

In July 2011, the *Nation* reported that Kenyan officials had rendered individuals suspected of links to Al Shabaab (an Islamic militant group) to Mogadishu, where they remained imprisoned in the basement of Somalia's National Security Agency headquarters.¹⁴⁴² Although Somali officials ran the prison, U.S. intelligence authorities reportedly paid their salaries and interrogated the detainees.¹⁴⁴³ "According to former detainees, the underground prison...consists of a long corridor lined with filthy small cells infested with bedbugs and mosquitoes...the cells [are] windowless and the air thick, moist and disgusting. Prisoners...are not allowed outside."¹⁴⁴⁴ Some of the detainees had reportedly been held at the prison for a year or more.¹⁴⁴⁵ One of the detainees was Ahmed Abdullahi Hassan, a Kenyan national whose whereabouts had been unknown since July 2009.¹⁴⁴⁶ Hassan allegedly told a former detainee that he had been interrogated by both "Somali men and white men."¹⁴⁴⁷ A U.S. official interviewed for the *Nation* article denied the CIA had rendered Hassan, but stated that the United States had provided information which helped to get Hassan "off the street."¹⁴⁴⁸

There have been no known judicial cases or investigations in Somalia relating to its participation in CIA secret detention and extraordinary rendition operations.

43. South Africa

South Africa was implicated in the March 2003 extraordinary rendition of Saud Memon, a Pakistani national and suspect in the murder of journalist Daniel Pearl.¹⁴⁴⁹ In light of the secrecy associated with the abduction and the lack of any record in South Africa of his deportation or extradition, it appears that South Africa gave U.S. intelligence agencies "carte blanche" to pursue his abduction and rendition from South Africa.¹⁴⁵⁰ Investigators at Human Rights Watch believed he was held in CIA custody and then transferred to Pakistani intelligence agents.¹⁴⁵¹ See the detainee list in Section IV.

It has also been alleged by the lawyer for Pakistani national Khalid Rashid that the South African government was involved in Rashid's "rendition" in October 2005 from South Africa to Pakistan, and that Rashid may have been handed over to U.S. agents.¹⁴⁵² However, it is not clear that the CIA was involved in this case. In 2005, the South African Department of Home Affairs admitted to transferring Khalid Rashid to "Pakistani authorities who travelled to South Africa to receive him."¹⁴⁵³ The South African minister of home affairs claimed that Rashid was arrested and deported because he resided in the country illegally.¹⁴⁵⁴ Rashid was flown from South Africa in a Gulfstream II owned by AVE, a company registered in Kyrgyzstan; the charter was arranged by the government of Pakistan.¹⁴⁵⁵ In 2009, the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Republic of South Africa found that Rashid's detention at the Cullinan Police Station without a warrant, his removal from that facility without a warrant, and his deportation to Pakistan were unlawful.¹⁴⁵⁶ The court noted in its judgment that Rashid had been released in December 2007.¹⁴⁵⁷

There are no other known judicial cases or investigations relating to South Africa's participation in CIA secret detention and extraordinary rendition operations.