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FULL TRANSLATION

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Omar al-Sumali (aka Saif al-Adl) writes his report about traveling from Nairobi to establish a camp in Kambooni, Somalia. Omar describes the tribal population, the region's cities, and the topography. He also writes about the schedule of future work, provides some examples of terrorist operations that his group carried out, and gives his opinion on the location and the future of the operation.

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In the name of God the merciful the compassionate

A SHORT REPORT ON:

1- The trip from Nairobi to Cape Kambooni.

2- The situation in the southern region.

Thanks to the one God, Who makes you successful if you worship him, and peace and prayers be on Mohammad and his followers.

1) The trip from Nairobi to Cape (Ras) Kambooni:

The bus left Nairobi at 11:00 PM (date), and we arrived in Mombassa at 5:00 AM in the morning the next day. The road was safe and in a good condition. The police security points do not normally check busses, but they thoroughly check small cars. There are four mobile checkpoints.

We left Mombassa for a city called Malindi which is ____ km away, and then to (cape) Ngomeni which is ____ km away from Malindi. The boat that goes to Mombassa is located in Ngomeni.

The sea trip is of two stages, first from Ngomeni ____ km by land, and ____ km (____ hrs) by sea to the vacation island of Lamu. This is the dangerous stage because of the sea conditions (roughness) of the Indian Ocean, and due to the presence of the Kenyan Coastguard, which, thanks be to God, we did not encounter. The sea was rough and the waves were high, as if we were riding a camel or a fast horse, and we were all wet.

The second stage of our trip was from Lamu to Kambooni. There are two sea lanes for this trip; the first is right through the Indian Ocean, which can be rough, and the second is among the Indian Ocean islands, where the conditions are normally calm. The overland distance between Lamu and Kambooni is ____ km, and the distance by sea is ____ km. During the last 1 ½ hours of the trip from Kionga to Kambooni, I piloted the boat, which is an easy operation if you know the sea lane.

We embarked on Monday (the first day) the (date) at 5:30 AM, and we anchored at 5:30 PM. On Tuesday (the second day) the boat departed at 4:00 AM and began heading for Kionga, which we reached at 10:30. The boat owner had some private business which he attended to. At 3:30 PM we resumed our trip to Kambooni, which we reached at 5:00 PM. The total hours needed for that trip were ____ .

Opinion: Need to buy that boat even if the price is \$ ____ . This is very important.

COMMENTS ABOUT THE TRIP:

Mombassa: An island that teems with foreigners who stroll all over the place. It is said that the American army soldiers take their R&R there. Mombassa's security situation is terrible.

Kilifi: A small city favored by tourists who often share the local bus with the natives to reach it.

Malindi: Another small city ____ km from Mombassa, favored by tourists because of its lovely beach.

Ngomeni: An Italian satellite communications project named 'San Marco' is in that small city near the pier, where our boat is ____ meters away.

It is an odd thing that tourists come to this place, where they rent the sailboats to go to a nearby deserted island ____ km away, where they isolate themselves for a day or two.

Lamu: A small, beautiful island, a tourist haven, exquisite. ____ . km away from Mombassa.

2) The situation in the southern region.

1- The population

Three main tribes:

- Bajuni
- Ogaden
- Other tribes.

Tribal and political situation

First: The Bajuni

They populate the eastern coast from Kismaayo throughout Kenya, and up to Dar As-Salam in Tanzania. They are peaceful. They do not know how to fight nor enjoy fighting. Hunting and fishing are their life; they do not have any political ambitions. They are not religious nor have any religious attachments, nor are they ready to war. In case of attack or war, they just move out of the area.

When our brothers were in the Kambooni, they were visited by the Bajuni who asked them to stay and govern, and secure the city. They have noticed that the presence of the brothers prevented the highwaymen from entering the city, and the fishermen began coming to the shore to spend the night in the city. They told our people that they do not want them to leave. They await the arrival of our wives and children.

They freely gave fish to our people, and our people guarded the well while reading the Koran, and helped the fishermen get water.

We already formulated a political program for the Bajuni and for the region. Next week we will ask Sheikh Hassan to adopt the plan, and arrange for a transitional agreement with the chief of the local Bajuni. We will succeed, God willing.

Second: The Ogaden

These are an extension of the same tribe present in southeastern Ethiopia and southern Somalia, and it is a branch of the Darod tribes who entered into an alliance with the Hawiya tribes that support Aideed and Omar Habees.

These are nomads and fighters who are always warring with the Majertain tribes that are represented by Morgan. Their fighting location is the Kismaayo rich region. They are few in number, and their struggle with the Majertain will continue until a replacement force such as a UN exists, and forces them to behave.

At first they liked our brethren, and thought that they were a force that can be added to their side. But when they found out that we were friendly with the Majertain they kept quiet and shunned us. The Majertain youth that joined our people are keeping away from the tribal ideology and are fighting in the name of God.

Sheikh Hassan started to teach these young men (our dogma). From the political side, contacts were made with “Jihad” (Iskandari Union) supporters to join with us.

Procedures were established to deal with the Ogaden tribe, particularly with those who are secular and highwaymen. As a result of this, our brethren earned the respect of the tribes, some of whose members want to join ranks with us.

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Third: Other Tribes

Jal Jaal

A branch of the Hawiya tribes that entered into an alliance with the Ogaden tribe, and joined in their fight.

This is a coastal tribe located in the area between Kismaayo and Kambooni. They are nomads and herders. They are not willing to join in any fighting because they are very poor, and the few weapons they have are used for defense. The chief of this tribe is ready to cooperate with us. We met him during our stay in Kambooni, through which his caravans pass on their way to Kenya. We will visit with this tribe soon, and Sheikh Hassan will introduce our movement. We will leave one of our (Muslim) scholars with them.

We established a good political program, and all the tribes welcomed us and are requesting to live with us in peace.

2- Topography

Kambooni is a small port for small boats and no pier. The village has a good number of houses.

As to the area's topography, it is the same as per the previous report written by brother Kareem. Large vessels can anchor in the sea at a distance from the village. It is possible to get goods in and out of these ships.

3- Schedule of Work for the Next Phase

- a) A political campaign directed at the region's population
- b) Military movements, security sorties and sentry location.
- c) A military operation against the worshipers of cows (*might be a code word?*) or any other UN force.
- d) A proper administrative set-up is badly needed. Small cars are needed.
- e) Establish and equip Ras Kambooni to become the first headquarters for the Jihad movement here.

4- Some Examples of Already Executed Operations:

- a) Quick ambush – Belgium patrol.

On the way to our camp, our brothers heard the engine noise of a Belgium patrol car, stopped the car and shot one of them in the head. The car was surrounded, another was shot in the leg, and a third was also shot.

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When brother Noor examined the site, he said that a lot of bullets were used and there was a lot of blood shed.

- b) A double operation

Two groups were sent, one with Nooruddin al-Bahhar, to Dubli to meet brother Jaafar and proceed against the Belgium soldiers.

The second was sent with brother Usama, accompanied with Mohammad, also to attack the Belgium soldiers.

However, in view of the above operation, the Belgium contingency decided to withdraw, and we heard the sound of their plane as they departed.

Thank God, we drove the Belgium contingency out of Somalia.

- c) Bols Quqani Operation.

After The Belgium soldiers withdrew from Dubli, Noor and Jaafar, accompanied by a Somali and Sheikh Abdulaziz (aide to Sheikh Hassan) left towards Bols Quqani where the Indian contingency is stationed. Noor, Sheikh Abdulaziz, along with the driver Ibrahim and Jaafar, decided to stay behind.

The leader of the team, claiming that he was suffering from an earache, entered and observed the interior of the Indian camp, and came back.

Our people were divided into two groups. At 9:00 PM, at the agreed upon signal, one of the brothers approached four of the guards and tossed a hand grenade “cook-off” style. They were killed, and our group opened up fire from all sides and launched RPGs. One vehicle and many tents were set on fire. There was a lot of shouting and sobbing in the Indian camp. The Indians returned fire and we withdrew. A helicopter was called to locate us, but to no avail.

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d) The Rabbaniya operation

Two children found a grenade, played with it, and were killed when it exploded. The Indians heard the explosion, thought that they were under attack, and began firing and hitting each other. Next, the Indian soldiers attempted to lift the heavy machinegun (Zikoyak) to the roof of their one-room command. The gun was too heavy and the roof collapsed. It is said that four officers died.

e) Our brothers went to retrieve some booby traps that they previously planted. The Indians knew about this, and declared a state of alert. The local citizens ran away, and no attack took place.

f) Kambooni Operation

During our first days in Kambooni, the Indians landed their helicopter on the beach. One of the brothers lifted his RPG and launched a grenade, which exploded in front of the helicopter. This caused the Indians to hurry back, and another RPG missed. The helicopter took off, and the Indians never came back again. Thank God.

Please note that we are left with only 3 RPGs.

Our Opinion on the locality

The above record of simple operations proves without any doubt that the men in charge here, unlike the people of Gedo, are serious believers in what they do and are a thousand times better than those of Mogadishu who operated, and ceased to operate, by orders of Aideed.

We should remain here with them. They sought and killed the Belgium and Indian soldiers, and now many Muslim youth from the surrounding cities want to join up with them.

This locality can be a good secure area to replace that of Abu-Atta's, but it needs support. The local men in charge are ready, and the individual brothers began to accept new ideas and ways of thinking. According to my colleagues, these "engineers" are a thousand times better than those of Gedo. Since establishing the camp, Sheikh Hassan stayed very close to brother Mukhtar, never leaving his side.

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Comments:

- 1) The situation of the relief agency in Lipouy is not yet corrupted, unlike that of Mandeera which is a hopeless case.
- 2) Give this locality a chance by supporting it financially and supplying good personnel. The potential is very good. We should move very quickly, and seize this opportunity for Jihad. It is a good locality, from which we can establish the expected (base for) work in Somalia.
- 3) Please do not delay, as you usually do, in taking the appropriate decisions.
- 4) The enemies' accusation about the person that he is a sectarian is not true. He says "you plan and I will execute", and he does execute.

5) Please visit us as soon as possible to see for yourself that what we tell you is true. This is my request and opinion. It is also Khaled's and that of the group.

Peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

Your brother

Omar al-Sumali, previously known as Saif al-Adl.