

## **Refugee Review Tribunal**

### **AUSTRALIA**

#### **RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE**

**Research Response Number:** PAK17773  
**Country:** Pakistan  
**Date:** 7 February 2006

**Keywords:** Pakistan – Awami National Party – Lashkar-e-Tayayaba – Albadar Mujahideen – Jahesh Mohammad

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

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#### **Questions**

1. Please provide details of the Awami National Party, particularly its activities in the Tribal areas.
2. a) Please provide details of Lashkar-e-Tayayaba.  
b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?  
c) Which regions of Pakistan did they operate / are they operating in?  
d) What is the relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayayaba and the ANP?  
e) What is the relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayayaba and the TNSM?
3. a) Please provide details of Albadar Mujahideen.  
b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?  
c) Which regions of Pakistan did they operate / are they operating in?  
d) What is the relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the ANP?  
e) What is the relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the TNSM?
4. a) Please provide details of Jahesh Mohammad.  
b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?  
c) Which regions of Pakistan did they operate / are they operating in?  
d) What is the relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the ANP?  
e) What is the relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the TNSM?
5. Is TNSM comprised of a number of sub groups/parties?
6. Is the town of Swat near the Doag Dara valley (or the Nihag Dara, Tormang Dara or Karo Dara valleys)?

#### **RESPONSE**

1. Please provide details of the Awami National Party, particularly its activities in the Tribal areas.

## **Awami National Party (ANP)**

The ANP is the main moderate Pashtun party in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and is the latest reincarnation of the National Awami Party (NAP) (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, p.13, 28 – Attachment 1).

The ICG stated:

...Reflecting Pashtun demands and grievances, its agenda focuses on maximum provincial autonomy – political, social and economic – limiting the federal government's jurisdiction to foreign policy, currency, communications and defence. Its key goals include renaming NWFP as Pakhtunkhwa (Land of the Pakhtuns) and opposition to the construction of the Kalabagh Dam. The ANP's traditional power base was eroded in the 2002 elections as NWFP-based religious parties capitalised on Pashtun resentment of U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan's Pashtun-majority areas. Given the MMA [Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal] government's failure to deliver on its promises, however, the ANP could regain lost ground by revitalising its party apparatus. It could also capitalise on growing Pashtun alienation over the MMA's alliance with General Musharraf, whose government is conducting military operations in the province's tribal belt (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, p.13 – Attachment 1).

The ANP traces its leadership to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a pre-independence Pashtun leader, who founded the NAP in 1956. Following his exile to Afghanistan, party leadership was taken over by his son, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, who dominated the renamed party with his wife, Nasim Wali Khan. A parliamentarian reportedly said that the “family factor” has restrained the party becoming more democratic and effective. Infighting between Nasim and Asfandiyar Wali Khan, her stepson, resulted in resignations, dismissals and a restructuring of the party. The party's website is located at <http://www.anp.org.pk/index.htm#> and a copy of its Manifesto is attached (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, p.18 – Attachment 1; ‘Manifesto’ (undated), Awami National Party (ANP) website <http://www.anp.org.pk/manifesto.htm> – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 2).

One author has noted that the ANP has called for a ban on all jihadi organisations in Pakistan (Ahmed, Samina 2003, ‘The United States and Terrorism in Southwest Asia; September 11 and Beyond’, Global Research website, 14 March <http://www.globalresearch.ca/articles/AHM303A.html> – Accessed 2 February 2006 – Attachment 7).

## **The ANP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)**

Little information was found in the sources consulted on the activities of the ANP in FATA.

According to the ICG:

The NWFP is divided into settled areas, administered by the provincial government, and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Around 70 per cent of the population is Pashto-speaking and 18 per cent Hindko-speaking...In the past, secular Pashtun parties such as the National Awami Party (renamed the Awami National Party, ANP) and other moderate, secular parties such as the PPP and the PML-N had

a considerable political presence, counterbalancing the religious right. In the 2002 national elections, as the moderate parties were deliberately sidelined and the mullahs patronised by the state, the JUI eclipsed them, and Deobandis now run the MMA provincial government (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *The State of Sectarianism in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 95, 18 April, p.17 – Attachment 3).

The ANP's activities include renaming the NWFP to Pakhtunkhwa (Land of the Pakhtuns), opposition to the controversial Kalabagh dam project, seeking a change in the government's Afghan policy which it considers to be the cause of violence in the tribal belt. It has urged the federal government to stop the use of force in Balochistan (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, p.13 – Attachment 1; 'ANP welcomes Bhasha dam, rejects KBD' 2006, *Dawn Internet Edition*, 19 January <http://www.dawn.com/2006/01/19/nat10.htm> – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 4; 'ANP seeks change in Afghan policy' 2006, *Dawn Internet Edition*, 18 January <http://www.dawn.com/2006/01/18/nat37.htm> – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 5; 'ANP seeks end to use of force in Balochistan: Need for dialogue stressed' 2006, *Dawn Internet Edition*, 15 January <http://www.dawn.com/2006/01/15/nat11.htm> – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 6).

**2. a) Please provide details of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba.**

**b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?**

**c) Which regions of Pakistan did they operate / are they operating in?**

**d) What is the relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and the ANP?**

**e) What is the relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and the TNSM?**

(This appears to be the group also known as Lashkar-i-Toiba, Lakshar-e-Taiba, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba or Lashkar-e-Tayyaba.)

The *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World* provides the following information on *Lashkar-e-Toiba*:

This group ("the Army of the Pure"), founded in 1987, was originally active in Afghanistan but in the 1990s opened operations in Indian-controlled Kashmir. It suspended its operations in December 2001 under government pressure, after being blamed by India for the attack on the Indian Parliament.

It was the most prominent externally-based group active in Kashmir and was tolerated by the Pakistani government. In Pakistan the group ran schools and social services, with its headquarters spreading over a 190-acre site outside Lahore and including a mosque and factories. In Kashmir it staged numerous attacks including suicide bombings and was one of the most feared groups. Indian sources claimed that the group was established with funding from Osama bin Laden and that it was supported by the ISI [Pakistani Inter Services Intelligence]. Hafiz Mohammed Saeed, its leader, was detained on Dec. 30 but released during 2002.

The group has a transnational identity, with an apparent objective of achieving Islamic rule in the whole Indian sub-continent, and has not acted against the Pakistani state. Saeed stated in 1997 that the primary purpose of the organization was to train individuals to wage jihad in un-Islamic countries. By 2003 the group has seemingly merged or blurred its identity with other similar groups in Pakistan but was still active in Kashmir (Szajkowski, Bogdan (ed) 2004, *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements*

of the World, John Harper Publishing, 4<sup>th</sup> ed, London, p.368 – Attachment 8).

The group's leadership is identified as Hafiz Mohammed Saeed; Abdul Wahid Kashmiri (leader of general council); Zaki ur Rehman Lakhwi (supreme commander in Jammu and Kashmir); and Saifullah (operations chief) (Szajkowski, Bogdan (ed) 2004, *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, John Harper Publishing, 4<sup>th</sup> ed, London, p.164 – Attachment 8).

Sources indicate that *Lashkar-e-Toiba* was banned in Pakistan on 12 January 2002. It has, however, renamed itself *Jama'at ud Dawa (Jamaatut Dawa)* (Party of the Calling). According to the *BBC News* the government did not try to break up the group after the ban, but restricted the movement of its leaders and members were told to keep a low profile. A source cited by a Canadian government office stated that the Pakistan government had not disarmed, demobilised or rehabilitated the banned groups. An Italian news agency, Adnkronos International, recently noted that "a quiet crackdown is underway" with the arrests of leading figures associated with *Lashkar-e-Toiba* ('Profile: Lashkar-e-Toiba' 2005, *BBC News*, 31 October [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/3181925.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3181925.stm) – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 9; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *PAK43133.E – Pakistan: The effectiveness of the government ban on extremist groups (January 2002 – November 2004)*, 19 November – Attachment 10; 'Pakistan: Silent crackdown on hardline Islamist Groups' 2005, Adnkronos International website, 1 December [http://www.adnki.com/index\\_2Level.php?cat=Security&loid=8.0.235502324&par=0](http://www.adnki.com/index_2Level.php?cat=Security&loid=8.0.235502324&par=0) – Accessed 6 December 2005 – Attachment 11).

*BBC News* also reported that until it was banned, *Lashkar-e-Toiba* had a reputation for being Kashmir focused and was able to openly operate in Pakistan, raising funds and recruiting members. It stated that:

Almost every shop in the main bazaar of every town, large or small, in Pakistan had a Lashkar collection box to raise funds for the struggle in Kashmir ('Profile: Lashkar-e-Toiba' 2005, *BBC News*, 31 October [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/3181925.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3181925.stm) – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 9).

The group, having renamed itself, said it would continue its activities in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The ICG states that *Lashkar-e-Tayyaba's* major offices have shifted to Lahore as it faces internal divisions. It also runs training camps in Punjab and Pakistani Kashmir, mainly along the Line of Control ('Profile: Lashkar-e-Toiba' 2005, *BBC News*, 31 October [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/3181925.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3181925.stm) – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 9; International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *The State of Sectarianism in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 95, 18 April, p.32 – Attachment 3).

Sources indicate that after the October 2005 earthquake groups such as *Lashkar-e-Toiba* played a significant role in relief operations. The attached map shows earthquake relief operations in the NWFP, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Punjab ('Silent crackdown on hardline Islamist groups' 2005, Adnkronos International website, 1 December [http://www.adnki.com/index\\_2Level.php?cat=Security&loid=8.0.235502324&par=0](http://www.adnki.com/index_2Level.php?cat=Security&loid=8.0.235502324&par=0) – Accessed 6 December 2005 – Attachment 11; 'Pakistan: The State fails, the Jihadi prevails' 2005, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 7 November <http://www.satp.org/satpor>

[gtp/sair/Archives/4\\_17.htm](http://gtp/sair/Archives/4_17.htm) – Accessed 8 December 2005 – Attachment 12; ‘Pakistan: Earthquake – Situation Map’ 2005, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 25 November [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps\\_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/B7A2DCB5D22EC83CC12570C700334DB2/\\$File/ifrc\\_EQ\\_pak251105v2.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/B7A2DCB5D22EC83CC12570C700334DB2/$File/ifrc_EQ_pak251105v2.pdf?OpenElement) – Accessed 31 January 2006 – Attachment 13).

### **Relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayayaba and the Awami National Party (ANP)**

No formal relationship between *Lashkar-e-Tayayaba* and the ANP was found in the sources consulted.

The ANP is a legal party whereas *Lashkar-e-Toiba* is a banned group (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, pp.2-3,12-14,17-28 – Attachment 1; ‘Profile: Lashkar-e-Toiba’ 2005, *BBC News*, 31 October [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/3181925.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3181925.stm) – Accessed 23 January 2006 – Attachment 9).

A 2002 article, referring to the ban on *Lashkar-i-Toiba*, noted that a former Punjab ANP president stated that the imposition of restrictions on religious groups was justified. In 1999 the ANP supported an agreement that the forces which had crossed the Line of Control to withdraw from the strategic heights occupied in northern Kashmir; *Lashkar-e-Taiba* refused to withdraw (‘Pakistan religious leaders take exception to Musharraf’s speech’ 2002, *BBC Monitoring South Asia – Political*, source: Ausaf, 14 January – Attachment 14; Ikram, Tahir 1999, ‘FOCUS-Islamic groups say no surrender in Kashmir’, *Reuters News*, 5 July – Attachment 15).

An earlier 2001 Indian news article mentioned that the Awami National Party attended a conference, in January 2001, organised by the Council for Defence of Afghanistan rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. This appears to be the same conference at which *Lashkar-i-Tayba* also reportedly attended. Other reported attendees were *Al-Badr Mujahideen*, *Jaish-i-Muhammad* and *Tanzim Nifaz Shariat-i-Mohammadi* (TNSM) (Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, ‘Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors’, *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16; Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, ‘Terms of Endearment’, *News from Afghanistan*, source: The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17).

Sources suggest that the two groups may have different objectives: see question 1 on the ANP and the *Lashkar-e-Toiba* above.

### **Relationship between Lashkar-e-Tayayaba and the TNSM (*Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariat Mohammadi*)**

No formal relationship between *Lashkar-e-Tayayaba* and the TNSM was found in the sources consulted.

Both *Lashkar-e-Taiba* and the TNSM are militant groups banned by the Pakistan government on 12 January 2002. Briefly, the *Lashkar-e-Taiba* is a radical group accused of fighting Indian forces in Jammu and Kashmir. An aim of the *Lashkar-e-Toiba* is to achieve Islamic

rule in the whole Indian sub-continent. TNSM is a movement whose primary objective is the imposition of *Shariat* in Pakistan (Amnesty International 2002, *Pakistan: Crackdown on sectarian violence must not jeopardize rights*, ASA 33/001/202, 14 January <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA330012002?open&of=ENG-PAK> – Accessed 25 January 2006 – Attachment 18; Szajkowski, Bogdan (ed) 2004, *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, John Harper Publishing, 4<sup>th</sup> ed, London, p.368 – Attachment 8; ‘Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/TNSM.htm> – Accessed 7 April 2004 – Attachment 19).

The ICG notes that all banned sectarian parties, including *Lashkar-e-Tayaba* and TNSM, “either originated at jihadi madrasas or developed their own chains”. Saudi patronage played an important role in promoting jihadi madrasas and culture in Pakistan. *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and TNSM are both generally seen as Deobandi-Wahabi organisations (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2002, *Pakistan: Madrasas, Extremism And The Military*, Asia Report No. 36, 29 July, p.12 – Attachment 20; Limaye, Satu P., Malik, Mohan and Wirsing, Robert G. (eds) 2004, *Religious Radicalism And Security in South Asia*, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu, Spring p.152 – Attachment 21).

A 2001 news article reported that *Lashkar-i-Tayba* and TNSM attended a conference, in January 2001, rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. Other reported attendees were the ANP, *Jaish-i-Muhammad* and *Al-Badr Mujahideen* (Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, ‘Terms of Endearment’, News from Afghanistan, source: The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17; Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, ‘Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors’, *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16).

3. a) Please provide details of Albadar Mujahideen.
- b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?
- c) Which regions of Pakistan did they / are they operating in?
- d) What is the relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the ANP?
- e) What is the relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the TNSM?

(This appears to be the group also known as Albadar Mujahideen also appears to be known as Al-Badar Mujahideen, Al-Badhr Mujahideen, Al-Badr or Al Badr Mujahideen.)

The US Department of State reports:

The Al Badhr Mujahedin split from Hizbul-Mujahedin (HM) in 1998. Traces its origins to 1971, when a group named Al Badr attacked Bengalis in East Pakistan. Later operated as part of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar’s Hizb-I Islami (HIG) in Afghanistan and, from 1990, as a unit of HM in Kashmir. The group was relatively inactive until 2000. Since then, it has increasingly claimed responsibility for attacks against Indian military targets (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.113 – Attachment 22).

The ICG also describes *Al-Badar* as one of JI’s (*Jamaat-i-Islami*) front organisations (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, p.13 – Attachment 1).

According to the Indian website South Asia Terrorism Portal, *Al Badr* aims to ““liberate”” the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir and merge it with Pakistan. On the leaders of the group it



states that Lukmaan was the leader at the time of its formation. The Portal identifies the current leaders as Bakht Zameen (chief commander); Arfeen Bhai, a.k.a Lukmaan a.k.a Jannisar (chief commander in Jammu and Kashmir); Irfan (launching commander); Zahid Bhai (deputy supreme commander); Jasm Bhat (publicity chief); Abu Mawai (communication in-charge) ('Al Badr' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website

[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/Al\\_badr.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/Al_badr.htm) – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 23).

Although sources state that the Pakistan government was planning to ban *Al Badr* and one Pakistan newspaper article, dated 29 May 2004, described the group as “the banned Kashmiri outfit”, no information was found in the sources consulted that the Pakistan government has formally listed it as a banned group. Another Pakistan newspaper article, dated 25 October 2005, stated the group was not listed as one of Pakistan’s 16 listed banned militant groups. There are reports that *Al-Badar Mujahideen* was one of the groups which the Sindh provincial government, in 2001, had placed a ban on displaying signboards and publicly raising funds. *Al Badhr Mujahedin*, however, is designated as a Terrorist Organization by the US Government and has also been proscribed by the Indian Government (“‘Pak axe may fall on Harkat and Al Badr’” 2002, *Press Trust of India*, 18 January – Attachment 24; ‘Activists of Al Badr released’ 2004, *Frontier Star*, 29 May – Attachment 25; ‘Source Search: Frontier Star’ 2006, Factiva website

[http://www.factiva.com/sources/details.asp?node=&source\\_code=NBFTA](http://www.factiva.com/sources/details.asp?node=&source_code=NBFTA) – Accessed 31 January 2006 – Attachment 26; Hasan, Khalid 2005, ‘Banned militant groups active in quake relief’, *Daily Times*, 25 October

[http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2005%5C10%5C25%5Cstory\\_25-10-2005\\_pg7\\_12](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2005%5C10%5C25%5Cstory_25-10-2005_pg7_12) – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 27; ‘250 ultras detained in Karachi: ‘Jehadis’ question Pervez on ban’ 2001, *The Tribune*, 23 August

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2001/20010823/world.htm> – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 28; Christian Solidarity Worldwide 2003, *Pakistan Annual Report 2002*, May, pp.36-37 – Attachment 29; US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.113 – Attachment 22; ‘Al Badr’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/Al\\_badr.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/Al_badr.htm) – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 23).

The US State Department has identified *Al Badhr*’s area of operations as Jammu and Kashmir (India), Pakistan and Afghanistan. Information accessed on the South Asia Terrorism Portal notes that *Al Badr* is headquartered in Pakistan at Mansehra with a camp office in Muzaffarabad. One report stated that it had a camp at Oghi in the NWFP. *Al Badr* was also said to be working under the name Al-Safa Foundation in the earthquake-hit areas of Pakistan (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.113 – Attachment 22; ‘Al Badr’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website

[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/Al\\_badr.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/Al_badr.htm) – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 23; Lakshman, Kanchan 2005, ‘Pakistan: Jihad after the quake’, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 24 October

[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4\\_15.htm#assessment1](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4_15.htm#assessment1) – Accessed 8 December 2005 – Attachment 30; ‘Pakistan: The State fails, the Jihadi prevails’ 2005, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 7 November [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4\\_17.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4_17.htm) – Accessed 8 December 2005 – Attachment 12).

## **Relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the Awami National Party (ANP)**

No formal relationship between *Albadar Mujahideen* and the ANP was found in the sources consulted.

On the banning of the militant groups in January 2002, *Al Badr* reportedly stated that the Pakistan President, Pervez Musharraf, did not have the “authority to stop outfits from waging jihad outside the country”; the ANP was said to welcome the President’s decision (Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2002, ‘Jehadi outfits to back Kashmir cause’, *The Hindu*, 14 January – Attachment 31).

Also, a 2003 news article reports that an ANP member of the NWFP assembly criticised “‘militant outfits like Al Badar” and called on the ruling Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal “not to ‘incite innocent people to resort to jihad”” (Hassnain, Zakir 2003, ‘Hot words exchanged as NWFP Assembly discusses budget’, *Daily Times*, 20 June [http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story\\_20-6-2003\\_pg7\\_30](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_20-6-2003_pg7_30) – Accessed 31 January 2006 – Attachment 32).

An earlier 2001 Indian news article mentioned that the Awami National Party attended a conference, in January 2001, organised by the Council for Defence of Afghanistan rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. This appears to be the same conference at which *Al-Badr Mujahideen* also reportedly attended. Other reported attendees were *Lashkar-i-Tayba*, *Jaish-i-Muhammad* and *Tanzim Nifaz Shariat-i-Mohammadi* (TNSM) (Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, ‘Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors’, *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16; Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, ‘Terms of Endearment’, News from Afghanistan, source: The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17).

Sources suggest that the two groups may have different objectives: see question 1 on the ANP and *Albadar Mujahideen* above.

#### **Relationship between Albadar Mujahideen and the TNSM (*Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariat Mohammadi*)**

No formal relationship between *Albadar Mujahideen* and the TNSM was found in the sources consulted.

Sources indicate that *Al Badar* seeks to incorporate the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir into Pakistan whilst the TNSM is a movement whose primary objective is the imposition of *Shariat* in Pakistan (‘Al Badr’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/Al\\_badr.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/Al_badr.htm) – Accessed 30 January 2006 – Attachment 23; US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.113 – Attachment 22; ‘Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/TNSM.htm> – Accessed 7 April 2004 – Attachment 19).

A 2001 news article reported that *Al-Badr Mujahideen* and TNSM attended a conference, in January 2001, rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. Other reported attendees were the ANP, *Jaish-i-Muhammad* and *Lashkar-i-Tayba* (Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, ‘Terms of Endearment’, News from Afghanistan, source:



The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17; Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, ‘Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors’, *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16).

**4. a) Please provide details of Jahesh Mohammad.**

**b) Were they banned? Are they still operating?**

**c) Which regions of Pakistan did they / are they operating in?**

**d) What is the relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the ANP?**

**e) What is the relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the TNSM?**

(This appears to be the group also known as Jahesh Mohammad is also known as Jaish-e-Mohammad, Jesh-e-Mohammadi, JeM, Khudam-ul-Islam, Al-Furqan, Tehrik ul-Furqaan or Army of Mohammed).

*Jaish-e-Mohammed* (JeM) is an Islamic extremist group based in Pakistan. The group was founded in January 2000 by Maulana Masood Azhar, formerly chief of *Harakat-ul-Mujahideen* (HuM) after his release from prison in India in December 1999. It is largely based in Pakistan, where it has been linked with the Islamic fundamentalist *Lashkar-e-Jhangvi* as responsible for attacks on US and other Western targets and on Christian churches. JeM became one of the most effective militant groups in Kashmir. Its operations are often linked with *Lashkar-e-Toiba*. Azhar was arrested in December 2001 but released in December 2002 by order of the Lahore High Court (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.100 – Attachment 22; Szajkowski, Bogdan (ed) 2004, *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, John Harper Publishing, 4th ed, London, p.368 – Attachment 33; ‘Jaish-e-Mohammad: A profile’ 2002, *BBC News*, 6 February [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south\\_asia/1804228.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/1804228.stm) – Accessed 1 February 2006 – Attachment 34).

On the JeM’s objectives the UK Home Office cites Jane’s Terrorism and Insurgency Centre website in the following terms:

“The group’s declared primary aim is to unite Indian administered Kashmir (referred to by the group as Indian occupied Kashmir) with Pakistan. It also retains a Pakistani domestic agenda – to establish a radical Islamist state in Pakistan. Some of its allies endorse the wider aims of establishing an Islamist caliphate across south Asia, and expelling Hindus from the Indian subcontinent. The group is a radical Deobandi Sunni organisation, opposed to the presence of Shias, Christians, Hindus and Jews in Pakistan” (UK Home Office 2005, *Pakistan*, October, p.108 – Attachment 35).

*Jaish-e-Mohammad* was banned on 12 January 2002. The UK Home Office also reported that it was banned in November 2003 as *Khudam-ul-Islam* (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *PAK43133.E – Pakistan: The effectiveness of the government ban on extremist groups (January 2002 – November 2004)*, 19 November – Attachment 10; Amnesty International 2002, *Pakistan: Crackdown on sectarian violence must not jeopardize rights*, ASA 33/001/202, 14 January <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA330012002?open&of=ENG-PAK> – Accessed 25 January 2006 – Attachment 18; UK Home Office 2005, *Pakistan*, October, p.107 – Attachment 35).

A US State Department report states that the *Jaish-e-Mohammed* operates in Pakistan. It also noted that it has perpetrated attacks in Islamabad, Murree and Taxila. The latter two towns are located in Pakistan's Punjab. One report stated that *Jaish-e-Mohammed*, and other groups, had camps within a radius of 10 kilometres from the earthquake epicentre in Muzaffarabad and at Attock in Punjab. It also worked under the name of Al Rehmat Trust in the earthquake-hit areas of Pakistan where it had set up two main camps in the NWFP, in Haripur and Balakot. Another Al Rehmat Trust camp in Mansehra (NWFP) was reportedly raided by Pakistan security agencies in January 2006 (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, April, p.101 – Attachment 22; King, John, Mayhew, Bradley and St. Vincent, David 1998, *Pakistan*, Lonely Planet Publications, 5<sup>th</sup> ed, July, p.181 – Attachment 36; Lakshman, Kanchan 2005, 'Pakistan: Jihad after the quake', *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 24 October [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4\\_15.htm#assessment1](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4_15.htm#assessment1) – Accessed 8 December 2005 – Attachment 30; 'Pakistan: The State fails, the Jihadi prevails' 2005, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 7 November [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4\\_17.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4_17.htm) – Accessed 8 December 2005 – Attachment 12; Mahar, Aijaz 2006, 'Kashmir quake charity camp raided', *BBC News*, 23 January [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/4640856.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4640856.stm) – Accessed 1 February 2006 – Attachment 37).

Sources also indicate that *Jaish-i-Mohammed* still operate in Indian Kashmir (Plett, Barbara 2005, 'Quake highlights Kashmir dispute', *BBC News*, 21 December [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/4546922.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4546922.stm) – Accessed 1 February 2006 – Attachment 38; 'Four dead in Kashmir bomb attack' 2005, *BBC News*, 16 November [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/4441154.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4441154.stm) – Accessed 1 February 2006 – Attachment 39).

### **Relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the Awami National Party (ANP)**

No formal relationship between *Jahesh Mohammad* and the ANP was found in the sources consulted.

The ANP is a legal party whereas *Jaish-e-Mohammad* is a banned group (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 102, 28 September, pp.2-3, 12-14, 17-28 – Attachment 1; UK Home Office 2005, *Pakistan*, October, p.107 – Attachment 35).

A 2002 article, referring to the ban on *Jaish-i-Mohammad*, noted that a former Punjab ANP president stated that the imposition of restrictions on religious groups was justified ('Pakistan religious leaders take exception to Musharraf's speech' 2002, *BBC Monitoring South Asia – Political*, source: Ausaf, 14 January – Attachment 14).

An earlier 2001 Indian news article mentioned that the Awami National Party attended a conference, in January 2001, organised by the Council for Defence of Afghanistan rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. This appears to be the same conference at which *Jaish-i-Muhammad* also reportedly attended. Other reported attendees were *Al-Badr Mujahideen*, *Lashkar-i-Tayba* and *Tanzim Nifaz Shariat-i-Mohammadi* (TNSM) (Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, 'Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors', *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16; Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, 'Terms of Endearment', *News from Afghanistan*, source: The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17).

Sources suggest, however, that the two groups may have different objectives: see question 1 on the ANP and *Jahesh Mohammad* above.

### **Relationship between Jahesh Mohammad and the TNSM (*Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariat Mohammadi*)**

No formal relationship between *Jahesh Mohammad* and the TNSM was found in the sources consulted.

Both *Jaish-e-Mohammad* and TNSM were banned on 12 January 2002 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, PAK43133.E – *Pakistan: The effectiveness of the government ban on extremist groups (January 2002 – November 2004)*, 19 November – Attachment 10; Amnesty International 2002, *Pakistan: Crackdown on sectarian violence must not jeopardize rights*, ASA 33/001/202, 14 January <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA330012002?open&of=ENG-PAK> – Accessed 25 January 2006 – Attachment 18).

The International Crisis Group notes that all banned sectarian parties “either originated at jihadi madrasas or developed their own chains”. Saudi patronage played an important role in promoting jihadi madrasas and culture in Pakistan. *Jaish-e-Mohammed* and the TNSM are both generally seen as Deobandi-Wahabi organisations (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2002, *Pakistan: Madrasas, Extremism And The Military*, Asia Report No. 36, 29 July, p.12 – Attachment 20; Limaye, Satu P., Malik, Mohan and Wirsing, Robert G. (eds) 2004, *Religious Radicalism And Security in South Asia*, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu, Spring p.152 – Attachment 21).

A Jane’s source in the UK Home Office has noted that *Jaish-e-Mohammad* retains a Pakistani domestic agenda – “to establish a radical Islamist state in Pakistan”. This may be compared to the TNSM’s primary objective – the imposition of *Shariat* in Pakistan (UK Home Office 2005, *Pakistan*, October, p.108 – Attachment 35; ‘Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi’ 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/TNSM.htm> – Accessed 7 April 2004 – Attachment 19).

An August 2001 article reported that the *Jaish-e-Mohammad* and the TNSM had set up at least three FM radio stations in the Bajaur area of NWFP, bordering Afghanistan, to campaign for funds and volunteers to fight alongside the Taliban. The article did not mention whether the radio stations were jointly operated (“Jaish sets up radio stations along Pak-Afghan border” 2001, *Press Trust of India*, 10 November – Attachment 40).

In a May 2001 news article Maulana Masood Azhar of *Jaish-e-Mammad* reportedly visited, in Malakkand division (NWFP), several TNSM protest camps against the constitution and judiciary and extended full support for the TNSM (‘Implementation of Shariah law demanded in NWFP – Reports’ 2001, *Press Trust of India*, 4 May – Attachment 41; ‘Malakand Division: North West Frontier Province’ (undated), Khyber Gateway website <http://www.khyber.org/images/maps/malakanddiv.jpg> – Accessed 3 February 2006 – Attachment 42).

A 2001 news article reported that *Jaish-i-Muhammad* and TNSM attended a conference, in January 2001, rejecting a UN plan to deploy monitors in Pakistan to oversee resolutions on Afghanistan. Other reported attendees were the ANP, *Lashkar-i-Tayba* and *Al-Badr*

*Mujahideen* (Yusufzai, Rahimullah 2001, 'Terms of Endearment', News from Afghanistan, source: The News International, Pakistan, 18 February – Attachment 17; Reddy, B. Muralidhar 2001, 'Afghan group rejects U.N. move to deploy monitors', *The Hindu*, 29 August – Attachment 16).

### **5. Is *Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariat Mohammadi* (TNSM) comprised of a number of sub groups/parties?**

No information was found in the sources consulted that the TNSM comprised a number of sub-groups or parties. However, the International Crisis Group cites a NGO employee in the following terms (researcher's emphasis in bold):

In some areas of the NWFP, Sunni extremism closely resembles the Taliban model. The Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi, a militant pro-Taliban group, has lost considerable ground to its rival Islamist organisations as a result of the U.S.-led campaign against al Qaeda and the Taliban. Hundreds of its followers were killed or detained in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban. Its leaders remain behind bars in Pakistan, and its offices have been closed. But TNSM remnants remain active. "TNSM's Taliban folly has turned people against it", says an employee of an international NGO in the area. **"But many of its local leaders in villages and tribes still run Tehreek-e-Taliban [the Taliban Movement] with similar aims.** It is still difficult for government and non-government development projects to operate without fear of opposition from clerics" (International Crisis Group (ICG) 2005, *The State of Sectarianism in Pakistan*, Asia Report No. 95, 18 April, p.18 – Attachment 3).

Sources suggest that there has been some dissension within the TNSM. The South Asia Terrorism Portal writes:

...Dissension within the TNSM ranks has led to the expulsion of many senior leaders. Maulana Fazal Dian, a central leader was expelled by Sufi Mohammed for violating TNSM rules. Maulana Israil, the then spokesperson of the TNSM, said, on September 5, 2000, Maulana Fazal Dian had attended the meeting of Jamaat-e-Islam (JeI) held in Timergara Dir, which was a violation of the TNSM's rules and regulations. Fazal Dian later formally joined the JeI. Rham Wajid, who was the TNSM General Secretary during the May 1994-demonstrations against the provincial administration, later applied for refugee status in Canada...('Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi' 2001, South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/TNSM.htm> – Accessed 7 April 2004 – Attachment 19).

Also, in 1995 DFAT advised that Maulana Soofi Mohammad, leader of the TNSM, rejected an agreement between the group's Swat chapter and government representatives (DFAT 1995, *Report IS45714 – Pakistan Monthly Report: December*, 12 January – Attachment 43).

### **6. Is the town of Swat near the Doag Dara valley (or the Nihag Dara, Tormang Dara or Karo Dara valleys)?**

Maps showing locations or distances between Swat town and the Doag Dara, Nihag Dara, Tormang Dara or Karo Dara valleys were not found in the sources consulted.

References were found to a town/village of Swat (220 kms north of Peshawar) in northern Pakistan, however, a map showing its location was not found in the sources consulted

(Jimenez, Marina and Yousafzai, Sami 2003, 'For \$36k and a little lie: From Peshawar, a tip on how to get into Canada – claim you are Afghan', *National Post*, 11 March – Attachment 44; Ahmad, Munir 2006, 'Top al-Qaida operatives, including chemical weapons expert, suspected killed in U.S. strike', *Associated Press Newswires*, 19 January – Attachment 45).

There is a Swat district in the NWFP which is described as not very big with its headquarters being the twin towns of Saidu Sharif and Mingora. A map shows that Swat and Dir districts are adjoining (King, John, Mayhew, Bradley and St. Vincent, David 1998, *Pakistan*, Lonely Planet Publications, 5<sup>th</sup> ed, July, pp.280-281 – Attachment 46).

One news article describes the Doag Dara, Nihag Dara, Tormang Dara and Karo Dara valleys as being adjacent in the Dir Upper district of the NWFP. A map showing location of the Doag Dara, Nihag Dara, Tormang Dara or Karo Dara valleys was not found in the sources consulted. A map showing Upper Dir adjacent to the Swat division is attached (Khan, Behroz 2004, 'Defunct TNSM activist holds villagers hostage', *The News*, 18 October <http://www.jang-group.com/thenews/oct2004-daily/18-10-2004/main/main10.htm> – Accessed 2 February 2006 – Attachment 47; 'Malakand Division: North West Frontier Province' (undated), Khyber Gateway website <http://www.khyber.org/images/maps/malakanddiv.jpg> – Accessed 3 February 2006 – Attachment 42).

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