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# REPORT TO CONGRESS

## Information Relating to Individuals Detained by the Department of Defense at the Detention Facility at Parwan, Afghanistan 2014



Office of the Secretary of Defense

Derived from: Multiple sources  
Declassify on: 14 May 2039

Preparation of this report cost  
the Department of Defense a  
total of approximately \$8,245  
in Fiscal Year 2014

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**Information Relating to Individuals Detained  
by the Department of Defense  
at the Detention Facility at Parwan, Afghanistan  
2014**

**A Report to Congress  
Pursuant to section 1036 of the National Defense  
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014**

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Section 1036 provides that the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a classified report on information relating to the individuals detained by the Department of Defense at the Detention Facility at Parwan, Afghanistan, pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) who have been determined to represent an enduring security threat to the United States.

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**(U) Background.** The President of the United States signed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (NDAA for FY 2014), Public Law 113-66, on December 26, 2013. Section 1036 of the NDAA for FY 2014 provides that, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a classified report on information relating to the individuals detained by the Department of Defense (DoD) at the Detention Facility at Parwan, Afghanistan (ANDF-P), pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) who have been determined to represent an enduring security threat to the United States. Such report shall cover any individual detained at the ANDF-P as of the date of enactment of the NDAA for FY 2014. The report shall include the following information for each individual:

1. (U) a description of the relevant organization or organizations with which the individual is affiliated;
2. (U) whether the individual had ever been in the custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time before being detained at such facility and, if so, where the individual had been in such custody or under such effective control; and
3. (U) whether the individual has been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(U) Upon submittal of this classified report, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a declassification review to determine what information, if any, may be made publicly available in an unclassified summary of the information contained in this report.

#### **(U) Enduring Security Threats (ESTs)**

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

### **(U) Affiliations**

~~(S//NF)~~ The following discussion of the organizations with which the ESTs in this report are affiliated is largely based on intelligence and information held and reported by Combined Joint Interagency Task Force 435, the command tasked with conducting detention operations under the Commander, U.S. Forces–Afghanistan. Many of the ESTs belong to multiple organizations. Many of the Afghan and Pakistan militant organizations

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

### **(U) al-Qaeda (AQ)**

~~(S//NF)~~ AQ is the name given to an international Islamic fundamentalist network and campaign comprising independent and collaborative cells who aim to reduce outside influence upon Islamic affairs. AQ is classified by the United States, European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), United Kingdom (UK), and various other nations, as an international terrorist organization. Although AQ is philosophically heterogeneous, prominent members of the movement are considered to have Salafi beliefs. The Salafi movement is a movement within Sunni Islam that takes its name from the term Salaf used to identify the earliest Muslims who its adherents believe provide the epitome of Islamic practice. AQ includes a network of different groups that gives AQ global reach and the ability to act in a multitude of locations and to pose threats that are difficult to predict.

### **(U) Afghan Taliban (TB)**

~~(S//NF)~~ The TB is by far the largest and most active, self-reliant, and effective insurgent element in Afghanistan. Its goal is to restore the fundamentalist regime it established in the mid-1990s in Afghanistan. To achieve this goal, the TB carried out an extreme interpretation of Sharia law. From 1994 to 2001, the TB gained control of 90 percent of Afghanistan. The UN never recognized it as a legitimate government, and only three countries, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, ever recognized the TB as the official ruling government of Afghanistan. The TB wants to regain its control of Afghanistan and reestablish the country as a pure (Sunni) Islamic state. (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c) that there has been a rift in the

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TB leadership between the hardliners and the moderates. Some of the leaders have considered joining the current central government's reconciliation program, while others still favor violent means to regain control of Kabul. The TB carries out operations in Afghanistan along with AQ, Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG), and the Haqqani Network (HQN). These groups frequently work together to oppose Coalition forces (CF) and the Afghan National Army (ANA) because they have the common goal of ridding Afghanistan of what they consider to be occupying forces. The Afghan TB enjoys safe haven in Pakistan.

**(U) Haqqani Network (HQN)**

~~(S//NF)~~ The HQN is a well-established, regionally based TB affiliate under the leadership of the Haqqani family, with the goal of reestablishing the TB government in Afghanistan. The HQN has a long history of fighting in Afghanistan, going back to its resistance against the Communist regime that came to power in Kabul in the 1970s. (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c)

The HQN is the most lethal insurgent group targeting U.S. and CF, and it is responsible for carrying out attacks and smuggling weapons and improvised explosive devices (IED) into Afghanistan. Like the Afghan TB, the HQN benefits from sanctuary in Pakistan.

**(U) Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)**

~~(S//NF)~~ Hezb-e Islami (Islamic Party) was created in 1975 to fight the communist occupation in Afghanistan. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar formed his own militant, fundamentalist faction, the HIG, in 1977. Hekmatyar and his newly formed party were mainly Pashtuns who operated near the Pakistani border against the Soviet Communists. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was one of the most accomplished and ruthless commanders during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the later 1980s. Although Hekmatyar denies any association with AQ or the TB, the three groups have the same goal of pushing the United States out of Afghanistan.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

Since the onset of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), there has been greater cooperation between HIG, AQ, and TB remnants in Afghanistan, despite historical differences and divergent goals among the groups. In 2003, HIG forged an alliance with the TB to meet the shared, short-term goals of driving CF out of Afghanistan and disrupting the Karzai government. HIG receives financial and logistical support from sympathizers in Afghanistan and Pakistan,

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

dates back to the anti-Soviet jihad during the 1980s. (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d) At present, Hekmatyar directs the nuances and practical implications of HIG's ideology. He is extremely anti-Western and fiercely opposed to the leadership of Afghan President Hamid Karzai, particularly to Karzai's decision to allow the U.S.-led CF into Afghanistan. Although Hekmatyar uses religious propaganda to justify his goals and garner popular support from Sunni Muslims, his violent and self-serving actions call into question his sincerity.

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**(U) Harakat ul-Jihad e Islami (HUJI)**

~~(S//NF)~~

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

In recent years, however, HUJI has splintered considerably, and many of its former members have turned their guns against the Pakistani state. Like most Islamist, militant groups in Pakistan, as well as the Afghan TB and HQN, HUJI is a Deobandi organization. Deobandism emerged as a revivalist movement in South Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and its adherents follow the Hanafi School of Sunni jurisprudence. HUJI emerged from the madrassa system tied to the Jamiat Ulema-I-Islam Faction (JUI-F), a Deobandi, Islamist political party in Pakistan. Although it is not politically powerful, the JUI-F historically has had a significant following among Deobandi Pashtuns in Pakistan's Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly the Northwest Frontier Province), the FATA and in the city of Karachi. During the 1990s, HUJI was one of many ~~(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)~~ fighting for the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir's secession (and subsequent accession to Pakistan). It also sought launch terrorist attacks throughout India and, through its Bangladeshi affiliate (HUJI-B), formed alliances with local Indian Islamists for this purpose. Finally, many HUJI militants fought alongside the Taliban against the Northern Alliance during the 1990s, and the group contributed a number of ministers to the then-Taliban-led government.

**(U) Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)**

~~(S//NF)~~ IMU is a group of Islamic militants from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian states. IMU's historical goal is to overthrow the Uzbek government and establish an Islamic state in Uzbekistan. During the 1990s, IMU was active in terrorist operations in Central Asia and blamed for a number of terrorist activities and attacks in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. IMU is affiliated with AQ and, many IMU members are believed to have embraced AQ's ideology. Since OEF, IMU has been predominantly occupied with attacks on U.S. and CF personnel in Afghanistan. Pakistani security forces, however, continue to arrest probable IMU operatives in the FATA.

**(U) Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)**

~~(S//NF)~~ It is difficult to differentiate between IMU and IJU, which is a splinter group of IMU. IJU possesses the intent and capability to conduct terrorist activities against regional government and Western interests in Central Asia. IJU's goals coincide with those originally espoused by IMU; however, IJU has placed a greater emphasis on targeting U.S. and other Western interests. IJU networks are likely to exploit Central Asia's fluid borders to minimize the risk of its operatives being exposed during the planning stages of an operation. Although counter-terrorism activities have resulted in the disruption of some operations and the detention of several of its members, IJU retains an extensive network of cells and facilitators. IJU's primary operational tactic is to launch conventional and suicide bombings, but it will also carry out attacks, such as assassinations, to enhance its reputation and obtain additional funds. IJU's primary significance lies in its intent to target Western interests in Central Asia and its growing capability to conduct operations through associations with senior officials in other terrorist networks, particularly AQ.

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Its increasing connectivity to individuals outside Central and South Asia reflects a strategic decision to develop a widespread facilitation network to support operations in Central Asia, and potentially to widen its operational reach.

**(U) Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT)**

~~(S//NF)~~ Since 2010, LeT has increased its efforts to target U.S., Coalition, and Indian interests in Afghanistan. Like many militant groups in Pakistan, LeT's involvement in Afghanistan dates back to the jihad against the Soviet Union, when its parent organization, Markaz Dawa ul Irshad, was involved in training fighters in Kunar and Nuristan Provinces. Unlike most Pakistani militant groups, LeT is a Salafi organization, and both of these provinces boast sizeable Salafi communities. LeT was not heavily involved in the post-Soviet in-fighting in Afghanistan, since such Muslim-on-Muslim fighting was not, in LeT eyes, an authentic jihad. When LeT reengaged in Afghanistan in the years following the September 11 attacks, its activities were initially based in Kunar and Nuristan Provinces in eastern Afghanistan. This remains LeT's stronghold in Afghanistan, but it has expanded its reach into Nangarhar Province and, through alliances with the Afghan TB and HQN, operated in the southern provinces of Helmand and Kandahar as well. LeT is a historically India-centric organization, and one of the few Pakistani militant groups that remains focused on fighting in Kashmir. Afghanistan provides another venue for LeT to attack Indian targets, and an opportunity for LeT to bolster its jihadist credentials by fighting against CF. (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (e), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d) As a result, LeT efforts to use the FATA as a staging and training ground for its anti-CF efforts in Afghanistan have met with mixed results. Local militant organizations, especially the TTP, often view its members as pawns or spies of the state. Because of its Salafi orientation and strong Punjabi identity, LeT has also run afoul of local Pashtun, Deobandi militants. Despite these setbacks, LeT appears committed to carving out a space in the FATA to operate and has increased its recruitment of local Pashtuns in recent years.

**(U) Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)**

~~(S//NF)~~ The TTP, or Pakistani TB, is an umbrella organization of various Islamist militant groups based in the FATA along the Afghan border in Pakistan. In December 2007, about 13 groups united under the leadership of Baitullah Mehsud to form the TTP. Among the TTP's stated objectives are resistance against the Pakistani state, enforcement of the TTP's interpretation of sharia and a plan to unite against North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led forces in Afghanistan. The TTP emerged independently of the Afghan TB, but TTP leaders have sworn allegiance to Mullah Omar. In late 2008 and early 2009, Mullah Omar, leader of the Afghan TB, asked the TTP to stop attacks inside Pakistan and instead to support the war in Afghanistan. In February 2009, the three dominant Pakistani TB leaders agreed help counter a planned increase in U.S. forces in Afghanistan and reaffirmed their allegiance to Mullah Omar and UBL. The TTP, however, has almost exclusively targeted elements of the Pakistani state. On September 1, 2010, the United States designated the TTP a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), which makes it a crime to provide support to, or to do business with, the group, and it also allows the United States to freeze its assets. The Afghan TB and the TTP differ greatly in their history, leadership, and goals; however, they share a primarily Deobandi interpretation of

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Islam and are both predominantly Pashtun. Before the creation of the TTP some of its leaders and fighters were among the 10,000 Pakistani, Arab, and Central Asian militants fighting in both the War in Afghanistan (during 1996-2001) and the War in Afghanistan (during 2001-present) against the anti-TB United Islamic Front and NATO forces. Although the TTP has claimed allegiance with the Afghan TB in the Afghan TB's insurgency in Afghanistan, the Afghan TB are not involved in the TTP's combat operations against the Pakistani army. The TTP has close ties to AQ, sharing money and bomb experts and makers. The TTP and the IMU have a long history of collaboration. Although the TTP remains focused primarily on fighting the Pakistani government, the group has expressed repeatedly its intent to develop external attack capabilities and in 2010 dispatched Faisal Shahzad to execute a car bombing in Times Square (it failed). The TTP may work with other militant and terrorist groups to further these efforts.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (g)

**(U) EST Summaries**

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d) There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (b), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),  
(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d) There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d) There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S.

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custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (a),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),  
(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

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(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

The detainee is also affiliated with the TB and IJU. There is no information that the detainee has been in U.S. custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time other than the current detention. The detainee has not been directly linked to the death of any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or any U.S. Government employee.

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c), (b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d), (b)(6)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (c),(b)(1) Sec. 1.4 (d)

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