



**Ogaden Human Rights  
Committee**



***MASS KILLINGS IN THE OGADEN:  
DAILY ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS BY THE ETHIOPIAN  
ARMED FORCES***

***A REPORT PREPARED***

**BY**

**THE OGADEN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

**(OHRC)**

**FEBRUARY 20TH, 2006.**

**GODEY, OGADENIA**

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## Abbreviations

<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>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
<b>*</b>	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.

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

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## Ogaden Human Rights Committee

# MASS KILLINGS IN THE OGADEN: DAILY ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS BY THE ETHIOPIAN ARMED FORCES

**FEBRUARY 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006**

**Executive Summary**

**OHRC/AR/06**

Since 1995, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee has been closely monitoring the human rights situation in the Ogaden. The OHRC issued several reports, press releases and urgent appeals about the unacceptable gross human rights violations in the Ogaden Region by the Ethiopian government.

Since, OHRC's last report, Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People, January 22<sup>nd</sup> 2004, the human rights situation in the region did not improve but it has deteriorated dramatically as detailed in this report.

This Report is based on a painstaking field research carried out by Ogaden Human Rights Committee's researchers throughout the Ogaden.

The report documents human rights violations in the Ogaden, including illegal imprisonment without charge or trial, enforced disappearances, torture, extrajudicial executions, abduction, forced labour, hostage-taking, abusive dismissals, ethnic discrimination and religious persecution carried out by the Ethiopian government. The OHRC has documented so far: 2036 extrajudicial killings; 2940 disappearance cases; 1870 rape and child molestation cases; 15332 cases of unlawful private property confiscation; and demolition of 9484 houses owned by innocent civilians. These violations took place between the years 1992 and 2005, in rural areas as well as urban areas. To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, no one has been charged for this horrendous crime.

Victims of human rights abuses and their relatives have been warned not to speak of their experiences to anyone, especially to the International Humanitarian Organisations, which operate in some parts of the region, or else they would be severely punished. So, the victims and their relatives are too afraid to tell their ordeal.

However, 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. Some of their graphic accounts of misery fear and brutalities are included in this report.

The report begins with appeals and recommendations to the international community, donor countries and United Nations as well as individuals, local human rights and humanitarian organizations for urgent action to stop immediately human rights violations in the Ogaden by the Ethiopian government.

The report gives a historical background overview of mass killings, which have taken place in the Ogaden region since the Ethiopian occupation, more than a century ago. Those massacres have taken place in different localities at various times in urban areas as well as rural areas. The latest massacres and other atrocities took place in 2005, in **Qabridaharre, Foolxeex, Farmadow, Gurdumi, Madax-Maroodi, Karin-Bilcille...etc**

As the case is with all OHRC's reports, this report provides a detailed documentation of the specific human rights violations that the Somali population in the Ogaden are subjected to on a daily basis.

The human suffering of the Somalis from the Ogaden in Hargeisa Central Jail, northwest Somalia (Somaliland) is also mentioned in the report.

Last year's Ethiopian elections, which were marred by massive irregularities and the looming famine in the Ogaden are also included in the report.

The OHRC welcomes wholeheartedly, UK government's decision to withhold direct budget support to the Ethiopian government, and calls upon the international community and donor countries to take similar actions in order to force the Ethiopian government to honour its commitments to internationally accepted human rights principles.

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 Ethiopia.

Finally, the report presents annexes of a detailed listing of the victims of human rights violations, which the Ogaden Human Rights Committee have been able to compile, along with the dates and names of the places where the violations took place.

## **MASS KILLINGS IN THE OGADEN: DAILY ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS BY THE ETHIOPIAN ARMED FORCES**

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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 fourteen 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 and United Nations:**

- § 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 QABRIDAHARRE, FOOLXEEX, FARMADOW, GURDUMI ...etc
- § 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.
- § The international community intervene to stop human sufferings and senseless carnage in the Ogaden. The sooner the better.
- § 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 allow all humanitarian and relief organizations to operate in the Ogaden without restrictions as well as national and international human rights organizations and the 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 aid to the victims of the famine.

**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 exerts 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 High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10

## **BACKGROUND**

Injustices and human rights abuses inflicted upon the Somali people in the Ogaden date back to the Ethiopian occupation of the first part of the Ogaden more than a century ago.

Successive Ethiopian governments including the current EPRDF government of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi treat the Somalis as a negligible minority, who have no rights whatsoever in their own country.

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.

In 1948, when the British government ceded illegally a great part of the Ogaden to Ethiopia, the Ethiopian occupation forces killed in a cold-blood massacre more than one hundred people, who were protesting peacefully against the hand over of Jigjiga area to Ethiopia.

In 1960s, the Ethiopian Imperial Army razed to the ground many Somali towns, among them were, Aisha'a Dhagahbour, Qalaafu and Danood killing hundreds of defenceless civilians.

In 1974, when the military junta overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie's theocratic rule, the new Dergue communist military junta enforced more oppressive policies in the Ogaden. Summary executions, arbitrary detentions and dispossessing the people of their properties were commonplace.

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 December 1997, the Ethiopian army razed to the ground the villages of Weerare, Laan-jaleelo, Xero-bilcir, Garaan, 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.

Killing fields in the Ogaden are increasing by the day the latest atrocities took place in Qabridaharre, Farmadow, Shilaabo, Madax-Maroodi, Karin-Bilcille and Fooljeex.

The Ethiopian government has been violating the basic human rights of the Somali people in the Ogaden repeatedly and persistently. The Somalis are considered and treated as aliens in their own country. They have no constitutional rights whatsoever.

The Ethiopian Constitution provides that all sovereign power resides in the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia, and that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (Articles 8-9). Chapter 3 provides that fundamental rights and liberties expressed therein shall be interpreted in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights covenants, humanitarian conventions and with the principles of other relevant international instruments which Ethiopia has accepted or ratified.

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).

Nevertheless, the aforementioned, international human rights treaties were not translated into action by the Ethiopian government, which has no respect whatsoever for its international obligations and commitments.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC), which monitored closely the human rights situation in the Ogaden, for the last eleven 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, summary executions, torture of detainees to death, gang raping of women, child molestation, arbitrary detentions without charge or trial, looting and illegal confiscation of property are commonplace, and are daily practiced by Ethiopian armed and security forces with impunity.

To illustrate the above-mentioned assertions, some cases are detailed in the following pages, while other cases are listed and attached. For further details, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### **i. Extrajudicial Executions**

*Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (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 I, protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 states 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:

#### **Qabridaharre Massacre**

Principle 9 of the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms By Law Enforcement Officials specifies that, "*Intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when unavoidable in order to protect life*". In Qabridaharre, on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2005, members of Ethiopian armed forces, who were in pursuit of escaped ONLF and non-ONLF prisoners opened fire indiscriminately on innocent civilians who were not involved in the jailbreak. According to reliable sources and eyewitnesses' accounts, inmates at Birgaydhka barracks detention camp, staged peaceful demonstrations in protest against prison conditions and to draw authorities' attention to their other legitimate grievances. The protesters were suppressed brutally. The presumed leaders of the protesters had been tortured severely and denied medical treatment for their injuries while others were physically eliminated. The prisoners were demanding among other things, medical care, regular family visits, to be treated humanely and better living conditions.

An ex-inmate told OHRC, “*Out of desperation we decided to escape from our jailers otherwise our fate would have been like that of our colleagues who were tortured and executed in front of us.*”

Qabridaharre massacre claimed the lives of more than 20 people some of them bled to death when Ethiopian government troops fired upon rescuers who were trying to take them to safety in order to nurse their wounds. Their dead bodies were on display for two days and denied proper burial.<sup>45</sup> Other people were wounded and 12 others are missing. Among the people who died were: **Abdullahi Ahmed Aqib, Abdullahi Gani Ali, Abdiaziz Muhumed, Abdullahi Ahmed Mohamed, Yusuf Mohamed Adan, Asad Mohamed Abdullahi, Bashi Mohamed Hassan, Mohamed Mohamed, Abdirahman Hared Alaki, Geesh Olad, Anwar Sheikh, Arab Garwah, Amin Mohamed Abdullahi, Siyad Irgah, Bashi Hassan, Rage Moalim, Abdi Wali.**

Many people are nursing their wounded relatives clandestinely, while others did not declare their missing relatives to the Ethiopian Authorities in fear of retribution. So, the victims and their relatives are too afraid to tell their ordeal.

An elder, who spoke on condition of anonymity said, “*Ethiopian forces reacted cruelly by using live ammunition and hand grenades against defenceless civilian population and their residences.*”

As of this writing the Ethiopian government did not set up any inquiry commission to investigate into the massacre, which is not the first massacre committed by its forces since the arrival of the EPRDF government in Ethiopia 1991.

### **Farmadow Massacre**

In Farmadow, Ethiopian armed forces carried out a cold-blooded massacre killing seven innocent civilians and wounding fifteen others On October 26<sup>th</sup> 2005. The names of the dead are: **Abide Aided Adair, Ahmed-Wail Mohamed Betel, Abide Hay be Ali, Mohamed Seabee, Wail Omar Gabled, Anise Abide Sofa Made and Burial Abide Rabbi.** No reason was given for their brutal murder.

### **Shilaabo Massacre**

On June 29<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Shilaabo, Ethiopian armed forces killed six people and wounded many others when they opened fire on a group of civilians listening to BBC Somali Service in a teashop for no apparent reason except that they were listening to an interview with an ONLF member. Among killed were: **Ali Adan dhorre, Hurre Ali Barre, Hassan Faqid Dhuhul and Sahardid Abdi Ali Horror.** Ms **Jamila Aden**, the owner of the teashop was seriously wounded.

### **Madax-Maroodi Massacre**

On March 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian government forces killed **Mohamed Bedel Gani, Mohamed Dahir and Abdirashid Abdullahi** all pastoralists from Madax-Maroodi. No justification has been given for their murder.

### **Karin- Bilcille Massacre**

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Karin-Bilcille, Qabridaharre district, Ethiopian armed forces killed a group of pastoralists tending their camels in the area. Karin-Bilcille massacre claimed the lives of the following innocent civilians: **Ahmed Nur, Ali Gurey, Mahad Ali Abshir, Wa'adi Guhad Adan.**

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee condemns the killing of innocent civilians in Qabridaharre, Farmadow, Shilaabo, Madax-Maroodi and Karin-Bilcille massacres and asks for independent, transparent and thorough investigation into the circumstances, which led to those human tragedies.

On April 07<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Golhabreed, Dhuxun district, Ethiopian government forces killed **Mahamad Hussein Jamac** also known as **Indhayare and Fadumo Arab Shaafi**, who was a pregnant mother. **Ahmed Mahamad Abdullahi** a year-old baby boy was also wounded.

Ethiopian armed forces opened fire indiscriminately at a civilian truck, which was travelling between Wardheer and Qabridaharre killing 10 civilians and wounding 17 others, on June 16<sup>th</sup> 2004. No reason was given for the carnage.

Occasionally, ONLF vigilantes execute summarily individuals accused of being "Dabaqoodhis", a term used by the ONLF frequently to designate collaborators with Ethiopian armed forces in the Ogaden.

In December 2004, in Qorraxay, members of ONLF fighters killed **Shukri Makhtal Haybe**. According to his family and friends he was an innocent civilian with no political affiliation. No reason was given for his murder.

In September 2004, Members of Ethiopian armed forces gunned down **Abdirahman Sheikh Khalif**, Mayor of Jeerin, in public. They claimed that members of ONLF fighters were seen in the area.

On March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2005, in Yucub, Ethiopian government forces killed **Abdiwahab Moallim Ahmed** and wounded seriously **Osman Ali**, on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2005.

On May 18<sup>th</sup> 2005, members of Ethiopian armed forces opened fire on a civilian convoy travelling between Shaygoosh and Birqod. A hail of bullets fired upon him,

instantly killed **Dr. Ahmed Gurey Abib** and two other civilians were wounded. Dr. Ahmed was a well-known practitioner in Qabridaharre. No reason has been given for his murder.

In August 2005, in Dhagaxbuur, militia loyal to Ethiopian security forces killed **Mohamed Nuur Abdi** in broad daylight because his cousin was running against ruling party's candidate in the elections.

On October 29<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Barida, Dhuxun district, Ethiopian armed forces killed **Bashir Abdi Abbi** and his son. Bashir was a teashop owner in Barida who has refused to pay extortion money.

(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 and Ogaden: Down trodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## ii. Forced Disappearances

*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).*

A large number of people have disappeared after being abducted 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.

Many suspected ONLF sympathizers have been disappeared in detention without leaving a trace. In many cases they are presumed dead.

In Boodhley, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally, **Abdi Ibrahim, Jefad Farah Abdi, Mohamed Abdi Dahir, Siraje Abdi Shafe'a and Yusuf Mohamed**, on

January 17<sup>th</sup> 2005. They were transferred to Shaygoosh military barracks, and have never been seen again.

On February 10<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Barmiilka, members of Ethiopian government forces looted private properties, and then took with them at gunpoint **Fathi Mohamed Khalif** and **Omar Moallim Sahardid**. Since then their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

In Dusmo, **Ahmed Dolal Duale**, **Dayin Ahmed Gabane**, **H. Farah Mursal** and **Nassir Adan Dhari** were detained by Ethiopian armed forces on March 5<sup>th</sup> 2004. They were accused of supporting and sympathising with the ONLF and were transferred to Awaare military barracks, where they were subjected to extensive torture, and subsequently disappeared.

On May 1st 2004, in Ananu, Awaare district, Ethiopian armed forces abducted **Arrablow Mohamed Hassan** and **Barre Mohamed Mohamoud** two nomads who were watering their camels. Since their abduction their families and relatives have no knowledge about their whereabouts.

Militia loyal to Mr. Reyale Kahin detained **Khalif Abdullahi Omar** in Burao, Northwest Somalia, on June 10<sup>th</sup> 2004. He was accused of being a member of the ONLF and was subjected to extensive torture. His whereabouts are unknown to his family.

(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 and Ogaden: Down trodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### iii. **Crime of Rape**

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups to suffer abuse and violence in the Ogaden. Many women were detained, tortured, raped, 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.*”

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.

In Golhabreed, Dhuxun district, members of Ethiopian government forces beaten up and gang- raped **Hafsa Takhal Hussein and Asili Ahmed Adan**, on April 07<sup>th</sup> 2004.

On June 06<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Hadhaawe, Godey Region, members of Ethiopian armed forces gang-raped **Wadiya Mohamed Aidid** a teenage girl, who passed away after the crime.

In Fiiq, Ethiopian soldiers gang-raped **Saredo Emar Ibrahim**, a thirteen-years – old girl. Her genitals were severely damaged then she was transferred to Harar Hospital for treatment.

In September 2004, in Xamaro, an Ethiopian soldier attempted to rape **Ubox Mohamed Khalif**. When she managed to escape from him, he threw a hand-grenade at her. She suffered serious injuries caused by the bomb shrapnel.

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.

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.

The victims and their families have been warned not to speak of their bitter experiences to anyone, or else they would be severely punished. To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, no one has been charged for this horrendous crime.

(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 and Ogaden: Down trodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

#### **iv. Torture and ill- Treatment**

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.*

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.

Ethiopian security forces detained **Khalif .X.Y**, a civilian without political affiliation, in Baabile, and then transferred to prison in Jigjiga, in 2005. He was accused of sympathizing with “anti-peace elements”, a term Ethiopian authorities frequently use to designate members of ONLF fighters. Every night he was taken out of his prison cell at gunpoint, blindfolded and tied up for interrogation under torture. During his detention he underwent severe physical and psychological torture in the form of indiscriminate beating with heavy sticks, electric wires, guns butts and threats of shooting him to death by charging guns in front of him and aiming at his head.

He was released after three months of detention without formal charge or trial after his family paid the requested extortion money.

*" As I told you I was subjected to extensive torture. You can see badly healed scars covering all my body. Now I cannot lead a normal life because I lost one hand and one leg as a result of torture and lack of medical care,"* he said to Ogaden Human Rights Committee’s researcher.

**Abdi Dayib Abdi**, a pastoralist, was detained, on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2005, in Gurdumi. He was transferred to military barracks, where members of Ethiopian armed forces tied him upside-down and beat him indiscriminately by gun butts and heavy sticks. He was denied medical treatment.

On October 20<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian armed forces detained and beaten up a group of nomads tending their camels, in Kuus-cawl, Fiiq district. When they released them they shot at them and gravely wounded, **Hassan Sheikh Omar, Hussein Sheikh Bashir, Shafi Mohamed Wiyil and Halimo Abdi Hussein**.

On December 09<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Garbo, Ethiopian forces detained and severely tortured **Addawe Ga’iye**. He has been beaten indiscriminately by iron bar and scars are covered all over his body. **Hassan Askar Muhumed** was also detained and tortured. His two hands were broken as a result of the torture.

#### q **Persecution of Somalis from the Ogaden in Hargeisa**

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2003, 75 Somalis from the Ogaden were arrested and their properties confiscated, in Hargeisa, Northwest Somalia. Several weeks later most of the detainees were released after they paid extortion money.

However, the remaining detainees were accused of ONLF sympathy and membership and were transferred to Hargeisa Central Jail. They were subjected to extensive torture and maltreatment in the jail during interrogation to extract confessions and information about the ONLF. Many of them are bearing scars of torture on their bodies.

On September 02<sup>nd</sup> 2005, 28 detainees have been brought before the Hargeisa High Court, which examined their case and acquitted them ordering their immediate release for lack of evidence. However, the Police and the Public Prosecutor, in defiance of the court order, returned them to their prison cells. The following two detainees passed away in custody.

**Hiis Muse Jama** was subjected to extensive physical and psychological torture in Hargeisa Central Jail. He was denied medical treatment and passed away in his cell in September 2005.

On December 30<sup>th</sup> 2005, **Ahmed Mohamoud Hussein** died in Hargeisa Central Jail. The cause of his death was torture, maltreatment and lack of medical attention. Four other inmates are in a critical condition and are being denied medical treatment.

The OHRC, which called for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and given fair trials or released unconditionally, welcomes Hargeisa High Court's ruling and asks their unconditional and immediate release.

To the best of OHRC's knowledge, the detainees were traders, labourers, residents and visitors, who were not, involved in any illegal activities, and have no political affiliation whatsoever.

(See Ogaden: Downtrodden Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04, Self-Republic of Somaliland: Seeks recognition and favour through detentions, torture, confiscation of property and forced repatriation of Somalis, Ref: OHRC/12/03 and Self-declared Republic of Somaliland: Persecution, intimidation, detentions and torture of Somalis from the Ogaden unabated ref: OHRC/2PR/05). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### Ø Torture Methods

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

- An indiscriminate beating with gun butts and barrels, heavy sticks or iron bars.
- Gang raping of women and child molestation.
- Beatings on the soles of the feet, joints, ankles, shinbone and the testicles.
- Knocking detainee's head into detention walls.
- Victims are burned with cigarettes.
- Deprivation of sleep and food.
- Death threats, with charged guns pointed at the head.

- Suffocation of detainees by burying them alive, which causes death in many cases.
- Forcing detainees to drink urine or salty water.
- Suspending from the roof upside-down.
- Denial of sanitary visits.
- Victims are left for extended periods, in prostrate position under the burning sun with their hands and legs tied together behind the back.

(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 and Ogaden: Downtrodden Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Self-declared Republic of Somaliland: Persecution, intimidation, detentions and torture of Somalis from the Ogaden unabated ref: OHRC/2PR/05). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

#### v. **Illegal Imprisonment**

*Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."*

*In article 10 it states, "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him."*

Nevertheless, hundreds of children, women, businessmen, students, pastoralists, politicians and religious scholars have been detained, by Ethiopian armed forces, because of their ethnic, language, religion, or political opinion. No one was ever brought before a public hearing. These abuses took place unchecked in the towns as well as in the rural areas.

Ethiopian government's policy of keeping political prisoners in detention indefinitely without charges 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 January 24<sup>th</sup> 2006, 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. They were detained on suspected sympathy with ONLF. But no charges had been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set. They include: **Abdi Mohamed Ahmed, Abdul Sh.Badri, Mohamed Hassan Ahmed, Mohamuud Somali, Mukhtar Olad, Nimo Ahmed Mohamed, Qadiri Sh.Badri, Mrs. Qasad Mohamed Nur, Tamman Abdi Moallim. Mrs. Qasad** who was detained with her daughter **Nimo** is a prominent women's rights activist. She had

been detained several times before on suspicion of supporting the "anti-peace elements", a term Ethiopian authorities frequently use to designate members of ONLF.

On January 30<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Qoriile, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally **Afyare Qaraw Osman, Arab Moallim Bihi, Bashir Sugule Ali, Hassan Gahnug Yusuf, Khadar Haji Tahlil, Sayid Hudle Khalif, Sugule Abdi Abshir and Yoye Yusuf Aar** all nomads. No reason was given for their arbitrary detention.

On 15<sup>th</sup> –28<sup>th</sup> February 2005, members of Ethiopian armed forces collected a number of civilians from their residences in Wardheer and environs, under the pretext of supporting ONLF. They were detained, beaten up and tortured. They include **Abdi Farah Ga'od, Abdi Haybe Omar, Abdi Said Salad, Abdi-duh Sheikh Hirsi, Abdinassir Sheikh Mohamed, Ahmed Nur Sheikh Mohamoud, Ali Hussein Ahmed, Ali Kayd Abdirahman, Ali Kayd Ismail, Ali Shafad, Amina Osman Ege, Arab Matan Ali, Arrabey afi Ibrahim, Deq Hassan Yassin, Ege Ahmed Farey, Farah Dahir Ali Nur, Farhan Yusuf Abdi, Mohamed Ali Kilin, Sofe abdi Awl**. No charges had been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set.

In Shaygoosh, on February 23<sup>rd</sup> 2005, for no apparent reason Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally and tortured **Abdi-Shun Mohamed, Abdulqadir Moalin Bashir, Ali Abdullahi Yare, Ardo Mohamoud Harago, Dakharre Faragod, Farah Ali, Farah Mohamoud, Fiqane Ali, Hirane Muhumed Yassin, Hussein Shankaron, Mohamed Dagawayne Aw Ahmed, Shun Ibrahim Shuriye, Suber Ali, Taman Adan Arab and Yarowe Mohamed Abdi** all civilian with no political affiliation.

On February 27<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian security forces detained **Ayan Mohamed Yusuf** for suspected membership of Ogaden women's Democratic Association.

On March 07<sup>th</sup> 2005, in shilaabo, Ethiopian security forces detained illegally **Shamis Mohamed Madle**. No reason was given for her detention.

In Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian security forces detained **Sheikh Abdi Qalinle** the Imam of Dhagaxbuur Mosque, on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2005. No justification was given for his detention.

On September 23<sup>rd</sup> 2005, Ethiopian security forces detained **Ms Ibado Dahir Weyd**, in Qabridaharre for suspected sympathy for ONLF. She came from Australia to visit her family.

On December 18<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Waafduug, Ethiopian armed forces detained **Abdullahi Abdi Omar** and confiscated his lorry. **Abdi-yare Sirad** was also detained with him.

(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 and Ogaden: Down trodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## vi. Other Human Rights Abuses

*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)*

On March 27<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Yucub, Ethiopian troops confiscated two lorries carrying 200 head of sheep owned by traders, from Yucub area.

On March 29<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian troops confiscated 80 head of oxen owned by businessmen from Arrabey, in Doollo area.

In March 2005, in Caado, Ethiopian forces looted 90 head of oxen, which were on their way to market for sale. In Yucub, they confiscated all properties belonging to **Makhtal Adan Hirsi**, who is a businessman. They looted cash belonging to **Abdi Hukun Mohamoud**, **Ali Sa'a**, **Shire Bihi** and **Ibrahim Abdi Bihi** as well. They also detained **Omar Saleban Amin**, an eighty-year- old, clan elder.

## q DISPLACING AND STARVING OUT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

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, 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. They also depopulated and razed entirely to the ground many villages and hamlets.

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.

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

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.

As of this writing the motives behind the torching of Fooljeex and displacing of its residents are unknown.

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.

The practice of taking family members or close relatives of government political opponents as hostages, and holding them under torture until the suspected activist reports himself to the security forces is widely employed by the Ethiopian security forces in the Ogaden.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee has evidence that family members and relatives of political prisoners have been harassed and intimidated constantly by the Ethiopian security forces.

The Ethiopian government uses forced labour to build its military in the Ogaden. Many teenagers were abducted to work in military construction projects or transport

ammunition and provisions on their backs in the rainy season or when there is fear of landmines.

Article 23 of the UDHR provides, *inter alia*, that: **"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection."**

Nevertheless, there is a clear pattern of discrimination and segregation against Somalis, in terms of education, health care, employment and economic development.

Public posts in the Ogaden have been purged of anyone whose views were judged critical or hostile to the government policies, and replaced by pro-government elements. Such a policy of targeting one group for their political opinion, and depriving others of their basic rights, has obviously caused widespread and deep resentment throughout the region.

In October 2003, 150 teachers were dismissed for their political views, ethnic and tribal background.

On March 25<sup>th</sup> 2005, a number of regional officials and employees were abusively dismissed.

Between 20.09.2003 and 30.11.2004, the Ethiopian government abusively dismissed more than 2896 civil servants in the Somali Region to be replaced by non-Somalis.

On November 29<sup>th</sup> 2004, names of 1300 individuals, who may be dismissed, were appeared on an official notice board in Jigjiga, and later on they were dismissed without justification.

(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 and Ogaden: Down trodden and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### **a. August 2005 Elections**

Article 25 of the International Covenant On Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) states that: **"Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:**

- a) *To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;*
- b) *To vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;*
- c) *To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.”*

Article 1 of the Ethiopian Constitution states that:

- 1. *“Every citizen has the right and the opportunity, without any discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion:*
- d) *To take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives.*
- e) *To vote and to be elected to any office at all levels of government. Elections shall be universal suffrage and secret ballot in order to ensure the free expression of the will of the electorate.*
- f) *Any Ethiopian citizen who has reached the age of eighteen shall have the legal right to vote.*
- g) *Participation in political parties, labour unions, trade organizations, employer and professional associations shall be free and accessible to those who meet the general and special requirements of the organization.*
- h) *Elections to positions of responsibility within the organizations referred to under sub-article 2 of this article shall be conducted in accordance with free and democratic procedures. The provisions of sub-articles 2 and 3 of this article shall apply to civic organizations which significantly affect the public interest.”*

Normally, in a democratic process, candidates enjoy major support from their constituencies. In the Ogaden, usually, a committee composed of EPRDF officials, military and security officers select candidates of Somali People’s Democratic Party (SPDP), which is a pro-government party in the region. Other candidates face serious problems. Any one who does not enjoy the backing of the security forces in his constituency might be refused to present himself as an independent candidate.

Ethiopians cast their votes on May 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, to elect their representatives for the House of the People’s representatives and Regional Parliaments. But elections were postponed in the Ogaden until August 21<sup>st</sup> 2005, because of logistical and security problems as usual.

On the Election Day, August 21<sup>st</sup> 2005, the Ethiopian government used its military barracks as polling centres. There were neither independent observers nor appropriate

electoral system. Independent candidates reported widespread vote rigging and irregularities in all levels. No elections took place in the rural areas.

An ex-independent candidate in Jigjiga, summed up election irregularities in the following points:

- “
- a) *Ballot papers were on sale in the market before and during the Election Day.*
  - b) *Voters were registered several times in some areas while there was not any voter registration in many areas.*
  - c) *The ballot boxes were stuffed by prepared ballot papers.*
  - d) *Our representatives were intimidated, beaten up and arrested to make easier the election rigging.”*

“ *The worst of all was the ballot paper itself which was written in Amharic, a language which is not spoken in our country. The elections were neither free nor fair in all standards,*” he concluded.

According to the international observers’ report last year’s Ethiopian elections including the Ogaden did not meet internationally recognized standards.

In November 2005, Ethiopian Police and Security Forces killed at least 46 people in post-election political unrest, in Addis Ababa.

(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 and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Ogaden: Traditional Leaders’ Peace Initiative and the upcoming Elections ref: OHRC/1PR/05). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### ***b. Drought and Food Shortage***

For the last twelve years, the rainy seasons failed or there was not enough rainfall in the Ogaden. Water is 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.

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).

Once again the Somali people in the Ogaden are on the brink of starvation. According to international NGOs reports and eyewitness accounts more than 1.5 million people are facing severe food shortages.

In the most drought-affected areas such as Afdheer, Godey, Liibaan and parts of Qorraxey the people are running out of food and their animals are getting weaker by the day as well. The outbreak of measles and other epidemics related to malnutrition and bad sanitation were also reported.

In 2000, 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.

Therefore, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee appeals 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.

(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 and Disenfranchised People ref: OHRC/D15/04 and Ogaden: Traditional Leaders' Peace Initiative and the upcoming Elections ref: OHRC/1PR/05). 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.

On 5th January 2006, Mohamed Abdirahman an inmate in Jigjiga prison was taken out of his prison cell in the evening and then was gunned down by his jailers.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1	Mohamed Abdirahman	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian

In Waafdhuug, On January 16<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian forces killed Hassan Moallim Qorane. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
2	Hassan Moallim Qorane	Male	Waafdhuug	Civilian

On April 19<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian armed forces killed Khadar Abdullahi Mohamed and Ahmed Sheikh Barkhadle. No reason has been given for their murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
3	Khadar Abdullahi Mohamed	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
4	Ahmed Sheikh Barkhadle	Male	Fiiq	Civilian

The following individuals are some of Qabridaharre civilians who were massacred by Ethiopian Government forces on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2005. Some of them bled to death when Ethiopian government troops fired upon rescuers who were trying to take them to safety in order to nurse their wounds. Their dead bodies were displayed for three days and denied proper burial.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
5	Abdullahi Ahmed Aqib	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
6	Abdullahi Gani Ali	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
7	Abdiaziz Muhumed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
8	Abdullahi Ahmed Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
9	Yusuf Mohamed Adan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

10	Asad Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
11	Bashi Mohamed Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
12	Mohamed Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
13	Abdirahman Hared Alaki	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
14	Geesh Olad	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
15	Anwar Sheikh	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
16	Arab Garwah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
17	Amin Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
18	Siyad Irgah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
19	Bashi Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
20	Rage Moalim	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
21	Abdi Wali	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On December 10<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian troops shot to death Sheikh Bashir Ismail, Religious Scholar, and five other civilians in Garloogubey. No reason was given for their murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
22	Sheikh Bashir Ismail	Male	Garloogubey	Religious Scholar

On March 19<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Goray, Ethiopian armed forces executed a number of civilians without due process. Among the death were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
23	Abdi Farah	Male	Goray	Civilian
24	Abdirashid Ahmed Nur	Male	Goray	Civilian
25	Habib Abbase Aw Shafea	Male	Goray	Civilian
26	Hashi Mahamad Warmoge	Male	Goray	Civilian
27	Hassan Dahir Moalim Gurey	Male	Goray	Civilian

On April 15<sup>th</sup> 2004, members of the Ethiopian armed forces killed him, in Boodhlay near Dhagaxbuur. No reason has been given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
28	Abdi Elmi	Male	Boodhlay	Civilian

On April 20<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Geerigo'an, members of Ethiopian armed forces shot them to death. No reason was given for their murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
29	Abdi Abdullahi Mahad	Male	Geerigo'an	Civilian
30	Abdi Duale Haybe	Male	Geerigo'an	Civilian

On June 06<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Hadhaawe, Godey Region, members of Ethiopian armed forces gang-raped the following teenage girl, who passed away after the crime.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
31	Wadiya Mahamed Aidiid	Female	Hadhaawe	Civilian

On July 21<sup>st</sup> 2004, in Galaalshe, members of Ethiopian Armed forces killed him as an act of revenge for their death in a fight with ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
32	Abdinur Osman Yusuf	Male	Galaalshe	Civilian

On 03<sup>rd</sup> August 2004, in Laab, Godey Region, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed the following elder. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
33	Dahir Adan Hirsi	Male	Laab	Elder

On August 10<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Wardheer and Fiiq area, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
34	Abdi Muhumed Gab	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
35	Abdikarim Bedel	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
36	Abdirahman Sheikh Khalif	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
37	Mahamoud Shil	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
38	Sahra Suufi	Female	Wardheer	Civilian

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 2004, in Godey area, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed Mukhtar Adan Deer.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
39	Mukhtar Adan Deer	Male	Godey	Civilian

On 28<sup>th</sup> August 2004, Qudhac Dhabab near Farmadow, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed him. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
40	Abdi Bedel	Male	Qudhac Dhabab	Civilian

On August 29<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Lahelow, members of Ethiopian armed forces shot to death the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
41	Abdi Geele	Male	Lahelow	Civilian
42	Abdikarim Muse	Male	Lahelow	Civilian
43	Adawe Mahamed	Male	Lahelow	Civilian
44	Olow Quresh	Male	Lahelow	Civilian

On August 31<sup>st</sup> 2004, in CEEL BERDE, Southwest Somalia, Ethiopian armed forces killed Abdi Weli Hared Yarow and Shukri Omar.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
45	Abdi Weli Hared	Male	Ceel-Berde	Civilian
46	Shukri Omar	Male	Ceel-Berde	Civilian

On October 06<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Geerigo'an, members of Ethiopian armed forces killed him. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
47	Ibrahim Ahmed Barkhadle	Male	Geerigo'an	Civilian

On 04<sup>th</sup> October 2004, members Ethiopian armed forces killed her in Toonceeley. No reason was given for her murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
48	Sulekh Mahamed Hayd	Female	Toonceeley	Civilian

On 30<sup>th</sup> November 2004, Ethiopian armed forces committed a cool blood massacre in Karin-Bilcille, Qabridaharre district. The massacre claimed the lives of the following innocent civilians.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
49	Ahmed Nur	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Civilian
50	Ali Gurey	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Civilian
51	Mahad Ali Abshir	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Civilian
52	Wadi Guhad Adan	Male	Karin-Bilcille	Civilian

On December 07<sup>th</sup> 2004, Mawlid Sh. Abdi Gas was shot to death, in Wargaadsan. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
53	Mawlid Sh. Abdi Gas	Male	Wargaadsan	Nomad

## II. Disappearances

The following lists contain the names of individuals, who were detained by government security forces in various places at various times, and then disappeared from detention camps or transferred to secret detention centres. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown to their relatives.

On November 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, during Qabridaharre massacre he disappeared and presumed dead.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
54	Shamsudin Bashir	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On January 17<sup>th</sup> 2005, they were detained illegally, in Boodhley then transferred to Shaygoosh, and have never been seen again.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
55	Abdi Ibrahim	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
56	Jefad Farah Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
57	Mohamed Abdi Dahir	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
58	Siraje Abdi Shafe'a	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
59	Yusuf Mohamed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian

On February 10<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Barmiilka, Ethiopian Government forces looted private properties, and then took with them Fathi and Omar. Their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
60	Fathi Mohamed Khalif	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
61	Omar Moallin Sahardid	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian

On March 5<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were detained in Dusmo and then transferred to Awaare military barracks. They were subjected to extensive torture, and subsequently disappeared.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
62	Ahmed Dolal Duale	Male	Awaare	Civilian
63	Dayin Ahmed Gabane	Male	Awaare	Civilian
64	H. Farah Mursal	Male	Awaare	Civilian
65	Nassir Adan Dhari	Male	Awaare	Civilian

On March 09<sup>th</sup> 2004, members of Ethiopian armed forces abducted at gun point Ahmed Mahamed Fatule from his house in Wardheer. Mr. Ahmed was a teacher. His whereabouts is unknown to his family and relatives.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
66	Ahmed Mohamed Fatule	Male	Wardheer	Teacher

On May 1st 2004, in Ananu, Awaare district, Ethiopian armed forces abducted the following two nomads. Since their abduction their families and relatives have no knowledge about their whereabouts.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
67	Arrablow Mahamed Hassan Burale	Male	Ananu	Civilian
68	Barre Mahamad Mahamoud	Male	Ananu	Civilian

On November 23<sup>rd</sup> 2004, in Jigjiga, the following prisoners in Jigjiga military barracks disappeared from their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
69	Abdi Kafi Ali	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
70	Bashir Khalif	Male	Jigjiga	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.

On January 26<sup>th</sup> 2006, the following individuals who are some of the wounded in Qabridaharre massacre of November 15<sup>th</sup> 2005 were transferred to prison in Jigjiga. They are being held in incommunicado in Jeel Ogaden and Jigjiga jail. According to their relatives they are denied medical care and family visits.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
71	Abdirahman Yusuf	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
72	Abdullahi Dhame	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
73	Ahmed Bedel	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
74	Ahmed Mohamed Dahir	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
75	Ali Dahir Guul	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
76	Farah Ali	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
77	Farah Mohamed Barre	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
78	Farah Sayid Isaq	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
79	Faysal Mohamed	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member

80	Hashim Abdi Ganey	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member
81	Hassan Hadi Dur	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
82	Irshad Aqil Ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
83	Mohamed Ali Raage	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
84	Mohamed Raage	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
85	Raage Mohamed ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	ONLF member

On January 24<sup>th</sup> 2006, 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. They were detained on suspected sympathy with ONLF. But no charges had been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set. Among detainees are:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
86	Abdi Mohamed Ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
87	Abdul Sh. Badri	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
88	Mohamed Hassan Ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
89	Mohamuud Somali	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
90	Mukhtar Olad	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
91	Nimo Ahmed Mohamed	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian
92	Qadiri Sh. Badri	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
93	Qasad Mohamed Nur	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian
94	Tamman Abdi Moallim	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian

On January 15<sup>th</sup> 2006, in Wijiwaaji, members of Ethiopian armed forces who were earlier defeated in an engagement with the ONLF fighters rounded up a large number of defenceless civilians. The detainees were indiscriminately beaten by gun butts and iron bars and many of them sustained serious injuries. Among the detainees are teenagers, women and elderly people.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
95	Abdi Ahmed Gure	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
96	Abdi Madobe	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
97	Abdullahi Abdi Ilmi	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
98	Ahmed Abdiqani Khalif	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
99	Ahmed Abdullahi Qodah	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
100	Ahmed Ali Farah	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
101	Ahmed Dayib Di'in	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
102	Ahmed Hadi Abdiqani	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
103	Ahmed Hassan Dhakhtar	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
104	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdinur	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
105	Ahmed Omar Hayir	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
106	Amiin Ahmed Hadi	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian

107	Amina Abdi Qani	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
108	Bisharo Dalaq Ahmed	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
109	Hirte Hassan Dhakhtar	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
110	Hussein Abdi Gade	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
111	Kadi Yusuf Omar	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
112	Mawlid Sahal	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
113	Mohamed Abdi Gade	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
114	Mohamed Kahin Suleyman	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
115	Nasteho Dalaq Ahmed	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
116	Sa'ad Mohamoud Yusuf	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
117	Sheikh Mohamed Mursal	Male	Wijiwaaji	Religious Scholar
118	Shukri Soyan	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
119	So'a Mohamoud Idan	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
120	Sulekh Hassan Dhakhtar	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
121	Tamam Osman Sulub	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
122	Tamam Osman Weli	Male	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
123	Tusmo Mohamed	Female	Wijiwaaji	Civilian
124	Waydar Mohamud Adan	Male	Wijiwaaji	Wijiwaaji DC

On January 30<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Qoriile, they were illegally detained. No reason has been given for their illegal detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
125	Afyare Qaraw Osman	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
126	Arab Moallim Bihi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
127	Bashir Sugule Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
128	Hassan Gahnug Yusuf	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
129	Khadar Haji Tahlil	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
130	Sayid Hudle Khalif	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
131	Sugule Abdi Abshir	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
132	Yoye Yusuf Aar	Male	Qoriile	Civilian

On February 05<sup>th</sup> 2005, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured the following individuals, in Shilaabo and Yucub.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
133	Hassan Ahmed nuh	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
134	Hassan Nuur Dhi'is	Male	Yucub	Civilian
135	Humbuli Nuriye	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
136	Jeel Qambi Shaa'iye	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
137	Nafyar Duulane Dahir	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
138	Serar Tahlil Muse	Male	Yucub	Civilian
139	Siyad Ahmed Jirow	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian

140	Ugas Hassan Aw abdi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
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On 15<sup>th</sup> –28<sup>th</sup> February 2005, members of Ethiopian armed forces collected them from their residences in Wardheer and environs, under the pretext of supporting ONLF. They were detained, beaten up and tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
141	Abdi Farah Ga'od	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
142	Abdi Haybe Omar	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
143	Abdi Said Salad	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
144	Abdi-duh Sheikh Hirsi	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
145	Abdinassir Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
146	Ahmed Nur Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
147	Ali Hussein Ahmed	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
148	Ali Kayd Abdirahman	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
149	Ali Kayd Ismail	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
150	Ali Shafad	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
151	Amina Osman Ege	Female	Wardheer	Civilian
152	Arab Matan Ali	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
153	Arrabey afi Ibrahim	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
154	Deq Hassan Yassin	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
155	Ege Ahmed Farey	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
156	Farah Dahir Ali Nur	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
157	Farhan Yusuf Abdi	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
158	Mohamed Ali Kilin	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
159	Sofe Abdi Awl	Male	Wardheer	Civilian

On February 23<sup>rd</sup> 2005, in Shaygoosh, they were detained and tortured by Ethiopian armed forces for no apparent reason.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
160	Abdi-Shun Mohamed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
161	Abdulqadir Moalin Bashir	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
162	Ali Abdullahi Yare	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
163	Ardo Mohamoud Harago	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
164	Dakharre Faragod	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
165	Farah Ali	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
167	Farah Mohamoud	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
168	Fiqane Ali	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
169	Hirane Muhumed Yassin	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
170	Hussein Shankaron	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
171	Mohamed Dagaweyne Aw Ahmed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
172	Shun Ibrahim Shuriye	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian

173	Suber Ali	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
174	Taman Adan Arab	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
175	Yarowe Mohamed Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian

On February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2005, in Dig, they were detained on suspicion of supporting the ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
176	Adan Olob	Male	Dig	Mayor of Dig
177	Anas Abdi Shafi	Male	Dig	Civilian
178	Dahir Omar Marshale	Male	Dig	Civilian
179	Deq Diriye Hussein	Male	Dig	Civilian
180	Ganbeyse Bashir	Male	Dig	Secretary
181	Mohamed Adan Omar	Male	Dig	Civilian
182	Mohamed Hussein	Male	Dig	Civilian
183	Sanweyne Abdi Khalif	Male	Dig	Civilian
184	Sigaale Mohamoud Diriye	Male	Dig	Clan elder

On March 08<sup>th</sup> 2005, a group of civilians were detained illegally in Dhagaxmadow. Among them were the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
185	Abdullahi Rashid Sh. Muhumed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
186	Ahmed Hassan Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
187	Hinda Abdi Basho	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
188	Mawlid Abdullahi Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
189	Mohamed Fathi Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
190	Mohamoud Mahad Guhad	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
191	Mukhtar Ahmed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
192	Omar Wali Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
193	Shafi Hassan Goni	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
194	Sheikh Abdirahman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Religious scholar
195	Sheikh Mukhtar Moalim	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Religious scholar

On March 18<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Dhanaan, they were detained, torture and their property looted by Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
196	Ardo Abdullahi Omar	Female	Dhanaan	Civilian
197	Hassan Rage Nur	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
198	Na'ib Hussein	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
199	Rish Saxane	Female	Dhanaan	Civilian
200	Shukri Dolal Omar	Female	Dhanaan	Civilian

On March 20<sup>th</sup> 2005, they were illegally detained in Dhagaxmadow. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
201	Fathi Abdi Bakayr	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
202	Ilka-Case Mohamoud	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
203	Sheikh Mukhtar Sh. Hassan	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Religious Scholar

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2005, in Sagag, members of Ethiopian armed forces detained, tortured and looted their properties.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
204	Abdirizak Gadsan	Male	Sagag	Civilian
205	Ahmed Arbe	Male	Sagag	Civilian
206	Ali Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Sagag	Civilian
207	Mukhtar Abdi Arbe	Male	Sagag	Civilian
208	Mukhtar Sheikh Ibrahim	Male	Sagag	Civilian
209	Sheikh Ibrahim Hassan	Male	Sagag	Religious Scholar

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2005, Ethiopian troops illegally detained the following individuals in Daratoole and then transferred them to military barracks in Wardheer, where they were extensively tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
210	Abdi Dhi'o	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
211	Emar Aw Da'oud	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
212	Fadumo Mohamed	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
213	Farah Ali Barkhadle	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
214	Ga'iye Wadi Hashi	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
215	Hassan Xayd	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
216	Mohamed Abdi	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
217	Mohamed Hassan Hirsi	Male	Daratoole	Civilian
218	Mohamed Magan Dalmar	Male	Daratoole	Civilian

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2005, in Wardheer, Ethiopian armed forces detained them after they refused to pay extortion money.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
219	Abdi Farah Mohamoud	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
220	Abdikarim Sirad	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
221	Abdullahi Hussein Budul	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
222	Abdullahi Iliro	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
223	Ahmed Jama Waranle	Male	Wardheer	Civilian

224	Halimo Sheikh Abdi	Female	Wardheer	Civilian
225	Nado Hassan Barre	Female	Wardheer	Civilian

On March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2005, the following individuals were detained in Sagag. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
226	Halimo Ismail Gohe	Female	Sagag	Civilian
227	Muhumed Abdi Harbi	Male	Sagag	Civilian
228	Mukhtar Abdi Harbi	Male	Sagag	Civilian

On April 08<sup>th</sup> 2005, members of Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured them, in Banyare, in Iimey region.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
229	Abdi Jawab Ahmed	Male	Banyare	Civilian
230	Ahmed-Iid Hassan Hussein	Male	Banyare	Civilian
231	Bedel Mule'a Lag	Male	Banyare	Civilian
232	Hire Abdi Jawab	Male	Banyare	Civilian
233	Mohamed Qorane Mule'a	Male	Banyare	Civilian
234	Ruman Bedel Mule'a	Female	Banyare	Civilian
235	Shire Abdi Sheikh	Male	Banyare	Civilian
236	Wali Sufi Garad	Male	Banyare	Civilian

On September 12<sup>th</sup> 2005, they were detained, in Hargeisa, northwest Somalia, for their tribal affiliation.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
237	Abdullahi Abdi Hassan	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
238	Abdullahi Ismail Ibrahim	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
239	Farah Nadif Aydid	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
240	Hassan Mohamoud Mohamed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
241	Mohamed Mohamoud Ibrahim	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
242	Shugri Abdi Omar	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
243	Shugri Omar Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian

On September 18<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Iimey, Ethiopian armed forces looted their properties and illegally detained them in military detention camp.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
244	Dirane Abdi	Male	Iimey	Civilian
245	Kamdi Haybe	Male	Iimey	Civilian
246	Qortolow Duhule	Male	Iimey	Civilian
247	Shugri Mahad Abole	Male	Iimey	Civilian

248	Siraje Mohamed	Male	Iimey	Civilian
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On October 17<sup>th</sup> 2005, they nomads detained and tortured by Ethiopian armed forces, in Farmadow.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
249	Ahmed Sulub Mohamoud	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
250	Ali Moalim Abdullahi	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
251	Anwar Abdi Ilmi	Male	Farmadow	Civilian

On October 18<sup>th</sup> 2005, in Yoocaale, they were detained and tortured for suspected membership and sympathy for ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
252	Abdi Jama Yusuf	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
253	Abdiwahid Mohamoud Good	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
254	Ahmed Yassin Sheikh Abdi	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
255	Ahmed-Barre Muhumed Yusuf	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
256	Harir Jama Guhad	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
257	Hassan Omar Ahmed	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
258	Mohamoud Ahmed Said	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
259	Nur Muse Ahmed	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
260	Omar Mohamed Fodadde	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian
261	Seyli'I Ibrahim Gab	Male	Yoocaale	Civilian

Ethiopian security forces detained him in Baabile, in October 2005. He was transferred to Jigjiga prison where he was subjected to extensive torture. He was accused of sympathizing with “anti-peace elements”, a term Ethiopian authorities frequently use to designate members of ONLF fighters.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
262	Siraje Hirsi Khalif	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian

The following list contains the names of some of the wounded people in Qabridaharre massacre, which took place in November 15th 2005. The wounded people were saved and looked after by the townsfolk.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
263	Abdi Ahmed Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
264	Abdullahi Ahmed Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
265	Ahmed Barre Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
266	Ahmed Mohamed Dahir	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
267	Ali Dahir Gure	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
268	Farah Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member

269	Farah Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
270	Farah Mohamed Barre	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
271	Faysal Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
272	Hashi Abdi Gurey	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
273	Hussein Mahdi Duh	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
274	Irshad Aqil	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
275	Mohamed Ahmed Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
276	Mohamed Ali Raage	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
277	Mohamed Mahdi Raage	Male	Qabridaharre	ONLF member

On December 10<sup>th</sup> 2005, the following individuals were among a group of civilians detained illegally in Waafdhuug, and then transferred to military barracks in Yucub. Ms Kiin\* was cruelly tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
278	Baroud Wayrah	Male	Waafdhuug	Civilian
279	Kiin Haybe*	Female	Waafdhuug	Civilian
280	Sheikh Muhumed Mohamed	Male	Waafdhuug	Religious Scholar

In January 2004, Ethiopian Authorities detained many youngsters, who refused to be conscripted forcibly to fight in Ethio-Eritrean front. The youngsters were detained in different localities. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
281	Abdi Moalin Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
282	Abdulkadir Aw Bidar	Male	Laab	Civilian
283	Abdulkadir Omar Mahamad	Male	Laab	Civilian
284	Abdullahi Bashir Mahamoud	Male	Laab	Civilian
285	Ahmed Abdulkadir	Male	Laab	Civilian
286	Ahmed Moalin Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
287	Alale Mahad Farah	Male	Iimey	Civilian
288	Bashir Mahamad Sh. Abdi	Male	Laab	Civilian
289	Bashir Muhumad Hassan	Male	Laab	Civilian
290	Farah Abdi Muhumad	Male	Iimey	Civilian
291	Hassan aided Adan	Male	Laab	Civilian
292	Ibrahim Omar Muhumad	Male	Laab	Civilian
293	Mahamed Miftaah	Male	Laab	Civilian
294	Mahamed Sheikh Abdi	Male	Iimey	Civilian
295	Muhumad Moalin Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
296	Nur Abdullahi Budul	Male	Iimey	Civilian
297	Shukri Gambella	Male	Iimey	Civilian
298	Weli Nur Haji	Male	Iimey	Civilian
299	Yusuf Sheikh Hassan	Male	Laab	Civilian

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups to suffer abuse and violence in the Ogaden. Many women were detained, tortured, maltreated or raped in the last fourteen years. In January 2004, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured the following women for being activists of the Ogaden Women's Democratic Association.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
300	Amina Sheikh Suldan	Female	Laab	Civilian
301	Asli Hassan Aidiid	Female	Laab	Civilian
302	Asturan Dahir	Female	Laab	Civilian
303	Fadumo Ibrahim Abdi	Female	Laab	Civilian
304	Fadumo Mahamed Aw Ali	Female	Laab	Civilian
305	Fadumo Maki Adan	Female	Laab	Civilian
306	Foos Abdi Yahye	Female	Laab	Civilian
307	Hamid Abdi Omar	Female	Laab	Civilian
308	Maryam Sharif Hussein	Female	Laab	Civilian
309	Masar Abdi Baroud	Female	Laab	Civilian
310	Ruqiya Bashir Kilas	Female	Laab	Civilian

Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured them, in February 2004, in Godey and Garbo.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
311	Abdiqani Abdi Aw Mahamad	Male	Godey	Civilian
312	Ahmed Mahamed Suudi	Male	Garbo	Civilian
313	Mahamad Aw Deeq	Male	Godey	Civilian
314	Mahamad Suudi	Male	Garbo	Civilian
315	Miyir Adan	Male	Garbo	Civilian
316	Moalin Ibrahim Dhirif	Male	Godey	Civilian
317	Moalin Omar	Male	Godey	Civilian
318	Sadiq Abdullahi	Male	Godey	Civilian
319	Sheikh Abdi Hussein	Male	Garbo	Civilian
320	Yassin Sheikh Abdi Hussein	Male	Garbo	Civilian

Ethiopian armed forces illegally detained and then released them after each of them paid 500,000 SH.SO as extortion money, in February 2004.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
321	Barre Mahamad Omar	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
322	Hassan Hashi Garad	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
323	Mahamed Dhegweyne	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
324	Qabbaase Ceelaabe	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
325	Qaybdiid Abdullahi Raage	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian

On March 10<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were detained in Ceelxaar because they refused to collaborate with Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
326	Abdinasser Mahamad Abdi	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
327	AbdinurMahamoud Shafad	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
328	Abdullahi Abdi Dhi'is	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
329	Abdullahi Hashi	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
330	Arab Ismail Olad	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
331	Bashir Mahamad Shafad	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
332	Dahir Mahamad Khayr	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
333	Khalif Mahamad Layli	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
334	Mahad Mahamoud Khayr	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
335	Mahamad Abdi Gure	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
336	Mahamad Aidiid Yusuf	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
337	Mahamoud Abdi Fiin	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
338	Qorane Mahamoud Khayr	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
339	Shukri Ahmed Abdi	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian
340	Sirad Abdi Jubole	Male	Ceelxaar	Civilian

On March 08<sup>th</sup> 2004, the following individuals were detained in Sagaga. Abdullahi Moallim\* is suffering from mental illness.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
341	Abdi Abdullahi	Male	Sagag	Civilian
342	Abdullahi Moallim Khayr*	Male	Sagag	Civilian
343	Dayib Sheikh Hassan	Male	Sagag	Civilian
345	Hirsi Hassan Ahmed	Male	Sagag	Civilian
346	Mahamad Hareed	Male	Sagag	Civilian

On March 09<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Yucub and Caado, the following individuals were illegally detained for extortion and each of them was fined 500 Ethiopian Birr.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
347	Aafi Moallin Yusuf	Male	Caado	Civilian
348	Muna Mahamad Ibrahim	Female	Yucub	Civilian
349	Muse Shakaal Haji	Male	Yucub	Civilian
350	Ruqiya Jilalow	Female	Yucub	Civilian

On March 12<sup>th</sup> 2004, many civilians were arbitrarily detained in Dhagaxbuur. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
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351	Hafsa Mahamad Shafad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
352	Halimo Muhumad Said	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
353	Mukhtar Abdullahi Isse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On March 25<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Godey and Qabridaharre, the following citizens were detained. No justification was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
354	Ahmed Ali Tarawali	Male	Godey	Civilian
355	Arab Ahmed	Male	Godey	Civilian
356	Arab Gama'diid	Male	Godey	Civilian
357	Dakhare Gama'diid	Male	Godey	Civilian
358	Mahamed Hirmooge	Male	Godey	Civilian
359	Mhubo Yusuf Baynah	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
360	Ruqiya Hassan Khalif	Female	Godey	Civilian
361	Sawda Hashi Qalonbi	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On April 02<sup>nd</sup> 2004, the following businessmen were detained in Sagag area. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
362	Abdi Irad	Male	Sagag	Businessman
363	Mahamad Hassan Qeex	Male	Sagag	Businessman
364	Sharif Bedel	Male	Sagag	Businessman

On April 07<sup>th</sup> 2004, many civilians were detained in different localities. Among detainees were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
365	Ayan Arab Wali	Female	Godey	Civilian
366	Bisharo Hussein Fod	Female	Iimey	Civilian
367	Budul Mahamad Farah	Male	Godey	Civilian
368	Faseeh Atab Olad	Female	Iimey	Civilian
369	Halimo Adan Abdiwahid	Female	Godey	Civilian
370	Inshar Qaban Dhi's	Male	Godey	Civilian
371	Mahamad Abdi Weyrah	Male	Godey	Civilian
372	Mahamad Qaban Dhi's	Male	Godey	Civilian
373	Miyir Burale Hussein	Male	Godey	Civilian
374	Mukhtar Mahamoud Farah	Male	Godey	Civilian
375	Sahra Ebyan Ahmed	Female	Iimey	Civilian
376	Sahra Mahamad Qase	Female	Iimey	Civilian
377	Suldan Negeyle Omar	Male	Godey	Civilian
378	Wadi Miyir Hussein	Male	Godey	Civilian

On April 12<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Toonceeley, members of Ethiopian armed forces detained the following three businesswomen. Their properties were also confiscated.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
379	Ardo Faysal Ibrahim	Female	Toonceeley	Businesswoman
380	Hindis Ibrahim Nur	Female	Toonceeley	Businesswoman
381	Shukri Abdi Yusuf	Female	Toonceeley	Businesswoman

On April 15<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Sibi area, the following herdsmen were detained and crippled by tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
382	Abdi Aw Hassan	Male	Sibi	Herdsmen
383	Mahamad Sheikh Hassan	Male	Sibi	Herdsmen

On April 18<sup>th</sup> 2004, many civilians in Dhuxun and Garbo area were robbed, raped, detained and tortured by the Ethiopian security forces. Among them were the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
384	Abdirahman Sufi Shafi	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
385	Ahmad Good Osman	Male	Garbo	Civilian
386	Amina Khalif	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian
387	Fadumo Sheikh Mahamad	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian
388	Fatxi Sh. Osman	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian
389	Haji Mahamad Aw Dueye	Male	Garbo	Civilian
390	Hanafi Guddi	Male	Garbo	Civilian
391	Hassan Osman	Male	Garbo	Civilian
392	Inshar Sufi Shafi	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
393	Mahamad Ibrahim	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
394	Mahamad Khalif	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
395	Mustafe Bedel Abdi	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
396	Soran Mahamad Zakariye	Male	Dhuxun	Civilian
397	Zaynab R. Sheikh Mahamad	Female	Dhuxun	Civilian

On May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2004, Ethiopian armed forces detained and crippled her by torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
398	Ardo Faysal Ibrahim	Female	Caado	Housewife

On May 16<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Dhagaxmadow, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally a group of civilians. Among detainees were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
399	Ahmed Tajir Hussein	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Trader
400	Ardo Abdullahi	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Housewife
401	Haddi Sayid Yusuf	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
402	Hassan Sharif Badal	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
403	Hussein Sheikh Sagal	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Trader
404	Idiris Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
405	Mahamed Bashir Aw Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
406	Mahamed Xayi Abdinur	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
407	Mahamoud Mahamed	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
408	Nasri Abdi Sheikh	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Housewife
409	Nimo Sharif Abdi	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Housewife
410	Omar Dalote	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian
411	Shukri Bashir Aw Abdi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Civilian

On June 05<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were illegally detained, in Qabridaharre.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
412	Abdi Budul Bihi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
413	Deeq Bihi Hashi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
414	Hirsi Fidiq Ogle	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On June 06<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Dusmo, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured them on suspicion of supporting the ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
415	Ahmed Dolal	Male	Dusmo	Civilian
416	Amina Mahamed	Female	Dusmo	Civilian
417	Burale Shafea	Male	Dusmo	Civilian
418	Deh Mahamed Gohe	Male	Dusmo	Civilian
419	Ibrahim Mahad Sharif	Male	Dusmo	Civilian
420	Labasul Adan	Male	Dusmo	Civilian

In February and May 2004, in Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian security forces detained the following two brothers on suspected sympathy and membership of the ONLF. They were extensively tortured.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
421	Habib Hashi Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
422	Mohamed Hashi Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Shop owner

On July 15<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Cayuun, Ethiopian armed forces illegally detained them. No apparent reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
423	Bisharo Aqil Bile	Female	Cayuun	Civilian
424	Fadumo Abdullahi Siyad	Female	Cayuun	Civilian
425	Sawda Sharif Hussein	Female	Cayuun	Civilian

On July 24<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian security forces detained illegally a group of civilians. Among the detainees were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
426	Halimo Mahamed Isse	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
427	Mahad Haybe Dhagole	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
428	Qurash Abdi Siyad	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
429	Sawda Hassan Yusuf	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
430	Shukri Hassan Yusuf	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

On August 15<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were detained, in Yucub.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
431	Bidiye Olad Farah	Male	Yucub	Civilian
432	Bilad Sheikh Dahir	Female	Yucub	Housewife

On August 17<sup>th</sup> 2004, the following citizens were detained illegally in Gunagado.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
433	Adan Amari Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
434	Amari Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
435	Sheikh Abdi Aw Omar	Male	Gunagado	Religious Scholar

On August 20<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were illegally detained by Ethiopian armed forces, in Qabridaharre.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
436	Abdi Ali Sed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
437	Abdi Serar	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
438	Ahmed Sol	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
439	Bashir Hassan Bihi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
440	Farah Nur Haddi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
441	Haybe Kilas Hussein	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
442	Mahamoud H. Omar Tube	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
443	Tube Abdullahi Muhumed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On August 23<sup>rd</sup> 2004, in Galadiid, Ethiopian armed forces arrested and then transferred them to military barracks, where they were subjected to extensive torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
444	Deq Abdi Mahad	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
445	Deq Ali Barre	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
446	Hassan Khalif Ahmed	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
447	Hussein Mahamed Hared	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
448	Mahamed Ali Mahdi	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
449	Muhumed Omar Hudle	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
450	Nur Abdiqani	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
451	Sheikh Mahamed Sahal	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
452	Yusuf Hared Ali	Male	Galadiid	Civilian

On August 25<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Godey area, members of Ethiopian armed forces crippled them by torture after their arrest.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
453	Abdi Jama	Male	Godey	Civilian
454	Bahiya Ilmooge	Female	Godey	Housewife
455	Saynab Abdullahi Hassan	Female	Godey	Housewife
456	Yusuf Ali Nur	Male	Godey	Civilian

On August 26<sup>th</sup> 2004, Ethiopian armed and security forces rounded up a number of civilians in different localities and then transferred them to military barracks. Among detainees were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
457	Abdullahi Ahmed Gurey	Male	Caado	Civilian
458	Abib Abdullahi Adan	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
459	Adan Deg Omar	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
460	Bashir Mahamed	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
461	Bashir Sheikh Ahmed	Male	Caado	Civilian
462	Di'is Hassan Dahir	Male	Caado	Civilian
463	Duale Mahamed Gani	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
464	Gagab Aw Adan	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
465	Hassan Burale	Male	Caado	Civilian
466	Hassan Muhumed	Male	Caado	Civilian
467	Ibrahim Maqiq	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
468	Mahamed Ali Bedel	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
469	Mahamed Ismail Abdi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
470	Muhumed Matan	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
471	Muhumed Sheikh Bihi	Male	Caado	Civilian
472	Shukri Abdullahi Bedel	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
473	Tube Hassan	Male	Caado	Civilian

On August 28<sup>th</sup> 2004, they were detained in Shaygoosh.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
474	Mahamed Arab Dhere	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
475	Safi Arab Dhere	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife

On August 30<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Shilaabo, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured the following individuals on suspicion of supporting the ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
476	Hussein Abdullahi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
477	Lede Elmi	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian
478	Qorane Abdule Jama	Male	Shilaabo	Civilian

On September 1<sup>st</sup> 2004, in Dhanaan, members of Ethiopian armed forces detained them. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
479	Liban Hassan Bedel	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
480	Sheikh Mahamed Hassan Bedel	Male	Dhanaan	Religious Scholar

On September 02<sup>nd</sup> 2004, in Garbo, Ethiopian armed forces raided a religious seminary, where they looted and beaten up the students. After the raid they took with them the following individuals:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
481	Abdi Ahmed Ali	Male	Garbo	Student
482	Abdi Muhumed Hayd	Male	Garbo	Student
483	Abdinur Sheikh Hashim	Male	Garbo	Student
484	Abdullahi Sheikh Hashim	Male	Garbo	Student
485	Ahmed Sheikh Hashim	Male	Garbo	Student
486	Ali Sheikh Abdi	Male	Garbo	Student
487	Fadumo Sheikh Adan	Female	Garbo	Housewife
488	Hashim Sayid Nur	Male	Garbo	Religious Scholar
489	Ibrahim Abdulkair	Male	Garbo	Student
490	Kaldeq Sheikh Basir	Male	Garbo	Student
491	Mahbub Ibrahim	Male	Garbo	Student
492	Moalim Abdi	Male	Garbo	Teacher
493	Shafi Sheikh Hashim	Male	Garbo	Student
494	Sufi Barre	Male	Garbo	Student

On October 15<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Dhagaxbuur, Ethiopian armed forces detained illegally the following individuals.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
495	Abdi Dhere Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
496	Ahmed Mahamed Dahir	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
497	Hashi Hassan Nur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2004, in Jigjiga, Ethiopian armed and security forces detained a number of civilians. No reason was given for their illegal detention. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
498	Abdi Hassan Godane	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
499	Abdi Ismail Duhul	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
500	Abdi Mahamed Yusuf	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
501	Abdi Nur Hared	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
502	Abdi Sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
503	Abdisalam Farah Hassan	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
504	Abdullahi Mahamed Daoud	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
505	Ahmed sharif Muse	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
506	Ali Omar Guled	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
507	Deq Layli	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
508	Suldan Mahdi Qadid	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
509	Hamud Muse Bahar	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
510	Khadar Abdi	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
511	Khadar Hassan Ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
512	Mahamed Shakib Abdi	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
513	Mahdi Yassin Yusuf	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
514	Suad Sharif Mahamed	Female	Jigjiga	Civilian

On October 24<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Bulaale, Dhagaxbuur Region, Ethiopian armed forces arrested the following elders and then transferred them to Dhagaxbuur military barracks. They were reportedly maltreated.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
515	Abdullahi Adaysane	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
516	Abdullahi Maygag	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
517	Hassan Aqil	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
518	Kayd Abdi Dub	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
519	Mahamed Qaman	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
520	Mahamoud Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder
521	Yusuf Mahamed Hussein	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Elder

On November 10<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Baka, Ethiopian armed forces detained the following civilians on suspicion of being ONLF supporters.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
522	Abdi Farah Mahamed	Male	Baka	Civilian
523	Ahmed Siyad	Male	Baka	Civilian
524	Hassan Ali Dama	Male	Baka	Civilian
525	Hassan Mahamed Abdi	Male	Baka	Civilian
526	Mahamed Ibrahim	Male	Baka	Civilian

On November 27<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Qoriile, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured the following civilians.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
527	Ali Burale	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
528	Deg Ali Abbi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
529	Ido Sheikh Abdi	Female	Qoriile	Civilian
530	Ramla Hassan rage	Female	Qoriile	Civilian

On November 28<sup>th</sup> 2004, in East Iimey, Ethiopian armed forces detained and tortured them.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
531	Abdirahman Bashir Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
532	Dega-adde Hassan Mahamuud	Male	Iimey	Civilian
533	Dhool Sudi	Female	Iimey	Civilian

In November 2004, in Iimey and Jiggiga, they were detained for no apparent reason.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
534	Abdirahman Bashir Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
535	Abdirahman Kahin	Male	Jiggiga	Civilian
536	Ahmed Salal Sh. Mohamed	Male	Jiggiga	Civilian
537	Dhool Sudi	Female	Iimey	Civilian
538	Hassan Mahamuud	Male	Iimey	Civilian

On December 08<sup>th</sup> 2004, in Dig, the following individuals were detained and tortured by members of Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
539	Ali Ibrahim Ahmed	Male	Dig	Nomad
540	Dahir Arab Hassan	Male	Dig	Nomad
541	Gahayr Yusuf Sugule	Male	Dig	Nomad

The following individuals were detained in different localities, at various times, and are in detention without charge or trial more than four years.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
542	Abdi Abdi Rabe	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
543	Abdi Moalim Ahmed	Male	Gunagado	Civilain
544	Abdi Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
545	Abdiaziz Abdullahi Ahmed	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
546	Abdifatah Ahmed Barkhadle	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
547	Abdifatah Hassan Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
548	Abdikafi Sheikh Ismail	Male	Yooqaale	Civilain
549	Abdiqasim Abdi	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
550	Abdirahman Ali Hashi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
551	Abdisalam Sharif Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
552	Abdullahi Dahir Adan	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
553	Abdullahi Osman Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
554	Ahmed Mohamed Gure	Male	Yooqaale	Civilain
555	Ahmed Nur Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
556	Ahmed Sheikh Bashir	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
557	Ali Dalmar Nur	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
558	Amina Sharif Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA activist
559	Anwar Harir Ahmed	Male	Baka	Civilain
560	Asad Hukun Mumin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
561	Bashir Abdi Khalif	Male	Yooqaale	Civilain
562	Bisharo Wa'adi Shaqlane	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
563	Deq Hirsi Gole	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
564	Diriye Ali Omar	Male	Baabile	Civilain
565	Fowsia Mohamed Qani	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
566	Hassan Wa'adi Adan	Male	Ananu	Civilain
567	Hure Abdi Adar	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
568	Ibrahim Moalim Khalif	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
569	Kifah Mohamed Sulub	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
570	Masal Haybe Abdi	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
571	Mohamed Abdi Fetin	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
572	Mohamed Ahmed Adan	Male	Harshin	Civilain
573	Mohamed Dahir Addani	Male	Harshin	Civilain
574	Mohamed Rabi Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
575	Mohamed Sigale	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
576	Mohamed Sugle Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
577	Mohamud Sharif Mohamed	Male	Harshin	Civilain
578	Mohamuud Askar Hirsi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
579	Muhumed Abdi	Male	Ananu	Civilain
580	Muhumed Ismail Guudcadde	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
581	Nadis Mohamed Badal	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
582	Ni'mo Mohamed Dol	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist

583	Rashid Iid Muhumed	Male	Garbo	Civilain
584	Run Abdi Omos	Femlae	Jigjiga	Civilain
585	Ruqiya Hassan Rabi	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
586	Safi Abdi Muhumed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA activist
587	Shafi Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
588	Sheikh Mohamed Hussien	Male	Jigjiga	Civilain
589	Siyad Abdullahi Farah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilain
590	Siyad Ahmed Samatar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilain
591	Taman Mohamed Sulub	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist
592	Udbi Hassan Wali	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA activist

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