HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE OGADEN
BY THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT
1991 TO 1996

A REPORT PREPARED

BY

THE OGADEN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE
(OHRC)

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. **ONLF**  Ogaden National Liberation Front
2. **OWDA**  Ogaden Women's Democratic Association
3. **UDHR**  Universal Declaration of Human Rights
4. **ICRC**  International Committee of the Red Cross
5. **EPRDF**  Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front
6. **MP**  Member of Parliament
7. **CC**  Central Committee
8. **RRC**  Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
9. **ICCPR**  International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
10. **WSLF**  Western Somali Liberation Front
The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC) is an independent, voluntary, non-political non-profit making organisation, founded on June 13th 1995, in Godey, Ogadenia, to monitor and promote the observance of internationally accepted human rights standards in the Ogaden. It investigates all allegations of human rights abuses, and when it is satisfied that the claim is authentic, documents it.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee prepares reports, press releases and appeals to publicise human rights violations in the Ogaden by the Ethiopian government. It campaigns for the improvement and respect of basic human rights by educating the people and putting the spotlight on the Ethiopian human rights record in the Ogaden.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is supported by contributions from its members. It accepts unconditional funds from private individuals and foundations.

The Organisation is based in Godey, Ogadenia, and has branches throughout the Ogaden.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has associate members in Switzerland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, USA, Australia, Africa, and the Middle East.

For enquiries and contributions all correspondence and donations should be channelled through international co-ordination offices of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee in Europe and North America.

Switzerland  
Tel: 41 79 4682 342
The Netherlands  
Tel: 31 61 348 1507
Canada  
Tel: 613 7367 647
USA  
Tel: 612 721 6470
Fax: 612 721 6442
E-mail: ohrc@ogadenrights.org
www.ogadenrights.org
The Ogaden or Ogadenia as known locally by the inhabitants lies in the Horn of Africa between Somalia and Ethiopia. The territory is inhabited by Ogadenians who are ethnically Somalis and is under the rule of Ethiopia. Abyssinia colonised the territory in the late 19th century and renamed itself Ethiopia. Since that date the whole region has been engulfed in a series of wars involving the Ogadenis and Ethiopians and the Somali Republic.

The Ethiopians use repressive measures in order to pacify the Ogadenians. This pacification measures have resulted in a gross abuse of the Human Rights of the Ogaden people.

The present regime ruling Ethiopia has pledged to respect Human Rights and Democratic Principles through its legislations, the Transitional Charter and the new Constitution. But Ethiopia's promises seem not to conform to the realities of its practices.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has investigated the human rights situation in the Ogaden during the rule of the present regime of Ethiopia and presents its findings in this report.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee appeals to the International Community to send a fact-finding mission to investigate the grave situation in the Ogaden. No government will ever admit committing Human Rights abuses and Ethiopia is no exception.
1. INTRODUCTION

After the fall of Mengistu, the Ogadenian people were allowed to elect freely a self-government for the first time in their whole history under Ethiopian rule. More than 14 parties contested the elections. The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) won 80% of the parliament seats and formed the government. Despite the elected self-government, the Ogaden territory was under the control of the EPRDF militia and in martial law.

At the end of the Transitional period the Elders and ONLF expressed their views concerning the future of the Ogaden. In February 1994 The Ogadenian Parliament voted for a referendum and submitted their request to the Central Government. The reaction of the Central Government was swift and severe. The President and vice-president of the Assembly were imprisoned and replaced by the Government. The ONLF headquarters and leadership were attacked and a pro-government party was formed. Furthermore hundreds of ONLF members and supporters were either imprisoned, maltreated or killed. To further consolidate its grip of the region, non-Ogadenian Somalis from Somalia especially in the northern region were nominated for the regional administration. The Capital of the Ogaden was shifted from Godey to Jigjiga, which is closer to Addis Ababa for closer monitoring and control.

At present the Ethiopian government is conducting a harsh pacification campaign in order to subdue the Ogadenians sentiments for the right to decide their destiny. Furthermore the territory is closed to the press and international community. At the same time Ethiopia has launched a massive public relations campaign to the world presenting itself as a model for Democracy and Human Rights in Africa.

2. BACKGROUND

The abuse of the Human Rights of the Ogaden people by Ethiopia was started by Menilik during the 19th century and is well recorded. The Ethiopians have always used forceful measures in order to pacify the Ogadenis. In those pacification measures no consideration was given to the elderly, children or women. The following extracts give a vivid account of the methods used by Ethiopia in her efforts to subjugate the Ogaden people:
Harar immediately became the springboard of further expansion into Somali territory, and a raid by the Abyssinians on 15th December 1887 was reported by colonel E. V. Stace, British Consul for the Somali Coast, in a letter addressed to British Agent and Consul General in Cairo, dated 4 January 1888:

'Mekonen, Dejajmaj or governor of the Province of Harar, lately made a raid on the Somali to the east of Harar, advanced as far as Darimi and captured a large number of women and children and animals (Fitzgibbon, 1982:22).

In her book, The Government of Ethiopia Mary Perham stated:

'In 1889 an Ethiopian expedition penetrated far to the south of Harar and stripped the country bare of stock and horses. Returning from a reconnaissance trip in 1891, the Swayne brothers reported that the Somalis had been raided on a number of occasions and that 'great anxiety is felt'....(Fitzgibbon, 1982:23).

In a memorandum prepared for the British Foreign Office by Mr. P. Bertie in 1893, it stated:

The Abyssinians of Harar are constantly raiding the Ogaden country and the Somalis under our protection. Colonel Stace has several times written to Ras Mekonnen on the subject; and Captain Swayne who, in the course of his shooting expedition, went to Harar on a visit to Mekonnen, was told to present unofficially to the Ras the injury inflicted on British interests by Abyssinian aggressions on Somali territory; but our later information shows that they are encroaching more and more into territories occupied by the Somalis under our protection and oppressing the people (Fitzgibbon, 1982:23).

Donaldson Smith, an American, who visited a village called Sesabane, south of Milmil in 1894, and who addressed the Royal Geographical Society on 6 January 1896, said:

You may imagine my chagrin when I heard, a few days afterwards, that they had just been raided by the Abyssinians under Mekonnen. Their animals have all been driven off, the boys and girls taken as slaves, and the elder people killed or mutilated (Fitzgibbon, 1982:23).

Dr. Smith also reported that the Gallas (Oromos) were subjected to the same inhuman treatment as the Somalis, and he indignantly exclaimed:

We earnestly wish they (the Abyssinians) as savages bearing arms against other poor defenceless Africans should have such a drubbing that they could not forget it and try to extend their sway further. Let these good people who take an interest in uncivilized nations cast a thought on black neighbours of the Abyssinians who are in the worst plight (Fitzgibbon, 1982:23).

Sir Albert Pease, after a visit in 1897 said:
We (British) have prevented them (Somalis) from acquiring arms and ammunition and having deprived them of all means of self-defence have left them at the mercy of raiding Abyssinians who have no other employment than that of making raids on Gallas and Somalis (Fitzgibbon, 1982: 24).

During the Haille Sellasse period similar patterns of reprisals and pacification acts of violence against peaceful civilians were committed. For example in September 1948 in Jigjiga and elsewhere where uprisings were ruthlessly put down, the Ethiopian police shooting 25 persons in Jigjiga alone (Fitzgibbon: 42). In 1961 the Ethiopian Imperial army bombarded the towns of Aisha’, Dhaqahbur and Qalafo, killing hundreds of civilians. In 1963 at the village of Tuuk kalkal:

' ..... Hunting underground resistance leaders, government forces invaded the village. In addition to their customary killing and looting, the Ethiopian soldiers singled out two of their victims, cut their heads off, and paraded them in their hometown (Qabridaharre) to intimidate and terrorize the population. Abdi Barqab and Ibrahim Amey.... (Keynan, 1990: 9).

During the Mengistu Period the abuse of Human Rights intensified. Mengistu importing arms and ideology from the Soviet Union implemented the Stalinist doctrine to deal with the Ogaden Nationalism. Mengistu was advised to uproot the Ogadenians from their territory and culture they identified with, with a view to settling them elsewhere in small groups or decimating them altogether, under the guise of the evil scheme of "resettlement of drought-stricken victims". There is evidence that the Ethiopian army adopted the monstrous Stalinist policy towards the Ogaden (ACR, 1982:A5). These policies coupled with the reprisals and bombardments by Ethiopia forcefully drove one million Ogadenis from their homeland to become refugees in the neighbouring countries. Those left behind were tormented, humiliated and starved by oppressive policies and problems of famine (Keynan, 1990:9-10).

3. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BY CURRENT REGIME

In 1991 the Mengistu regime was toppled and the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Party (EPRDF), headed by Meles Zenawi took power. The new regime presented a charter that widely recognized Human Rights Principles, including the Right of Self-determination of all Nations under Ethiopia's rule. In 1995 a constitution was also presented with the above principles.

The people in Ogadenia who were for a long time under martial law and totally marginalized in all aspects in Ethiopia, starting organizing publicly and participating in the political process. Members of the Liberation Fronts formerly clandestine and their supporters became public. At the end of the transitional period, the political organizations, the elected members of Parliament, the elders
and the people started expressing their views about the future of Ogadenia. Their views were not consistent with that held by the ruling party in Ethiopia (see BBC dispatches of February 1994 and April about the - Harar meeting Ogadenia Elders and the then President Meles Zenawi, the Third Session of the Ogadenian Parliament in Jigjiga, and the Godey meeting between The Elders and Zenawi). Starting from that period, the Human Rights situation in the Ogaden deteriorated.

Despite all the above legislations consistent with the Universal Human Rights principles and International Law, the plight of the Ogadenian people has not changed. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC) has conducted extensive investigation of the Human Rights situation in the Ogaden and has found gross violations by the current regime ruling Ethiopia. Some cases are presented below and a list of the cases currently confirmed by the committee is attached.

3.1. Prisoners of Conscience

Article 2. of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees against any form of discrimination; Article 3. the right to life, liberty and security of person; Article 9. prohibits arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; and Article 10. for a public hearing. Hundreds of women, children, elders and pastoralist have been detained and terrorized by EPRDF simply because of their nationality as Ogadenians in a pacification program of deterring them from supporting the Ogaden National Liberation Front. No one was ever brought before a public hearing. These arrests occur arbitrarily in all the Ogadenian towns and in the rural areas and have created a climate of fear and apathy. And the normal conduct of life has been severely disrupted exasperating an already precarious existence in the territory due to the long-standing wars and famine. Many of the cases in the attached list are of this kind.

3.2. Political imprisonment

Hundreds of ONLF supporters, parliamentarians, elders, commissioners, mayors, police officers, religious leaders, journalists and singers were detained. Some died in custody, others disappeared, while others released in dubious circumstances. *Abdullahi Muhumed Sadi, Siyad Badri, and Mahdi, president, vice-president and secretary of the Ogadenian parliament were arrested in December 1993 and accused of embezzlement. They were released after one year without public hearing. Their replacements, Hassan Jire Qalinle, and Ahmed Ali Dahir were also arrested in May 1994 and charged also with embezzlement, but they all pleaded not guilty, and were never found guilty of any wrong-doing. They were later released. Abdi-ilah Ugaas Muhumed Hashi (MP) was arrested in Godey in May 1994 and his brother Mohamud Ugaas Muhummed Hashi in June. Deeq Uraag, and Sheekh Muse, commissioner and district councillor of Wardheer were detained. Shugri Yassin, mayor of Godey, whose former two predecessors were killed was also arrested. The mayors of Godey, Qabri-daharre, Qorile and
Aado were killed, while the mayor of Qalafo was tortured. Abdinasir Hersi Arab and Bashir Sh. Aden Hussein, police commissioners of Qabridaharre and Danood, were also arrested.

Ms Ibado Abdullahi Gabya, Ms. Sahro Sh. Hassan, Ali Khaliif (food), Ibrahim Deyl Timo-Jili and Jeefad, all were singers and composers (the women were detained, while the men killed). Deeq Yusuf Kaariye, a journalist, was detained and disappeared. Sh. Mahdi and Suufi Kaboole, religious elders and Ugaas Mohamed Dulane, Ali Daroor, Abdinur Hersi clan elders were among those arrested. Also members of the Ogaden Women's Democratic Association were extensively arrested and some maltreated.

In July 1995, several civil servants, businessmen and others were detained without charge or trial in Jigjiga, among them were Ahmed Makahiil and Riyaale Haamud, both members of the parliament. Many alleged ONLF supporters are currently detained in all detention camps in the Ogaden.

There is a clear pattern in the arrests that show no section of the Ogaden Community has been spared.

3.3. Extra-Judicial Executions

The most basic guarantee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ICCPR is the right to life. Principle 1 of the UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions requires governments to "prohibit by law all extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions" and to "ensure any such executions are recognized as offences under their criminal laws, and are punishable by appropriate penalties.... Principle 1 further makes it clear that "such executions should not be carried out under any circumstances, including, but not limited to, situations of internal armed conflict. Principle 2 to 8 requires governments to take effective measures to prevent "extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions. Principles 9 to 17 state clearly and strictly the requirement which must be satisfied in carrying out a thorough, prompt and impartial investigation of such executions. Furthermore, Principles 18 to 20 require governments to bring those responsible to justice and compensate the families of victims. In addition both the transitional charter and the new constitution claims to uphold those basic Human Rights Principles.

Regardless of all those principles the Ethiopian Security Forces stationed in the Ogaden have carried out systematically extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions which had been confirmed by Human Rights organizations such as Amnesty International and no action was taken by the Central Government -- no investigations were made, neither culprits brought to justice nor victims' families compensated. When complaints are forwarded to the Government the response is either outright denial attributing such cases to isolated instances of disobedience by
some militias. The following are cases that were carried out either in broad daylight in front of the people or confirmed by adequate witness:

**Qabri-daharre**

**Mohamed Omar Tube and Deeq Mohamud Arab**, commissioner and deputy commissioner of Qabri-daharre were killed in broad daylight in front of the people at 5:00 pm on 12 February 1994. Their bodies were forbidden to be buried and were on display for three days in the town centre. Both men have big families.

**Kaafi Yusuf Ali**, an ONLF executive committee member was detained in 26 January 1992 and later in July killed violently in prison, as witness imprisoned with him later recounted. **Ali Khaliif Food (a Singer & Poet)** and **Mohamed Haybe** were abducted in a rural village called Nus Dariiq by and EPRDF patrol and brought to Qabri-daharre also killed violently and their bodies found mutilated later near an army camp. Both were buried by the town folk.

**Dhagahbur**

**Mohamed Sh. Muhumed Iraad**, an ONLF Central Committee member, was shot in broad daylight in 20 May 1992 at the checkpoint. **Dhuh Siyaad Ahmed**, the district attorney, was beheaded with a knife in front of his family and town folk in 20 August, 1995. **Abdirashid Beddel**, **Keyse Sh. Ibrahim** and **Aseyr Mohamed Duale**, all respected businessmen in Dhagahbur were killed on 10 December 1995 by the security forces in the town. Also in 1996 the killings intensified in the town.

**M. Ibrahim Deyl Timo-Jili**, a very popular poet and singer was killed in the outskirts of the town (Bulale) in January, being accused of composing nationalist songs.

**Qabri-Bayah**

In November 1995, EPDRF militias rounded up a group of citizens in Qabri-Bayah and summarily executed 8 of them (all businessmen).

**Wardheer Massacre**

Principle 9 of the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms By Law Enforcement Officials specify that "intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when unavoidable in order to protect life". In Wardheer, on 22 February 1994, the Ethiopian army which is also the security forces in the Ogaden opened fire on innocent civilians in a rally listening to the speech of the ONLF chairman **Sheikh Ibrahim Abdallah**. 81 people died and 17 were wounded. The Ethiopian Government admitted the massacre and promised to investigate the case. It never materialized and no one was
accounted for. ICRC visited the scene and took two wounded people to a hospital in Harar. Among the people who died were Ms. Degmo Ahmed Ali, a member of the Ogaden Women's democratic Association who was captured wounded on the Wardheer massacre field. She was taken to the militia camp and witness reported later that she was burned alive. Ahmed Ibrahim Nur, ONLF regional representative for Wardheer, Abshir Ali Dhuh, Mayor of Qorile, Hakim Hersi Abdulle, Mayor of Aado and Abdi-Weli Hassan Ibrahim, ONLF Danood representative were among those killed. Also Abdullahi M. Ganey, deputy commissioner, was detained earlier and witness released told about how he was extensively tortured and died in duress on 8 February 1993 (see the attached exhibit for a list of the dead).

Godey

Mirad Leyli Sigale, Mayor of Godey, was detained in 30 May 1994 and killed while in custody. His body was never found. The government later said he was killed by attempting to escape. Mirad was an old man of 65. Witnesses say he was extensively tortured and died in duress and his body could not be presented to the public. Mukhtar Aden Gedan, who replaced Mirad, was also killed in front of his house with his family and friends present by the security forces in daylight. Mirad- Gadhweyne Mohamed, head of the transport department of RRC in Godey, was beheaded with a knife in the town centre in front of the people in 12 June 1994 and was refused burial for a day. Two Nomadic Families of Abdi Ali and Kooley, surrounded at midnight at Bargun, Godey district, and indiscriminate fire opened on their Aqals-grass tents. Six died on the spot and four were severely wounded including two children and an old woman in 10 October 1995. Also killed was Baarah Mohamed, a notable businessman in Godey.

Qalafo

Abdi Hassan Yare, Hassan Aagane Odowa, Abdi Hersi Dubad and 5 others including a nomad who just visited the town, were collected from the town centre and summarily executed. Also Mohamed Omar Gorod, a member of the elected district council, was detained on 8 April 1994 and later tortured to death. His body was never found.

Garbo

Ms Markab Mahad Mursal and her Husband, a nomad family was detained in January 1995 and later killed in custody. The family had young children and camels that were left to the elements. The security forces (Ethiopian Army) in Garbo when approached by the elders said, "We heard that they have given milk to ONLF members". In the Ogaden tradition of the nomadic people a guest is a guest whether ONLF or EPRDF. Also Ms Ardo Mahad
Mursal, the sister of Markab was detained and presumed dead since no body saw her again, after one morning going to the army barracks to appeal for her sister. Others reported killed are Mohamed Iise Killin, Deeq Mohamed Muhumed, Abdullahi Abdi Kare, all related to ONLF members.

Birqod

Ms Halimo Sayid Abdulkadir, a small teashop owner, with a three days old child and her worker, Omar Mohamed Taagwa, were killed on 25 August 1994, when EPRDF forces fired on their shop. No reason was available for the slaughter. On 30 April 1996, a group of travellers from Dhaqahbur on vehicle were stopped at the outskirts of the Birqod near the army checkpoint. They were all ordered to come down and regroup according to their clans. Two elders from each group were separated (totalling eight), taken to one side and then summarily executed on the spot by the EPRDF forces. Among those executed were elders Hersi Farah Nur from Dhaqahbur. Elder Hersi was 56 years old and was once a member of the cc of WSLF from 1975 to 1978, later he returned to the Ogaden during the Mengistu reign and was made the District commissioner of Dhanan until 1991. Now he was retired and tending his camels in the rural area. Also killed were Shibin Haji, a prominent businessman from Godey and Mohamed Ali Taraar an Elder statesman from Qabri-daherre. Also in April seven people with a small landcruiser were abducted from a small village called Laandher near Qabri-daherre and taken to Wardheer where they were summarily executed. Some of them were Ahmed-Aqil Mohamed Hersi, Abdirizaaq Mohamud Haybe, Ali Farah Bidhiidh, Abdi-shakuur Sh. Omar and Mohamed Tarabi Ali.

Disappearances

First of all in the Ogaden there are no prisons. Since the territory was ruled always under emergency laws, The Army was the Law in the Ogaden. Except for a small rooms used by the feeble police for petty criminals, the Ethiopians used the army quarter for political prisoners. And the only crime that they were interested in was what concerned state affairs or acts that concerned their civilian settlers. The new regime in Addis Ababa followed the old pattern. The Self-administration tried to establish the forces necessary for the rule of Law but were disbanded after the conflict between the Ogadenis and EPRDF. Thus there is no prison authority and no central registration system. The security forces are the prison authorities, the prosecutors, the lawyers, the judges and the armed forces in the Ogaden.

The UN Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance requires that the authorities take effective action to prevent "disappearances", including holding people in officially recognized places of detention (Art. 10(1)); making information concerning the place of detention and all transfers known to families, lawyers and others (Art. 10(2)), and ensuring
releases of detainees under circumstances that permit verification of their release and conditions (Art. 11). Furthermore Article 13 of the above Declaration requires the authorities to investigate reports of disappearances. As a member of the UN and the International Community Ethiopia is accountable to all those obligations. The Ethiopian Authorities have neglected those provisions and never applied them to the Ogadenian people. The following cases are illustrative of the above assertions:

**Deeq Yusuf Kaariye**, a journalist was detained in Dhagahbur on 27 July 1994 and was never heard of again. Also the whereabouts of **Haji Abdinur Sh. Mumin**, the Imam of the Dhagahbur Mosque who was detained in April 1994 is not known. **Abdullahi Abdi Taflow**, ONLF central committee member, **Abshir Abdi Suge**, MP for Qalafo District and **Mohamud Yare**, ONLF Diridhabe Office secretary were detained in Jigjiga on 23 May 1994. Their whereabouts is not known. **Abdi Aydiid**, an ONLF member, detained in Qabri-daharre on 15 September 1994 was never seen again. Witness reports say he was tortured to death. **Abdullahi Sh. Muhumed Iraad** detained in Fiiq was never found and is presumed dead.

### 3.5. Torture

The UN Convention against Torture and The ICCPR forbid torture. Article 7 of the ICCPR prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 - Common Article 3 prohibits torture during internal armed conflict. The UN Human Rights Committee established under ICCPR to monitor its implementation, has declared that states are obliged to provide an effective remedy for torture under National Law and that "complaints must be investigated promptly and impartially". The UN Convention requires the impartial examination of complaints and the authorities are to promptly and impartially investigate any allegations regardless of the grounds for the allegations. States are further required to bring those responsible for torture to justice and give redress and compensation to those who had been tortured.

In the case of the Ogadenians, **Ms Hajia Dama** was examined by a member of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee, a broken finger was clearly identified, but she was also complaining from internal wounds and other maltreatments which were beyond the capacity of the examiner to confirm. Also witness who were in detention with **Dulane Hassan Gaabane** confirmed that he was unable to cater to his sanitary needs and that he was every night taken out and returned in terrible condition. **Ali Khaliif (Food)** and **Mohamed Haybe** were found extensively disfigured in the head and dead.

Many of those tortured and die in duress are never shown to their relatives or public and buried clandestinely in the camps. Also all prisoners released sign a document that they will be killed if they ever disclose what went in the detention centres or they complain to "outsiders". Relatives are also informed that if they speak to anyone about the conditions of their loved ones, they would never see
them again alive or dead. Thus the people are kept in perpetual terror and no one trusts anybody and the flow of information is extremely handicapped.

### 3.6. Torture Methods

- Beating on the joints, ankles, shinbone, soles of the foot.
- Tying with plastics for extended periods.
- Denial of food and water.
- Denial of sanitary visits.
- Gang raping.
- Suspending from the roof upside down.
- Indiscriminate beating of the whole body with gun butts or heavy sticks.
- Creating psychological terror by assembling detainees and killing one of them in front of the others.

### 3.7. Other Abuses

Article 12 of the UDHR protects people from arbitrary interference in their private lives; Article 17(2) prohibits arbitrary deprivation of private property. The Ethiopian security forces in the Ogaden enter without warrant private homes and properties and confiscate any property they fancy. The confiscated properties are not even made public property, are taken privately. For example in February 1996, the business premises in Godey were looted by the army there. More than 100,000 USD valued property is missing. Article 21(2) guarantees the right of everyone to equal access to public service in his country and Article 25 states the right to adequate standard of living for everyone in the society. During Mengistu period, more than one million refugees escaped to Somalia and the neighbouring countries. After civil war started in Somalia, the refugees became victim to the warring factions in Somalia. Most of the refugee returned to their country derelict and without nothing. The Ethiopian Government neglected its responsibilities towards those returnees while capitalizing on the new refugees from Somalia. At the beginning of this year when the German president visited the area, he was only shown the refugees from Northern Somalia. The following report by Jonathan Clayton (Reuter) on 25 November 1992 gives a succinct picture about their appalling conditions and up to this day they are neglected and slowly dying:

*Caught in "Nowhere land", Ogaden Somalis pay price.*

*Gode, Ethiopia, Nov. 25 Reuter - Flies are everywhere. They cover the faces of dying children, swarm over the feeble bodies of emaciated livestock and buzz around the entrances to flimsy stick and cloth huts that serve as home...*

*Caught between Somalia's tragedy and Ethiopia's neglect, the people of the Ogaden have suffered quietly for months. For many the burden now appears unbearable... There is a mentality in the camps this year of 'We have come to Gode to die'. "People have nowhere else to go", said*
Paul Antigoni of the Irish Charity Concern, which runs a feeding centre in this regional capital.

The racking coughs of sick children pierce the still air. Skeletal figures, now a common sight all over the Horn of Africa, move ghost-like around the camps. These people are Somali-speaking nomadic Ogadenis, until recently dependent on livestock and trade with Somalia. When Somalia fell into bloody chaos after the January 1991 downfall of Siad Barre, the Ogadenis - already hit by years of drought - lost their economic livelihood. Others who had taken refuge across the border during the 1977-8 Ogaden War between Somalia and Ethiopia and then stayed on the refugee camps fled back to relative safety.

Aid workers accuse the government-run Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) of reacting too late to the tragedy and then responding inadequately. Last August, mortality rates reached 12 a day for every 10,000 people while average malnutrition rates were over 60 percent, high by any standards. An estimated 350,000 people are believed to be in need of assistance, but no emergency appeal was made.

"They were a forgotten people in a forgotten land. When I first came here, there were 17 people a day dying in the camps. I was shocked. The children were half-dead, half-living," said U.N. field worker Salim Akhtar.... Unlike neighbouring Somalia, the area is virtually free of insecurity that plagued relief operations in that country. The local people are suspicious of the government in Addis Ababa, dominated by former rebels from the northern province of Tigray who overthrew dictator Mengistu Hail Mariam in May 1991. "Every government has neglected the Ogaden, and this one is not different," said a U.N. official (Jonathan Clayton: Reuter dispatch, JMC JCH. 25 Nov. 92 Ethiopia-Ogaden Gen-Fea).

**4. FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE**

7. The Ethiopian Government is systematically committing Human Rights violations against the Ogaden people, through its Armed forces in the Ogaden.

2. Ethiopia is misinforming the International Community about the situation in the Ogaden and has isolated the territory from neutral and independent observers, such as international NGO’s and Press.

3. Ethiopia has shifted the capital of the territory from Godey to Jigjiga and is using the Jigjiga area at the Periphery of the Ogaden as an
example to misguide the international community the atrocities it is committing inside the Ogaden.

4. The people of the Ogaden are disadvantaged vis-a-vis the Ethiopian Government propaganda machinery, and can be saved only by the intervention of good Samaritans from the International Community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Article 28 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN. UDHR) entitles every human being to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. Since the Ogaden People are Human beings and are entitled to all the freedoms and rights set forth in (UN.UDHR), the Ogaden Human Rights Committee recommends that:

1. The Ethiopian Government stop immediately the current genocidal policy it is implementing in the Ogaden, and find a political solution to the current conflict between it and the Ogaden people.

8. The Ethiopian Government set up a body to investigate the violations of the Human Rights in the Ogaden with observers from international Human Rights organizations and bring to justice all perpetrators.

3. The Ethiopian Government release all detainees and close down all military detention camps in the Ogaden.


5. International Community exert more pressure on the Ethiopian Government to improve its Human Rights record in the Ogaden.

6. The International Community send an independent fact finding commission to investigate the Human Rights violations in The Ogaden. History has shown that hindsight never helps the victims of atrocities as is amply proven by the cases in Rwanda, Bosnia and the Second World War.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

2. H. A. Keynan, "The Heart of the Conflict in the Horn of Africa", (C) 1990, H. A. Keynan

3. ETHIOPIA: Accountability past and present: Human Rights in transition, Amnesty International April 1995, AI Index: AFR 25/06/95


5. ORA, "Human Rights Violations in the Ogaden"

6. United Nations, Universal Declaration Of Human Right

7. Witnesses and relatives of victims who cannot be disclosed here.

ANNEXES

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Kaafi and 9 other people were detained at check –point. Their vehicle was confiscated. Later they were taken to Qabridahaare and were tortured. When they discovered Kaafi was an EC member of ONLF he was forced to dig his grave and beaten to death as recounted by the others who were released.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ammin Aden Dhere</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aydarus Yusuf Ali</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Kaafi Ali Yusuf</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>ONLF E.C. Member</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mohamed Ahmed Ali</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mohamed Mohamed Hersi</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mohamud Mohamed Shuayb</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ms Faadumo Ahmed Ali</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mukhtar Sulub Abdi</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shaafi Sh. Mohamed Sulub</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shimbir Sheikh Abdi</td>
<td>Geri-Go'an</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>26.01.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and tortured after refusing to refrain from contesting EPRDF selected candidates for the district committee. They were elected while in detention. Later Deeq was killed.

<p>| 11 | Abdullahi Ugaas Muhumed| Qabridaharre  | Committeemember       | 10.03.92 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Deeq Mohamed Arab</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Head distr. Committee</td>
<td>10.03.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Faarah Daba-Siidhi</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Committee member</td>
<td>10.03.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Muhumed Omar Gaas</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Committee member</td>
<td>10.03.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>M.Sh.Irad was killed and the other was severely wounded at Dhagahbuur checkpoint.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ahmed Nuur Mohamed</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.05.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mohamed Sh. M. Irad*</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF C.C. member</td>
<td>20.05.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>16 and 17 year old boys killed while demonstrating.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ibrahim Ismail</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Youth Activist</td>
<td>25.05.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mohamed Nayrobi</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Youth Activist</td>
<td>25.05.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Disappeared and presumed dead.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Makaddin Mohamed Ali</td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>07.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Omer Hassan Ahmed</td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>07.06.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sheikh Abdirahman</td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>07.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rounded up by EPRDF militia and shot dead in broad daylight.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Abdi Hassan Omer</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>02.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Abdi-Aziz Abdullahi Turre</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>02.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ahmed Hashi Hussein</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>02.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Deeq Abiib Tube'e</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hassan Abdullahi Yusuf</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>02.07.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mohamoud Nur Muhumed</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>02.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Collected from their farms by EPRDF militia under the pretext of supporting ONLF, Ali of them tortured to death.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Abdi Ibrahim Guure</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Abdullahi Abdi Ismail</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Amardiid Ahmed Sugulle</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Halimo Abdi Jibril</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mawlid Ali Amud</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdi Gibille</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Muhumed Abdi Nur</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Wali Mohamed Osman</td>
<td>Burqa Tir-tira</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>24.07.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Extensively tortured and crippled.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Dulane Hassan Gaabane</td>
<td>Qalafo</td>
<td>District Comm.</td>
<td>03.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ogaden Human Rights Committee July 1996*
* He was the chairman of ESDM party and was detained in a private villa. He was released after the U.S. Embassy intervened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Position</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Isse Sheikh Omar</td>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>05.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Deeq was detained in solitary confinement. Sh. Muse detained and tortured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Deeq Uraag</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>District Comm.</td>
<td>06.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sheikh Muse</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>06.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and died while being tortured. Body never seen.

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Abdullahi M. Ganey</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>V. Commissioner</td>
<td>08.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Shot dead in the town center at broad daylight in front of the people and refused burial for three days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Mohamed Omar Tube</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>District Comm.</td>
<td>12.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some of the Wardheer civilians who were massacred by EPRDF militia while attending a rally where ONLF chairman was speaking. The militias tried to capture the chairman but the people surrounded him. Then EPRDF opened fire and killed 81 and 17 severely wounded. ICRC visited the scene and provided medicine for the wounded who were hidden in the countryside.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Civilian</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Abdi Mohamed Anshur</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Abdi Mohamed Salah</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Abdi Muhumed Rooble</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Abdi Shafi‘i Aw-Hussein</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Abdi-aziz Mohamed Jirow</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Abdi-weli Hassan Ibr.</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>ONLF Danood head</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Abdirizaq Dego-weise</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<td>Civilian</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Abshir Aw-ali Dhuh</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Qorile Mayor</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Ahmed Dahir Rabbi</td>
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<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Ahmed Gaweto</td>
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<td>22.02.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Ahmed Ibrahim Nur (Dakal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Ahmed Rabbi Addawe</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Date</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fajas Hussein Ali-Gaas</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Feysal Ahmed Farah</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
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<td>Aado Mayor</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>Yusuf Ga'an</td>
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<td>Civilian</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Yusuf Haybe Abdi (Gurey)</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Being an activist of the Ogaden Women's democratic association she was well-known to the EPRDF and was found wounded in the killing field. Degmo was taken to militia camp and burned alive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Degmo Ahmed Ali</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>OWDA activist</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Wardheer Massacre continuing: The following people were wounded and were saved by the townsfolk who took them to the bush.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Ali Qoorwad</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdi Kulu'</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Mohamed Mohamud Harago</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Mohamud sh. Ibrahim Dol</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Omar-Deri Jabane Khalif</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>22.02.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Detained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97  Ali Yare Jigjiga</td>
<td>Regional MP</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.03.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98  Ibado Abdulahi Gabya</td>
<td>OWDA, Poet &amp; Mother</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>20.03.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99  Abdi Sh. Muhumed Irad</td>
<td>Religiousman</td>
<td>Fiiq</td>
<td>20.03.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Mohamed Omar Ali Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.04.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 Mohamed Ismail Abaade</td>
<td>Deputy D.C.</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>20.04.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 Abdihakim Abdi Farah</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>20.04.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 Raasin Sh. Omar</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>20.04.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 Mohamed Guuleed Guure</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>Shilaabo</td>
<td>04.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Abdi-mahdi Ahmed Deyl</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Garbo</td>
<td>05.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Hassan Mohamed Aar</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Garbo</td>
<td>05.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Mohamud Ugaas Muhumed</td>
<td>Head planing dept.</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>07.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Head of OWDA of D/buur, was detained, tortured to death for reciting a poem EPRDF did not like.

*Detained, tortured to death and his brother was also killed at Dhagahbuur checkpoint.

*Detained and tortured to death.

*Detained and forced to resign.

*Detained and tortured.

*Detained.

*Detained and forced to resign. Accused of giving presentation to a Donor meeting about the diversion of Aid from the Ogaden.
*Eight people were collected from the Oalafo town center and then taken to the EPRDF camp and summarily execute without any apparent reason. A. A. Guureys was detained and tortured to death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Abdi Ahmed Guureys</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Abdi Hassan Yare</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Abdi Hirsi Dubed</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Ahmed Yamaarug</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Guuleed Duwane Osman</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Hassan Agane Odowa</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Muhumed Abdi Qoorwa</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Muhumed Mohamed Abdi</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Salaad Abdi Haji</td>
<td>Qalaaf</td>
<td>Nomad</td>
<td>08.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The president and his deputy abducted to Addis Ababa after they refused to resign. Later they were replaced while detention without the consent of the Ogaden Parliament.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Ahmed Ali Dahir</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Deputy president</td>
<td>13.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Hassan Jire Qalinle</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>President of Ogaden</td>
<td>13.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These people were detained and Mr. Shukri was also forced to resign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Abdi-Satar Sh. Mohamed</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Flourmill Owner</td>
<td>14.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Abdulahi Kilaas</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>14.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Gabun Kenediid</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Trader</td>
<td>14.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Hassan Mohamed Farah</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Hotel Owner</td>
<td>14.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123*</td>
<td>Shukri Yaasin</td>
<td>Godley</td>
<td>Mayor of Godey</td>
<td>14.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Deputy chair of Godey office and 4 members of ONLF were touring Baarguun office, Godey subdistr. where EPRDF militia rounded them beating and detaining them at Godey militia camp.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Abdikarin Khayre Aden</td>
<td>Baarguun</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Abdinur Mohamed Soyaan</td>
<td>Baarguun</td>
<td>ONLF Godey D.head</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Hashim Mowlid Dubed</td>
<td>Baarguun</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Hashim Sheikh Omar</td>
<td>Baarguun</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Osman Abdi Hassan</td>
<td>Baarguun</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained, tortured and not seen since.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Abdullahi Abdi Taflow</td>
<td>Jigjiga</td>
<td>ONLF CC</td>
<td>23.05.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Abshir Abdi Suge</td>
<td>Jigjiga</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>23.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and killed in custody.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Baarah Mohamed Godey</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>25.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The first was detained after speaking about the mistreatment of Nogob elected Officers; the other one was detained after refusing to be replaced by EPRDF nominee.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Abdalla Mo'allim Mohamed Nogob</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>25.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Ali Abdalla Sh. Abdisamad Nogob</td>
<td>Education Officer</td>
<td>25.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained, forced to resign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Mohamud fidhin (Afweyne) Shaygoosh</td>
<td>District comm.</td>
<td>28.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained, tortured to death and his body never found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Ugaas Mirad layli Sigale Godey</td>
<td>District comm.</td>
<td>30.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and later found disfigured in the shabelle river.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Mohamed Omar Gorod Qalafo</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>30.05.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Beheaded in the town center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Mirad Gadhweyne Godey RRC employee</td>
<td>12.06.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and tortured in order to reveal the names of the members in Garbo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Faadumo Garbo</td>
<td>Daughter of Hodan</td>
<td>26.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Hodan Dheere Garbo</td>
<td>OWDA member</td>
<td>26.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and transferred to an unknown destination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Abdi-Madobe Aw-Omar Hassan Garbo</td>
<td>Religious Elder</td>
<td>28.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Mohamed Bisle Garbo</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>28.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Mohamed Hayd Garbo</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>28.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Sh. Abdi Takhal Adow Garbo</td>
<td>Religious Elder</td>
<td>28.06.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Group in Qalaafø detained for their believes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Abdi Ali Yusuf Qalaafø Civilian</td>
<td>15.07.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Abdirasas Rasaas Qalaafø Civilian</td>
<td>15.07.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Hussein Saahid Qalaafø Civilian</td>
<td>15.07.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Ibrahim Atoosh Qalaafø Civilian</td>
<td>15.07.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Jaamuus Osman Ali Qalaafø Civilian</td>
<td>15.07.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Detained for writing in the D/bur daily Sheeko & Shahid an article about the undemocratic practices of EPRDF unseen since detention and presumed dead.

150  Deeq Yusuf Kariye  Dhagahbuur  Journalist  24.07.94

*Replaced Mirad who was killed. He was killed in front of the people, refused to be buried and displayed in the town center for three days.

151  Mukhtar Adan Geddan  Gode  District Comm.  24.07.94

*Detained and transferred to Warder.

152  Bashir Sh. Adan Hussein  Danood  Police Commissioner  23.08.94

*This woman and her employee were shot dead in their small teashop by EPRDF militia.

153  Halimo Sayid Ab/kadir  Birqod  Teashop owner  25.08.94
154  Mohamed Olaad Adan  Birqod  Teashop Waiter  25.08.94

*Clan Elder and his men were detained after they refused to accept EPRDF candidates from elsewhere to be nominated for Jigjiga MPs.

155  Abdullahi Abdisalaan  Jigjiga  Elder  30.08.94
156  Hassan Abdirahman  Jigjiga  Regional MP  30.08.94
157  Nim'a'an Shiekh Hassan  Jigjiga  Regional MP  30.08.94
158  Sh. Abdullahi Siyah K.  Jigjiga  Elder  30.08.94
159  Sheikh Abdirahman H. Adan  Jigjiga  Elder.  30.08.94
160  Suldan Hersi Dool Hersi  Jigjiga  Clan Elder  30.08.94

*Detained in order to accept EPRDF candidates from elsewhere.

161  Abdi Salaad  Qabribayah  Elder  30.08.94

This is a list of nomadic community in Western Ogadenia who were massacred by OPDF militia a member of EPRDF coalition. This act was fullfilled in order to stal1 a conflict between Ogadenians and Oromos and exploits that contradiction.
167  Farah Abdi Said        Qubi        Clan Elder (Nomad)   10.09.94  
168  Ibraahim Adan          Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
169  Mo'allim Ibrahim Da'ud  Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
170  Mohamed Daa'ud         Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
171  Mohamed Dubed          Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
172  Mohamed Gaa'iye        Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
173  Mohamed Mohamuud       Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
174  Mohamed Osman Jaama'   Qubi        Elder                  10.09.94  
175  Mohamuud Gaahnuug      Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
176  Sh. Mohamed Suleyman Amar Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
177  Wayrah Sugule         Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  
178  Yusuf Hassan Shube     Qubi        Nomad                  10.09.94  

*Detained and tortured to death.

179  Abdirashiid Golongol Deyl Qabridaharre    Civilian   12.09.94

*Tortured and dismembered. Buried in the Militia camp.

180  Abdi Aydiid           Qabridaharre    ONLF member    15.09.94

*Aamina was cripled after torture and the other detained while 9 months pregnant.

181  Amina Dhego-dheere    Wardheer        Old Lady       18.10.94  
182  Ismahan Farah Bari    Wardheer        Housewife      18.10.94  

*The first three were detained after refusing to participate in EPRDF sponsored demonstration in "support" of the New Ethiopian Constitution. The fourth was detained and looted.

183  Abdi Bile Osman       Wardheer        Businessman   20.10.94  
184  Bashir Omar Budul     Wardheer        Civilian       20.10.94  
185  Hassannur Aw-Yusuf Islan Wardheer    Livestock trader 20.10.94  
186  Mursal Mohamed Qobjawo Wardheer        Farmer     20.10.94  

*Detained after refusing to participate in EPRDF sponsored demonstration in "support" of the New Ethiopian Constitution.

187  Seerar Omar Jees       Dhagahbuur      Businessman   23.10.94  

*All detained after refusing to participate in EPRDF sponsored demonstration in "support" of the New Ethiopian Constitution.

188  Hayi Mohamed Aabi Handule Qabridaharre    Electrician 25.10.94  
190  Mustafa Seerar Abdirahman Qabridaharre    Businessman 25.10.94  

Ogaden Human Rights Committee July 1996 OHRC/01/96
*These clan elders were detained and informed they will be held as hostages until their clan members desist from supporting ONLF.

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Abdinur Hersi</td>
<td>Aado</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>03.11.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Mataan Bihi</td>
<td>Aado</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>03.11.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdi Jabaar</td>
<td>Aado</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>03.11.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Sheehiye Ahmed</td>
<td>Aado</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>03.11.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An old religious hermit of 80 years, taken from his sanctuary and abducted to an unknown place by EPRDF militia.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Suufi Kaboole</td>
<td>Yu'ub</td>
<td>Religious Hermit</td>
<td>03.11.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Six ONLF members detained; Mowlid released, then killed in Fiiq on 12.11.1995. The businessman's premises looted. H. Abdinur detained and never seen again.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Abdi Mohamed Farah</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Ali Deeq Ahmed</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Ali Mihamed Bedel</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Haji Abdinur Sh. Mumim</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Iman of Dh. Mosque</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdi Farah</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>20.04.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdi Mohamed</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Mowlid Omar Shide</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Sulub Abbas</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>20.04.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*He was shot while watering his camels at a well near Dhagahbuur.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Omar Mohamed Taagwaa</td>
<td>Mindi'ir Camel</td>
<td>Herder</td>
<td>29.04.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Public Relations Officer OWDA and cashier detained and tortured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Clan</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Halimo Hassan (ATO)</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>OWDA Cashier</td>
<td>12.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Rahmo Abdi Raasin</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>OWDA Activist</td>
<td>12.05.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and severely beaten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Clan</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Ardo Shiekh</td>
<td>Wardheer</td>
<td>OWDA Activist</td>
<td>12.05.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dhuh was beheaded in front of his family, refused to be buried and left on display for three days. Mr. Mohamud was detained and Mr. Mukhtar shot dead on the outskirts of Dhagahbuur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Clan</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Dhuu Siyaad Hassan</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>District attorney</td>
<td>20.08.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Mohamud Moh. Hussein</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Agricultural Director</td>
<td>20.08.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
210 Mukhtar Abdi Godob Dhagahbuur Civilian 20.08.95

*Detained and later tortured to death in EPRDF militia camp. They were accused of supporting ONLF.

211 Ardo Mahad Mursal Garbo Sister of Markab 01.10.95  
212 Markab Mahad Mursal Garbo Nomad 01.10.95  
213 Mohamed lise Kilin Garbo Nomad 01.10.95

*Detained and thrashed.

214 Sahro Farah Anshuur Godey OWDA member 08.10.95  
215 Seynab AW-Aden Godey OWDA member 08.10.95

*A small Nomadic community in the bush surrounded by EPRDF Militia and indiscriminately massacred. Six died from gunshots and 4 were severely wounded including two children.

216 Abdi Kheyr Suge Baarguun 5 year old boy 10.10.95  
217 Ali Madoobe Baarguun Nomad camel herder 10.10.95  
218 Asli Abdi Muhumed Baarguun 9 year old girl 10.10.95  
219 Faadumo Abdi Ali Baarguun Housewife 10.10.95  
220 Farah Kheyr Kooley Baarguun Nomad camel herder 10.10.95  
221 Ibrahim Abdi Ali Baarguun Nomad Elder 10.10.95  
222 Marian Inshar Moh. Baarguun Housewife 10.10.95  
223 Mohamed Abdi Ali Baarguun Nomad camel herder 10.10.95  
224 Salah Abdi Ali Baarguun Nomad Elder 10.10.95  
225 Suge Kheyr Kooley Baarguun Nomad camel herder 10.10.95

*Abdullahi and Deeq were detained and later tortured to death in EPRDF militia camp, being accused of supporting ONLF. Mohamed was detained and his whereabouts remain unknown.

226 Abdullahi Abdi Kare Garbo Livestock trader 03.11.95  
227 Deeq Mohamed Muhumed Garbo Student 03.11.95  
228 Mohamed Nur Garbo Civilian 03.11.95

*Sheikh Mahdi, an old man who is the Head of a small religious community, detained for expressing his disapproval of EPRDF terror Campaign in public. The other two were also detained.

229 Ahmed Dahir Wardheer Civilian 05.11.95  
230 Osman Fayah Wardheer Businessman 05.11.95  
231* Sheikh Mahdi Wardheer Religious Elder 05.11.95

Ogaden Human Rights Committee July 1996  
OHRC/ 01/ 96
*This elder and fifteen others from his clan were detained after complaining about the Calub Gas project (in Jehdin near Shilabo) effect on environment and their traditional grazing Lands which is fenced up 50 sq. mls. More than 50 Nomads were shot during the last 6 years for trespassing the fence. IMF has now invested 75 million USD in the project.

232 Farah Daa’uud Shilabo Clan Elder 08.11.95

*Wife of ONLF Chairman, mother of 5 children, was detained and tortured, her house looted and destroyed. Her sister suffered the same fate. Further, the wife of an ONLF CC member was detained and tortured.

233 Geni Aafi Elmi Godey Housewife 09.11.95
234 Halimo Aafi Elmi Godey Housewife 09.11.95
235 Mariam Sulub Dubed Godey Housewife 09.11.95

*Detained for singing a nationalistic song.

236 Sahra Sh. Hassan Qabridaharre Poet & Singer 09.11.95

Detained and beaten up cruelly in public.

237 Mohamed Dahir Abdi Sahal Qabridaharre Child 12.11.95

*These seven elders above 50 years were held as hostage for members of their clan who defied EPRDF attempt to disarm them while watering their camels at village well.

238 Abdi Dahir Kahin Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
239 Ahmed Abdi Muhumed Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
240 Ali Haji Sool Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
241 Gaal-eri Hirsi Gurraase Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
242 Mohamed Aden Osman Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
243 Mohamed Beynah Dei-liqe Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95
244 Omar Hashi Dahir Qabridaharre Elder 26.11.95

*Killed.*

245 Abdi-mahad Aw Ahmed Hayabalay Businessman 07.12.95

*EPRDF forces attacked their houses and looted it. At the same time Ahmed and his brother were taken as hostages to be held until their father reports to the forces. Their mother and nephew were severely beaten. Later the mother died from wounds.

246 Abdi Hassan Aw-iise Dhagahbuur 13 year old schoolboy 01.12.95
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Abdulahi Guud Adde</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>Abdullahi Abdisalaan</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Ahmed Hassan Aw-iise</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>12 year old schoolboy</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Anab Abdinur Gaas</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Abdulahi H. Haajir</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Abdulahi H. Harbi</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Ali Daroodr</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Bashir Sheikh Hassan</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Faadumo Xaashi</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>OWDA member</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256*</td>
<td>Ugaas Mohamed Dulane</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Chief clan Elder</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Nimo Mohamed Jama</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Safiya Hussein Ahmed</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>10.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Abdirashid Bedel</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>15.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Aseyr Mohamed Duale</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>15.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Kayse Sheekh Ibrahim</td>
<td>Dhagahbuur</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>15.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Abdiwahaab Shine</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>18.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Ahmed Omar Hersi</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>18.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264*</td>
<td>Ahmed Saleye Abune</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>ONLF cc member</td>
<td>18.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Mukhtar A. Mohamed</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>ONLF member</td>
<td>18.12.95</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Abdi Mahad</td>
<td>Waab</td>
<td>Clan Elder</td>
<td>24.12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Diiran Ahmed</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
<td>25.12.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ugaas Mohamed, Chief of Qorrahei region, and 30 elders were detained as hostages to be shot if their clansmen do not refrain from supporting ONLF. Ali was detained. The other four were detained and tortured to death.

*Both women detained; the first was mishandled, the other had her property confiscated.

*These three businessmen were killed and their property looted. Ali had big families.

* Ahmed Saleye and other ONLF civilian members were massacred in a village near Qabridaharre.

*Detained. *
*Siyaq was killed when EPRDF forces indiscriminately opened fire at the market place. Four also wounded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Fadumo Raage</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Hassan Abdi</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Mohamed Ali Haji</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Siyaq Raage</td>
<td>Qorile</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained and tortured.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>Mohamed A. Dhutiye</td>
<td>Yu'ub</td>
<td>Elder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Killed.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Ali Mohamed Farah</td>
<td>Garbo</td>
<td>Pastoralist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Muxubo Aw Ali</td>
<td>Shilabo</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Killed.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Mohamed Abhi A/samud</td>
<td>Danood</td>
<td>Elder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained.

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Asha Geelqaat</td>
<td>Godey</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Dhubad Sulub (Qaxod)</td>
<td>Godey</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Seynab Aw-Ahmed</td>
<td>Godey</td>
<td>OWDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained.

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Abdulahi Y. Dool</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>Ahmed Haadi Rabaax</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Anbaro Ahmed Musse</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>Bisharo Wacdi Shaqlane</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Maryama Sh. Hussein</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businesswoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Moallim Ilyaas</td>
<td>Qabridaharre</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained with two others in Jigjiga, one of them tortured to death. He and the other one are in a critical condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Abdullahi Weyrah Kariye</td>
<td>Jigjiga</td>
<td>Civil Servant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detained.
286 Abdiweli Mohamed Godey Labourer 15.02.96
287 Abdullahi Abdi Ba’aad Godey Businessman 15.02.96
288 Abdulqadir Adde Godey Businessman 15.02.96
289 Adar Farah Godey Businesswoman 15.02.96
290 Aftuug Ali Godey Businessman 15.02.96
291 Bishar Mohamed Godey Businessman 15.02.96
292 Duale Arte Godey Businessman 15.02.96
293 Ga’madhiig Omar Godey Businessman 15.02.96
294 Hussein Qasim Godey Businessman 15.02.96
295 Miyir Sigale Godey Businessman 15.02.96
296 Moallim Abdullahi Godey Businessman 15.02.96
297 Mohamed Hudle Godey Businessman 15.02.96
298 Mohamed Sirad Godey Businessman 15.02.96
299 Sheikh Abdi Hagi Godey Businessman 15.02.96
300 Sheikh Osman Godey Businessman 15.02.96
301 Shugri Arte Godey Businessman 15.02.96
302 Udgoon Godey Businesswoman 15.02.96

*Detained.

303 Sheikh Mohamed Idle Wardheer Businessman 15.02.96
304 Sheikh Muse Wardheer Businessman 15.02.96

*A group of civilians among them a baby boy, three children aged between 4 to 12 years old and three adults were taken as hostages by EPRDF forces in Qalaafao after an ONLF attack on the town. Their whereabouts is unknown since then; they are all from one family except the last one.

305 Abdi Mohamoud Yusuf Qalaafao Clan Elder 25.02.96
306 Abdullahi Abdulkadir Qalaafao 9 year old boy 25.02.96
307 Anab Shukri Qalaafao Housewife 25.02.96
308 Axmed Abdulkadir Qalaafao 2 year old boy 25.02.96
309 Dalmar Abdulkadir Qalaafao 4 year old girl 25.02.96
310 Ifrah Abdulkadir Qalaafao 12 year old girl 25.02.96
311 Madar Shukri Qalaafao Trader 25.02.96

*Abducted and was summarily executed with six others.

312 Ahmed-Aqil Mohamed Wardheer Civilian 05.04.96

*EPRDF forces stopped the vehicle these elders were traveling in and selected 8 members and summarily executed them. They were refused burial and exhibited on the road.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Hersi Farah Nur</td>
<td>Birqod</td>
<td>30.04.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Shibin Haji</td>
<td>Birqod</td>
<td>30.04.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For enquiries and contributions all correspondence and donations should be channelled through international co-ordination offices of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee in Europe and North America.

Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)
Sous-Bellevue 26
2900 Porrentruy
Switzerland
Tel: 41 79 4682 342

Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)
P.O.Box 649
7400 AP Deventer
The Netherlands
Tel: 31 61 348 1507

Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)
2660 Southvale Crs
Unit 338
Ottawa, ON
K1B 4W5
Canada
Tel: 613 7367 647

Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)
2912 E Lake St, Suite 8
Minneapolis, MN, 55407
Tel: 612 721 6470
Fax: 612 721 6442
E-mail: ohrc@ogadenrights.org
www.ogadenrights.org