

PAKISTAN MILITANCY ASSESSMENT

April 2026 | Monthly Security Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

April 2026 recorded **272 total incidents**, including **212 militant attacks**, indicating a sustained operational tempo within expected historical ranges.

Militant activity remained concentrated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (148 events) and Balochistan (110 events), together accounting for the overwhelming majority of violence. These regions also carried the highest casualty burden, reflecting their role as primary conflict theatres.

Operational patterns show militant groups retaining initiative, with security force actions largely reactive to insurgent activity rather than pre-emptive disruption.

Tactically, violence was dominated by:

- Clashes (85 incidents)
- Targeted killings (62 incidents)
- Explosive attacks (41 incidents)
indicating a mix of direct engagements and precision targeting strategies.

Weapon usage remained heavily skewed toward small arms, with IEDs and explosive ordnance playing a secondary but significant role. Emerging use of drones /quadcopters signals ongoing tactical adaptation.

At the incident level, April saw:

- Repeated IED attacks on security forces and civilians
- Suicide and complex assaults on police infrastructure (e.g., Bannu)
- Checkpoint overruns, convoy ambushes, and infrastructure sabotage (bridges, telecom towers)
- Continued **targeted killings of security personnel, officials, and civilians**

WHY THIS MATTERS

The April dataset indicates that Pakistan's militant landscape is not escalating structurally, but stabilizing at a persistently high level of violence, a condition more concerning than short-term spikes.

Despite sustained counter-terrorism operations, militant groups continue to retain tactical initiative, forcing security forces into a largely reactive posture. This dynamic limits the state's ability to impose operational control and suggests insufficient disruption of militant networks at depth.

The geographic concentration of violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan highlights entrenched insurgent ecosystems, where repeated attacks, infrastructure sabotage, and targeted killings indicate durable operational freedom for militant actors.

Of particular concern is the continued diversification of tactics, including:

- Persistent use of IEDs and ambushes against security forces
- Expansion of targeted killings to shape local control dynamics
- Early but notable use of drones/quadcopter-based attacks, signaling tactical adaptation

These trends indicate a structurally persistent conflict environment with ongoing tactical adaptation., where:

- Violence remains predictable in volume
- But evolving in method and execution

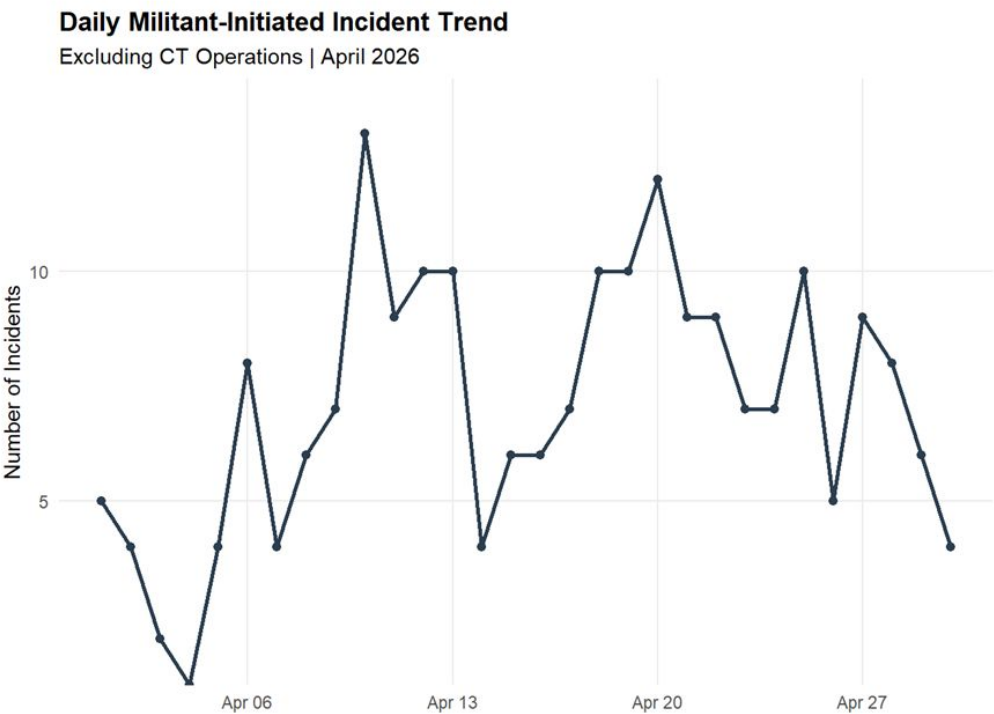
This creates a security environment where strategic stagnation coexists with tactical innovation, a combination that can gradually erode state control without triggering immediate escalation indicators.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Militant actors retain operational initiative **(212/272, ~78%)**, while security forces remain reactive **(60 CT ops, ~22%)**, indicating a response-driven posture.
- Conflict remains **highly concentrated (~95%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (148) and Balochistan (110)**, with KP driving operational volume and Balochistan contributing disproportionate lethality.
- Violence reflects a mature, diversified tactical model, with Clashes (85), Targeted Violence (62), and Explosions (41), supported by **ambush-heavy engagements and non-suicide explosives**.
- **Small arms dominate (~72% of incidents)**, driving sustained lethality, while **explosive systems (IEDs: 22) act as force multipliers**, generating concentrated impact.
- **Emerging drone usage** (~10 incidents) indicates early-stage adoption of stand-off capabilities.
- Peripheral regions show **limited diffusion** (Sindh, Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan), indicating probing rather than expansion.
- District-level intensity remains uneven, with **high-frequency zones (Bannu, Bajaur) contrasting with high-lethality districts (Mastung, Barkhan)**.

1. INCIDENT VOLUME & OPERATIONAL TEMPO

This section assesses militant operational tempo by isolating militant-initiated violence and comparing it against overall incident patterns.



Assessment

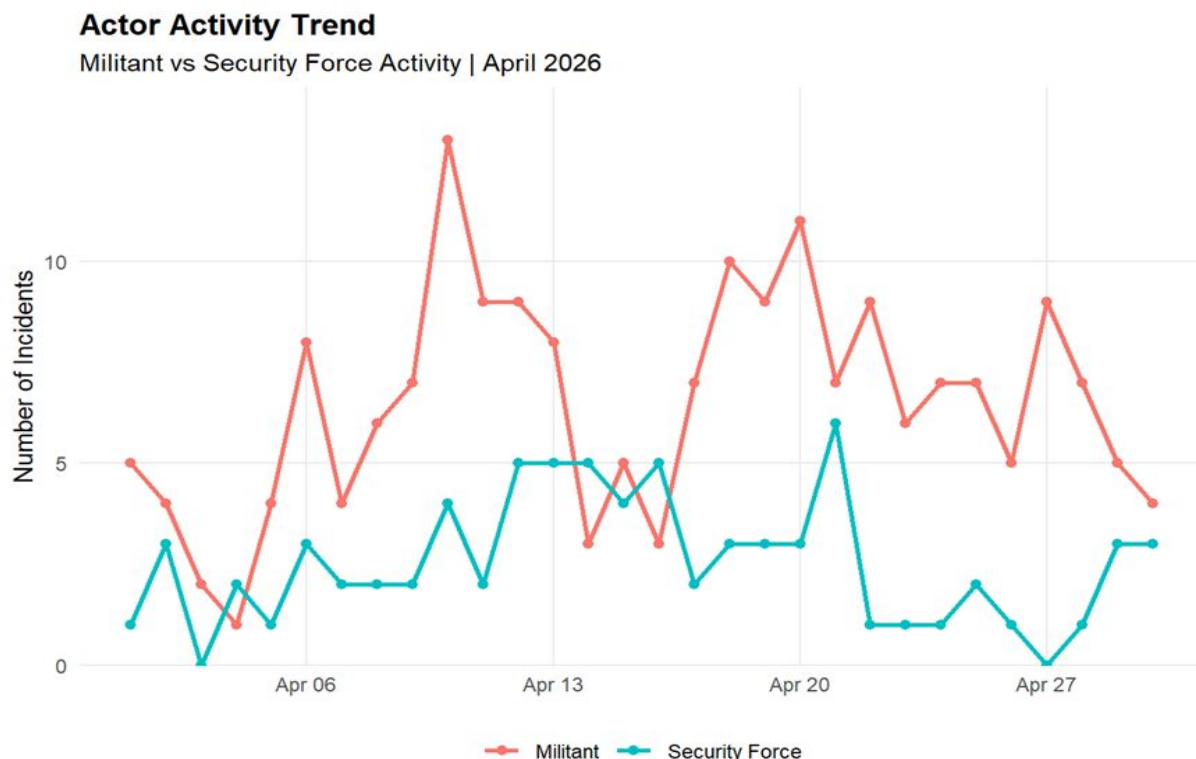
April 2026 recorded **272 total incidents**, including **212 militant-initiated attacks** and **60 counter-terror operations**, reflecting a **stable operational tempo with sustained militant dominance**.

Daily incident distribution indicates a **steady pattern of activity without sharp spikes**, suggesting that violence is **continuous and distributed rather than event-driven**. This reflects a **steady-state conflict environment**, where operational pressure is maintained through **consistent, low- to mid-intensity engagements** rather than episodic escalation.

Overall, the tempo of violence indicates **persistence rather than intensification**, with militant actors maintaining the ability to generate regular operational activity across core conflict zones.

1.2 ACTOR ACTIVITY TREND (MILITANT VS SECURITY FORCE)

This section assesses initiative balance by comparing militant initiated violence against security force driven kinetic engagement, highlighting whether the operational tempo is being driven offensively or reactively during the reporting period.

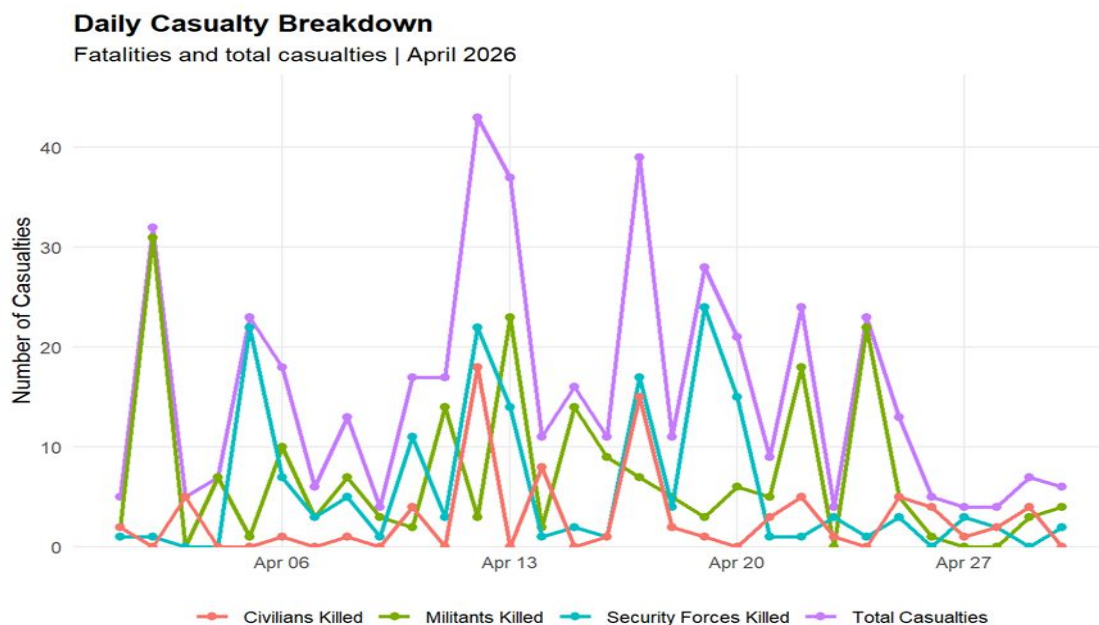


Militant actors accounted for **~78% of total incidents (212/272)**, retaining clear control over the **tempo, timing, and location of engagements**.

In contrast, **counter-terror operations (60 incidents, ~22%)** remain **closely aligned with militant activity**, indicating that security forces are **responding to incidents rather than pre-empting them**.

This imbalance highlights a **militant-driven conflict dynamic**, where operational initiative remains with insurgent actors, limiting the ability of state forces to disrupt underlying networks.

2. CASUALTIES AND IMPACT OF VIOLENCE



April 2026 recorded **463 total casualties**, including **210 militants killed**, **170 security personnel fatalities**, and **83 civilian deaths**, reflecting a **high but distributed human cost of violence** (see Appendix B).

Casualty distribution indicates that lethality is **event-driven rather than volume-driven**, with a limited number of high-impact incidents contributing disproportionately to overall losses. This is evident in **suicide and complex attacks on police infrastructure in Bannu**, as well as **IED-based strikes such as the Lakki Marwat roadside bombing**, both of which generated localized spikes in casualties (see Appendix A).

Daily casualty trends reinforce this pattern, showing **concentrated peaks linked to specific incidents**, rather than a uniform spread of violence over time. These spikes are typically associated with **ambushes, coordinated assaults, and explosive attacks**, which amplify lethality despite relatively stable incident frequency.

Overall, April reflects a conflict environment where **casualties are shaped by clustered high-impact events**, rather than sustained escalation in attack volume, producing a pattern of **persistent but uneven lethality across regions**.

2.2 PROVINCE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENCE AND LETHALITY

Provincial analysis reveals a **clear divergence between operational volume and lethality**.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) recorded the highest activity with **148 incidents and 272 casualties**, driven by **frequent engagements, ambushes, and counter-terror operations**. In contrast, **Balochistan**, despite lower activity (**110 incidents**), recorded **184 casualties**, including a significantly higher proportion of civilian deaths (**55**) (see Appendix B).

This reflects two distinct conflict dynamics:

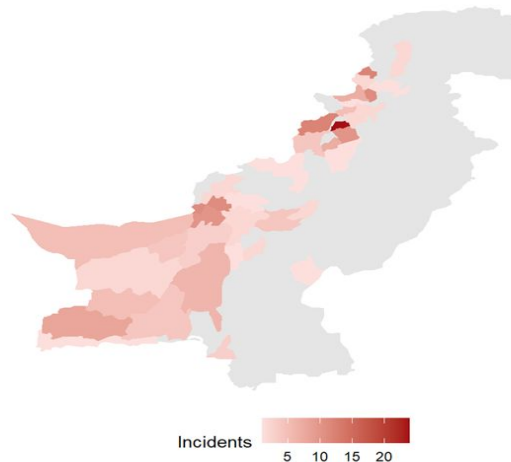
- **KP → High-frequency, lower per-incident lethality**
- **Balochistan → Lower frequency, higher-impact engagements**

In Balochistan, lethality is primarily driven by **ambushes, coordinated assaults, and infrastructure-targeted attacks**, which generate higher casualties per incident. In KP, casualties are distributed across **repeated low- to mid-intensity engagements**, resulting in sustained but less concentrated impact.

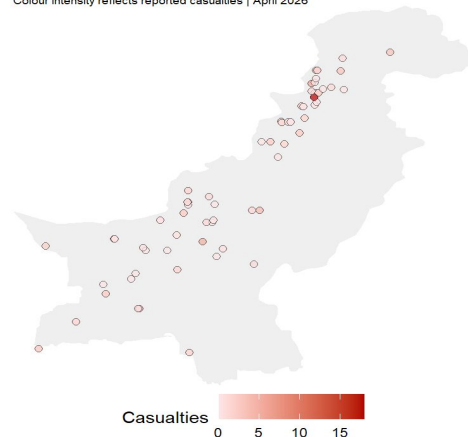
Overall, the provincial pattern indicates that **operational intensity does not directly translate into lethality**, with Balochistan functioning as the primary driver of high-impact violence, while KP sustains the conflict through volume.

Province	Total Events	CT Ops	Total Attacks	Casualties (Total)	Militants Killed	Security Forces Killed	Civilians Killed
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	148	37	111	272	160	86	26
Balochistan	110	16	94	184	50	79	55
Sindh	10	6	4	4	0	2	2
Others	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gilgit-Baltistan	1	0	1	3	0	3	0
Punjab	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	272	60	212	463	210	170	83

District-Wise Militant Incident Intensity
Militant Attacks Only | April 2026



Militant Incident Hotspots Across Pakistan
Colour intensity reflects reported casualties | April 2026



Source: Center for New Age Warfare Studies (CNAWS) - OSINT Incident Database, April 2026

2.3 DISTRICT-LEVEL HOTSPOTS AND LETHALITY PATTERNS

District-level analysis highlights a **highly uneven distribution of violence and casualties**, with distinct clusters of operational activity and lethality (see Appendix B).

High-Activity Districts (Frequency Hubs)

- **Bannu (30 events, 50 casualties)**
- **Bajaur (18 events, 29 casualties)**
- **North Waziristan (17 events, 46 casualties)**

These districts represent **core operational zones**, characterized by **frequent engagements, repeated attacks on security infrastructure, and sustained militant presence**.

High-Lethality Districts (Impact Hubs)

- **Mastung (30 casualties)**
- **Barkhan (33 casualties)**
- **Khyber (52 casualties, largely militant fatalities)**

These areas exhibit **higher casualty-per-incident ratios**, driven by **ambushes, coordinated assaults, and concentrated engagements**, often resulting in localized spikes in fatalities.

Emerging / Secondary Zones

- **Khuzdar, Panjgur, Nushki, Kharan**

These districts show **moderate activity with elevated lethality potential**, particularly in Balochistan, indicating areas where localized escalation may occur.

Analytical Insight

District-level patterns reinforce a **layered conflict structure**, where:

- Core districts sustain violence through **continuous activity**
- Select districts drive lethality through **high-impact events**

This highlights that conflict intensity is **not evenly distributed**, but concentrated within specific geographic clusters and operational corridors.

3. NATURE OF VIOLENCE & TACTICAL COMPOSITION

3.1 EVENT TYPE DISTRIBUTION

The event type distribution for April 2026 reflects a **diversified tactical landscape**, with violence spread across multiple categories rather than dominated by a single method.

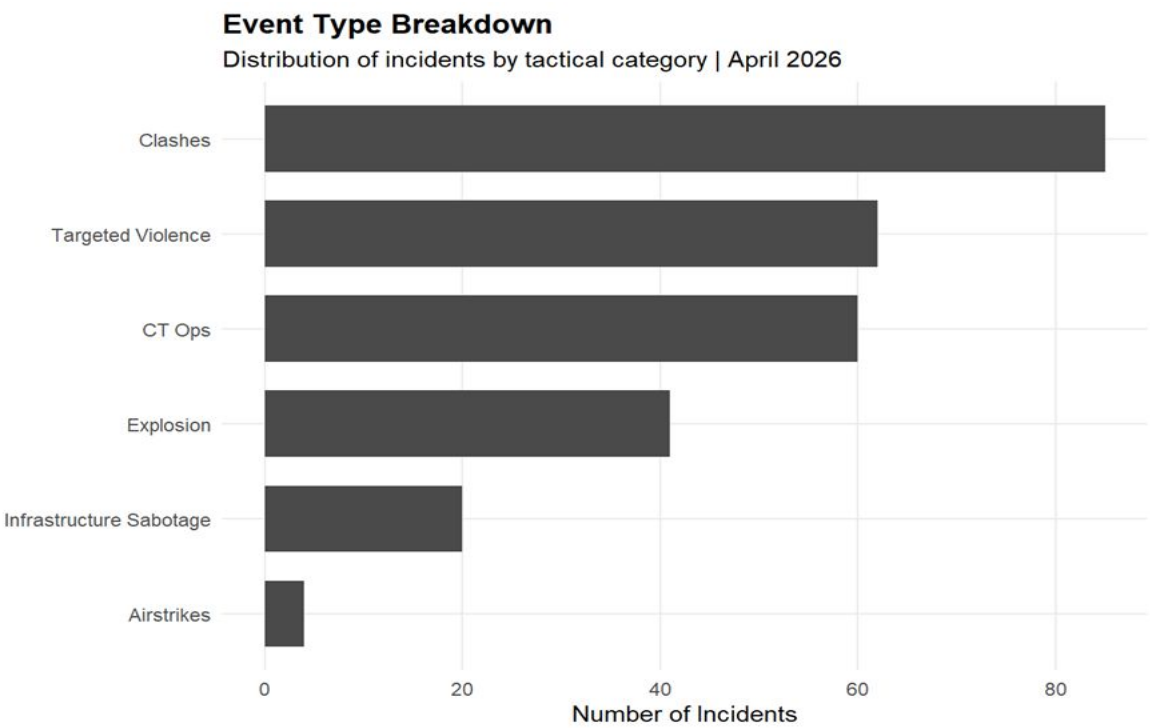
Clashes (85 incidents) form the primary mode of engagement, indicating sustained reliance on **direct confrontations, ambushes, and firefights**, particularly in high-activity districts.

Targeted violence (62 incidents) highlights the continued use of **assassinations, abductions, and selective killings** to shape local control dynamics and deter cooperation with state actors.

Explosive incidents (41 events), primarily non-suicide, reinforce the role of **stand-off, disruption-based tactics**, enabling militants to inflict damage while minimizing exposure.

Infrastructure sabotage (20 incidents) reflects deliberate efforts to **disrupt mobility and state functionality**, particularly in remote and semi-governed areas.

The distribution indicates a balanced tactical model, combining direct engagement, selective targeting, and disruption-based methods (see Appendix C1).



3.2 TACTICAL ASSESSMENT

The tactical profile observed in April reflects a **mature, efficiency-driven insurgency**, where militant groups prioritize **sustainability, adaptability, and controlled impact over escalation**.

Ambush-driven clashes indicate the ability to **initiate and sustain engagements on favorable terms**, supported by terrain familiarity and established local networks. These engagements form part of a **repeatable operational cycle**, particularly in core districts.

Targeted violence operates in parallel, allowing militant groups to **shape the operational environment beyond direct engagements**, reinforcing influence and maintaining pressure on local populations and security actors.

Explosive attacks, largely non-suicide, demonstrate a preference for **low-risk, stand-off tactics**, enabling disruption without sustained exposure. Similarly, infrastructure sabotage contributes to **localized isolation**, complicating mobility and response capacity. This pattern aligns with broader weapon usage trends, where explosive systems complement small-arms dominance in shaping operational impact (see Appendix C2).

Incidents such as the **targeted killing of a tribal leader in Kalat** and **precision attacks in Karachi** illustrate the continued use of selective violence to influence local dynamics beyond battlefield engagements.

The tactical environment reflects a **coordinated, multi-method approach**, where operational effectiveness is driven by **consistency and efficiency rather than scale**.

4. WEAPONS ANALYSIS

4.1 WEAPON UTILIZATION PATTERNS

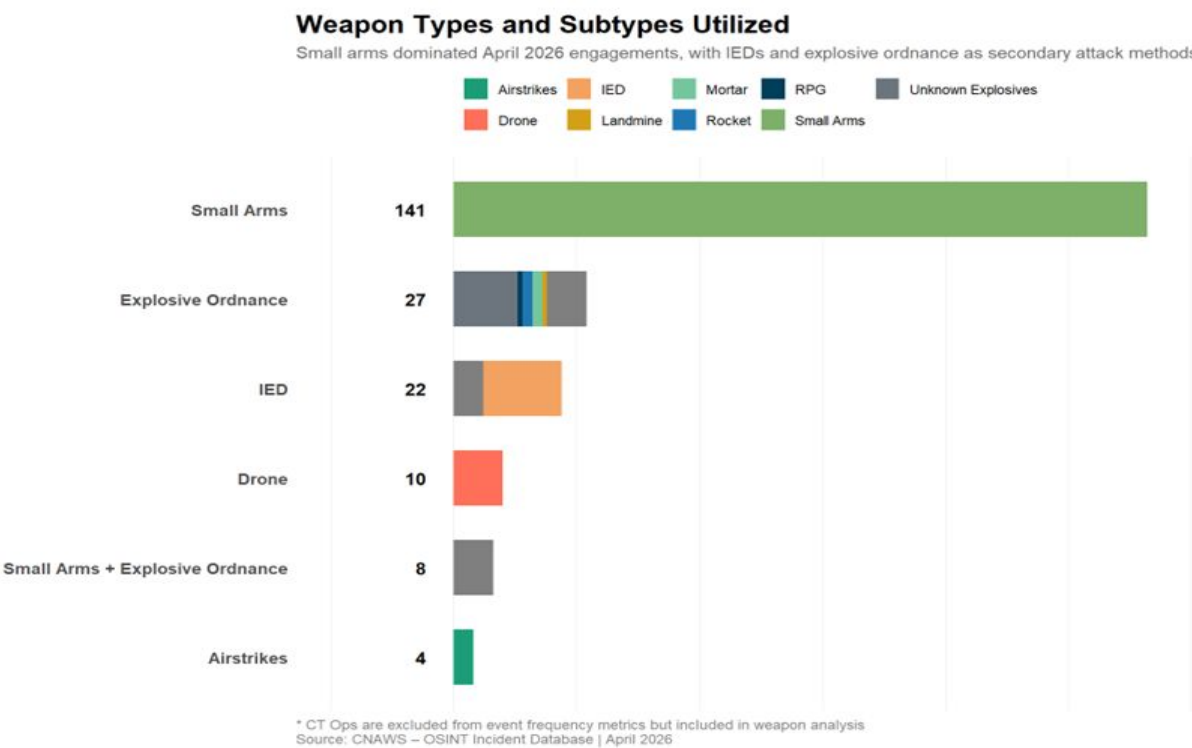
Weapon usage in April 2026 is **dominated by small arms (141 incidents)**, forming the backbone of militant engagements and enabling sustained operational activity without complex logistics (see Appendix C2).

Explosive-related methods, including **explosive ordnance (27 incidents)** and **IEDs (22 incidents)**, play a **supporting but high-impact role**, amplifying lethality and disruption in ambushes, roadside attacks, and infrastructure targeting.

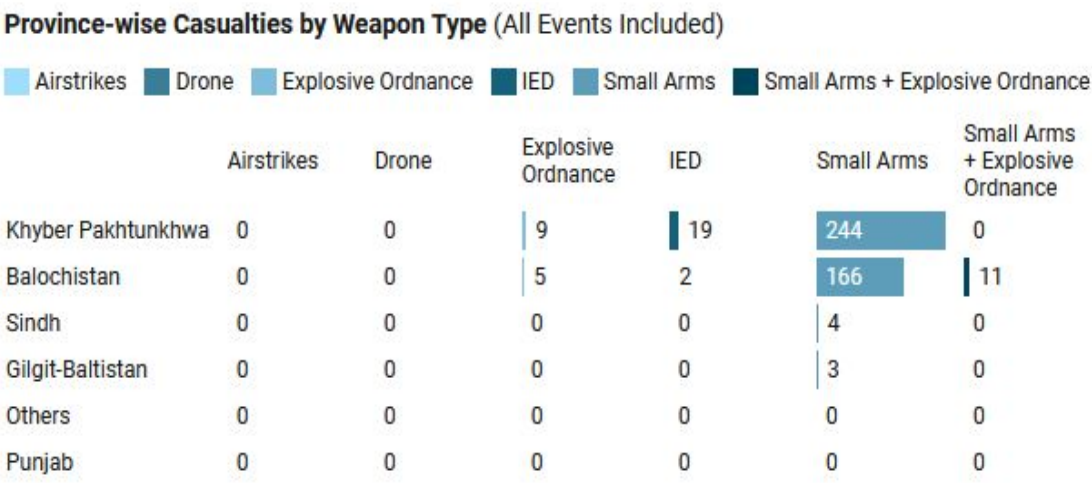
The presence of **drone-based attacks (10 incidents)** marks an emerging layer of tactical evolution. While still limited, their use indicates **early-stage adoption of stand-off capabilities**, allowing militants to engage targets with reduced exposure.

Combined weapon usage, such as **small arms paired with explosive ordnance (8 incidents)**, further highlights a **coordinated engagement approach**, particularly in higher-intensity operations.

Overall, the weapon profile reflects a **small-arms-led model supported by selective use of explosives and emerging technologies**.



4.2 GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN WEAPON USE



Weapon usage varies across regions in line with operational dynamics.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, activity is dominated by **small arms**, supported by **IEDs and explosive ordnance**, reflecting a high-frequency environment driven by repeated engagements and ambushes.

In **Balochistan**, while small arms remain central, there is relatively greater use of **explosive ordnance and combined weapon systems**, consistent with lower-frequency but higher-impact attacks, including convoy ambushes and coordinated operations.

Peripheral regions show **minimal and isolated usage**, indicating no sustained tactical pattern outside core conflict zones (see **Appendix C2**).

Overall, KP reflects **frequency-driven engagements**, while Balochistan reflects **impact-driven operations**, highlighting context-based adaptation in weapon use.

4.3 WEAPONS AND LETHALITY

Lethality patterns are closely tied to weapon type and method of deployment.

Small arms account for the majority of fatalities, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where repeated engagements generate cumulative casualties over time.

In contrast, **IEDs and explosive ordnance**, while less frequent, act as **force multipliers**, producing concentrated casualty spikes during ambushes and targeted attacks. This is evident in incidents such as the **Lakki Marwat roadside bombing targeting a police vehicle**, which generated localized high-impact casualties (see Appendix A).

Combined weapon usage further enhances lethality in select engagements, reflecting **coordinated attack execution in higher-intensity zones**.

Overall, lethality follows a dual pattern:

- **Sustained casualties driven by small arms**
- **High-impact spikes driven by explosive systems**

7.4 Drone Usage & Emerging Aerial Threat

Drone usage in April (~10 incidents) remains limited but represents an **emerging stand-off capability**, primarily involving commercially available platforms used for reconnaissance and selective strike support.

Activity is concentrated in **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, where ongoing engagements provide conditions for experimentation (see Appendix C2). Current use remains **low in scale and sophistication**, with no evidence of sustained drone-led operations.

At present, drones are not a primary driver of casualties, but function as a **force-enhancing tool**, supporting surveillance, targeting, and coordination alongside conventional weapons.

Drone usage reflects an **early adoption phase**, but indicates a **potential shift toward greater technological integration**.

While currently limited in impact, drones signal a future increase in stand-off capability and targeting precision.

5. ACTOR DYNAMICS & TARGETING PATTERNS

5.1 ACTOR DYNAMICS

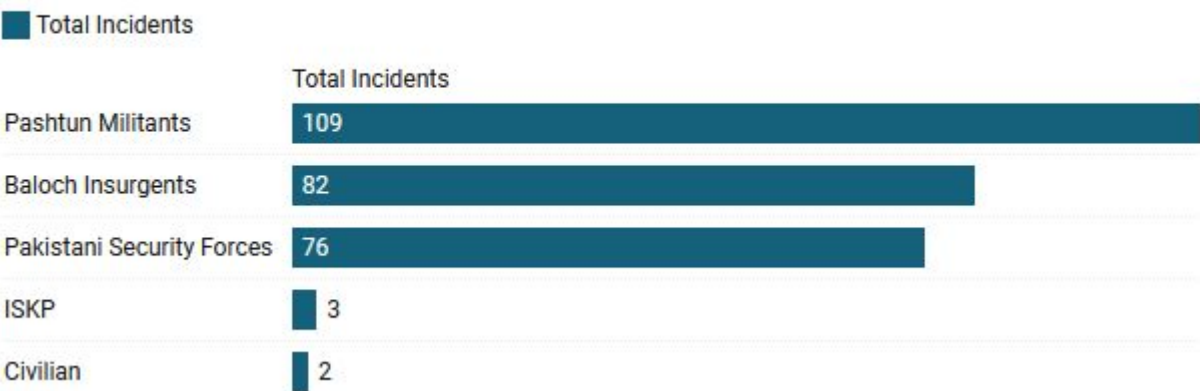
The April dataset reflects a **multi-actor conflict environment**, with militant groups driving the majority of activity (see **Appendix D1**).

Pashtun militant groups (109 incidents) and **Baloch insurgents (82 incidents)** account for most attacks, reinforcing a **dual-theatre structure** across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Security forces are involved in **76 incidents**, primarily through counter-terror operations and reactive engagements, indicating continued dependence on **response-based activity**.

ISKP, while limited (**3 incidents**), remains **low-volume but strategically relevant**, conducting targeted killings and maintaining a persistent presence within the broader militant landscape.

Conflict Actor Involvement by Incident Volume (All Events Included)



5.2 TARGETING PATTERNS

Targeting patterns show a **primary focus on state-linked and security targets**, alongside sustained civilian impact (see **Appendix D2**).

Military targets (69 incidents, ~35%) form the largest share, followed by **civilians (51 incidents, ~26%)**, **infrastructure (37 incidents)**, and **police forces (28 incidents)**.

This distribution reflects a **dual targeting approach**, combining:

- Direct engagement with **security forces**
- Selective targeting of **civilians and soft targets** to maintain pressure and influence local dynamics

5.3 ACTOR-TARGET INTERACTION

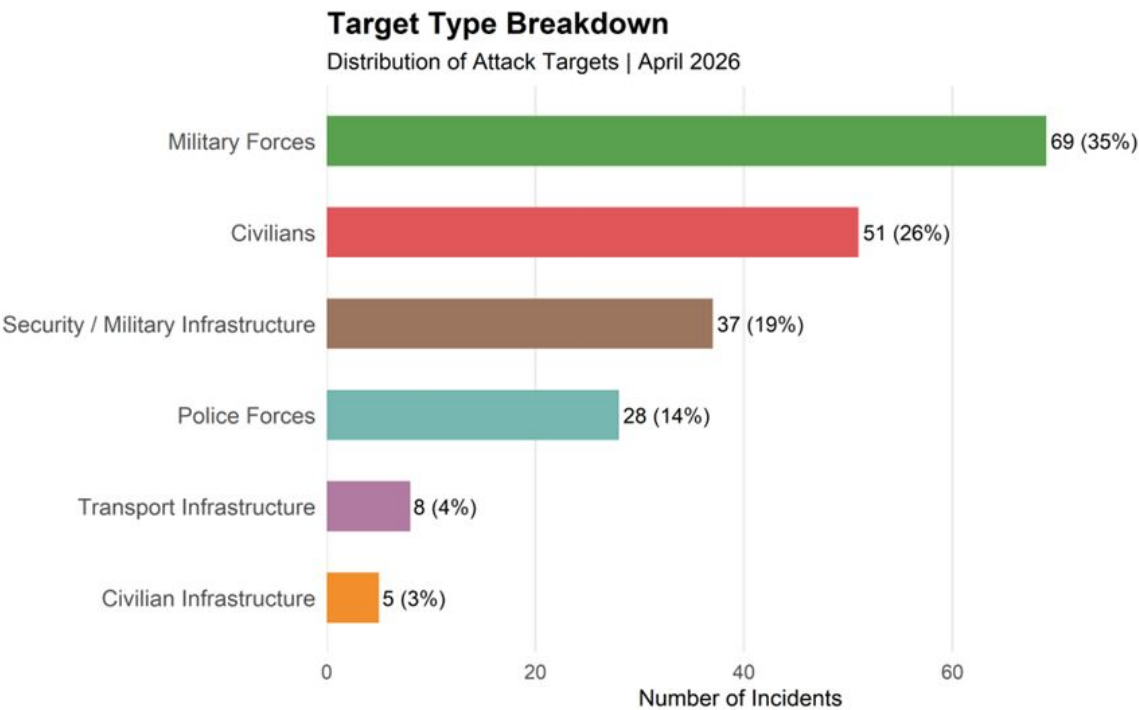
Actor-target interaction reveals **distinct operational preferences across militant groups**.

Pashtun militant groups are primarily oriented toward **security forces and military targets**, reflecting a **continuous engagement model** centered on ambushes and patrol-targeting attacks.

Baloch insurgent groups demonstrate a more **mixed targeting profile**, combining attacks on **security forces, infrastructure, and civilians**, often within **coordinated, high-impact operations**.

Overall, these patterns indicate a **layered interaction model**, where:

- **State forces remain the primary adversary**
- **Civilians and infrastructure function as secondary pressure points**



6. URBAN & FRONTIER SIGNALS

This section identifies early-stage geographic signals outside core conflict zones, focusing on low-frequency incidents that may indicate emerging militant presence, testing activity, or future expansion pathways.

Emerging Peripheral Activity

Incident distribution outside core conflict zones remains **limited but analytically significant**, with low-frequency events recorded across **Sindh, Punjab, and select urban centers**.

Cities such as **Karachi and Peshawar** show **isolated incidents without follow-on clustering**, indicating **sporadic activity rather than sustained presence**.

Nature of Expansion Signals

Peripheral activity is characterized by:

- **Low frequency**
- **Limited casualty impact**
- **No repeat patterns**

This indicates **probing behavior and network testing**, rather than established expansion.

Frontier Spillover Indicators

Observed patterns suggest **localized spillover from adjacent hotspots**, particularly from **KP into nearby districts** and from **Balochistan into surrounding regions**.

These movements remain **short-duration and non-persistent**, with no evidence of consolidation.

Signal Type
Early-stage diffusion

Primary Regions
Sindh, Punjab, Urban Centers (Karachi, Peshawar)

Risk Level
Low (Short-term) | Moderate (Long-term potential)

Trend Direction
Gradual, incremental expansion

Peripheral activity does not indicate immediate expansion into secondary or urban theatres. However, the **consistent presence of low-level incidents across multiple regions** suggests **gradual diffusion pressure over time**.

Key Implication

- Expansion remains limited but persistent, reflecting network testing rather than active spread.
- dary zones of activity

The conflict is not expanding rapidly, but it is not contained.

7. EXPANSION INDEX

The Expansion Index quantifies the extent to which militant activity is spreading beyond core conflict zones by integrating geographic concentration, peripheral signals, and district-level distribution into a single composite assessment.

Expansion Index
Score: 3.8 / 10

Classification:
Controlled Diffusion

METHODOLOGY & CALCULATION

The index is derived from four components, each scored on a 0-10 scale and weighted based on analytical importance.

Component Scoring

Component	Score (0-10)	Weight	Weighted Score
Geographic Concentration	2.0	30%	0.60
Peripheral Presence	4.5	25%	1.13
District Spread	6.0	25%	1.50
Sustained Presence Outside Core	3.0	20%	0.60
(2.0 × 0.30) = 0.60 (4.5 × 0.25) = 1.13 (6.0 × 0.25) = 1.50 (3.0 × 0.20) = 0.60 Total = 3.83 ≈ 3.8 / 10			

Core Concentration:
High

Peripheral Signals: Present

Spread Level:
Moderate

Expansion Risk:
Low

While the overall score remains stable, internal shifts indicate **increasing peripheral consistency and district spread**, suggesting emerging expansion pressure

HOW EACH SCORE WAS ASSIGNED

1. Geographic Concentration - Score: 2 / 10

~95% of incidents in KP + Balochistan
Still highly concentrated in core conflict zones
High concentration → low expansion score

2. Peripheral Presence - Score: 4.5 / 10

Sindh, Punjab, GB show low but consistent incidents
Signals present across multiple non-core regions
Early-stage diffusion → moderate-low score

3. District Spread - Score: 6 / 10

Large number of districts active
Wider geographic footprint than March
But intensity still clustered in key hotspots
Moderate-expanding spread → mid score

4. Sustained Presence Outside Core - Score: 3 / 10

Peripheral incidents remain isolated
No repeat clustering or sustained activity
No foothold outside core zones → low score

Index Interpretation Summary

- **High geographic concentration continues to anchor the conflict**
- **Peripheral signals are becoming more consistent but remain weak**
- **District spread is increasing, indicating broader reach**
- **No sustained expansion beyond core zones**

Overall:

The conflict shows **early-stage expansion pressure**, but remains **structurally contained within primary theatres**, with diffusion occurring gradually rather than systemically.

8. FORWARD OUTLOOK

Current patterns indicate a **high likelihood of continued stability in overall activity levels**, with no immediate indicators of large-scale escalation. However, the conflict environment remains **structurally active**, with sustained militant pressure across core regions.

Militant groups are expected to **retain operational initiative**, continuing frequent **low- to mid-intensity engagements**, including ambushes, targeted attacks, and selective use of explosive systems.

Low-frequency incidents in **peripheral and urban areas** are likely to persist, reflecting **ongoing network testing and gradual diffusion**, rather than immediate expansion.

Tactically, militant actors are expected to maintain reliance on **established methods**, while **incremental adoption of technologies such as drones** may enhance stand-off capabilities over time.

Outlook Summary

- **Activity levels remain stable**
- **Militant initiative persists**
- **Diffusion continues at low intensity**

The conflict is expected to persist in its current form, with gradual adaptation rather than escalation.

9. FINAL ASSESSMENT

Pakistan's conflict in April 2026 reflects a **stable but entrenched insurgency**, where persistence, not escalation is the defining characteristic.

Militant actors continue to **drive the conflict**, accounting for the majority of engagements and maintaining control over the tempo, timing, and location of attacks. This activity is led primarily by **TTP-aligned networks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** and **Baloch insurgent groups in Balochistan**, which together define the current operational landscape. Security forces, by contrast, remain **largely reactive**, limiting their ability to disrupt militant networks at scale.

The conflict is structured across two distinct theatres. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** sustains violence through **high-frequency engagements**, including clashes, ambushes, and targeted attacks. **Balochistan**, in contrast, operates as a **lower-frequency but higher-impact environment**, where coordinated attacks and ambushes generate disproportionate lethality.

Tactically, militant groups rely on a **consistent multi-method approach**, combining small-arms engagements with selective use of **IEDs and explosive attacks**. This reflects a **sustainable and repeatable model of violence**, where impact is achieved through frequency and coordination rather than escalation. The **emergence of drone usage**, though limited, indicates early movement toward **stand-off capabilities**.

Geographically, activity remains concentrated in core regions. However, **low-frequency incidents in peripheral and urban areas** indicate ongoing **network testing and gradual diffusion**, rather than established expansion.

Lethality remains **event-driven**, shaped by a limited number of high-impact incidents, including **ambushes and coordinated attacks in Balochistan**, alongside periodic spikes linked to **IED and targeted attacks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**. This produces a pattern of **consistent but uneven impact**, rather than sustained escalation.

Key Judgement

The conflict is **not escalating, but it is not diminishing**. It has entered a phase of **sustained equilibrium**, where militant groups maintain operational pressure while adapting incrementally.

Implications

- **Short-Term:**
Activity is expected to remain **stable**, with continued militant-led operational tempo.
- **Medium-Term:**
Peripheral signals indicate **gradual geographic diffusion**, particularly into secondary districts and urban peripheries.
- **Strategic Risk:**
The persistence of **efficient, low-intensity tactics**, combined with limited proactive disruption, suggests the conflict will **endure and slowly expand over time**.

Bottom Line

Pakistan's conflict environment is best understood as a **persistent insurgency under control in volume, but not in structure**.

The conflict is stable, but this stability reflects persistence, not control.



STRATEGIC WARNING

The primary risk is not escalation, but gradual and hard-to-detect expansion.

Militant groups retain initiative and operational flexibility, enabling sustained activity without triggering escalation thresholds. The consistent presence of low-level incidents in peripheral and urban areas indicates **ongoing network probing and latent expansion pathways**.

Without **proactive disruption at the network level**, these patterns may evolve into **established secondary zones of activity**, making future containment more difficult.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A - Selected High-Impact Incidents - April 2026

This appendix presents a **curated subset of incidents** used for analytical reference. Source attribution has been **withheld due to confidentiality considerations**.

1. **2 April 2026 - Multiple districts (Bannu, Bajaur, Lakki Marwat, Tank, DI Khan), KP:** TTP claimed 20 coordinated attacks targeting security forces using snipers, grenades, and mortars, damaging checkpoints and vehicles.
2. **3 April 2026 - Domail, Bannu, KP:** Suicide attack on a police station caused multiple casualties; hospital lists confirmed fatalities and injuries.
3. **4 April 2026 - Loi Mamond, Bajaur, KP:** Security forces killed 4 militants and injured 5 during a counter-terror operation.
4. **4 April 2026 - Spainwam / Shadi Khel, North Waziristan, KP:** Mortar attack hit a residential house, injuring women and children; ongoing clashes delayed rescue operations.
5. **6 April 2026 - Bakakhel, Bannu, KP:** Militants attacked a NADRA office, killing a police constable and a private security guard during an exchange of fire with security forces.
6. **7 April 2026 - Shahbaz Khel (Indus Highway), Lakki Marwat, KP:** TTP carried out an IED attack on a police vehicle, injuring three policemen and two civilians; security forces launched a search operation.
7. **12 April 2026 - Jiwani, Gwadar District, Balochistan:** BLA (Jind faction) attacked security forces during a coastal patrol, killing three personnel in a rare maritime-targeted attack.



Domel Police station suicide bombing.



TTP Targets Police Vehicle using IED in Shahbaz Khel Area (Above)



(Left) Jiwani Attack on Coast Guard by BLA

8. 14 April 2026 - Rodinjo Cross, Basima Tehsil, Washuk District, Balochistan: Security forces killed two suspected militants and recovered a large cache of weapons, ammunition, and a drone during a late-night operation.

9. 16 April 2026 - Alam Khel Market, North Waziristan, KP: A drone strike hit a commercial area near a school, causing damage but no casualties, and triggering panic among residents.

10. 21 April 2026 - Pakistan–Afghanistan Border Region: Pakistan Army conducted an air-ground operation targeting suspected TTP hideouts using helicopter strikes based on cross-border intelligence.

11. 23 April 2026 - Darigwan Area, Chagai District, Balochistan: Armed militants attacked a mining site, killing a geologist and setting machinery on fire before security forces secured the area.

12. 27 April 2026 - Mamand Khel, Bannu District, KP: Militants destroyed a government high school using explosives; the building was reportedly non-operational at the time.

13. 28 April 2026 - Dalbandin, Chagai District, Balochistan: A grenade attack on a construction camp injured five workers.

14. 28 April 2026 - Swabi (Spain Wam area), KP: Militants conducted a drone attack on a political figure's residence, injuring three children.

15. 29 April 2026 - Mzanga Check Post, Bannu District, KP: Police foiled a pre-dawn militant attack on a check post after an exchange of gunfire forced attackers to retreat.

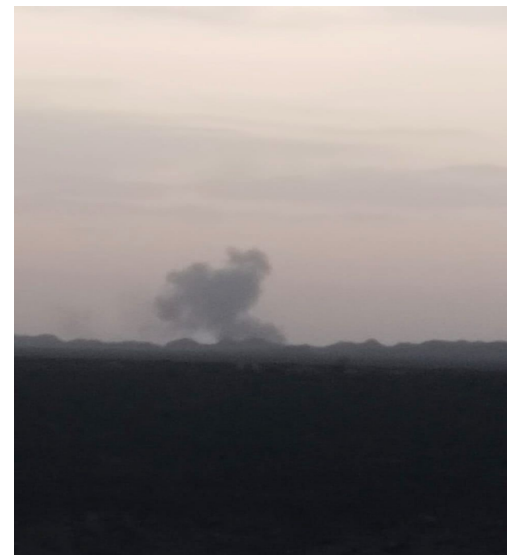
16. 29 April 2026 - Kamsar Town, Mamund, Bajaur District, KP: ISKP claimed a targeted killing using small arms, killing one alleged intelligence-linked individual and another bystander.



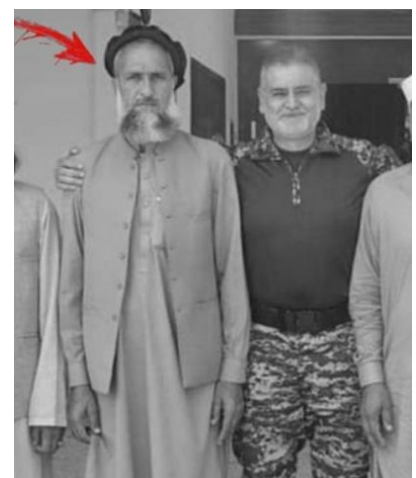
Recoveries in Washuk District



Drone Strke in Alam Khel



Mining Company Attacked in Chagai



ISKP assassinated an 'Alleged' Pakistan Army Spy

APPENDIX B - District-Level Intensity & Lethality

This table highlights districts with the highest operational activity and lethality, illustrating the uneven geographic distribution of violence. ([Sourced from CNAWS APRIL Pakistan Militancy dataset](#))

District	Total Events	CT Ops	Total Attacks	Casualties (Total)	Militants Killed	Security Forces Killed	Civilians Killed
Bannu	30	4	26	50	4	36	10
Bajaur	18	5	13	29	20	4	5
North Waziristan	17	5	12	46	32	14	0
Mastung	15	4	11	30	14	14	2
Lakki Marwat	14	4	10	14	6	4	4
Kech	13	4	9	15	7	3	5
Peshawar	13	1	12	12	2	9	1
Quetta	13	1	12	10	2	2	6
Khyber	12	5	7	52	51	0	1
Tank	9	2	7	7	4	2	1
Karachi	8	5	3	3	0	2	1
Hangu	7	1	6	16	11	5	0
Khuzdar	7	0	7	19	0	4	15
Kharan	6	1	5	5	3	0	2
Nushki	6	1	5	15	5	10	0

APPENDIX C - Event Type & Weapon Distribution

C1. Event Type Distribution

Event Type	Incidents
Clashes	85
Targeted Violence	62
Counter-Terror Operations	60
Explosions	41
Infrastructure Sabotage	20
Airstrikes	4

C2. Province-wise Weapon Type Distribution (All Events Included)

Province	Airstrikes	Drone	Explosive Ordnance	IED	Small Arms	Small Arms + Explosive Ordnance	Total Incidents
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1	9	14	18	104	2	148
Balochistan	1	2	15	4	82	6	110
Sindh	0	0	2	0	8	0	10
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gilgit-Baltistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	11	31	22	196	8	272

Appendix D: Actor Distribution & Targeting Patterns

D1 - Actor Distribution

Actor	Incidents
Pashtun Militants (TTP-aligned)	109
Baloch Insurgents (BLA/BLF)	82
Security Forces (CT Ops)	76
ISKP	3
Civilians / Others	2

D2 - Targeting Pattern

Target Category	Incidents
Military / Security Forces	69
Civilians	51
Infrastructure (Security/Military)	37
Police	28
Transport / Civil Infrastructure	Limited

Methodology & Data Sources

All data presented in this report is derived from the CNAWS Intelligence Database, developed through continuous multi-source OSINT collection and analysis.

Sources include:

- Open-source media reporting
- Verified social media intelligence (SOCMINT)
- Militant group communications and claims
- Government and security force releases
- Regional and local reporting networks

Incidents are cross-verified where possible and categorized based on:

- Actor attribution
- Tactical classification
- Weapon usage
- Geographic location

CNAWS applies a structured analytical framework to ensure consistency, enabling trend analysis, comparative assessment, and predictive insights.

Access & Contact

For interactive data and real-time insights, visit: <https://cnaws.in/pakistan-militancy-dashboard>

Explore more CNAWS intelligence products at: <https://cnaws.in>

For collaborations, data access, or inquiries: contact@cnaws.in