GUANTANAMO DETAINEE PROFILE

Detainee ISN: YM-569

Detainee ISN: YM-569

Detainee Name: Suhayl Abduh Anam al Sharabi


Nationality: Yemeni

Date of Birth: 01 January 1977

Arrival at Guantanamo: May 2002

Suhayl Abduh Anam al Sharabi (YM-569) trained as a militant in Afghanistan before 11 September 2001. YM-569 met senior al-Qa’ida members at the camps and became a bodyguard for Usama Bin Ladin. He was part of al-Qa’ida external operations chief Khalid Shaykh Muhammad’s (KU-10024) plot to conduct 9/11-style attacks in Southeast Asia and traveled to Malaysia, where he stayed with al-Qa’ida operative Walid Muhammad Salih Bin Attash (YM-10014) and two of the 9/11 hijackers. YM-569 was arrested in Karachi, Pakistan in early 2002.

Most reporting about YM-569’s involvement in al-Qa’ida is from other detainees, who consistently state that he was a Bin Ladin bodyguard and may have been associated with an aborted hijacking plot in Southeast Asia. YM-569 admitted to al-Qa’ida membership once, and has since denied involvement with the group. YM-569 also has denied knowledge of any al-Qa’ida operational plans and stated that he was unaware that the 9/11 hijackers who stayed with him in Malaysia were al-Qa’ida members. At the same time he described the two hijackers as martyrs.

YM-569 has made anti-US statements and expressed support for extremism while at Guantanamo Bay. He has provided little information of value and had a poor compliance record for the majority of his detention, including assaults on the guards and more than 1,000 forced cell extractions during his long-term, non-religious fast. YM-569’s compliance record has improved since he ended his fast in November 2014, probably because he wants to remain in communal living, according to the Joint Task Force Guantanamo’s (JTF-GTMO) record of his compliance.

YM-569 has no known ongoing terrorism connections and maintains only intermittent contact with his family in Taiz, Yemen, who do not appear to be involved in terrorist activity. YM-569 has not discussed any definite post-detention plans. If repatriated, the political instability and AQAP activity in Yemen would provide opportunities to reengage.