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# Lashkar-e-Taiba: The Three-Headed Snake



[TRADOC G-2 Intelligence Support Activity  
\(TRISA\)](#)

Complex Operational Environment and  
Threat Integration Directorate (CTID)





# OEA Team Threat Report



## Purpose

- To inform the Army training community of the militant Islamist threat presented by Lashkar-e-Taiba.
- To lay out the group's history, goals, significant activities, and ties to other organizations.
- To discuss common tactics, techniques, and procedures used by the group.

## Executive Summary

- Lashkar-e-Taiba is a militant Islamist group based in Pakistan and Kashmir, and operates primarily in Southern Asia.
- Lashkar-e-Taiba is related to and nearly indistinguishable from two other Islamist organizations: Markaz Dawa ul-Irshad and Jamaat-ud-Dawa.
- The group is responsible for several major attacks in the region, including the three-day-long attacks in Mumbai, India in 2008.
- Lashkar-e-Taiba pioneered *fidayeen* attacks, in which a small group assaults a target with the expectation of being killed.
- The group is global in scope and has links to other global terror organizations, specifically al-Qaeda and Jaish-e-Muhammad, and also has ties to the Pakistani military and Inter-Services Intelligence agency.

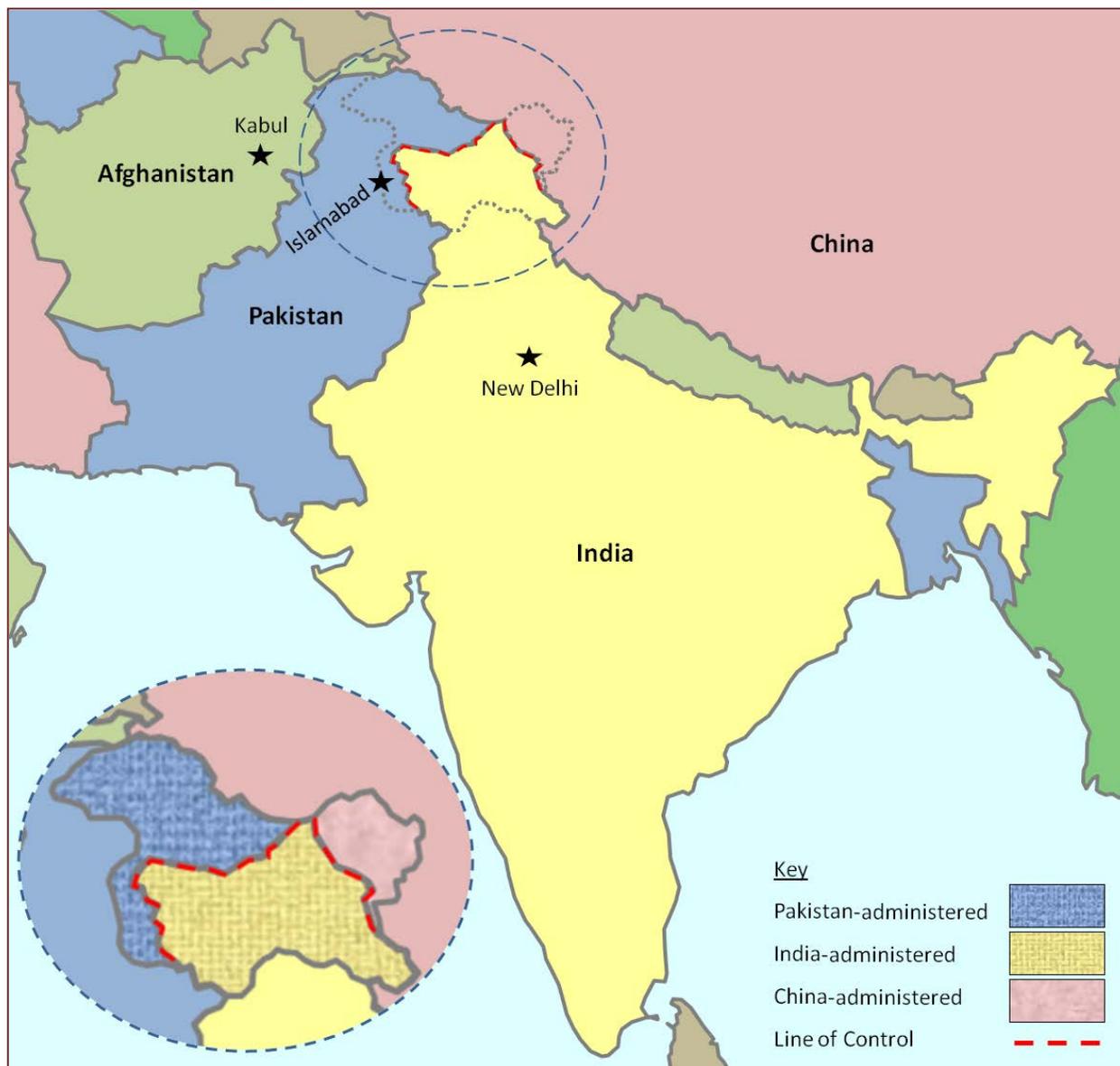
Cover: Lashkar-e-Taiba logo, Muhammad Hafiz Saeed, and Jamaat-ud-Dawa logo and flag.



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## Regional Map





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## Introduction

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a militant Islamist organization based in Pakistan and Kashmir<sup>1</sup>, is related to and nearly indistinguishable from two other Islamist groups: Markaz Dawa ul-Irshad and its successor, Jamaat-ud-Dawa.<sup>2</sup> LeT was founded in 1990 by Muhammad Hafiz Saeed for the purpose of regaining all of Kashmir for Pakistan through *jihad*, and operates in Southern Asia. The group is based in Kashmir and runs several training camps located in Pakistan and Kashmir, as well as branch offices throughout the area. The organization pioneered *fidayeen* attacks, in which a small group assaults a target with the expectation of being killed, and is responsible for several major attacks in India and Kashmir. Among these are the three-day-long Mumbai attacks in November 2008 and the 11 July 2006 commuter train bombings in the same city.

Though operating regionally, LeT possesses branches in several countries and has made threats against the U.S. and Israel. The group has links to other terrorist organizations, specifically al-Qaeda and Jaish-e-Muhammad, as well as ties to the Pakistani military and Inter-Services Intelligence agency. LeT has received funding from the Pakistani government, Saudi Arabia, al-Qaeda, and individuals and organizations both inside and outside of the region. The organization has been banned in several countries, including Pakistan, India, U.S., UK, and by the United Nations.

## Group Overview

Lashkar-e-Taiba, translated as “Army of the Pure,” is intimately entwined with two other Islamist organizations: Markaz Dawa ul-Irshad and Jamaat-ud-Dawa. Any discussion of one is limited, if not impossible, without reference to the other two. The three groups are so closely related that they may be considered as three heads of a Medusa snake.

The first group to appear was Markaz Dawa ul-Irshad, which was founded in the late 1980s to train mujahideen to fight against the Soviets in Afghanistan. Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) was formed in 1990 as the jihadist wing of Markaz. Its initial focus was fighting the Indian military over the

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, “Kashmir” refers to the geographical area containing both Pakistan- and India-administered areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The border between these two areas is commonly called the Line of Control. “India proper” refers to the geographical area of India that lies outside India-administered Kashmir.

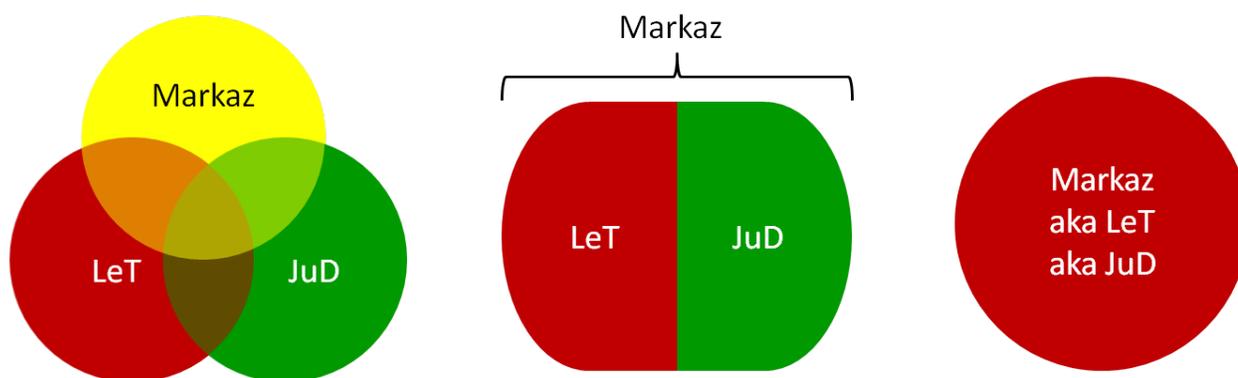
<sup>2</sup>All foreign names in this report have multiple variations when translated into English.



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disputed territory of Kashmir. It has since expanded to attacks within India proper and has made threats against the United States and Israel. Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD) appeared in late 2001, just days before LeT was banned in Pakistan, as the successor of the humanitarian wing of Markaz. Claiming to be an Islamic charity, it is nearly indistinguishable from Markaz in that it inherited the same leaders and performs the same functions, including fundraising and recruiting for LeT. Many experts believe these two organizations are not separate, related groups, but actually one and the same.



*Possible Markaz Organizational Structures*

## Philosophy and Goals

The organizations’ religious beliefs align with the Sunni Wahhabi school of thought, in which only the Koran and the Hadiths are considered authoritative. One of the groups’ main goals is to purge “un-Islamic behavior” from Muslim religious practice – such as the common Sufi practice of venerating saints – and uphold life by *sharia* (Islamic) law. Their global aim is to “assist oppressed Muslims,” to mean helping them establish an Islamic government and sharia law where they currently reside. In practical terms, the groups desire to first retake Kashmir for Pakistan, then absorb all of India into the country to form a large Islamic state.

The groups’ chosen method for obtaining their goals is jihad (loosely interpreted as armed force), and their argument justifying this is seductively simple. Peaceful methods, such as negotiations, are the preferred manner, with jihad being a last resort. However, “dialogue with the ‘disbelievers’ is prohibited in Islam,” so jihad becomes the only available method by



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default.<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Hafiz Saeed, the groups' founder, has stated that jihad is a struggle for global Islamic dominance, and considers his top enemies to be India, Israel, and the U.S.

## History

Markaz Dawa ul-Irshad, meaning "Center for Preaching and Guidance," was founded in either Pakistan or Kunar province, Afghanistan in the late 1980s to aid the fight against the Soviets. It was established by Muhammad Hafiz Saeed, Zafar Iqbal, and the late Abdullah Azzam – the last being closely associated with Osama bin Laden. Funding to start the organization was reportedly provided by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency, bin Laden, and Azzam. The group set up a headquarters campus in Muridke, Pakistan, with Saeed as its *amir* (leader).

After the departure of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in 1989, Markaz began to shift its focus toward other conflicts. Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) was started in 1990 as the jihadist wing of Markaz. Based in Muridke and headed by Saeed, its initial focus was the continued fight over Kashmir. The group entered the region for the first time in 1990 and began receiving assistance from the ISI for its Kashmir efforts in 1992. LeT committed its first attack in 1993 – against an Indian military base across the Line of Control in Poonch – killing several.

In mid-1999, LeT and several other Islamist militant groups, along with Pakistani military forces, invaded the Indian side of the Line of Control and occupied the Kargil Heights. This caused significant consternation in the international community, and the situation was not resolved until Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was pressured to convince the groups to withdraw. LeT did as requested, only to introduce a new tactic – the *fidayeen* – into the fight a few months later.

In November of that year, two LeT members stormed the Indian Army headquarters in Srinagar and killed several Indian soldiers before being killed themselves. This *fidayeen* attack was different than previous militant tactics in that the perpetrators, while not committing suicide, had no expectation of surviving. LeT reached another organizational milestone in December 2000 when it launched its first assault in India proper, attacking the Indian Army's Red Fort in New Delhi.

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<sup>3</sup> Sikand, Yoginder. "[Islamist Militancy in Kashmir: The Case of the Lashkar-i Tayyeba.](#)" *South Asia Citizens Web*. 20 November 2003 (accessed 06 July 2012).



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After the events of 11 September 2001 General Musharraf – under pressure from the U.S. – arrested LeT amir Saeed, but he was subsequently released. In keeping with its focus on international terrorism, the U.S. included LeT in the 05 December Terrorist Exclusion List. Only eight days later, five men stormed the Parliament building in New Delhi, India, leaving at least seven dead and 18 wounded. Though not claiming credit, the attack was believed to be a joint operation of LeT and Jaish-e-Muhammad. The U.S. Department of State (USDoS) designated LeT as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 26 December, and the organization was banned in Pakistan by General Musharraf on 12 January 2002.

Even before it was banned, the group appeared to be changing tacks. Saeed formally dissolved Markaz in December 2001, splitting it into two groups. The first organization was the already existing LeT, which was to remain focused on jihad, but only in Kashmir. To this end, a new central committee was appointed, consisting entirely of Kashmiris, with Maulani Abdul Wahid Kashmiri as leader. LeT had operated freely and openly in Pakistan until this time – fundraising, recruiting, and claiming credit for attacks. At this point, the group moved its headquarters from the Muridke campus to Muzaffarabad, in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, and stopped claiming credit for attacks – starting with the Indian Parliament attack that month.

The second organization that came from the dissolution of Markaz was a new group that Saeed named Jamaat-ud-Dawa (“Society for Preaching”). JuD inherited Markaz’ educational and humanitarian activities, such as running schools and medical facilities, and supplying preachers and speakers for local mosques. The organization also inherited the Muridke campus and a large portion of Markaz/LeT’s leadership including Saeed himself, who became amir.

Though JuD was officially formed as a separate, unrelated organization, it continued to provide support to LeT through fundraising and recruiting. Many experts believe JuD to be a front group for LeT or merely LeT under another name. Despite the obvious close ties of the two organizations, JuD has consistently denied all ties with LeT and claimed itself to be purely a humanitarian organization.

LeT continued to perform attacks across the Line of Control and in India proper after 2001. In August 2003, twin car bombings in Mumbai killed over 50 and wounded 2-3 times that number. Indian authorities attributed the attack to LeT. Three months later and perhaps not coincidentally, JuD was placed on the Pakistani watch list. However, the group continued to operate openly and unhindered in the country. Another major bombing in India, this one in New Delhi, occurred in October 2005 and was also blamed on LeT.

That same month, Kashmir experienced a massive earthquake that killed more than 70,000. JuD immediately became a major source of humanitarian aid in the region – providing food, shelter, and medical care for the refugees – with funding said to be from private donations. Working



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from a long-term view, the organization was still actively involved in relief efforts a year after the quake. JuD took advantage of the opportunity presented by this humanitarian work to re-open offices that had been closed with the banning of LeT and to begin fundraising openly.

On 11 July 2006, seven commuter trains were bombed in Mumbai. Over 200 died and more than four times that number were injured. After extensive investigation, Indian authorities determined that the attack was a joint operation of LeT with the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI). They also concluded that the two groups had not only coordinated their actions, but also received support from the ISI.

On 26 November 2008, ten terrorists began an attack in Mumbai against six different civilian targets, ranging from a rail station to two hotels. Lasting over 60 hours, the assault finally ended after the death of nine perpetrators and the capture of the tenth. Both dead and injured numbered in the low hundreds. Investigations by the U.S., UK, and India uncovered a very sophisticated LeT attack that was supported by both the ISI and the Pakistani Army.

Both the U.S. and the United Nations declared JuD to be an alias for LeT in December 2008, and Pakistan banned the group during the same month. The country denied LeT's involvement for months, but eventually arrested and charged seven individuals – including a senior LeT leader – with planning the assault. Saeed was placed under house arrest, but was released around six months later due to lack of evidence. As of this writing, Pakistan continues to deny official involvement in the attack, and none of the cases have gone to trial.

The Falah-e-Insaniat Foundation (FeF) was established in 2009 after JuD was declared a terrorist organization by the United Nations. Branded as an Islamic charity, it engages in humanitarian relief activities while acting as a front organization for JuD. The group supplied aid to refugees fleeing the Taliban takeover of the Malakand area in 2009, and provided relief during the flooding in 2010. FeF claimed legitimacy after a U.S.AID administrator visited and delivered supplies to one of its relief camps in August 2010. Only three months later, the USDoS declared it to be an alias for LeT.

No major attacks have occurred since those in Mumbai in 2008 – only smaller skirmishes, usually related to crossing the Line of Control.

## **Leadership & Organizational Structure**

LeT and JuD are basically two halves of a whole – namely the “defunct” Markaz organization. Each group has its own distinct leadership, with the JuD senior leaders overseeing the combined organization. Both groups appear to possess the same organizational structure



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consisting of two main components: an inner circle that performs planning and administration, and an operational side with a military-type command structure. The inner circle is composed of an amir, deputy amir, and positions such as chief financial officer, operations chief, and education chief. The operational chain of command has a chief commander, then commanders of divisions, districts, battalions, and so on.

Estimates of member numbers range from several hundred to 30,000. Most members come from Pakistan, but many others either originate from Kashmir, Afghanistan, or India, or fought in Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation. Recruitment is done at madrassas, colleges, and universities, and is also successful among high-school dropouts, unemployed youths, the working class, and followers of Wahhabi Islam.

The combined organization's main leadership contains the following individuals (not all-inclusive):

- Muhammad Hafiz Saeed
  - Co-founder of Markaz, founder of LeT, founder of JuD
  - Current amir of JuD
  - Former amir of Markaz and LeT
  - Claims no association with LeT at present
  - Continues to publically call for jihad
- Hafiz Abdur Rehman Makki
  - Brother-in-law of Muhammad Hafiz Saeed
  - Current deputy amir of JuD
  - Former chief of political affairs for JuD
  - Former chief of foreign relations of JuD
- Zafar Iqbal
  - Co-founder of Markaz
  - Current chief financial officer of JuD
  - Former deputy amir of LeT
  - Top fundraiser
- Muhammad Yahya Mujahid
  - Current information secretary and spokesman for JuD
- Hafiz Abdul Salam Bhuttavi
  - Current chief over JuD's network of madrassas
  - Former acting amir of JuD



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- Mian Abdullah
  - Current chief of JuD trader's department – fundraises from Pakistani businessmen
  - Former chief financial officer of JuD
  - Former chief of LeT training camps
- Maulani Abdul Wahid Kashmiri
  - Current amir of LeT – appointed to position when JuD was formed
- Zaki ur-Rehman Lakhvi
  - Former amir of LeT
  - Former LeT chief of operations
  - Former LeT military commander
  - Currently detained in Pakistan and charged with planning the 2008 Mumbai attacks
- Azam Cheema
  - Current commander of LeT's India operations branch
  - Helped plan and prepare 2008 Mumbai attacks
  - May be current LeT chief of intelligence or surveillance
- Hafiz Abdur Rauf
  - Current leader of FeF
  - Former LeT spokesman
  - Former JuD chief of humanitarian relief
  - Former JuD chief of public service

## Ties to Other Organizations

LeT has links to several militant Islamist groups, including al-Qaeda and Jaish-e-Muhammad. In addition, the organization has strong ties to the Pakistani military and its ISI.

## Militant Islamist Groups

LeT's ties to al-Qaeda extend back to even before the founding of its parent organization. Saeed reportedly met and fought alongside Osama bin Laden and Abdullah Azzam in Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation. Azzam, a senior leader of al-Qaeda and close associate of bin Laden, later became one of Markaz' co-founders. Part of the group's initial funding came from



# OEA Team Threat Report



Azzam and bin Laden, with the latter reported to have built and stayed at a guest house on the Muridke campus. LeT supplied several hundred personal guards to bin Laden in the 1990s, and augmented their numbers after 9/11. Bin Laden was in the habit of personally addressing the annual LeT convention until 9/11, after which he did so by phone. It is also reported that documents captured in Abbottabad indicate bin Laden assisted in the planning of the 2008 Mumbai attacks and kept in touch with Saeed until his death in May 2011.<sup>4</sup> In addition to Saeed's relationship with bin Laden, senior al-Qaeda member Abu Zubaydah was captured at a LeT safehouse in Faisalabad in March 2002, and al-Qaeda and LeT have been known to train in each other's camps, thus suggesting formal ties between the two organizations.

Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM) is another group with ties to LeT. Designated a foreign terrorist organization by the USDoS, JeM is based in Pakistan and shares LeT's goal of annexing Kashmir into Pakistan. The two groups have conducted joint attacks in Kashmir and Pakistan, including the December 2001 assault on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi.

LeT has links with several other organizations as well. Harakat ul-Jihad-e-Islami (HUJI) also desires to drive India from Kashmir, and is accused by India of coordinating a series of bomb attacks with LeT in 2008. The 2006 Mumbai train bombings were performed jointly by LeT and the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), an India-based terrorist group that is reportedly also associated with HUJI. HAMAS, a Palestinian-based and -focused group, was formed with the assistance of LeT co-founder Azzam, and its leaders addressed the annual LeT convention until LeT's banning by Pakistan in 2002. LeT has ties to the United Jihad Council (UJC), a loose alliance of militant groups against Indian rule of Kashmir, and LeT founder Saeed leads Difa-e-Pakistan – a council of around 40 anti-NATO/India groups.

## **Pakistani Military and ISI**

LeT's association with the Pakistani military and the ISI goes back to its parent's founding. The Pakistani government helped establish Markaz, to include supplying funding to build the Muridke campus. Markaz/LeT received funding, arms, training, and direction from the ISI and Pakistani military, first for the fight against the Soviets in Afghanistan, and then for the continuing struggle with India over Kashmir. LeT also conducted the Kargil Heights attack against India jointly with Pakistani military forces and fellow militant groups. Some reports state that cooperation ceased when Pakistan banned LeT in 2002, but other reports indicate that the

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<sup>4</sup> Joscelyn, Thomas. "[Report: Osama bin Laden helped plan Mumbai attacks.](#)" *Long War Journal*. 05 April 2012 (accessed 06 July 2012).



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relationship was only toned down, with the group agreeing to “lay low” in Pakistan and restrict its attacks to Kashmir in order to take the heat off the government.

The 2008 Mumbai attacks caused the Pakistani government considerable grief. Both the ISI and the Pakistani Army were implicated in the attack, which was planned, launched, and coordinated from Pakistan.<sup>5</sup> The Pakistani government tried to deny any connection to the attacks, but was eventually forced to admit that they were both planned in the country and tied to LeT. Pakistan detained and charged seven LeT leaders in 2009 for planning the attacks, but has not brought them to trial to date.

LeT’s sister organization, JuD, has also remained largely unimpeded. Though placed on Pakistan’s watch list in 2003, the group was able to operate openly until its banning in 2008 – at which time it merely changed names to the Falah-e-Insaniat Foundation (FeF). JuD continued to receive state support even after 2008: the Punjabi provincial governor, who was the group’s appointed administrator, gave \$951,000 in state funds to JuD in 2009.<sup>6</sup>

Though several top leaders of Markaz/LeT/JuD have been arrested and charged by Pakistan over the years, Saeed has never been seriously hampered. The interaction between Saeed and Pakistani government officials tends to follow an established pattern: (1) an event occurs, such as a LeT attack in India or Saeed making a pro-jihad speech at a public rally; (2) Saeed is arrested, usually in the form of “house arrest”; (3) Saeed’s movements are unimpeded during his “arrest”; (4) a Pakistani court declares his detention illegal or refuses to charge him based on “lack of evidence”; (5) Saeed is released. Pakistani Army corps commanders were openly associating with Saeed as recently as 2010, and the Pakistani government continues to provide cover for him. In April 2012, on the very day that Saeed publically called for jihad against the United States, two different Pakistani government officials stated that he was participating in “deradicalization and rehabilitation of former jihadis.”<sup>7</sup>

The interrelationship between the Pakistani government and LeT has even been admitted by current Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta. On 16 April 2011, Mr. Panetta stated, “We’re concerned with...The relationships that Pakistan has, what makes this complicated, is that they have relationships...There’s a relationship with LeT. And, you know, this is a group that goes into India and threatens attacks there, it has conducted attacks there.”<sup>8</sup> Mr. Panetta went on to

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<sup>5</sup> Sharma, Rajeev. [“Is Lashkar-e-Taiba Turning Against Pakistan?”](#) *Diplomat*. 06 July 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Roggio, Bill. [“Pakistan funds Lashkar-e-Taiba in Punjab.”](#) *Long War Journal*. 16 June 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Sharma, Rajeev. [“Is Lashkar-e-Taiba Turning Against Pakistan?”](#) *Diplomat*. 06 July 2012.

<sup>8</sup> Jha, Lalit K. [“Pak has links with LeT but U.S. cannot snap ties: U.S.”](#) *Folks Magazine*. 17 August 2011.



# OEA Team Threat Report



state that the U.S.-Pakistan relationship must remain in order to continue the regional fight against al-Qaeda.

## Tactics, Techniques, Procedures, & Weapons

LeT is notorious for two primary types of attacks: *fidayeen* assaults against Indian security forces, and massacres of non-Muslim civilians. In the latter, militants cross over the Line of Control into an Indian village, round up the non-Muslim residents – usually Hindus or Sikhs – and then slaughter them. LeT carried out 10-20 such attacks beginning in 1996, with the last one occurring in 2003.

The group pioneered the use of *fidayeen* attacks in November 1999. In this tactic a few men, usually 2-10, storm a security force position using small arms. Though having no expectation of surviving, the attackers are not “suicide attackers” in the strict sense. They do not kill themselves, which would be unlawful according to LeT’s interpretation of Islam. These attacks are usually well-planned and well-executed.

Other types of attacks performed by LeT are bombings and hit-and-run assaults against government, military, and civilian targets. The group stopped claiming credit for attacks after Musharraf banned it in 2002, though multiple incidents have been tied to LeT since then. To date, the group’s known attacks have been within either Indian-administered Kashmir or India proper. However, LeT does not see itself as limited to that arena, as Saeed has publically threatened both the U.S. and Israel. In addition, a list of 320 potential attack sites was recovered after the 2008 Mumbai attacks – only 20 of which were in India.

Some suicide bombings have been laid at LeT’s door, as have some attacks in Afghanistan. The group is suspected in the February 2010 hotel attacks in Kabul, Afghanistan, in which 20 were killed and 43 wounded. Performing attacks in Afghanistan would not be unreasonable in light of LeT’s history and original purpose, but such attacks may well be done by LeT members without the group’s official involvement.

LeT is believed to possess the following types of weapons: pistols, AK rifles, heavy and light machine guns, hand grenades, rocket-propelled grenades, grenade launchers, rockets, mortars, mines (anti-tank and anti-personnel), anti-aircraft guns, explosives, remote control devices, and high-tech communications equipment.



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## Significant Attacks

The following is a list of select attacks either claimed by or attributed to LeT, revealing a wide range of size, type, and target.

- 05 February 1993: LeT attacks an Indian military base across the Line of Control in Poonch, killing several Indian soldiers. This is the group's first known attack in Kashmir.
- May-July 1999: LeT, in cooperation with other insurgent groups and the Pakistani military, invades over the Line of Control and occupies the Kargil Heights for several weeks. The groups finally withdraw at the insistence of Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, who is pressured to do so by the international community.
- 3 November 1999: Two LeT members attack the Indian Army headquarters in Srinagar. Upon entering the complex they storm an office, then fortify their position and attack additional Indian military personnel. Around eight soldiers die before the attackers are killed. This is LeT's first fidayeen attack.
- December 2000: LeT members attack the Indian Army's Red Fort in New Delhi, killing several soldiers. This is the group's first attack inside India proper.
- 13 December 2001: A five-man squad storms the Indian Parliament building in New Delhi, killing 7-9 and injuring 18. It is believed that LeT performed the attack in cooperation with JeM, though LeT does not claim credit.
- 25 August 2003: Twin car bombings in Mumbai, India, kill over 50 and injure at least 135. Indian authorities attribute the attack to LeT.
- 29 October 2005: Two markets and one bus in New Delhi are bombed, killing at least 63 and wounding over 200. Indian authorities blame LeT for the attack.
- 11 July 2006: Seven commuter trains are bombed in Mumbai, resulting in at least 200 dead and over 800 injured. Indian authorities believe that the attack was carried out jointly by LeT and SIMI, with assistance from the ISI. This event is known as the 11/7 attack.
- 26-29 November 2008: Ten terrorists carry out an attack in Mumbai that lasts over 60 hours. They assault a railway station, a restaurant, a hospital, two hotels, and a Jewish center, while simultaneously maintaining communications with LeT leaders in Pakistan.



# OEA Team Threat Report



More than 170 people are killed and over 300 are injured (reporting varies on the exact number killed/injured). Nine of the attackers are also killed and the tenth is captured. Evidence accumulated by the U.S., UK, and India indicates that LeT performed the attack with the support of the ISI and Pakistani Army. Pakistan denies LeT's involvement until February 2009, at which time it admits that the attack was planned on Pakistani soil. Pakistani authorities arrest and charge seven individuals with planning the assault, including Lakhvi. As of this writing, none of the cases have gone to trial. Saeed is placed under house arrest, but is released around six months later due to lack of evidence.

## Funding

Funding for Markaz/LeT/JuD comes from multiple sources. Initial funding for the establishment of Markaz came from the ISI, Azzam, and bin Laden. The primary financial contributors over the years have been the Pakistani government (mainly through the ISI) and Saudi Arabia. Additional funding has come in the form of donations from other Gulf State donors, Pakistani expatriates, Pakistani and Kashmiri businessmen, Islamic NGOs, and Pakistani citizens. While any claims of current funding by the Pakistani government would be publically denied, the 2009 incident in which the Punjab provincial governor gave \$951,000 to JuD is enough to raise doubts.

## Facilities

The combined Markaz/LeT/JuD organization has two main campuses and multiple offices spread throughout Pakistan and Kashmir.

The Muridke campus was set up shortly after Markaz was founded, and is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Lahore, Pakistan. Encompassing some 150-200 acres, the facility boasts an Islamic school and university, a madrassa, medical facilities, a market, residential housing, a fish farm, agricultural land, a clothing factory, and a carpentry shop. The campus was administered by Markaz until late 2001, at which point it was inherited by JuD.

Markaz began setting up madrassas and schools in 1994 to spread its doctrinal views and prepare students for jihad. JuD took over the administration of these schools and has founded even more, with current estimates numbering in the hundreds. The organization has an estimated 2,000 branch offices throughout Pakistan and Kashmir, and runs several hospitals in keeping with its humanitarian mission.



## OEA Team Threat Report



LeT was originally headquartered with Markaz at the Muridke campus, but most likely moved to the Muzaffarabad camp in Pakistan-administered Kashmir after its banning in 2002. The organization runs four known training camps in Pakistan and Kashmir where it offers several courses. LeT is also suspected of having multiple smaller camps and bases throughout Pakistan and Kashmir.

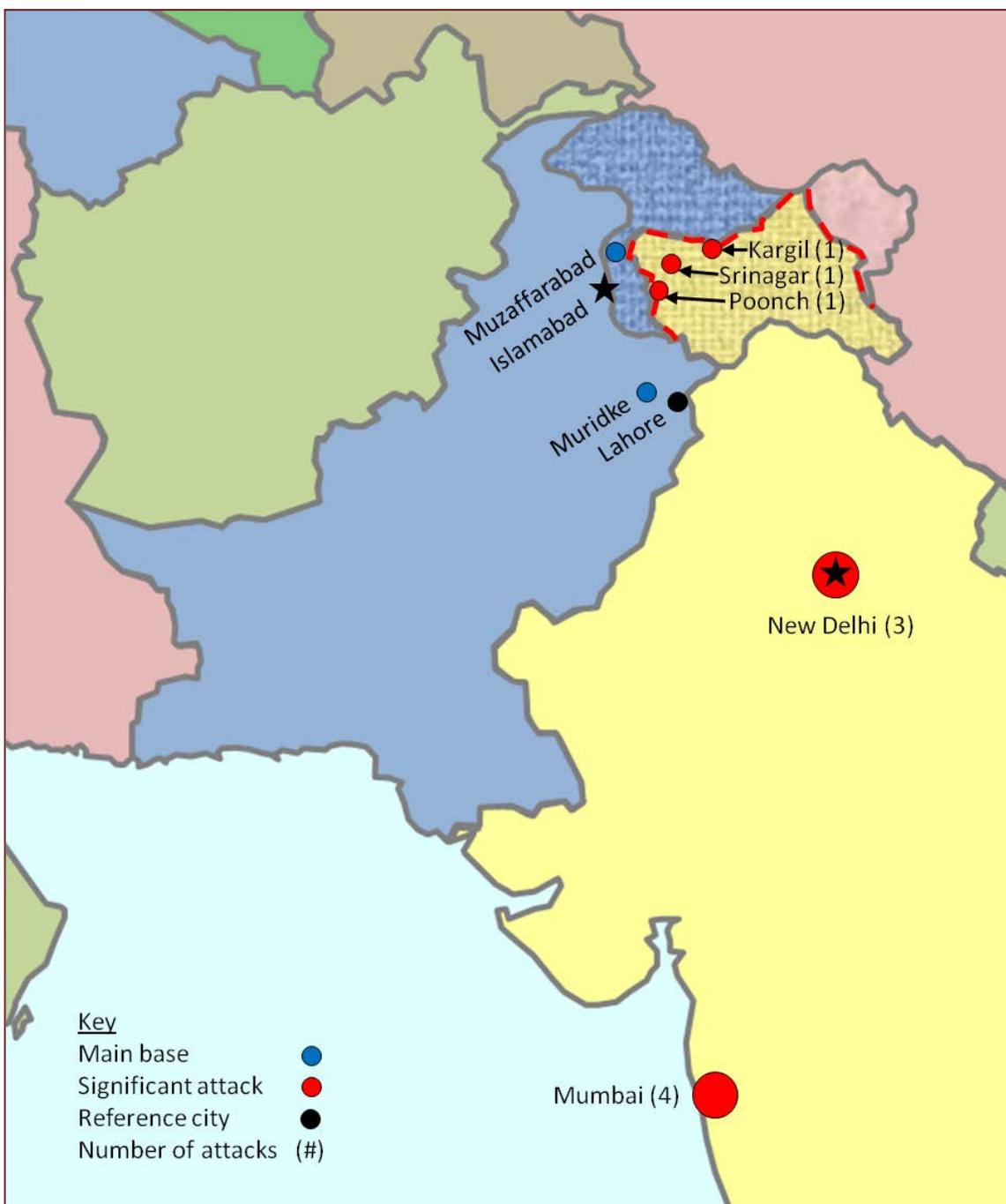
### Training courses:

- Daura-e-Aam: 21-day general course containing basic weapons training and ideological indoctrination
- Daura-e-Khas: three-month special course in weapons training and guerilla warfare tactics
- Daura-e-Ribat: covers intelligence methods and explosives
- Daura-e-Lashkar: focused training on specifics for routine missions in India-administered Kashmir or India proper
- Daura-e-Suffa: 42-day course for clergy in religious dogma and proselytizing

Markaz/LeT/JuD had a Web site and published Urdu-, Arabic-, and English-language newspapers and magazines in the past, but is believed to have stopped these activities.



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**LeT Bases and Attack Locations**



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## International Links

LeT is known or suspected to have branches or sleeper cells in several countries, including Australia, Bangladesh, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the UK, and the U.S. In addition, members of the organization are reported to have been active in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Burma, Chechnya, and Iraq. In the United States, no fewer than 18 Americans have been arrested, charged, or convicted of helping LeT during 2003-2011. One of these, David Coleman Headley, pled guilty in March 2010 of assisting in the preparations for the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

## Terrorist Designations

The combined Markaz/LeT/JuD organization has multiple declarations against its components and individual members of being terrorists or terrorist organizations. Below is a non-inclusive list of these declarations.

United States:

- Declared a Specially Designated National (global terrorism) by U.S. Treasury:
  - Mian Abdullah
  - Haji Muhammad Ashraf
  - Mahmoud Muhammad Ahmed Bahaziq
  - Hafiz Abdul Salam Bhuttavi
  - Azam Cheema
  - Zafar Iqbal
  - Muhammad Naushad Alam Khan
  - Zaki ur-Rehman Lakhvi
  - Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki
  - Muhammad Yahya Mujahid
  - Hafiz Abdur Rauf
  - Muhammad Hafiz Saeed
  
- Declared a Foreign Terrorist Organization by U.S. Department of State:
  - Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)
  - Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD) – alias for LeT
  - Falah-e-Insaniat Foundation (FeF) – alias for LeT
  - Four other distinct aliases for LeT



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- Bounty offered by U.S. Department of State:
  - Muhammad Hafiz Saeed – \$10 million
  - Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki – \$2 million

Other Countries/International Organizations:

- LeT – banned in Pakistan, India, UK; declared a terrorist organization by United Nations
- JuD – banned in Pakistan; declared an alias for LeT by United Nations
- Muhammad Hafiz Saeed – declared a terrorist by United Nations

## Analyst Assessment

Many experts believe that JuD is actually a front group for LeT or LeT under another name. As a result, the two group names are often used interchangeably in post-December 2001 reporting. While the connection between the organizations is undeniable, they appear to fill different roles. JuD – as with its predecessor Markaz and to some extent its successor FeF – focuses on education, religious teaching, fundraising, recruiting, and humanitarian assistance. LeT focuses on training recruits and conducting attacks. The two halves are necessary for the proper functioning of the whole, as neither performs all required tasks.

The timing of the Markaz dissolution/reorganization is noteworthy, as it happened in the same month as the Indian Parliament attack and the U.S. declaration of LeT being a terrorist group, and the month before LeT was banned in Pakistan. There is speculation that Saeed knew of the upcoming ban and chose to act accordingly. Such an idea is plausible given LeT's relationship with the Pakistani military.

Saeed's move, whether motivated by foreknowledge or not, was both smart and timely: it created a new organization through which LeT could continue to recruit and raise funds; gave a way for Saeed to claim he was no longer associated with the group; and provided cover to the Pakistani government, which could claim that the group was banned and no longer operating on Pakistani soil. Considering that the ban occurred months after 9/11 but only weeks after the attack on the Indian Parliament, Pakistan's decision was likely more heavily influenced by the Indian reaction to the latter than the U.S. to the former.

At the present time, LeT remains one of the largest active militant groups in Kashmir. It has not performed a major attack in India proper since 2008, but has limited itself to skirmishes across the Line of Control. Saeed is most likely still in control of the organization, despite all claims to



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the contrary. His goals are also unchanged, as is evidenced from an April 2012 sermon in Lahore in which he publically called for jihad against the United States.

## Training Implications

- Fidayeen attacks against a military installation can provide several benefits when emplaced in a training scenario:
  - Excellent scenario for MI and MP units
  - Minimal casualties and military location reduce the need for medical response and crowd control, allowing a greater focus on incident investigation skills
  - Small number of local participants allows for efficient use of role-players
  - Scenario easy to mimic in home-training environment
- Strong ties between humanitarian organizations and militant groups also provide training benefits:
  - Such ties are commonplace in many potential operational environments
  - Determining organizational relationships requires coordination between troops in the field and intelligence analysts
    - Collection of information by field troops that is not distinctly military in nature
    - Timely and accurate transmittal of said information to intelligence personnel
    - Proper analysis of information by MI troops
  - Scenario can be mimicked in the home-training environment
- Large-scale attacks against civilians that are emplaced in training can also be beneficial:
  - Excellent scenario for MP and medical units
  - Need for large number of first-responders gives ample opportunity to practice basic medical skills



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