

The Afghanistan Threat



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This Briefing is UNCLASSIFIED



This Briefing is Unclassified.

Objective

- ◆ Action: Identify anti-Coalition/Transitional Government Organizations.
- ◆ Conditions: Given student handouts
- ◆ Standards: Identified anti-Coalition/Transitional Government Organizations.



Action: Identify anti-Coalition/Transitional Government Organizations.

Conditions: Given student handouts

Standards: Identified anti-Coalition/Transitional Government Organizations.

Administrative

- ◆ There are no safety requirements.
- ◆ The risk assessment level is low.
- ◆ There are no environmental considerations



Evaluations Student Checks



Administrative data

There are no safety requirements.

Risk

Assessment Level: The risk assessment level is low.

Environmental

Considerations: There are no environmental considerations.

Evaluation: Student checks

The Afghanistan Threat



- ◆ There are increasing attacks on U.S. and Coalition Forces in Afghanistan perpetrated primarily by al Qaeda, Taliban, and associated Islamic Extremist Groups operating out of Pakistan.



Bottom Line Up Front



Since the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan, 1 May 2003, an increasing number of attacks have taken place against U.S., International, and Afghan National forces. The attacks are most likely coordinated and conducted by seasoned mujahadeen organizations, which developed during the Soviet Invasion of the 1980s. These groups include al Qaeda foreign fighters and former Afghan Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's organization. One cannot discount during an assessment of the Current Operating Environment of Afghanistan that Kashmiri Insurgent Groups and Regional Terrorist Organizations that had associations with al Qaeda are also present. The U.S. response to 11 September 2001 drove these Islamic Extremists from Afghanistan, primarily to Pakistan. Following a pattern similar to that employed during the Soviet Jihad, relying heavily on Pakistani tolerance of their existence, the groups are engaged in an ever-lethal insurgency aimed at destroying the legitimacy of the Transitional Government of Afghanistan in order to recreate a "true" Islamic state similar to that of the Taliban. Also, in this paradigm, one must consider that indigenous Afghan groups that once composed the Northern Alliance are vying for domestic authority and pose a threat to U.S. Forces through both collateral damage and their penchant to switch sides to whichever appears to have the most power.

The Afghanistan Threat Outline

◆ Red Forces

- Major Groups
- Kashmiri Groups
- Others with a Footprint
- Indigenous Groups

◆ Timeline

◆ How?



This Briefing will identify the Major Umbrella Groups Operating in Afghanistan, Kashmiri Insurgent Groups, and other Regional Terrorist Groups known to have had a physical presence in the country prior to U.S. intervention. It also discusses a timeline of Significant Events from 1 May 2003 to 11 November 2003, and shows how the massive return of refugees to Afghanistan facilitates the Extremists' operations.

Who's Still Fighting?

Anti-Coalition/TISA Forces

◆ Umbrella Groups

- Al Qaeda
- Taliban
- Hizb-I-Islami Gulbuddin



The three principle organizations involved in anti-Coalition attacks are al Qaeda, the Taliban, and Hizb-I-Islami Gulbuddin. Osama bin Laden and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar have a relationship dating to the Mekhtab al Khidemat (Services Office) This association has a presence in the United States identified as recently as the 2002 indictment of Enaam Arnout in Chicago. This Muj network appeared in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Chechnya.

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al-Qa'ida (The Base), Qa'ida al-Jihad, Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places, World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, Islamic Salvation Foundation, Usama bin Laden Network

Al-Qa'ida is multi-national, with members from numerous countries and with a worldwide presence. Senior leaders in the organization are also senior leaders in other terrorist organizations, including those designated by the Department of State as foreign terrorist organizations, such as the Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya and the Egyptian al-Jihad. Al-Qa'ida seeks a global radicalization of existing Islamic groups and the creation of radical Islamic groups where none exist.

Al-Qa'ida supports Muslim fighters in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Chechnya, Tajikistan, Somalia, Yemen, and Kosovo. It also trains members of terrorist organizations from such diverse countries as the Philippines, Algeria, and Eritrea.

Al-Qa'ida's goal is to "unite all Muslims and to establish a government which follows the rule of the Caliphs." Bin Laden has stated that the only way to establish the Caliphate is by force. Al-Qa'ida's goal, therefore, is to overthrow nearly all Muslim governments, which are viewed as corrupt, to drive Western influence from those countries, and eventually to abolish state boundaries. **Description.** Established by Usama Bin Ladin in the late 1980s to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union. Helped finance, recruit, transport, and train Sunni Islamic extremists for the Afghan resistance. Current goal is to establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries—particularly Saudi Arabia. Issued statement under banner of "the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders" in February 1998, saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill US citizens—civilian or military—and their allies everywhere. Merged with Egyptian Islamic Jihad (Al-Jihad) in June 2001.

Activities. In 2002, carried out bombing on 28 November of hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, killing 15 and injuring 40. Probably supported a nightclub bombing in Bali, Indonesia, on 12 October that killed about 180. Responsible for an attack on US military personnel in Kuwait, on 8 October, that killed one US soldier and injured another. Directed a suicide attack on the MV Limburg off the coast of Yemen, on 6 October that killed one and injured four. Carried out a firebombing of a synagogue in Tunisia on 11 April that killed 19 and injured 22. On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qaida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets, two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, DC, and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, leaving about 3,000 individuals dead or missing. Directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, killing 17 US Navy members, and injuring another 39. Conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that killed at least 301 individuals and injured more than 5,000 others. Claims to have shot down US helicopters and killed US servicemen in Somalia in 1993 and to have conducted three bombings that targeted US troops in Aden, Yemen, in December 1992. Al-Qaida is linked to the following plans that were disrupted or not carried out: to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his visit to Manila in late 1994, to kill President Clinton during a visit to the Philippines in early 1995, to bomb in midair a dozen US trans-Pacific flights in 1995, and to set off a bomb at Los Angeles International Airport in 1999. Also plotted to carry out terrorist operations against US and Israeli tourists visiting Jordan for millennium celebrations in late 1999. (Jordanian authorities thwarted the planned attacks and put 28 suspects on trial.) In December 2001, suspected al-Qaida associate Richard Colvin Reid attempted to ignite a shoe bomb on a transatlantic flight from Paris to Miami. Attempted to shoot down an Israeli chartered plane with a surface-to-air missile as it departed the Mombasa airport in November 2002. **Strength.** Al-Qaida probably has several thousand members and associates. The arrests of senior-level al-Qaida operatives have interrupted some terrorist plots. Also serves as a focal point or umbrella organization for a worldwide network that includes many Sunni Islamic extremist groups, some members of al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin.

Location/Area of Operation. Al-Qaida has cells worldwide and is reinforced by its ties to Sunni extremist networks. Was based in Afghanistan until Coalition forces removed the Taliban from power in late 2001. Al-Qaida has dispersed in small groups across South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East and probably will attempt to carry out future attacks against US interests. **External Aid.** Al-Qaida maintains moneymaking front businesses, solicits donations from like-minded supporters, and illicitly siphons funds from donations to Muslim charitable organizations. US efforts to block al-Qaida funding has hampered the group's ability to obtain money.

Who's Still Fighting?

Anti-Coalition/TISA Forces

◆ Umbrella Groups

- Al Qaeda
- **Taliban**
- Hizb-I-Islami
Gulbuddin



Taliban ("the Seekers")

The Taliban ("the Seekers") was formed in September of 1994 in the southern Afghan province of Kandahar by a group of graduates of Pakistani Islamic colleges (madrassas) on the border with Afghanistan, run by the fundamentalist Jamiat-e-Ulema. The members of the Taliban Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (TIMA) were mostly Pashtuns from Kandahar in Southern Afghanistan and were led by a mullah (a village-level religious leader), Mohammad Omar. The Taliban advocated an 'Islamic Revolution' in Afghanistan, proclaiming that the unity of Afghanistan should be re-established in the framework of Sharia (Islamic law) and without the mujahedin. Their fighting ranks were mostly filled with former veterans of the war against Soviet forces. On 11 September 1996 the Taliban captured Jalalabad, the eastern city bordering Pakistan and on 27 September 1996 they captured Kabul, ousting the government. They took former President Najibullah and his brother from a UN compound where they had taken refuge since the fall of his Soviet-backed government in April 1992, beat them severely and then hanged them from lampposts in the city center. At the beginning of June 1997, the Taliban effectively controlled two-thirds of the country. At the end of 2001, they were toppled in Operation Enduring Freedom. The Taliban applied a strict interpretation of Sharia, enforcement of which was administered by the "Department for Promoting Virtue and Preventing Vice." In Kabul soldiers searched homes for evidence of cooperation with the former authorities or for violations of Taliban religious-based decrees, including depictions of living things (photographs, stuffed toys, etc.) Individuals were beaten on the streets by Taliban militia for what were deemed infractions of Taliban rules concerning dress, hair length, and facial hair, as well as for restriction on women being in the company of men. The Taliban required women to wear strict Islamic garb in public, and Taliban gender restrictions interfered with the delivery of humanitarian and medical assistance to women and girls. According to regulations, a man who shaved or cut his beard could be imprisoned until his beard grows back. Beards were to protrude farther than would a fist clamped at the base of the chin.

The country was effectively partitioned between areas controlled by Pashtun and non-Pashtun forces, as the Taliban controlled all the predominantly Pashtun areas of the country (as well as Herat and Kabul), while non-Pashtun organizations controlled the areas bordering on the Central Asian republics whose populations are ethnically non-Pashtun, such as Uzbeks and Tajiks.

In October 1997 the Taliban changed the name of the country to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, with Mullah Omar, who had previously assumed the religious title of Emir of the Faithful, as head of state. There was a six-member ruling council in Kabul but ultimate authority for Taliban rule rested in the Taliban's inner Shura (Council), located in the southern city of Kandahar, and in Mullah Omar.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar

**“Hezb-I-Islami will
fight our jihad until
foreign troops are gone
from Afghanistan and
Afghans have set up an
Islamic Government.”**

**-- Message from
Gulbuddin Hekmatyar**



Hizb-I Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)

Description Gulbuddin Hikmatyar founded Hizb-I Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) as a faction of the Hizb-I Islami party in 1977, and it was one of the major mujahedin groups in the war against the Soviets. HIG has long-established ties with Bin Ladin. In the early 1990s, Hikmatyar ran several terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and was a pioneer in sending mercenary fighters to other Islamic conflicts. Hikmatyar offered to shelter Bin Ladin after the latter fled Sudan in 1996.

Activities HIG has staged small attacks in its attempt to force US troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, overthrow the Afghan Transitional Administration (ATA), and establish a fundamentalist state.

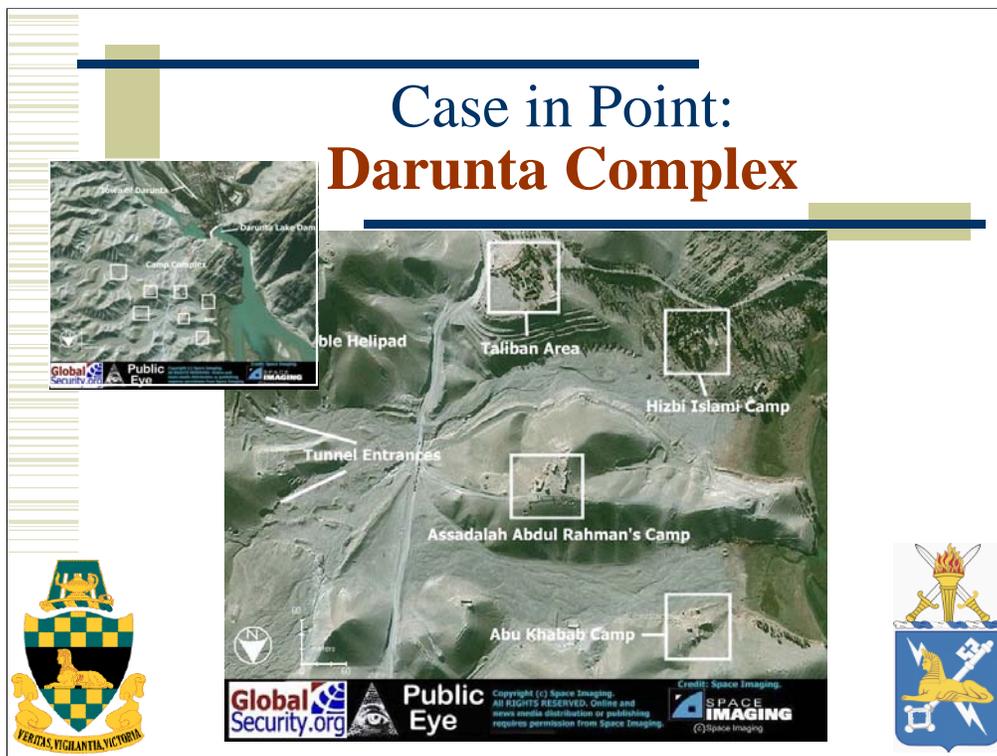
Strength HIG possibly could have hundreds of veteran fighters to call on.

Location/ Area of Operation Eastern Afghanistan (particularly Konar and Nurestan Provinces) and adjacent areas of Pakistan's tribal areas.

HON. PETER DEUTSCH, OF FLORIDA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES , Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I am shocked to see reports detailing the extensive involvement of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in supporting Islamic fundamentalist terror groups in Afghanistan and India. I have seen Peter Arnett's excellent documentary "Terror Nation? U.S. Creation?" shown on CNN last month. The film provides a graphic account of the links between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the fundamentalist regime of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. I was disturbed to note that some Afghan groups that have had close affiliation with Pakistani Intelligence are believed to have been involved in the New York World Trade Center bombings. Following an investigation, Peter Arnett reports about the New York bombing, "It happened at this apartment complex. Police at the well-patrolled community say the Skeikh's Driver, Mahmud Aboubalima was Shalabi's most frequent visitor. Police consider Aboubalima their prime suspect. He is the second person from the Afghan Refugee Center implicated in a U.S. crime. But he has not been charged. Shalabi's family blames Sheikh Rahman for the killing, a charge a cleric denies. With Shalabi gone, Aboubalima takes control of the Afghan Refugee Center. Aboubalima, Sheikh Rahman and Hampton El were bound together not only by the Brooklyn-based Afghan Center, but also by the holy war headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, the bustling base of operations for the Afghan resistance. It is in Peshawar that the New York terror campaign takes shape. Peshawar was the headquarters of Sheikh Rahman's international network. Peshawar was also the headquarters of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's party, which trained four of the key New York suspects. Hekmatyar's links to the New York suspects came as no surprise to pro-Western Afghan officials. They officially warned the U.S. government about Hekmatyar no fewer than four times. The last warning delivered just days before the Trade Center attack." Speaking to former CIA Director Robert Gates, about Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Peter Arnett reports, "The Pakistanis showered Gulbuddin Hekmatyar with U.S. provided weapons and sang his praises to the CIA. They had close ties with Hakmatyar going back to the mid-1970's. Hekmatyar's Islamic fervor played well with the fundamentalist powers of Pakistan."

Case in Point: Darunta Complex



The Al-Badr I base in Jalalabad [34°25'00"N 70°27'00"E] is about 120 kilometers east of Kabul. The Tora Bora base near Jalalabad was rebuilt on the site of a camp first constructed by the US Central Intelligence Agency in the early 1980s. According to one report, bin Ladin's "Abu Khabab" camp is focused on development and training with chemicals, poisons and other toxins. This camp is named after the Egyptian who runs it, Midhat Mursi — who uses the name Abu Khabab. The camp, about eight miles from Jalalabad, is part of a complex of training sites known as Darunta [34°28'00"N 70°22'00"E], after a nearby stone dam.

Imagery below, released by the Department of Defense on October 12, 2001, reveals that the Darunta Camp Complex was struck by coalition aircraft. Other sites at the Camp Complex, besides the facility shown were also struck there.

Who's Still Fighting?

Anti-Coalition/TISA Forces

- ◆ Kashmiri Groups
 - Lashkar-e-Tayyiba
 - Jaish-e-Mohammed
 - Harakat ul-Mujahadeen
 - Hizb ul-Mujahadeen



- 1) Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. (Army of the Righteous) **Description.** The LT is the armed wing of the Pakistan-based religious organization, Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI). The LT is led by Abdul Wahid Kashmiri and is one of the three largest and best-trained groups fighting in Kashmir. **Activities.** The LT has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir since 1993. The Indian Government publicly implicated the LT—along with JEM—for the 13 December attack on the Indian Parliament building. Senior al-Qaida lieutenant Abu Zubaydah was captured at an LT safehouse in Faisalabad in March 2002, suggesting some members are facilitating the movement of al-Qaida members in Pakistan. **Strength.** Has several hundred members and almost all LT cadres are foreigners—mostly Pakistanis from madrassas across the country and Afghan veterans of the Afghan wars. **Location/Area of Operation.** Based in Muridke (near Lahore) and Muzaffarabad. The LT trains its militants in mobile training camps across Pakistan-administered Kashmir and had trained in Afghanistan until fall of 2001.
- 2) Jaish-e-Mohammed. (Army of Mohammed) **Description.** The Jaish-e-Mohammed is an Islamic extremist group based in Pakistan that was formed by Masood Azhar upon his release from prison in India in early 2000. The group's aim is to unite Kashmir with Pakistan. It is aligned with the radical political party, Jamiat-i Ulema-i Islam Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F). **Activities.** The JEM's leader, Masood Azhar, was released from Indian imprisonment in December 1999 in exchange for 155 hijacked Indian Airlines hostages. The 1994 HUA kidnappings by Omar Sheik of US and British nationals in New Delhi and the July 1995 HUA/AI Faran kidnappings of Westerners in Kashmir were two of several previous HUA efforts to free Azhar. The JEM on 1 October 2001 claimed responsibility for a suicide attack on the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly building in Srinagar that killed at least 31 persons but later denied the claim. The Indian Government implicated the JEM for the 13 December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament that killed nine and injured 18. **Strength.** Has several hundred armed supporters including a large cadre of former HUM members. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. **Location/ Area of Operation.** Based in Peshawar and Muzaffarabad.

Who's Still Fighting?

Anti-Coalition/TISA Forces

◆ Kashmiri Groups

- Lashkar-e-Tayyiba
- Jaish-e-Mohammed
- Harakat ul-Mujahadeen
- Hizb ul-Mujahadeen



- 3) Harakat ul-Mujahadeen (Movement of Holy Warriors) .**Description.** The HUM is an Islamic militant group based in Pakistan that is politically aligned with the radical political party, Jamiat-i Ulema-i Islam Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F). Longtime leader of the group, Fazlur Rehman Khalil, in mid-February 2000 stepped down as HUM emir, turning the reins over to the popular Kashmiri commander and his second in command, Farooq Kashmiri. Khalil, who has been linked to Bin Ladin and signed his fatwa in February 1998 calling for attacks on US and Western interests, assumed the position of HUM Secretary General. HUM operated terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan until Coalition airstrikes destroyed them during fall 2001. **Activities.** Linked to the Kashmiri militant group al-Faran that kidnapped five Western tourists in Kashmir in July 1995; one was killed in August 1995 and the other four reportedly were killed in December of the same year. The HUM is responsible for the hijacking of an Indian airliner on 24 December 1999, which resulted in the release of Masood Azhar and Ahmed Omar Sheik, who was convicted of the abduction/murder in January-February 2002 of US journalist Daniel Pearl. **Strength.** Several thousand armed supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris and also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. HUM lost a significant share of its membership in defections to the Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) in 2000. **Location/Area of Operation.** Based in Muzaffarabad and Rawalpindi, the HUM trained its militants in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- 4) Hizb ul-Mujahadeen. **Description.** Hizb ul-Mujahidin, the largest Kashmiri militant group, was founded in 1989. The group is the militant wing of Pakistan's largest Islamic political party, the Jamaat-i-Islami. It reportedly operated in Afghanistan through the mid-1990s and trained alongside the Afghan Hizb-I-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) in Afghanistan until the Taliban takeover. The group is led by Syed Salahuddin. **Strength.** Exact numbers are unknown, but there may be several hundred members in Indian-controlled Kashmir and Pakistan.

Who's Still Fighting?

Other Groups We Know Were There

- ◆ Ansar al-Islam
- ◆ Armed Islamic Group (GIA)
- ◆ Jemaah Islamiya
- ◆ Salafist Group for Call and Combat
- ◆ Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
- ◆ Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group
- ◆ Chechens (Khattab)



These Islamic Terrorist Groups all had a presence in pre-U.S. Afghanistan. These groups trained at al Qaeda camps and they shared in some of bin Laden's goals. Though these groups are regional in nature, they are also truly international. Reference Jemaah Islamiya operations throughout Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia that mirrored al Qaeda's Bojinka Plot (that eventually transformed into 9/11). Also GIA's attempt to crash a hijacked airliner into the Eiffel Tower. Abu Mussab Zarqawi, an al Qaeda member, represents a split within the group that focused on operations in the Levant. His presence has been noted in Iraq.

Who's Still Fighting?

Indigenous Afghan Groups

- ◆ The Northern Alliance; The Big Three
 - Junbish-I-Milli-yi Islami (National Islamic Movement)
 - Jamiat-I Islami (Islamic Society)
 - Hizb-I Wahdat (The Unity Party)



• *Junbish-i Milli-yi Islami* (National Islamic Movement) - After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the non-Pashtun militias in the north centered in the city of Mazar-i Sharif, constituted themselves into a new organization, the *Junbish-i Milli-yi Islami* (National Islamic Movement), founded by General Abdul Rashid Dostum, whose base of support lies primarily among the Sunni Muslim Uzbeks. A large number of fighters forming part of this organization (the numbers vary between 15,000 and 160,000) had a reputation of being the best equipped of Afghanistan. General Abdul Rashid Dostum received support from Uzbekistan and from Russia. He had formed an alliance with G. Hikmatyar in 1994 and was part of the alliance formed against B. Rabbani, the 'Supreme Coordination Council'. Dostum and Commander Abdul Malik shared nominal control of five to six north central provinces. In May 1997, Dostum was defeated in battle by Malik, who defected to the Taliban and subsequently fled the country. The Taliban managed briefly to enter Mazaar-i-Sharif, though they were forced out within days after heavy street fighting. General Dostum, who had held overall control of the city, then fled the country and his faction split. In September 1997 General Dostum returned from exile in Turkey.

• *Jamiat-i Islami* (Islamic Society) In 1973 Burhanuddin Rabbani, a lecturer at the sharia (Islamic law) faculty of Kabul University, was chosen as chairman of Jamiat-i Islami, a predominately Tajik Islamist party which developed as the dominant party in the Persian speaking areas of northeastern and western Afghanistan. At first Rabbani received some financial and material support from the Government of Saudi Arabia, but this appears to have ended in 1993. Former President Rabbani claims to be the head of the Government and controls most of the country's embassies abroad and retains Afghanistan's UN seat after the U.N. General Assembly deferred a decision on Afghanistan's credentials. Rabbani received nominal support from General Malik (until he was driven out of Afghanistan), from General Dostum, and the Shi'a/Hazara Hezb-i-Wahdat.

• Rabbani's famous Mujahideen military commander Ahmad Shah Masood built the most sophisticated military-political organization, the Supervisory Council of the North (SCN-Shura-yi Nazar-i Shamali). The SCN coordinated Jamiat commanders in about five provinces and also created region-wide forces which developed into Masood's Islamic Army (Urdu-yi Islami). Rabbani and Masood control the northeastern, largely Tajik, portion of the country, including the strategic Panjshir valley north of Kabul. The area includes the opium-growing area of Badakhshan. Some of Masood's commanders in the north reportedly use torture routinely to extract information from and break the will of prisoners and political opponents; some of the victims are said to have been tortured to death.

• Hizb-i Wahdat (The Unity Party) Muslims comprise 99 per cent of the population of Afghanistan, approximately 80 per cent of them Sunni and the remainder Shi'a followers. The Shi'a minority is concentrated in central and western Afghanistan, and are among the most economically disadvantaged persons in the country. The Shi'a minority wants a national government to give them equal rights as citizens. In 1988, Iran united eight Shi'a parties (all but Harakat-i Islami) into *Hizb-i Wahdat* (The Unity Party), primarily consisting of the political representative of ethnic Hazara chiefs. In January 1996, Iran announced it had reconciled them under President B. Rabbani. Hizb-i Wahdat effectively controls Central Afghanistan. Commander Masood defeated the Hizb-i-Wahdat forces in Kabul in a February 1995 offensive after its ally, Hizb-i Islam, had been defeated by the Taliban. Hazarajat remains under the control of Hizb-i Wahdat, though initially the Jamiat government and later the Taliban contested their power in the town of Bamiyan. By November 1997 the Taliban-imposed blockade on the Hazarajat region ruled by Hezb-i-Wahdat had pushed the population (of about 1 million) to the verge of starvation.

• **External Support** Iran considers itself the protector of the Shi'a Hazaras from the Taliban who are Sunni and militarily anti-Shi'a. The Hizb-i-Wahdat is the instrument of the interests of the Iranian regime in Afghanistan, against the interests of Pakistan, currently expressed through the Taliban. The Hezb-i-Wahdat is alleged to provide espionage and agent provocateur services to the Iranian regime. The government of Iran has recognized B. Rabbani as the president of Afghanistan and diplomatic relations have been maintained through the Iranian consulate in Taloquan, in the Tajik-controlled north-east of Afghanistan, and not through Kabul, which was captured by the Taliban militia.

Who's Still Fighting?

Indigenous Afghan Groups

◆ Ismail Khan

- Anti-Soviet Muj
- Imprisoned by Taliban
- Cult of Personality
- Corrupt



BBC News Online

The last 10 years have brought mixed fortunes for Ismail Khan, one of Afghanistan's veteran warlords.

But since last November, the warlord's star has risen. After fighting his way back into his native Herat to reclaim its governorship, he has become one of the most powerful men in Afghanistan. And for the man who led the fight against Soviet forces in the region, the future looks bright too. He commands a strong following amongst ethnic Tajiks, has a standing army of thousands under his personal command and, perhaps most importantly, possesses the means to pay them. He is also revered by his opponents. He is, after all, one of very few to have escaped from a Taleban prison.

Fiefdom Mr Khan was originally allied with the Northern Alliance. But since the establishment of the new administration under Hamid Karzai, the Tajik leader has shown his independence from the central authorities. Many now regard Herat as the warlord's personal fiefdom. He is still locally known as the emir, rather than just "governor". His face appears on posters all over the city - part of a personality cult he is creating around himself. A few voices of dissent in Herat criticise his undemocratic methods of government. But they are outnumbered by overwhelming support for the medieval-style ruler.

Iran ties Although Ismail Khan has pledged allegiance to Mr Karzai's authorities, they face a challenge to exert greater influence over him. The province's position near the borders with Iran and Turkmenistan brings millions of dollars in tax revenues every month, little of which is sent to Kabul. And the proximity of Iran, geographically and politically, makes the authorities in the capital and their allies in Washington uneasy. Mr Khan denies claims that Iran is trying to influence affairs in Afghanistan, particularly with military help, or that his is a dictatorial approach to government.

'Corruption' His escape from his Taleban captors in March 2000 allowed him to join the fight to end five years of strict Taleban rule in Afghanistan, and earned him the gratitude of Herat's population. Few had forgotten that 12 years earlier he had helped defeat the communists. Mr Khan was an officer in the national army and began fighting Soviet forces stationed in Herat just months after their arrival in 1979. To begin with, his rule in the city was applauded.

Herat's schools were filled with more than 40,000 children, nearly half of whom were girls. But the establishment of a conscript army was not welcomed in the traditionally liberal city. Tales of corruption in his administration counted against him when the Taleban launched their offensive on Herat in 1995. His critics say little has changed since then.

And increasing controversy surrounding the emir, not least factional fighting between his forces and those of Amanullah Khan, could turn out to be the start of a new chapter in his fortunes.

Who's Still Fighting?

Amongst Themselves (as of mid-Oct '03)

◆ Jamiat vs. Jumbesh

■ Charbolak, Dahedai, Chintal, Chahi, Kod-e-Barq, and Sholagra Districts of Balkh Province.

- ◆ Property Destroyed
- ◆ Forced Recruitment
- ◆ Physical Abuses against Civilians

■ Faryab Province (Almar District)

- ◆ 10% Taxation on Civilian Groups
- ◆ Physical Abuses
- ◆ Armed Checkpoints
- ◆ Violent Discrimination of Ethnic Minorities

■ Kapisa Province (Kohband District)

- ◆ Villages of Dornama and Malekr
 - Local Commanders Occupy Land of Displaced Minorities



This slide referenced United Nations High Commission for Refugees observations concerning the current infighting amongst indigenous Afghan groups. Here one can observe the suffering imposed on civilians as a result of this type of fighting.

Road Safety

- ◆ Kunduz City to Shirkhan Border
 - Pay At the following Checkpoints
 - ◆ Entry to Shiberghan, Entry to Mazar, Exit from Mazar, en route to Samangan, and near Dara Samangan.
- ◆ Herat to Farah and Kandahar
 - Abuses of Repatriates (Extortion)
- ◆ Roads in Farsi, Gulistan, and Ghormach
- ◆ Main Route from Nili to Tirinkut
- ◆ Between Ghazni Center and Malistan District



UNHCR identified these as the most dangerous routes in Afghanistan because of tribal fighting. These are all the main roads in Afghanistan.

Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations
(SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 11 November 2003 IVO Spin Boldak, AF (South of Kandahar, near PK Border). One Romanian killed, one wounded when five Romanian armored cars were stopped at a roadblock south of Kandahar's airport. Romanian soldiers returned fire and killed the assailant, who was apparently wearing a military uniform. Afghan Commander ruled out Taliban.
 - Taliban spokesman, Mullah Abdullah Zabulwal, claimed responsibility for that attack and for a car bomb that exploded near two United Nations offices in Kandahar. One of the attackers was identified as being a member of the Afghan Military.



This slide represents a portion of a timeline of Significant anti-Coalition/TISA events from 1 May 2003 to 11 November 2003. A number of patterns begin to emerge.

Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations (SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 11 November 2003 Southeastern Paktika Province, AF (near PK border). Three U.S. Special Forces soldiers in the coalition were slightly wounded by shrapnel during an hour-long clash with several combatants
- ◆ 11 November 2003 Arab satellite television station Al-Arabiya on Tuesday broadcast what it said was footage of a Taliban attack on a U.S. patrol in Afghanistan that allegedly took place in the last two weeks. It claimed nine U.S. servicemen were killed. U.S. denies claim.
- ◆ 11 November 2003 Kandahar, AF. A car bomb exploded, heavily damaging a U.N. building and Afghan electoral offices next door. There were no claims of responsibility.



This slide represents a portion of a timeline of Significant anti-Coalition/TISA events from 1 May 2003 to 11 November 2003. A number of patterns begin to emerge.

Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations
(SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 10 November 2003 Marzeh District, Nuristan Province, AF. U.S.-led patrol exchanged fire with six "enemy personnel", killed one, three others escaped. Earlier the same day two or three suspected militants opened fire before fleeing the scene when close air support was called in by U.S. soldiers.
 - Note: Northeast Afghanistan is where renegade Afghan warlord and former Prime Minister Gulbuddin ((Hekmatyar)) is believed to be most active in undermining the central government of President Hamid Karzai and attacking foreign troops. The U.S. military generally uses the term "enemy personnel" to describe Hekmatyar, al Qaeda and remnants of the ousted Taliban.



This slide represents a portion of a timeline of Significant anti-Coalition/TISA events from 1 May 2003 to 11 November 2003. A number of patterns begin to emerge.

Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations (SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 3 November 2003 Draft Afghan Constitution revealed. The 12 Chapter document will be presented, for approval, to the Loya Jirga **next month**, in Kabul, AF.
- ◆ 28 October 2003 Southwest of Shkin, Paktika Province, AF (near the PK border). Two CIA Contractors were killed by "armor piercing" rounds, in a raid against suspected Taliban and al Qaeda forces. 10 suspected enemy fighters were killed by Afghan army troops backed up by U.S. helicopters and war planes.



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Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations (SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 25 October 2003 Shamar, Samangan Province, AF. An estimated 12 attackers fired rockets, Kalashnikovs and heavy machine guns at a pickup truck ferrying passengers in Friday's attack, killing the two children, three women and five men.
 - Note: Northern Afghanistan was the scene, in October of heavy fighting between ethnic Uzbek General Abdul Rashid Dotsum's forces and fighters from rival Tajik warlord, General Atta Mohammed. A tenuous cease-fire was declared, but reports of tension persist in the region where the TISA hold limited influence.



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Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations (SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 30 September 2003 Shkin, AF. One U.S. soldier was killed and two others wounded in a shootout with militants. Two militants also died.
- ◆ 1 September 2003 AF/PK Border. At least eight Afghan soldiers were killed Monday after an ambush by suspected Taliban forces.

- **GEN. JOHN VINES, COMMANDER, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM:** . . . [P]erhaps some are still in Pakistan, some are attempting to come into parts of the country, particularly around Kandahar. We're seeing that. We had a decisive engagement on the eastern border of Afghanistan and Pakistan, where about 20 anti-coalition forces were killed. **A few of those were, in fact, not Afghan or Pakistani; some of them were Arab. And some of those probably were affiliated with al Qaeda.**



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Significant Events

Since End of Major Combat Operations
(SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 31 August 2003 Shkin, AF. Two U.S. soldiers killed, one wounded, after fighting with unknown attackers. The soldiers were on a combat mission at 1 a.m. when they were attacked near a base about five miles northeast of Shkin. A quick-reaction force responded from Shkin base, killing four suspected **al Qaeda** fighters.
- ◆ 21 July 2003 Spink Boldak, AF. U.S. Special Forces Convoy ambushed, by suspected Taliban forces, while on patrol. U.S. forces pursued their attackers and killed approximately five Taliban soldiers. Apache attack helicopters continued the chase killing 17 to 19 more Taliban while making several passes over a hillside.



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Significant Events

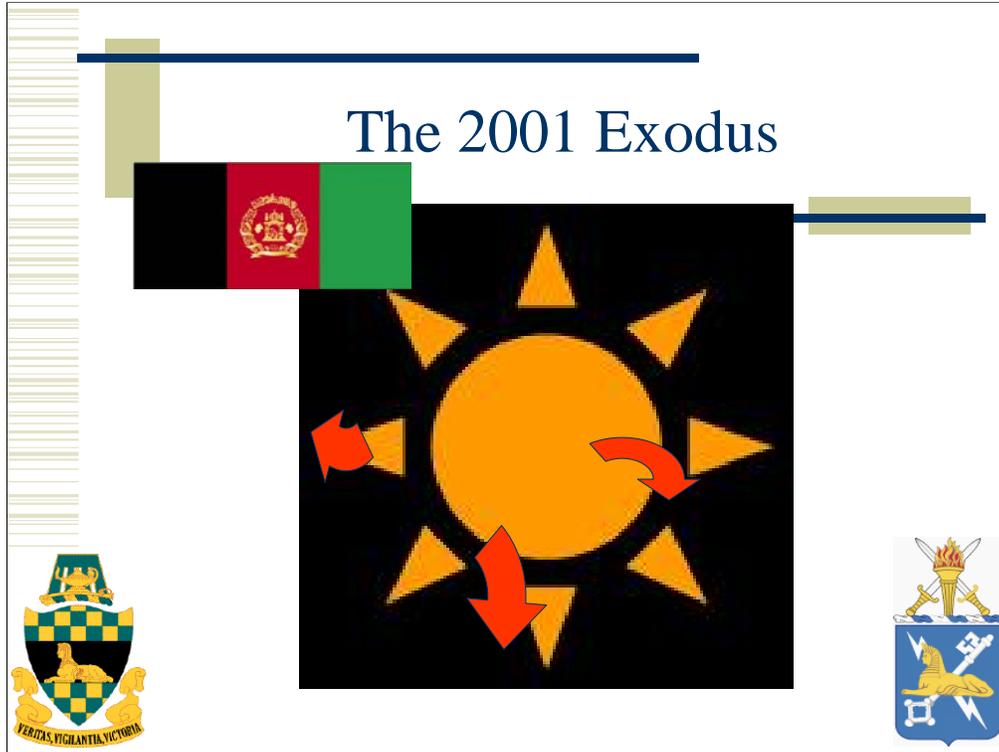
Since End of Major Combat Operations
(SECDEF 1 MAY 03)

- ◆ 18 July 2003 Two dozen prisoners from U.S. detention facilities in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were returned to Afghanistan. Eleven of them continued on to Pakistan.
- ◆ 24 June 2003 AF/PK Border. Pakistani troops on the lookout for al Qaeda and Taliban members moving between Afghanistan and Pakistan have secured nearly all key mountain passes in an important border area, a top official has said.
- ◆ 21 May 2003 Kabul, AF. American Marines guarding the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, exchanged gunfire Wednesday with five Afghan soldiers, killing three of them and wounding two others. The Afghan soldiers fired at what they thought was a suspicious vehicle.



This slide represents a portion of a timeline of Significant anti-Coalition/TISA events from 1 May 2003 to 11 November 2003. A number of patterns begin to emerge. Note that in June, the Pakistani Government claimed to have secured key locations along the border, after which, we witness an increase in insurgent activity.

The 2001 Exodus



The U.S. response to 9/11 caused a great exodus of Islamic Extremists from Afghanistan. Most of the non-Afghan fighters left to Iran, Quetta, PK, and Peshawar, PK. This pattern is indicative of the location of some of the major al Qaeda training facilities (closed by the Taliban) prior to the invasion. Note that the major front between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance was in North East Afghanistan, along a line from East of Konduz to just North of Bagram.

The Repatriation

- ◆ 2002
 - 1.8 Million Refugees Returned Home
- ◆ 2003
 - Total reached 2.5 Million
- ◆ Kabul's Population Swelled to 3 Mil +
 - Doubled in Two Years
- ◆ 1.5 Mil still in Pakistan
- ◆ 1.2 Mil still in Iran



This information was supplied by the United Nations Refugee program. Note that the major refugee centers in Pakistan were in Peshawar and Quetta...where most of the extremists fled.

United Nations High Commission for Refugees

- ◆ Right to return to any location but IDP Camp
- ◆ Iris Validation Centers
- ◆ Burka
- ◆ Customs Duties



- 1) Returnees have the free choice of either returning to their village or to any location of choice (excluding Internally Displaced Persons camps).
- 2) All Refugees returning from Pakistan with UNHCR assistance will have their eyes scanned with an Iris machine, a computer based technology that examines the eye and can detect if someone has been tested before. The machine does not take a photograph but records a number similar to a fingerprint. Iris Recognition Centers are located in Peshawar, Alizai, Balochistan, and Khost.
- 3) Women returnees have the discretion to present their pictures without Burka, with Burka, or no picture at all. Their UNHCR assistance will not be affected in any case. They must, however, go through Iris Screening; otherwise they will not receive their entitlements.
- 4) Returnees will receive cash assistance for transportation costs.
- 5) The returnee's personal belongings are exempt from all customs duties. Note that returnees can take neither commercial amounts of any item nor can they export government proscribed items.

Conclusion

- ◆ Islamist Insurgents are infiltrating into Afghanistan, masked by the massive refugee repatriation, and passive Pakistani border security in order to overthrow the Transitional State.



Islamist Insurgents are infiltrating into Afghanistan, masked by the massive refugee repatriation, and passive Pakistani border security in order to overthrow the Transitional State.

Training and Doctrine Command

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, and Training



Certificate of Completion

This will certify that

PRINT NAME

*has completed all elements of the Afghanistan Threat as a
component of the Theater-Specific Individual
Requirement Training Course*

by my signature I certify that I reviewed the course material
and understand the content. Falsification of information on
this form may be grounds for adverse action.

Date