



S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20330919

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



JTF-GTMO-CDR

19 September 2008

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

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN US9SO-010023DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Hassan Guleed
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Hassan Ahmed Guleed, Hassan Darrad Gouled, Gouled Hassan Douran, Hanad Hassan Ahmed, Hanad Hasan Ahme Abu Jafar al-Sumali, Barise Guleed Xadiyo, Haidar
- Place of Birth: Mogadishu, Somalia (SO)
- Date of Birth: 1 April 1974
- Citizenship: Somalia
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9SO-010023DP



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

3. (U) JTF-GTMO Assessment:

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD). JTF-GTMO previously recommended detainee for CD on 6 December 2006.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is an admitted member of both the East Africa al-Qaida (EAAQ) and Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI).¹ *If released without close supervision*

¹ Analyst Note: AIAI is a National Intelligence Priority (NIPF) priority 3 counterterrorism target (CT). Priority 3 CT targets are issues, opportunities, or threats other senior policymakers and IC managers believe must receive attention from the IC that are not already identified as Priorities 1 or 2.

CLASSIFIED BY: MULTIPLE SOURCES
REASON: E.O. 12958, AS AMENDED, SECTION 1.4(C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 20330919

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and means to successfully reintegrate into his society as a law abiding citizen, it is assessed detainee would seek out prior associates who evaded capture and reengage in planning and conduct of terrorist operations against western assets in Djibouti and Ethiopia. Detainee has stated that he would fight until his death for the AIAI cause.² Since early September 2003, detainee had reportedly been coordinating with close associates of allegedly deceased EAAQ leader Abu Talh al-Sudani and was in the final stages of operational planning for terrorist operations in East Africa. Reporting indicates this planning was focused on western assets within Djibouti (DJ) including Camp Lemonier, DJ headquarters of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), US and western embassies, hotels and restaurants frequented by westerners, and US Navy and Coalition ships in the port of Djibouti or operating in the HOA region. Detainee is a known associate of former EAAQ cell leader, al-Sudani, and facilitated operations on his behalf. Detainee traveled to Afghanistan (AF) to train at the Khaldan Training Camp. In Somalia, detainee fought for AIAI against the Ethiopian Army. [ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DETAINEE IS AVAILABLE IN AN SCI SUPPLEMENT.] JTF-GTMO has 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

c. (S//NF) Summary of Changes: The following outlines changes to detainee's assessment since the last JTF-GTMO recommendation. (Changes in this assessment will be annotated by ➤ next to the footnote.)

- Added new detainee alias, Haidar³
- Revised detainee's account of events
- Incorporated reporting of detainee's EAAQ cell probable association with al-Qaida in Pakistan

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 completed secondary school in Mogadishu in 1990. When the Somali civil war began in 1991, detainee's family sent him to a refugee camp in Puettlingen, Germany (GM). Detainee applied for German asylum in 1992, but was rejected.

² TD-314/55773-05

³ ➤010025 SIR 11-APR-2007

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In mid-1992, detainee moved to the Netherlands, where his case for asylum was also rejected. In the beginning of 1993, detainee moved to Sweden (SW) where his case for asylum was accepted. Detainee continued his education in Stockholm, SW. Detainee lived in Sweden for almost three years.⁴

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: Detainee became interested in the Muslim faith while living in Sweden. Interactions with the Muslim community encouraged detainee to attend Mosque and religious meetings. In 1994, during this time of spiritual growth, detainee's desire to fight for Somalia against the Ethiopians in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia (ET) surfaced. Detainee believed in the AIAI cause and stated fighting for Somalia was the only thing he ever wanted to do.⁵ In August or September 1995, detainee sought out his friend Muhammad Nuur, aka (Hammad Nur), who convinced detainee to travel to Afghanistan to receive weapons training before returning to Somalia. In early 1996, detainee traveled to Afghanistan to receive training in order to participate in the war against Ethiopia (ET).⁶ Muhammad Nuur arranged for the detainee and his friend Qasim Afgoye, aka (Qasim Muhammad), to meet with Ahmad Abdi in Islamabad, Pakistan (PK) via Karachi, PK. Detainee and Qasim stayed with Ahmed Abdi for one week in student housing at the International Islamic University in Islamabad, where Abdi was a student.⁷ Detainee then traveled to Baabi, PK, where he stayed with Omar al-Jazairi. Omar took detainee and seven others through Miram Shah, PK into Afghanistan.⁸

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Detainee attended the Khaldan Training Camp in Khowst, AF between January and October 1996.⁹ Detainee received training on small arms, rocket propelled grenades (RPGs), and tactics.¹⁰ Detainee stated Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi, aka (Ali Muhammad Abd al-Aziz al-Fakhri, ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212)) was the *emir* (leader) of the camp. After completing training at Khaldan (approximately one year after

⁴ TD-314/55773-05

⁵ TD-314/55773-05

⁶ TD-314/17710-04, Analyst Note: Muhammad Nuur was the imam of the Somali Mosque attended by detainee while in Sweden; Pakistani based al-Qaida courier Abdirashid Aidid Ahmad stated detainee and other Somalis stayed at the Kuwait Hostel in Islamabad before traveling to Khaldan, ref: TD-314/51518-04; Qasim Afgoye is the AIAI bomb maker and trainer, ref: TD-314/18376-04.

⁷ TD-314/55773-05

⁸ TD-314/17710-04, TD-314/51518-04; Analyst Note: Ahmed Abdi Aw Muhammad was a key AIAI member and al-Qaida facilitator for the East African Al-Qaida network, ref: TD-314/51518-04.

⁹ Analyst Note: Khaldan Camp was an al-Qaida-Taliban sponsored camp closed down in 1999 by Usama Bin Laden (UBL) due to lack of support to al-Qaida, ref: TD-314/80857-05.

¹⁰ TD-314/55773-05, TD-314/17710-04, TD-314/18376-04

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leaving Sweden), detainee and Qasim traveled to an unknown camp north of Khowst, where he received additional training on assassinations from moving vehicles. Detainee said Abu Ayub was *emir* at this camp. Upon completion of training in November 1996, detainee and Qasim traveled to Buroa, SO, which served as a staging ground for AIAI fighters' infiltration into Ogaden. Detainee stayed at Buroa until approximately April 1997.¹¹ Detainee joined AIAI in 1997.¹² From 1997 to 2002, detainee traveled between Ogaden, with stops at Hargeysa, SO and Mogadishu several times, fighting the Ethiopians and training AIAI fighters. From May through June 1997, detainee provided small arms training (AK-47s, pistols, RPGs, and anti-tank missiles) and basic self-defense to AIAI members in Gedo, SO. From mid-1997 until early 1998, detainee traveled between Gedo and Mogadishu, training AIAI members at both locations. When in Mogadishu, detainee married. In April 1998, detainee traveled again to Ogaden, staying there for six months. While in Ogaden, detainee again participated in the fighting against the Ethiopians and trained AIAI members.¹³ When the fighting ended in 1998, detainee moved back to his home city of Kismayo, SO.¹⁴ In early 1999, detainee attended the National Computer Institute in Mogadishu, where he took six months of classes in computer software and three months of classes in computer hardware.¹⁵ In early 2000, detainee returned to Ogaden where he stayed until January 2001, providing more small arms training to AIAI members. Detainee then returned to Mogadishu.¹⁶ From February to May 2001, detainee traveled to Nairobi, Kenya (KE) trying to obtain refugee status for his mother.¹⁷ Detainee returned to Mogadishu in May 2001,¹⁸ and continued training AIAI members and purchasing weapons for the group. In late 2002, detainee traveled to Hargeysa, SO to purchase ammunition.¹⁹ During September and October 2003, on behalf of East Africa al-Qaida cell leader Abu Talha al-Sudani, detainee traveled to Djibouti, via Hargeysa to assess Camp Lemonier security measures for possible future operations, and determined it was not a viable target.²⁰ At the 25 November 2003 meeting,

¹¹ TD-314/55773-05, Analyst Note: Detained al-Qaida associate Sharif al-Masri is an Egyptian extremist and al-Qaida operative Muhammad Salah al-Din Abd al-Halim Zaydan's, aka (Sayf al-Adl), brother-in-law. In TD-314/52382-04, Sharif al-Masri described an Abu Ayub al-Sudani as the deputy training *emir* of Jihad Wahl around 1996.

¹² TD-314/58131-06

¹³ TD-314/17440-04, TD-314/55773-05, TD-314/26374-04

¹⁴ TD-314/40762-04

¹⁵ TD-314/55773-05

¹⁶ TD-314/17440-04, TD-314/40762-04

¹⁷ TD-314/32800-04, TD-314/15063-04, Analyst Note: Detainee has reported traveling to Kenya with his mother to obtain a US visa.

¹⁸ TD-314/55773-05

¹⁹ >TD-314/26374-04

²⁰ >TD-314/55773-05, TD-314/16551-04, TD-314/66883-03, TD-314/15695-04

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AIAI members proposed a plan using an RPG to shoot down an Ethiopian jet liner as it was landing.²¹

5. (U) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) Djiboutian Authorities captured detainee at his house in March 2004 for his involvement in terrorist activities and turned him over to US custody on an unknown date.²²

b. (S) Property Held: None

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 4 September 2006

d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: Detainee was transferred to JTF-GTMO to face prosecution for terrorist activities against the United States.

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee has provided a detailed, and assessed to be generally accurate, account of his activities with AIAI and EAAQ. Most of detainee's timeline is corroborated by other reporting. Despite admissions to knowledge of and participation in AIAI and EAAQ operations, detainee has attempted to distance himself with the statement that he was just doing what he was told.

7. (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 an admitted member of al-Qaida and AIAI, who provided support to al-Qaida's terrorist network in East Africa. *If released without close supervision and means to successfully reintegrate into his society as a law abiding citizen, it is assessed detainee would seek out prior associates who evaded capture and reengage in planning and conduct of terrorist operations against western assets in Djibouti and Ethiopia. Detainee has stated that he would fight until his death for the AIAI cause.*²³ Detainee personally surveyed Camp Lemonier, headquarters of CJTF-HOA, for a potential truck bomb attack. Detainee has participated in the planning of bombings, robbing Ethiopian businessmen in Hargeysa, SO, kidnapping Westerners in Somalia, and shooting

²¹ TD-314/15189-04, Analyst Note: This plan is reminiscent of the November 2002 attempt to shoot down an Israeli charter plane in Mombasa attributed to al-Qaida.

²² TD-314/51518-04, TD-314/39495-04, TD-314/29195-04

²³ TD-314/55773-05

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down an Ethiopian Airlines jet liner. Detainee trained at two camps in Afghanistan on small arms, RPGs, tactics, and assassinations.

- (S//NF) Detainee is an admitted member of the al-Qaida cell in East Africa which was in the progress of planning terrorist operations against US coalition personnel and assets in Camp Lemonier, headquarters of CJTF-HOA; US and western embassies; liberty venues frequented by westerners; US Navy coalition ships in the port of Djibouti or in transit near the HOA; and British and Israeli interests in the region.²⁴
 - (S//NF) In February 2003, detainee met Abu Talh al-Sudani through AIAI member Ahmed, with whom he worked in various capacities for the next thirteen months until detainee's capture in March 2004. (Analyst Note: Ahmed is the AIAI cell leader in Mogadishu.)²⁵
 - (S//NF) Al-Sudani was the EAAQ cell leader prior to his alleged death.²⁶ Detainee assisted al-Sudani by providing EAAQ Cell members with goods they needed, such as clothes and food.²⁷
 - (S//NF) During September and October 2003, detainee conducted reconnaissance of Camp Lemonier, CJTF-HOA. Detainee expressed interest in seeing where the US military was housed. Detainee assessed an escape route in the direction of Loyada, DJ, in case the operation was conducted.²⁸ Plans included hijacking an aircraft and crashing it into Camp Lemonier, DJ, or possibly conducting an attack against off-base US personnel stationed in Djibouti.²⁹ (Analyst Note: Detainee stated that the only reason he assisted al-Qaida was because his AIAI superiors ordered him to.)³⁰
 - (S//NF) According to credible reporting from multiple sources in 2004, AIAI and EAAQ conducted operational planning and pre-operational surveillance on US troops based at Camp Lemonier while they were in Djibouti City and on camp between October 2003 and February 2004. In October 2003, the operatives identified a dark red Isuzu water tank truck that delivered water to Camp Lemonier. Subsequently, in December 2003, they agreed on a plan to target Camp Lemonier with an explosives-laden water truck. While the operatives still needed to secure funding, a string of arrests in 2004 and September 2005 disrupted the operation. However, several others involved in the operational planning remain at large, representing an ongoing regional threat.³¹

²⁴ TD-314/34142-04, TD-314/16551-04, NCIS THREAT ASSESSMENT DJ 26-Oct-2005.DOC

²⁵ TD-314/14882-04, TD-314/55773-05

²⁶ TD-314/47732-05

²⁷ TD-314/14882-04

²⁸ TD-314/66883-03

²⁹ NCIS THREAT ASSESSMENT DJ 26-Oct-2005.DOC

³⁰ TD-314/16551-04

³¹ >NCIS MTAC SAR TERR-043-093-2004

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- (S//NF) Detainee stated that his trip to case the base was in support and at the request of an al-Qaida cell to which he belonged.³²
- (S//NF) Detainee stated that a powerful car bomb would be used to blow up a military compound or hardened structure.³³ Detainee assessed that a water tanker truck is the best option in al-Sudani's operation against Camp Lemonier, as it would it provide the best access to the facility.³⁴
 - ◆ (S//NF) In early April 2004, detainee described how a car bomb was constructed. According to the detainee, car bombs are constructed by removing TNT from locally purchased Soviet anti-tank mines. The TNT would be placed into wooden boxes, wired together, and routed through an activation switch. The boxes would be placed in the vehicle with the rear seat removed. As a secondary method of activation, the car bomb could also be detonated by a grenade attached to a fuse that was connected to the boxes of TNT. The detainee stated that the vehicle would be purchased at a local car lot and be piloted by two suicide bombers; one would drive, and one would detonate the car bomb.³⁵
- (S//NF) Detainee requested AIAI members to provide the al-Qaida members a safe house, vehicles, explosives, and other miscellaneous items in support of the Camp Lemonier operation if the operation was a go.³⁶
 - (S//NF) Information acquired in December 2003 indicated that detainee may have assisted an al-Qaida operative in bombing the Whitesands Hotel in Mombasa, KE, and the Coral Key Beach Hotel in Malindi, KE.³⁷
 - (S//NF) Detainee possessed knowledge of the standard operating procedures of the al-Qaida cells. (Detainee stated that he took three to five hours a week providing assistance to the al-Qaida cell in Mogadishu; detainee would speak to the landlords in place of the al-Qaida members.)³⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee is a member of AIAI, a militant group operating in Somalia with the goal of establishing a fundamentalist Islamic Somali Republic.³⁹ Detainee fought alongside other AIAI members in their jihad against Ethiopia.⁴⁰
 - (S//NF) Inspired by the al-Qaida 11 September 2001 attacks on the US, detainee and other members of AIAI formed a special group within AIAI solely to fight against Ethiopians in the Ogaden region. This group operated independently from

³² TD-314/16551-04

³³ TD-314/26746-04

³⁴ TD-314/31668-04

³⁵ TD 314/26746-04

³⁶ TD-314/16551-04

³⁷ TD-314/60466-03

³⁸ TD-314/05380-06

³⁹ http://www.ngic.army.smil.mil/products/crisis_support/htdocs/NGIC-1127-7355-03/ngic-7355-03.htm

⁴⁰ TD-314/17440-04, TD-314/58131-06

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Somalia AIAI groups and did not report to Somalia based leaders. This group was formed between October and November 2002.⁴¹

- (S//NF) Beginning in April 2003, detainee attended the monthly meeting of the AIAI special group. Topics discussed were the war in Ethiopia, how the group could send operatives to Ogaden to fight, robbing Ethiopian businessmen in Hargeysa, SO and kidnapping Westerners in Somalia to raise funds.⁴²
 - ◆ (S//NF) Detainee and Abdirahman, aka (Jama Abdi Ismail), aka (Jama Kutiye), are both al-Qaida facilitators and members of the AIAI. In late 2003, detainee and Jama traveled to Djibouti. Jama surveyed a foreign bank located near an Army base to conduct a robbery.⁴³
 - ◆ (S//NF) Detainee is a member of the AIAI special group allegedly responsible for the murder of Florence Chepkemei, a Kenyan aid worker for the German aid agency German Corporation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), during a failed kidnapping attempt on 19 March 2004. Jama was arrested for his involvement with the operation.⁴⁴
- (S//NF) Detainee recognized the name and telephone number of Ahmad Abdi Aw Muhammad from a list recovered among pocket litter in a 13 August 2003 raid on a border guard checkpoint in Khowst, AF.⁴⁵
- (S//NF) Abd al-Malik Bajabu, ISN US9KE-010025DP (KE-10025), is an admitted member of an EAAQ cell.⁴⁶ KE-10025 identified detainee as Haidar. KE-10025 met both detainee and al-Sudani, which KE-10025 stated are both confirmed members of al-Qaida and AIAI.⁴⁷
- (S//NF) Detainee reported meeting Abdallahi Sudi Arale, ISN DJ9SO-010027DP (SO-10027), in late 2002 at Hargeysa, SO. Detainee reported SO-10027 was a close associate of senior AIAI member Ahmad Abdi Aw Muhammad.⁴⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee reported having a friendly relationship with Fahid Abdallah Muhammad, aka (Abdilahi), aka (Harun Fazul). Detainee reported Abdilahi was a poisons expert who received basic al-Qaida training in Afghanistan.⁴⁹ Detainee

⁴¹ TD-314/29560-04

⁴² TD-314/29560-04

⁴³ >TD-314/34435-04, TD-314/20829-04, TD-314/37885-04

⁴⁴ TD-314/16118-04, FBIS JTF-GTMO Transfers 8-SEP-2006, Analyst Note: The extent of detainee involvement in prior planning is unknown.

⁴⁵ TD-314/45047-04

⁴⁶ >10025 KB 30-MAR-2007

⁴⁷ >TD-314/05380-06

⁴⁸ >TD-314/51895-04, Analyst Note: Ahmad Abdi Aw Muhammad was a key AIAI member and al-Qaida facilitator for the EAAQ network, current whereabouts unknown; the attack may have been a coordinated effort with senior al-Qaida military commander Abu Layth al-Libi. See TD-314/45047-04, TD-314/42688-04, TD-314/51518-04, TD-314/52681-03, TD-314/29333-05, TD-314/45069-03.

⁴⁹ >TD-314/24915-04

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stated Abdilahi was the fifth member of a five person al-Qaida cell operating in Mogadishu.⁵⁰

- (S//NF) SO-10027 reported meeting in May 2004 with senior al-Qaida member, Mustafa Faraj Muhammad Masud al-Jadid al-Uzaybi, aka (Abu Faraj al-Libi, ISN US9LY-010017DP (LY-10017)). LY-10017 also told SO-10027 he would write letters for SO-10027 to take to the groups working under Ahmad Abdi Aw Muhammad and Fadil Abdallah Muhammad.⁵¹ LY-10017 and now deceased Hamza Rabia instructed SO-10027 to find out the condition and operational capabilities of the EAAQ cell.⁵² Hamza Rabia was killed in December 2005.⁵³
- (S//NF) Senior al-Qaida facilitator Abu Bakr Muhammad Boulghiti described Fazul as handling operational issues for the EAAQ network.⁵⁴ Fazul reportedly owned a house in Mogadishu which he used to train operatives from the United Kingdom (UK).⁵⁵
- (S//NF) Detainee stayed for approximately ten months at the Khaldan Training Camp and then continued training at another unidentified camp until November or December 1996.⁵⁶
 - (S//NF) Detainee trained for ten months with small arms, RPGs, explosives, and militant tactics at the Khaldan Training Camp. Detainee's trainers were Abu Bakr al-Filistini and Abu Asim.⁵⁷
 - (S//NF) Detainee remained an additional two months at the Khaldan Training Camp as a trainer for small arms, to include pistols, AK-47s, and RPGs.⁵⁸
 - (S//NF) At the second unknown camp, detainee trained on pistols, AK-47s, ground tactics, moving vehicle tactics, and assassination techniques.⁵⁹
- (S//NF) Despite detainee's computer training, detainee stated he did not plan to be fully employed. Rather, he considered himself a soldier, and would fight to the death for the AIAI cause.⁶⁰
- (S//NF) Djiboutian National Security Service (DNSS) reported detainee residing in the US at least beginning in 1996, awaiting his immediate family's sponsorship to the

⁵⁰ TD-314/14882-04, Analyst Note: Harun Fazul was indicted in the Southern District of New York for his alleged involvement in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi.

⁵¹ >TD-314/45998-05

⁵² >TD-314/26731-05

⁵³ >TD-314/85366-06

⁵⁴ >TD-314/31574-03

⁵⁵ >TD-314/45155-07

⁵⁶ TD-314/55773-05

⁵⁷ TD-314/17710-04, TD-314/54485-05

⁵⁸ TD-314/17710-04

⁵⁹ TD-314/55773-05

⁶⁰ TD-314/55773-05

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US. Sponsorship was obtained, and detainee's parents and siblings relocated to the US. Detainee returned to Hargeysa, SO sometime after 11 September 2001. Detainee's parents and siblings remain in the US, and detainee destroyed all his papers, citing no interest in returning to the US or Europe.⁶¹ (Analyst Note: Detainee reported being in Afghanistan attending two training camps between January and November 1996. Detainee residing in the US during 1996 conflicts with detainee's statements.)

- (S//NF) Despite admission of his membership and participation with al-Qaida, detainee stated the only reason he assisted al-Qaida was because his AIAI superiors ordered him too.⁶²

c. (S//NF) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **LOW** threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been highly compliant. He currently has one report of disciplinary infraction listed in DIMS occurring on 8 April 2008, when he was heard yelling in the main recreation area.

8. (U) Detainee Intelligence Value Assessment:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be of **HIGH** intelligence value. Detainee has not been interrogated by the JTF-GTMO Interrogation Control Element.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee served as an AIAI member and facilitator for the EAAQ cell, later admitting membership. Detainee participated in planning and assessing targets for future operations. Detainee trained at an al-Qaida associated training camp, and later served as a trainer.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee's associations with the AIAI and other extremist associations, including his work as a facilitator and financier, allow detainee probable significant knowledge of the EAAQ network.

d. (S//NF) Areas of Potential Exploitation:

- EAAQ
 - Individuals and leadership to include LY-10017, KE-10025, SO-10027, Harun Fazul, and allegedly deceased Abu Talh al-Sudani
 - Future targets to include Camp Lemonier and other US and coalition assets in the Gulf of Aden
 - Western interests to include resorts, hotels, and other areas frequented by US individuals

⁶¹ >TD-314/67126-03

⁶² TD-314/16551-04

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- Al-Qaida standard operating procedure in Somalia
- AIAI support to al-Qaida in Afghanistan and Pakistan
- AIAI
 - Historical and biographical information
 - Tactics, training, and procedures
 - Weapons and ammunition smuggling
 - Ahmad Abdi Aw Muhammad
- Emigration to the US and European countries
 - False documentation
- Khaldan Training Camp



D. M. THOMAS, JR
Rear Admiral, US Navy
Commanding

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