



S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20330123

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



JTF-GTMO-CDR

23 January 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 US9AF-000832DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Mohammed Nabi
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Mohammed Nabi Omari,
Maulawi Mohammed Nabi
- Place of Birth: Metakhan Village, Khowst Province,
Afghanistan (AF)
- Date of Birth: 1968
- Citizenship: Afghanistan
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9AF-000832DP



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 Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) on 15 April 2007.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee was a senior Taliban official who served in multiple leadership roles. Detainee had strong operational ties to Anti-Coalition Militia (ACM) groups including al-Qaida, the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG), some of whom remain active in ACM activities.¹ Detainee was a member

¹ Analyst Note: The Haqqani Network is a generalized description of an ACM network operated by father and son Jalaluddin Haqqani and Siraj Haqqani. The Siraj Haqqani Network and the HIG are National Intelligence Priority Framework (NIPF) Priority 1B Counter Terrorism (CT) targets. Priority 1B targets are defined as terrorist groups,

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of a joint al-Qaida/Taliban ACM cell in Khowst and was involved in attacks against US and Coalition forces. Detainee maintained weapons caches and facilitated the smuggling of fighters and weapons. 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 **HIGH** 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.) There are no significant changes to detainee's assessment since the last JTF-GTMO recommendation.

- Updated activities of detainee's associates

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: In 1982, after completing six years of schooling, detainee received religious education at the Naryab Madrassa located in Kohat, Pakistan (PK). In 1984, detainee's family was forced to resettle as refugees near Miram Shah, PK due to the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan. While living in Pakistan, detainee furthered his religious studies at the Kahi Madrassa in Kohat. In the late 1980s, detainee returned to Afghanistan and fought alongside the mujahideen against the Soviets.² After the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan, detainee returned to Pakistan and continued his Islamic studies at the Zargary and Kohat madrassas in Kohat. In approximately 1992, detainee's family moved back to Afghanistan.³

b. (S) Recruitment and Travel: From 1992-1994, detainee served as a policeman in Khowst. In 1994, detainee quit this job to raise crops on his family farm. Soon after 17 September 1996, the date the Taliban effectively gained control of Afghanistan; detainee

especially those with state support, countries that sponsor terrorism or countries that have state organizations involved in terrorism that have demonstrated both intention and capability to attack US persons or interests.

² 000832 HANDNOTE 15-SEP-2002

³ 000832 KB 28-OCT-2002

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began working for the Taliban. Detainee's tribe also pushed him to take a job with the Taliban to avoid being labeled as "the opposition."⁴

c. (S) Training and Activities: Detainee worked as the Chief of Security in Qalat, AF, for approximately one year before quitting his Taliban position. Detainee went back to work on his farm for the next three years. In September 2000, detainee rejoined the Taliban and worked as a radio operator in the Chief of Communications office in Kabul, AF. In early 2001, detainee transferred to the Border Department and became the Kabul office manager. Detainee worked directly for Chief of the Border Department Abdul Razzaq who answered directly to Taliban Supreme Commander Mullah Omar Muhammad.⁵ Detainee stated border guards primarily focused on controlling smuggling. Detainee's unit suffered from severe under-manning and was unsuccessful in its operations. In early spring 2002, detainee left the Taliban and began selling used cars in a small village near Khowst.⁶ In the spring of 2002, detainee's friend, Nasir, introduced detainee to a CIA operative named Mark. Mark provided detainee \$500 US and a cell phone, and tasked him to find Taliban Supreme Leader Mullah Muhammad Omar. Mark instructed detainee to travel to Pakistan and contact an informant named Mullah Abdul Kabir who would lead him to Mullah Omar Muhammad.⁷ Since detainee was unsuccessful in finding Mullah Omar Muhammad, Mark requested detainee provide information on al-Qaida members. In response, detainee informed Mark of a man named Hamid Khan, the one al-Qaida member detainee knew, who had tried to persuade detainee to poison Americans using an unidentified white powder. Detainee and Mark met four to five times at the old Khowst airport to exchange information.⁸

5. (U) Capture Information:

a. (S) According to detainee, on 14 September 2002, the Governor of Khowst, Hakim Taniwal, sent a messenger to inform detainee his American friend wanted to see him at the old Khowst airport.⁹ When detainee arrived at the airport, US forces arrested him. Other US government agencies interviewed detainee before he was transferred to the Bagram Detention Facility in late September 2002.¹⁰

b. (S) Property Held:

⁴ 000832 KB 28-OCT-2002

⁵ Analyst Note: Abdul Razzaq served as the Minister of the Taliban Border Department and reported directly to Mullah Omar. See IIR 6 034 0358 03

⁶ 000832 KB 28-OCT-2002, 000832 302 31-OCT-2002

⁷ Analyst Note: Mullah Abdul Kabir is probably identifiable with Maulawi Abdul Kabir, the former Taliban Governor of Nangarhar Province and Secretary of the Council of Ministers which reported directly to Mullah Omar.

⁸ 000832 FM40 27-SEP-2003, 000832 302 31-OCT-2002

⁹ IIR 6 044 0798 04

¹⁰ 000832 KB 28-OCT-2002, 000832 302 31-OCT-2002

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- 3,655 Pakistani rupees¹¹
- Laminated piece of paper (octagonal shape with black lettering)¹²
- Miscellaneous personal items including writing supplies, prayer beads, watch and clothing

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 28 October 2002

d. (S) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: To provide information on the following:

- Procedures of the Kabul border security department
- Taliban communication equipment and procedures
- Taliban security procedures in the Zabol region
- Biographical data on Taliban members in the Zabol region

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee's account is extensively composed of isolated facts, but he conspicuously avoids providing any information detailing his actions and relationships. Detainee uses a CIA recruiter story which is of unknown credibility, to make him out to be an ally of America. Detainee denies knowledge of ACM operations; however, a significant amount of reporting contradicts his denials. Detainee continually leads questioning away from himself by providing innocuous information about known Khowst region ACM leaders. These insights offer hints detainee may possess unexploited knowledge of ACM related activities. Detainee employs counter-interrogation techniques when questioned.

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 was a senior Taliban official who served in multiple leadership roles. Detainee has strong ties to active ACM networks including al-Qaida, the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and the HIG personnel. Detainee was involved in ACM attacks against US and Coalition forces and supported extremist elements through weapons smuggling and storage.

¹¹ Analyst Note: 3,655 Pakistani rupees was equivalent to \$61.69 US using a conversion date of 15 September 2002.

¹² Analyst Note: Probably an Arabic call sign rota - a device used to assign rotating call signs throughout a network of operators.

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- (S//NF) Detainee served in a Taliban leadership role and had strong ties to the Taliban, Haqqani Network, the HIG, and al-Qaida.
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted serving in Taliban leadership positions including Chief of Security in Qalat, Chief of Communications in Kabul, and as a subordinate to the Chief of the Border Department in Kabul.¹³ (Analyst Note: The latter position provided detainee with access to senior Taliban commander and leader of the Haqqani Network, Jalaluddin Haqqani. Haqqani was the Taliban Minister of Frontiers and Borders which provided the framework for their close association until detainee's capture.)
 - (S//NF) According to a sensitive contact, detainee was one of three former Taliban commanders loyal to Haqqani. The other two commanders were identified as detainee's brother-in-law Malim Jan, aka (the Butcher of Khowst), and Gul Majid.¹⁴ These commanders worked with former Taliban commander Zakim Khan.¹⁵
 - (S//NF) Malim Jan was given the name the Butcher of Khowst as he was responsible for the murder of up to 300 people in Khowst. He was a sub-commander under Haqqani and was in charge of the "Secret Police."¹⁶ Jan and Majid were both active as of 2007.¹⁷ (Analyst Note: Detainee may possess information leading to the capture of associates who are active in ACM activities.)
 - (S//NF) Zakim Khan has also remained active. As of December 2007, residents of Orgun district in Afghanistan identified Zakim Khan and members of his family as being affiliated with ACM activities.¹⁸ Khan was an active member of the Haqqani Network directly involved in anti-Coalition attacks.¹⁹
 - (S//REL ISAF AND CAN) An Afghan intelligence officer identified detainee as an intelligence officer for the mujahideen and the Taliban. The intelligence officer noted detainee moved to the Khowst district with the rise of the Taliban.²⁰
 - (S//NF) Detainee was identified by a senior Afghan military official in a list of fundamentalist and Taliban-connected individuals in the Khowst area that could present a threat to US and Coalition forces.²¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee received logistical support from former Taliban governor and chief of intelligence, Pacha Khan Zadran.²² Their cooperation was based on their

¹³ TD-314/04240-02

¹⁴ Analyst Note: Gul Majid is possibly identifiable with Juma Khan, aka (Juma Gul), aka (Hafiz Majid).

¹⁵ TD-314/03754-02

¹⁶ >IIR 6 044 0003 03

¹⁷ >TD-314/33308-07, IIR 7 399 1319 07, IIR 7 399 0309 08

¹⁸ >TD-314/001108-08

¹⁹ IIR 7 399 0872 06, TD-314/19951-04, IIR 6 044 1456 05

²⁰ IIR 6 044 0346 02

²¹ IIR 6 800 0100 02

²² Analyst Note: A variant of Zadran is Jadran.

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- mutual opposition to Hakim Tanyawal, the Governor of Khowst Province.²³ (Analyst Note: This may support detainee's claim Hakim Tanyawal orchestrated detainee's arrest.)
- (S//NF) A sensitive contact reported detainee attended a 26 January 2002 planning session to identify a new Governor of Khowst and to propose a list of members for the Khowst City Shura Council loyal to Haqqani. The meeting participants included detainee, Maulawi Sultan Majrue, Maulawi Abdul Hakim Sharai, Amanullah Khan Zadran, and Delbar Jan Noor Arman. Arman directed the group to reconvene after members discussed names with al-Qaida members in their provinces. The plan was to have all personnel identified and vetted to prepare for future al-Qaida control of the area under Jalaluddin Haqqani.²⁴
 - (S//NF) Majrue is an ACM member who supported detainee while serving in the Haqqani Network. Majrue worked as the Deputy Minister of Education and the Khowst Province border guard's commander under the Taliban.²⁵
 - (S//NF) Sharai has remained active. Sharai is the former Taliban Minister of Justice and an ACM commander who controlled a helicopter egress route for Arabs fleeing to Pakistan.²⁶ As of early 2008, Sharai (Abdul Hakim) was reported as commanding Taliban fighters.²⁷
 - (S//NF) Amanullah is the brother of Afghan warlord, former Taliban Minister of Tribes and Borders, and senior ACM commander Pacha Khan Zadran.²⁸
 - (S//NF) Arman is a longtime HIG supporter and served as a senior district commander for Khowst Province.²⁹
 - (S//REL US, FVEY) Detainee's family is probably also tied to ACM elements. Khalil, identified as the nephew of detained Muhammad Nabi (probably detainee), was reported in communications with Qasim and Rahman Gul. Rahman Gul is an insurgent commander responsible for the 4 July 2007 assassination of Sadiq Gul.³⁰
 - (S//NF) Detainee led and facilitated ACM attacks directed against US and Coalition forces.
 - (S//NF) Detainee and ACM commander Sakhee Jan planned rocket attacks on US forces in Khowst Province. Haqqani affiliated money couriers Malik Mali Khan and

²³ IIR 6 044 0346 02; Analyst Note: Detainee was originally from Ismail Khel, but moved to Khowst when the Taliban assumed control, probably in the mid-1996 time frame. A variant of Tanyawal is Taniwal.

²⁴ TD-314/04240-02

²⁵ IIR 6 044 1037 04, IIR 7 399 0825 04

²⁶ TD-314/04240-02

²⁷ >TD-314/004382-08

²⁸ TD-314/31739-04

²⁹ IIR 7 399 1585 06, IIR 6 044 3050 05, TD-314/35561-02, TD-314/33541-02, IIR 2 360 0043 04

³⁰ >TF 2-321 INTSUM 06-054 16-Jul-2007

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Zarin Zadran delivered money to finance these rocket attacks against US and Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA) targets inside Khowst Province.³¹

- (S/NF) Prior to his capture, detainee and Malawi Hakim attended a meeting with several HIG commanders in Andar, AF. At the meeting, they developed plans to attack government and military targets in the Ghazni area with the use of rockets and motorized weaponry.³²
- (S/NF) In July 2002, an Afghan government employee reported on a new Khowst province ACM cell comprised of Taliban and al-Qaida commanders who had operated independently in the past. The cell members identified were detainee, Malik, Commander Maulawi Abdullah from Bakar Khail, and Commander Gul Rahman from Sabari, AF.³³ Additional reporting indicates extremists Kasim Jan and Maulawi Ishaq were also part of detainee's cell.³⁴
 - (S/NF) Malik remained active in Khowst area ACM activities following detainee's arrest. Ayman al-Zawahiri, the number two leader of al-Qaida, has stayed at Khan's compound located outside Miram Shah, PK.³⁵
 - (S/NF) Maulawi Abdullah is probably Mullah Abdullah Zakiri. In May 2002, Mullah Abdullah Zakiri worked with Haqqani in the development of ACM plans. Zakiri was also linked to senior insurgent leader Hekmatyar Gulbuddin.³⁶
 - (S/NF) Taliban commander Gul Rahman is identified as a Haqqani Network sub-commander linked to attacks against Coalition forces.³⁷ Rahman conducted ACM activities and is associated with Taliban commander Saifullah Rahman Mansour.³⁸ Gul Rahman was reported detained by Coalition forces in Khowst and had received money from the Taliban for conducting IED attacks.³⁹
 - (S/NF) In March 2002, Rohani and Sharai were in charge of a large al-Qaida group (100 to 150 Arabs) located in the Mester Bal Mountains, south of Khowst Airfield.⁴⁰ (Analyst Note: Detainee may have been involved in these activities, as he was associated with Rohani and Sharai at the time, and was responsible for the movement of people and goods in the same area.)
 - (S/NF) Kasim Jan, ISN US9AF-002099DP (AF-2099), collected money at highway checkpoints for detainee. At the time of AF-2099's capture on 22

³¹ IIR 6 044 0720 03, IIR 6 044 0461 03

³² IIR 6 044 0288 02

³³ IIR 1 624 4374 02; Analyst Note: Detainee's home village of Ismail Khel is located approximately 15 miles southwest of Khowst. Zadran, Bakar Khail, and Sabari are also located in Khowst Province.

³⁴ IIR 6 044 1038 04

³⁵ IIR 6 044 7816 05, TD-314/79423-05, IIR 6 044 5251 04

³⁶ TD-314/66232-05, TD-314/20464-06, TD-314/19671-02

³⁷ IIR 6 044 3318 05

³⁸ IIR 6 044 0349 04,

³⁹ >TF 2-321 INTSUM 06-054 2-Aug-2007

⁴⁰ TD-314/11905-02

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January 2005, he was an active bomb maker and was found with a large weapons cache.⁴¹

- (S//NF) ACM sub-commander Maulawi Ishaq provided support to detainee and has been linked to numerous improvised explosive device (IED) operations against US and Coalition forces.⁴² Ishaq maintains a compound near the vicinity of Jalaluddin and Siraj Haqqani's Pakistani-based compounds.⁴³
- (S//NF) In February 2002, detainee and three al-Qaida affiliated individuals held weekly meetings to discuss ACM plans and to coordinate Haqqani loyalists. The al-Qaida associated planners were Malik Mali Khan, Majrue, and Amanullah.⁴⁴
- (S//NF) In January 2002, detainee and Majrue met with Saifullah Rahman Mansour to discuss Mansour's request for assistance in contacting Jalaluddin Haqqani, with whom Mansour had lost radio contact. Mansour wanted to know Jalaluddin's plans and how their forces could coordinate resistance to US forces in the Khowst area. Mansour declared his intentions to fight to the death for al-Qaida and the Taliban.⁴⁵
- (S//NF) Detainee's cell continued to conduct attacks against US forces after his capture. Maulawi Abdul Qadir and two members of detainee's Khowst ACM cell were responsible for a 23 November 2002 mortar attack on the US controlled forward operating base in Salerno, near Khowst. Mullah Abdul Kabir directed Abdullah and Maulawi Abdul Qadir to plan further attacks against US compounds in Paktia and Khowst Provinces.⁴⁶
- (S//NF) Detainee was involvement in weapons storage and smuggling.
 - (S//NF) Detainee was reported as one of three Haqqani loyalists who ran smuggling routes from Khowst Province across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The other two loyalists were Sharai and former Taliban Rector of Kabul University Maulawi Pir Mohammed Rohani. The routes were used to move Arab fighters attempting to depart the Gardez, Zormat, and Khowst city areas.⁴⁷ (Analyst Note: Detainee had extensive knowledge of transport routes and personnel on both sides of the border who could expedite the movement of travelers and resources across the border.)
 - (S//NF) Reporting from August 2002, indicated detainee facilitated two al-Qaida operatives smuggling an unknown number of missiles along the highway between Jalalabad and Peshawar, PK. Additionally, the report indicates detainee hid the missile components inside beehives in order to cross the border for later

⁴¹ IIR 6 105 0172 06, IIR 2 300 5199 05

⁴² IIR 6 044 1038 04

⁴³ TD-314/66582-05, TD-314/75666-05

⁴⁴ TD-314/05942-02

⁴⁵ TD-314/06562-02

⁴⁶ IIR 6 044 0461 03, IIR 6 044 0491 03, IIR 6 044 0492 03

⁴⁷ TD-314/03659-02

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- reconstruction at a staging location near the Jalalabad airport by the operatives.⁴⁸ (Analyst Note: On 28 August 2002, two Americans were killed during attacks against the Khowst, Gardez, and Jalalabad airports.)⁴⁹
- (S//NF) According to Haqqani Network member Mohammed Khan Gorbaz, ISN US9AF-001342DP (AF-1342), detainee and members of his cell used a series of three safe houses which doubled as weapon cache sites. The safe houses and cache sites were located at Mitakham Village (near detainee's home village of Ismail Khel), Depori Village, and in Kortai Village.⁵⁰
 - (S//NF) An Afghan military officer identified detainee as a key Haqqani supporter who owned a significant weapons cache near Sabari. The cache included mortars, artillery pieces, BM-12 rockets, automatic weapons, various small arms, and an undetermined amount and type of ammunition.⁵¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee supported Haqqani Network forces in the Khowst region. Detainee maintained safe houses and planned attacks for the forces. The operators in detainee's network included detainee's brother-in-law Jan, sub-commander Maulawi Kalam, sub-commander Darim Sedgai, aka (Katel), detainee's brother Abdul Rashid, and Khalden Kadir.⁵²
 - (S//NF) Kalam has suspected ties to the kidnapping of Afghan nationals, IED attacks on Coalition forces, and distribution of anti-Coalition propaganda.⁵³
 - (S//NF) Sedgai is a principal commander within the Haqqani Network. Sedgai led over 200 fighters and conducted operations in support of Haqqani before being shot in January 2008. Sedgai returned to Afghanistan approximately two weeks after the incident.⁵⁴
 - (S//NF) Detainee acknowledged receiving training and fighting the Soviets in the Afghanistan jihad.⁵⁵

c. (S//NF) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been sometimes non-compliant and semi-hostile toward the guard force and staff. He currently has 37 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS with the most recent occurring on 2 January 2008, when he refused to come out of his cell for a cell search. He has three Reports of Disciplinary Infraction for assault with the most recent occurring on 11 March 2007, when he threw a cup of feces striking a guard in the face. Other incidents for which he has been disciplined include

⁴⁸ TD-314/34312-02

⁴⁹ 000832 23695-02 Tear Line 28-AUG-2002

⁵⁰ 001342 INTSUM 05-APR-2005; Analyst Note: A variant of Depori is Delpuri.

⁵¹ IIR 6 044 0575 03

⁵² IIR 6 044 0798 04

⁵³ IIR 6 044 1119 06, TD-314/14160-06

⁵⁴ >IIR 7 399 1584 06, IIR 7 399 1584 06, TD-314/11228-06, IIR 7 397 0426 08

⁵⁵ 000832 HANDNOTE 15-SEP-2002

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inciting and participating in mass disturbances, failure to follow guard instructions/camp rules, threats, attempted suicide, possession of drugs, damage to government property, threats, and possession of food and non-weapon type contraband. In 2007, he had a total of 18 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction and three so far in 2008.

8. (U) Detainee Intelligence Value Assessment:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be of **HIGH** intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 2 January 2008.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee held multiple leadership roles within the Taliban and had broad associations with individuals and groups tied to attacks on US and Coalition forces; many of whom remain active today. Detainee had direct access to personnel involved in the planning of ACM operations. Detainee probably has information pertaining to human smuggling, weapons caches, money, weapons, and possibly drug networks. During the 1980's through early-1990's detainee participated in jihad and attended a series of Pakistani madrassas, providing him access to instructors and mujahideen tied to radical Islam.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee is one of the most significant former Taliban leaders detained at JTF-GTMO. His placement and access provided him knowledge of many of the key individuals, decisions, and activities during the Taliban's tenure. Detainee has specific information on the Taliban and Haqqani's extensive network, including intimate biographical data of its leaders, the network hierarchies and the relationships between the organizations. Detainee has information relating to support provided by several extremist organizations' to Haqqani, al-Qaida, and the Taliban. Detainee probably has information on a human smuggling network through Khowst Province, which currently provides ingress and egress routes for ACM operatives. Detainee probably has information on Taliban, al-Qaida, Haqqani Network, HIG, and Zadran tribal personnel and leaders who are still active and continue extremist activities.

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


- Biographical data for al-Qaida, Taliban, and Haqqani Network leaders active in anti-Coalition activities in Afghanistan
- Information about ACM activities in eastern Afghanistan, especially in Khowst Province
- Information on smuggling networks in eastern Afghanistan
- Terrorism targets, activities, and related facilities
- Terrorism radicalization factors

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- Human factors: Taliban and al-Qaida
- Terrorist recruitment of juveniles

9. (S) **EC Status:** Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 27 November 2004, and he remains an enemy combatant.

V/k,


MARK H. BUZBY
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*.