

(TN: The document is a study paper, possibly for propaganda purposes, about the so-called Kampala raid in Uganda, authored by Al-Kata'ib Center for Monitoring and Reconnaissance.)

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(TN: Map of Uganda with inset reading, "Bombs kill dozens of people," and pointing at Kampala.)

11 August 2010.

(TN: Title) Consequences of Kampala Raid, 11 July 2010.

Al-Kata'ib Center for Monitoring and Reconnaissance

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(TN: All pages have the heading, Kampala raid, Al-Kata'ib Center for Monitoring and Reconnaissance.)

In the name of Allah, praise Allah, and prayers and peace be on Allah's messenger.

After the blessed Kampala raid on eleventh July, its effects and consequences were different and simultaneous, whether in Uganda, Somalia, African countries, or the world, headed by the United States.

And according to study and analysis, these countries had only two choices:

- Either continue to support the weak transitional government, which only has control on limited parts of Mogadishu and the consequences of that.
- Or ceasing to interfere in Somali affairs and withdrawing their forces from there; accordingly, being defeated in front of the Mujahidin in Somalia.

The following is a narration of the consequences in the shape of points that will be detailed as needed, keeping in mind that these consequences have been spotted through monitoring the events from the date of the raid (11 July 2010) until the date of writing this report (11 August 2010).

We start, in the name of Allah the most gracious the most merciful of Allah, seeking his help.

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The beginning of the raid consequences in Uganda:

- The raid created a condition of horror and fear never known before in Uganda; the timing, targets, and results were very suitable to wake the Ugandan people from their slumber, and get them to pay attention to the government decisions and actions.
- And of the most prominent popular responses was the rise of the opposition parties and their demanding Museveni to withdraw the forces from Somalia immediately, before the threats continued to demolish the prospects of the Ugandan future. These voices are still rising, while Museveni is still turning his back on them.

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- Also, worry has spread among the Western and Chinese investors equally, especially that Uganda and Kenya have borders that can be infiltrated with Somalia, and all the investors are looking warily to Uganda.
- The Ugandan currency UGX has fallen against the dollar after the raid.
- President Yuri Museveni found a chance for himself to hang onto the ruling chair, with the excuse of effecting revenge from Al-Shabaab movement and protecting security in Uganda, especially with the future of the oil that the Ugandans have been promised, which the analysts consider an important goal for Museveni; maybe he will not give it up by all possible means, which he actually started working on, like amassing the popular support and bringing forward what they call the extremists as a common enemy.
- Uganda did not withdraw its forces, but quickly, in a rash and angry response, sent two thousand more of its troops under American prodding; a miniscule number compared to the mission asked of them, in addition to begging the other African countries to provide, as Museveni invited the other African countries to share the military burden with him or else he would withdraw from Somalia.
- The explosions in Kampala has raised a question on many tongues, which is: Is there a peace to protect in Somalia? And

they started to doubt the meaning of the mission to Somalia to start with.

- The explosions allowed opening a door about the violations of the Ugandan forces and their killing of the innocent in Somalia, so we started to hear reports from the humanitarian organizations and human rights groups, which were denouncing the haphazard bombardment at the residential areas day and night, and wrote articles

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and published the analysis, of which items were demands to control the Ugandan forces in their dealing with the civilians, or their withdrawal from Somalia.

- The Ugandan people want to withdraw their army and many voices are rising, saying, "We want our sons to protect us here in Uganda and not there to protect the Somalis."

- Concentrating the support for AMISOM has become the goal for the concerned parties.

Second: The raid consequences in America:

- Obama's reaction was fast and cunning and it looked like he was surprised, so he immediately sent a CIA team to investigate these explosions.

- The responses and speeches that Obama gave after the raid indicated imbalance in the American policy and indecisiveness, and he gave statements that were received with a lot of criticism in American circles, not to mention some of the analysts in the world; in which he classified the Al-Qa'ida people as being racists, in an attempt to create that impression with the Americans, which found rejection by their majority and was called short-sighted.

- Obama hurried to exploit the situation and pushed all the entities to send more forces to Somalia, but the issue with the African leaders is different than what it is with NATO, as the African leaders are criminals of the kind that exploit the situation in the worst possible way, and that is what awaits Obama and the American treasury of this conspiracy.

- Providing logistical and financial support to the soldiers of the AMISOM.

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- Pressure against the other countries, like South Africa.
- Increasing the monitoring of the Somali minority in America and travelers to Somalia. Also, the increase in numbers of arrest was recently noticed in America; the most recent was the arrest of two Somali women, one of whom was 63-years old, who were accused of sending 8000 American dollars to Al-Shabaab movement.
- It created a storm of media publicity that the terrorists were targeting soccer fans.
- Concentrating on the fact that the action was Al-Qa'ida-influenced, and that it was a manifestation of the increased influence of the foreign fighters inside Al-Shabaab movement.
- Attempting to project Al-Shabaab as a beast that wants to pounce on Africa and eat the green and the dry without a reason other than killing, while marginalizing the premeditated killing of Ugandan Muslims.
- The increase in worries against Al-Shabaab has become apparent.
- The American movement was mostly diplomatic, political, and intelligence.

Third: The raid consequences in the African countries:

- The most affected country was Burundi, where the academics hurried to attack the government for its erroneous politics, and the voices became loud about the integrity of that government. A journalist

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was arrested because of an article in which he wondered about the ability of Burundi to confront an attack like the one in Kampala.

- Security procedures doubled in Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, and Ethiopia, and fears in the other IGAD countries.

- Guinea and Djibouti came under pressure and negotiations to accept sending forces, estimated at two battalions of one thousand soldiers each, while the rest of the member countries refused to submit, like Botswana, while South Africa remained undecided.

- The analysts disclosed that the leaders and the people were not on the same path, as the leaders wanted to serve their own interests and accept the American bargaining, even at the expenses of their people; and the people were scared of death and destruction in their countries.

The raid consequences in Somalia:

- Increase in popular sympathy and support for Muslims in Somalia to the movement, which raised the American and the observers' ire, which they expressed on several occasions.

- Increase in the power and regional weight of the movement, with the infidels starting to account for it.

- Talk about development and increase of Al-Shabaab movement, and hinting that it is related to the connection with Al-Qa'ida.

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- The Somali government, as usual, is using the situation to beg for some money and support, in addition to the increase of fear in the ranks of the transitional government.

- The increase of fear in the hearts of the soldiers located in Somalia, with their management increasing their salaries from 500 to 750 dollars in order to silence them.

- The Ugandan forces did not discriminate between a Somali apostate and a Somali Muslim and treated all the Somalis equally, which upset some of the Somali soldiers in the Somali forces, and some of them left their weapons and surrendered and some of them deserted. The matter drew the attention of the politicians of the White House, who asked the Ugandans for discipline; and the transitional government to act so that they did not lose their already weak forces.

- Sending additional funds and support for the forces to raise their morale.

- The frequency of the daily bombardment has decreased to the level where they were before the Kampala explosions, even though they are still there.
- More light is being shed on the Somali issue.
- Many voices call for political dialogue and reconciliation instead of military intervention in Somalia.
- The suggestions went to the extent of planning to allow Al-Shabaab movement to get to power, and then work on toppling it and getting the government back from them in a different manner other than exploiting the Somali people.

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The Kampala raid disclosed the falsehood of claims that the Somali issue was merely internal fighting; the main entities of the struggle were uncovered: Crusader America and its cronies from one side, and the Mujahidin and the Somali people on the other, even in the eyes of some Christians and Ethiopians.

Fifth: The raid consequences in the world:

- The United Nations refused to handle the matter directly and wiggled out of responsibility.
- Refused to give offensive battle authorities (as they claim) to the soldiers of AMISOM.
- The ceiling of the force numbers remains variable; some experts say the number of soldiers available is enough, but financial and logistic support is unavailable.
- The first group of 200 soldiers is expected to arrive in September, with their bill paid by the White House.
- The rest are expected in time, but there are financial hurdles despite all the donations and the claimed American generosity.
- The Somali issue went abroad and AMISOM reputation was tarnished, which angered those who are working on polishing the reputation of these forces abroad.
- Al-Kata`ib publications were a reference for the observers and the analysts, and they used expressions that were coined in its publications, like "the African crusaders."

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Summary:

The situation have become as follows:

- With difficulty, AMISCOM forces are attempting to get reinforcements between some countries refusing to send their forces and some others that are hesitant, and some that are waiting for approval until they get the financial and logistical promised help. So it seems that there are 2000 soldiers ready to travel in September, and a remaining 2000 are getting ready, and Uganda does not want to find itself only with Burundi in Somalia.
- America is concentrating its intelligence on the immigrants to Somali and the Somalis themselves.
- America is strengthening its intelligence in the region, especially Kenya.
- Uganda asks the rest to share the burden and the opposition inside is strong and united, and the elections are looming close, while Museveni is preparing for his competition, and he holds in his hand the cards (revenge from Al-Shabaab).
- The battlefield has widened and can reach any country in the world, and it cannot be contained only in the capital Mogadishu. Now the enemy powers are scattered and they are looking everywhere to where the next hit will come.
- Economy and finances are the main worry for the African countries, and touching them is considered a great threat, which is why it raised the readiness status - to protect that specific sector.
- International Jihad is an expression that is becoming a reality.

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End of the summary of the Kampala raid consequences

11 July 2011

Any additions will be added, Allah willing.

Praise Allah

11 August 2010