

RELEASE IN PART  
B6

**From:** sbwhoeop [redacted]  
**Sent:** Monday, June 20, 2011 11:17 PM  
**To:** H  
**Subject:** H: Intel on planned terrorist attack in Congo. Sid  
**Attachments:** hrc memo terrorist attack coming in congo 062011.docx; hrc memo terrorist attack coming in congo 062011.docx

B6

CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 2011

For: Hillary  
From: Sid  
Re: Intel on planned terrorist attack in Congo on 6/25

According to a source with a proven record of reliability:

On June 25, 2011, the city of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), will be attacked by insurgents from the Enyele clan, who have been trained in Angola and outside of Brazzaville, Republic of Congo. The attack is planned as a follow up to the February 27, 2011 raid on the residence of DRC President Joseph Kabila in Kinshasa. The Enyele insurgents stepped up operations in the Equateur Province in anticipation of the upcoming November 2011 Presidential elections. The leaders of the Enyele and other ethnic groups believe that Kabila and his supporters will arrange to guarantee his reelection through voter fraud and the intimidation of opposition supporters.

(Source Comment: The source noted that the Enyele normally attack government facilities, but if they cannot reach one of these targets, they will not hesitate to turn on targets of opportunities, including wealthy Congolese citizens, western businessmen, their families and facilities.)

This latest round of fighting is an extension of the violence that began in Equateur Province in late October 2009, involving two rival clans over a long-standing dispute over fishing rights. During the fall of 2009 Enyele fighters killed approximately 45 police officers sent to the area to restore order. The Kabila government responded by sending a special, Belgian-trained brigade to the area, and the UN military command (MONUC) shifted some of its resources from North and South Kivu Provinces along the Rwanda border to the Equateur region.

In the past nine months, over 120,000 Congolese citizens fled from Equateur to the neighboring Republic of the Congo. In the North approximately 20,000 people crossed into the Central African Republic to flee the fighting. There are over 30,000 internal refugees in and around Kinshasa, and humanitarian assistance for these refugees remains difficult because of geographical obstacles and fears of renewed fighting. On April 4, 2010, a group of Enyele rebels attacked the provincial capital of Mbandaka, killing at least 16 people, after hijacking a riverboat. They held the airport for a day before the arrival of MONUC soldiers. There were reports of reprisals by the Armed Forces of the Congo (FARDC). The ensuing violence caused further refugee movement across the Ubangi River into the Republic of the Congo. In June 2010, Enyele leader Odjani Mangbama was captured and arrested by authorities in Brazzaville, who began negotiations for his extradition to the D.R.C. Following Odjani's arrest, the fighting abated until a new series of attacks began in January 2011, highlighted by the attack on Kabila's residence in February by dozens of armed Enyele fighters.