



**Ogaden Human Rights
Committee**



**OGADEN:
NO RIGHTS, NO DEMOCRACY**

A REPORT PREPARED

BY

**THE OGADEN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE
(OHRC)**

AUGUST 15TH, 1997.

GODEY, OGADENIA

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Abbreviations

Dergue	Provisional Military Administrative Council, the former military communist regime of Mengistu
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, the ruling party
ERRC	Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
ESDL	Ethiopian Somali Democratic League, pro-government party within EPRDF
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
MCC	Member of the Central Committee
MP	Member of the Parliament
OHRC	Ogaden Human Rights Committee
ONLF	Ogaden National Liberation Front
OWDA	Ogaden Women's Democratic Association
OWS	Ogaden Welfare Society
OYO	Ogaden Youth Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PDO	People's Democratic Organizations, satellite regional or Ethnic-based parties within EPRDF
SMRTP	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front, the dominant party in The EPRDF ruling coalition
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC)

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making organisation, founded on 13 June 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 in the spotlight 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 Organization is based in Godey, Ogadenia, and has branches throughout the Ogaden.

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

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Ogaden Human Rights Committee

Ogaden: No rights, No democracy

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Summary

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Since its foundation on 13 June 1995, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee (OHRC), has conducted extensive and painstaking research to document human rights violations in the Ogaden by the current EPRDF government in Ethiopia. As a result of its research, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee has issued several reports and statements on the human rights situation in the Ogaden.

This report documents human rights violations in the Ogaden, including illegal imprisonment without charges 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: 506 extrajudicial killings; 198 disappearance cases; 460 rape and child molestation cases; 4655 cases of unlawful private property confiscation; and demolition of 1656 houses owned by innocent civilians.

Victims of human rights abuses and their relatives have been warned not to speak of their experiences to anyone, especially to ICRC staff and foreign embassies, 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. Their graphic accounts of misery, fear and brutalities are included in this report.

In addition to human rights abuses, the report underlines -in a few sentences - the systematic degradation of the natural environment in the Ogaden under the current government in Ethiopia as well as enormous carnage caused by landmines laid indiscriminately by the EPRDF government forces.

The OHRC welcomes wholeheartedly, the international efforts to reach a global treaty banning the use, production and export of landmines, and calls upon the international community to aid landmine victims in the Ogaden, and send mine clearance teams to conduct comprehensive countrywide demining programme.

The report quotes many articles from the new Ethiopian Constitution in order to reveal the perfidious inhuman nature of the Ethiopian government, which Pays lip service to human rights concerns, but disregards International Human Rights Treaties, as well as its laws and Constitution. The Ethiopian government has done nothing to stop or prevent human rights violations in the Ogaden. On the contrary, it encourages, decorates and promotes violators to higher ranks.

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.

The report concludes with appeals and recommendations to the international community as well as individuals for urgent action to end and prevent human rights violations in the Ogaden, plus classified lists of victims of human rights abuses.

OGADEN NO RIGHTS, NO DEMOCRACY

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

For the last two years, the Ogaden has been hit by a severe drought accompanied by lack of food and medical care, which caused mass starvation, and break-out of epidemics, related to malnutrition and bad sanitation. In the worst drought-stricken areas, dozens of people and hundreds of animals starved to death.

The aid donated by the international community through the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (ERRC), have been misused by the government by diverting the bulk of it to the military barracks and distributing the rest, which was very little, to supporters of the government policies, who are usually informers and collaborators of the Ethiopian troops in the Ogaden.

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

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

However, in the fertile valley of the Shabelle River in the Godey area, the Ethiopian government has prevented the people from cultivating their farms unless they pay 500 Ethiopian birr for each farm, which is too much for them to pay. The peasants were threatened with eviction from their lands if they do not pay the new tax.

In another development, the EPRDF forces 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 Ogaden people.

The Ogaden people had suffered from a century of repression, victimization and exploitation under the successive alien Ethiopian governments, and there is growing disillusionment with the current EPRDF government.

There is no doubt that the human rights situation will continue to deteriorate dramatically in the Ogaden unless the international community steps in to stop the colonial, inhuman policies of the Ethiopian government in the Ogaden.

So, as long as the Ogaden people are marginalized and their inalienable right to independence and self-determination is denied, the international community will continue

to witness more human rights violations, and more bloodshed, which may lead to the annihilation of entire Ogadeni nation by the Ethiopian government.

The Ethiopian government has acceded to several international human rights instruments, 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, International Convention on the S suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 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 on the Political Rights of 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 ...etc

Despite the Ethiopian government's ratification of all these important international human rights treaties, the OHRC, which monitors the human rights situation in the Ogaden, confirms the deterioration of the human rights situation in the region, and believes that the Ethiopian government's accession to the treaties was intended only to mislead the international community, in order to avoid international public censure over its human rights record, and to get more aid from donor countries, which demand the improvement of human rights situation in the Third World Countries which receive their aid.

This is the reality of the Ethiopian government's attitude towards the human rights situation in the Ogaden, which the international community should take up a tough line with the Ethiopian government to persuade it to comply with international norms of fundamental human rights and civil liberties, and force it to honour its commitments to International Treaties to which it had acceded.

The gross human rights violations and non-compliance to the international human rights treaties, demonstrate the perfidious and inhuman nature of the current Ethiopian government.

Article 55 -Protection of the natural environment-of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 states that:

"Care shall be taken in warfare to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage. This protection includes a prohibition of the use of methods or means of warfare, which are intended or maybe expected at cause such damage to the natural environment and thereby to prejudice the health or survival of the population. Attacks against the natural environment by way of reprisals are prohibited. "

However, in the Ogaden, the poor and the fragile ecological balance has been devastated by widespread exploitation and depletion of forests for military purposes, firewood and charcoal by EPRDF/TPLF forces and Tigrean dealers, who have been given concessions and game-licences by the Ethiopian government, which dominated by ethnic Tigreans. The rich wildlife, including big- game, game birds, forests and water resources has all suffered irreparable damage in the Ogaden under the Ethiopian government.

Ironically, the Ethiopian government, which violates the very basic human rights of all citizens in the empire-state of Ethiopia, including the Ogadenis, poses itself as a champion of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa.

It is the international community's duty to censure Ethiopia over its human rights record, and hold its rulers responsible for the gross human rights abuses perpetrated in the Ogaden by their Army and Security Forces.

2. BACKGROUND

In fact the injustices and human rights abuses inflicted upon the Ogadenis date back to the Ethiopian occupation of the first part of the Ogaden a century ago.

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 1955, the British Authorities handed over the last part of the Ogaden, which is Haud and Reserved Areas, to Ethiopia. At that time peaceful demonstrations against the cession of the land to the Ethiopians were brutally suppressed by Ethiopian occupation forces.

In 1961, the Ethiopian imperial Army razed to the ground the towns of Aisha'a Dhagahbour and Qalaafu, killing hundreds of defenceless civilians.

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

In its Amharisation policy, the communist regime of Mengistu has transferred thousands of Ethiopian settlers into the Ogaden in an attempt to change the demographic nature of the region, eliminate the Ogadeni national identity and to transform the Ogaden into a region of Ethiopia, in which indigenous Ogadenis will be an insignificant minority.

In 1991, when the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), which is dominated by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) came to power, after the defeat of former government, the EPRDF presented a new charter. According to the Transitional Charter, which was adopted on 22 July 1991, among other things all democratic principles, human rights and right to self-determination of all nations in the empire-state of Ethiopia, should be recognized and fully respected.

The new Charter was welcomed by the Ogaden people, who suffered from a century of repression and exploitation under the Imperial and Military regimes, which ruled the empire-state of Ethiopia respectively.

The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), which was the vanguard of the Ogaden people's long national struggle against the Ethiopian occupation, decided unequivocally to be part and parcel of the new political process in Ethiopia by ratifying the newly drafted

Charter, in order to pursue the realization of the Ogaden people' s rights and national aspirations by peaceful and democratic means.

In 1992, the ONLF accused the EPRDF government of masterminding the killing of several ONLF officials, including some members belonging to the Front's Central Committee.

In September 1992, the Ogaden people went to the polls to cast their votes in a free and fair election, for the first time in their long history to elect their district councils and representatives for the regional parliament

In a landslide victory, the ONLF won about 84% of the seats in the newly elected regional parliament.

In mid-1993, the regional government accused the central government in Addis Ababa of flagrant interference in the day-to-day affairs of the Ogaden region, an act that contradicts the commitment to regional autonomy and devolution of power to the regions.

To put more pressure on the regional government, the EPRDF central government deprived the Ogaden region of its share of the central budget and aid from international community to Ethiopia, as well as obstructing all initiatives and projects deemed necessary for the development of the region.

In 1993, the Ethiopian security forces arrested the president, vice-president and secretary of the Regional Assembly, who were transferred to prison in Addis Ababa. They have been released after ten months without having been charged or tried.

On 28 January 1994, at a press conference in Addis Ababa, ONLF called for a referendum on self -determination and independence for the Ogaden.

On 22 February 1994, a cold-blood massacre took place in the town of Warder, where more than 81 unarmed civilians were killed by TPLF militias, who tried to kill or capture alive the chairman of the ONLF Mr. Abraham Abdullah Mohamed, who was addressing at that time a peaceful rally in the centre of the town.

On 17 April 1994, the EPRDF/TPLF government launched a large-scale military offensive against ONLF positions and detained many suspected supporters of ONLF.

On 28 April 1994, at a press conference in Addis Ababa, the then TPLF defence minister Siye Abraha claimed that all resistance movements in the Ogaden had been destroyed and stamped out.

In a petition addressed to the president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE), the elders of the Ogaden asked the Ethiopian government to stop the military offensive against the Ogaden people, and seek a peaceful dialogue to resolve the conflict, instead of opting a military solution, which complicates the situation.

In May 1994, the Regional Assembly passed a unanimous resolution in accordance with the Transitional Charter, demanding a referendum on self-determination and

independence for the Ogaden people, under the auspices of international and regional bodies such as United Nations, Organization of African Unity, European Union, and other independent non-governmental organizations.

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

Like their predecessors, the president of the Regional Parliament, vice-president and several members of the parliament (MPs), were arrested and transferred to prison in Addis Ababa. Mass arrests and indiscriminate killings also took place.

In 1994, the EPRDF government sponsored a new satellite party called Ethiopian Somali Democratic League (ESDL), which is a version of People's Democratic Organizations (PDO), which exists throughout Ethiopia within the EPRDF framework. The first congress of ESDL was held in Hurso under the patronage of the then prime minister of TGE Tamirat Layne, who appointed a member of the ruling EPRDF coalition as a chairman of the new pro-government party.

On 25 January 1995, the EPRDF government hastily arranged a meeting in the town of Qabridaharre to convince the ONLF to participate in the upcoming federal and regional elections. The meeting, which was chaired by the then president Meles Zemawi (the current prime minister), failed when each side refused to compromise.

The ONLF, had broken off all contacts with the EPRDF government, closed down its office in Addis Ababa and boycotted elections from 1994 to 1995.

Since 20 April 1994, bloody battles are being fought between EPRDF forces and combatants of the ONLF on the one hand, and EPRDF forces and combatants of Al-Itihad – there is another group with the same name in the neighbouring Somalia, but they are quite different - on the other hand.

Certainly, the ongoing struggle for self-determination and independence in the Ogaden continues to cause more human suffering and threatens peace and stability in the Horn of Africa.

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

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

" All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon

the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. The States parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of non-self-governing and trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

3.HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ETHIOPIAN CONSTITUTION

In May 1991, after Mengistu's downfall, a transitional government dominated by ethnic Tigreans was formed.

Article 1 of the Transitional Charter, which was presented by the new government, and adopted by the interim Parliament on 22 July 1991, states that: "***Based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights individual human rights shall be respected fully, and without any limitations whatsoever."***

On 8 December 1994, the Constituent Assembly adopted and ratified the new Permanent Ethiopian Constitution.

Article 10(1) of the Ethiopian Constitution states that: "Human Rights and freedoms are inviolable and inalienable. They are inherent in the dignity of human beings.

Chapter 3, article 13(2) of the Constitution states that: "The fundamental rights and liberties contained in this chapter 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." It states that "Everyone has the inviolable and inalienable right to life, liberty and security of person. "(art. 14) "No person shall be deprived of his or her life except for grave crimes defined by law ." (art. 15) "All persons have the right to protection from bodily harm." (art.16) "No one can be deprived of his or her liberty except in accordance with procedures established by law. No person may be subject to arbitrary arrest and no person may be detained without trial or conviction." (art.17) "No person shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour." (art.18(1-3).

In article 19 the Constitution underlines rights of persons arrested as following:

1. All persons arrested have the right to be informed promptly, in a language that they understand, the particulars of the charge and reasons for their arrest.
2. All persons arrested have the right to be informed promptly, in a language that they understand, that they have the right to remain silent and to be notified that any statement they make or evidence they give may be used against them in court.
3. All persons arrested have the right to appear before a court of law and to be given a full explanation of the reasons for their arrest within 48 hours of their arrest excluding the time reasonably necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court.

4. All persons have the right to petition the court for a writ of habeas corpus, a right no court can deny, where the arresting officer or agency fails to bring them before a court of law and provide the reasons for their arrest; the court may, where the interest of justice requires, order the arrested person to remain in custody no longer than the time strictly required in order to carry out the necessary investigation aimed at establishing the facts. In determining the time necessary for investigation, the court shall take in to account whether the responsible authorities are carrying out the investigation with deliberate speed in order to guarantee the arrested person's right to a speedy trial.
5. All Persons shall not be compelled to make confessions or admissions, which could be used as evidence against them. Statements obtained under coercion shall not be admitted as evidence.

Article 25 of the Ethiopian constitution states *that " All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. The law shall guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status."*

In sub-article (1-3) of article 26, the Ethiopian Constitution states that *" All persons have a right to privacy. This right shall include the right not to be subjected to searches of their homes, persons or property, or the seizure of their personal possessions. All persons have the right to the inviolability of their letters, post and communication by means of telephone, telecommunications and electronic devices. Public officials shall respect and protect these rights."*

Article 27, under the title, Right to Freedom of Religion, Belief and Opinion, it states: *"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include the freedom to hold or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in fellowship with others, in public and private, to religious worship, observance and teaching. Consistent with the article 90 sub-articles 2, believers may organize institutions of religious education and administration in order to propagate and establish their faith. No one shall be prohibited or constrained through coercion in the free choice of their beliefs. Parents and guardians, on the basis of their beliefs, have the right to provide religious and moral education to their children."*

Article 9 sub-article 4, the Ethiopian Constitution states that *" All international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the laws of the country."*

It is crystal clear that the Ethiopian government has included many articles from International Human Rights Instruments into the Transitional Charter and the New Constitution as part of its massive public relations campaign to improve its image internationally, rather than implementing them in order to ameliorate the human rights situation in the Ogaden and elsewhere in the empire-state of Ethiopia.

The people in the Ogaden and elsewhere in the empire-state of Ethiopia, have lost faith and confidence in the present government in Ethiopia and its hollow commitments to genuine democratisation, protection of basic human rights and the right to self -determination for all nations in the Ethiopian empire.

4. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Since its foundation, on 13 June 1995, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee, has carried out extensive investigations of the human rights situation throughout the Ogaden, and has documented gross violations, including illegal imprisonments, mass arrests without charges or trials, enforced disappearances, torture, rape, extrajudicial killings, abduction, forced labour, hostage-taking, systematic religious and racial persecution, dispossession and widespread looting by the current EPRDF government in Ethiopia.

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.

4.1. Prisoners Of Conscience

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that " All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. " In article 2 it states that "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status..."

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), protects the inherent right to life. Article 7 prohibits torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 9 prohibits arbitrary arrest or detention, and provides that anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of reasons for his or her arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him. Article 10 provides that all persons deprived of their liberty are to be treated with humanity.

Article 10 of UDHR states that "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." Article 18 of the ICCPR provides for freedom of movement and freedom to choose a residence.

Nevertheless, hundreds of children, women, businessmen, students, pastoralists, politicians and religious scholars have been detained, tortured, disappeared or killed by the EPRDF 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.

4.2. Political Imprisonment

In mid-1996, more than 2000 Ogadenis were in detention without charge or trial. The majority of the detainees were suspected supporters of ONLF, religious scholars, nomads, students, clan elders, politicians and businessmen. Some of them were released by the end of the last year or the beginning of this year. Most of the released detainees were civilians, who were in detention for long periods without charge or trial, while others were businessmen, who were held without charge for several months in order to extort money. Scores died in detention, were tortured, or disappeared without leaving a trace.

Ahmed Mohamed, Abdullahi Qaji and Abdullahi Haliye, members of ONLF Central Committee, were detained in Hargeisa, North West Somalia, on 31 July 1996, by militia loyal to Mr. Egal, while they were visiting their relatives in the area. (See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96). On 20 October 1996, they were handed over to the Ethiopian government against their will, in exchange for ammunition. After repatriation, they were transferred to prison in Diridhabo (Dire-Dawa). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was given access to them, and has visited them several times. They have been brought before the regional court several times. Each time, they were taken back to their cells for lack of evidence. In May 1997, they were brought before the regional court, which examined their case and acquitted them. The court declared that the police had no reason to continue holding them. Nevertheless, the prosecutor and the police, in defiance of the court order, have decided to transfer them to Jigjiga or Harar, where they would face long-term jail sentences, involuntary disappearance or death, without due process of law. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee fears for the safety and well-being of the three detainees, especially in view of constant reports of executions, disappearances, torture or ill-treatment of the detainees in Jigjiga and Harar detention centres to extract confessions.

Ahmed Makahiil Hussein, MP and former vice-president of the Regional Assembly, was arrested in September 1995, and remained incommunicado since then. (See Human Rights Violations in the Ogden by Ethiopia, 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/01/96, Deterioration of Human Rights Situation in the Ogden unabated ref: OHCR/07/96 and Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogden ref: OHRC/08/96). In May 1997, he was brought before the regional court and charged with inciting armed rebellion. He pleaded not guilty. The regional court's sentence was 7 years' imprisonment. He was not informed the particulars of the charges and reasons for his arrest, has not had access to any evidence presented against him, and was not represented by a legal counsel.

Hence, he did not receive fair trial in accordance with recognized international standards. On the basis of available information about his case, the OHRC believes that there was not credible evidence of his involvement in any violent activity, and his trial was a mockery of justice, and considers him a prisoner of conscience.

In May 1997, peaceful demonstrations were held in Qabridaharre in protest against the central government's decision to hold in the town a meeting to forge forcible unit y between ESDL – a pro-government group within EPRDF(Refer to the background) - and some Ogadeni individuals, who were in detention and have been released in dubious circumstances without charge or trial. The government used excessive force to disperse the demonstrators, causing many unnecessary and avoidable injuries and arrested a score of people. Most of the detainees were released without being charged. But some remained in detention for unknown reasons without being charged or tried, including the following four officials: **Mrs. Muhibo Arab Ali, aged 49, mother of 12 children, president of Ogaden Women's Democratic Association (OWDA), Qorrahay region.** She had been arrested several times before for her political activities. **Abdullahi-jire Abdi Hajir, aged 42, father of 5 children, MP for Shaygoosh district, Qorrahay region.** **Abdi-yare Ma'alim Ismail aged 26, father of two children, member of Qabridaharre Ogaden Youth Organization (OYO).** **Sadiq Abdullahi Yusuf, aged 32, father of 6 children,**

Qorrahay region police commissioner. They were recently released on bail, and were restricted to Qabridaharre.

In November 1996, the following three officers of the Ogaden Welfare Society (OWS) were detained without charge or trial in Addis Ababa. They have been held incommunicado for some months: **Dr. Mohamed Abdi-gani, Mohamoud Abdi Ahmed, Mubarak Aidiid Odawaa, Chairman, Director of Finance and Management, and Treasurer of OWS respectively.** Mohamoud Abdi and Mubarak Aidiid were recently released uncharged, but Dr. Mohamed Abdi-gani remained in detention. No reason was given for his detention. To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, he was not involved in any illegal activity. The OHRC considers him a prisoner of conscience. The Ogaden Welfare Society is the only national humanitarian organization in the Ogaden, which is recognized by the Ethiopian government. It has been responsible for building dispensaries, schools and digging water wells.

Bashir Sheikh Abdi, Yusuf Muhumed Ma'alin and Mohamed Abdirahman, ex-governor of Hararge province, ex-governor of Dhagahbour region and ex-governor of Wardheer region respectively, were arrested in April 1997. They are being held in incommunicado detention without charge or trial. No clear reason was given for their detention. Bashir Sheikh Abdi who is an old man and in a poor state of health, is denied medical treatment. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee believes these three ex-governors may be prisoners of conscience.

A number of businessmen and civil servants were held incommunicado and without charges or trial for several months. They are being held in Maikelawi police investigation centre in Addis Ababa. They include **Abdi-Aziz Ahmed Dahir, businessman; Abdirahman Isse, businessman; Abdirabman Mohamed Hassan, civil servant; Abdishakir Sh. Ismail, civilian; Omar Yoose, businessman; Mohamed Ma'alin Farah, businessman; Hussein Mohamed, civil servant.** They were subjected to torture and ill-treatment. Some of them were transferred to another detention centre for unknown reasons. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is concerned about their safety and well being, particularly in view of constant reports about confessions made under duress.

Some outspoken critics of the government's policies in the Ogaden are being held in harsh conditions without charges or trial in Jigjiga prison. Among them are: **Mohamed Ali Abdi, clan elder (Also known as caaqil yare).** He had been detained many times before for political reasons under Haile Selassie's government and Siyad Barre's government in Somalia, where he was in exile. In 1991, after Mengistu's downfall, he returned to his homeland. **Abdullahi Galool Elmi, clan elder, from Dbagabbour region. Makhtal Abdi Dhiid, civil servant.** The Ogaden Human Rights Committee believes that they are detained for their political views, and are prisoners of conscience.

Mohamoud Sheikh Yusuf Haybe, aged 28, father of one child, civil servant, was arrested in Diri-Dhabo (Dire-Dawa) in June 1997. He is being held incommunicado without charge or trial. No reason was given for his detention. The OHRC considers Mohamoud to be a prisoner of conscience.

The EPRDF government's policy of keeping political prisoners in detention indefinitely without charges or trial did not change. However, in December 1996 and April 1997, some

detainees were released without having been charged or tried. They were released on conditions, which compromise and violate their constitutional rights. For example; they were released on bail, put under constant surveillance by plain clothes secret agents, compelled to report themselves to the police station from time to time, their rights to move from place to another were restricted and their telephone wires were tapped. They include **Sheikh Abidance Sh. Adan, MP; Ibrahim Adan DolaI, MP; Nur Gooni, MP; Ali Bashe, MP; Riyale Hamud, MP; Khadar Ma'alin, MP; and others** were businessmen who paid extortion money for their release. (See Human Rights Violations in the Ogaden by Ethiopia, 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/01/96, Deterioration of Human Rights Situation in the Ogaden unabated ref: OHRC/07/96 and Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref: OHRC/08/96).

The OHRC, which called for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and given fair trials or released unconditionally, welcomes their release, and calls upon the Ethiopian government to lift the unconstitutional restrictions imposed on them.

4.3. Extrajudicial Executions

Article 3 of the UDHR proclaims the right to life, liberty and security of person. Under Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, in case of armed conflict not of an international character, principles of humanity must be safeguarded in all situations. Acts prohibited in all circumstances include: murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, outrages upon personal dignity, hostage-taking, collective punishment, executions without regular trial and cruel and degrading treatment. Furthermore, article 51 (1,2,6) of protocol 1, protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 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:

On 18 July 1997, **members of EPRDF forces in Godey abducted Khadar Dulguf Mashkooke, schoolboy, aged 14.** On 20 July 1997, his tortured body was found outside Godey military barracks. His death was a terrible shock to his father, who went into hiding for fear of his life.

In March 1997, **Ugas Mohamed Muhumed Fatule, clan elder, his nephew Ibrahim Deeh Fatule and nine other civilians,** were detained in Shaygoosh and transferred to military barracks in Qabridaharre. Ugas Mohamed and his nephew were killed; their dismembered bodies displayed in the town, and were refused burial for two days. The fate and whereabouts of the other detainees is unknown up to now but they are presumed dead.

In January 1997, **Fadumo Ali Ahmed, a nursing mother; Sahra Abdi Omar and Asli Ali Farah**, were abducted at gunpoint by EPRDF forces. After three days their bodies were found in a nearby bush. They had been strangled and sexually assaulted. Their eyes were gouged out and breasts were cut off.

In October 1996, the following individuals were killed, without due process of law by the government forces: **Haweeya Mahdi, housewife, aged 50, mother of 7 children; Abdishakur Magan, civilian, aged 35, father of 3 children; Dahir Ali, civilian, aged 41, father of 2 children; Omar Dubad Omar, civilian, aged 45, father of 5 children; Deeq Mohamed, civilian, aged 26, father of 2 children.** They were tortured before execution.

In Wardheer, the EPRDF forces rounded up a group of civilians and summarily executed them in the outskirts of the town. Among them were **Abdullahi Ganey, Hiis Mohamed Omar, Roble Shafi'i, Ali Mohamed Hassan and Haji Mohamed Abdi.**

Kiin Mohamed Qani, Halimo Yusuf Nur, Qodane Abdi Kahin and Farah Ali Abdi, all nomads from Dhuhun area, were rounded up while they were tending their camels in the rural area. They were transferred to military barracks in Dhuhun and were tortured to death.

In Godey, 27 people including **Abdi Mohamed, Badal Muhumed, Abdi Ahmed and Ibrahim Mohamoud**, were collected from the town centre at various times and summarily executed in public.

In December 1996, the EPRDF forces killed 18 civilians in a cold-blood massacre in Dhanaan. The victims were found shot, hacked and burned to death. Among them were seven children, six women and five men.

In limey, **Hussein Omar and his brother Arbe Omar** were arrested, their properties confiscated and then they were tortured to death.

Muhumed Hajir, Shafi Adan and Nur Mohamed, all nomads from Dhanaan area, were arrested and taken to the military barracks. They were tortured to death. Their relatives were told that they died in their sleep. The bodies of the victims bore marks of torture.

4.4. 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 time 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, article (13) requires the authorities to investigate reports of disappearances.

A large number of people have disappeared after being abducted by members of EPRDF forces, while others disappeared from notorious military detention camps, or were

transferred to secret detention centres in Harar or Addis Ababa. The fate and whereabouts of those people remain unknown to their relatives. In many cases they are presumed dead.

Many suspected ONLF sympathizers have been disappeared in detention without leaving a trace. They include **Bashir Abdi Adan, civilian, aged 35, and father of three children**, who was taken by security officers from his house. He had been detained several times before on suspicion of ONLF membership. ,

In January 1996, **Ahmed Mohamed Arab, businessman, aged 42, father of five children**, was detained in Dhagahbour, and was never seen again.

On 1st July 1996, **Mohamed Ganey, also known as "Kabaal Qabad", businessman, aged 39**, was abducted from his shop by government forces. Since then his whereabouts is unknown.

In April 1997, **Jibril Abdi Fatule, clan elder and his two daughters** were detained in Shaygoosh, and then were transferred to Qabridaharre military barracks. They were never seen again.

On June 1997, many people were detained in Dhagahbour. Among them were **Nasir Gurey Ali, policeman, aged 35, his father and six others of their relatives**. They were held incommunicado, and were subjected to extensive torture. Nasir subsequently disappeared in custody. His whereabouts is unknown to his family. No reason was given for their arrest. The OHRC fears for the safety and well-being of all detainees, particularly after reported disappearance of Nasir in detention. The OHRC calls for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and be given fair trials or immediately and unconditionally released. The OHRC asks for a public statement on the whereabouts of Nasir Gurey and other disappeared detainees as well.

According to reliable reports received by OHRC, many detainees disappeared in 1994, are being held in secret detention centres in Harar. They include **Haji Ahmednur Sh. Mumin, the Imam of Dhagahbour mosque, who was detained in April 1994 and never seen again. Abdullahi Abdi Taflo, ONLF Central Committee Member and Deeq Yuusuf Kaariye, journalist**. They were detained in May and July 1994 respectively and never seen again (See Human Rights Violation in the Ogaden by Ethiopia, 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/01196).

4.5. 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. "The Ethiopian government Army and Security Forces systematically torture suspected ONLF members to extract information or confessions. 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. For example; the numbers of people disabled by torture in Godey, Qabridaharre and Dhagahbour were 503, 456, and 425 respectively.

Yusuf Hirsi Olow and several other members of ONLF, were arrested in Djibouti in September 1996, and forcibly returned to Ethiopia. Every night he and his friends were taken out of their prison cells at gunpoint, blindfolded and tied up for interrogation under torture. They underwent severe physical and psychological torture in the form of indiscriminate beating with heavy sticks, electric wires, guns butts and threats of shooting them to death by charging guns in front of them and aiming at their heads. yusuf was unable to cater for his sanitary needs, and was suffering from anal bleeding. He was denied medical treatment.

Abdi-hiis Ahmed Dahir, businessman, was detained on 12 November 1996 in Diri-Dhabo, transferred to prison in Addis Ababa. He was tied upside-down and was beaten indiscriminately. He is in a critical condition and was denied medical treatment.

Farhiya Ahmed, housewife, 8 months pregnant, was detained for inviting ONLF members to her house. She was tortured until she aborted.

Abdullahi Ahmed Qorane, was detained for suspected sympathy with ONLF. He was extensively tortured and is suffering the effects of the torture.

In January 1997 , **Nasra Sirad Dolal, housewife, aged 36, mother of eight children**, was detained in Qabridaharre, and was forced to leave her children in the care of neighbours. She was held incommunicado for three months. in April 1997, she was released on bail and was restricted to Qabridaharre. She is related to ONLF Central Committee Member.

4.6. Torture Methods

Torture methods employed against detainees by the Ethiopian armed and security forces in the Ogaden include:

- Deprivation of sleep and food.
- Forcing detainees to drink urine or salt y water.
- Suffocation of detainees by burying them alive, which causes death in many cases.
- Death threats, with charged guns pointed at the head.
- Gang raping of women and child molestation.
- Suspending from the roof upside-down.
- Indiscriminate beatings with guns butts, heavy sticks or iron bars.
- 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.
- Victims are burned with cigarettes.

4.7. Other Abuses

Article 17(2) of the UDHR prohibits arbitrary de privation 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.2 7).

The Ethiopian armed and security forces, which comprise ill-disciplined ragtag militias from Tigray region, roam throughout the Ogaden demanding money and food at gunpoint. whenever defeated, they take revenge on the civilian population, in defiance of international treaties, which prohibit reprisals against civilian population. Many people were arbitrarily deprived of their properties and life savings by the security forces, which intrude upon their privacy by getting into private residences and properties and unlawfully confiscating any property they fancy.

In July 1996, after an attempt to assassinate a government minister, the security forces staged a campaign of terror directed against Somalis. A large number of Somalis, who neither speak Tigrigna nor Amharic, were singled out on a linguistic and ethnic basis, and were detained, tortured or ill-treated. Many of them are still in detention without charge or trial. Somalis are periodically rounded up, detained and held in detention without charge for months in order to extort money.

The EPRDF 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.

On 15 October 1996, Ethiopian security forces surrounded and broke into the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's office in Godey, ransacking all that was worth anything, including contributions and correspondences of the Committee.

The Ethiopian Embassy in Switzerland has repeatedly harassed Mr . Abdukader Sulub Abdi, the International Co-ordinator of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee who narrowly escaped an assassination attempt on his life, on 25 June 1995, as well.

There is a clear pattern of targeting religious scholars, places of worship, relatives of political prisoners and private properties of government opponents. In October 1996, security forces ransacked and destroyed **Abdullahi Haliye's** house in Dhagahbour (See political imprisonment). In a similar act the house of the ONLF chairman **Mr. Ibrahim Abdallah**, was ransacked and blown up by the Ethiopian security forces in Godey on 30 June 1997.

Religious scholars have been the targets of verbal and physical attacks. A large number of religious leaders have been detained, disappeared, tortured or killed in the last five years. Many Imams are reluctant to preach to the faithful or lead prayers in mosques for fear of

their lives. A score of mosques and religious schools were destroyed or shut down by the EPRDF government.

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.

5. TESTIMONIES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

The following testimonies were collected from survivors of massacres, rape victims, released detainees or victims' close relatives. These testimonies are cited to illustrate the pattern of extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, disappearances, arbitrary detentions, pillage and ill-treatment. The real names of the victims or their relatives have been withheld in order to protect them and their families from reprisals.

a) **TESTIMONY OF EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING, RAPE, ABDUCTION, PILLAGE AND ILL-TREATMENT**

«Dulman» aged 46, housewife, mother of 6 children.

“It was Sunday moonlight night, when Tigrigna speaking soldiers came to our village. We were sleeping peacefully. Suddenly, we were woken up by indiscriminate gunshots, and were forced to get out of our houses at gunpoint. The sick and elderly people were dragged out of their beds, and taken by force to the centre of the village, where we were assembled and told not to talk to each other in Somali.”

“ At day-break, the village was searched house to house. They took everything of value, and stripped us of our gold and wristwatches. Four men resisted, and were executed in front of us by shooting them at point-blank range.”

“I do not know whether they were looking for weapons or fighters, or both. But we knew later that they had been defeated in a battle...and we were victims of reprisals. About eight o'clock in the morning, they killed five goats, and started eating their raw meat in front of us.”

“They took with them 16 men, including my husband, our 15 years old son and the teacher of the village. To the best of my knowledge, a number of women were raped in the course of the operation, including me and my sister.”

“After two weeks, about 12 decomposed bodies were found in a bush far away from our village about three days' walk. Some of the corpses were cut into pieces, while others were burned beyond recognition. It was the most horrific thing I have seen in my life.”

“Since, that ill-fated night, I did not sleep well and I am suffering from awful, horrifying nightmares, and my children are traumatised as well. As a result of this ordeal three of my

friends have gone mad because they had lost their husbands as well as their properties like me.”

b) II. TESTIMONY OF ARBITRARY DETENTION, TORTURE, RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL PERSECUTION AND ILL- TREATMENT

«Dhibane», aged 55, religious scholar, father of 7 children.

“On 9 July 1996, there were mass arrests of Somalis after the assassination attempt on the EPRDF minister of Transport. I was on my way home after praying in the mosque. Four EPRDF soldiers stopped their car near to me and hurried to me. I was bearded and holding a rosary in my hand. They asked me, what was my religion? I told them, I am a Muslim. They started insulting my religion and me. I was handcuffed, blindfolded, forced into the car and taken to military barracks. After three days I was transferred to Maikelawi police investigation centre.”

“I was tied upside-down and was beaten indiscriminately until I lost consciousness. I was burned with cigarettes and forced to drink urine and dirty salt y water, and was deprived of sleep and of food more than five days. I was held incommunicado more than three months. My relatives who came to visit me were turned back and were given false information.”

“During my detention, I was not allowed to practise or perform my religious duties. They put guns at my head and threatened to kill me if I did not confess that I am a member of a terrorist group. But I refused to make any confessions under threat and torture.”

“I believe that I was detained, tortured and persecuted like many other Somalis from the Ogaden and from Somalia proper because of my religious beliefs and race.”

“I was released on bail in April 1997, without being charged or tried. I did not ask any redress or compensation because in the eyes of the government what they did to me is very normal comparing to other atrocities committed by government police and security forces.”

6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND APPEALS

I. 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:

- Asking that your government exert pressure on Ethiopia to improve its human rights record.
- 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 listed below).
- 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 listed below).
- 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.

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 Switzerland

II. TO: GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND NON-GOVERNMENT AL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Although the prestigious international human rights organization, Amnesty International has issued several reports about well-documented human rights violations in the Ogaden by Ethiopia, the international community has remained tight-lipped about those violations for the last five years. Nevertheless, the Ogaden Human Rights Committee had 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 that:

1. The international community publicly censure Ethiopia over its human rights record.
2. The United Nations appoint a Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in the Ogaden.
3. The Ethiopian government should be held responsible for infamous mass killings, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.
4. Perpetrators of extrajudicial executions and other atrocities should be brought before an international tribunal.
5. The international community intervene to stop human sufferings and senseless carnage in the Ogaden, the sooner the better .
6. The Ethiopian government allow all humanitarian and relief organizations to operate in the Ogaden without restrictions as well as international human rights organizations and international press.

7. The international community refrain from aiding and supporting the Ethiopian government as long as it violates human rights and fundamental freedoms in the empire-state of Ethiopia.

7. CLASSIFIED LISTS OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

I. Summary Executions

42 citizens were collected from dhagaxbuur and nearby villages at various times, and then taken to EPRDF camp and summarily executed without due process of law. Among them were the following twenty civilians:

No	Name	Place	Occupation
1	Abdi Aidid	Dhagaxbuur	Businessman
2	Abdi Ali	Dhiita	Camel-herder
3	Abdi Awliyo	Dhagaxbuur	Labourer
4	Abdullahi Adan	Dhagaxbuur	trader
5	Adan Wali	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
6	Anab Abdinur	Dig	Housewife
7	Bahar Ali	Xananley	Camel-herder
8	Hussein Abdi	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
9	Mahad Muhumed Abdullahi	Dig	Camel-herder
10	Ma'alin Weyd Abdullahi	Dhagaxbuur	ONLF member
11	Mohamed Dheeg Da' ar	Dhagaxbuur	Trader
12	Mohamed Farah Hirsi	Labi	Pastoralist
13	Mohamed Sh. Abdulkadir	Bulaale	Pastoralist
14	Mukhtaar Abdi	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
15	Mukhtaar Hussein Jama	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
16	Osman Abdullahi Ma'alin	Dhagaxbuur	Trader
17	Saldhig Gabalah	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
18	Sheikh Muhumed	Dhagaxbuur	Religious Scholar
19	Wali Abdulkadir	Bukudhabo	Pastoralist
20	Yonis Haybe	Obole	Civilian

in July 1996, EPRDF militias massacred 18 civilians in Dhanaan. Among them were the following:

21	Abdi Ahmed Haji	Dhanaan	Civilian
22	Abdi Wali	Dhanaan	Trader
23	Abdi-dari Qorane	Dhanaan	Camel-herder
24	Abdi Fikir	Dhanaan	Civilian
25	Abdi Mohamed Dheere	Dhanaan	Farmer
26	Abdullahi Nuuriye	Dhanaan	Livestock trade
27	Badal Wadsagaar	Dhanaan	Nomad
28	Haji Obeid Mohamed	Dhanaan	Religious leader

29	Iroole Warlaawe	Dhanaan	Nomad
30	Mohamed Ibrahim	Dhanaan	Civilian
31	Mohamed Dahir Kariye	Dhanaan	Trader
32	Muhumed Hajir	Dhanaan	Farmer
33	Nur Abbas	Dhanaan	Civilian
34	Shaafi Adan Gurey	Dhanaan	ONLF member
35	Sheikh Hassan Aw Abdi	Dhanaan	Religious scholar
36	Sirad Hussein	Dhanaan	Nomad
37	Wali Arab Gooni	Dhanaan	Trader
38	Wali Shafi	Dhanaan	Civilian

* Members of EPRDF forces abducted Khadar Dulguf Mashkooke, aged 14, schoolboy, on 18 July 1994. On 20 July 1997, his tortured body was found outside Godey military barracks. His death was a terrible shock to his father, who went into hiding for fear of his life. Other victims of extrajudicial killings in Godey are:

40	Abdi-dhoof Hassan	Godey	Civilian
41	Abdi Dubad Budul	Godey	Trader
42	Abdi Farah Nur	Godey	Civilian
43	Abdi Mohamed Hirsi	Godey	Businessman
44	Abdi Adan Basaas	Godey	Student
45	Ali Farah Mahad	Godey	Student
46	Ali Ilka-jiir	Godey	Student
47	Badal Bihi Muhumed	Godey	Student
48	Baarah Ma'alín Hareed	Godey	Clan elder
49	Ibrahim Mohamed Rage	Godey	Civilian
50	Ina Farah Mahad	Godey	Civilian
51	khadar Dulguf Mashkooke*	Godey	Schoolboy
52	Mohamoud Sirad	Godey	Schoolboy
53	Mukhtar Sh. Mohamoud	Godey	Civilian
54	Shafi'i Ali	Godey	ONLF member

The following four individuals are nomads from Dhuxun area, who were rounded up while they were tending their camels. They were transferred to military barracks in Dhuxun, and were tortured to death.

55	Farah Ali Abdi	Dhuxun	Nomad
56	Halimo Yusuf Nur	Dhuxun	Nomad
57	Kiin Ali Abdi	Dhuxun	Nomad
58	Qoodane Abdi Kahin	Dhuxun	Nomad

The following individuals were killed, without due process of law by the government forces:

59	Abdullahi Ganey	Wardheer	Civilian
60	Dhuubane Ali	Wardheer	Civilian
61	Fajaas Ali	Wardheer	Civilian

62	Haji Mohamoud Abdi	Wardheer	Religious leader
63	Hiis Mohamed Omar	Wardheer	Businessman
64	Ilka-sae Ali	Wardheer	Civilian
65	Ina Mohamed Hassan	Wardheer	Civilian
66	Mohamed Qani Abdi-here	Wardheer	Civilian
67	Roble Shafi'i	Wardheer	Civilian

On 18 June 1996, EPRDF forces killed in a cold-blood massacre five-tribe chiefs in Hodayo (See Deterioration Of Human Rights Situation in the Ogaden unabated ref:OHRC/07/96). Their names are:

68	Abdi Mohamed Yare	Hodayo	Clan elder
69	Gahnug Yusuf Aare	Hodayo	Clan elder
70	Haybe Hirad	Hodayo	Clan elder
71	Mohamed Abbi Hirsi	Hodayo	Clan elder
72	Mohamed A w Farah	Hodayo	Clan elder

*In mid-August 1996, Ethiopian government massacred ten civilians troops in Qabridaharre. Among them were Sareeya Seerar Mohamed and her newborn baby. All of them were stoned to death except three. (See Mass Killings, Torture and Disappearances in the Ogaden ref:OHRC/08/96). In March 1997, Ugaas Mohamed Muhumed Fatule and his nephew Ibrahim Deeh, were abducted and killed. Their dismembered bodies displayed and refused burial. Other victims of extrajudicial executions in Qabridaharre are:

73	Abdi Osman Farah	Qabridaharre	Civilian
74	Abdullahi Ahmed Haybe	Qabridaharre	Civilian
75	Abdi-yare Ahmed Badal	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
76	Abdirahman Jiis	Qabridaharre	Civilian
77	Abdishakur Magan	Qabridaharre	Trader
78	Abdirashid Sulub Anshur	Qabridaharre	Livestock trader
79	Abdirisak Mohamoud	Qabridaharre	Civilian
80	Abdishakur Sh. Omar	Qabridaharre	Civilian
81	Abshir Abdi Tarey	Qabridaharre	Civilian
82	Ahmed Abdi Wanaag	Qabridaharre	Civilian
83	Ahmed Mohamed	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
84	Ahmed Mohamed Hirsi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
85	Ahmed Golongol	Qabridaharre	Civilian
86	Ahmed Sirad	Qabridaharre	Trader
87	Ahmed Taab	Qabridaharre	Civilian
88	Ahmed Toban-nin	Qabridaharre	Civilian
89	Ali Abdi Hirsi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
90	Ali Farah	Qabridaharre	Businessman
91	Ali Yusuf kahin	Qabridaharre	Civilian
92	Bashir Geelle Abdille	Qabridaharre	Civilian
93	Dahir Ali Karoor	Qabridaharre	Civilian
94	Deeq Mohamed Elmi	Qabridaharre	Civilian

95	Deeq Mohamed Kolyeedh	Qabridaharre	Civilian
96	Gaboobe Ali	Qabridaharre	Civilian
97	Garad Mohamed Muhumed	Qabridaharre	Civilian
98	Hajir Ali	Qabridaharre	Civilian
99	Haweeya Mahdi	Qabridaharre	Housewife
100	Ibrahim Deeh Fatule	Qabridaharre	Civilian
101	Jigre Hassan Badal	Qabridaharre	Civilian
102	Mohamed Deeq khalif	Qabridaharre	Businessman
103	Mohamed Diriye Shide	Qabridaharre	Civilian
104	Mohamed Haybe Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
105	Mohamed Ali Abdi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
106	Muhumed Abdi Salah	Qabridaharre	Civilian
107	Omar Dubad Aw Omar	Qabridaharre	Civilian
108	Qanbi Guhad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
109	Sareeya Seerar Mohamed*	Qabridaharre	Housewife
110	Shafi OmarGuhad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
111	Sirad Muhumed Gurey	Qabridaharre	Civilian
112	Siyad Ahmed	Qabridaharre	ONLF member
113	Ugas Mohamed M. Fatule*	Qabridaharre	Clan elder

On 5 October 1996, Fadumo, wife of Commander Alifle, was hacked to death by EPRDF forces. Her children were also taken to the barracks, and never seen again.

114	Fadumo Addow	Qabridaharre	Housewife
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On 8 August 1996, EPRDF forces rounded up civilians in Toon-Ceeley , and killed them. Among the dead were:

115	Ahmed Good Abdi	Toon-Ceeley	Civilian
116	Ahmed Sanay Farah	Toon-Ceeley	Civilian
117	Ahmed Sangaab Farah	Toon-Ceeley	Civilian
118	Hassan Ahmed Sagal	Toon-Ceeley	Civilian
119	Mohamed Tarey Farah	Toon-Ceeley	Civilian

The Following two brothers, were arrested, their properties confiscated and then tortured to death.

120	Arbe Omar	Iimey	Farmer
121	Hussein Omar	Iimey	Farmer

in November 1995, EPRDF militias rounded up a group of citizens in Qabri- Bayax, and summarily executed them(See Human Rights Violations in the Ogaden by Ethiopia 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/O 1/96). Among them were:

122	Abdi OmarAbdi-yare	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman
123	Abdullahi Badri Mohamoud	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman

124	Abdisafar Osman Ahmed	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman
125	Abdiwahid Abdullahi Farah	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman
126	Ahmed Ali Muse	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman
127	Bare Adlib Sh. Ahmed	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman
128	Hassan Kolas Is mail	Qabri-Bayax	Businessman

The following individuals were killed, without due process of law by Ethiopian government forces, in Garbo:

129	Abdi Guudcadde	Garbo	Civilian
130	Alas Abdi	Garbo	Camel-herder
131	Ina Abdi Hashi	Garbo	Civilian
132	Ina Ma'alin Hassan	Garbo	Civilian
133	Guled Adan Il-dheer	Garbo	Civilian
134	Mohamed Olad	Garbo	Civilian

II. Disappearances

The following list contains the names of individuals, who were detained by government security forces in various places from December 1996 to June 1997, and then disappeared from detention camps or transferred to secret detention centres. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown to their relatives.

135	Abdi Hashi Harir	Addis Ababa	Civilian
136	Abdullahi Mohamed Sahal	Jigjiga	Civilian
137	Abdullahi-yare Khalif	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
138	Abdullahi Omar Dubad	Dhagaxbuur	Trader
139	Abdullahi-yare Ma'alin	Jigjiga	Civilian
140	Abdulkadir M. Ali	Jigjiga	Civilian
141	Abdulkadir M. Ma'alin	Jigjiga	Civilian
142	Abdulkadir Ali	Godey	Businessman
143	Abdulkadir Gamadiid	Godey	Businessman
144	Abdirisak Kadawaa	Godey	Businessman
145	Abdi-wali Sheikh	Jigjiga	MP
146	Abshir Abdi Adan	Dhagaxbuur	Businessman
147	Ahmed Mohamed Arab	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
148	Ahmed Isse Egal	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
149	Ahmed Baruud Ibrahim	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
150	Ahmed Ismail	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
151	Ali-yare Sh. Abdullahi	Jigjiga	Civilian
152	Haddiis Mohamed Abdi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
153	Hassan M. Farah	Addis Ababa	Businessman
154	Hussein Omar	Godey	Businessman
155	Ibrahim Haji Mohamed	Jigjiga	Civilian
156	Ina Sayid Muhyaddin	Godey	Civilian
157	Ina Ugas Mohamoud	Jigjiga	Civilian
158	Ismail Hassan Gaboose	Qabridaharre	Civilian

159	Mahad Muse	Addis Ababa	Civilian
160	Mohamed Sirad Yusuf	Dhagaxbuur	Trader
161	Mohamed Sh. Abdi	Jigjiga	Civilian
162	Mohamed Muhumed Hirad	Jigjiga	Civilian
163	Mohamed Omar Mikhail	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
164	Mohamed Ismail	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
165	Mohamed Muse Arte	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
166	Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
167	Mohamed Wali	Godey	Businessman
168	Mohamed Hudle Yusuf	Dhagaxbuur	Trader
169	Mohamoud Abdullahi Kibar	Baabile	Farmer
170	Matan Jadiid Duale	Godey	Businessman
171	Mahad Hudle Ba 'ad	Godey	Businessman
172	Omar Abdirsak Hussein	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
173	Omar Osman	Godey	Farmer
174	Qool Ali	Jigjiga	Businessman
175	Sadiq Sh. Mohamed	Godey	Businessman
176	Sh. Mohamed Salah	Jigjiga	Religious leader
177	Zamzam Haji Hassan	Godey	Businesswoman

III. Detention, Torture, III- Treatment And Looting

*Collected from their farms by EPRDF forces at gunpoint under the pretext of supporting ONLF. They were detained, beaten up and tortured. Tiiba Abdi Sheikh, aged 70, his house has been looted and burnt down, farms destroyed and pumps confiscated.

178	Abdi Aqib Guled	Qalaafo	Farmer
179	Abdi Mohamoud Jamalay	Qalaafo	Farmer
180	Abdi Mahood	Qalaafo	Farmer
181	Abdi Urur	Qalaafo	Farmer
182	Ahmed Door Yusuf	Qalaafo	Farmer
183	Akish Ayjeh	Qalaafo	Farmer
184	Amina Abdi Da'uud	Qalaafo	Housewife
185	Anab Shukri	Qalaafo	Housewife
186	Arish Abdi	Qalaafo	Housewife
187	Awale Shire Sahal	Qalaafo	Farmer
188	Dhuban Hassan Gabane	Qalaafo	Farmer
189	Galiil Dhalalow Abdi	Qalaafo	Farmer
190	Hassan Nasir Salad	Qalaafo	Farmer
191	Hassan Hadaade Gure	Qalaafo	Farmer
192	Hassan Mohamed Abdi	Qalaafo	Farmer
193	Hussein Sahid Ahmed	Qalaafo	Farmer
194	Mohamed Abdullahi Bule	Qalaafo	Farmer
195	Mohamed Afyuub Abdi	Qalaafo	Farmer
196	Mohamed Abdullahi Guled	Qalaafo	Farmer
197	Mohamed Abdi Jibril	Qalaafo	Farmer
198	Mohamed Guled Gure	Qalaafo	Farmer

199	Mohamed Sh. Osman	Qalaafo	Farmer
200	Mohamed YusufAli	Qalaafo	Farmer
201	Mohamoud Abdi Farah	Qalaafo	Farmer
202	Nur Soyan Farah	Qalaafo	Farmer
203	Olhaye Dhi'is Fidhin	Qalaafo	Farmer
204	Rahmo Sh. Ahmednur	Qalaafo	Farmer
205	Ruun Abdi Amas	Qalaafo	Farmer
206	Ruqiya Mohamed Abdullahi	Qalaafo	Farmer
207	Tiiba Abdi Sh. Mohamed*	Qalaafo	Farmer

*Dheeweed a member of the opposition, his wife and son were detained and were never seen again. The other following individuals were detained without charges or trial. Some of them were released in February 1997, while others remain in detention. No reason was given for their arrest.

208	Abdi Aw Jama	Jiggiga	Civilian
209	Abdi Mohamed Haji	Jiggiga	Civilian
210	Abdi Geesood	Jiggiga	Trader
211	Abdirashid Ahmed Khalif	Jiggiga	Ex-MP Rel.*
212	Abdullahi Weyrah Kariye	Jiggiga	Civil servant
213	Abdullahi Gurey Fidar	Jiggiga	Civilian
214	Abdullahi Mohamed Shire	Jiggiga	Civilian
215	Abdullahi-kafi Adan Gurey	Jiggiga	Civilian
216	Ahmed Taylor	Jiggiga	Civilian
217	Ahmed Hussein Makahil	Jiggiga	MP
218	Ali Abdi	Jiggiga	Civilian
219	Ali Bashe	Jiggiga	MP Rel
220	Ali Gabose Odey	Jiggiga	Civilian
221	Dhagawayne Mohamed Dhi'is	Jiggiga	Civilian
222	Farah Ali	Jiggiga	Civilian
223	Hussein Nu'man Hassan	Jiggiga	Civilian
224	khadar Ma'alini Ali	Jiggiga	MP Rel
225	Kilaas Ismail	Jiggiga	Civilian
226	Mohamed Badal Abdi	Jiggiga	Civilian
227	Mohamed U gas Abdi	Jiggiga	Civil servant
228	Mohamed Ali Urur	Jiggiga	Civilian
229	Mohamed Aw Ali Hogweyne	Jiggiga	Civilian
230	Mohamoud Hirsi Dol	Jiggiga	Civilian
231	Mohamoud Abdi Kare	Jiggiga	Civilian
232	Mohamoud Ismail Almis	Jiggiga	Civilian
233	Mohamoud Ma'alini	Jiggiga	Civilian
234	Mohamoud Abdullahi Ahmed	Jiggiga	Civilian
235	Nur Gooni	Jiggiga	MP Rel.
236	Rabi'i Sh. Mustaf	Jiggiga	Civilian
237	Riyale HamudAhmed	Jiggiga	MP Rel
38	Shafi Badri	Jiggiga	Civilian
239	Sheikh Abdinasir Sh. Adan	Jiggiga	MP Rel

240	Siyad Mohamed Haji	Jiggiga	Civilian
241	Wife and son of Dheeweed*	Jiggiga	Housewife & son
242	Yusuf Sh. Abdiwahab	Jiggiga	Civilian

The following civilians had their property looted and were ill legally detained in military detention camp by EPRDF forces.

243	Amina Ahmed Adan	Garbo	Housewife
244	Ardo Mohamed Ali	Garbo	Housewife
45	Asha Sheikh Mohamed	Garbo	Housewife
246	Faroole Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Civilian
247	Khadra Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Civilian
248	Markabo Mohamed	Garbo	Housewife
249	Mohamoud Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Civilian
250	Nur Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Civilian
251	Ruqiya Barkhadle	Garbo	Businesswoman
252	Ruqiya Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Housewife
253	Saleeye Abuule	Garbo	Clan elder

*Group of civilians rounded up by government forces, and then transferred to military barracks in Dhanaan. Among them was Mohamoud Abdi Budul, clan elder, who spoke about the mistreatment of civilians. He was disabled by gunshot wound sustained during his arrest, and Halimo Qasin, 9 months pregnant mother, who was detained and beaten up.

254	Abdi Ahmed Aroole	Dhanaan	Civilian
255	Abdi Haji Ahmed Guhad	Dhanaan	Civilian
256	Abdullahi Geelle Omar	Dhanaan	Civilian
257	Bil-ir Abdullahi Hassan	Dhanaan	Civilian
258	Deeq Ahmed Aroog	Dhanaan	Civilian
259	Haji Ahmed Guhad	Dhanaan	Civilian
260	Halimo Qasin*	Dhanaan	Civilian
261	Mahad Sh. Yare	Dhanaan	Civilian
262	Mohamed Haji Ahmed	Dhanaan	Civilian
263	Mohamoud Abdi Budul*	Dhanaan	Civilian
264	Muhsin Ali Dubad	Dhanaan	Civilian

Detained and tortured on suspicion of supporting the ONLF.

265	Abdirashid Sh. Yusuf	Fiiq	Civilian
266	Abdulkadir Omaar	Fiiq	Camel-herder
267	Mohamed Abdirahman Sh.	Fiiq	Trader
268	Mohamed Abdullahi Ahmed	Fiiq	Businessman
269	Nur Mohamoud Abdi	Fiiq	Civilian
270	Sheikh Deeq Mohamed	Fiiq	Religious scholar
271	Sheikh Mohamed Sahid	Fiiq	Religious scholar
272	Hayi Ali	Fiiq	Civilian

Their property looted, detained and beaten up by EPRDF forces.

273	Abdi Nur	Danood	Civilian
274	Abdinur Ahmed Faruur	Danood	Civilian
275	Abdi-Yasin Muhumed H.	Danood	Livestock trader
276	Awil Ajar Ibrahim	Danood	Nomad
277	Hassan Abdi Yare	Danood	Civilian
278	Iika-boqol M. Abdi	Danood	Civilian
279	Laba-madax Ali	Danood	Civilian
280	Ruqiya Rage-gab	Danood	Housewife

*In Dhagaxbuur region, Ethiopian government has stepped up its human rights violations by committing unspeakable atrocities against civilian population, including extrajudicial killings, rape, mass arrests, torture and widespread looting. On 24 June 1997, many people were detained and tortured. Among them were Nasir Gurey Ali, a policeman, who disappeared in detention, his father and a number of their close relatives. Other detainees include:

281	Abdi Mohamed Abdi	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
282	Abdirahman Ali Bihi*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
283	Abdullahi Yusuf Bayle*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
284	Abdullahi Ahmed Khalif	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
285	Abdullahi Ahmed Fidhin	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
286	Abdullahi Guudcadde	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
287	Abdullahi Ahmed Qorane	Dhagaxbuur	Businessman
288	Adan Yusuf Bayle*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
289	Amina-Foos Ahmed	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
290	Ardo Ahmed Sh. Khalif	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
291	Asha Yusuf Ali	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
292	Ayan Geeljire	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
293	Burale Mohamed Askar	Gunagado	Clan elder
294	Farhiya AhmedQaas	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
295	Fowziya Cumar	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
296	Gurey Ali Bihi*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
297	Hinda Adan Adhays	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
298	Hinda Ahmed	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
299	Hudle Omar Ismail	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
300	Ina Omar Ismail*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
301	Ina Qoolaab	Dhagaxbuur	Livestock -trader
302	Khadar Abdinur	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
303	Khalil Olad Abdullahi	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
304	Mohamed Adani	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
305	Mohamed Ganey	Dhagaxbuur	Businessman
306	Mohamed Burale	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
307	Mohamed Yusuf Bayle*	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
308	Mohamoud Abdi Adan	Dhagaxbuur	Clan elder
309	Muhumed Ahmed Fidhin	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

310	Nasir Gurey Ali*	Dhagaxbuur	Policeman
311	Ni'imaanAli Dhagaxbuur	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
312	QamarYusuf Ali	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
313	Rashid Ahmed Fidhin	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
314	Sallin Sh. Mohamed	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
315	Siyad Anshur	Gunagado	Civilian
316	Sulekh Olad	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
317	Ubah Faysal	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
318	Zamzam Bihi Matan	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
319	Zamzam Mohamed	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

Three ONLF CCMs, who were acquitted in May 1997 by Diri-dhabo regional court, then the prosecutor and the police, in defiance of the court order , transferred them to notorious secret detention centre in Harar.

320	Abdullahi Haliye	Harar	ONLF CCM
321	Abdullahi Qaji	Harar	ONLF CCM
322	Ahmed Mohamed	Harar	ONLF CCM

Many women were detained, tortured or maltreated for being activists of the Ogaden Women's Democratic Association. The following list contains the names of OWDA activists and other civilians, who were detained, tortured or maltreated in Qabridaharre area.

323	Abdi Ali Mahdi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
324	Abdi Miyir Mohamed	Qabridaharre	Civilian
325	Abdi Dahir Kalay	Qabridaharre	Civilian
326	Abdi Dayb	Qabridaharre	Civilian
327	Abdi Kahin Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
328	Abdi Olad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
329	Abdikarim Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
330	Abdinasir Omar	Qabridaharre	Trader
331	Abdinur Base Mohamed	Qabridaharre	Businessman
332	Abdullahi Hudle	Qabridaharre	Civilian
333	Abdinasir Ahmed Gamadiid	Qabridaharre	Civilian
334	Adani Ibrahim Kilaas	Qabridaharre	Civilian
335	Adan Sahal	Qabridaharre	Camel-herder
336	Ahmed Sh. Hassan	Qabridaharre	Civilian
337	Ahmed Hudle Muhumed	Qabridaharre	Civilian
338	Ahmed Mohamed Kurtun	Qabridaharre	Trader
339	Ahmed Is-habal	Qabridaharre	Civilian
340	Ali Hassan	Qabridaharre	Shopkeeper
341	Ali Qawane Mursal	Qabridaharre	Civilian
342	Ambiyo Abdullahi Farah	Qabridaharre	Housewife
343	Amina Magan Hussein	Qabridaharre	Housewife
344	Amina Hussein Adde	Qabridaharre	Civilian
345	Ardo Mohamed Ebyan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member

346	Ardo Mohamed Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Housewife
347	Ardo Mohamed Abdi	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
348	Ardo Islan Ali	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
349	Asha Amin Sahid	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
350	Ayan Ali	Qabridaharre	Housewife
351	Badal Mohamed Madar	Qabridaharre	Businessman
352	Bar Bihi	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
353	Bashir Abdi Rasin	Qabridaharre	Civilian
354	Bashir Ali	Qabridaharre	Civilian
355	Bisharo Abdi Rasin	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
356	Bisharo Wa'di Shaqlane	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
357	Dayib Aabi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
358	Dahir Abdi Mahad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
359	Dhuubane Abdi Mahad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
360	Dheeg Mursal	Qabridaharre	Camel-herder
361	Dahabo Hussein Aar	Qabridaharre	Housewife
362	Dahabo Abdullahi Awil	Qabridaharre	Housewife
363	Fadumo Yusuf Gani	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
364	Fadumo Mohamed Farah	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
365	Fadumo Sheikh Muhamoud	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
366	Fadumo Ahmed Irad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
367	Fadumo Mohamed Muhumed	Qabridaharre	Businesswoman
368	Fathi Mohamed Dahir	Qabridaharre	Civilian
369	Fikir Bashir	Qabridaharre	Civilian
370	Gareen Abdi Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
371	Hafsa Ma'alin Ali	Qabridaharre	Civilian
372	Halimo Hassan Osman	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
373	Hamid Ibrahim	Qabridaharre	Civilian
374	Habsa Ma'alin Wali	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
375	Haybis Farah Budul	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
376	Hinda Hussein Dahir	Qabridaharre`	Housewife
377	Hire Hassan	Qabridaharre	Civilian
378	Hodal Mohamed Dahir	Qabridaharre	Civilian
379	Hodan Abdi Ahmed	Qabridaharre	Housewife
380	Huruse Yusuf Mahad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
381	Ibrahim Muhamoud Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
382	Ibado Abdullahi Sahal	Qabridaharre	Housewife
383	Ibado Ibrahim Ahmed	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
384	Ina Abdi Madoobe	Qabridaharre	Civilian
385	Ina Hadi Ali Qasin	Qabridaharre	Civilian
386	Ina Ahmed Shafi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
387	Khadar Hassan Salad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
388	Khadra Abdiwahid	Qabridaharre	Civilian
389	Khadra Abdullahi Burale	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
390	Mohamed Ebyan	Qabridaharre	Civilian
391	Mohamed Dahir	Qabridaharre	Civilian

392	Mohamed Rasaas	Qabridaharre	Civilian
393	Mohamed Qorane Abdi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
394	Mohamed Udán	Qabridaharre	Civilian
395	Mohamed Mursal	Qabridaharre	Civilian
396	Mohamoud Qawdhan	Qabridaharre	Civilian
397	Muhumed Ma'alín	Qabridaharre	Businessman
398	Maryama Agan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
399	Miyir Omar Hashi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
400	Mufo Muhamoud Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Civilian
401	Muhibo Arab Muhumed	Qabridaharre	OWDA
402	Muhumed Kilas	Qabridaharre	Civilian
403	Muna Nabadiid Barkhadle	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
404	Nasir Ali Mahad	Qabridaharre	Civilian
405	Nasra Sirad Dolal	Qabridaharre	Housewife
406	Nimo Hussein Hange	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
407	Nimo Ugas.Mohamed	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
808	Osman Mohamed Weli	Qabridaharre	Civilian
409	Quresh Ismail	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
410	Quresh Yusuf	Qabridaharre	Housewife
411	Rahmo Abdi Mahad	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
412	Rahmo Magan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
413	Ruqiya Sh. Abdullahi	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
414	Ruqiya Feetin Duale	Qabridaharre	Housewife
415	Ruqiya Mohamed Su1ub	Qabridaharre	Civilian
416	Run Hussein	Qabridaharre	Housewife
417	Run Sh. Hassan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
418	Sahane Hussein Khalif	Qabridaharre	Civilian
419	Sahra Mohamed Abdisalam	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
420	Sahra Islan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
421	Saredo Hassan Food	Qabridaharre	Housewife
422	Saynab Ali Nageeye	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
423	Saynab Sh. Hassan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
424	Shah Nur Fatule	Qabridaharre	Civilian
425	Shamir Mohamed Su1ub	Qabridaharre	Civilian
426	Sheikh Ali Su1ub	Qabridaharre	Religious leader
427	Sheikh Hussein Hared	Qabridaharre	Religious
428	Sheikh Hussein Ali Gurhan	Qabridaharre	Religious Scholar
429	Shukri Islan	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
430	Sirad Abdullahi Barkhadle	Qabridaharre	Civilian
431	Sirad Muhamed Omar	Qabridaharre	Housewife
432	Su1ub Anshur	Qabridaharre	Civilian
433	Ubah Hassan Geelle	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
434	Ugaso Elmi	Qabridaharre	Housewife
435	Yusuf Hussein Adde	Qabridaharre	Civilian
436	Yusuf Hussein Rabi	Qabridaharre	Civilian
437	Zamzam Mohamed	Qabridaharre	OWDA member

* A group of civilians detained and tortured by EPRDF forces on 23 August 1996, and have subsequently disappeared. Among them were Asmo Sh. Mohamed and her two-days-old baby. Other detainees include:

438	Abdi Adan	Garbo	Shopkeeper
439	Ali Abdi Beere	Garbo	Restaurateur
440	Asmo Sh. Mohamed & baby*	Garbo	Housewife
441	Hassan-nur Abdullahi	Garbo	Restaurateur
442	Ibrahim Alaaki	Garbo	Shopkeeper
443	Shafi'i Mohamed	Garbo	Civilian
444	Shukri Ahmed Dhogor	Garbo	Housewife

*Detained, tortured and their property Looted. No reason was given for their arrest.

445	Abdirahman Sh. Mohamed	Godey	Businessman
446	Abdirashid Sh. Yusuf	Godey	Civilian
447	Ina Mohamoud Gabangaab	Godey	Civilian

*In September 1996, the following individuals were detained, tortured and their property Looted because of suspected ONLF membership.

448	Abdulkadir Adan Fatul	Nus-Dariiqa	Businessman
449	Ahmed Sh. Abdi	Nus-Dariiqa	Civilian
450	Dayib Mohamed Shah-qaybiye	Nus-Dariiqa	Civilian
451	Mukhtar Ali Kurweyn	Nus-Dariiqa	Civilian
452	Muse Ahmed Isse	Nus-Dariiqa	Trader
453	Sh. Abdinasir	Nus-Dariiqa	Religious leader
454	Yusuf Dheere	Nus-Dariiqa	Civilian

Since 8 July 1996, the Somali Speaking Community in Addis Ababa, has been subjected to police and security forces brutalities. Many were detained, tortured, extorted or looted, without any apparent reason. Few among them are:

455	Abdishakir Sh. Ismail Boos	Addis Ababa	Civilian
456	Abdi-hiis Ahmed Dahir	Addis Ababa	Businessman
457	Abdirahman Omar	Addis Ababa	Businessman rel
458	Abdirahman Mohamed Hassan	Addis Ababa	Businessman
459	Abdulkadir Ali	Addis Ababa	Civilian
460	Ali Mohamed Salan	Addis Ababa	Civilian
461	Farah Abdinur	Addis Ababa	Businessman
462	Farah Sh. Bihi	Addis Ababa	Businessman rel
463	Hassan M. Farah	Addis Ababa	Businessman
464	Hussein Abdi Ahmed	Addis Ababa	Civil servant
465	Hussein Mohamed	Addis Ababa	Civilian

466	Ibrahim Adan Dolal	Addis Ababa	MP rel.
467	Mohamed Abdullahi	Addis Ababa	Civilian
468	Mohamed Ahmed Farah	Addis Ababa	Businessman
469	Mohamoud Ma' alin Farah	Addis Ababa	Businessman
470	Omar Abdulle	Addis Ababa	Businessman
471	Omar Ahmed	Addis Ababa	Businessman
472	Salal Omar	Addis Ababa	Businessman rel.
473	Sheikh Mohamed Akhi	Addis Ababa	Religious scholar
474	Sheikh Nur Baruud	Addis Ababa	Religious scholar

*Yusuf Hirsi Olow and several other members of ONLF, were arrested in Djibouti in September 1996, and forcibly handed over to the Ethiopian government. They underwent severe physical and psychological torture (See torture and ill-treatment). Other detainees include:

475	Abdikarim Hussein Hassan	Addis Ababa	Civilian
476	Abdulakadir Dahir	Addis Ababa	Civilian
477	Elmi Ahmed	Addis Ababa	Civilian
478	Hussein Ahmed Aydarus	Addis Ababa	Civilian
479	Yusuf Hirsi Olow*	Addis Ababa	Civilian

*Detained and tortured without charges or trial.

480	Abdinasir Sh. Haybe	Diri-Dhabo	Schoolboy
481	Abdirahman Omar	Diri-Dhabo	Schoolboy
482	Abdirahman Isse Omar	Diri-Dhabo	Businessman
483	Abdishakur Sheikh	Diri-Dhabo	Schoolboy
484	Ahmed Harbi Abdi	Diri-Dhabo	Businessman
485	Mohamed Sinigaal	Diri-Dhabo	Businessman
486	Mohamoud Sh. Yusuf	Diri-Dhabo	Civil servant rel.
487	Mustaf Mahdi	Diri-Dhabo	Businessman
488	Muse Abdullahi	Diri-Dhabo	Schoolboy

In March 1997, EPRDF troops rounded up a number of civilians in Shaygoosh, and then transferred them to Qabridaharre military barracks. They were subjected to extensive torture, and subsequently disappeared. Among them were:

489	Ahmed Sulub Hurre	Shaygoosh	Civilian
490	Arab Ibrahim Ali	Shaygoosh	Elderly man
491	Asowe Ibrahim Sirad	Shaygoosh	Elderly man
492	Islan Sulub Hayin	Shaygoosh	Trader
493	Istahil Jibril & Sister	Shaygoosh	Civilian
494	Jibril Fatule	Shaygoosh	Civilian
495	Mohamoud Sulub Hurre	Shaygoosh	Mechanic
496	Nur Abdulkadir Hassan	Shaygoosh	Schoolboy
497	Sahra Mohamed Odey	Shaygoosh	Housewife
498	Saynab Mohamed Ali	Shaygoosh	Housewife

The following people's houses, farms, vehicles or their other personal properties, were destroyed, looted or confiscated by EPRDF forces:

499	Abdi Buraale	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
500	Abdirisak Tiita	Godey	Civilian
501	Adan Yusuf	Wardheer	Civilian
502	Ahmed Abdi Gurey	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
503	Ambaro Aw Ahmed	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
504	Commercial Co-operative	Dhagaxbuur	Comm. Coop
505	Commercial Co-operative	Garbo	Comm. Coop
506	Commercial Co-operative	Godey	Comm. Coop
507	Hafsa Ma'alin Wali	Qabridaharre	Civilian
508	Hassan Aw Isse	Dhagaxbuur	ONLF member
509	Hassan Geelle Abdille	Qabridaharre	Civilian
510	Hussein Isse	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
511	Hussein Mursal	Qabridaharre	Civilian
512	Ibado Darar	Qabridaharre	Civilian
513	Ibrahim Alifle	Wardheer	ONLF member
514	Livestock Co-operative	Godey	Livestock Coop
515	Mohamed Rashid Sheikh	Qabridaharre	Civilian
516	Qayla weyne	Wardheer	Civilian
517	Rer Aafi Elmi	Godey	Civilian
518	Rer Abdi Raasin	Qabridaharre	Civilian
519	Rer Ali Deeq	Godey	Civilian
520	Rer Ugas Gata	Garbo	Civilian
521	Ruqiya Dhuubo	Garbo	Civilian
522	Ruqiya Udan Anshur	Qabridaharre	Civilian
523	Samira Muhumed	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
524	Sheikh Ahmednur Sh. Muumin	Dhagaxbuur	Religious Scholar
525	Yusuf Adan Tani	Wardheer	Civilian

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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