



**Ogaden Human Rights  
Committee**



***OGADEN: ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES:***

***MASSACRE, DISPLACE AND STARVE OUT THE  
CIVILIAN POPULATION WITH IMPUNITY***

**A REPORT PREPARED**

**BY**

**THE OGADEN HUMAN RIGHT COMMITTEE**

**(OHRC)**

**August 08th 2007**

**GODEY, OGADENIA/GENEVA, SWITZERLAND**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ATRK</b>	Abduct, Torture, Rape and Kill
<b>Dergue</b>	Provisional Military Administrative Council, the former military communist regime of Mengistu
<b>DEVW</b>	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
<b>DPPC</b>	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
<b>EPRDF</b>	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, the ruling party
<b>ERRC</b>	Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
<b>ICESCR</b>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>OHRC</b>	Ogaden Human Rights Committee
<b>ONLF</b>	Ogaden National Liberation Front
<b>OWDA</b>	Ogaden Women's Democratic Association
<b>OWDA</b>	Ogaden Welfare and Development Association
<b>OWS</b>	Ogaden Welfare Society
<b>SMRTP</b>	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
<b>SPDP</b>	Somali People's Democratic Party - Regional Pro-EPRDF Party
<b>TPLF</b>	Tigray People's Liberation Front, the dominant party in the EPRDF ruling coalition
<b>TRS</b>	Tigray Relief Society
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
*	Indicates the concerned person

## **The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)**

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC) is an independent, voluntary, non-political non-profit making organisation, founded on June 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

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## Ogaden Human Rights Committee

### OGADEN: ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES: MASSACRE, DISPLACE AND STARVE OUT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WITH IMPUNITY

August 08<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Executive Summary

OHRC/AR/07

The international community should take note that the human rights violations presented in detail in this report and the previous reports are flagrant violations of rights and freedoms guaranteed by International Human Rights Treaties, acceded to or ratified by the current Ethiopian Government.

As has been repeatedly documented by the Ogaden Human Rights Committee and international human rights organizations, the state of human rights in the Ogaden has gone from bad to worse in the recent past. The abysmal track record of the EPRDF/TPLF regime has been recently aggravated by natural calamities-mostly man made- and senseless wars, which had primarily been caused by the ill-devised policies of the current Ethiopian government.

The Ethiopian government's policy in the Ogaden is based on; deliberate economic strangulation, political marginalization and use of brutal military force to suppress all legitimate demands from the population including the right to self-determination.

As a part of the Ethiopian government's policy of starving out the civilian population in the Ogaden to submission, its army has imposed an economic blockade on many towns and villages in the region. This blockade has caused an enormous human suffering. The most affected areas by the military siege are: the regions of **Dhagaxbuur, Fiiq, Qabridaharre, Wardheer, Godey, Afdheer** and some parts of **Jigjiga**, where many villages were depopulated and razed to the ground by the government troops.

The depopulation campaign is in full swing despite the concern and apprehension expressed by the international humanitarian organisations, which operate in some parts of the region.

The Ethiopian government's scorched earth policy in the Ogaden was in place since early 1992 when the ONLF has called for referendum on self-determination and

independence for the Ogaden. But both the New York Times' article of June 18<sup>th</sup> and Human Rights Watch's statement on the human rights violation in the Ogaden, on July 04<sup>th</sup> 2007, put the spotlight on the **slow genocide**, which is going on in the Ogaden without the knowledge of the international community.

On July 24<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Ethiopian government accused the International Committee of the Red Cross of collaborating with the enemy and spreading baseless accusations against the regional government as well as giving money, material and information to the Ogaden National Liberation Front and others allied with Eritrea. The Organisation was given seven day to leave the Ogaden after twelve years of remarkable work.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee believes the Ethiopian accusations against the ICRC are far from the truth and are aimed at getting rid of a potential and credible eyewitness in order to carry out its mass killings, mass starvation and scorched earth policy in the region without the knowledge of the international community.

(See Ogaden: Ethiopia expels the ICRC a Potential Credible Eyewitness Ref: OHRC/PRO4/0607).

On June 09<sup>th</sup> 2007, at a press conference, the Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi said, ***"We have launched a political and military operation to try to contain the activities of the ONLF. As for the military plans, over the past few days they have started to be implemented."***

The Prime Minister's assertion, that a political and military operation to try to contain the activities of the ONLF has been launched over the past few days, was misleading and disingenuous, because the Ogaden was a virtually closed military zone for the last fifteen years, where bloody battles were being fought between Ethiopian armed forces and combatants of the Ogaden National Liberation Front. And the Ogaden Human Rights Committee repeatedly indicated this in all its reports since 1996.

All successive Ethiopian governments including the current EPRDF/TPLF government considered the Ogaden as a rebellious region, which must be pacified by military means. The region has been turned into a military garrison with no infrastructure whatsoever.

The current much publicized Ethiopian onslaught comes as retaliation to the ONLF's attack on a Chinese run oil exploration field, in Cobolle, on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2007. (See OHRC's Press Release, Ogaden: Terror, Extrajudicial Killings and Mass Arrests ref: OHRC/PR03/0607).

Since April 30<sup>th</sup> 2007, more than 200 villages, hamlets and nomad pastoralist settlements were destroyed by Ethiopian infantry and military helicopter gunships, and thousands of livestock namely; She-camels, camels, goats, sheep and cattle were decimated in the military campaign as well.

Many animals starved to death and many nomad families were left destitute after Ethiopian government forces rounded up their animals, which are the primary source of livelihood for nomad pastoralists. Confiscated livestock were put in concentration camps and were left for the elements without water and fodder. The pastoralists who resented or showed any resistance were shot dead in cold blood. The incident that took place in **Labiga** village, near **Dhagaxbuur** town, on June 18<sup>th</sup> 2007, where members of Ethiopian armed forces killed 21 pastoralists and wounded more than 50 others who resisted Ethiopian troop's attempt to impound their animals is a case in point.

According to the assessment of the elders the livelihoods of the region's inhabitants, the Ogden was much better off, both economically and security-wise, in 1991, when the EPRDF/TPLF came to power, than it is today.

While drought, war, corruption and maladministration are primary causes of human sufferings, the Ethiopian government's poor human rights record has exacerbated the situation in the region.

Since, OHRC's last report, *Ogaden: Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces*, February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006, the human rights situation in the region has not improved, but rather it has deteriorated dramatically.

This Report is based on first hand information, victims' accounts and strenuous field research carried out by Ogaden Human Rights Committee's researchers throughout the Ogaden.

The report documents some human rights violations in the Ogaden, which took place between February 2006 and July 2007.

Many victims and their families gave their testimonies on condition that their real names should not be used, while others who are not in danger accepted their real names to be used. Their graphic accounts of misery fear and brutalities are included in this report.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is alarmed at the massive rise in extrajudicial killings, rape, forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and torture cases as well as unlawful private property confiscation and demolition of houses.

**Extrajudicial killings:** In the Ogaden Ethiopian security and armed forces have been given a carte blanche and blanket impunity to kill whoever they want under the pretext of suspected support and sympathy for the ONLF. **The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has documented so far; 2395 extrajudicial killings.**

**Rape:** The Ethiopian government uses rape as a weapon and its soldiers are under orders to abduct, torture, rape, and kill any woman who is related ONLF member or suspected of sympathising with the ONLF. The strategy of abduct, torture, rape and kill (ATRK) is applicable also to the members of Ogaden Women's Democratic Association (OWDA). Number of HIV/AIDS virus infected women and young girls after being raped by members of the Ethiopian armed forces is increasing as well as the number of pregnant women as a result of these rapes. **The number of documented rape victims is 1945.**

**Forced disappearances:** A large number of people have disappeared after being abducted or detained by members of Ethiopian armed and security forces, while others disappeared from notorious military detention camps, or were transferred to secret detention centres in Harar or Addis Ababa. The fate and whereabouts of those people remain unknown to their relatives. In many cases they are presumed dead. **The OHRC has documented 3091 cases of forced disappearances.**

**Arbitrary detentions and torture:** Besides political imprisonments Ethiopian armed and security forces periodically round up as many people as possible for ransom and when the extortion money is paid, the detainees are released. In the Ogaden, there is neither arrest nor interrogation without torture. Ethiopian armed and security forces systematically torture suspected ONLF members to extract information or confessions. A number of people were tortured to death. The OHRC's researchers have examined a large number of torture survivors; some of them were disabled, while others bore scars of torture on their bodies.

In the Ogaden Ethiopian armed and security forces live on extortion, looting and unlawfully confiscating private properties owned by innocent civilians. They sack also and then demolition private residences. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has documented many cases of unlawful private property confiscation as well as demolition of large number of houses.

To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, The Ethiopian government has done nothing to stop or prevent human rights violations in the Ogaden. On the contrary, it encourages, decorates and promotes violators to higher ranks. Since the current Ethiopian government came to power in 1991, no one has been charged for these horrendous crimes, which have been committed in the Ogaden by the Ethiopian armed and security forces.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has also documented and is alarmed at some extrajudicial killings against suspected collaborators with Ethiopian armed and security forces by members of the Ogaden National Liberation Front as well as intimidating pro-government employees in the Ogaden.

Somalis from the Ogaden region are also persecuted in Somalia (Somaliland, Puntland and TFG areas) where they are constantly imprisoned, tortured and then



handed over to the Ethiopian government in exchange for ammunition, materials or simply to prove loyalty, cooperation and friendship to Ethiopia.

This modest report begins with executive summary, appeals and recommendations to the international community as well as individuals for urgent action to end and prevent human rights violations in the Ogaden, and concludes with annexes of classified lists of victims of human rights abuses.

## ***OGADEN: ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES: MASSACRE, DISPLACE AND STARVE OUT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WITH IMPUNITY***

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### ***RECOMMENDATIONS AND APPEALS***

Although prestigious international and national human rights organizations, have issued several reports about well-documented human rights violations in the Ogaden and elsewhere in Ethiopia by the current Ethiopian government, the international community has remained tight-lipped about those violations for the last sixteen years. Nevertheless, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee has not given up hope of the international community's help to force Ethiopia to honour its commitments to internationally accepted human rights principles. Hence, the OHRC requests and recommends the following:

#### **TO: THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, DONOR COUNTRIES, UNITED NATIONS, ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT AND OGADEN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT:**

- § The international community intervene to stop human sufferings and senseless carnage in the Ogaden. The sooner the better.
- § The Ethiopian government and the Ogaden National Liberation Front, declare immediate, comprehensive and unconditional cease-fire in the Ogaden.
- § The international community exert more pressure on all the parties to the conflict in the Ogaden in order to reach a peacefully negotiated and just settlement.
- § Since there is no confidence between the warring sides the Ogaden Human Rights Committee urges the United States and European Union to act as

mediators and facilitators in order to put an end to the senseless carnage in the Ogaden.

- § The Ethiopian government allow all humanitarian and relief organizations to operate in the Ogaden without restrictions as well as national and international human rights organizations and international press.
- § The international donor community help the Somali people in the Ogaden generously and directly through international NGOs in order to assure the reach of the food and medical aid to the victims of the famine.
- § United Nations Security Council designate a safe heaven for the civilian population fleeing from Ethiopian armed forces' onslaught and atrocities.
- § The international community publicly censure Ethiopia over its human rights record in the Ogaden.
- § United Nations Security Council form an independent inquiry commission to investigate recent massacres and atrocities in the Ogaden.
- § The United Nations appoint a Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in the Ogaden.
- § The Ethiopian government should be held responsible for infamous mass killings; disappearances, rape, arbitrary arrests, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and perpetrators of those atrocities should be brought before an international tribunal.
- § United Nations Security Council freeze all foreign bank accounts belonging to Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and his entourage.
- § United Nations Security Council impose visa and travel restrictions on Ethiopian government officials.
- § The international community refrain from aiding and supporting the Ethiopian government as long as it violates human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Somali people in the Ogaden.
- § The Ethiopian government and Ogaden National Liberation Front give ICRC free access to all detainees in their custodies.
- § The Ogaden Human Rights Committee asks for all political prisoners in Ethiopia to be immediately and unconditionally released or charged with recognized criminal offences, and given fair trials; and be given unrestricted

and regular access to their family members and to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

**TO: INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS**

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee requests individuals, local human rights and humanitarian organizations to support its efforts to promote and improve the human rights cause in the Ogaden, and recommends the following:

Please write to your Foreign Ministry:

- Ø Asking that your government exert pressure on Ethiopia to improve its human rights record in the Ogaden.
- Ø Urging that all political prisoners be either immediately and unconditionally released or charged with recognized criminal offences, and given fair trials; and be given unrestricted and regular access to their family members and to, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (name some or all from those in this report or in other OHRC's reports, which you can get in OHRC's web site [www.ogadenrights.org](http://www.ogadenrights.org)).
- Ø Expressing concern at the disappearance of a large number of suspected government opponents in the notorious military detention camps throughout the Ogaden and asking their whereabouts (name some or all from those in this report or in other OHRC's reports, which you can get in OHRC's web site [www.ogadenrights.org](http://www.ogadenrights.org)).
- Ø Asking your government to support the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's efforts to appoint a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights as well as sending a fact-finding mission to the Ogaden in order to stop and prevent more human rights violations in that country.

Please copy your letter to diplomatic representatives of Ethiopia accredited to your country as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The address is:

United Nations Human Rights Council  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10

## 1. BACKGROUND

The Somali people in the Ogaden have never accepted the Ethiopian occupation of their country. Therefore, the national resistance against the foreign occupation has never ceased for more than a century. But its intensity varied from time to time, according to local, regional and international circumstances.

All Successive Ethiopian governments' military campaigns to quell the insurgence in the Ogaden had caused enormous human suffering including the current government's military campaign, which is going on vigorously as this writing.

In the past Ethiopian governments transferred thousands of Ethiopian settlers into the Ogaden in an attempt to change the demographic nature of the region, eliminate the Somali national identity and to transform the Ogaden into a region of Ethiopia, in which indigenous Somalis will be an insignificant minority.

When the transformation and assimilation policies failed the Ethiopian governments adopted a policy of intimidation and physical elimination, which resulted in enormous human suffering which has no parallel in the world.

Razing entire towns to the ground, extrajudicial killings, mass arrests, disappearances, rape of women, confiscating private property, dusk to dawn curfew and martial law were and are the order of the day.

Since the current Ethiopian government came to power in 1991, hundreds of Ogadenis, including women, children, elderly people, politicians and religious scholars, have been killed, disappeared, tortured or remain under incommunicado detention without charges or trial.

The Ethiopian administration in the Ogaden treats the Somali in the Ogaden as second class citizens in their own country, exploits the country for Ethiopian gains, and deprives the Ogaden people of their fundamental human rights, including their inalienable right to independence and self-determination.

Discrimination and segregation against Somalis, in terms of education, health care, employment and economic development is the corner stone of the current Ethiopian government's policy.

Government offices in the Ogaden have been purged of anyone whose views were judged hostile to the state, and replaced by Tigreans or those who support the government policies.

Such an overt policy of targeting one group for their political orientation, and preferring others for their pro-government views, has obviously caused widespread and deep resentment throughout the region. A particular target of this policy appears to be suspected supporters of the ONLF or other opposition parties.

Both the 1991 Charter and the new Constitution, which was adopted and ratified by the Constituent Assembly on 8 December 1994, guarantee a right to secession of a people if they are, "***Convinced that their rights are denied, abridged or abrogated,***" and this applies to the Ogadeni case.

Article 1 of the International Covenant On Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) states that the right to self-determination is universal and calls upon States to promote the realization of that right and to respect it. The article provides that:

- 1) ***"All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.***
- 2) ***All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.***
- 3) ***The States parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of non-self-governing and trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."***

Article 39(1) of the Ethiopian Constitution states that: "***Every nation, nationality and people in Ethiopia has an unconditional right to self-determination, including the right to secession.***"

On May 10<sup>th</sup> 1994, the Regional Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution in accordance with the Transitional Charter, demanding a referendum on self-determination for the Ogaden people, under the auspices of international and regional bodies such as United Nations, Organization of African Unity, European Union, and other independent non-governmental organizations.

The Ethiopian government in Addis Ababa reacted swiftly and severely by overthrowing and virtually disbanding all democratically elected national institutions in the Ogaden, including the Regional Parliament.

On 30<sup>th</sup> May 1994, the president of the Regional Parliament, Vice-President and several members of the parliament (MPs), were arrested and transferred to prison in Addis Ababa. Mass arrests and indiscriminate killings also took place.

Since early 1992 when the Ogaden National Liberation Front called for referendum on self-determination and independence for the Ogaden, the region has been a virtually closed military zone, where bloody battles were being fought between Ethiopian armed forces and combatants of the ONLF.

In retaliation to Ogaden National Liberation Front's attack on a Chinese oil exploration field, in Cobolle, on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2007. The Ethiopian government forces launched a ruthless military campaign which resulted in displacing thousands of civilians, razing to the ground entire towns, villages, hamlets and nomadic settlements as well as killing many fleeing civilians and their animals.

The TPLF/EPRDF government in Ethiopia is copying tactics of the former dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam's Dergue government in the 1980s. At the time the communist Dergue government evicted thousands of civilians from their towns and villages in Tigray and resettled them in southern regions in order to deprive Meles Zenawi's Tigray People's Liberation Front of the local population's support.

Article 54 -Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population -of the protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 states that *“Starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is prohibited. It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motives.”*

In May 1996, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) called on African States not to cut off water supplies to civilians as a tactic in their wars.

However, Ethiopian armed forces indiscriminately mined areas where civilians frequent, particularly around water wells and caravan routes, which lead to neighbouring countries, in order to stop trade movements and starve out the Ogaden people.

In addition to that the Ethiopian government armed forces have blocked up all internal and external commercial roads leading to **Dhagaxbuur, Fiiq, Qabridaharre, Wardheer, Godey and Afdheer regions** and some parts of **Jigjiga** region. Caravans and commercial convoys intended to supply basic necessities to the civilian population are stranded in border between Somalia and the Ogaden region.

Ethiopian armed forces looted at gunpoint and burned down civilian food storehouses and confiscated lorries carrying food supplies to the starving civilian population as well. The entire Ogaden Region is virtually under military siege.

There is no doubt that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate dramatically in the Ogaden, and there will be a **man –made- famine** worse than the one of the year 2000 unless the international community steps in to stop the inhuman, genocidal policies of the Ethiopian government in the region.

q *ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT'S STARVE OUT, DEPOPULATE AND SCORCHED EARTH POLICY IN THE OGADEN*

### A) STARVE OUT POLICY

Since it came to power in 1991, the current Ethiopian government has taken many steps and measures in order to starve out the civilian population to submission

Article 54 -Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population -of *the protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 states that "Starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is prohibited. It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motives."*

However, in 1995, Ethiopian armed forces closed the border between the Ogaden and Somalia, confiscated lorries and foodstuffs and indiscriminately mined areas which civilians frequent, particularly around water wells and caravan routes, which lead to neighbouring countries, in order to stop trade movements and starve out the civilian population.

In 1996, in the fertile valley of the Shabeelle River in the Godey area, the Ethiopian government has prevented the people from cultivating their farms unless they pay 500 Ethiopian Birr for each farm, which is too much for them to pay. The peasants were threatened with eviction from their lands if they do not pay the new tax. Four years later, in 2000, Godey was one of the worst drought-stricken areas, a situation to whose creation government policies and practices of its army contributed significantly.

In 1996, Ogaden camels were dying in thousands for an unknown fatal disease, which gripped the whole territory. The number of dead camels was estimated at the time about 60,000 head. The Ethiopian government has not intervened to save the lives of the animals, which are the main source of the livelihood for millions of the Ogaden people.

In the year 1997, the rainy seasons failed or there was not enough rainfall in the Ogaden. Water was scarce and dear. Whenever there is scarcity of water, the pastoralists move with their animals in search for pasture and water beside water holes, ponds and reservoirs. Many water reservoirs and tankers owned by individuals were confiscated by the Ethiopian armed forces. The owners of these reservoirs and tankers were denied the use of their water and property for their families and thirsty animals. As a result many animals have died of thirst.

In 2000, the Ogaden region was hit by the worst drought in a decade. The prolonged drought caused a mass starvation and breakout of epidemics related to malnutrition and bad sanitation. In the worst drought-stricken areas, thousands of people and hundreds of thousands of animals starved to death. The Ethiopian government, which was in war with Eritrea, did nothing to save the lives of the drought victims and their animals, which are the main source of the livelihood for millions of the Ogaden people. (See Press Release: Ogaden: Dozens of People and Thousands of Animals Starve to Death on a Daily Basis amid International Lack of Attention ref: OHRC/05/00).

The international donor community has helped the victims of the drought generously. But as is usual with Ethiopian government, the aid donated by the international community to the victims of the drought through the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (ERRC), renamed as the Disaster Prevention and preparedness Commission (DPPC), which is in effect run by the Tigray Relief Society (TRS), never reached its intended beneficiaries in the Ogaden, because the Ethiopian government has misused it by diverting it to the army.

In October 2002, The Ethiopian government closed the border between the Ogaden and Somalia. The Ethiopian government confiscated many lorries and goods. The lorries were distributed to the Ethiopian troops in the Ogaden.

Once again the Somali people in the Ogaden are on the brink of starvation. According to international NGOs reports and eyewitness accounts the Somali people in the Ogaden are facing severe food shortages as a result of Ethiopian government's economic blockade and military campaign.

In the regions which are under Ethiopian military siege the people are running out of food and their animals are getting weaker by the day as well. The outbreak of cholera and other epidemics related to malnutrition and bad sanitation were also reported.



Somalis in the Ogaden are rich in livestock and natural resources. Never have they experienced; in the history of the Ogaden such inhuman treatment whereby thousands of children die of starvation as a result of the intentional denial of the right of the people to exploit their natural resources.

Therefore, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee is warning the looming human tragedy in the Ogaden and urges the international community to act immediately in order to prevent it. It appeals also to the international community to help the Ogaden people directly through international NGOs in order to assure the reach of the food aid to the victims of the famine; otherwise the relief will end up in military barracks as usual.

## **B) DEPOPULATE AND SCORCHED EARTH POLICY**

As Ethiopian officials stated repeatedly they want the land but not the people. So they have to evict the Somali people in the Ogaden from their ancestral land by using all means including brutal military force. The following are some main incidents documented by OHRC in the course of last twelve years.

On February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1994, a cold-blood massacre took place in the town of **Wardheer**, where Ethiopian government forces killed more than 81 unarmed civilians.

In 1996, in **Xodayo, Dhanaan, Toon-Ceeley** and **Qabribayax**, Ethiopian government forces killed many defenceless civilians in four different incidents. The victims were businessmen, elders and pastoralists.

In December 1997, the Ethiopian army razed to the ground the villages of **Weerare, Laan-Jaleelo, Xero-Bilcir, Garwaan, Lix-Irdood, Samo** and **Masaarre**, killing many defenceless civilians. The government troops looted at gunpoint, 6 000 head of camels and 20 000 head of sheep and cattle owned by innocent nomads.

In February 2003, in **Bulaale**, one of the most well-known water wells in the Ogaden, the Ethiopian armed forces using helicopter gunship killed: 500 head of sheep, 300 head of cattle, 250 head of camels and razed to the ground 80 houses.

On November 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Qabridaharre, Ethiopian armed forces killed more than 20 people and wounded 45 others. This incident is known by the locals as (2005 jailbreak and Qabridaharre massacre).

On November 20<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian armed forces razed to the ground the village of **Fooljeex**, which situates 44km east of **Qabridaharre**. Before torching the residences they looted personal properties and burned all what they could not take with them including village's barns, which contained more than 6000 Quintals of sorghum and

maize. Pastoral Development and Relief Association's educational project in the area has also been damaged.

The homeless and helpless residents of **Fooljeex** took refuge in Qabridaharre town and other surrounding villages.

At the time Ex-Fooljeex resident who preferred not to be named told OHRC, "*We are destitute. We lost all our belongings in Fooljeex and have no where to go.*" "*There is no crime parallel to what Ethiopian armed forces did to us,*" he concluded.

On November 29<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian government forces evacuated all residents of **Barraajisle**. Displaced residents take refuge in Qabridaharre and environs. Ethiopian commander in Qabridaharre declared his government's intention to torch the following villages: **Galadiid, Farmadow, Geerigo'an, Gabagabo, Dalaad and Jiica**.

On February 25<sup>th</sup> 2005, in **Yucub**, Ethiopian forces forcibly evicted residents from their homes in a quarter nearby their barracks. No compensation was given to the individuals who lost their homes.

In 2005, Ethiopian armed forces committed mass killings in **Qabridaharre, Farmadow, Shilaabo, Madax-Maroodi, Karin-Bilcille** and **Gurdumi**.

Collective punishment and killing fields in the Ogaden are increasing by the day. The latest atrocities took place in **Maraacaato, Daratoole, Laasoole, Higlalay, Labiga, Bulaale, Dawacaale, Dharkeenley, Ceelxaar, Qamuuda, Wacdi, Jinoole, Caado, Balli-Garabey Arraweelo, Xodayo, Taaloole, Dundumo-Cad** and **Qoriile**.

### C) Ecological Damage

Article 55 -Protection of the natural environment -of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 states that: "*Care shall be taken in warfare to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage. This protection includes a prohibition of the use of methods or means of warfare, which are intended or may be expected to cause such damage to the natural environment and thereby to prejudice the health or survival of the population. Attacks against the natural environment by way of reprisals are prohibited.*"

In the Ogaden, the poor and the fragile ecological balance has been devastated by widespread exploitation and depletion of forests for military purposes, fire-wood and charcoal by the Ethiopian government forces and Tigrean dealers, who have been given concessions and game-licences by the Ethiopian government. This exploitation exacerbated an already precarious ecological situation that was under severe pressure

from overpopulation and overgrazing. Due to this misuse and the absence of any sound range management policies on the part of the government, the rich flora and fauna of the region, including big game, game birds, forests and water resources have all suffered irreparable damage under the current Ethiopian government.

Without the knowledge and consent of the local population, the Ethiopian government signed agreements and gave concessions to foreign oil companies to explore oil, natural gas and other minerals in the Ogaden.

As a result of the illegal and shady deals between the Ethiopian government and overseas companies such as; Chinese Zhongyuan Petroleum Exploration Bureau, Malaysian state-owned Petronas, Indian owned Gail India Limited and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Swedish Lundin Petroleum, the Ethiopian government forces evicted a large number of nomads from their ancestral grazing lands. Around the exploration sites the poor vegetation, which is essential for the nomads and their livestock was burned or removed.

While drought, war and the Ethiopian government's poor human rights record are primary causes of human sufferings in the Ogaden, the foreign oil companies' presence has exacerbated an already unstable situation socially, economically and politically.

Until the protracted struggle for self-determination in this region is resolved and lasting peace is negotiated, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee calls for the immediate cessation of all oil and other mineral exploration activities in the Ogaden, and urges the governments of Sweden, Malaysia, India and china to stop collaborating with the current Ethiopian government, which violates the basic human rights of its very people, including the duly elected Members of the parliament. (See Ogaden: Overseas Oil Companies Exacerbate an Already Precarious Human Rights Situation ref: OHRC/PRO/0407).

Today, the situation in the Ogaden is very tense and alarming. The ongoing struggle for self-determination and independence in the Ogaden continues to cause more human suffering and threatens peace and stability in the volatile region of the Horn of Africa.

The Ogaden conflict is not different from other conflicts in the world, which the international community is involved and committed to resolving as a mediator or facilitator. The last conflict in Africa, which was resolved through negotiation with the help of the international community, was the war in the Southern Sudan. The conflict in the Ogaden deserves the attention and the positive intervention of the international community.

## 2. Human Rights Abuses

Ethiopia under the TPLF/EPRDF government has accepted or ratified several international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the crime of Genocide, Convention on the Right of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Slavery Convention of 1926 as amended, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, the 1977 Additional Protocols I and II of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and lately the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. The Ethiopian Constitution states that ratified treaties automatically become national law (Article 9.4).

Somalis in the Ogaden are the poorest, least educated, most unemployed, most persecuted and most jailed of Ethiopians. They are disenfranchised, downtrodden minority in the empire-state of Ethiopia.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC), which monitored closely the human rights situation in the Ogaden for the last twelve years, confirms the deterioration of the human rights situation in the region on a daily basis. Therefore, the OHRC believes that the Ethiopian government's accession to the treaties was merely intended to mislead the international community, in order to avoid international public censure over its human rights record, and also to get more aid from donor countries, which demand the improvement of human rights situation in the Third World Countries which receive their aid.

In the Ogaden, arbitrary detentions without charge or trial, torture of detainees to death, summary executions, gang raping of women, child molestation, looting and illegal confiscation of property are commonplace, and are daily practiced by Ethiopian army and security forces with impunity.

To illustrate the abovementioned assertions, some cases are detailed in the following pages, while other cases are listed and attached at the end of the report, with brief notes indicating the destiny of the victim(s).

### a. Extrajudicial Executions

*Article 3 of the UDHR proclaims the right to life, liberty and security of person. Under Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, in case of armed conflict not of an international character, principles*

*of humanity must be safeguarded in all situations. Acts prohibited in all circumstances include: murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, outrages upon personal dignity, hostage-taking, collective punishment, executions without regular trial and cruel and degrading treatment. Furthermore, article 51 (1,2,6) of protocol 1, protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 state that: "The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited. Attacks against the civilian population or civilians by way of reprisals are prohibited. "*

Nevertheless, contrary to the spirit and the letter of the International Human Rights Instruments ratified by Ethiopia, the Ethiopian armed and security forces have carried out systematically extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions throughout the Ogaden with impunity. These extrajudicial killings have been confirmed by adequate witnesses and documented by OHRC. The following cases are illustrative of the above assertions:

On 26<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Qoriile**, an Ethiopian soldier has beaten up **Hanad Moallin Abdullahi, a four-year-old boy** in front of his mother **Fadumo Abdi**. Then he laid him on the ground and stamped on his abdomen for a long period. **Hanad** passed away shortly.

In **Qoriile**, on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces came with a list of names, and then arrested a number of civilians. They transferred them to their barracks, where they were subjected to extensive torture. On July 24<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Ethiopian armed forces carried out a cold-blood massacre killing the detainees in their custody, in **Babaase**. Most of the victims were hanged from acacia trees and then shot to ascertain their death. The names of the dead are: **Hassan Abdi Abdullahi, Ilmoge Badal Abdi Abdullahi, Hassan Burale Ilmi-Yare, Ali Burale Ilmi-Yare, Ahmed-Gani Guled Ali, Farah Hassan Halonfi, Mrs. Ayan Aw Ali God, Hussien Gahnug** and **Abdirashid Sheikh Mohamoud**. **Ridwan Hassan Rage** survived but in a critical condition. **Qarjaf Haji Osman** and **Ina Arab Ismail** are missing.

The bodies of the victims were forbidden to be buried and were displayed in public to spread terror among the civilian population.

An elder from Qoriile who preferred not to be identified said, *“Is the Ethiopian government going to win our minds and hearts by mass killing, carpet bombing and destroying our livelihood? The longer Ethiopia denied rights to the Ogaden people the more likely they were to join a growing liberation movement for independence from Ethiopia and its inhuman rulers.”*

On June 29<sup>th</sup> 2007, as an act of reprisal Ethiopian government forces killed a number of civilians, in **Caleen**. Among them were the following three senior citizens: **Mrs. Madina Dirshe Hirsi, aged 90, Ahmed Abdi, aged 72 and Abdullahi Moallin, aged 70**. Most victims of **Caleen** massacre were children, women, sick and elderly people who could not run away when Ethiopian armed forces started burning houses and killing the people.

In **Gumareey**, on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces conducted a house-to-house search looking for ONLF supporters. They arrested, tortured and then killed **Hassan Ahmed Jes, Taman Mohamoud and Omar Awil** in a firing squad. **Mohamoud Mashkoke** who was in the group was left as dead, but has survived sustaining serious wounds. **Mr. Mashkoke stated: he pretended being dead.**

On June 21<sup>st</sup> 2007, in **Labiga, Dhagaxbuur** district, Ethiopian armed forces killed **Mrs. Nimo Yassin, Ibrahim Ahmed and his little daughter**. **Ibrahim** was gunned down while he was weeping and sitting beside the body of his daughter who was killed earlier by Ethiopian soldiers.

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces killed **Mrs. Fadumo Shire, Ahmed Abdi Hamud, a two-year-old boy and Mohamed Abade**. They also wounded gravely **Ruqiya Adan, Abdi Ahmed, an eight-year-old boy** and his younger brother **Mohamed Ahmed, and a one-year-old boy**, in **Dayr**. They also killed **Yusuf Ahmed Khayr and Haji Ahmed Hussein**, in **Gocondhaale**.

On June 19<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces carried out a cold-blooded massacre killing more than 20 nomads including two toddlers and wounding many others, in a hamlet housing a pastoralist community near **Labiga, Dhagaxbuur** district. Their huts were torched and livestock confiscated. Among the dead were: **Muhiaddin Yusuf Omar, age 21, Mohamed Yusuf Omar, age 23, Muhiaddin's brother, Moallin Abdi Hashi, age 45, Mohamed Abdi Qarayare, age 60, Abdullahi Mohamed, Qorgab Ali Bashir, age 30, Miyir Yusuf Iley, age 19, Asad Yusuf Iley, age 17, Miyir's brother, Farhan Abdi Arab, female age 16, Sharaf Moalin Abdi (his two young sons also died in the massacre), Abdullahi muhamed Matan, age 55, Wayel Abdi Iman, age 63, Mohamed Abdi Hussien, age 27, Ahmed Abdullahi, age 35, Abdi Mohamed Hashi, age 35, Fathi Ali Shide, age 15, Mohamed Hassan Wahar, age 24, Abdullahi Ahmed Fure, age 23, Mohamed Mohamoud Adiful, Abdullahi Timojad and Abdullahi Muhumed Gahnug**. They were nomad pastoralists with no political affiliation.

On June 07<sup>th</sup> 2007, **Mohamed Hussein** and **Ali Farah**, both civilians, were arrested in **Dayr, Aware** district by members of EPRDF forces. After cruel torture they were strangled to death with an iron cable. No reason was given for their murder.

In **Gabagabo, Sahra Khalif**, a nomad young girl was gang raped, tortured and then killed by members of Ethiopian armed forces, on June 07<sup>th</sup> 2007.

On 02<sup>nd</sup> June 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted, gang raped and then killed **Korad Ali** and **Saqa Abdi**, two nomad teenage girls from **Lahelow**.

On June 02<sup>nd</sup> 2007, the Ethiopian army razed to the ground the village of **Daratoole**, which is located in the northeast of **Wardheer**, killing many defenceless civilians. Among them were: **Hudle Badal**, **Ali Jama**, **Abdullahi Yusuf**, **Fadumo Ali**, **Ali Mohamed** and **Qamar Omar**. Like many other towns, villages and hamlets, the residents of **Daratoole** were accused of helping “ anti-peace elements,” a term Ethiopian authorities frequently use to designate members of ONLF fighters.

On May 30<sup>th</sup> 2007, four dead bodies belonging to young students, who were detained on May 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, were thrown out of the military barracks in **Dhagaxbuur**. The bodies were carrying marks of torture. They were killed by strangulation. Their death was a terrible shock to their families and the whole public. According to their families and friends they were innocent civilians with no political affiliation. No reason was given for their murder.

On May 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, two terrorist hand grenade attacks took place in **Dhagaxbuur** and **Jigjiga**, killing and wounding a number of defenceless civilians, who were attending two gatherings sponsored by the Ethiopian Government. Without delay Ethiopian Federal officers accused the ONLF of being behind the two grenade attacks. The ONLF rejected angrily the charges, which it blames on the Ethiopian security forces.

According to eyewitness accounts most of the victims died as a result of stampede and indiscriminate firing into the crowd by the Ethiopian security forces, after the explosion of the grenades. Among the dead in the two terrorist explosions were: **Ahmed Mohamed Aftag**, **Abdi-Wali Muhumed Tuluh**, **Bashir Gadhyare**, **Astur Mohamed Balul**, **Leyla Sharif Hassan**, **Abdi Kamil Awale**, **Aw Gambadh** and **Khalid Nur**. (See OHRC’s Press Release Ogaden: Terror, Extrajudicial Killings and Mass Arrests ref: OHRC/PR03/0607).

Ethiopian armed forces destroyed the village of **Laasoole** by torching the residences after looting personal properties, on May 16<sup>th</sup> 2007. They killed a number of civilians. Among them were: **Duale Guled Arab**, **Adan Mohamed Anshur** and **Ja’ur Fatah**, all civilians. No reason was given for their murder.

On April 20<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Bulxan**, Ethiopian armed forces killed **Mohamed Hassan** by a firing squad. No reason was given for his murder.

In **Banbaas**, on February 02<sup>nd</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces detained **Ahmed-Shukri Mohamed Abdi**. After three days of his detention his tortured body was thrown out of the military barracks. According to members of his family scars covered all over his body.

On July 25<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qamuuda**, Ethiopian troops rounded up a number of nomads who were tending their animals in Qamuuda area. They were beaten up and shot dead in a fire squad. Among the dead were the following five women: **Ruqiya Yusuf Ali, Madin Abdi Ali, Nasra Ali Farah, Hina Muhumed and Ardo Mohamed Rabi**. They were all middle-aged mothers except **Ardo**. No justification has been given for this cold blood massacre.

In **Garigo'an**, on June 16th 2006, members of Ethiopian armed forces detained **Mrs. Adar Mohamoud Adan a nomad woman aged 70**. They took her to military barracks where she has been tortured and gang-raped. After three days her body was thrown outside military barracks. She was buried by the town folk. A community elder who do not want to be named said, *“She came to visit her relatives in the area. She was not familiar with the region. Ethiopian soldiers rape our women at will. We have to defend our honour and pride by all means. We have no other option. There is no law and no government to protect us. They are not soldiers they are monsters.”*

On June 12<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Ceelweyne**, members of Ethiopian forces abducted **Shiriya Ajiye** at gunpoint. After five days her tortured body was found in a nearby bush. She had been strangled and sexually assaulted, and her breasts were cut off.

In **Biyo-Qadhaadhe, Fiiq** districts, on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 2006, members of the Ethiopian armed forces shot dead **Abdi Qeh**. **Abdi** was suffering from mental disorder, and they knew his illness. No explanation was given for this callous act.

On June 06<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Garasley**, **Abdullahi Mohamed Abdi**, was arrested, his properties confiscated and then was tortured to death by members of the Ethiopian armed forces. He was a nomad pastoralist with no political affiliation.

In **San-Xaskulle, Dhagaxmadow** district, members of Ethiopian armed forces robbed Deq **Ahmed Wali and Ahmed Abdulkadir** of their money and other properties and then gunned them down before their families, on 19<sup>th</sup> May 2006. No one has been arrested for their murder.

**Sahra Abdi Abdullahi**, a mother of eight children, was shot dead by Ethiopian armed forces, in **Sagag**, military barracks, on May 16<sup>th</sup> 2006. She was among 16 civilians who were detained on suspected membership and sympathy for the ONLF. There were marks of torture on her dead body. Family members and relatives of the remaining detainees expressed their fear and apprehension about the safety and well being of their loved ones to Ogaden Human Rights Committee's researcher. *“ We cannot visit them. They have no contact with the outside world. They are constantly under torture. Only god can save them,”* said a family member to OHRC.



On January 28<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Abahay-Gablan**, Ethiopian government forces killed **Mohamoud Gaadh-haye**. He was an unarmed civilian with no political affiliation. No reason was given for his murder.

Ethiopian government forces killed **Hassan Ismail**, in **Farmadow**, on February 02<sup>nd</sup> 2006. According to his family's testimony Hassan was killed because he refused to pay extortion money.

In **Danbarweyne, Dhanaan** district, Ethiopian government forces killed **Yusuf Baroud Kahin**, on February 04<sup>th</sup> 2006. No justification has been given for his murder.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> February 2006, in **Barmiilka**, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed **Arab Dahir Arbe**, a teenage boy who was tending herd of goats. After his murder they took the goats with them.

On March 04<sup>th</sup> 2006, members of Ethiopian armed forces opened fire on a civilian truck travelling near **Ceel-ma -Xidho. Muse Abdi**, the assistant driver, was instantly killed and four other civilians were wounded.

In **Gurdumi**, Ethiopian government forces shot dead **Mohamed Hassan Dere**, beside his underground water reservoir known locally as (BARKAD), while he was watering his animals. No reason was given for his murder.

On April 06<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qabridaharre**, members of Ethiopian armed forces opened fire indiscriminately at a group of civilians killing **Ms. Ardo Dayib Mohamed** and wounding seriously **Lade Layli, Abdifatah Sheikh Abdullahi, Maryan Hashi Qalonbi** and her daughter.

Members of Ethiopian government forces killed **Muhumed Raffle** and **Muhumed Sharif Abdi**, in **Laas-Galool** and in **Barmiilka**, on April 06<sup>th</sup> and on April 18<sup>th</sup> 2006, respectively.

(See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Down trodden, Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref:OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## **b. Forced Disappearances**

A large number of people have disappeared after being abducted by members of army and security forces, while others disappeared from notorious military detention

camps, or were transferred to secret detention centres in **Harar, Addis Ababa** or **Ziway**. The fate and whereabouts of those people remain unknown to their loved ones. In many cases they are presumed dead.

*According to Principles on Detention or Imprisonment, principle 12 and 16 (1); SMR rules 7, 44(3) and 92; Declaration on Enforced Disappearance, Article 10(2 and 3); principles on Summary Executions, principle 6; a record of every arrest must be made and shall include: the reason for arrest; the time of the arrest; the transferred to place of custody; the time of appearance before a judicial authority; the identity of officers involved; precise information on the place of custody; and details of interrogation. Furthermore, the UN Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances requires the authorities to take effective action to prevent disappearances, including holding persons in officially recognized places of detention, and making information concerning the place of detention and all transfers known to families, lawyers ... (Article 10(1+2), and ensuring releases of detainees under circumstances that permit verification of their release and conditions (Article 11).*

However, many members and suspected ONLF sympathizers have disappeared in detention without leaving a trace.

On June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2007, in **Gocondhaale** and **San-Cadde**, Ethiopian armed forces detained, beaten up and blindfolded **Farah Khalif Hamud, Ahmed Aidid, Muhumed Nur Khalif, Asad Arab Yusuf, Nur Mohamoud, Ali Gas** and **Deq Ibrahim**. They were taken to an unknown destination. Since their detention their families and relatives have no information about their whereabouts.

On June 19<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Qabridaharre**, Ethiopian security forces took **Mustafe Ahmed Sheikh** from his house. Since then his whereabouts are unknown to his family.

**Mohamoud Abdirahman** and **Faseh Yusuf**, who were in one of Dhagaxbuur detention centres, were reportedly disappeared, on July 12<sup>th</sup> 2007. According to their family members and relatives the fate of the two detainees is unknown. And they were not given any information about the whereabouts of their loved ones.

On April 21<sup>st</sup> 2007, in **Madax-Maroodi**, Ethiopian armed forces arrested **Abdi Urur Farah, Abdiduh Moallin Abdi, Kad Abdullahi** and **Mohamed Abdi Fidin**. They were transferred to military barracks and never seen again.

In **Karin-Barkhadle, Sagag** district, on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces arrested **Hussein Mohamed Adan** and **Yusuf Sheikh Ahmed**, two nomad pastoralists. They were beaten up, blindfolded and then transferred to **Sagag** military barracks. Since then their whereabouts are unknown to their loved ones.

On May 15<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qudhac-Maydal, Fiiq** district, Ethiopian government forces looted private properties, and then took with them the following individuals: **Wali Bade Salwe, Mohamed Abdi** and **Mustafe Abdullahi Adan**. Since then, their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

In **San-Cadde, Dhagaxbuur** district, on May 21<sup>st</sup> 2006, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted at gun point **Badri Muhumed, Abdi Muhumed Nur, and Ahmed Mohamed**, all nomad pastoralists who were tending their camels in the area. They have not been seen since then.

On May 19<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **San-Xaskulle**, Ethiopian armed forces arrested **Farah Ma'ruf, Abdullahi Mahdi Mahub** and **Jamal Ahmed Abdi** on suspected membership and sympathy for the ONLF. They were transferred to military barracks in **Dhagaxmadow**. Since then their whereabouts are unknown to their families and relatives.

According to reliable reports received by the OHRC, many detainees disappeared in 1990s, are being held in secret detention centres in **Harar, Addis Ababa** and **Mekele**.

(See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref:OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### **C. Crimes of Rape and Child Molestation**

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups to suffer abuse and violence in the Ogaden. Many women were detained, tortured, raped, and maltreated for being activists of the Ogaden Women's Democratic Association or relatives of ONLF members. A number of children, were detained, tortured or molested by Ethiopian security forces as well.

Article 1 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVW) states that: *For the purposes of this Declaration, the term « violence against women » means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.*

In article 2 it states that : *Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not limited to the following:*

- a) *Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation ;*
- b) *physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;*
- c) *physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.*

The Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict was proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1974. The Declaration states that all forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children — including imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass arrests, collective punishment and destruction of dwellings and forcible eviction — committed by belligerents in the course of military operations or in occupied territories are to be considered criminal.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, in Sub-article (1 and 4) of Article 38 states that:” *State Parties undertake to respect and ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts, which are relevant to the child. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, State Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.*”

Since the current Ethiopian government came to power in 1991, a large number of women have been detained, tortured, raped, disappeared or killed. Many children were also detained, tortured, molested, disappeared or killed by the Ethiopian armed and security forces.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is alarmed at the massive rise in rape victims and the number of women who contracted HIV/AIDS virus after being raped by members of Ethiopian armed forces.

A number of women are being held in the Ethiopian military barracks throughout the Ogaden as comfort women (sex slaves) against their will. Many cases of forced marriages have been reported as well.

In regard to child abuse, many children were molested by paedophiles from the Ethiopian armed and security forces. When the parents and relatives of the sexually assaulted children protested they were detained and beaten cruelly in public.

The Ethiopian government uses rape as a weapon in its war against the ONLF. In 2003, the **Ethiopian troops' commander**, in **Qabridaharre**, told a gathering in the township, *“Any woman suspected of harbouring or being a relative of an ONLF member would be raped and then killed.”*

In Cawl-Ku-Dhal, on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted, tortured and gang raped **Fadumo Dahir**. She is in a bad state of health physically and psychologically.

On July 21<sup>st</sup> 2007, in **Heelladheere**, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted and gang raped **Gorda Mohamed Khalif**, a nomad pastoralist girl.

In **Garigo'an**, on June 15<sup>th</sup> 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted, tortured and gang raped **Ceeg Aw Muse**. They left her as dead but she has survived and suffering from physical scars and psychological trauma.

On March 27<sup>th</sup> 2007, **Fathi Moallin Khalif, who is a former rape victim**, was detained with other four civilians, in **Dhagaxbuur**. Prior to this arrest, members of the Ethiopian armed forces have gang raped her in January 2007. And she is pregnant as a result of that rape. Speaking to the OHRC's researchers her younger brother said, *“They think they can hide their heinous crime by putting her behind bars. Everyone knows what happened to her. No jail or detention camp can cover their crime. We will never forget what they have done to her.”*

In **Dalaad**, on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted and gang raped **Ubah Abdullahi Ibrahim** and **Amina Mah Abdi**. According to their account they were beaten indiscriminately with heavy sticks, guns barrels and butts when they resisted. During the rape the two women became unconscious.

From August 09<sup>th</sup> to 01<sup>st</sup> September 2006, members of Ethiopian armed forces gang raped **Ardo Jad** and **Farad Abdi Osman**, a teenage girl, in **Garigo'an**, and **Fathi Hussein Sheikh**, in **Madaxmaroordi**.

**Umayma Khalid**, a teenage girl from **Qabridaharre** was gang-raped by members of Ethiopian armed forces, on April 26<sup>th</sup> 2006. She is in a poor state of health. No one was held accountable for this barbaric act.

On March 09<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Mara-Maydh, Garbo** district, members of Ethiopian armed forces rounded up a group of young women. They were transferred to the military barracks, where they have been extensively tortured and gang raped. Among these victims were: **Amina Abib Mohamed, Sahra Abib Mohamed, Ruqiya Abdi Arab, Ido Abdullahi Hassan** and **Seynab Mohamed Adan**. When family members and community elders protested against this horrendous crime, the Ethiopian Authorities have beaten and detained them instead of bringing the rapists before a court of justice. Among the detainee were: **Abdifatah Abdullahi Hassan, Abdi Bifte Omar**,

**Abdullahi Ahmed Sagal, Hassan Makhtal Anbour, Ismail Hassan Geedi and Abdi Mohamed Faqid.** They were subjected to extensive torture.

In **Godey**, Members of Ethiopian armed forces gang raped and extensively tortured **Ruqiya Abdi Muhumed**, on March 15<sup>th</sup> 2006.

Many women and young girls raped by Ethiopian armed forces in the Ogaden fled their homeland and took refuge in neighbouring countries, namely Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia. The victims can no longer lead a normal life in their country because of the rape stigma.

(See Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref: OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

#### **d. Illegal Imprisonment**

Article 19 of the ICCPR protects freedom of speech and opinion, and provides, **inter alia, that:** *“Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice ... ”* Article 10 of the UDHR states that: *“Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.”*

*According to the Principles on Detention or Imprisonment, in particular principles 1, 22, 24, 25 and 26 and SMR rules 9-14, 17-19, detainees shall be kept in humane facilities, designed to preserve health, and shall be provided with adequate food, water, shelter, clothing, medical services, exercise and items of personal hygiene.*

However, the Ethiopian authorities detain thousands of Somali Ogadenis in overcrowded and filthy military detention camps. The detainees are civilians, including women, elderly people, minors, businessmen, students, pastoralists, politicians and religious scholars accused of membership or sympathising with the ONLF. They are detained for years or many months without charges or trial. No one was ever brought before a public hearing.

Ethiopian government’s policy of keeping political prisoners in detention indefinitely without charge or trial has not changed. However, Ethiopian armed and security forces periodically round up as many people as possible for ransom and when the

extortion money is paid, the detainees are released. So, there are many individuals who were detained several times and then released.

On August 09<sup>th</sup> 2006, after months of internal power struggle and political disagreements over security issues among the political hierarchy in the pro-government Somali People's Democratic Party (SPDP), **Mahdi Ayub Guled**, head of the Somali Regional State Security and Justice Bureau, **Ali Mohamed Kunay**, Speaker of the Regional Parliament and **Mohamed Mohamoud**, head of the Regional Information Bureau were dismissed.

**Mahdi Ayub Guled**, MP, former Vice-President of the Regional Government and ex-governor under **Haile Selassie** and **Mengistu** governments was taken from his residence, in Jigjiga, by the Ethiopian security forces, on August 16<sup>th</sup> 2006. He has been held incommunicado detention, in Jigjiga prison. He was accused of sympathizing with the ONLF. **Mahdi** has been brought before the regional court several times. Each time, he was taken back to his cell for lack of evidence. On June 17<sup>th</sup> 2007, twelve detainees including **Mahdi** were taken under tight security measures to an unknown location. During his detention in Jigjiga Mahdi who is an old man and in a poor state of health, was denied adequate medical treatment. He had been detained many times before for political reasons under Meles zenawi's current government. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee believes that he is detained for his political views, and is a prisoner of conscience. (See Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99).

On May 17<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Jigjiga**, Ethiopian security forces and the local police collected a number of citizens from their residences in the dead of night. And then they were transferred to Garabcase military barracks and Jigjiga Police Centre. They are being held in incommunicado. Some of these are: **Mohamed Sheikh Adam, Abdullahi Ahmed Nur Shubin, Hura Abdi Adar, Mulki Sheikh Salah Ruqiya Ahmed Makhtal, Hassan Ahmed Makhtal, Mohamed Hassan Ahmed Makhtal, Abdi Mohamed and Abdirahim Mukhtar.**

**Ruqiya Ahmed Makhtal, Hassan Ahmed Makhtal, Mohamed Hassan Ahmed Makhtal, Mulki Sheikh Salah, Abdi Mohamed and Abdirahim Mukhtar** are all siblings and other close relatives of **Bashir Ahmed Makhtal**, the Canadian citizen who was handed over to the Ethiopian government by Kenya at Mogadishu airport, on January 21<sup>st</sup> 2007. Since then he is being held incommunicado without charge or trial.

**Bashir Ahmed Makhtal's** family members and relatives were subjected to extensive torture. The remaining members of his family went into hiding for fear of their lives.

To the best of OHRC's knowledge, **Bashir Ahmed Makhtal** and members of his family were not involved in any illegal activities, and have no political affiliation whatsoever.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee urges the Canadian Government to seek the immediate and unconditional release of its citizen as well as his family members on humanitarian grounds. (See OHRC's press release Kenya: Illegally arrests and renders Ogaden Somalis to Ethiopian military in Somalia ref: OHRC/PRO/0207).

A number of businessmen are being held incommunicado and without charges or trial for two months. They are being held in the central jail and the police station, in Jigjiga. They include **Ahmednur Mohamed Tarah, Muhumed Ahmed Nur, Sheikh Nur Jama, Hussien Isse, Mohamed Burale, Faseh Abdi Ali, Abdullahi Nur Shukri, Abdullahi Ahmed Nur** and **Abdullahi Sheikh Ibrahim**. They were subjected to torture and ill-treatment. On June 15<sup>th</sup> 2007, in a meeting with shareholders of business companies, the head of the Regional Security and Justice Administration Coordination Bureau, Abdi Mohamoud Omar, demanded them to establish and fund a clan based militias to fight against the ONLF, otherwise they should be considered as ONLF sympathizers. The arrest of these men came two days after that meeting. No reason was given for their detention. (See elsewhere in this report about the order to form clan based militias). To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, they were not involved in any illegal activity. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee calls for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and be given fair trials or immediately and unconditionally released. The OHRC is also concerned about their safety and well being, particularly in view of constant reports about confessions made under duress.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> February 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces collected a number of civilians from their residences in **Dhagaxbuur** and surrounding area, under the pretext of supporting ONLF. They were detained, beaten up and tortured. They include **Shamsa Muhumed Dahir, Abdifatah Mohamed Abdi, Nimo Aw Abdisamad** and **Abdirashid Ahmed Ileye**. No charges had been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set.

In **Dhagaxmadow**, Ogaden National Liberation Forces detained **Yusuf Abdi Sahal, Haybe Abdullahi Nur, Mahad Guhad Farah, Omar Ali Ahmed, Hassan Abbi Abbase** and **Hussein Gurhan Suge**, on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2006. They are all suspected collaborators with the Ethiopian Authorities. They were released on April 20<sup>th</sup> 2006.

On February 28<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian government forces detained **Mohamed Askar Tube'a, Sahane Abdi Muhumed, Sayid Abdulkadir, Abdi Muse Adde, Abdi Mohamed Abdi, Jamal Ibrahim Abdi, Mohamed Sharif Badal, Ruqiya Askar Tube'a, Halab Sharif Mustafe, and Ruqiya Abdullah Tube'a**, all civilians from **Dhagaxmadow**. They are being detained incommunicado in a military camp and are accused of being supporters of the ONLF. All the while, these victims have maintained their innocence, and have categorically denied committing any offensive that is punishable by the law.



(See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref:OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## **e. Torture and Ill- Treatment**

### **Ø Torture Methods**

Torture methods employed against detainees by the Ethiopian armed and security forces in the Ogaden are numerous, few among them are:

- q An indiscriminate beating with gun butts and barrels, heavy sticks or iron bars.
- q Gang raping of women and child molestation.
- q Beatings on the soles of the feet, joints, ankles, shinbone and the testicles.
- q Knocking detainee's head into detention walls.
- q Victims are burned with cigarettes.
- q Deprivation of sleep and food.
- q Death threats, with charged guns pointed at the head.
- q Suffocation of detainees by burying them alive, which causes death in many cases.
- q Forcing detainees to drink urine or salty water.
- q Suspending from the roof upside-down.
- q Denial of sanitary visits.
- q Victims are left for extended periods, in prostrate position under the burning sun with their hands and legs tied together behind the back.

Article 2 of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment states that: *"Each State party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture."*

*Common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 prohibits torture during internal armed conflict. States are also required to bring those responsible for torture to justice and to give redress and compensation to those who have been tortured.*

Article 18(1) of the Ethiopian Constitution states that: ***“No person shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”***

However, in the Ogaden, there is neither arrest nor interrogation without torture. Usually, Ethiopian armed and security forces systematically torture suspected ONLF members to extract confessions or information about ONLF. A number of people were tortured to death. The OHRC has examined a large number of torture survivors; some of them were disabled, while others bore scars of torture on their bodies.

The following testimonies were collected from victims of torture, who gave their testimonies on condition of anonymity. The real names of the victims have been withheld in order to protect them and their families from reprisals.

**Warfa, Pastoralist, "2003, I was arrested by members of Ethiopian armed forces. They took me to a military barracks in Qabridaharre. They accused me of sympathising with the ONLF. I was in detention for 10 months without trial."**

***"During my detention, I was tortured severely by military interrogators. My hands and legs were tied tightly with a rope and was beaten indiscriminately, as a consequence of which I have sustained severe damages and injuries. You can see scars of torture on all my body"***.

**Wa'ays, Trader, "I was arrested in July 2004 and detained at Jigjiga Police Station, and then was transferred to Garabcase military barracks. They arrested me because they accused me of being a supporter for what they called anti-peace elements. I was held incommunicado for three months. I told them that I have nothing to do with the anti-peace elements and I am not guilty of any crime whatsoever. "**

***"I was subjected to extensive torture in the form of indiscriminate beatings with heavy sticks, iron bars, and threats of shooting me to death. They told me that I would not be released until I confessed or gave the information they wanted."***

***"My health deteriorated and I was suffering from external and internal injuries. No medical treatment was given to me. You can see scars covering all my body. I was released after six months of detention without trial. As you know there is no release without paying extortion money. I was released on bail and had to report to police every week. I am not still a free man."***

In **Qabridaharre**, on April 18<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian Armed forces extensively tortured **Guled Mohamoud**.

On April 14<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Sagag**, Ethiopian armed forces crippled **Fadumo Deq** by torture.

On September 09<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Jigjiga**, Ethiopian security forces arrested and detained in notorious Habaana (Havana) prison **Samsam Farah**, an expecting mother. She has been accused of sympathizing with the ONLF. According to her family members she has been constantly interrogated under torture. On February 25<sup>th</sup> 2007, she gave birth in her detention cell without medical care.

In **Madax-Maroodi**, on June 10<sup>th</sup> 2006, **Ms. Hinda Awil Kenadid** was detained for suspected sympathy for ONLF. She was extensively tortured and is suffering the effects of the torture.

**Ms. Sawda Moalin Haybe** was detained by Ethiopian armed forces, on April 13<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Imey-Bari**. She was accused of being member of Ogaden National Liberation Front. According to her family and other released detainees she was badly tortured. She did not get any medical treatment for her injuries. And she is in a poor state of health. One member of her family told Ogaden Human Rights Committee's researcher, *"She is being interrogated under torture on a daily basis. They want to extract information and make her to confess at any cost."*

A number of women were detained in **Dhagaxbuur**, on March 06<sup>th</sup> 2006. They were accused of being members of Ogaden Women's Democratic Association (OWDA). Among them were: **Halimo Mohamed Koshin, a 7-month pregnant mother**. She has been tortured until she aborted. **Ubah Addani** with her newborn baby, **Roda Budul** and **Nimo Abdisamad**.

(See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref: OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## f. Other Abuses

### Ø Targeting Aid Workers

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee was distressed by the death of three dedicated humanitarian workers in the Ogaden, on July 29<sup>th</sup> 2007. Their death comes only one week after Ethiopian government expelled the ICRC from the region. **Mohamed Sheikh Muhumed, (also known as Sulub), Jawhar Abdi Gas** and **Hussein Aidid** Chairman, High-ranking officer and driver of Ogaden Welfare and Development Association (OWDA) respectively, were killed in a calculated coolblood assassination

when their vehicle hit a land mine laid by the Ethiopian armed forces who knew their itinerary. They were on humanitarian mission in Dhagaxbuur area.

The OWDA is the only indigenous humanitarian organisation in the Ogaden. Its predecessor the Ogaden Welfare Society (OWS) was banned in 2002 by the Ethiopian government. It has been responsible for building dispensaries, schools, orphanages and digging water wells.

A High-ranking member of the regional government who spoke on condition of anonymity said, “ *This government will eliminate physically, put in jail or banish every noble man and woman who want to help his/her people. They will massacre children, women and elderly and then accuse others of committing their atrocities.*”

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee condemns the killing of OWDA officials as well as innocent civilians in **Dhagaxbuur** and **Jigjiga**, on May 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, and asks for independent, transparent and thorough investigation into the circumstances, which led to those human tragedies.

Ethiopian Authorities who do not like the out side world to know the real situation in the Ogaden, arrested three New York Times journalists who were on a legitimate newsgathering mission, in **Dhagaxbuur**, in May. They were threatened, kicked, interrogated at gunpoint, their computers, cameras and other equipment confiscated and moved to different jails. They were released after five days of illegal imprisonment without charges or trial.

On 19<sup>th</sup> September 2006, an armed group, which called itself the United Western Somali Liberation Front, abducted **Donal O’suilleabhain** and **Hadis Ahmed Samatar**, two ICRC workers. The two aid workers were released unharmed five days after they were kidnapped.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee reiterates its condemnation and disapproval of imposing restrictions on humanitarian organisations’ movements as well as killing, intimidation and abduction of aid workers in the Ogaden, and urges the Ethiopian government and the Ogaden National Liberation Front to allow all humanitarian and relief organisations to operate freely in the Ogaden as well as international and local human rights organisations and the international press.

### Ø Harassment of Judges

Article 78(1) of the Ethiopian Constitution states that: “*An independent Judiciary is hereby established.*” Article 79(1-3) “*Both at federal and at state levels judicial powers are vested in the courts. Courts of any level shall be free from interference or influence of any government body, official of government, or from any other*

*source. Judges shall exercise their functions in full independence and they shall be directed solely by the law.”*

However, there is no judicial independence in the Ogaden. The Regional Government, Ethiopian military and security officials have the power to nominate and dismiss Supreme and regional Court judges. Judges are nominated according to their loyalty to the government. Many judges were dismissed, beaten up in public or imprisoned after they refused to issue judgments demanded by Ethiopian government security and armed forces. Among the judges who were abusively dismissed are: **Abdihakim Mohamed**, Somali Regional State Supreme Court President, in January 2005. He has been beaten up in public, in **Jigjiga** town centre. **Khadir Abdirahman** succeeded him as Somali Regional State Supreme Court President. **Khadir** was also removed in dubious circumstances. **Mohamed Abdi Isak**, Somali Regional State Supreme Court Vice-President was dismissed under the pretext of holding non-Ethiopian qualifications. In March 2002, **Ahmednur Sheikh Khalif**, Regional High Court judge, was detained and tortured, in **Wardheer**, after he sentenced individuals loyal to the security officers. In April 2007, in **Jigjiga**, he has been beaten in public by the head of the Somali Regional State Security and Justice Bureau and his bodyguards. **Shukri Shafe’a Guled**, Regional High Court judge, was arrested and tortured, in **Diri-Dhabo**. He has been transferred to prison in Jigjiga, and has been held incommunicado. He refused to deliver judgments according to demands of the Ethiopian security forces. On June 17<sup>th</sup> 2007, he was taken to an unknown destination with other detainees. ( See elsewhere in this report about Shukri).

A Regional High Court judge, in **Jigjiga**, who asked not to be named said, *“There is neither supremacy of law nor rule of law in this country. We have only rule of the ruler here.”*

*Article 17(2) of the UDHR prohibits arbitrary deprivation of private property. Article 17 of the ICCPR calls for the prohibition of arbitrary or unlawful interference with an individual’s privacy, family, home or correspondence, and unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. That no one is to be held in slavery; that slavery and slave trade are to be prohibited; and that no one is to be held in servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour (art.8). It lays down measures to protect the rights of children (art.24). It provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law (art.26). It also calls for protection of the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (art.27)*

Nevertheless, From April 30<sup>th</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces looted and then razed to the ground many villages, hamlets and nomad pastoralist settlements under the pretext of alleged sympathy with ONLF.

The Ethiopian armed and security forces roam throughout the Ogaden demanding money and food at gunpoint. Whenever they suffer a set back at a battle, they take revenge on the civilian population, in defiance of international treaties, which prohibit reprisals against civilian population. Many people were arbitrarily deprived of their properties and life savings by the security and armed forces, which intrude upon their privacy by getting into private residences and properties and unlawfully confiscating any property they fancy.

Ethiopian armed and security forces looted, destroyed or illegally confiscated properties owned by following citizens in various localities at various times: **Deq Mohamoud Ogle, Nur Ali Hayd, Ibrahim Abdi Sahal, Moallin Mohamed, Arab Omar, Hudle Abdi Hassan, Abdihakim Ismail, Dahir Da'oud, Hassan Qorane, Sheikh Abdullaji Wali, Abdullahi Dere, Mohamed Ali Omar, Ilmo Shuriye Sheikh Abdullahi, Sheikh Abdi Sheikh Abdullahi, Sudi Farah Ar, Shun Ali Egal, Awo Sheikh Omar, Kamil Gambiye, Mohamed Kubyar, Khadra Ahmed Abdi, Mohamed Kahin, Ahmed Abdi Dahir, Ahmed Dinbil Dalabey and Makhtal Abdirahman.**

On July 04<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Bilcil-Lafle**, Ethiopian forces looted and then torched house owned to **Nimo Sheikh Abdullahi, Mohamoud Ibrahim, Ilmo Omar Sirad, and Mohamed Burale.**

In **Raar**, on June 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, members of Ethiopian armed forces slaughtered 10 head of goats and sheep owned by **Aw Farah Badal and Farah Ismail.**

On June 21<sup>st</sup> 2007, in **Sancadde**, members of Ethiopian forces looted merchandise and cash belonging to Abdullahi Abdi, Mrs. Sawda Abadir, Mrs. Asli Aw Yusuf Mohamed Ahmed and Adan Aw Yusuf.

On June 07<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Dayr**, Ethiopian armed forces torched nomad huts and enclosures destroying private properties and killing livestock owned by **Harir Baroud, Hudle Agane, Abdi Yusuf, Abdullahi Boobe, Abdi Gahayr, Ursad Ali, Abdullahi Adan, Siyad Adan, Mowlid Abdullahi, Abdullahi Sugul and Sanbuul His.**

In **Gudhis**, on January 26<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Ethiopian armed forces slaughtered 60 head of goats and sheep owned by **Sheikh Mohamed Abdi, Abdirahman Abdullahi, and Muhumed Sufi.**

In addition, members of the Ethiopian armed forces slaughtered 10 head of milk camels owned by **Aw Hassan Badal and Farah Ismail, in Raar, on June 28<sup>th</sup> 2007.**

On September 12<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Heeladheere**, members of the Ethiopian armed forces confiscated properties owned by **Wali Geddi Oday, Hussein Sheikh Abdi and Abdullahi Halabe.**

The Ethiopian armed forces also confiscated 12 civilian lorries loaded with food supplies and textiles. They looted the cargo and then set fire on ten of them, in **Qabridaharre**, on September 03<sup>rd</sup> 2006.

In **Maraacaato**, on June 19<sup>th</sup> 2006, the Ethiopian armed forces looted foodstuffs owned by **Hussein Gadade, Abdiwahab Hassan Nur, Anfi Mohamed Hirmame, Qolaf Sahid, Sulekh Farah** and **Ebla Ali**.

On June 10<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Yaxoob**, members of the Ethiopian armed forces looted private properties and then burned residences as an act of reprisal.

In **Baka**, on June 03<sup>rd</sup> 2006, Ethiopian armed forces robbed money and looted properties owned by **Amina Abdullahi, Mowlid Abdisamad, Dahabo Nur, Sawda Farah, Khalif Takhal, Nimo Abdi Shil, Bahila Ali Kahin, Ardo Muhumed Amina Omar, Ali, Abdinur Farah** and **Asha Farah**.

On May 05<sup>th</sup> 2006, also as an act of reprisal Ethiopian government forces sacked and burned down **Kudunbuur, Bullaale** and **Baraajisale**.

In **Garigo'an**, May 03<sup>rd</sup> 2006, members of the Ethiopian forces robbed money and other properties belonging to **Ahmed Royal, Kaltun Moallin, Ahmed Yassin, Safi Ahmed Nur, Nur Hussein Omar** and **Halimo Mohamed**.

In **Fiiq**, on April 24<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian armed forces confiscated all food supplies intended for the residents of villages in Fiiq district. The targeted localities are: **Basuuro, Saliid, Jeerinka, Aloosane, Maygaag-Weyne, Tukale, Bannaan-Dayuurad, Haargalool** and **Cadale**.

On March 21<sup>st</sup> 2006, in defiance of international treaties, which prohibit reprisals against civilian population, the Ethiopian armed forces who earlier lost five soldiers in an engagement with ONLF fighters took revenge on defenceless civilians in **Shabeelley**, a hamlet near **Karin-Bilcille**. They looted and torched houses belonging to **Mrs. Ruqiya Mohamed, aged 70, Abdi Gelle Olad, Shire Hussein Dahir, Farid Kahin** and **Mohamuud Iman**.

*Article 8 of the ICCPR, provides that no one is to be held in slavery; that slavery and slave-trade are to be prohibited; and that no one is to be held in servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour. In Article 24 it lays down measures to protect the rights of children.*

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is alarmed at the use of civilians as human shields, minesweepers and means of transportation by the Ethiopian armed forces. Many teenagers were abducted and forced to work in military construction projects or

transport heavy boxes containing ammunition or provisions on their backs for long distances in mined areas regardless of their safety and well-being.

The Ethiopian government has demanded local contractors, commercial company owners and businessmen/businesswomen to finance clan-based militias allied with the Ethiopian armed forces in its war against the ONLF. Those who hesitated or refused government orders were imprisoned, fined and their licences revoked.

Many teenagers were forcibly conscripted and transferred to Somalia or Ethio-Eritrean front lines. The Ogadeni teenagers were used as cannon fodder and minesweepers in the Ethiopian human wave attacks against Eritrean forces in the past. And they are being used now in Somalia. The conscripts have neither military training nor adequate arms to defend themselves.

(See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99, Ogaden: Down trodden, Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Mass Killings in the Ogaden: Daily Atrocities against Civilians by the Ethiopian Armed Forces ref:OHRC/AR/06). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## ANNEXES

### CLASSIFIED LISTS OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

#### I. Summary Executions

Article 3 of the UDHR provides that: « *Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.* » However, many civilians were extrajudicially killed or tortured to death by Ethiopian Security and armed forces without due process of law.

The following list contains the names of individuals, who were extrajudicially killed or tortured to death by Ethiopian armed and security forces in various places from June 30<sup>th</sup> to July 10<sup>th</sup> 2007. \*Mohamoud was killed with two sons. \* Qambi, Dalab and Abdi were elders in their 70s.



No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
01	Abdi Aw Dahir	Male	Hadha	Pastoralist
02	Abdi Farah	Male	Xodayo	Civilian
03	Abdi Farah Da'oud	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist
04	Abdi Farah God	Male	Caleen	Civilian
05	Abdi Farah*	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist
06	Abdifatah Ahmed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
07	Abdinur Di'is Hashi	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
08	Abdirizak Ali Abi	Male	Nusdariqa	Civilian
09	Abdirizak Burla'eg	Male	Bulaale	Civilian
10	Abdiwahab Gurey	Male	Hadha	Pastoralist
11	Abdi-Wali Gamadid	Male	Qabrdaharre	Civilian
12	Abdulkadir Hared Alaki	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
13	Abdullahi Abdi Samatar	Male	Danood	Civilian
14	Abdullahi Ilka-ase	Male	Bulaale	Civilian
15	Abdullahi Jegahir	Male	Xodayo	Civilian
16	Abdullahi Muhumed	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
17	Abdullahi Timajad	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
18	Adan Aw Yusuf	Male	Karin-Qodhacle	Pastoralist
19	Ahmed Nassir Adan	Male	Higlaley	Civilian
20	Ahmed Nur Di'is	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
21	Ali Abdi Qabile	Male	Bulaale	Civilian
22	Dakhare Mohamoud	Male	Danood	Civilian
23	Dalab Mohamed*	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist
24	Deq Muse	Male	Lahelow	Pastoralist
25	Farah Mohamed	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist
26	Fathi Ali Shide	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
27	Gafote Adan Bulhan	Male	Higlaley	Farmer
28	Geljir Abdi Gul	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
29	Haji Muhumed Abdi	Male	Hadha	Elder
30	Hassan Mohamed	Male	Xodayo	Civilian
31	Ina Hussien Yusuf	Male	Yooqaale	Civilian
32	Khadar Abdullahi	Male	Karin-Qodhacle	Pastoralist
33	Khadar Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
34	Mohamed Abdi Arab	Male	Yooqaale	Civilian
35	Mohamed Adan Bulhan	Male	Qawdheer	Pastoralist
36	Mohamed Ali Gurey	Male	Awaare	Civilian
37	Mohamed Bihi	Male	Awaare	Civilian
38	Mohamed Jama Ali	Male	Karin-Qodhacle	Pastoralist
39	Mohamed Omar	Male	Boodhley	Pastoralist
40	Mohamoud Mohamed*	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
41	Muhumed Nur Barre	Male	Warandhaab	Pastoralist

42	Nur Falug	Male	Bulaale	Civilian
43	Qalinle Muhumed	Male	Hog-Dugaag	Pastoralist
44	Qambi Dige*	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist
45	Qambi Ibrahim	Male	Xodayo	Civilian
46	Sheikh Hassan Mohamed	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
47	Yusuf Dige	Male	Xodayo	Pastoralist

Members of Ethiopian armed forces killed **Mohamed, a civilian** from **Bilcil-Lafle**, on July 04<sup>th</sup> 2007. No reason has been given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
48	Mohamed Sheikh Muhumed	Male	Bilcil-Lafle	Civilian

In **Dalaad**, Members of Ethiopian armed forces arrested, robbed and then killed him, on June 29<sup>th</sup> 2007.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
49	Abdi Khalif	Male	Dalaad	Civilian

Members of Ethiopian armed forces killed **Ahmed, a civilian** from **Haarcad**, on June 28<sup>th</sup> 2007. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
50	Ahmed Mohamed Arte	Male	Haarcad	Civilian

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 2007, in Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian armed forces killed Ina Hussein Dhidar. No justification has been given for his killing.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
51	Ina Hussein Dhidar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On June 19<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Cob alley**, Ethiopian armed forces killed a number of civilians including two children. Their houses and properties were looted and burned down.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
52	Asad Yusuf	Male	Coballey	Pastoralist
53	Farole Abdi	Male	Coballey	Pastoralist
54	Nur Yusuf	Male	Coballey	Pastoralist
55	Wayel Abdi	Male	Coballey	Pastoralist

In **Qabridaharre**, on June 19<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces killed him in broad daylight. No justification was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
56	Abdulkadir Hared Alaki	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On June 12<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Qabridaharre**, they were killed by Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
57	Abdiwali Sheikh Hirsi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
58	Omar Islan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

**Jawhar Yusuf**, a pastoralist, from **Bukudhabo**, was killed by Ethiopian armed forces, on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2007. No reason has been given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
59	Jawhar Yusuf	Male	Bukudhabo	Pastoralist

In **Gabagabo**, on June 05<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces killed them, without due process of law.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
60	Daqane Hassan	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
61	Mohamed Hassan Ibrahim	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian

On June 01<sup>st</sup> 2007, in **Ku-Naso, Shilaabo** area, the following two nomads were tortured and killed by members of Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
62	Ali Awale	Male	Ku-Naso	Pastoralist
63	Qorane Hassan	Male	Ku-Naso	Pastoralist

In **Gaalkacyo**, Somalia, on May 05<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces killed them.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
64	Gurey Abdullahi Tarabi	Male	Gaalkacyo	Civilian
65	Khadar Hassan Tamin	Male	Gaalkacyo	Civilian

On 24<sup>th</sup> April 2007, in **Lahelow**, Ethiopian troops killed him, without due process of law.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
66	Guled Mohamed Sheikh	Male	Lahelow	Civilian

On April 03<sup>rd</sup> 2007, in **Qabridaharre**, Ethiopian Armed forces tortured to death Burale Omar Gas. No reason has been given for his murder

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
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67	Burale Omar Gas	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
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In **Jiiqda, Imey Galbeed**, members of Ethiopian armed forces tortured and then killed him.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
68	Farah Mag	Male	Jiiqda	Civilian

From August 12<sup>th</sup> to December 26<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian armed forces summarily executed them without due process of law.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
69	Abdi Hujale	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
70	Abdullahi Hassan Nur	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
71	Abdullahi Osman	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
72	Ayanle Sofe	Male	Burqayar	Civilian
73	Bashir Hussein	Male	Jiggiga	Civilian
74	Bashir Jiqale Gelle	Male	Caado	Pastoralist
75	Dagawayne Mohamoud Tuke	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
76	Farah Sheikh Ibrahim	Male	Caado	Pastoralist
77	Ina Muqadin Abdi	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
78	Mahabo Sheikh Abdullahi	Female	Sallaxaad	Civilian
79	Mohamed Ali Mohamoud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
80	Mohamed Nur Sulub	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Civilian
81	Shafi Mohamed	Male	Burqayar	Civilian
82	Sheikh Dayib Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Heeladheere	Religious Scholar
83	Wali Amadin	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian

On July 09<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qabridaharre, Yabalu, Haar-Cadey** and **Barmiilka**, Ethiopian government forces killed them in separate incidents. No reason was given for their murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
84	Abdulkadir Khalus	Male	Yabalu	Civilian
85	Ardo Ahmed	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
86	Gama' Mohamed Dahir	Male	Haar-Cadey	Pastoralist
87	Qorane Sahane Muhumed	Male	Barmiilka	Pastoralist

From the 11<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2006, Ethiopian government forces summarily executed without due process of law the following individuals, in **Miir-Khaliif, Ceelweyne and Yooqaale**.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
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88	Abdullahi Mohamed Afi	Male	Ceelweyne	Civilian
89	Fadumo Aw Said	Female	Yooqaale	Civilian
90	Ibrahim Muhumed Aw Nur	Male	Yooqaale	Civilian
91	Mohamoud Muhumed Omar	Male	Yooqaale	Civilian
92	Shino Mohamed	Male	Miir-Khaliif	Civilian

In **Laanqayrta**, On May 05<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian forces killed Ali Kaydsane. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
93	Ali Gabgable	Male	Laanqayrta	Civilian
94	Ali Kaydsane	Male	Laanqayrta	Civilian

## II. Disappearances

A large number of people have disappeared after being abducted by members of army and security forces, while others disappeared from notorious military detention camps, or were transferred to secret detention centres in Harar, Addis Ababa or Mekele. The fate and whereabouts of those people remain unknown to their loved ones. In many cases they are presumed dead.

On July 24<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Babaase**, Ethiopian armed forces abducted them. . Since their abduction their families and relatives have no knowledge about their whereabouts.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
95	Qarjaf Sayid Osman	Male	Babaase	Civilian
96	Ina Arab Ismail	Male	Babaase	Civilian

On June 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Dhagaxbuur**, Ethiopian armed forces detained the following three civilians under the pretext of supporting the ONLF. They were transferred to military barracks and subjected to extensive torture and subsequently disappeared.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
97	Abdi Madobe Badal	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
98	Ayan Siyad	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
99	Bashir Hashi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
100	Fadumo Ali	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
101	Hussein Moalin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
102	Ifrah Haji Ali	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
103	Khadra Abdi Jama	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
104	Mohamed Abdi Sirad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
105	Mhubo Abdullahi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

106	Qawad Ali	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
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In **Maramaydh**, on June 27<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces detained, blindfolded and beaten them indiscriminately. They were transferred to military barracks and never seen again.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
107	Abdi Makhtal Diriye	Male	Maramaydh	Civilian
108	Abdi Omar Qabile	Male	Maramaydh	Civilian

On June 17<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Jigjiga**, they were taken from Jigjiga prison to an unknown destination.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
109	Abdi Ismail	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
110	Ali Gelle	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
111	Bisharo Ali	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian
112	Dahabo Moallin Bashir	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian
113	Hassan Dayib	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
114	Hassan Yusuf	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
115	Mahdi Ayub Guled	Male	Jigjiga	MP
116	Shukri Shafe'a	Male	Jigjiga	Judge

On February 13<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Dhagaxbuur**, Ethiopian armed forces detained the following three civilians under the pretext of supporting the ONLF. They were transferred to military barracks and subjected to extensive torture and subsequently disappeared.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
117	Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
118	Mumin Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
119	Osman Hassan Sheikh	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

In **Sagag**, on February 13<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces detained them and then transferred them to military barracks. Since their detention their families and relatives have no knowledge about their whereabouts.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
120	Abdi Ga'an	Male	Sagag	Civilian
121	Mohamoud Haybe	Male	Sagag	Civilian
122	Nur Adan	Male	Sagag	Civilian

The following lists contain the names of individuals, who were detained by Ethiopian security and armed forces, and then disappeared from detention camps or transferred

to secret detention centres from August 13<sup>th</sup> to December 26<sup>th</sup> 2006. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown to their families and relatives.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
123	Ahmed Badal Sheikh	Male	Heeladheere	Pastoralist
124	Ahmed Nur	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
125	Deq Jawhar	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
126	Haybe Ahmed	Male	Kurtun	Pastoralist
127	Jimale Abidin	Male	Kurtun	Pastoralist
128	Ma'ruf Abdi	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
129	Sulub Ali	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian

In **Haar-Cadey**, on July 09<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian government forces arrested them, confiscated their private properties, and then transferred them to military barracks. Their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
130	Farah Abdullahi Omar	Male	Haar-Cadey	Pastoralist
131	Shafi Mohamed Abdi	Male	Haar-Cadey	Pastoralist

In **Banyare**, on July 08<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian troops detained and then transferred them to military barracks. According to their families they were subjected to extensive torture, and subsequently disappeared.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
132	Abdirahman Badal Adan	Male	Banyare	Pastoralist
133	Bashir Ali Mohamed	Male	Banyare	Pastoralist
134	Halimo Ildadage	Male	Banyare	Pastoralist

On May 15<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qudhac-Maydal, Fiiq** district, Ethiopian government forces looted private properties, and then took with them the following individuals. Their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
135	Mohamoud Abdi	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist
136	Mustafe Abdullahi Adan	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist
137	Wali Bade Salwe	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist

On March 02<sup>nd</sup> 2006, in **Garbo**, Ethiopian armed forces arrested the following individuals on suspected sympathy with ONLF. They were transferred to military barracks where they subsequently disappeared. They have never been heard of again.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
138	Bashir Mohamed Ali	Male	Garbo	Civilian

139	Bile Abdi Ahmed	Male	Garbo	Civilian
140	Mohamed Abdi Tusbax	Male	Garbo	Civilian

On March 30<sup>th</sup> 2006, they were detained illegally, in **Shaygoosh**, and then transferred to military barracks. They have never been seen again.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
141	Buh Aqil	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
142	Deq Sheikh Hassan	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
143	Hassan Dahir Hared	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
144	Nimo Kahiye	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian

### III. Detention, Torture, III- Treatment and Looting

Arbitrary detentions without charge or trial, torture of detainees to death, confiscation of property, pillage and looting at gunpoint are commonplace, and are daily practiced by the Ethiopian government forces in the Ogaden with impunity.

The following list contains the names of individuals, who were detained illegally and tortured by Ethiopian armed and security forces in various places from May 01<sup>st</sup> to 07<sup>th</sup> August 2007. \* Everyone of **Abaaqorrow** detainees has paid 500 Eth. Birr as extortion money. \* Samsam and Mahabo are one year and three years old daughters of Ardo Guhad. \* Everyone of **Imey** detainees has paid between 2000 to 4000 Eth. Birr. \* Fardowsa was also robbed and raped.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
145	Abdi Abdullahi	Male	Awaare	Civilian
146	Abdi Ali	Male	Awaare	Civilian
147	Abdi Dahir	Male	Birta-Dheer	Pastoralist
148	Abdi Daware	Male	Awaare	Civilian
149	Abdi Gahayr Hassan	Male	Awaare	Civilian
150	Abdi Haybe	Male	Gol-Libaax	Pastoralist
151	Abdi Ismail Dinbil	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
152	Abdi Muhumed Had	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
153	Abdi Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Goomaarr	Pastrolist
154	Abdi Yusuf Muhumed	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
155	Abdi-Aziz Mohamoud	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
156	Abdi-Aziz Ogle	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
157	Abdi-Barre Omar	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
158	Abdinur Abdi Samane	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
159	Abdinur Arab Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist



160	Abdirahman Ahmed*	Male	Abaaqorow	Civilian
161	Abdirahman Ali-dere	Male	Awaare	Civilian
162	Abdirahman Qorane	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
163	Abdirahman Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
164	Abdirazak Bashir	Male	Jigjiga	Student
165	Abdulkadir Ahmed Said	Male	Jigjiga	Student
166	Abdullah Deg	Male	Gosoley	Pastoralist
167	Abdullahi Ahmed Halil	Male	Gol-Libaax	Pastoralist
168	Abdullahi Ali Hadun	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
169	Abdullahi Aw Mohamoud	Male	Afweyne	Pastoralist
170	Abdullahi Hassan Hirsi	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
171	Abdullahi Mohamed Sanqole	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
172	Abdullahi Yare	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
173	Abras Hassan*	Male	Iimey	Civilian
174	Adan Hussien Hassan	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
175	Ahmed Abdi Dahir	Male	Cawl-Ku-Dhal	Pastrolist
176	Ahmed Abdullahi Hassan	Male	Cawl-Ku-Dhal	Pastrolist
177	Ahmed Afey Mohamoud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
178	Ahmed Aidid	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
179	Ahmed Dhinbil Dalabey	Male	Cawl-Ku-Dhal	Pastrolist
180	Ahmed Ibrahim Hamud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
181	Ahmed Kahin	Male	Cawl-Ku-Dhal	Pastrolist
182	Ahmed Mohamed Barre	Male	Awaare	Civilian
183	Ahmed Mohamed Nurre	Male	Awaare	Civilian
184	Ahmed Nur Mohamed	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
185	Aidid Mohamed Haji	Male	Goomaarr	Pastrolist
186	Ali Mohamed Hassan	Male	Gol-Libaax	Pastoralist
187	Amina Ahmed	Female	Birta-Dheer	Pastoralist
188	Amusane Aw Siyad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
189	Aqbal Abdullahi	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
190	Ardo Guhad	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
191	Ardo Mohamed Aw Adan	Female	Awaare	Civilian
192	Badal Afi Rafle	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
193	Badal Ahmed	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
194	Badal His Farlow	Male	Awaare	Civilian
195	Badri Sheikh Muhumed	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
196	Bashir Ali*	Male	Iimey	Civilian
197	Bashir Mohamed Abbse	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
198	Bashir Mohamoud	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
199	Bashir Sheikh Khalif	Male	Goomaarr	Pastrolist
200	Bile Abdullahi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
201	Burale Jama	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
202	Dagawayne Dayib Ali	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian

203	Dahir Abdi Abdullahi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
204	Dahir Abdullahi Farah	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Pastoralist
205	Dahir Adan Yusuf	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
206	Damal Sheikh Abdi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
207	Deh Hassan Haji	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
208	Deq Bile	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
209	Duh Aidid Adan*	Male	Abaaqorow	Civilian
210	Duh Qase Farhan*	Male	Abaaqorow	Civilian
211	Fadumo Badal	Female	Fiiq	Civilian
212	Fadumo Mahdi Mohamed*	Female	Abaaqorow	Civilian
213	Fadumo Muhumed	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
214	Fadumo Sheikh Ali	Female	Garbo	Pastrolist
215	Farah Adan Wa'ays	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
216	Farah Da'oud	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
217	Fardowsa Sh Ibrahim*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
218	Farhiya Abdullahi Serre*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
219	Fatah Abdi Ali	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
220	Fatah Sheikh Dayib	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
221	Fathi Haybe	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
222	Gorod Ali	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
223	Gurey Ahmed Muhumed	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Pastoralist
224	Hadiyo Mowlid	Female	Fiiq	Civilian
225	Hafsa Adan*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
226	Hali Ali*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
227	Halimo Abdinur	Female	Abaaqorow	Civilian
228	Halimo Ga'ie	Female	Wardheer	Pastoralist
229	Halimo Sanbur	Female	Lahelow	Pastoralist
230	Hamdi Qorane Sanbur	Female	Lahelow	Pastoralist
231	Hamdiya Mohamed Dahir*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
232	Hassan Ahmed Samatar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
233	Hassan Dayr	Male	Birta-Dheer	Pastoralist
234	Hassan Mohamed Absiye	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
235	Hassan Muhumed	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
236	Hassan Sheikh Dayib	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
237	Hassan Shukri	Male	Lagahidda	Pastoralist
238	Hawo Mah Qase	Female	Awaare	Civilian
239	Hawo Muhumed Omar	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
240	Haybe Osman Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
241	His Abdullahi Farlow	Male	Awaare	Civilian
242	His Farole	Male	Awaare	Civilian
243	Hodan Mohamoud	Female	Abaaqorow	Civilian
244	Hussein Wali Abdi	Male	Afweyne	Pastoralist
245	Hussien Dayib Gas	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

246	Ibrahim Abdi Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
247	Ibrahim Askar Tube'a	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
248	Ibrahim Kahin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
249	Ifrac Haji Balballayti*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
250	Ilih Sulub	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
251	Ina Qolol	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
252	Irro Abdullahi Aded	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
253	Ismail Ali	Male	Awaare	Civilian
254	Isse Omar	Male	Jiggiga	Civilian
255	Istahil Sheikh Hassan	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
256	Jamal Ahmed Nur	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
257	Jawhar Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
258	Jele Muhumed Mohamoud	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
259	Kadawi Sayid Nur	Male	Xaraarey	Pastrolist
260	Kayd Muhumed	Male	Higlalay	Civilian
261	Khadar Ahmed Fod	Male	Afweyne	Pastoralist
262	Khadar Muhumed Mohamed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
263	Khadar Tawal	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
264	Khadra Abib Abdi	Female	Awaare	Civilian
265	Khadra Deq Sharif	Female	Garbo	Pastrolist
266	Khadra Moalin Shukri	Female	Garbo	Pastrolist
267	Khalif Da'oud	Male	Afweyne	Pastoralist
268	Khalif Muhumed	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
269	Khalil Ahmed Nur	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
270	Kilibe Qorjel	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
271	Kurian Barmadobe	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
272	Lama'a Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Awaare	Civilian
273	Layli Hassan	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
274	Ma'ruf Ali	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
275	Mahabo Sheikh Abdi*	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
276	Maryan Abdullahi Omar	Female	Fiiq	Civilian
277	Moallin Abdi	Male	Birta-Dheer	Pastoralist
278	Moallin Ali Hussein	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
279	Moge Ali	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
280	Mohamed Abbase	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
281	Mohamed Abdi Aidid	Male	Awaare	Civilian
282	Mohamed Abdi Arab*	Male	Iimey	Civilian
283	Mohamed Garad Mahdi	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
284	Mohamed Hadi Afey	Male	Birta-Dheer	Pastoralist
285	Mohamed Hussein	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
286	Mohamed Jibril	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
287	Mohamed Muhumed Jama	Male	Jiggiga	Civilian
289	Mohamed Qorane Omar	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian

290	Mohamed Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Dhuxn	Civilian
291	Mohamed Sheikh Ali Sayid	Male	Xaraarey	Pastrolist
292	Mohamed Yusuf	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Pastoralist
293	Mohamoud Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
294	Mohamoud Abdullahi Aidid	Male	Awaare	Civilian
295	Mohamoud Ahmed Hudey	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
296	Mohamoud Ali	Male	Higlalay	Civilian
297	Mohamoud Qorane*	Male	Abaaqorow	Pastoralist
298	Muhumed Ahmed Nur	Male	Jigjiga	Businessman
299	Muhumed Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
300	Muhumed Mohamed Mursal	Male	Gol-Libaax	Pastoralist
301	Muhumed Mohamoud	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
302	Muhumed Umal	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
303	Mustafe Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
304	Mustafe Burale	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
305	Nur Abdi-dere	Male	Awaare	Civilian
306	Nur Ali Madobe	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
307	Nur Khalif	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
308	Nurre Sheikh Dahir	Male	Lagahidda	Pastoralist
309	Omar Abdi Haybe	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Pastoralist
310	Omar Godane	Male	Labiga	Pastoralist
311	Omar Mohamed Dalmar	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
312	Qaban Yusuf	Female	Wardheer	Pastoralist
313	Qodax Ali Abshir	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
314	Qolali Muhumed	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
315	Rabi'i Sheikh Omar	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
316	Rashid Abdi Maki*	Male	Iimey	Civilian
317	Ridwan Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
318	Roda Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
319	Ruqiya Mohamed Koshin	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
320	Sa'dia Fod Burle'eg	Female	Awaare	Civilian
321	Sahane Ahmed Dahir	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
322	Sahane Dolayare	Male	Goomaarr	Pastrolist
323	Sahane Kahin Omar	Male	Lagahidda	Pastoralist
324	Sahane Sayid Nur	Male	Xaraarey	Pastrolist
325	Sahra Ahmed Nur	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
326	Sahra Hassan Qase	Female	Awaare	Civilian
327	Sahra Mohamoud Mah	Female	Xaraarey	Pastrolist
328	Sakariye Abdullahi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
329	Samsam Sheikh Abdi*	Female	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
330	Sanbul His Farlow	Male	Awaare	Civilian
331	Sawda Ibrahim	Female	Xaraarey	Pastrolist
332	Shakur Sheikh	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian

334	Sheikh Abdullahi Osman	Male	Shilaabo	Religious Scholar
335	Sheikh Abdullahi Aw Ali	Male	Shilaabo	Religious Scholar
336	Sheikh Hussein	Male	Gosoley	Pastoralist
337	Sheikh Mahdi Nur Jama	Male	Wardheer	Religious Scholar
338	Sheikh Mohamed Hashi	Male	Wardheer	Religious Scholar
339	Sheikh Mustafe Nur	Male	Wardheer	Religious Scholar
340	Sheikh Nur	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
341	Sheikh Omar Dahir	Male	Wardheer	Religious Scholar
342	Sheikh Ridwan Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Awaare	Religious Scholar
343	Shifo Sheikh Ali Sayid	Female	Dhuxn	Civilian
344	Sigaaye Ali Qabile	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
345	Siyad Ahmed Samatar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
346	Sulub Mohamed Ilmi	Male	Lahelow	Pastoralist
347	Tamad Abib	Female	Fiiq	Civilian
348	Taman Abdi Hassan	Male	Awaare	Civilian
349	Ubah Deq Mohamed*	Female	Iimey	Civilian
350	Wafer His Dahir	Male	Awaare	Civilian
351	Wali Ibrahim Dalmar	Male	Garbo	Pastrolist
352	Wali Yusuf Ismail	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
353	Yusuf Aw Ismail	Male	Harta Sheikh	Civilian
354	Yusuf Muhumed Omar	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian

On April 27<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Jigjiga**, members of Ethiopian security forces have beaten him up in the main hospital.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
355	Daha Hussien	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian

In **Yucub**, on April 18<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian Armed forces detained a group of pastoralists. They were accused of sympathizing with the ONLF. They were beaten, their properties confiscated and then transferred to military barracks in **Wardheer**.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
356	Ali Jama	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
357	Ali Mohamoud Adan	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
358	Dib Abdullahi Yusuf	Female	Wardheer	Pastoralist
359	Hamdi Abdullahi Adan	Female	Wardheer	Pastoralist
360	Hamdi Ahmed Osman	Female	Wardheer	Pastoralist
361	Hef Ahmed Adays	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
362	Hussein sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
363	Ibrahim Barre	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
364	Matan Yusuf Barkhadle	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
365	Mohamoud Abdullahi	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist

366	Mohamoud Agaweyne	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist
367	Nur Farah	Male	Wardheer	Pastoralist

On April 12<sup>th</sup> 2007, they were detained in **Wardheer**, for refusing to collaborate with Ethiopian armed forces. They were beaten up and denied family visits.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
368	Abdi Sheikh Dahir	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
369	Ali Matan	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
370	Deq Hassan Sirad	Male	Wardheer	District Comm.
371	Ilkase Ali Fidin	Male	Wardheer	Civilian

In **Qabridaharre**, on April 11<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally a group of civilians for extortion. Some who paid extortion money were released while others remain in detention. Among detainees are:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
372	Abdi Yusuf Jihad	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
373	Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
374	Abdullahi Ahmed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
375	Abdullahi Mohamed Ar	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
376	Abshir Dayib	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
377	Agasin Wa'di Shaqlane	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
378	Ahmed Ibrahim	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
379	Asad Hassan Bihi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
380	Dahir Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
381	Dijir Wa'di Shaqlane	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
382	Fatah Hassan Mohamoud	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
383	Hassan Mohamoud Moallin	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
384	Haybe Kilas Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
385	Irro Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
386	Mohamed Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
387	Mohamoud Sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
388	Wali Hassan Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On April 04<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Dhagaxbuur**, Ethiopian armed forces detained them on suspected sympathy with the ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
389	Asha Mahdi Mursal	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
390	Fowsia Haji Ahmed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

In **Qabridaharre**, on April 03<sup>rd</sup> 2007, a number of civilians were illegally detained and maltreated. Some of them were released after they paid extortion money. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
391	Abdi Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
392	Shafi'i Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
393	Sheikh Abdi Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	Religious Scholar
394	Sheikh Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Religious Scholar
395	Ugas Mohamed Ugas D.	Male	Qabridaharre	Community Elder

On March 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Danood**, Ethiopian armed forces detained, beaten up and tortured them while in detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
396	Baji'ar Ibrahim Alifle	Male	Danood	Civilian
397	Dahir Arabey Moallin	Male	Danood	Civilian
398	Khadar Yusuf	Male	Danood	Civilian
399	Ma'ruf Moallin	Male	Danood	Civilian

In **Dhagaxbuur**, on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2007, they were detained with **Fathi Moallin khalif** who is ex-rape victim. See Crime of Rape in this report.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
400	Abdi Mohamed Haji	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
401	Adan Qonof	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
402	Fathi Moallin Khalif	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
403	Hassan Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
404	Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2007, in **Qabridaharre**, They were detained and beaten by members of Ethiopian armed forces after they refused to pay extortion money.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
405	Ahmed Sheikh Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
406	Ina Deq Sha'ir	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
407	Omar Abdulkadir	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

In **Dhagaxbuur**, on February 05<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed and security forces detained and beaten them. There was no apparent reason for their illegal detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
408	Abdullahi Abdimahad Aidid	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
409	Abdullahi Qalinle	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

410	Ahmed Abdi Omar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
411	Deg Mohamed Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
412	Wa'di Ismail	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
413	Yusuf Da'oud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On January 12<sup>th</sup> 2007, in **Qabridaharre**, Ethiopian armed and security forces detained a number of citizens who refused to collaborate with them in their fights against the ONLF. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
414	Abdirahman Ali	Male	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
415	Abdullahi Dolal	Male	Qabridaharre	Head of RDB
416	Anab Abdi Adar	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
417	Anab Abdi Ar	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
418	Ardo Haji Aqib	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
419	Barre Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
420	Barre Abdi Nassir	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
421	Deq Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
422	Fadumo Haji Hussein	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
423	Hire Hassan Salad	Male	Qabridaharre	Head of Security
424	Hodan Nur	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
425	Ilyas Mohamoud Dolal	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
426	Kayse Adan	Male	Qabridaharre	Former Mayor
427	Moallin Rashid	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
428	Muhiibo Arab	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
429	Ruqiya Mohamed Sulub	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
430	Sa'da Sheikh Dayib	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
431	Sulekha Abdi Ar	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member

In **Gudhis**, on January 27<sup>th</sup> 2007, Ethiopian armed forces detained, beaten and forced them to transport ammunition and provisions on their backs.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
432	Abdi Hassan	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
433	Abdi Sanyare	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
434	Abdi Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
435	Abdinur Gadweyne	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
436	Abdinur Mohamed Gelle	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
437	Abdullahi Deg Mohamed	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
438	Abdullahi Kad Sheikh	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
439	Abdullahi Wali Yusuf	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
440	Ahmed Wali Sheikh Mukhtar	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
441	Bashir Mohamed Nur	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist



442	Busuri Abdulkadir	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
443	Gorad Mohamed	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
444	Habib Sheikh Abdirahman	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
445	Hassan Mohamed Aw Ali	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
446	Hussein Wado	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
447	Ibrahim Dubane Budul	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
448	Manqas Muqadin	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
449	Mohamed Nur Farah	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
450	Muhumed Abdi Hayi	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
451	Muhumed Sheikh Omar	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
452	Mukhtar Muhumed Tuluh	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
453	Salah Abdi Hashi	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
454	Sharif Suldan	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist

The following list contains the names of individuals, who were detained illegally and tortured by Ethiopian armed and security forces in various places from August 04<sup>th</sup> to December 26<sup>th</sup> 2006. \* Luul gave birth in her detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
455	Abdi Abardid	Male	Garbo	Militias member
456	Abdi Ahmed Shakir	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
457	Abdi Ali Gabale	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
458	Abdi Amey	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
459	Abdi Dahir Moalin	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
460	Abdi Dub	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
461	Abdi Hassan Abdi	Male	JigJiga	Civilian
462	Abdi Haybe Abdi	Male	Awaare	Civilian
463	Abdi Mahdi	Male	Bullaale	Civilian
465	Abdi Sheikh Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
466	Abdihakim Hassan Bihi	Male	Dhuure	Civilian
467	Abdijawad Hassan Hirsi	Male	Iimey	Civilian
468	Abdimiyir Ibrahim	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
469	Abdinassir Mohamed Wali	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
470	Abdinur Hared	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
471	Abdinur Khalif	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
472	Abdiqani Bile Ali	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
473	Abdirahman Haji Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
474	Abdirahman Muse	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
475	Abdirashid Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
476	Abdirashid Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Garbo	Civilian
477	AbdiriZak Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
478	Abdishakur Kurkalali	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
479	Abdiwahab Aw Adan	Male	Garawo	Pastoralist

480	Abdiwali Mohamoud	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
481	Abdulkadir Muhumed Abdi	Male	Sagag	Civilian
482	Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
485	Abdullahi Abdi Dogor	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
486	Abdullahi Aw Adan	Male	Garawo	Pastoralist
487	Abdullahi Aw Mohamoud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
488	Abdullahi Mahdi Hassan	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
489	Abdullahi Moalin Mohamed	Male	Garbo	Civilian
490	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	Male	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
491	Abdullahi Nur Abdi	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
492	Abshir Dayib Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
493	Abshir Mohamed Ali	Male	Garbo	Civilian
494	Abshir Sufi Ali	Male	Iimey	Civilian
495	Adar Ali Dahir	Female	Sagag	Civilian
496	Ahmed Abdullahi Gelle	Male	Awaare	Civilian
497	Ahmed Abdullahi Muhumed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
498	Ahmed Dabaya' Muqadin	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
499	Ahmed Dahir Mohamoud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
500	Ahmed Dolal Ali	Male	Awaare	Civilian
501	Ahmed Hussein Osman	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
502	Ahmed Khadar Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
503	Ahmed Kurfane	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
504	Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
505	Ahmed Mohamed Hamud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
506	Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim	Male	Bullaale	Civilian
507	Ahmed Muhumed Tarabi	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
508	Ahmed Nassir	Male	Higlaley	Civilian
509	Ahmed Sayid Abdullahi	Male	Balli-Abaad	Pastoralist
510	Ahmed Yassin Haji Muhumed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
511	Ali dagjar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
512	Ali Mohamed Erag	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
513	Ali Shafe'a Abib	Male	Sagag	Civilian
514	Ali-Adde Aw Mahdi	Male	Garawo	Pastoralist
515	Amina Dahir Adan	Female	Huuraale	Pastoralist
516	Anwar Mohamed Ugas	Male	JigJiga	Civilian
517	Arab Ali Dahir	Male	Sagag	Civilian
518	Ardo Sharif	Female	Huuraale	Pastoralist
519	Ardo-Faris Muhumed	Female	Garbo	Civilian
520	Arish Abdi Moalin	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
521	Arrabey Muhumed	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
522	Asad Abdi Hassan	Male	Garbo	Civilian
523	Asad Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
524	Awer Hussein Ali	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian

525	Awer Hussein Gas	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
526	Badal Mohamoud Muhumed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
527	Badal Wali Ismail	Male	Awaare	Civilian
528	Ban Mohamed Ar	Male	Fooljeex	Civilian
529	Banbar Matan	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
530	Barre Osman Ajab	Male	Dhuure	Civilian
531	Bashir Abdi Guled	Male	Fooljeex	Civilian
532	Bashir Abdulkadir Omar	Male	Sagag	Civilian
533	Bashir Ahmed Barkhadle	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
534	Bashir Mohamed Madar	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
535	Bashir Mohamed Sheikh Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
536	Bashir Mohamoud Jama	Male	Awaare	Civilian
537	Bashir Rage Aw Abdullahi	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
538	Bishaaro Wali	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian
539	Bisharo Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
540	Bisharo Wadi Shaqlane	Female	Jigjiga	OWDA Member
541	Budul Ilmoge	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
542	Bureqa Mohamed	Female	Kurtun	Civilian
543	Dahabo Osman	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
544	Dahir Barre Ali	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
545	Dakhare sheikh Ibrahim	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
546	Dayib Abdi Hassan	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
547	Dayr Bile Mohamoud	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
548	Deh Abdi Liban	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
549	Deh Hassan Haji	Male	Garbo	Civilian
550	Deq Ali Sheikh	Male	Diridhabo	Civilian
551	Deq Mohamed Ali	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
552	Deq Mohamed Ali	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
553	Deq Mohamed Olad	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
554	Deqa Ali Muhumed	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
555	Dib Abdi Ar	Female	Fooljeex	Civilian
556	Fa'id Abdiqani Mohamed	Male	Fooljeex	Civilian
557	Fadumo Abdi Hassan	Female	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
558	Fadumo Fihiye Sheikh Hirsi	Female	Yucub	Civilian
559	Fadumo Osman	Female	Sagag	Civilian
560	Fadumo Sheikh Hussein	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
561	Fadumo Sheikh Nuriye	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
562	Fadumo Yusuf Omar	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
563	Fahiima Sheikh Ali	Female	Garbo	Civilian
564	Fahiye Ali	Male	Yucub	Civilian
565	Farah Hassan	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
566	Fardowsa Abdirahman	Female	Sagag	Civilian
567	Fardowsa Mohamed	Female	Kurtun	Civilian

568	Fardowsa Mohamoud	Female	Kurtun	Civilian
569	Farhiya Hashi Geddi	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian
570	Farhiya Mohamed Ali	Female	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
571	Fatha Ali	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian
572	Fawsiya Ahmed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
573	Gurey Hassan Ali	Male	Bullaale	Civilian
574	Gurey Sheikh Ibrahim	Male	Bullaale	Civilian
575	Habib Nuriye Abdi	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
576	Habiba Adan	Female	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
577	Halimo Abduladir	Female	Huuraale	Pastoralist
578	Halimo Dagkamaqal	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
579	Halimo Sheikh Ahmed	Female	Sagag	Civilian
580	Harun Abdi Hassan	Male	Dhagaxle	Civilian
581	Hassan Dayib Gurxan	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
582	Hassan Dibe	Male	Bullaale	Civilian
583	Hassan Golay	Male	Dhagaxle	Civilian
584	Hassan Qarwashe	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
585	Hinda Ahmed	Female	Sagag	Civilian
586	Hussein Askir Salwiye	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
587	Hussein Matan	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
588	Hussein Sheikh Abdi Shukri	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
589	Ibado Ahmed	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
590	Ibrahim Abdulkader Sheikh	Male	Sagag	Civilian
591	Ina Ali Mahdi	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
592	Ina Shakir Aw Hussein	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
593	Indaweyne Sheikh Muhumed	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
594	Ismail Dere	Male	Dhagaxle	Civilian
595	Istahil Ibrahim Dof	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
596	Jama Adile	Male	Barta	Civilian
597	Jamal Halabe Afdub	Male	Garbo	Civilian
598	Jawhar Haji Farah	Male	Sagag	Civilian
599	Jawhar Sandar Khalif	Male	Awaare	Civilian
600	Kabul Muhumed	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
601	Kafi Ali Shakir	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
602	Kafi Badal Ali	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
603	Kamal Arid Nur	Male	Sagag	Civilian
604	Khadar Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
605	Khadar Ahmed Barkhadle	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
606	Khalif Dagajar	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
607	Luul Ali*	Female	Sagag	Civilian
608	Mahdi Ali Hirsi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
609	Maryan Ali	Female	Kurtun	Civilian
610	Mawlid Mohamed Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

611	Moalin Abdirahman	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
612	Mohamed Ahmed Abdi	Male	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
613	Mohamed Aidid Ileye	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
614	Mohamed Arab Khuriye	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
615	Mohamed Hassan Adan	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
616	Mohamed Ibrahim Rayad	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
617	Mohamed Mahdi	Male	Higlaley	Civilian
618	Mohamed Mohamoud	Male	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
619	Mohamed Mohamoud Omar	Male	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
620	Mohamed Muhumed Barre	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
621	Mohamed Muqadin Abib	Male	Sagag	Civilian
622	Mohamed Mursal	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
623	Mohamed Nur Barre	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
624	Mohamed Omar	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
625	Mohamed Yusuf Abdi	Male	Awaare	Civilian
626	Mohamed Yusuf Gambays	Male	Awaare	Civilian
627	Mohamoud Abdi Dere	Male	Sagag	Civilian
628	Mohamoud Hassan	Male	JigJiga	Civilian
629	Mohamoud Haybe Gars	Male	Sagag	Civilian
630	Mohamoud Hussein	Male	Higlaley	Civilian
631	Mohamoud Mohamed Hayd	Male	Awaare	Civilian
632	Mohamoud Sheikh Abdi	Male	Sagag	Civilian
633	Muhmumed Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
634	Muhumed Abdi Geddi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
635	Muhumed Ali	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
636	Mukhtar Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Higlaley	Civilian
637	Mukhtar Abdullahi Barre	Male	Diridhabo	Civilian
638	Mukhtar Aidid	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
639	Mukhtar Aidid	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
640	Mukhtar Mahdi Dahir	Male	Awaare	Civilian
641	Mukhtar Mohamed	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
642	Mukhtar Sheikh Abdi	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
643	Mursal Farah Ahmed	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
644	Mustafe Deq	Male	Garbo	Civilian
645	Mustafe Hurud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
646	Nadis Mohamoud	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
647	Nimo Abdiqani	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
648	Nimo Ibrahim	Female	Sallaxaad	Civilian
649	Nimo Moalin Hassan	Female	Karin-Cagaar	Pastoralist
650	Nimo Mohamed Dol	Female	Jiggiga	OWDA Member
651	Nimo Mohamoud	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
652	Nur Abdulkadi Dalal	Male	Garbo	Civilian
653	Nur Adan Adde	Male	Sagag	Civilian

654	Nur Galeri	Male	Fooljeex	Civilian
655	Nur Isse	Male	Kurtun	Civilian
656	Nur Moalin Hashi	Male	Garbo	Civilian
657	Omar Abdirahman	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
658	Omar Ali Muhumed	Male	Sallaxaad	Civilian
659	Omar Mohamed Adan	Male	Awaare	Civilian
660	Osman Ade'a	Male	Huuraale	Pastoralist
661	Rage Aw Abdullahi Adad	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
662	Rahma Ahmed Ayjeh	Female	Jiggiga	Civilian
663	Raho Ahmed Nur	Female	Sagag	Civilian
664	Rashid Mohamed Awal	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
665	Rashid Mohamoud Awale	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
666	Rashiid Gamadid	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
667	Roda Ahmed Ayjeh	Female	Jiggiga	Civilian
668	Ruqiya Sheikh Mohamoud	Female	Sagag	Civilian
669	Safi Hussein Barkhadle	Female	Yucub	Civilian
670	Safiya Badal Omar	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
671	Sahra Dahir	Female	Sallaxaad	Civilian
672	Sahra Mawlid	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
673	Sahra Sheikh Mukhtar	Female	Sagag	Civilian
674	Sahro Bile Mohamoud	Female	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
675	Samsam Sheikh Safi	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA Member
676	Sawda Ursad	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
677	Sayna Ali Haji	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
678	Saynab Aw Ilmi	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
679	Saynab Hassan Libah	Female	Laba-Hidda	Pastoralist
680	Shadali Moalin Abdi	Male	Heela-Dheere	Civilian
681	Shamis Hamud Ali	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
682	Sharif Kamal	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian
683	Sharif Mukhtar	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
684	Sheikh Abdinur	Male	Dhanaan	Religious Scholar
685	Sheikh Abdullahi Ahmed Deq	Male	Dhagaxle	Religious Scholar
686	Sheikh Ahmed Huriye	Male	Dhanaan	Religious Scholar
687	Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Arab	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
688	Sheikh Hassan Hirsi	Male	Iimey	Religious Scholar
689	Sheikh Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhanaan	Religious Scholar
690	Sheikh Nur Sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
691	Shiriya Arab Muhumed	Female	Sagag	Civilian
692	Shukri Ahmed Ayjeh	Female	Jiggiga	Civilian
693	Shukri Ahmed Bile	Female	Jiggiga	Civilian
694	Shukri Moalin	Male	Dul-Hawd	Pastoralist
695	Tamad Sharif Ali	Female	Sagag	Civilian
696	Tamam Ahmed Sahal	Male	Garbo	Civilian

697	Taman Irro	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
698	Tube Abdullahi Muhumed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
699	Ubah Ahmed Abdi	Female	Sagag	Civilian
700	Wali Ahmed Abdi	Male	Garbo	Civilian
701	Wali Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
702	Wayrah Kurfane	Male	Maraacaato	Pastoralist
703	Yassin Sheikh Osman Mukhtar	Male	Awaare	Civilian
704	Yusuf Abdulkadir Omar	Male	Sagag	Civilian
705	Yusuf Ali Safi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
706	Yusuf Da'oud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
707	Yusuf Mohamoud Aynanshe	Male	Higlaley	Civilian

In **Gunagado**, on July 09<sup>th</sup> 2006, they were rounded up by Ethiopian government forces at gunpoint under the pretext of supporting ONLF. They were detained, beaten up and tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
708	Abdi Hassan Adays	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
709	Abdi Sheikh Jama	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
710	Abdi-Ar Mohamoud Omar	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
711	Abdisamad Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
712	Abdullahi Abdi Hassan	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
713	Ahmed Sheikh Omar	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
714	Ali Mohamed Guhad	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
715	Gire Mohamed	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
716	Haji Ahmed Abdi	Male	Gunagado	Community Elder
717	Ilka-ase Omar	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
718	Mohamed Adays	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
719	Mohamed Abdi Da'ud	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
720	Mohamed Rabi Da'ud	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
721	Osman Abdi Da'ud	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
722	Sheikh Abdi Sheikh Omar	Male	Gunagado	Religious Scholar
723	Sheikh Ahmed Adan Hassan	Male	Gunagado	Religious Scholar
724	Sheikh Osman Yusuf	Male	Gunagado	Religious Scholar

On July 02<sup>nd</sup> 2006, in **Baabili**, they were detained illegally and beaten up indiscriminately.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
725	Abdi Muse Khalif	Male	Baabili	Civilian
726	Abdijabar Haji	Male	Baabili	Civilian
727	Abdullahi Dolal	Male	Baabili	Civilian
728	Ibrahim Abdi Geele	Male	Baabili	Civilian

729	Mohamed Ahmed Dule	Male	Baabili	Civilian
730	Suldan Mukhtar	Male	Baabili	Civilian

On June 15<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally and tortured them in **Maraacaato**.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
731	Abdi Omar Barre	Male	Maraacaato	Community Elder
732	Abdulkadir Nur	Male	Maraacaato	Community Elder
733	Abdullahi Abdi Ilmoge	Male	Maraacaato	Community Elder
734	Abdullahi Nur Abi	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
735	Ayan Nur Halab	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
736	Deq Qofal Sahid	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
737	H. Muhumed Adwan	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
738	Haybe Kilas Hussein	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
739	Mohamoud Tani Abdinasir	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
740	Safi Farah Dabe	Female	Maraacaato	Civilian
741	Sheikh Faysal Adan	Male	Maraacaato	Civilian
742	Tirg Qofal Sahid	Female	Maraacaato	Civilian

In **Baabili**, on June 10<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian security forces detained three civilians and three officials. The three officials refused to collaborate with the Ethiopian armed forces in cracking down the civilian population. They are being held incommunicado detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
743	Abdi Dhub	Male	Baabili	Militias Officer
744	Badri Abdi Gamas	Male	Baabili	Head of Militias
745	Digale Mohamoud	Male	Baabili	Civilian
746	Gani Adan Badi	Male	Baabili	Civilian
747	Hassan Adan	Male	Baabili	Head of Security
748	Nadif Abdi Hassan	Male	Baabili	Civilian

In **Garasley**, on June 06<sup>th</sup> 2006, Ethiopian armed forces confiscated their properties, detained and tortured them.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
749	Abdifatah Abi	Male	Garasley	Pastoralist
750	Sulekh Mohamed Shukri	Female	Garasley	Pastoralist

On May 26<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Goosalaley** and **Gobceebeed, Dhagaxbuur** district, the following individuals were detained and beaten by Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
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751	Abdi Ahmed Dhama	Male	Gobceebeed	Pastoralist
752	Bashir Farah	Male	Goosalaley	Pastoralist
753	Mahdi Muhumed Hashi	Male	Gobceebeed	Pastoralist
754	Mohamed Muhumed Abdullahi	Male	Gobceebeed	Pastoralist
755	Mohamoud Farah	Male	Goosalaley	Pastoralist
756	Nimo Mahdi Muhumed	Female	Gobceebeed	Pastoralist
757	Sahra Muhumed Nur	Male	Gobceebeed	Pastoralist

In **Kabtii-Naag, Qabridaharre** district, Ethiopian government forces detained and tortured them, on May 24<sup>th</sup> 2006. No reason has been given for their detention and torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
758	Abdinasir Geedi	Male	Kabtii-Naag	Pastoralist
759	Abdirahman Afweyne	Male	Kabtii-Naag	Pastoralist
760	Mohamoud Hirsi Agole	Male	Kabtii-Naag	Pastoralist
761	Yusuf Dubad	Male	Kabtii-Naag	Pastoralist

On May 14<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Qudhac-Maydal, Fiiq** district, Ethiopian forces rounded up and beaten them indiscriminately with guns stocks and barrels.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
762	Abdinur Ali	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist
763	Hamdi Aqil Farah	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist
764	Mohamed Hassan Dahir	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist
765	Mohamoud Ibrahim	Male	Qudhac-Maydal	Pastoralist

On May 08<sup>th</sup> 2006, the following civilians were beaten and detained illegally, in **Garigo'an**.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
766	Abdi Deq Omar	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
767	Abdi Hirsi	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
768	Abdullahi Ahmed Birdid	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
769	Ahmed Muhumed Guled	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
770	Ahmed Safi Osman	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
771	Dayb Sharif Sulub	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
772	Deq Hashi Hassan	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
773	Deq Mohamed Barre	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
774	Hussein Good Yonis	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
775	Ismail Siyad	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
776	Nur Hassan Omar	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian
777	Sh. Mohamed Moallin	Male	Garigo'an	Civilian

Ethiopian armed forces beaten and detained a number of civilians, on April 26<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Lahelow**. Among them were the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
778	Abdi Kayse	Male	Lahelow	Civilian
779	Fadumo Abdulkadir	Male	Lahelow	Civilian
780	Halimo Dubad	Female	Lahelow	Civilian

On April 13<sup>th</sup> 2006, members of Ethiopian armed forces arrested them illegally, in **Iimey-Bari** and in **Iimey-Galbeed**. They were transferred to military barracks where they were subjected to physical and psychological torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
781	Anab Mohamed Jama	Female	Iimay-Galbeed	Civilian
782	Bile Hassan Farah	Male	Iimay-Galbeed	Civilian
783	Hassan Adan	Male	Iimay-Galbeed	Civilian
784	Hodan Wa'di Baji	Female	Iimay-Bari	OWDA member
785	Muhumed Haji Abdirahman	Male	Iimay-Bari	Civilian
786	Muhumed Haybe	Male	Iimay-Bari	Civilian
787	Sheikh Hassan Afey	Male	Iimay-Bari	Religious Scholar

On March 28<sup>th</sup> 2006, in **Barmiilka**, Ethiopian armed forces arrested and indiscriminately beaten the following individual.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
788	Ibrahim Madobe Muhumed	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian

They are family members and community elders who protested against the raping of five young women by members of Ethiopian armed forces in **Mara-Maydh**, on 09<sup>th</sup> March 2006. They were extensively tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
789	Abdi Bifte Omar	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian
790	Abdi Mohamed Faqid	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian
791	Abdifatah Abdullahi Hassan	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian
792	Abdullahi Ahmed Sagal	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian
793	Hassan Makhtal Anbour	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian
794	Ismail Hassan Geedi	Male	Mara-Maydh	Civilian