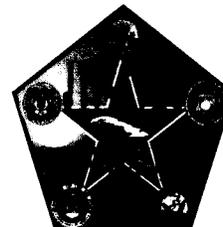




DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 HEADQUARTERS, JOINT TASK FORCE GUANTANAMO
 U.S. NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA
 APO AE 09360



JTF-GTMO-CDR

22 May 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Southern Command, 3511 NW 91st Avenue,
 Miami, FL 33172

SUBJECT: Combatant Status Review Tribunal Input and Recommendation for Continued
 Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN US9KE-010025DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Abdul Malik
- Aliases and Current/True Name: Abdul Malik Bajabu, Abdijabar, Abdul Jabber, Abdulmalik Gajab, Jabaal, Kuuza, Abdu Mali, Doo Msela, Kichaa Msela, Ibrahim Muhammad Ali, Ibra, Mwakuza Kuza
- Place of Birth: Busia, Uganda (UG)
- Date of Birth: 1973
- Citizenship: Kenya (KE)
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9KE-010025DP



2. (U//FOUO) Health: Detainee is in good health.

3. (U) JTF-GTMO Assessment:

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD).

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is a confirmed member of the East Africa al-Qaida (EAAQ) network,¹ the Council of Islamic Courts (CIC),² and the Islamic Party of

¹ Analyst Note: EAAQ is also referred to as Al-Qaida in East Africa (AQEA). EAAQ is a NIPF CT Priority 1A target due to its assessed association with the al-Qaida Network. Priority 1A targets are defined as terrorist groups, countries that sponsor terrorism, or countries that have state organizations involved in terrorism that pose a clear and

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Kenya (IPK). Detainee has ties to the al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI).³ Detainee actively participated in operational planning, facilitation of illegal weapons, and terrorist activities against US and Coalition forces. JTF-GTMO determined this detainee to be:

- A **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.
- A **LOW** threat from a detention perspective.
- Of **HIGH** intelligence value.

4. (U) Detainee's Account of Events:

The following section is based, unless otherwise indicated, on detainee's own account. These statements are included without consideration of veracity, accuracy, or reliability.

a. **(S//NF) Prior History:** Detainee is a member of the Msoga Tribe. From 1984-1987, detainee attended primary school in Mombasa, KE. From 1988 to 1990, detainee was enrolled in Qubaa, a school in Mombasa, KE, for madrassa classes. During his time at Qubaa, detainee also worked as an apprentice for an auto mechanic's shop in Majengo, KE. Between 1990 and 1993, detainee alternated working at two tea companies in Mombasa, named Mombasa Coffee and Tanjal. Detainee started his own business for six months in 1993 buying avocados and bananas to sell in Mombasa. After six months the business failed, and in 1994, detainee went back to work for the tea companies in Mombasa.⁴

b. **(S//NF) Recruitment and Travel:** In 1993-1994, detainee attempted to join the Kenyan military, but was unsuccessful (NFI). In 1994, detainee admitted joining the IPK and began attending prayers at the Sakina Mosque in Mombasa. Shaykh Khalifa Muhammad (NFI) and Shaykh Balala were leaders of the mosque. An individual named Aboud Rogo⁵ preached jihad at the mosque. Detainee said that Abdikadir Ali (NFI) recruited detainee and other

immediate danger to US persons or interests. This includes those preparing to employ Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs).

² Analyst Note: The CIC is also known as the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) or the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC). The CIC was a group of Islamic law courts who united to rival the administration of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. The CIC has aligned itself with al-Qaida and other jihadist groups.

³ Analyst Note: AIAI is an NIPF CT Priority 2A target. Priority 2A targets are defined to include: terrorist/extremist groups that have demonstrated both the intention and the capability to attack US persons and interests, but are believed to pose somewhat less of a threat to US interests around the world than Priority 1B groups; or terrorist/extremist that have demonstrated intention to attack US persons and interests and are taking action to develop or acquire WMD capability.

⁴ TD-314/12443-07

⁵ Analyst Note: Aboud Rogo has ties to al-Qaida, and the 2002 Kikambala terrorist attacks.

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Sakina Mosque youths to join the jihad in Somalia (SO). Detainee stated that he had always wanted to be a soldier.

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: In 1996, detainee viewed jihad in Somalia as a means to fulfill his dream of being a soldier and teaching the Quran. Detainee claimed to travel to Somalia due to the Somali adherence of Islamic *Sharia* (Islamic law). Detainee stated he and two colleagues, Said a Digo and Bonge Lao, traveled to Lamu, KE, and met Abukadir. Three days later, detainee and his group traveled to Raas Kaambooni, SO. Detainee spent three months in Raas Kaambooni memorizing the Quran. After the initial three months, detainee and 20 other trainees (NFI) were taken to a forest area and began military training. The training consisted of physical fitness, military tactics, and basic firearm maintenance on AK-47 assault rifles and pistols.⁶ After the training camp closed in 1997, detainee relocated to Baidao, SO. In 1998 detainee attempted to travel to Yemen, but was detained by Yemeni authorities and deported back to Somalia (NFI).⁷ In 1999, detainee worked for six months painting and repairing ships, and then returned to Kismayoo, SO, and worked on a ferry that transported sugar to Mdoa, Maize, and Raas Kaambooni, SO. In 2000, detainee met Hassan, a previous acquaintance from the training camp in Raas Kaambooni. Hassan assisted in finding detainee a job with Issa Elias, a Tanzanian who owned a diving equipment business. Detainee went to Mogadishu in 2001 and was employed in a clothing shop working for a woman he met in Yemen. Detainee married this woman in 2001. Detainee claimed that he and his wife have since expanded the business and his wife is currently managing the clothing shop in Mogadishu.

(S//NF) Detainee admitted that he participated in the planning and execution of the 28 November 2002 terrorist attacks in Mombasa, which included the bombing of the Israeli-owned Kikambala Paradise Hotel and a missile attack on an Israeli airliner.⁸ After the attacks, detainee and Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan escaped from Kenya to Somalia. Omar Said Omar stated he maintained e-mail contact with detainee regarding the casing of other potential targets in 2003.⁹ Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN US9SO-010023DP (SO-10023), stated that as of March 2004, detainee, who was part of the Mogadishu al-Qaida cell, was living in Mogadishu. In October 2006, detainee, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, aka (Harun Fazul), and Nabhan discussed future operations at detainee's home, to include potential attacks on US and Israeli Embassies. In late 2006, detainee was involved in a plot to attack

⁶ TD-314/12443-07

⁷ TD-314/12443-07

⁸ TD-314/12779-07

⁹ TD-314/46527-03, Analyst Note: Variants of Saleh include Salih and Salah.

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the Kenyan Anti-Terrorism Headquarters located in Nairobi, and the Mombasa Marathon, with the intent of killing Americans and Israelis.¹⁰

5. (U) Capture Information:

(S//NF) On 13 February 2007, detainee was located at the Salama Cyber Cafe in Bondeni, Mombasa. Kenyan authorities established surveillance of detainee and followed him to a hotel. Detainee was subsequently arrested by Kenyan Anti-Terrorism Police Unit officers inside the Ramadhan Cafe.¹¹

a. (S//NF) Property Held: None at JTF-GTMO.

- Reporting from the Kenyan National Security and Intelligence Services (NSIS) indicates detainee possessed the following items at the time of his capture:¹²
 - Small piece of paper containing contact information for associates, including those located in the United Kingdom.¹³
 - Kenyan postal money order receipt

b. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 23 March 2007

c. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: Detainee was transferred to JTF-GTMO to face possible prosecution for terrorist activities against the United States and to provide information on the following:

- Training and individuals associated with the Somali training camp in Raas Kaambooni
- Harun Fazul
- EAAQ member Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan
- Other EAAQ members
- Financing and movement of funds in support of extremist activity in East Africa
- Storage and shipment of weapons and ammunition in Somalia and Kenya
- Jihad recruiter Abdikadir Ali
- The Islamic Courts Union organization and associated persons, logistics and facilities

¹⁰ TD-314/13331-07

¹¹ TD-314/12443-07

¹² TD-314/16336-07, Analyst Note: This NSIS is also reported as the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS)

¹³ TD-314-14703-07

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- The November 2002 attacks against the Kikambala Paradise Hotel and an Israeli airliner

6. (U) Detainee Threat:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.

b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is a confirmed member of the EAAQ, the CIC, the IPK, and associated with members of the AIAI. Detainee received militant training with the EAAQ in Somalia. He admitted planning and executing attacks against an Israeli aircraft and the Israeli-owned Kikambala Paradise Hotel in Kenya. Detainee stored rockets, anti-aircraft missiles, explosives, and mines at his residence. Detainee's house in Somalia was used as a safe house for Islamic extremists. Detainee is reported as having an indirect association with UBL

- (S//NF) Detainee is a confirmed member of the EAAQ, CIC, IPK, and associated with members of the AIAI.
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted being a member of the EAAQ¹⁴ and CIC.¹⁵
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted joining the IPK and attending prayers at the Sakina Mosque in 1994.¹⁶ (Analyst Note: The Sakina Mosque favors radical Islamic rhetoric. The mosque is in Majengo, KE, where individuals involved in the August 1998 bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi resided, though specific links between the mosque and the attack are unknown. The Sakina Mosque provided financial assistance to families of terror suspects in custody by covering their legal expenses.)
 - (S//NF) Abdirashid Muhammad Abdallahi aka (Handailah), a Mogadishu-based poison maker and an admitted member of the EAAQ,¹⁷ identified detainee as a member of the Mogadishu al-Qaida cell and one of Harun Fazul's closest associates. Handailah referred to Fazul, detainee and Saleh Nabhan as the "Three Musketeers."¹⁸ (Analyst Note: Fazul is al-Qaida's chief operative in Africa and Nabhan is a senior al-Qaida operator. Fazul is also a bomb expert and tactics trainer. Both Fazul and Nabhan were involved in the 1998 US Embassy bombings and the 2002 bombing of the Paradise Hotel.¹⁹)

¹⁴ 10025 KB 30-MAR-2007

¹⁵ 010025 SIR 27-MAR-2007

¹⁶ TD-314/12443-07

¹⁷ TD-314/37811-04

¹⁸ TD-314/12979-07, TD-314/13402-07

¹⁹ Harun Fazul_DTF 3-Nov-2003

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- (S//NF) Salim Awadh Salim, an admitted member of EAAQ, identified detainee as a member of EAAQ.²⁰
 - (S//NF) Salim reported Halima Fazul (one of senior al-Qaida operative Harun Fazul's wives) delivered a message from UBL when she traveled from Pakistan to Mogadishu in late December 2006. Halima told detainee and Salim that UBL was angry with the EAAQ. UBL wanted them to focus on carrying out terrorist operations and not to fight with the CIC or against the Mogadishu-based warlords. The networks primary job was to carry out terrorist attacks.²¹ (Analyst Note: UBL's instructions indicate communication with and an undetermined level of control over detainee and his associates.)
- (S//NF) Detainee admitted having a close relationship with EAAQ member Bashir Mohammed Mahmud.²²
 - (S//NF) As of mid-March 2007, Mahmud planned to assassinate the Somali Prime Minister and conduct unspecified suicide attacks.²³ Mahmud was reportedly involved in the 23 March 2007 missile attack on a Belarusian cargo aircraft over the el-Mann Port in Mogadishu, which killed all 11 crew members.²⁴
- (S//NF) Detainee also acknowledged and is assessed to have associations with members of the EAAQ, AIAI, and al-Qaida.
 - (S//NF) In 2003 detainee admitted meeting with Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN US9SO-010023DP (SO-10023),²⁵ and Abu Talha al-Sudani, who are both confirmed members of al-Qaida and AIAI.²⁶ (Analyst Note: In late 2006, members of EAAQ wrote to the al-Qaida leadership informing them of Abu Talha's failure as a leader. A reply was sent to the EAAQ members, in which UBL said that he would send a new leader.²⁷)
- (S//NF) Detainee acknowledged conducting operational planning and execution of terrorist activities.
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted personal involvement in the 28 November 2002 terrorist attack against the Kikambala Paradise Hotel. Detainee admitted that he participated in the planning and execution of the attack.²⁸
 - (S//NF) Detainee and Omar Said Omar aka (Hassan), an admitted al-Qaida operative,²⁹ hired a boat from Kismayoo to go to Lamu, KE. Detainee said TNT

²⁰ TD-314/17617-07, TD-314/17543-07²¹ TD-314/13879-07²² IIR 6 034 0271-07, Analyst Note: A variant of Mahmud is Mahmoud²³ NCTC THREAT REVIEW 28 MAR 07²⁴ TD-314/23571-07, NCTC SITREP 24 MAR 07²⁵ ISM 13 APR 07²⁶ TD-314/05380-06²⁷ TD-314/17543-07²⁸ TD-314/12779-07

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had been packed inside dried rotting sharks for concealment on the boat, which resulted in the TNT passing undetected through a Kenyan customs inspection. The TNT was later used in the car bomb attack on the Paradise Hotel. Salim reported Fazul told him that detainee, Abu Talha, Nabhan, and Issa Osman Issa were the key operatives in the 2002 attacks.³⁰ (Analyst Note: Issa Osman Issa is a member of the EAAQ and an assessed CIC cell leader.³¹)

- (S//NF) Detainee admitted that he participated in the planning and execution of the 2002 terrorist missile attack against an Israeli civilian airliner carrying 271 passengers.³²
 - (S//NF) Detainee stated he was in charge of videotaping the attack.³³
 - (S//NF) After the 2002 attacks, detainee and Nabhan fled from Kenya to Somalia. Nabhan is believed to have spent time in Mogadishu and Raas Kaambooni. While in Mogadishu, Nabhan was sponsored by AIAI's former militia leader Hassan Dahir Aweys.³⁴ (Analyst Note: Detainee's association with Aweys during this period is unknown.)
- (S//NF) Omar Said Omar stated he maintained e-mail contact with detainee regarding the casing of other potential targets in 2003, including Western embassies and airliners. However, after the US Embassy in Mombasa and the Kenyan government increased security at the Mombasa airport, the planners shifted to softer targets like cruise ships and hotels.³⁵
- (S//NF) In late 2006, detainee was involved in the plot to potentially attack the Kenyan Anti-Terrorism Headquarters located in Nairobi, and the Mombasa Marathon, with the intent of killing Americans and Israelis.³⁶
- (S//NF) Detainee admitted receiving basic militant training and was reported to have received advanced training.
 - (S//NF) According to detainee, he and 20 others received training on physical fitness, military tactics and basic firearm maintenance on AK-47s and pistols near Raas Kaambooni, SO.³⁷ (Analyst Note: Separate reporting indicates that training in Raas Kaambooni was sponsored by AIAI).³⁸

²⁹ Harun Fazul_DTF 3-Nov-2003

³⁰ TD-314/15178-07

³¹ TD-314/17541-07

³² TD-314/12779-07

³³ TD-314/12779-07

³⁴ TD-314/17617-07, IIR 7 800 1004 03.

³⁵ TD-314/46527-03

³⁶ TD-314/13331-07

³⁷ TD-314/12443-07

³⁸ TD 314/24112-07

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- (S//NF) Salim stated that detainee attended a six-week advanced training course on forging documents, manufacturing passports, and conducting surveillance using covert photography taught by Harun Fazul. The course included training videos on these subjects.³⁹ Attendees at Harun Fazul's training included eight foreigners from various countries that were to return to their home country after the training as sleeper operatives to await further orders.⁴⁰
 - (S//NF) In the fall of 2006, a group known as the "London Boys" attended Harun Fazul's training in Mogadishu. Reza Afsharzagdegan aka (Adam), one of the "London Boys," was reported to be a close associate of detainee, who kept in phone contact with detainee.⁴¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee met Firras Khan, a former student of Harun Fazul, at the Bayt Jinn House in Mogadishu.⁴² Khan is a UK associate whose phone number was found in detainee's pocket litter.⁴³ Khan returned to the UK in November 2006.⁴⁴ (Analyst Note: Khan's connection to sleeper cells is unknown.)
- (S//NF) Detainee cached weapons in his home, which also served as an EAAQ safe house.
 - (S//NF) During NSIS custodial interviews, Salim Awadh Salim provided information on the weapons stored at detainee's home. Fazul instructed detainee, Salim, and Nabhan to retrieve weapons from a CIC compound near the international airport in Somalia, which they then transported to detainee's home in Somalia. Fazul's intent was to build up a store of weapons and then slowly transport them to Kenya for use in future operations there.⁴⁵
 - (S//NF) Salim stated that SA-7 surface to air missiles (SAM) were among the weapons stored at detainee's house.⁴⁶
 - (S//NF) Salim reported detainee's residence was a safe house used for meetings among members of the EAAQ in Somalia.⁴⁷
 - (S//NF) In October 2006, detainee, Fazul and Nabhan discussed new operations at detainee's home, including attacks on the US and Israeli embassies in Kenya. Fazul recommended they focus on a "Global War," meaning that "al-Qaida" [EAAQ] would detonate a bomb outside of the US and Israeli embassies

³⁹ TD-314/15260-07⁴⁰ TD-314/12979-07⁴¹ TD-314/26684-07⁴² TD-314/26684-07, Analyst Note: Variants of Bayt include Beyt and Beit.⁴³ TD-314/14703-07⁴⁴ IIR 6 105 4230 07⁴⁵ TD-314/15191-07⁴⁶ TD-314/17604-07⁴⁷ TD-314/15260-07

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and allow the media to connect the two events. Fazul stated the media coverage linking the bombings together would heighten global awareness.⁴⁸

▪ (S//NF) Halima Fazul reported that in 2006, while staying at detainees home in Somalia, Harun Fazul put detainee and Salim in charge of daily security (NFI) at the Mogadishu International Airport.⁴⁹

c. (U//FOUO) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **LOW** threat from a detention perspective, based on an initial DoD observation period. Detainee's overall behavior has been compliant and non-hostile to the guard force and staff. Detainee currently has no Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS.


MARK H. BUZBY
Rear Admiral, US Navy
Commanding

⁴⁸ TD-314/15657-07

⁴⁹ TD-314/14052-07

* Definitions for intelligence terms used in the assessment can be found in the Joint Military Intelligence College October 2001 guide *Intelligence Warning Terminology*.