



S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20330910

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



JTF-GTMO-CDR

10 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 US9LY-010017DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Abu al-Libi
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Mustafa Faraj Muhammad Muhammad Masud al-Jadid al-Uzaybi, Abd al-Wakil, Abu Jayhoun, Abu al-Faraj, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Doctor, Irjaz, Mahfoz, Mansur Ahmad, Abdul al-Raqman Mohajer, Mhafiz, Tawfiq, Uthman, Wakil Khan
- Place of Birth: Tripoli, Libya (LY)
- Date of Birth: 1970
- Citizenship: Libya
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9LY-010017DP



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 assessed detainee as CD on 8 December 2006.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee was the operational chief of al-Qaida and had long-term associations with Usama Bin Laden (UBL) and Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri. Detainee managed al-Qaida operations, including al-Qaida operations in Iraq, after Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's, aka (KSM), aka (Mukhtar), US9KU-010024DP (KU-10024) capture.

CLASSIFIED BY: MULTIPLE SOURCES
REASON: E.O. 12958, AS AMENDED, SECTION 1.4(C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 20330910

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Detainee also directed al-Qaida operations against US and Coalition forces within Afghanistan (AF). Detainee planned and executed operations against the US and other nations, including an alleged 2003 assassination attempt against President Musharraf of Pakistan. Detainee provided safe havens for UBL and senior al-Qaida leader Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2001 and 2003. Detainee was an instructor and administrator at two al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan. Detainee managed two al-Qaida guesthouses in Kabul, AF and participated in armed hostilities against US and Coalition forces. Detainee is knowledgeable of al-Qaida's strategies and was identified as helping to publish a magazine supporting Islamic extremism and jihad. **[ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DETAINEE IS AVAILABLE IN AN SCI SUPPLEMENT.]** 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 assessment. (Changes in this assessment will be annotated by ➤ next to the footnote.)

- Revised detainee's account of events
- Incorporated reporting of detainee's activities

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 graduated in 1989 from Shuhada al-Wajib High School in Libya. The first time detainee left Libya was for travel to Tunis, Tunisia (TS) in late 1988 or early 1989 with his father, who wished to exchange Libyan currency for Tunisian currency.¹

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: In 1989, detainee learned about extremism through the media and cassette tapes that solicited volunteers to travel to Afghanistan.² An individual

¹ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

² Analyst Note: In IIR 6 034 0164 05, Awad Khalifa Muhammad Abu Bakr Abu Uwayshah, ISN US9LY-000695DP (LY-695), contradicted detainee, stating detainee participated in the Afghan-Soviet Jihad, which took place between 1979 and 1989. LY-695 added detainee came to Afghanistan in the late 1980's. LY-695 claimed detainee originally trained in Tajikistan, further contradicting detainee's reporting. In TD-314/21038-03, Ali

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named Jafar, who lived in detainee's neighborhood and returned from participating in extremist activities in Afghanistan, was recruiting volunteers to go to Afghanistan. Detainee, along with Jafar and three others, departed Libya in 1989 and traveled to Cairo, Egypt (EG) to obtain visas for Pakistan (PK). Libya was not issuing Pakistani visas at the time for fear that people would travel to Afghanistan for extremist activities. After multiple failures for obtaining Pakistani visas in Egypt, Jafar attempted to take all the passports to Saudi Arabia (SA) to obtain visas. However, he was arrested upon arrival and sent back to Cairo with the passports. Jafar led the authorities to the house in Cairo where detainee and the others were staying, resulting in the collective arrest of everyone present at that location. The group was deported to Tunisia, where detainee and the others again tried to acquire Pakistani visas. They were subsequently arrested by Tunisian authorities. When the group was released in the end of 1989 or around the beginning of 1990, Jafar organized a flight to Algeria (AG) for detainee and his Libyan companions, and finally acquired Pakistani visas. Detainee and several others traveled to Islamabad, PK in early 1990 and upon arrival spoke with one of Jafar's contacts on the phone. This contact provided directions to the al-Ansar Guesthouse in Peshawar, PK which housed mainly new Arab recruits and injured fighters returning from the front lines.³

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Approximately two days later, detainee and some Libyan recruits traveled to a Miram Shah, PK guesthouse before continuing to al-Qaida's Jawar Camp in Khowst, AF for basic military training.⁴ Detainee was taught basic weapons handling, physical fitness, and Islamic law over a period of two months. Upon completion of the course, the emir of the camp took detainee and some other recruits who were considered dedicated and trustworthy to a meeting. The emir offered those present at the meeting the opportunity to become members of al-Qaida. Detainee was presented a paper contract that outlined the details of becoming a member of al-Qaida and a commitment to spend a number of months fighting on the front lines of Afghanistan to prove his dedication. At that time, al-Qaida had only existed for about three years. Detainee could not give *bayat* (oath of allegiance) at the time to UBL because UBL was in Saudi Arabia.⁵

(S//NF) From 1990 through the middle of 1992, detainee split his time between fighting on the front lines in Afghanistan and working at the Khallad and Jihad Wahl Training Camps in

Muhammad Abd al-Aziz al-Fakhri, aka (Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212) also stated detainee participated in the Afghan-Russian Jihad.

³ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

⁴ Analyst Note: In TD-314/57072-04, Sharif al-Masri (detained in 2004) claimed detainee told him detainee traveled to Afghanistan when he was very young and was with al-Qaida since his early days in Afghanistan. In TD-314/75453-05, detainee reported al-Faruq Training Camp used to be called Jawar Training Camp. Variants for Jihad Wahl include Jihad Wael and Jihad One. A variant of Jawar is Zhawar. The Zhawar Killi Camp complex consisted of several training camps, including Jihad Wahl and Khalid Ibn al-Walid, aka (Khallad) Training Camps.

⁵ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

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Pakistan. In 1991, detainee saw UBL for the first time when UBL came to the Jihad Wahl Camp and gave a speech, in which detainee heard UBL hint at large attacks against the US in the future. In mid-1992 to 1993, al-Qaida sent detainee and approximately 25 to 30 others to study Islamic Law at a University in Peshawar. After approximately three months of study in Pakistan, all 25 to 30 fled because the situation in Pakistan changed.⁶ Detainee returned to the Jihad Wahl Camp to train new recruits arriving from Tajikistan.⁷ Detainee next worked at the al-Faruq Training Camp from 1993 until 1998 as both an administrator and as an instructor.⁸ As an administrator, detainee was responsible for overseeing the finances, logistics, library, and basic storage needs at the camp. As an instructor, the detainee taught classes in topography, basic enemy targeting, and entry-level weapons courses. Sometime between 1995 and 1996, detainee had problems with his eyesight and skin that precluded him from teaching the advanced weapons course so he became an administrator at the camp.⁹

(S//NF) In 1997, when UBL arrived from Sudan (SU), detainee met him face-to-face for the first time in Jalalabad, AF. UBL called a meeting of senior al-Qaida members and detainee traveled to the meeting from Khowst. During the meeting, UBL gave a speech on fighting Americans and freeing the holy sites.¹⁰

(S//NF) Approximately a month after the 1998 al-Qaida attacks on the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, US forces attacked numerous al-Qaida camps including Jihad Wahl, al-Faruq, Sadiq, and some Pakistani camps. Detainee visited Jihad Wahl a few days after the attack and decided to close it. Approximately three weeks later, he received a letter from Abu Hafs, aka (Muhammad Atif), aka (Abu Hafs al-Masri) with an order from al-Qaida senior leaders to move the Jihad Wahl and al-Faruq Camps to Kabul. The camps were combined into a single camp called al-Faruq that remained in Kabul for only two months. UBL ordered the al-Faruq Training Camp to be moved from Kabul to Kandahar, AF around the end of 1999. Abu Muhammad al-Masri was then put in charge of the camp due to detainee's preparations for his own wedding. In early 2000, detainee was appointed and operated the two guesthouses in Kabul, until the fall of Kabul in late 2001. On 11 September 2001, Abu Hafs called and told detainee to come to his house. While at Abu Hafs' house, detainee saw the World Trade Center burning. Abu Hafs told detainee that there would probably be a strong reaction from the US and they needed to make preparations to leave Kabul to find safe haven. Detainee stayed in Kabul until the city fell to US and Coalition

⁶ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05, TD-314/46021-05

⁷ TD-314/46021-05

⁸ Analyst Note: In TD-314/46021-05, detainee reported he was an instructor at Jihad Wahl from 1994 to 1996.

⁹ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05, TD-314/46021-05, Analyst Note: Senior al-Qaida members talk about detainee's skin condition: see TD-314/20785-04 and IIR 6 034 1524 03. It is reported in IIR 6 034 0164 05 detainee appears to have *Vitiligo*, also called *White Spot Disease* or *Lukoderma*, a disease in which patches of skin become discolored from loss of pigmentation.

¹⁰ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

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forces on 13 November 2001. This was detainee's last face to face meeting with UBL where UBL discussed the logistical details of moving fighters out of Kabul to a safe haven. Detainee fled to Kandahar in late December 2001 and met his wife who was residing there. Detainee traveled to Gardez, AF to assist between 100 and 200 fighters move from Gardez to Kandahar. He spent the next nine to ten months in hiding with his family in Pakistan.¹¹

(S//NF) In October 2002, Nashwan Abd al-Razzaq Abd al-Baqi, aka (Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi), ISN US9IZ-010026DP (IZ-10026), contacted and asked detainee to work with him in Peshawar. Detainee accepted the offer and spent the next five to six months working under IZ-10026 organizing the purchase of supplies for fighters including medicine, lights, batteries, food, and clothing. In July 2003, detainee received a letter from UBL's designated courier, Maulawi Abd al-Khaliq Jan, requesting detainee take on the responsibility of collecting donations, organizing travel, and distributing funds to families in Pakistan. UBL stated detainee would be the official messenger between UBL and others in Pakistan.¹² In mid-2003, detainee moved his family to Abbottabad, PK and worked between Abbottabad and Peshawar.¹³

(S//NF) Between August 2003 and February 2004, detainee traveled to Shkai, PK on three occasions. While at Shkai, detainee met with al-Qaida's *Shari'a* Council, delivered funds to fighters, met with Hamza Rabia, and visited IZ-10026. In mid 2004, detainee moved his family from Abbottabad to Bajaur, PK. During October 2004, detainee received a letter from UBL asking about the [financial] situations in Pakistan and Waziristan. In addition to the letter, there was a video tape of UBL speeches. In December 2004, detainee met with Shawqi Marzuq Abd al-Alam Dabbas, aka (Khalid Habib), in Bajaur. They discussed possible future operations against US interests in Poland.¹⁴ In mid-March 2005, Abu Ubaydah al-Masri¹⁵ instructed detainee to meet with Abd al-Khaliq Jan in Mardan, PK. The meeting did not take place.¹⁶

5. (U) Capture Information:

¹¹ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

¹² TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05, TD-314/40102-05, Analyst Note: In TD-314/37025-05, detainee stated of early May 2005, he was responsible for facilitation within the settled areas of Pakistan, communication with UBL and external links. He was responsible for communicating with al-Qaida members abroad and obtaining funds and personnel from those al-Qaida members. In TD-314/54704-04, TD-314/54644-04, detainee met with Taliban Defense Minister Mullah Obaidallah to establish a formal chain for passing financial support to the Taliban.

¹³ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05

¹⁴ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46042-05, Analyst Note: In TD-314/42659-05, detainee provides information on the Shura Council.

¹⁵ Analyst Note: In TD-314/76046-06, Abu Ubaydah al-Masri is reported as the former al-Qaida emir of Konar Province who now appears to have greater responsibility for operational planning abroad.

¹⁶ TD-314/44727-05

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a. (S//NF) Detainee tried to meet with Abd al-Khaliq again in mid-April and again in early May. In mid-April 2005, detainee began arranging for a store front to be used as a meeting place and drop point for messages he wanted to exchange with Abd al-Khaliq. On 2 May 2005, while he was waiting to meet with Abd al-Khaliq in Mardan, Pakistani Special Forces arrested detainee.¹⁷ Reporting identified detainee as an al-Qaida senior commander of operations in Pakistan who maintained communication with senior al-Qaida leadership including UBL and who is most closely associated with significant network operatives IZ-10026 and now-deceased Ali Ammar Ashur al-Raqiai, aka (Abu Layth al-Libi).¹⁸ Pakistan's foreign office confirmed that the detainee was transferred to US custody on 6 June 2005.¹⁹

b. (S) Property Held:

- Computer and computer media²⁰ (Not held by JTF-GTMO)

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

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

- Detainee is designated as a HIGH VALUE DETAINEE (HVD) and was specifically transferred to JTF-GTMO to face prosecution for terrorist activities against the US

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee has provided a detailed account of his activities and associations, and admitted acting in a position of authority and responsibility for UBL and al-Qaida. However, certain details are possibly omissions of the entire story, such as operational knowledge of al-Qaida plans leading to the US Embassy bombings in Africa and 11 September 2001 attacks. Details of detainee's account are corroborated by other JTF-GTMO detainees who would have similar placement and access.

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.

¹⁷ TD-314/44727-05, TD-314/46810-05, IIR 2 243 0010 06, Analyst Note: There are 119 pages of scanned information recovered from the detainee's computer pertaining to circuitry.

¹⁸ IIR 2 243 0010 06, Analyst Note: Abu Layth al-Libi was killed on 29 January 2008 at his house in Pakistan.

¹⁹ 010017 Abu Faraj al-Libi 01-DEC-2005, 010017 Captured al-Qaeda Kingpin is case of Mistaken Identity 08-May-2005

²⁰ TD-314/47553-05

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b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is a senior al-Qaida member who managed al-Qaida operations, to include al-Qaida operations in Iraq, once KU-10024 was captured, and had control over al-Qaida operations against US and Coalition forces within Afghanistan. Detainee planned and executed operations against the US and other nations, including an alleged 2003 assassination attempt against President Musharraf of Pakistan.²¹ Detainee also provided safe havens for UBL and senior al-Qaida leader Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2001 and 2003. Detainee served as an instructor and administrator at two al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan where he also received formal militant training. Detainee further managed two al-Qaida guesthouses and fought on the Afghan front lines in support of the Taliban. Detainee is knowledgeable of al-Qaida's strategic doctrine and was identified as having helped publish a jihadist magazine.

- (S//NF) Detainee is a senior al-Qaida member who managed al-Qaida external operations, to include al-Qaida operations in Iraq, once KU-10024 was captured, and had control over al-Qaida operations within Afghanistan against US and Coalition forces.
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted joining al-Qaida in the early 1990's and was reported among UBL's cadre.²² Detainee's name appears on a list of 22 al-Qaida members recovered by US and Coalition forces from the residence of Abu Hafs in Kandahar on or about 11 December 2001.²³
 - (S//NF) IZ-10026 said he believed detainee to be a suitable choice to replace KU-10024 after KU-10024's capture. IZ-10026 reported that in 2003, Hamza Rabia moved in the role as a key al-Qaida external operations planner under detainee's overall management. Al-Qaida members discussed the fact that a big attack had not occurred since KU-10024's capture. IZ-10026 reported detainee stated an operation should happen soon.²⁴
 - (S//NF) According to IZ-10026, detainee managed al-Qaida's "Iraq File," making him responsible to senior al-Qaida leaders for Iraq.²⁵
 - (S//NF) Ahmad Khaflan Ghailani, ISN US9TZ-010012DP (TZ-10012), reported detainee was his *emir* (leader) while in Mir Ali, PK.²⁶ TZ-10012 stated UBL would be notified of any planned attack and if UBL deemed an attack was too small or unfeasible, UBL would cancel it. TZ-10012 stated Muhammad Atif would also be notified, but since Atif's death in 2004, detainee would possibly be notified, but not any other persons.²⁷

²¹ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/51970-02, TD-314/49699-04, TD-314/30445-05

²² > TD-314/46042-05, TD-314/49699-04

²³ > IIR 7 739 3031 03

²⁴ > TD-314/82496-06

²⁵ > Antiterrorism Force Protection Information Roundup-Serial 2048

²⁶ > IIR 4 201 1693 08

²⁷ > TD-314/10556-05

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- (S//NF) KU-10024 stated detainee and IZ-10026, who were the emirs of al-Qaida operations inside Afghanistan, planned to use suicide operatives and car bombs to attack US and Afghan military convoys in Afghanistan.²⁸
- (S//NF) Detained al-Qaida in Iraq senior facilitator, Layth Ibrahim Abd al-Fatah al-Farha, aka (Abu Jafar al-Iraqi), stated during a mid-2004 meeting, detainee requested al-Zarqawi provide Chinese anti-aircraft missiles for al-Qaida's use against helicopters and other military aircraft in Afghanistan.²⁹
- (S//NF) Al-Qaida facilitator Faysalallah Baluch Abbas Baluchistan, aka (Yaqub), identified detainee as the head of the "Egyptian Group." Yaqub reported the group consisted of detainee; Muhammad Umar Abd al-Rahman, aka (Assadallah); Shaykh Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, aka (Shaykh Said al-Masri); Muhammad Shawqi al-Islambuli, aka (Khalid al-Masri); Hamza Rabia; and Saadi al-Masri.³⁰
- (S//NF) Detainee is married to one of Abadallah Abd al-Qadir Tabarak's, ISN US9MO-000056DP (MO-056, transferred) daughters. MO-056 was reportedly head of UBL's bodyguards while in Kandahar in 2001.³¹
- (C//REL US, GCTF) Abd al-Razzaq Abdallah Ibrahim al-Sharikh, ISN US9SA-000067DP (SA-067, transferred) stated detainee was a leader of his own group and a member of al-Qaida. Detainee was famous because he appeared on al-Jazeera mentioning operations and bragged he killed approximately 100 Americans in Afghanistan in 2003.³²
- (S//NF) Detainee planned and executed operations directed against the US and other nations, including a 2003 assassination attempt against President Musharraf of Pakistan.³³ Detainee also provided safe havens for UBL and senior al-Qaida leader Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2001 and 2003.
 - (S//NF) Detainee headed an operation to build remote detonators and conceal them in children's video game cartridges.³⁴
 - (S//NF) During raids conducted between 9 and 11 September 2002 in Karachi, PK, over 20 radio-type detonating devices were discovered in the Tariq Road Safe House, which was one of the other residences raided the same day.

²⁸ TD-314/13719-03

²⁹ TD-314/78147-05

³⁰ TD-314/44865-02, Analyst Note: IZ-10026 reported Shaykh Mustafa Abu al-Yazid took over detainee's responsibilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan after detainee's capture. Shaykh al-Yazid was killed on 8 August 2008 in Afghanistan.

³¹ >TD-314/37810-03, TD-314/54050-04, TD-314/58576-04

³² >IIR 6 034 0085 07

³³ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/51970-02, TD-314/49699-04, TD-314/30445-05

³⁴ TD-314/19805-03

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- The devices were built inside of black “Sega” videogame cartridges and were designed for remote activation through use of a cell phone.³⁵
- (S//NF) TZ-10012 reported seeing detainee in a safe house in Karachi in early 2002.³⁶
 - (S//NF) Detainee organized a network of suicide bombers and facilitators allegedly behind the December 2003 assassination attempt on Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and the July 2004 attempt on Prime Minister Designate Shuakat Aziz.³⁷
 - (S//NF) IZ-10026 reported detainee, in 2004, wanted to organize a group to carry out operations in Pakistan, specifically against President Musharraf. Detainee considered killing President Musharraf as al-Qaida’s main focus in Pakistan.³⁸
 - (S//NF) Walid Muhammad Salih Bin Attash, aka (Khallad), ISN US9YM-010014DP (YM-10014) stated he asked detainee for suicide operatives for operations in Karachi, planned by himself and Ammar al-Baluchi, ISN US9PK-010018DP (PK-10018). YM-10014 stated detainee informed him that he had about 50 operatives that would be willing to carry out operations. YM-10014 did not tell detainee the nature of the operations, but only to have the operatives ready when either he or PK-10018 asked for them.³⁹
 - (S//NF) Detainee has knowledge of al-Qaida possibly possessing a nuclear bomb. Al-Qaida associate Sharif al-Masri stated in June or July 2004, upon encountering difficulties in moving the nuclear bomb, detainee commented if al-Qaida was able to move the bomb, al-Qaida would find operatives to use it. However, detainee told Sharif al-Masri that al-Qaida currently had no operatives in the US. The operatives would be Europeans of Arab or Asian descent. The device was reportedly located in Europe.⁴⁰ Sharif al-Masri reported detainee would know about the bomb and its exact location.⁴¹ Sharif al-Masri believes if UBL were to be captured or killed, the bomb would be detonated in the US, detainee would be one of those able to give the order.⁴²

³⁵ >TD-314/37098-02, TD-314/40307-02, Analyst Note: Involved in the remote detonators plot, in IIR 6 034 0310 03, Musab Omar Ali al-Mudwani, ISN US9YM-000839DP (YM-839), reported he received his passport from Abu al-Faraj, who was possibly from Morocco or Libya, possibly is detainee. In IIR 4 201 0145 08, GZ-10016 reported detainee in Birmal, AF along with KU-10024 who was smuggling out his own group of fighters.

³⁶ >TD-314/17080-05

³⁷ IIR 6 873 0010 06, para number 5A4, TD-314/02429-05, IIR 7 102 0423 05, 010017 Abu Faraj al-Libbi 27-Oct-2006, 010017 Abu Faraj al-Libbi 01-Dec-2005, TD-314/49706-05

³⁸ >TD-314/82222-06

³⁹ TD-314/31935-03

⁴⁰ >TD-314/09972-05, TD-314/51288-04

⁴¹ >TD-314/11016-05

⁴² >TD-314/69521-04

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- (S//NF) Detainee also met with Hamza Rabia in Shkai circa November 2003 and discussed the issue of buried uranium in Kandahar.⁴³ IZ-10026 claimed that Hamza Rabia along with two other al-Qaida operatives, were killed in an attack in December 2005.⁴⁴
- (S//NF) Detainee met with senior al-Qaida external operations chief Hamza Rabia in Shkai in September 2003 to pass a verbal message from al-Qaida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri concerning al-Zawahiri's request that Hamza Rabia conduct attacks in India, Israel, and Egypt. Detainee agreed to help Hamza Rabia re-constitute the external operations program of al-Qaida. In support of this, detainee admitted recruiting terrorist operatives who could travel to the US or Europe.⁴⁵
- (S//NF) IZ-10026 stated that after the capture of KU-10024 in March 2003, Ayman al-Zawahiri fled the house in which he was located and moved to Shkai, South Waziristan, PK, with the assistance of detainee.⁴⁶
 - (S//NF) IZ-10026 said Zawahiri fled the house in which he was located in late February 2003, after KU-10024's, arrest in March 2003. Zawahiri left alone and sought out an Afghan named Farid al-Afghani. Farid delivered Zawahiri to detainee, who then coordinated Zawahiri's relocation to Shkai within a few weeks of KU-10024's arrest. After the capture of detainee in May 2005, Zawahiri's residence was changed to a good place owned by a simple, old man.⁴⁷
 - (S//NF) Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, aka (Abu Zubaydah), ISN US9GZ-010016DP (GZ-10016) recalled that detainee was in charge of a secret guesthouse in Kabul at which UBL and Zawahiri stayed in October 2001.⁴⁸
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted he had considered using India as a platform to send operatives to the US or UK because of the large Muslim population there and the low level of scrutiny given to travelers of Indian nationality.⁴⁹
 - (S//NF) IZ-10026 reported requesting detainee to acquire altimeter watches. IZ-10026 considered using the altimeter watches to operate as a trigger for an explosive to possibly be used against an Indian airliner. Detainee did not find the watches.⁵⁰
 - (S//NF) Detainee stated he visited Hamza Rabia at his newly procured training site or safe house in Shkai circa November 2003. Detainee was aware Hamza Rabia and his assistant, Abu Bakr al-Suri, planned to use the house as a staging point for external operations and that Rabia needed a facility for research

⁴³ TD-314/42005-05

⁴⁴ TD-314/85366-06

⁴⁵ TD-314/42005-05, TD-314/40277-05

⁴⁶ >TD-314/21484-07

⁴⁷ >TD-314/21484-07

⁴⁸ TD-314/24083-04

⁴⁹ TD-314/57269-05

⁵⁰ >TD-314/01018-07

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and training. Detainee speculated that explosives training with gasoline bombs, remote detonation devices, and security training would take place at the house.⁵¹

Hamza Rabia wanted strongly to attack passenger trains in the US or UK following the March 2004 bombing of commuter trains in Madrid, Spain.⁵²

- (S//NF) TZ-10012, while in Shkai mid 2003, heard reporting of detainee communicating with operatives in the UK.⁵³
- (S//NF) GZ-10016 reported detainee, as of March 2002, was in hiding with IZ-10026 and other senior al-Qaida officials in the Shawal area of Birmal, AF near Waziristan, PK.⁵⁴ GZ-10016 stated in a separate debriefing that a Jamaican who was previously located with the detainee and IZ-10026 wanted his help in facilitating travel to the US, UK, or Morocco in order to conduct terrorist attacks.⁵⁵
- (U) Open source reporting identified detainee as the main contact between UBL and Islamic extremist operating inside Pakistan. Detainee communicated with al-Qaida operatives outside Pakistan, particularly in the UK.⁵⁶
- (S//NF) Detainee provided funding and direction for a disruption campaign headed by Sharif al-Masri to expel the US and its allies from Afghanistan.⁵⁷
- (S//NF) IZ-10026 reported after the Madrid, Spain train bombing in March 2004, IZ-10026 and other al-Qaida members agreed they needed an operation against US interests in Italy. IZ-10026 had not made specific plans for the operation, but had passed on his ideas to detainee.⁵⁸
- (S//NF) Between late 2002 and early 2003, IZ-10026 sent detainee a letter detailing an idea to attack oil tankers as they passed through the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.⁵⁹
- (S//NF) In March 2005, detainee was in communication with the late Abu Musab al-Zarqawi regarding moving an al-Qaida operative to Iraq.⁶⁰
- (S//NF) Detainee admittedly attempted to bring a group of Somalis led by Salah al-Din under al-Qaida to support an attack against the US.⁶¹ Detainee met al-Qaida courier Abdirashid Aidid Samatar in Islamabad, PK at Abdallahi Sudi Arale's, ISN DJ9SO-010027DP (SO-10027), house in May 2004.⁶² Samatar received detainee's

⁵¹ TD-314/47291-05

⁵² TD-314/37967-05

⁵³ >TD-314/48232-06

⁵⁴ TD-314/03233-03, Analyst Note: See also TD-314/24083-04 for GZ-10016 comments about detainee.

⁵⁵ TD-314/03484-03

⁵⁶ 010017 Pakistan and the al-Qaida Man 04-May-2005

⁵⁷ TD-314/10807-03, 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.

⁵⁸ >TD-314/79233-06

⁵⁹ >TD-314/79427-06

⁶⁰ TD-314/42005-05

⁶¹ TD-314/36650-05, TD-314/26731-05

⁶² >TD-314/52551-06, TD-314/56522-06

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permission to travel to Pakistan to meet with al-Qaida members to discuss cooperation.⁶³

- (S//NF) Detainee received militant training, fought on the front lines of Afghanistan, and later became an instructor and administrator for two different al-Qaida training camps. (Analyst Note: Detainee's admission of administering al-Qaida militant training camps corroborates reporting from others detained at JTF-GTMO.⁶⁴)
 - (S//NF) Detainee was a trainer at Jihad Wahl, and later became a trainer and administrator at the al-Faruq Training Camp in Khowst from 1993 to 1998.⁶⁵
 - (S//NF) Detainee stated while administering al-Qaida training camps and combat units in Afghanistan during the 1990's, his contacts were mostly members of Pakistani militant groups including Harakat ul-Ansar (HUA),⁶⁶ Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM), Harakat ul-Jihad ul-Islami (HUJI), and Jaysh-e-Muhammad (JEM).⁶⁷
 - (S//NF) Detainee managed two al-Qaida affiliated guesthouses in Kabul. Sharqawi Abdu Ali al-Hajj aka (Riyadh the Facilitator), ISN PK9YM-001457DP (YM-1457), photo-identified detainee as Abu Faraj al-Libi. YM-1457 said detainee managed two guesthouses in Kabul. One was the Ghulan Faheem, aka (Khat), aka (Number Nine), Guesthouse in the Karti Barwan District and the other was the former Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence, aka (Azzam Guesthouse).⁶⁸
 - (S//NF) GZ-10016 commented detainee was the radio communicator for Kabul. Detainee worked out of Madafa Sita (six) or Tesa (nine) and communicated mostly with Northern Afghanistan and Kandahar.⁶⁹ IZ-10026 referred to detainee's position as the "communications gatekeeper for UBL and al-Zawahiri."⁷⁰ (Analyst Note: Tesa is assessed to be one of al-Qaida guesthouses detainee operated.)

⁶³ ➤ TD-314/37096-06, Analyst Note: In TD-314/63664-04, Abdirashid Aidid Samatar, aka (Abdirashid Aidid Ahmad), stated Somalis living in the US were attractive to al-Qaida because they could easily travel to Pakistan to meet with al-Qaida members and easily carry messages to al-Qaida members worldwide given their US travel documents.

⁶⁴ IIR 6 034 0745 03, TD-314/36891-03

⁶⁵ TD-314/12435-06, TD-314/46021-05, TD-314/57072-04, IIR 6 034 0088 05, IIR 6 034 0745 03, 000695 SIR 10-DEC-2004

⁶⁶ TD-314/38500-05, Analyst Note: According to the report titled "Islamic Militant Groups – Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)," HUA was declared a foreign terrorist organization in 1997, and in an attempt to circumvent the declaration was renamed Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM) in 1998.

⁶⁷ TD-314/38500-05, Analyst Note: HUM, HUJI, and JEM are NIPF Priority 2 CT targets. Priority 2 targets are issues, opportunities, or threats that rise to, or are expected to rise to, the level of interest of the Combatant Commanders or DNI EXCOM Principals, not already identified as Priority 1. This includes terrorist groups, 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.

⁶⁸ IIR 6 034 0088 05, Analyst Note: In IIR 6 034 0324 03, Abd al-Zahir, ISN US9AF-000753DP (AF-753), reported detainee operated the Ashawara Guesthouse in Kabul.

⁶⁹ TD-314/17671-03

⁷⁰ ➤ TD-314/86763-06

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- (C//REL US, GCTF) Tariq Mahmud Ahmad al-Sawah, ISN US9EG-000535DP (EG-535), met detainee once in the August 2001 at detainee's guesthouse in Kabul. Detainee maintained communications equipment that kept in contact with the commander of the fighters at Tora Bora, Ali Muhammad Abd al-Aziz al-Fakhri, ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212).⁷¹
- (S//NF) Detainee participated in armed hostilities against US and Coalition forces. Detainee fought along with other al-Qaida operatives under the command of IZ-10026 in the mountainous area of Afghanistan between Kabul and Khowst following the initiation of the US bombing campaign on 17 October 2001.⁷²
- (S//NF) Detainee's long term association with al-Qaida provided him an understanding of al-Qaida strategy and doctrine.
 - (S//NF) Detainee stated al-Qaida's strategy was to first strike deep inside the US, then hit US interests in peripheral countries worldwide, followed by attacks against Coalition partners. Detainee added the Iraqi battlefield was even more important and effective for al-Qaida than Pakistan because with Iraq as an operating environment, al-Qaida's chances of executing a successful attack against the US were 80-90 percent, whereas in Pakistan al-Qaida only had a 10 percent chance of success.⁷³
 - (S//NF) SA-067 reported detainee along with UBL, Ayman al-Zawahiri, IZ-10026, Mullah Muhammad Omar, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Jalaluddin Haqqani, Abu Layth al-Libi, and Muhammad Rahim published a magazine in the Peshawar and Islamabad areas of Pakistan, which covered all the killings of Americans, the extremist fighters' work against the Northern Alliance, the weapons used by the fighters, how they fed the poor, the number of fighters who died, and the faces of the real leaders.⁷⁴
 - (S//NF) Detainee said prior to 11 September 2001, al-Qaida gained its knowledge of guerrilla warfare tactics from reading translated US military manuals stored in what he described as the group's vast Afghanistan-based library.⁷⁵
 - (S//NF) Al-Qaida members read translations of Mao Zedong's works on guerrilla warfare and Mao's works were used extensively in al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan during the 1990's. Detainee said that some al-Qaida members even took excerpts from these works and widely distributed them as small pamphlets titled, "The War of the Weak."⁷⁶

⁷¹ > IIR 6 034 0195 07

⁷² TD-314/03141-03

⁷³ TD-314/36650-05, Analyst Note: See TD-314/55608-06, for more information on detainee's feelings Iraq was the best battlefield against the US.

⁷⁴ 000067 SIR 02-SEP-2006

⁷⁵ TD-314/47412-05

⁷⁶ TD-314/47412-05

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- (S//NF) Detainee reported on al-Qaida's methods for choosing and employing couriers, as well preferred communication means.⁷⁷
- (C//REL GCTF) Detainee appeared in a video of a speech given by UBL at the Tarnak Farm Training Camp, believed to have occurred on 8 January 2000.⁷⁸

c. (S//NF) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been moderately compliant. He currently has 15 reports of disciplinary infraction listed in DIMS with the most recent occurring on 15 June 2008 when he damaged government property by writing on the wall. Other incidents for which he has been disciplined include occasionally becoming physically combative (i.e. spitting) on the guard force and staff. Detainee was also found to be in possession of dangerous contraband (plastic shank).

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 has served as a senior al-Qaida leader, replacing KU-10024 upon his capture. Detainee's position as the "communications gateway" to UBL provided him with knowledge of operations and associations not normally within detainee's area of operations. Detainee has traveled with and facilitated other senior al-Qaida members' travel. Detainee further planned and participated in several terrorist operations. Detainee was a trainer at al-Qaida's al-Faruq Militant Training Camp and operated two al-Qaida guesthouses. Detainee reportedly has knowledge of an al-Qaida nuclear device, which detainee currently has neither confirmed nor denied.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee's long term associations with al-Qaida and other extremist groups, as well as extensive connections during his work as a facilitator of personnel and financing, has provided detainee with extensive knowledge of the operations and key figures of al-Qaida's terrorist network.

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

- Al-Qaida leadership, facilitators, and operatives to include: UBL, Zawahiri, Sayf al-Adl, Abu Hafs al-Mauritani, SO-10027, IZ-10026, KU-10024, PK-10018, GZ-10016, YM-10014, TZ-10012, YM-1457, LY-212, Sharif al-Masri, Shaykh Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, Shaykh Marzuq Abd al-Salam Dabbas, aka (Khalid Habib), Abu Layth al-Libi,

⁷⁷ >TD-314/41075-05, TD-314/ 42370-05

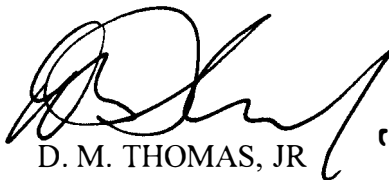
⁷⁸ >IIR 6 034 1160 04

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Layth Ibrahim Abd al-Fatah al-Farha, aka (Abu Jafar al-Iraqi), Abdirashid Aidid Samatar, Muhammad Umar Abd al-Rahman, aka (Assadallah), Muhammad Shawqi al-Islambuli, aka (Khalid al-Masri), Hamza Rabia, Saadi al-Masri, and UBL's bodyguards and security detail

- Al-Qaida plots: Plots directed by KU-10024 inside the US, attacks on US and Coalition forces in Afghanistan and using suicide bombers in Pakistan, 1998 Embassy Bombings in Africa, 11 September 2001 attacks, plots against US interests in the UK, Iraq, India, Morocco, maritime plots, and a possible nuclear weapon attack
- Al-Qaida communications
- Al-Qaida Media Center and propaganda campaign
- Al-Qaida recruiting techniques
- Al-Qaida training camps
- Al-Qaida guesthouses and safe houses
- Other extremist persons to include: Mullah Muhammad Omar, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Jalaluddin Haqqani
- Other extremist groups to include: Taliban, HUA, HUM, HUJI, JEM and detainee's "Egyptian Group"



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