number of incidents, 13, targeted MQM workers. Twelve of these incidents took place in Sindh, and one in Balochistan. The killing of MQM activists in Balochistan is a recent development, as no such incidents took place in this region before.

Individuals affiliated with the Awami National Party (ANP) were targeted in four incidents of violence in Sindh and in one incident each in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

As many as four incidents involved Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPP) out of which two each took place in Balochistan and Sindh.

Similarly the individuals affiliated with Balochistan National Party (BNP) were targeted in three incidents in Balochistan region. The individuals having affiliation with Balochistan National Movement (BNM) were targeted in two incidents in Balochistan while the PASBAN affiliated workers were targeted in two incidents in Sindh. Furthermore, the activists having affiliation with Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) were targeted in one incident each in Balochistan, Punjab and Gilgit/Baltistan. Individuals affiliated with the Jamat e Islami (JI), Jai Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM), Mutahidda Qaumi Movement Haqeeqi (MQM_H) and Pakhtunkhwa Mili Awami Party (PKMAP) were targeted in one incident each in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan.

It can be seen from the observation data that the parties have been made frequent victims in the areas where their presence is dominant. The political party affiliations of the victims of the remaining 260 incidents could not be identified.

Table 7: Reported Affiliations of Victims of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Affiliation of Victim	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
ANP	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
BNM	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
BNP	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
JI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
JSQM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MQM	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	13
MQM-H	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pasbaan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
PKMAP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
PML-N	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
PPP	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
SnT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unable to Determine	12	39	102	136	6	1	23	319
Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Types of Perpetrators of Political Violence

Several perpetrators were identified as being responsible for the 357 cases of political violence nationwide during the September-November period. In general, it is difficult to identify these individuals due to the law and order situation prevailing in the country.

Out of total 357 cases of violence during the observation period carried out by various perpetrators, militants were reported to be

responsible for 62 episodes of political violence. Of these, 32 incidents took place in KP, 19 incidents occurred in FATA, six in Balochistan, three in Sindh and one each in Punjab and the ICT. It is possible that the incidents of violence that were perpetrated by the militants mostly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and FATA were due to the ongoing sporadic military operations against the militants and insurgents. As many as 10 incidents of violence were executed by the tribal/village leaders, half of which took place in Balochistan, three in FATA and two in Sindh.

Community members were reported to have executed seven incidents of violence, three of which took place in Sindh and two each in Balochistan and Gilgit/Baltistan. As many as two incidents that were reported to be perpetrated by government actors were recorded in Punjab. State security forces and government actors together were involved in one incident of violence that took place in Punjab. Two incidents of violence in Sindh were reportedly executed by political party workers. Involvement of religious leaders were also identified in two violent episodes in Punjab. State security forces were reported to be responsible for two incidents in Punjab and one incident in Sindh.

The perpetrators of 267 incidents of violence could not be identified. Most of them took place in Sindh (148), followed by 101 in Balochistan, nine in KP, five each in Punjab and Gilgit/Baltistan and one in FATA. It imposes a serious responsibility on the law and order implementing agencies because identifying the perpetrators of violence is the first crucial step towards bringing them to justice, and in implementing measures to curtail such incidents in future.

Table 8: Types of Perpetrators of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Perpetrator	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Community Member/ Constituents	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	7
Government actor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Militants	1	32	6	3	0	1	19	62
Political party worker / Candidate worker	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Religious leader(s)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
State security forces	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
State security forces , Government actor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tribal/village leader(s)	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	10
Unable to determine	5	9	100	148	5	0	1	267
Grand Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Method/Tactics of Political Violence

In carrying out these 357 incidents of violence several tactics were used, most common being the use of gun/firearm, which was employed on 248 occasions. The second most common method used for executing political violence was incendiary devices. As many as 54 out of total 357 incidents were recorded as having been carried out through the use of incendiary devices during the observation period.

The highest incidents of guns/firearms usage was observed in Sindh as 142 out of the 248 cases involved the use of gun/firearm, followed by Balochistan (79). As many as 13 incidents of this nature where gun/firearm was used as tactic took place in KP, five in Gilgit/Baltistan, four incidents each in Punjab and FATA and one in the the ICT. This tactic of violence was primarily adopted in Sindh and Balochistan. As many as 21 cases in which incendiary devices were adopted as tactic took place in KP, 18 surfaced in FATA, 14 occurred in Balochistan, and one reportedly took place in Punjab.

Arson was the third most common method of causing political violence during the observation period. A total of 15 incidents of violence were executed using this tactic. As many as eight of such incidents took place in Sindh, five in Balochistan and two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. No incident of violence with this tactic occurred in Punjab, the ICT and FATA.

The most incidents of suicide bombings (5) were reported in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa out of the total 10 incidents of suicide attacks nation wide. Of the remaining, two incidents took place in Balochistan followed by one each in Sindh, Punjab and FATA.

The tactics employed in 19 incidents through out the country could not be identified. Of these incidents 10 occurred in Balochistan, five in Sindh and four in Punjab. In Punjab two incidents took place in which stones or bricks were employed as tactics followed by one such incident in Gilgit/Baltistan. As many as two incidents of violence using both gun/fire arm and arson took place in Balochistan. Sindh, Gilgit/Baltistan and Punjab were affected by one incident each involving use of stones/bricks and gun/fire arm in combination. One incident in which an incendiary device and gun/firearm were used together took place in Sindh, while one incident each in which the means of violence could not be determined occurred in Sindh and Balochistan.

Table 9: Methods/Tactics of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Tactics Used	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Gilgit/Baltistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Arson	0	2	5	8	0	0	0	15
Don t Know	4	0	10	5	0	0	0	19
Gun/Fire arm	4	13	79	142	5	1	4	248
Gun/Fire arm, Arson	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Incendiary device	1	21	14	0	0	0	18	54
Incendiary device, Gun/Fire arm	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stones/Bricks	2	0	0		1	0	0	3
Stones/Bricks , Gun/Fire arm	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Suicide bombing	1	5	2	1	0	0	1	10
Unable to determine			1	1	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	13	41	113	159	7	1	23	357

Methods/Tactics of Political Violence for Each Perpetrator

During the observation period, in the 219 incidents of political violence in which gun/firearm was used, the perpetrator could not be identified. As many as 11 of the remaining incidents were carried out by militants, 10 by tribal/village leaders, five by common men and one each was executed by state security forces, political party workers and unknown perpetrators.

Of the total 54 incidents in which incendiary devices were used as a tactic of violence, 37 were carried out by militants and the perpetrator of remaining 17 could not be determined. Arson was used as a means of violence in 15 incidents, three of which were carried out by militants and the perpetrators of the remaining 12 incidents could not be determined. As many as nine cases of suicide bombing were carried out by the militants out of 10 total suicide attacks while the perpetrator of one incident remained unidentified.

The two cases in which gun/firearm was used along with arson, one was carried out by militants and the perpetrator of the other remained unmasked. There were 19 cases of violence in which the method employed could not be identified. As many as 15 of them were carried out by unidentified perpetrators, two were carried out by religious leaders while one each was carried out by state security forces and government actor.

State security forces, government actors and common people used stones and bricks to inflict political violence in one incident each through out the country. On the other hand, stones and bricks along with gun/firearm were used by state security forces, political party workers and community members in one incident each. In one incident which was perpetrated by militants both the incendiary device and gun/firearm were used. As many as two incidents, the means of which remain unknown, were executed by unknown perpetrators.

The perpetrators of 268 incidents of violence remained unknown, which imposes a serious responsibility on the security agencies to preempt such strikes or at least unmask the attackers after the incidents. If the perpetrators of the violent attacks remain unmasked; it will only lead to further worsening of the law and order situation in the country. Incentives should be given to locals to come forward with any information they feel may be helpful in identifying the culprit.

Table 10: Methods/Tactics of Political Violence for Each Perpetrator by Number of Incidents

Tactics Used	Community Member/ Constituents	Government Actor	Militants	Other	Political Party Supporter / Candidate Supporter	Political Party Worker / Candidate Worker	Religious Leader(s)	State Security Forces	State Security Forces, Government Actor	Tribal/ Village Leader(s)	Unable to Determine	Total
Arson	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15
Not known	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	15	19
Gun/Fire arm	5	0	11	1	0	1	0	1	0	10	219	248
Gun/Fire arm, Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Incendiary device	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	54
Incendiary device, Gun/Fire arm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Tactics Used	Community Member/ Constituents	Government Actor	Militants	Other	Political Party Supporter / Candidate Supporter	Political Party Worker / Candidate Worker	Religious Leader(s)	State Security Forces	State Security Forces, Government Actor	Tribal/ Village Leader(s)	Unable to Determine	Total
Stones/Bricks	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Stones/Bricks , Gun/Fire arm	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Suicide bombing	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Unable to determine	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grand Total	7	2	62	1	1	1	2	3	1	10	267	357

Methods and Tactics by Categories of Political Violence

Gun/fire arm were used in all the documented cases of target killing apart from two incidents in which the method remained unidentified. Of 39 violent attacks that targeted the security forces, 18 were carried out with incendiary devices, 16 with gun/firearm, three were cases of suicide bombings, and one each was carried out by arson and gun/firearm along with incendiary device. A total of 38 attacks on political party workers/candidates were reported during the observation period out of which 35 were executed with the means of gun/firearm, two incidents involved arson and in one incident no weapon was used.

Religious or sectarian violence occurred in 28 incidents throughout the country. Gun/fire arm was used in 20 out of total 28 incidents of religious or sectarian violence, followed by four incidents of suicide bombings and two incidents where incendiary devices were employed. In the remaining two incidents the tactic used could not be identified. As many as 25 incidents of violence were carried out on NATO supply vehicles, 12 were carried out with the use of gunfire, five by arson and two each by an incendiary device and gun/firearm along with incendiary device. The remaining four were carried out without the use of any weapon.

In the incidents of violence targeting the general public, gun/fire arm and incendiary devices were used in seven incidents each, arson was used in six incidents, suicide bombing was used in one incident and the method used in the remaining one incident could not be identified. In 20 cases of violence targeting educational institutes/personnel, 15 were carried out with incendiary devices; four with gun/firearm and in one incident arson was used as a tactic. As many as 10 attacks on government actors were carried out by the use of gun/fire arm, out of a total of 14 such incidents. The remaining two were carried out by stones/sticks and suicide bombing while the tactic of two incidents could not be identified.

All of the tribal conflicts involved the use of gun/firearm, excluding one incident in which no weapon was used. In addition all of the 11 incidents of ethnic violence were carried out with the use of gun/firearm. A total of nine attacks on minority groups were reported countrywide out of which six were carried out with the use of gun/firearm, one with incendiary device and the means of the remaining two incidents could not be identified. Furthermore attacks on NGO, s/CBO,s were reported eight times in which gun/firearm was used in five incidents, incendiary devices in two incidents and in one incident the tactic remained unidentified.

As many as eight incidents of group clashes were reported out of which five were executed with gun/firearm, two with gun/firearm along with stones and bricks and the remaining one incident was carried out with stone and bricks as primary tactic. Attacks on state infrastructure were mostly carried out with the use of incendiary devices while in one incident gun/firearm was used to inflict damage. All the three attacks on press were carried out by guns/firearms.

Suicide bombing, incendiary device and gun/firearm were used in one incident each in attacks on tribal leaders. Violence by state security forces was reported in two incidents where in one incident gun/firearm was used and in another incident the tactic of violence could not be identified. Incendiary devices were used once in an attack on political party office, as well as one attack each on campaigning political parties and an entertainment/recreation centre. The method of two incidents of clashes between campaigning political parties and clashes between police and violent protesters respectively could not be identified. In other two incidents of clashes between political parties and tribal violence, gun/fire arm was used. Similarly during a violent protest, stones/bricks were used as method of violence.

Electoral Violence

During the observation period only one incident of electoral violence was recorded from Balochistan during by-election for PB-15 Musakhel, in which a vehicle carrying an election official came under gunfire from unidentified people, which damaged the vehicle and officials remained unhurt. No incident of any type of electoral violence was recorded from elsewhere in the country. Two by-elections for NA-161 Chakwal II and PS-94 Karachi- VI were also held during the reporting quarter.

Table 11: Tactics used in each Category of Political Violence by Number of Incidents

Type of Violence	Arson	Don't know	Gun/Fire Arm	Gun/Fire Arm, Arson	Gun/Fire arm, Stones/Bricks	Incendiary device	Incendiary Device, Gun/Fire Arm	No Weapon	Stones/Bricks	Suicide Bombing	Unable to Determine	Grand Total
Attack on Political Party Candidate/Worker	2	0	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	38
Attack on Political Party Office	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attack on Tribal Leader	0	0	1			1				1		3
Attacks on Campaigning Political Parties	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attacks on Educational Institutions/Personnel	1	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	20
Attacks on Entertainment/Recreation Centers	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attacks on Government Actors	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	14
Attacks on Minorities	0		6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9
Attacks on NATO Supply Vehicles	5	0	12	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	25
Attacks on NGOs/CBOs	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
Attacks on Press	0		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Attacks on State Infrastructure	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Attacks on State Security Forces	1	0	16	0	0	18	1	0	0	3	0	39
Clashes Between Campaigning Political Parties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clashes Between Police and Violent Protestors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clashes Between Political Parties	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethnic Violence	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Group Clashes	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Police violence	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Religious/Sectarian Violence	0	0	20	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	28
Target Killings	0	2	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Terrorism Aimed at General Public	6	2	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	24
Tribal Conflict	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Tribal Violence	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Violent protest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Grand Total	15	7	248	2	3	54	1	12	3	10	2	357

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

PPP	Pakistan Peoples Party	JSQM	Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz, a Sindhi nationalist party.
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz	BNM	Baloch National Movement, a Baloch Nationalist political party in Balochistan.
ANP	Awami National Party	BNP	Balochistan National Party, a Baloch nationalist political party in Balochistan.
PkMAP	Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party; a Pashtun nationalist party in Balochistan.	Jl	Jamaat-e-Islami
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement		
MQM-H	Mohajir Qaumi Movement (Haqiqi), a Karachi-based break-away faction of MQM		

APPENDIX B: EXPLANATION OF FAFEN CATEGORIZATION OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE

- **Attack on state security forces:** Any act of violence committed against Armed forces of Pakistan, Police force and paramilitary forces (Rangers, FC, Khsadars and Levies etc).
- **Target Killings:** The attacks which are politically motivated against community members who have no overt or official political affiliation.
- **Religious/Sectarian Violence:** Those incidents which primarily depict the religious or sectarian instinct behind the violence.
- **Attacks on NATO Supply Vehicles:** The incidents which are carried out against the vehicles or their crew supplying logistic to International security assistance force (ISAF) in Afghanistan from Pakistan.
- **Terrorism Aimed at General Public:** The incidents in which the general public is directly targeted for example firing on masses and suicide bombings in public places.
- **Attack on Political Party Candidate/Worker:** An act of violence whether implicit or explicit, perpetrated against any individual who have exposed political affiliation with any political party in Pakistan.
- **Attacks on Government Actors:** The attacks on individuals who officially work for the government of Pakistan.
- **Attacks on Education Facilities/Personnel:** Acts of violence committed against property and individuals associated with academic.
- **Tribal Conflict:** The violence that is perpetrated by tribes especially in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA, where the political system is analogous to the tribal system.
- **Ethnic Violence:** Incidents of violence against other ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism.
- **Attacks on NGOs/CBOs:** Those incidents of violence which are committed against civil society organization/ community based organizations personnel or property.
- **Group Clashes:** Group clashes include the incidents that take place between two or more than two groups of people whose direct affiliations with other exposed organization is not ascertained.
- **Attacks on State Infrastructure:** Any damage or destruction caused on the property of the state of Pakistan.
- **Attacks on Press:** The acts of violence/damage perpetrated against print or electronic media personnel/property.
- **Attack on Tribal Leader:** Acts of violence carried out against leader of a tribe especially in Balochistan, Sindh and FATA.
- **Police violence:** Acts of violence perpetrated against common people by the state security forces.
- **Attacks on Campaigning Political Parties:** The acts of violence by political party members that is perpetrated against each others property or activists during campaign period in elections.
- **Attacks on Entertainment/Recreation Centers:** Those acts of violence that are instigated against places and personnel associated with music, art and entertainment.
- **Clashes Between Campaigning Political Parties:** An attack perpetrated by some one against political party members or property during campaign period in elections.
- **Clashes Between Police and Violent Protestors:** The violence that is perpetrated during mass protest by the police and general public against each other.
- **Clashes Between Political Parties:** The violent acts that took place between political parties.
- **Violent protest:** When the violent masses perpetrate violence
- **Attack on Political Party Office:** Acts of violence against the political parties offices in Pakistan.

APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS

Victim: The term 'victim' includes persons killed, injured or kidnapped in acts of political violence. Victims are also those who are threatened or intimidated.

Perpetrator: One who executes or commits a crime that is to kill, injure or kidnap some one.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 35 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan.



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