



**Ogaden Human Rights  
Committee**



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**OGADEN:  
Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People**

***A REPORT PREPARED***

**BY**

**THE OGADEN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

**(OHRC)**

**JANUARY 22TH, 2004.**

**GODEY, OGADENIA**

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## Abbreviations

<b>ACF</b>	Action Contre la Faim
<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>ESDL</b>	Ethiopian Somali Democratic League, a defunct Pro-EPRDF party, Replaced by SPDP
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<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>Kebele</b>	An Urban Administrative Unit
<b>MCC</b>	Member of the Central Committee
<b>MP</b>	Member of the Parliament
<b>MSF</b>	Medecins Sans Frontieres
<b>OHRC</b>	Ogaden Human Rights Committee
<b>OLF</b>	Oromo Liberation Front
<b>ONLF</b>	Ogaden National Liberation Front
<b>OWDA</b>	Ogaden Women's Democratic Association
<b>OWS</b>	Ogaden Welfare Society
<b>OYO</b>	Ogaden Youth Organisation
<b>RA</b>	Regional Assembly
<b>SLF</b>	Sidama Liberation Front
<b>SMRTP</b>	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
<b>SPDP</b>	Somali People's Democratic Party - Regional Pro-EPRDF Party
<b>TGE</b>	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
<b>TPLF</b>	Tigray People's Liberation Front, the dominant party in the EPRDF ruling coalition
<b>TRS</b>	Tigray Relief Society
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
*	Indicates the concerned person

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

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is an independent, voluntary, non-political 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 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

### Ogaden: Downtrodden and Disenfranchised People

January 22<sup>th</sup>, 2004

Executive Summary

OHRC/D15/04

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In recent years, the OHRC has been increasingly alarmed by the scale and magnitude of human rights violations in the Ogaden, despite the presence of some International Humanitarian Organisations in the area, such as; ICRC, ACF, MSF...etc.

Since, OHRC's last report, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights, August 23rd, 1999, the human rights situation in the region has deteriorated dramatically.

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

In 2000, the Ogaden has been hit by a severe drought, which 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 1998-2000 Ethio-Eritrean war, which claimed 100.000 lives is over but the sufferings of thousands of young Somalis from the Ogaden, who were forced into military conscription to fight beside Ethiopian forces, is far from over. Many of them are missing in action, while many others maimed in the war and then discharged from the army without compensation or disability benefits.

This Report is based on strenuous 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 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: 1835 extra judicial killings; 2643 disappearance cases; 1566 rape and child molestation cases; 12362 cases of unlawful private property confiscation; and demolition of 8485 houses owned by innocent civilians. These violations took place between the years 1992 and 2003.

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

The first part of the report gives a historical background overview of how the Ogaden region was annexed and became a part of the empire-state of Ethiopia, with a chronological presentation of key dates in the region's history. The second part provides a detailed documentation of the specific human rights violations that the civilians in the Ogaden are subjected to on a daily basis.

The report also touches on the issue of HIV/AIDS, which is increasingly becoming an insidious scourge in the Ogaden, transmitted mainly through the mass rapes of women in the region by the Ethiopian security forces.

Elections, political instability and lack of democracy as well as linguistic discrimination and cultural suppression are also included in the report. Clan and ethnic conflicts, and the role of the Ethiopian government in manipulating them to serve its political agenda in the conflict areas are also underlined and testimonies of concerned community elders were incorporated.

The last section of the report deals with the question of recurrent drought, famines and other human rights violations of economic nature as well as local humanitarian organizations, which were banned by the Ethiopian government, in 2002.

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.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND APPEALS**

- a) 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 exerts 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 in the report).
- 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 in the report).
- 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  
Switzerland

b) TO:           GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL  
                  HUMAN RIGHTS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
                  HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Although prestigious international human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch/Africa have 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 twelve 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 that:

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

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As has been repeatedly documented by international human rights organizations, the state of human rights in the Ogaden has gone from bad to worse in the recent past. The abysmal track record of the EPRDF regime has been recently aggravated by natural calamities, which had primarily been caused by the ill-devised policies of the current Ethiopian government. The vicious circle of official state negligence, deliberate economic strangulation of the region, political marginalization of the pastoralist Somalis and the consequent disasters of the magnitude of the year 2000 famine have combined to decimate the human and livestock population of the Ogaden. No official statistics are compiled on the socio-economic characteristics of the Ogaden, but judging from the livelihoods of the region's inhabitants, the Ogaden was much better off both economically and security-wise in 1991, when the EPRDF came to power, than it is today.

In the dry season, instead of helping the needy nomads and their starving animals, the Ethiopian armed forces camp beside water points to prevent them from using the water for their animals and families unless they pay extortion money.

In other cases, many animals starved to death and many nomad families were left destitute after Ethiopian government forces rounded up their animals, which are the

primary source of livelihood for nomad Somalis in the Ogaden. Confiscated livestock were put in concentration camps and were left for the elements without water and fodder.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is alarmed at the massive rise in HIV/AIDS virus infected women and young girls after being raped by members of the Ethiopian armed forces. The Ethiopian government uses rape as a weapon and its soldiers are under orders to rape, torture or kill any woman suspected of sympathising with ONLF members. Extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances and arbitrary detentions are also rife in the Ogaden.

This report documents human rights violations in the Ogaden, which took place between the years 2000 and 2003, however there are few cases that took place in 1999 and 2004.

The report quotes many articles from international human rights instruments as well as the Ethiopian Constitution in order to reveal the perfidious inhuman nature of the Ethiopian government, which Pays lip services 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 begins with executive summary, appeals and recommendations to the international community as well as individuals for urgent action to end and prevent human rights violations in the Ogaden, and concludes with annexes of classified lists of victims of human rights abuses.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

The human tragedy in the Ogaden, started directly after the conclusion of the ill-fated Berlin Conference for the partition of Africa in 1885.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> 1891, Ethiopia's king Menelik said in his circular letter addressed to Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia: *“If Powers at a distance come forward to partition Africa between them, I do not intend to be an indifferent spectator.”*

During the Second World War, after the expulsion of the Italians from the Horn of Africa, in 1941, the Ogaden came under British rule, and it remained subject to British military administration until 1948.

In 1946, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, proposed to the council of Ministers of Four-Power Conference the reunification of all Somalilands, including the Ogaden as a trust territory. The Bevin Plan met with unanimous opposition from the other Powers. Many petitions addressed to the Four Power Conference by Ogadeni elders were also fallen upon deaf ears.

On September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1948, the British government decided to cede a great part of the Ogaden to Ethiopia without the knowledge and consent of the Ogaden people. Peaceful demonstrations against this act were brutally suppressed and scores of people were killed, in Jigjiga and elsewhere in the Ogaden.

Haud and Reserved areas were the last part of the Ogaden, which were handed over to Ethiopia by the British Authorities, on February 28<sup>th</sup> 1955.

During Haile Selassie's rule, the Ethiopian Imperial Army committed unspeakable crimes against the defenceless civilians in the Ogaden. In 1961, the towns of Dhagaxbuur, Qalaafo and Ayshaca, were razed to the ground by the Ethiopian occupation forces.

In 1974, when the military overthrew emperor Haile Selassie's theocratic rule, they put in place a communist military dictatorship led by the Red Negus colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Dergue military junta, in Addis Ababa, enforced more oppressive policies in the Ogaden. Summary executions, arbitrary detentions without charges or trial, dispossessing the people of their properties, emergency laws and dusk to dawn curfew 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-Somali national identity and to transform the Ogaden into a region of Ethiopia, in which indigenous Ogadenis will be an insignificant minority.

In 1991, after Mengistu's downfall, Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), formed a new party called Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), composed of TPLF and converted prisoners of war from Oromo and Amhara nationalities in order to cover the Tigre domination in the new party.

After the installation of the TPLF dominated government in Ethiopia, EPRDF presented a new charter as a guiding principle in its rule during the so-called transitional period of two years. According to that charter, among other things all democratic principles, human rights, and right to self-determination of all nations should have been recognized and fully respected. Also, the resources of the country and international donations would be shared equitably.

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.

Article 1 of the Transitional Charter stated that: *"Based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights individual human rights shall be respected fully, and without any limitations whatsoever."*

In March 1993, a Constitution drafting commission was appointed. The Ogaden was not represented in the commission. In mid-1994, a draft Constitution was released and submitted to a constituent assembly.

On December 8<sup>th</sup> 1994, the constituent assembly ratified the new Constitution, which replaced the interim National Charter and became the basis for parliamentary elections to be held in 1995.

*The 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.

### **3. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES**

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

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

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

#### **A. Extrajudicial Executions**

*Article 3 of the UDHR proclaims the right to life, liberty and security of person. Under Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, in case of armed conflict not of an international character, principles of humanity must be safeguarded in all situations. Acts prohibited in all circumstances include: murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, outrages upon personal dignity, hostage-taking, collective punishment, executions without regular trial and cruel and degrading treatment. Furthermore, article 51 (1,2,6) of protocol 1, protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 state that: "The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the*

*civilian population are prohibited. Attacks against the civilian population or civilians by way of reprisals are prohibited. "*

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

On March 25<sup>th</sup> 2000, **Mohamed Ahmed**, also known as “**Dhadac**”, Cawl-ku-Dhal commissioner, Dhagaxbuur Region, was gunned down in broad daylight, in front of his family by members of Ethiopian government forces. His body was forbidden to be buried and was displayed in public to spread terror among the civilian population. No reason was given for his murder.

In February 2001, **Hassan Abdi Aynanshe**, Businessman, after a tip-off Ethiopian government forces stopped the vehicle in which he was travelling near Nusdariqa. On board were also two ONLF members. His cash and other properties were confiscated, and then was gunned down in front of his travel mates. The two ONLF members were detained, and then transferred to Qabridaharre military barracks. No reason has been given for his murder.

On March 05<sup>th</sup> 2001, in defiance of international treaties, which prohibit reprisals against civilian population, Ethiopian armed forces, who were earlier defeated in an engagement with ONLF fighters took revenge on defenceless civilians in Labiga, a village near Dhagaxbuur. The Ethiopian reprisals have claimed the lives of ten civilians, while five others sustained serious injuries. Among killed were: **Ahmed Wariye, Abdi Madobe Ahmed, Yusuf Rabi, Farah Ali, Ali Ahmed, Mohamed Omar and Nur Ahmed Gaydh, all nomads.**

In Mach 2002, in Obole, **Diirane and Ahmed Nur**, were arrested, their property confiscated, and then shot dead.

On April 27<sup>th</sup> 2002, **Mawlid Ahmed Ali, Abshir Ahmed Ali and Muhumed Adan**, three pastoralists from Garawo, Dhagaxbuur Region, two brothers and their nephew respectively, were killed by firing squad. Their dead bodies riddled with bullets were recovered from the entrance of Ethiopian military barracks.

On February 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Nusdariqa, the following individuals were killed, without due process of law by Ethiopian armed forces: **Nur Abdi Osman, Abdihakim Sh. Mohamed, Rashid Ismail Mohamed, Mohamed Dahir Madobe, and Abdi Ahmednur**, all nomads. They were accused of sympathizing with “anti-peace

elements”, a term Ethiopian authorities frequently use to designate members of ONLF fighters.

On March 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Shafi Kad Hussein** and **Farah Mohamed Ali**, two pastoralists from Dhanaan, were arrested, beaten up, and then shot dead by Ethiopian armed forces because they refused to slaughter ten of their goats for them as they demanded.

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.

On March 14<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Laan Jaleelo, Qorraxey Region, ONLF vigilantes accused **Qorane Salal** of being an enemy spy. He was killed by a firing squad without due process of law.

On March 17<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gurdumi, **Mandad Ahmed Adan** was shot dead by Ethiopian armed forces, because he was related to an ONLF member.

On April 18<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Abdi Mohamoud Abbi**, civilian from Qoriile, was arrested for not paying extortion money. He has been tortured, and then shot dead.

On June 17<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Bulaale, **Abdi Ahmed Adan, Camel-herder, aged 15**, was shot dead by Ethiopian armed forces, while he was watering his camels. No reason has been given for his brutal murder.

On July 27<sup>th</sup> 2003, members of the Ethiopian forces abducted **Ardo Ali and Fadumo Hassan**, two nomad girls, from Dhuhun area, at gunpoint. After a week their headless, limbless torsos were found in a nearby bush. Their sexual organs were severely damaged, as a result of sexual violence. Their death was a terrible shock to their respective families, who sent them to collect firewood from a nearby bush.

On June 24<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Bohol-Xagarre, Godey Region, Ethiopian government forces shot dead **Ahmed Ali, civilian, in his forties**. No reason has been given for his murder.

On September 30<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Dhanaan, Godey Region, **Wa’di Sheikh Mohamed, 22, student**, was detained by Ethiopian government forces. He was accused of being ONLF supporter. **Wa’di** was transferred to Ethiopian military barracks, and then was tortured to death. His family has been asked to collect his dead body from military barracks for burial.

On October 08<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Danood, **Ahmed Abdi Da’ar, trader**, was gunned down by Ethiopian government forces. He refused to pay extortion money.

On October 08<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Hussein Abdulqadir Adan, civilian**, from Awaare, was shot dead in front of his family. No reason was given for his murder.

On October 08<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Caado, members of Ethiopian government forces abducted **Fadumo Mohamed Abdi, a nomad girl**. Her disfigured body was found on October 11<sup>th</sup> 2003. She was sexually assaulted.

On October 09<sup>th</sup> 2003, Ethiopian government forces killed **Hassan Ahmed Bu'ul, Pastoralist**, from Garoonka. He was peacefully looking after his flock.

On October 10<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Dig, **Ahmed Nur Shafi, nomad**, was executed in broad daylight to avenge the death of an Ethiopian soldier killed by ONLF.

On October 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Halimo Moalin Abdi, a nomad girl**, from Wajiwaaji, was abducted, gang raped, and then strangled to death by members of Ethiopian armed forces.

On 15<sup>th</sup> November 2003, in Toon-Ceeley, Ethiopian troops, who went on a looting spree opened fire indiscriminately on civilians, who were protecting their property from the pillage. **Abdullahi Omar Gardaran**, was killed, while the following individuals were wounded, **Abdi Ali Ahmed, Hakim Muhumed Magan and Iwal Bihi Burale**.

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Sararweyne, violent clashes erupted between members of Ethiopian armed forces - who were looting a civilian lorry loaded with different commodities owned by civilian - and armed Somali tribesmen in the area, who were protecting the civilians and their belongings from the pillage. The fighting resulted in killing 4 Ethiopian soldiers. As an act of reprisals Ethiopian government forces cordoned off Sararweyne for 3 days. During the siege of the town mass arrests, widespread lootings and extensive damage of private properties were reported.

On December 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Mohamed Matan and Ina Ali Samatar Olujog**, two civilians, from Sararweyne, were executed in public, in broad daylight by Ethiopian government forces to avenge the death of 4 Ethiopian soldiers killed by the tribesmen, who were defending the unarmed civilians and their properties.

On December 13<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, Ethiopian armed forces killed **Hared Ade'a**. No reason was given for his murder.

(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 and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

## B. Forced Disappearances

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

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

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

On April 02<sup>nd</sup> 2000, in Galadiid, Shaygoosh district, **Abdi Hassan Amin** and **Arab Olad Khalif**, both nomads, were detained by Ethiopian forces. They were subsequently disappeared. No reason was given for their forced disappearance.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> 2002, a large number of Somalis from the Ogaden, were rounded up and detained without charges, in Hargeisa, by Somaliland and Ethiopian security forces.

This repressive and indiscriminate act followed Egal's visit to Addis Ababa at the time.

To the best of OHRC's knowledge, the detainees were traders, residents and visitors, who were not involved in any illegal activities.

Many of them were transferred to Baligubadle – a border village between the Ogaden and northwest Somalia – to prepare the ground for their hand over to the Ethiopian government against their will, in exchange for ammunition. Among them were: **Mukhtar Moalin Yusuf, Khadar Abdi Haji, Mustaf Sheikh, Hussein Moalin, Abdiaziz Ahmed, Badel Aw Ahmed, and Dahir Abdi Haji, all traders.** After

repatriation they were transferred to prison in Jigjiga, and then to Harar, where they subsequently disappeared. Their families and relatives have no idea about their fate and whereabouts.

In June 2002, in Dig, **Abdulaziz Dahir and Mohamed Abdullahi, civilians**, in their twenties, were abducted from their houses by members of Ethiopian government forces. Since then their whereabouts are unknown to their families.

On September 01<sup>st</sup> 2003, in Marsin, **Hassan Farah, livestock trader**, was abducted at gunpoint by members of Ethiopian armed forces. He has been transferred to Qabridaharre military barracks. Since then his fate and whereabouts are unknown to his family and relatives.

On December 18<sup>th</sup> 2003, members of the Ethiopian government forces abducted **Abdiwali Garas and Wali Khalif**, two pastoralists from Cayuun. Their fate and whereabouts are unknown to their families and relatives.

According to reliable reports received by OHRC, many detainees who disappeared in 1994 and afterwards, are being held in secret detention centres in Harar. They include **Haji Ahmednur Sh. Mumin, the Imam of Dhagahbour mosque and his brother Abdirahman sheikh Mumin, businessman, Abdullahi Abdi Taflo, ONLF Central Committee Member, Deeq Yusuf Kariye, journalist, Bashir Abdi Adan, Civilian, Ahmed Mohamed, businessman, Mohamed Ganey, businessman, Ali Adan Osman, civilian, Siyad Deyl, civilian, Abshir Abdi Suge MP, Ibrahim Haji Nur, trader, Abdi Sheikh M. Irad, Community Elder, Sheikh Salah Moalin, Religious Scholar, Ali Fod, ONLF Member, Garad, ONLF Member, Abdi Aideed, ONLF Member and Dahabo Arab, OWDA Member, Khadar Sheikh Khalif, Civilian, Abdi Abdullahi Yusuf, Civilian**. They were detained in different localities, at various times, and then disappeared in detention. No reason was given for their enforced disappearances. 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 their whereabouts. (See Human Rights Violations in the Ogaden by Ethiopia, 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/01/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98 and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

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

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups to suffer abuse and violence in the Ogaden. Many women were detained, tortured, raped, 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 ( DE VW) states that: *For the purposes of this Declaration, the term « violence against women » means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In August 2001, **Mohamed-Daq Abdi Guhad, a little boy aged 9**, was molested by an Ethiopian soldier. When members of his family protested, they were detained, beaten up and told to keep quiet or else they will face grave consequences.

In March 2002, in Harar, Ethiopian security agents detained **Samira Abdosh**. **Samira** described her ordeal as the following: *“ I was arrested on a Saturday, and detained at Harar township Police Station. After ten days I was transferred to 13 Kifle Dor military barracks, which is not far from Hiwot Fana Hospital. They accused me of being ONLF supporter. I was subjected to daily interrogation under torture in the form of extensive and indiscriminate beating. Alemayu, the officer, who was in charge of my interrogation and torture, raped me.”*

*“Alemayu told me that I would be tortured to death if I do not confess my membership in the ONLF and tell him the names of ONLF members in Harar. I was deprived of sleep and food for many days and never given medical treatment.”*

*“On 04<sup>th</sup> September 2002, I escaped from my torturers. While I was in detention members of my family were constantly interrogated and harassed by Ethiopian security forces.”*

On August 20<sup>th</sup> 2002, **Roda Abdullahi Ahmed, an under-age nomad girl**, was gang raped by members of the Ethiopian armed forces. She was transferred to Qabridaharre hospital for treatment. Her sexual organ was severely damaged.

On September 03<sup>rd</sup> 2002, in Qabridaharre, **Fardowsa Ahmed and Amina Wali** were abducted and gang-raped by members of Ethiopian armed forces. They were transferred to military barracks, where they are being held as comfort women against their will. **Amina-Zahra and Nimo Ali** are also being kept in Qabridaharre military barracks against their will. According to released detainees accounts they are being nightly raped and their screams of pain and for help are being hear in the neighbourhood.

On May 02<sup>nd</sup> 2003, in Awaare, Ethiopian police rounded up a group of civilians, among them were a dozen of young girls. They have been detained in the police station, where the girls were separated from other male detainees, and then were transferred to the military barracks at the request of the security forces. They have

been extensively tortured and gang raped. Three of them got pregnant as result of the rape. Among victims were: **Amina Yusuf Mahad and her sister Deqa Yusuf Mahad, Shahid Mahamoud Gurase and her sister Bisharo Mohamoud Gurase, Khadra Haji Muhumed, Nadiso Abdi Geele, Hinda Mohamed Mohamoud, Hodan Abdullahi Deg and Malka Shukri Adan**, the last three victims are pregnant as a result of the rape.

On May 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Birqod, **Halimo Hashi, a 7- month pregnant mother**, was raped by Ethiopian soldiers by turns. She is in a poor state of health.

In December 2003, in Daacadhuur, members of the Ethiopian government forces abducted at gun point **Sahra Bashir Abdullahi and Zeinab Ibrahim Hussein**, two nomad young girls. Ethiopian soldiers took **Sahra and Zeinaba** to the military barracks where they were extensively beaten and then gang raped.

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.

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

(See Human Rights Violations in the Ogaden by Ethiopia, 1991 to 1996 ref: OHRC/01/96, Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98 and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99).

For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

#### **D. Political Imprisonment**

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

However, the Ethiopian authorities held thousands of Somali Ogadenis in overcrowded and filthy military detention camps. The detainees are civilians, including women, elderly people and minors, accused of membership or sympathising with the ONLF. They are detained for years or many months without charges or trial.

***The UN Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners requires that prisoners are given prompt access to their families, lawyers and to their own doctor, but the Ethiopian law ignores these rights completely.***

According to released detainees' testimonies, detainees are maltreated, tortured and beaten routinely in all these camps during interrogations to extract confessions and information about the ONLF. **An ex-detainee** said, "*Living conditions in detention camps are very desperate and inhumane.*"

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 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 7 of the ICCPR, provides, inter alia, that: "*No one shall be subjected to torture or to 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 18 provides for freedom of movement and freedom to choose a residence. Article 19 of the ICCPR protects freedom of speech and opinion, and provides, inter alia, that: "*Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice ...*" Article 10 of the UDHR states that: "*Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.*"

Nevertheless, for the last eleven years, hundreds of Ogadenis, including politicians, religious scholars, businessmen, students, pastoralists, children, women and elderly people have been detained, tortured, disappeared or killed by the Ethiopian army and security forces, because of their ethnic background, 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. Many were detained in order to extort money. Scores died in detention, were tortured, and many others disappeared without leaving a trace.

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.

**Abdullahi Haliye, Ahmed Mohamed and Abdullahi Qaji, members of ONLF Central Committee, were detained in Hargeisa, Northwest 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 October 20<sup>th</sup> 1996, they were handed over to the Ethiopian government against their will, in exchange for ammunition. After repatriation, they were transferred to prison in Diri-Dhabo (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, decided to transfer them to military detention camp in Harar.

In January 1998, they were brought before the High Court in Addis Ababa, which examined their case and acquitted them ordering their release. However, the police and the prosecutor, in defiance of the court order, transferred them to prison in Dire Dawa. They appointed a lawyer from Dire Dawa to represent them, but authorities warned him not to interfere in the case.

On August 11<sup>th</sup> 1999, they were brought before Dire Dawa High Court again. After having been asked their names, they were taken back to their prison cells.

In December 2002, they were brought before Dire Dawa High Court. **Ahmed Mohamed and Abdullahi Qaji**, were released by the court after more than seven years of illegal detention without charges or trial. They were tortured while being held in jail for their political activities. No redress was given to them.

**Abdullahi Haliye** has been charged with inciting armed rebellion. He pleaded not guilty. The court's sentence was 15 years' imprisonment. He was not informed of the particulars of the charges and reasons for his arrest, was not given 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 illegal activity, and his trial was a mockery of justice, and considers him a prisoner of conscience.

The OHRC, which called for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and given fair trials or released unconditionally, welcomes the release of **Ahmed Mohamed and Abdullahi Qaji**, and asks the unconditional and immediate release of their jail mate. (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 and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99).

Three ex-governors were detained, in April 1997. They are **Yusuf Muhumed Moalin, Mohamed Abdirahman and Bashir Sheikh Abdi**, ex-governor of **Dhagaxbuur Region, ex-governor of Wardheer Region and ex-governor of Hararge Province** respectively. They had been held incommunicado detention without charge or trial. No clear reason has been given for their unlawful detention. According to ex-jail mates and relatives' accounts they have undergone severe physical and psychological torture. **Bashir Sheikh Abdi**, who was an old man and in a poor state of health, was denied adequate medical treatment. Because of torture and lack of medical attention he died in his prison cell in 2001. On April 23<sup>rd</sup> 2003, **Yusuf Muhumed and Mohamed Abdirahman** were brought before Diridhabo High Court. After having been asked their names, they were taken back to their prison cells. They are still in detention as of this writing. The Ogaden Human Rights Committee believes that the two may be prisoners of conscience. (Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99).

**A teacher, in Dhagaxbuur, Mohamed Abdi Geele, 35**, was arrested in April 2001, and held in incommunicado. He has been accused of supporting and sympathising with ONLF. While in detention he has been tortured extensively and indiscriminately. His family has been constantly harassed by Ethiopian Security Forces, and fled the country after being warned of plans to arrest them. In January 2003, he escaped from his torturers while he was being transferred to an unknown location.

In September and October 2001, in Dhagaxbuur, Qabridaharre, Garbo Dhagaxmadow and Imey, many citizens were detained for being activist of the Ogaden Women's Democratic Association (OWDA) or Ogaden Youth Organization, while others were detained for airing views critical of the Ethiopian government's policies in the Ogaden. Among detainees were: **Sahra Abdirahman, Qureish Osman, Hinda Osman Nur, Shukri Ahmed Bodleh, Deyr Ahmed Bodleh, Matan Omar Mubarak, Hassan Omar Mubarak, Sodleh Ali Tarab, Yusuf Ali Farur, Mohamed Ibrahim Farur, Mukhtar Mohamed Elmi, Bedel Ibrahim Habil, Farah Mohamed Abdisamad, Bisharo Wa'di Shaqlane, Udabi Abdi and her three daughters, Ruqiya Mohamed Sulub** (See elsewhere in this report about Ruqiya), **Taman Mohamed Sulub, Shukri Mohamed Sulub, Sirad Mohamed Koshin, Ruqiya Hassan Rabi, Hubbi Hassan Wali, Masal Haybe Abdi, Nimo' Mohamed Shakul, Sheikh Mohamed Nur, Sirad Mohamed Omar, Fowsiya Mohamed Qani, Nura Mohamed Hussein, Siad Abdullahi Farah, Abdi-Gurey Sayid Ahmed, Maryan Hashi, Muna Sharif, Asha Amin, Khadra Mohamed Aar, Abdullahi**

**Bu'urde, Siyad Abdullahi, Hassan Ali, Nimo' Mohamed Dol, Maryama Agan, Maryan Ahmed, Sirad Shino, Nadis Mohamed, Mukhtar Ibrahim Odowa, Ismail Guled, Khalif Abdi, Muhumed Nur Adde, Ahmed-nur Sheikh Hassan, Hassan Ali, Arab Olad Hassan, Farah Ibrahim, Abdullahi Ahmed Awil, Habsa Aw Adan, Bisharo Mohamed Ahmed, Fawsi Abdirahman Baroud, Abdi-Dahir Shukri Baroud, Bashir Dubbad, Su'ado Moalim Ahmed, Mohamed Abdullahi, Gelle Ismail Ali, Ina Moalim Abdi and Abdi-Hayyi Gurhan.** Some of them were released then redetained.

On July 31<sup>st</sup> 2002, **Khadar Moalin Ali**, former President of the Regional Government, was detained, in Jigjiga, and remained incommunicado for 9 months. According to the rumours circulated by government agents, he was accused of corruption and favouritism. On 26 April 2003, he was released on bail, and was restricted to Jigjiga, after 9 months of detention without official charges or trial.

On December 8<sup>th</sup> 2002, in Dhanaan, more than 70 persons, were arbitrarily detained and put in an underground detention, **Ali Dhuux Guhad, aged 90**, was among them. A venomous snake bit him; no medical care was given to him. Most of the detainees were released after they paid the extortion money.

On May 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, 17MPs belonging to the pro-government SPDP were dismissed; some of them were accused of working in Somalia, while others were accused of sympathising with ONLF.

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Abdi Ismail Haji, Ahmed Yusuf Habane and Mahad Matan, three MPs**, were released on bail and were restricted to Jigjiga. Ethiopian authorities prevented them from returning to work, and they had no income.

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, and asks the unconditional and immediate release of other detainees as well.

Ethiopian security forces, in Gondar, On March 14<sup>th</sup> 2003, arrested **Khadar Mahad Dahir, student**, in Gondar for suspected sympathy with ONLF. He has been transferred to prison in Jigjiga. Since then he has been held in incommunicado detention without charge or trial. Detained with **Khadar, in Garabcase, military detention camp were: Bashir Gurey, Yusuf Jama Qabile, Ahmed Kamil Hassan Wafer and Sigale, all students**, accused of being ONLF supporters. Their families and relatives were not allowed to visit them.

On July 07<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Badria Mahad Dahir, Khadar's sister, aged 30, mother of three**, came from Awaare to Jigjiga to visit her younger brother. She was detained by

Ethiopian security forces. Her whereabouts and fate are unknown to her family and relatives. She is presumed to be in the same detention camp with her brother.

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 2003, **Khadar, Bashir, Yusuf Ahmed and Hassan**, were released on bail, and were restricted to Jigjiga, after more than 6 months of detention without official charges or trial.

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.

Other detainees who are being held in incommunicado detention without charges or trial in Jigjiga Police Stations are: **Sharif Mohamed Rabi, Amina Sharif Mohamed, Abdisalam Sharif Abdullahi, Halimo Mahamoud Yusuf, Safi Abdi Adde, Abdihakim Mahad, Abdifatah Hassan, Abdirahaman Ali Hashi, Abdullahi Osman Muhumed, Abshir Abdi Hayi, Abdi Siyad and Yassin Mohamed Dhuule.**

On November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003, 75 Somalis from the Ogaden were arrested after confiscating their property, in Hargeisa, Northwest Somalia, following raids conducted by Somaliland militia and Ethiopian Security Forces. The detainees were humiliated and beaten up, and are being held in incommunicado detention in overcrowded location. No charges have yet been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set.

However, a news paper from Hargeisa allege that the detainees are ONLF members, who have been trained in Eritrea, and were on their way to join the fight against Ethiopian government forces in the Ogaden, an allegation, which was rejected by ONLF President **Mohamed Omar Osman**, in an interview with BBC Somali Service On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2003.

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

On December 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, two trucks carrying Ethiopian security agents and officers arrived Hargeisa to prepare the ground for their hand over to the Ethiopian government against their will.

According to reliable reports received by OHRC, the repressive and indiscriminate measures against Somalis from the Ogaden are unabated, and are going on as of this writing. (See OHRC's Press Release, Self-declared Republic of Somaliland: Seeks recognition and favour through detentions, torture, confiscation of property and forced repatriation of Somalis ref: OHRC/12/03, Dec.05<sup>th</sup> 2003).

On 03<sup>th</sup> January 2004, in Jigjiga, Ethiopian security agents detained **Abdullahi Mohamed Soyan**, a student in Khartoum University, in the Sudan. **Abdullahi** was transferred to Garabcase military barracks, where he is being held incommunicado. No reason was given for his detention.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee fears for the safety and well-being of the detainees, especially in view of constant reports of executions, disappearances, torture or ill-treatment of the detainees in Jigjiga military detention centre to extract confessions. To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, they were not involved in any illegal activity. The OHRC considers them prisoners of conscience. (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 and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99). For further details and names, please refer to the attached lists at the end of the report.

### **E. 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.*

Nevertheless, 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 or bearing scars of torture in Godey, Qabridaharre, Dhagahbour, Wardheer, Jigjiga, Shiniile, Nogob, Liibaan, Afdheer were 1050, 2334, 2226, 2206, 1709, 140, 1914, 455, 395 respectively.

In 1998, **Bashir Muse Adan, Ali Jafar and Abdi Nur Farah, all civilians**, were detained by Ethiopian Security Forces under the pretext of being Al-Itihad supporters. They were transferred to an underground military detention camp in Harar area. Their

whereabouts are unknown to their families and relatives. However, OHRC has interviewed their jail mates, who were released after paying extortion money and their families as well. According to their accounts, **Bashir, Ali and Abdi**, were tortured to death after they refused to confess any wrongdoing under torture. *“They told their torturers that they are civilians and they have nothing to do with Al-Itihad,”* said **one of their jail mates**.

**Ex-jail mate** and victim of torture who spoke on condition of anonymity told an OHRC researcher that there is no day without torture in Ethiopian detention centres throughout the Ogaden. *“ We were subjected to inhumane treatment and cruel torture in the form of deprivation of sleep, burning with cigarettes and hot iron bars, indiscriminate beatings with guns butts and barrels and beatings on the soles of feet and testicles. As a result of torture I lost one of my testicles. Look at my body, I will take off my shirt and then you can see clearly the scars of torture all over my body. Do you need any further proof, you don’t? I am lucky, because I am still alive,”* he concluded.

On December 28<sup>th</sup> 1998, Ethiopian government forces detained **Sheikh Bashir Abdi Ibrahim**, a member of ONLF Central Committee, who was part of an ONLF delegation negotiating with Ethiopian government to put an end to the long bloody war in the Ogaden. He was transferred to Qabridaharre military barracks, and was put in a solitary confinement. According to the testimony of a released detainee, he was subjected to extensive torture. Afterwards he was transferred to a secret detention in Harar and subsequently disappeared.

In December 2000, **Sheikh Bashir’s** tortured dead body was brought to Harar central jail. His family and relatives were not told the cause of his tragic death, and were denied to recover his body to give him a proper burial according to religious teachings.( See Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99).

**Bashir Sheikh Abdi, ex-governor of Hararge Province**, was detained in April 1997. He was an old man and in a poor state of health, and was denied adequate medical treatment. According to testimonies of relatives and his ex-jail mates, he has been subjected to torture and ill-treatment. As a result of torture and lack of medical attention he died in his prison cell in 2001.(See about Bashir and his colleagues elsewhere in this report).

Among ex-detainees, who were subjected to torture while in detention and managed to flee to neighbouring countries, are the following women: **Hinda Ismail, Samira Muhumed Aidid, Ifrah Asayr, Ruqiya Abdi Abdullahi and Ruqiya Maki Abdullahi**. They gave OHRC researchers similar accounts of torture while in detention. The following testimony from **Hinda Ismail**, a victim of torture, gives a succinct picture about the inhumane treatment and torture, which they had undergone while in detention.

*“ I was arrested on January 27<sup>th</sup> 2001, and detained at Kebele 4 Police station, in Jigjiga. In the evening at 8:00 PM, I was blindfolded and taken out of my prison cell and was transferred to a torture chamber at Garabcase military barracks. I was put in an underground cell with two concrete doors and a ladder. All objects used for torture were in the chamber. My hands and legs were tied together tightly behind my back. I was laid in prostrate position on the floor. A group of Tigrean officers started to beat me indiscriminately in turns until I lost consciousness.”*

*“They cut my hair and forced me to drink hot salty, spicy water mixed with my hair. Taddesse, the officer, who was supervising my torture told me repeatedly that I would not be released and might be tortured to death until I confess to him that I am an active member of ONLF and give him the names of ONLF members in the town.”*

*“I was denied medical treatment, and was deprived of sleep and food for several days. After four months of illegal detention without official charges or trial, I was released. I have been warned not to speak of my ordeal to anyone including my family and close relatives or else I would regret for the rest of my life the grave consequence of my disobedience.”*

On March 06<sup>th</sup> 2002, in Qabridaharre, **Ruqiya Mohamed Sulub, a pregnant mother**, was detained with a number of her relatives. They underwent severe physical and psychological torture in the form of indiscriminate beating with belts and threats of shooting them to death. **Ruqiya** has delivered a baby in her detention cell. She and other inmates were reportedly tortured, on a daily basis. She had been arrested several times before for her activities as member of OWDA.

On June 13<sup>th</sup> 2002, **Sahra Hassan Hirmoge, member of OWDA**, was detained in Godey, and then transferred to Garbo military barracks. She underwent extensive torture in the form of indiscriminate beating with heavy sticks, gun butts and threats of shooting her to death by charging guns in front of her and aiming at her head. She has been arrested several times before in Godey for her activities as member of OWDA. She is related to ONLF Central Committee Member.

On January 28<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Sahygoosh, **Duwane Mohamed Ali**, was detained and crippled by torture. *“ I was blindfolded and led to somewhere not far from the military barracks. I was indiscriminately beaten and asked to confess that I am a member of ONLF. As a result of the inhuman and severe torture administered to me, I sustained a broken arm, leg and rib. Scars are covered all over my body,”* he said.

On February 07<sup>th</sup> 2003, **in Daawodiid, Nogob region, Abdi Sofe, Abdi Siyad and their wives, Nimco Mohamed and Fadumo Ali, all nomads**, were detained and beaten up by members of Ethiopian armed forces. No reason has been given for their detention and torture.

On March 05<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Muhumed Aw Ahmed Abdi, a nomad, from Garoonka**, was detained, confiscated his property and then crippled by torture.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> 2003, **Dahir Hussein Magan, a pastoralist, from Sagag area**, was detained while he was tending his camels in a peaceful rural area. He was transferred to military barracks in Sagag. His hands and legs were tied together tightly. He was suspended upside down, and beaten indiscriminately. No reason has been given for his detention and torture.

On April 15<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gunagado, **Koos Osman Hassan, a 5-month pregnant mother**, has been detained and tortured until she aborted.

On April 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Qoriile, **Ambro Hirsi Barkhadle, a nomad woman**, was detained for suspected sympathy with ONLF. She was transferred to military barracks, where she was crippled by torture.

On November 13<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Iimey, Ethiopian armed forces detained **Deq Abdulqadir Aliqabxun** and **Abdi Moallin Hadi Sagal**, two pastoralists in their twenties. They were extensively tortured and then transferred to Godey military barracks where they are being held incommunicado. No charges have yet been laid against them and no trial date has been set.

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2003, Ethiopian armed forces arrested **Abdidub Jama** and **Deq Haji Abdi**, two nomads from Gurdumi. **Abdidub** and **Deq** were transferred to military barracks where they were beaten indiscriminately by heavy sticks. After their release superficial bruises consistent with stick injuries were on their bodies.

As an act of reprisals Ethiopian government forces cordoned off Sararweyne for 3 days. During the siege of the town mass arrests, widespread lootings and extensive damage of private properties were reported. Among civilians who were detained on December 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, and then transferred to Wardheer military barracks were: **Mohamoud Haji Omar Amey, Abdi Jama Gaydhe, Mohamed Yusuf Koreye, Farah Gu'uri, Saleban Haji Weli, Abdi Dirir Awil, Mohamed Abokor and Mohamed Ahmed Dabagoye, all community elders.** (See elsewhere in this report for more details).

The OHRC calls for them to be either charged with recognizable criminal offences and be given fair trials or immediately and unconditionally released.

In the Ogaden Ethiopian security and armed forces have been given a carte blanche and blanket impunity to kill, rape, torture and loot. To the best of the Ogaden Human Rights Committee's knowledge, no-one has been brought before a court of justice for the crimes detailed in this report and previous reports. (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

and Ogaden: Graveyard of Rights ref: OHRC/10/99). 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.
- 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.

## F. Other 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)*

The Ethiopian armed and security forces 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.

**Saxardiid, a businessman, from Jigjiga**, said I was detained for six months because I refused to pay extortion money to Ethiopian security agents.

*“For them it’s normal to ask extortion money because they are not paid by the government. They are told to eke out a living from the civilian population. It’s their payment and their reward”,* he added.

*“There is no accountability. Ethiopian officers give their soldiers carte blanche to loot, detain, torture and rape. Their aim is to terrorise the people into submission,”* he concluded.

The Ogaden Human Rights Committee is alarmed at the rise of attacks against aid workers, humanitarian organisations’ property and the civilian population as well.

On February 07<sup>th</sup> 2000, unidentified well-armed gunmen attacked Medecins Sans Frontieres(MSF) – Doctors Without Borders/Belgium – vehicle travelling between Jigjiga and Dhagaxbuur, killing **Abdifatah Muhumed Ildab** the driver and wounding two other persons, who were travelling in the vehicle. (See Press Release ref: OHRC/02/00).

On November 29<sup>th</sup> 2000, near Fiiq, a vehicle belonging to a relief organisation, which uses vehicles similar to those used by an organisation owned by the Ethiopian government was attacked by unidentified gunmen who wounded the driver seriously.

On December 19<sup>th</sup> 2000, in Qabridaharre Region, Ethiopian government forces commandeered a truck loaded with relief items rented by a humanitarian organisation namely ACF.

On 15<sup>th</sup> July 2002, two unidentified well-armed gunmen posing as members of ONLF stopped an ICRC vehicle travelling between Qabridaharre and Qoriile, asking for money or wrist watches at gunpoint. On July 02<sup>nd</sup> 2003, a similar incident took place between Waji Waaji and Galadiid, where three unidentified gunmen claiming to be ONLF members stopped an ICRC vehicle and asked money at gunpoint. ONLF officials disavowed all violence against humanitarian organisations and shifted the blame on Ethiopian government forces and their collaborators.

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

On March 26<sup>th</sup> 2002, Cadadalay, a religious seminary run by **Sheikh Abdullahi Sh. Mohamed**, was raided by the Ethiopian government forces. Many civilians were killed in the raid. He was told not to give any more lessons to his students.

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

On September 15<sup>th</sup> 2002, in Jailed, Godey region, 50 she-camels owned by **Bared Moulin Suldan**, were rounded up and put in a concentration camp by Ethiopian government forces. More than half of them starved to death.

On November 13<sup>th</sup> 2002, in Garoonka, **Ambaro Jikre, a nursing mother**, was detained by members of the Ethiopian government forces, who robbed 50 million Somali shillings belonging to her as well.

On November 21<sup>st</sup> 2002, in Dhagaxmadow, the following individuals were detained and their animals confiscated: 20 head of sheep owned by **Omar Caag**, 10 head of sheep owned by Adan **Harbi**, 10 head of camels owned by House of **sheikh Ahmed**, and 20 head of camels owned by house of **Abukar Isaq**

On January 25<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Danood, 15 head of milk camels owned by **Adan Yusuf Tani**, were slaughtered by Ethiopian forces.

On January 28<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Shaygoosh, 19 head of sheep owned by **Dhamac Mohamed Dahir**, were taken forcibly by Ethiopian soldiers.

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

On May 15<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, Ethiopian forces looted shops and the open-air market. The owners of the looted businesses were detained. Among them were: **Mohamed Abdullahi Barkhadle, Sanweyne Abdullahi Barkhadle, Ahmed Abdi Omar, Ahmed Barre and Nimco Ali Yare.**

On April 23<sup>rd</sup> 2003, Ethiopian forces in Gudhis, razed to the ground **Yusuf Hashi's** house under the pretext of alleged sympathy with ONLF.

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 and ethnic background.

**Xildiid**, a dismissed teacher said our dismissal is politically motivated. There is no legal basis for it whatsoever. “ *Is it logic to dismiss 150 teachers, while there is an acute shortage of qualified teachers in the region? Our dismissal is abusive, and should be reversed,*” he concluded.

On November 11<sup>th</sup> 2003, 14 civil servants were dismissed. They were accused of corruption. **Da’ud** who is among the sacked civil servants rejected the government’s allegations as a politically motivated ploy.

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.

In Addis Ababa and other Ethiopian towns, Somalis, who neither speak Tigrigna nor Amharic are periodically rounded up, detained and held in detention without charge for months in order to extort money. Those detainees, who were singled out on a linguistic and ethnic basis are subjected to torture and ill-treatment while in detention.

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.

#### **4. HIV/AIDS epidemic and Ethiopian Government’s responsibility**

Article 12 of the ICESCR states:

1. *“The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.*
2. *The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:*

- a) *The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;*
- b) *The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;*
- c) *The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;*
- d) *The creation of conditions, which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.”*

Nevertheless, the successive Ethiopian governments were never interested in the welfare of the Somali people in the Ogaden. Their attention focused only on the exploitation of the region's resources for their own gains.

In general there is no adequate medical services in the Ogaden. Before the collapse of the Somali State, in 1991, the population used to go to Somalia for medical treatment as well as education, work and commerce.

**Dr. Gargaar**, a Somali general practitioner said the Ogaden has one of the highest child mortality rates, lowest immunisation levels and shortest life expectancy in the world. Tuberculosis, malaria and water borne diseases are rampant in this region.

*“Before TB and malaria were the two main killers in the Ogaden, but now there is a third killer, which was unknown before and it is HIV/AIDS epidemic. There is neither testing centres nor awareness campaigns to fight this killer disease in the Ogaden,”* he added.

The Jigjiga Region and its surroundings are the worst affected area by HIV/AIDS virus. A study of 400 pregnant women in the regional capital Jigjiga showed that 19 percent of them were HIV positive.

According to reliable sources more than 3 million Ethiopians are infected with HIV/AIDS, while about 600 Ethiopians are dying from AIDS daily. These numbers do not include the HIV/AIDS victims in the Ogaden and other marginalised regions in the empire-state of Ethiopia.

The Somali people in the Ogaden are very conservative. Sex outside of marriage is strictly forbidden. So, sexually transmitted diseases such as; herpes, gonorrhoea and syphilis were only confined to the Ethiopian settlers in the region.

Nowadays, the situation has dramatically changed; there is an alarming increase of the women and young girls, who are infected with HIV/AIDS virus after being raped by members of Ethiopian armed forces.

**Ms. Dalmar**, FGM and AIDS campaigner, in Jigjiga, said, *“We could no longer sit by idly, while victims of rape, who are infected with HIV/AIDS are dying like flies, we have to do something to alleviate their sufferings. This killer is spreading like wildfire, we must stop it.”*

*“Our society is a male dominated one. We were fighting against discrimination, illiteracy and female genital mutilation (FGM). And now we have a new front, which needs a vigorous campaign to combat HIV/AIDS,”* she added.

*“In the Ogaden HIV/AIDS virus is being spread by Ethiopian soldiers, who rape women and young girls at will. So, the Ethiopian government, which sends those disease carriers, is squarely responsible for the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS virus in the Somali Region. It is a deliberate act of war aimed at destroying our social fabric. Since, there is no mechanism in the region to control this epidemic, I am afraid it will get out of hand,”* she concluded.

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

Ironically, the Ethiopian government, which is responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Ogaden and elsewhere in Ethiopia, through its armed forces, launches appeal after appeal for aid to combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases in Ethiopia. In the fight against HIV/AIDS, the current Ethiopian government is part of the problem rather than the solution.

It is the international donor community’s duty to help HIV/AIDS victims in the Ogaden directly through international NGOs in order to assure the reach of the aid to the victims; otherwise the Ethiopian government will misuse it as usual.

## **5. Elections and Political Instability**

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

Successive Ethiopian governments' military campaigns to quell the insurgence in the Ogaden had caused enormous human suffering and threaten today peace and stability in the volatile region of the Horn of Africa.

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

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

Both Haile Selassie and Dergue governments considered the Ogaden as a rebellious region, which must be pacified by military means. The region has been turned into a military garrison with no infrastructure whatsoever.

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

In May 1991, after Mengistu's downfall, a transitional government was put in place. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/Tigray People's Liberation Front (EPRDF/TPLF), which replaced the military junta, presented a new document, which it called "The Transitional Charter". According to this charter, among other things all democratic principles, human rights, and right to self-determination of all nations and nationalities in the empire-state of Ethiopia should be recognized and fully respected. Also the resources of the country and international donations will be shared equitably.

The Somali people in the Ogaden, who have suffered unspeakable injustices and gross human rights violations under successive Ethiopian governments, welcomed whole-heartedly the new Transitional Charter, which was adopted on 22 July 1991.

Political organizations in the Ogaden have decided to be a part of the new evolving political process to pursue the realization of Ogaden people's rights and national aspiration by peaceful and democratic means.

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.”*

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, so they could administer their own affairs by themselves.

The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) won a two-third majority of the seats in the newly elected Regional Parliament.

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.

On 21 January 1993, the first session of the new Regional Parliament took place, in Diridhabo. **Abdullahi Mohamed Sadi, Siyad Badri Muhamed and Mahdi Ahmed Warsame**, have been elected as President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively. **Abdullahi** and **Siyad** were from the ONLF, while **Mahdi** was from Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front (IGLF).

The new regional government laid down the foundations of all necessary institutions such as, courts, administrative organs and the police force to insure law and order.

**An ex-member** of the first regional government said, “ *Unfortunately, while the democratically elected administration was busily engaged in building block by block the war ravaged country and tackling with the neglected and crippled economy of the region, the central government in Addis Ababa was undermining all efforts directed to create a viable, thriving economy and working efficient system in the Ogaden.* ”

In June 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.

The EPRDF/TPLF central government deprived the Ogaden region of its share of the central budget and aid from international community to Ethiopia, obstructed all initiatives and projects deemed necessary for the development of the region as well.

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 were accused of embezzlement, an accusation that they rejected strongly. They have been released after ten months without having been charged or tried.

**Hassan Jire Qalinle, Ahmed Ali Dahir and Iid Dahir Farah**, were elected as President, Vice-president and Secretary respectively.

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

On 12<sup>th</sup> February 1994, the Ethiopian 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 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1994, a cold-blooded massacre took place in the town of Wardheer, where more than 81 unarmed civilians were killed by EPRDF/TPLF militias, who tried to kill or capture alive the chairman of the ONLF Mr. **Ibrahim Abdullah Mohamed**, who was addressing at the time a peaceful rally in the centre of the town.

*“ Since that incident the region has been a virtually closed military zone,”* the **ex-member** of the former regional government told OHRC.

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

On 28<sup>th</sup> 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 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 for a military solution, which complicates the situation.

On May 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Ethiopian government in Addis Ababa reacted swiftly and severely by overthrowing and virtually disbanding all democratically elected national institutions in the Ogaden, including the Regional Parliament.

On 30<sup>th</sup> May 1994, 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.

The Ethiopian government appointed **Abdirahman Muhumed Qani**, **Ahmed Makahil Hussein** and **Iid Dahir Farah** as President, Vice-president and Secretary respectively.

On 05<sup>th</sup> June 1994, a constitutional assembly dominated by EPRDF/TPLF has been elected in an election boycotted by non-EPRDF/TPLF parties, including the ONLF.

In July 1994, the central government has moved the regional capital from Godey to Jigjiga, which is closer to Addis Ababa.

In December 1994, the president of the Regional Government **Abdirahman Muhumed Qani** has been removed. His deputy **Ahmed Makahil Hussein** was appointed as new president by the central government

On 8<sup>th</sup> December 1994, the Constituent Assembly adopted and ratified the new Permanent Ethiopian Constitution.

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:*
  - a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives.*
  - b) 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.*

- c) *Any Ethiopian citizen who has reached the age of eighteen shall have the legal right to vote.*
2. *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.*
  3. *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.*
  4. *The provisions of sub-articles 2 and 3 of this article shall apply to civic organizations which significantly affect the public interest.”*

On 25<sup>th</sup> 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 Zenawi (the current prime minister), failed when each side refused to compromise.

On 05<sup>th</sup> May 1995, elections in the Ogaden were postponed until May 27<sup>th</sup> because of logistical and security problems.

The ONLF, had broken off all contacts with the EPRDF/TPLF government, closed down its office in Addis Ababa and boycotted elections.

On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1995, in Harar, Ethiopian government collected a group of dismissed and disgruntled former ONLF members, and formed its version of ONLF and called it “pro-peace ONLF”, headed by **Bashir Abdi Hassan**. He is now living in Germany as a refugee.

**An ex-member** of the group said, “ *We were collected from our residences in the dead of night by Ethiopian security forces under the orders of Meles Zenawi, and told to read a prepared statement before the local press in the next day. The government wanted to use us as a propaganda tool for the upcoming national and regional elections, which were boycotted by legitimate ONLF. So, we declared we that were going to participate in the upcoming elections. It was a senseless joke. We did what we did out of fear. We had to obey the government orders in order to save our lives.*”

In July 1995, the Ethiopian government removed **Ahmed Makahil Hussein** from the presidency of the regional government. At the time no reason was given for his dismissal. In September 1995, he was arrested, and remained incommunicado since May 1997, when he was brought before the regional court and charged with inciting armed rebellion. He was released in January 1998.

In July 1995, the central government nominated **Iid Dahir Farah**, **Abdullahi Hassan** and **Ahmed Ibrahim**, as President, Vice-president and Secretary respectively.

On 04<sup>th</sup> November 1995, 7 MPs of the Regional Parliament were arrested because of alleged sympathy with ONLF.

On 06<sup>th</sup> July 1996, the **ONLF** and the **OLF** declared in a joint statement their intention to coordinate their diplomatic, political and military activities, and called for a referendum on self-determination and independence for their respective regions.

On 06<sup>th</sup> December 1996, **Abdullahi Hassan**, the vice-president of the Regional Government was dismissed from his political and party posts. Five other pro-government ESDL members were issued warnings. **Mahdi Ayub Guled**, as vice-president, replaced **Abdullahi Hassan**.

On 27<sup>th</sup> September 1997, the Executive Committee of the Pro-EPRDF Regional Government in Jigjiga ousted its President **Iid Dahir**. He was accused of corruption and maladministration. The Ethiopian Prime Minister **Meles Zenawi** intervened in favour of the dismissed Regional Government President, and ordered his immediate reinstatement. Jigjiga residents marched peacefully through the streets of the town to express their support for the removal of the Regional President. The police stood on the sidelines and did not intervene to disperse the demonstrators. The police commissioner, **Yonis Abdullahi** was dismissed.

In the wake of the political turmoil in Jigjiga, 14 members of the Regional Parliament and Executive Committee were detained without charge or trial in October 1997. Among detainees were, **Mahdi Ayub Guled**, MP and vice-president of the Regional Assembly and **Mohamed Adan Bile**, MP and Secretary of the Regional Assembly. They were accused of staging an unconstitutional coup by deposing **Iid Dahir Farah** and replacing him by **Mahdi Ayub Guled**.

In October 1997, **Iid Dahir Farah** was removed officially and replaced by **Khadar Moalin Ali** as president of the Regional Government, while **Reyale Hamud Ahmed**, was chosen as his deputy. Later **Iid Dahir Farah** was detained and accused of corruption and embezzlement.

On 12<sup>th</sup> December 1997, the crisis in the pro-government ESDL took a new turn with the dismissal of 16 ESDL members, including the Secretary General. The Party's popularity among the people of Jigjiga reached its lowest point.

The power struggle between the former Minister of Transport and Communications **Dr. Abdulmajid Hussein** and current Minister of Mines **Mohamoud Dirir** over the meagre resources of the region and the leadership of the Party has been concluded in favour of the latter. **Dr. Abdulmajid Hussein** lost his ministerial post because he

neither succeeded in pacifying the Somali people in the Ogaden nor in making them amenable to the Ethiopian government.

On 28<sup>th</sup> June 1998, the government has formed a new satellite party called Somali People's Democratic Party (SPDP) to replace the defunct ESDL.

The formation of the SPDP was not well received by the vast majority of the Somali People in the Ogaden. **A Somali elder** who did not want to be identified told the OHRC, *“There is no difference at all. Corruption is rampant as before and bickering among the various factions is the norm of the day. They wanted to recycle the ESDL but they were not successful. It was a total failure. Everyone knows that the ESDL and the SPDP are the two sides of the same coin.”*

On 27<sup>th</sup> October 1999, after two years of incommunicado detention 14 MPs were sentenced each to 3 years of imprisonment without proper legal proceedings.

On 14<sup>th</sup> May 2000, elections were held in Ethiopia, but as is usual with Ethiopian government the elections in the Ogaden were postponed until August 2000, because of logistical and security problems.

In their joint statement, on 16 May 2000, The **ONLF, OLF** and **SLF** said, *“Though the international community gave deaf ears, all of these organizations (ONLF, OLF and SLF) did not stop their appeal and alarm that the regime is not representing the peoples in Ethiopia. Despite such a legitimate cry, the regime conducted the so-called election in 1995. Once again it is conducting similar election the result of which had been already determined. We know now that the TPLF regime shall become the undisputed winner. In fact it is not only agonizing, but also disturbing minds of the silenced majority in Ethiopia, that the current election took place in the middle of war and famine situation.”*

The ONLF boycotted the election and urged its supporters not to participate in it. However, a group of independent individuals decided to participate in the Regional and Federal elections in Qabridaharre Region. Among them were **Abdifatah Mursal Shil, Shacur Faysal Abdullahi, Hurre Abdi Adar, Mohamed Omar Jire, Mohamoud Abdi Janbad, and Abdirsak Mohamoud Arab**. They were told not to run against government candidates, not to campaign but support government nominees.

On 18<sup>th</sup> August 2000, Ethiopian government forces told the independent candidates, who were going to Qabridaharre surroundings that all roads leading to the nearby villages were blocked. They instructed them to drive on only one road, which was mined already by them. At Gabagabo village their vehicle hit a landmine. **Abdifatah Mursal Shil and Sha'ur Faysal Abdullahi**, were instantly Killed, while **Hurre Abdi Adar, Mohamed Omar Jire, Mohamoud Abdi Janbad, Abdirasak Mohamoud**

**Arab, Abdirahman Mohamoud Arab and their driver** sustained serious injuries. Abdirazak's legs were amputated.

The Ethiopian government used its military barracks as polling centres. There were neither independent observers nor appropriate electoral system.

On 06<sup>th</sup> October 2000, the Ethiopian government dismissed the president of the Regional Government **Khadar Moalin Ali**, and appointed **Abdirashid Dulane Raffle, Adan Abdullahi Qalib** and **Suldan Ibrahim** as new Regional President, vice-president and secretary respectively.

In February 2001, Somali People's Democratic Party (SPDP), the pro-government party, which replaced the ESDL, sacked 10 members of its central committee for alleged corruption. Like its predecessor the SPDP has been plagued by disunity, disorganization and infighting.

**A member** of the SPDP who spoke on condition of anonymity told the OHRC, *"This party was founded and imposed upon us by the central government in Addis Ababa. It is in chaos because it is full of contradictions in all aspects. The party is run by a group of ex-communists who did not breakaway from their communist ideology headed by Mohamoud Dirir. No one can express his views freely. Many MPs were dismissed or detained when they expressed their disapproval of the way the regional affairs are being run by Mohamoud Dirir and his narrow clique."*

*"The scale of corruption and maladministration in the region is now worse than ever. Funds allocated for development projects and for routine Regional Government functions are misappropriated by EPRDF/TPLF officials and their collaborators in the Party,"* he added.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> 2001, the Ethiopian government issued a discriminatory decree banning issuance of passports and other official documents to all ethnic Somalis.

In 2001, Ethiopian authorities closed the border between the Ogaden and Somalia. As a result of the closure there have been sharp rises in local food prices and livestock herds have been sold at low prices after Gulf Arab States banned importing livestock from the region.

On January 8<sup>th</sup> 2002, a large demonstration took place, in Jigjiga. The demonstrators, who converged on the grounds of the soccer stadium, expressed their anger about lack of development, democracy, rule of law and the closure of the border with Somalia, which caused the rise of the price of the basic necessities including foodstuffs. Many demonstrators were beaten and detained. Most of the detainees were students.

On 14<sup>th</sup> January 2002, **Abdirashid Dulane Rafle** dismissed **Adan Abdullahi Qalib**, **Abdi Ali Shagah** and **Abdi Adan**, Regional Vice-President, Head of Regional Planning Department and Head of Regional Parliament's Social affairs Committee respectively.

In February 2002, according to the pro-government Walta Information Centre, **Mohamoud Dirir**, **Abdulmajid Hussein** and **Abdirashid Dulane** admitted making some errors. **Abdulmajid Hussein** said, *"We have failed in a number of cases. We have failed to keep pace with our brothers and sisters in the country. Yes, we have failed to organise the people and make them benefit from development activities."*

**Abdulmajid** and his colleagues admitted running after their personal and group egos. They also admitted aggravating clan conflicts in the region. *"We understand that we have abused the people's legitimate rights to fulfil our individual and group interests,"* they said. They confessed at **Meles Zenawi's** office in Addis Ababa.

However, **Abdulmajid Hussein** and **Mohamoud Dirir** did not put aside their personal animosities and interests in order to enable the Somali people in the Ogaden to exercise their inherent democratic rights.

In April 2002, after months of internal power struggle among the political hierarchy in the pro-government SPDP, **Abdi Jibril** has been appointed as deputy to **Abdirashid Dulane** the Regional President.

On July 31<sup>st</sup> 2002, **Khadar Moalin Ali**, was detained in Jigjiga. At the time no reason was given for his detention. But according to the rumours circulated by government agents, he was accused of corruption and favouritism. He was released after 9 months of detention without charge or trial, on 26 April 2003.

In November 2002, the political chaos in Jigjiga took a new turn with the emergence of two pro-government competing groups, one headed by **Mohamoud Dirir** and another by **Abdirashid Dulane**. The power struggle between the two groups ended with the ousting of the Speaker of the Regional Parliament **Abdirahman Bade Abdi**, in January 2003. **Abdirahman** spearheaded the efforts directed at overthrowing the Regional President at the time. **Abdikarim Qalinle Kahin** replaced him, as Speaker of the Regional Parliament.

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2003, in Shiniile Region, all members of the regional administration were dismissed.

On May 10<sup>th</sup> 2003, seven high-ranking Regional Government officials were sacked. They include, **Abdikarim Qalinle Kahin**, **Ali Yusuf Isse**, **Hamud Fille** and **Madina Mohamed Hassan**, Speaker of the Regional Parliament, Mayor of Jigjiga, Deputy Speaker of the Regional Parliament and ruling Party's Secretary respectively.

On May 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, the pro-government SPDP dismissed 17 MPs, 14 of them were accused of working in Somalia and acquisition of Somali nationality, while other 3 parliamentarians were accused of having contacts with the ONLF.

The number of MPs, who were arbitrarily dismissed between August 2002 and May 2003, were more than 51 MPs.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> 2003, Ethiopian Parliament adopted a new law giving the central government a free hand to intervene in regional states when national security, constitution and human rights are at stake.

**A member** of the Regional Government in Jigjiga, who did not like to be identified, said we never had a free regional government here. *“The intervention of the central government in Addis Ababa is already there through its representatives and visible military presence. They have no need to enact such a law. The rhetoric of self-government has not yet been translated into practice, certainly for the Somali Region,”* he added.

**Another official** who also spoke on condition of anonymity said we are accountable to the central government’s representatives and the army. *“We have never been accountable to our people. There is flagrant interference in the day-to-day affairs of the Somali region, an act that contradicts the commitment to regional autonomy and devolution of power to the regions as enshrined in the Ethiopian Constitution. We do not have a say in decisions affecting our lives. We want our people to be in full command of their own affairs like any other people in the world,”* he stated.

On July 21<sup>st</sup> 2003, **Abdirashid Dulane Rafle**, the Regional President was removed from office. His deputy **Abdi Jibril** replaced him as acting Regional President. **Abdirashid** was accused of not doing enough to quell the armed insurgence in the Ogaden.

**Abdi Jibril** is the eighth Regional President since 1992. None of his predecessors resigned from office or completed his term, but all of them were removed from office by the central government through its representatives in the Ogaden, namely **Berhanu Jemberie** and **Gebre Wahid Giorgis**, regional coordinator from Prime Minister’s office and Regional President advisor from Prime Minister’s office respectively. Both of them are from Tigray, Ethiopian Prime Minister’s native land.

**An elder** commenting on dismissal of members of the Regional Parliament and Regional President’s removal from office recently said, *“Nobody cries for them, they were imposed upon us, they did nothing for us, they were only executing the orders which they got from their masters in Addis Ababa. This is the fate of anyone who has no mandate from his people to govern.”*

On July 25<sup>th</sup> 2003, the regional budget for the fiscal year 2003-2004 was released. It is less than 87 million Ethiopian Birr than last year's one. The Ethiopian government has decreased budget allocations for three marginalised regions in the empire-state of Ethiopia, namely the Ogaden (Somali Region), Afar Region and Benishangul-Gumuz.

**An official** in the Regional Government said our people are overtaxed and our region is one of the least developed, neglected and marginalised regions in Ethiopia. “ *The region needs more funds for development projects. There are no hospitals, no schools, no roads, and no running water,*” he said.

Since the arrival of the EPRDF/TPLF government in Ethiopia the Somali Region (the Ogaden) has never used properly its annual budget because central government's representatives and their local collaborators have misappropriated most of it. And the rest of the budget has been returned back to Addis Ababa every year for an unknown reason.

Some regions like Tigray-the homeland of the ruling elite-used to receive a budget higher than its population and fiscal need to the detriment of the marginalised regions

## **6.Linguistic Discrimination and Cultural Suppression**

Article 5 sub-articles 1 and 2 of the Ethiopian Constitution state that: “*All Ethiopian languages shall enjoy equal state of recognition. Each member of the Federation shall determine its own working language.*”

However, contrary to the letter and spirit of its constitution the Ethiopian government has told the successive Regional Governments not to employ non-Amharic speakers.

Somalis inhabit the Ogaden, and their mother tongue is Somali. And therefore they have nothing to do with Amharic, which is spoken by Amhara in the highlands. They consider it as an alien language, which represents colonization and foreign domination.

Many qualified Somali Ogadenis were denied the right to work under the pretext of holding non-Ethiopian diplomas or degrees.

In May 2003, the Ethiopian Parliament has adopted a discriminatory resolution designed to prevent ethnic Somalis to hold any post whatsoever in the regional or federal government. The infamous resolution stipulates among other things; the dismissal of any individual, who worked for foreign government, had another nationality and had non-Amharic education.

Haile Selassie's government built in the Ogaden few elementary schools to meet the educational needs of the Ethiopian soldiers' children in the area. The medium of instruction was Amharic, which was unknown to Somalis, who preferred English for their children's education.

Traditionally, Somalis in the Ogaden went to Somalia for education and work, because they did not get adequate education and work opportunities in their homeland.

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

## **7. Clan and ethnic conflicts**

Since the arrival of the EPRDF/TPLF government in Ethiopia, in 1991, tribal and ethnic conflicts are common phenomena. In many cases, the government orchestrates these conflicts, which claim many innocent lives to serve its political agenda in the conflict area(s).

**An elder**, who asked not to be named, said Ethiopian government's policy of keeping different ethnics and clans divided by cultivating distrust and hatred among them has not changed. *"The EPRDF/TPLF government in Addis Ababa is deliberately using colonial tactics of divide and rule by playing off one ethnic group or clan against another,"* he added.

On September 10<sup>th</sup> 1994, in Qubi, Western Ogadenia, 17 Somalian citizens, were massacred by OPDO, an Oromo group affiliated with EPRDF/TPLF ruling coalition in Ethiopia. According to reliable sources this massacre has been encouraged by the Ethiopian government to deepen the dispute between the two communities over the ownership of some districts and the Somali town of Diri-Dhabo (Dire Dawa).

Fortunately, the Somali community has understood the Ethiopian government's sinister designs and acted in a rational manner by inviting the Oromo community to have a peaceful dialogue in order to solve peacefully all outstanding issues between the two brotherly communities.

In September and December 2001, violent ethnic clashes between Somali and Oromo tribesmen have left at least 130 people dead and almost 400 wounded. The fighting, which took place in the border areas between the Somali State and the Oromo State, broke out between members of the ethnic Somali Garre and the ethnic Oromo Borana. The clashes were triggered by dispute over water points and grazing rights, but

according to the elders in the area the Ethiopian government did nothing to stop the bloodshed.

In December 2002, tribal fighting has claimed the lives of more than 80 nomads. The clashes, which occurred in Salaxaad area, were manipulated by the Ethiopian government, which withdrew its forces from the area, while the clashes were taking place. Another ethnic fighting broke out between Somali tribesmen and Afar pastoralists resulting in the death of as many as 40 people.

In July 2003, a clan-based conflict has erupted in Nus-Dariiqa area. The bloody conflict has brought the two clans, in Qorraxey Region, to the negotiation table to discuss how to stop the carnage unleashed by federal and local tyrants controlling power in Addis Ababa and Jigjiga.

On July 23<sup>rd</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, 16 Community Elders, who were involved in mediation process to solve the conflict, which claimed many lives were detained by Ethiopian authorities. According to a community elder, who preferred not to be named said they (Ethiopian government) asked us to stop all mediation efforts because simply they do not want the bloodshed to be stopped for reasons only known to them.

On August 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Birqod and Qabridaharre, another group of clan elders were detained. They were also involved in mediation efforts to solve the conflict, which took place in Nus-Dariiqa area.

In November 2003, violent ethnic clashes near Bardoodo, Ma'eyso District, have left at least 40 people dead and several others injured, according to reliable reports received by OHRC. Hundreds of families have fled their homes after skirmishes between Somalis and Ormos erupted in the area.

Latest tribal conflicts took place in December 2003 and in January 2004, in Dhagaxbuur and Wardheer areas respectively. As result of those violent tribal clashes at least 50 people have been killed and dozens were wounded.

*“We have our traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. We want peace to prevail in our region but this government is not allowing us to carry out our responsibilities as clan elders. It wants our people to kill each other,”* he said.

Clashes between tribes were usually resolved through clan elders, who would arrange for Diya (blood money) to be paid in the form, which they deem appropriate if tribesmen had been killed.

*“Since its arrival in 1991, this government has never resolved a clan or ethnic conflict. We are alarmed at the increasing number of ethnic and clan conflicts in our*

*region and the indifference of the EPRDF/TPLF central government in Addis Ababa and its satellite Regional Government in Jigjiga,” he concluded.*

## **8. RECURRENT DROUGHT**

In the empire-state of Ethiopia, drought, famine, war and ill-conceived policies brought millions to the brink of starvation in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and the beginning of the new millennium.

In August 1999, the Ethiopian government, which spent more than a million dollars a day on the war with Eritrea, internal wars in the Ogaden and Oromia and its invasions into Southern Somalia, asked the international community for an urgent humanitarian aid to feed five million Ethiopians facing starvation mainly in Northern Ethiopia (in Tigray the homeland of the ruling party in Ethiopia).

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 2000, the Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, asked the international community for an urgent humanitarian aid and a long term aid to feed and rehabilitate eight million Ethiopians facing starvation in different parts of the empire-state of Ethiopia.

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).

For the last ten 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 people move with their animals beside water holes, ponds and reservoirs. Many water reservoirs and tankers owned by individuals were confiscated by the 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 the Ogaden, the poor and the fragile ecological balance has been devastated by widespread exploitation and depletion of forests for military purposes, fire-wood and charcoal by EPRDF/TPLF forces and Tigrean dealers, who have been given concessions and game-licences by the Ethiopian government. This exploitation exacerbated an already precarious ecological situation that was under severe pressure from overpopulation and overgrazing. Due to this misuse and the absence of any sound range management policies on the part of the government, the rich flora and

fauna of the region, including big game, game birds, forests and water resources have all suffered irreparable damage under the current Ethiopian government.

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

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.

Article 11 of the International Covenant On Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) provides that:

“

*The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for themselves and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.*

*The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international cooperation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:*

*To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;*

*Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.”*

**An ex-aid worker** in the Ogaden, summed up the reasons of the 2000 famine in the Ogaden in the following points:

- “
- a) *Drafting of the young people, who were cultivating the land and raising the animals into the Ethiopian Army forcibly to fight the Ethiopian government's war with Eritrea and its invasion in Southern Somalia.*
  - b) *Overtaxing the population and forcing them to contribute to the war effort in terms of cash, animals and their meagre harvest at gunpoint.*
  - c) *Constant dispossession and looting of private properties by the Ethiopian government forces in the Ogaden with impunity.*
  - d) *Depletion of forests for military purposes, firewood and charcoal, which caused soil erosion.*
  - e) *Depriving the Ogaden of development projects. In the Ogaden there are no roads, airstrips, hospitals, schools, deep water wells, dams...etc”*

*“The Ogaden is the most neglected and marginalised region of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government is squarely responsible for the human tragedy in the Ogaden,”* he concluded.

**Warsame**, 65, father of 15, lost most of his livestock and five of his grand children, when the devastating drought gripped the region in 2000. He expressed his feeling towards the Ethiopian government: *“There is no government here. We have only military barracks in this area. Soldiers, roam throughout the country demanding money, food and loot at gunpoint. They are hungry like us. They looted 50 head of goats belonging to my elder son. We live on food handouts from local and international humanitarian organizations. A government, which cannot feed its people, is not a government. They are asking for aid everyday by our name using our plight and pictures. A good government must commit itself to the welfare of its subjects.”*

In a joint statement issued on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2000, The Ogaden National Liberation Front (**ONLF**), the Oromo Liberation Front (**OLF**) and Sidama Liberation Front (**SLF**) said that the *“famine is the result of deliberate negligence of the regime to the affected areas and the wrong policies it is pursuing in order to develop its own region to the detriment of the others. There were warnings on the famine looming in the East and the South of the country long time ago. Out of hatred to the peoples in the drought affected areas the regime ignored to act on time to avert the loss of human life by starvation.”*

On August 9<sup>th</sup> 2000, in an article, in Le Monde Diplomatique, **Sylvie Brunnel**, a French journalist who visited the Ogaden, suggests that the famine, which decimated the livestock and the people of the Ogaden, *“was not a natural catastrophe as Ethiopian authorities depicted it, but it was a cynically orchestrated game aimed at attracting maximum international aid and capturing votes.”*

In November 2002, in a statement released through the **ministry of information**, the Ethiopian government accused the international community of “*reluctance and donor fatigue*” in responding to the drought, which affected the region. However, a joint statement by **ONLF** and **OLF**, blamed the Ethiopian government for this disaster. “*Undoubtedly the famine we see now is the product of misadministration and bad political culture and not of natural cause,*” said the statement.

On 07<sup>th</sup> December 2002, Ethiopian Prime Minister **Meles Zenawi** launched an international appeal for help in averting a looming famine, which threatened millions in Ethiopia. “*Each year some four million people in the country need food aid to survive and that number was now increasing,*” he said.

In April 2002 and in May 2003, torrential rains in the Ogaden washed away entire communities and submerged many villages in many areas such as, Godey, Mustaxiil, and Qalaafo. In Jigjiga, Dhagaxbuur, Qabridaharre, Wardheer, Shiniile and Liiban, roads have been cut off by the rains, which destroyed temporary shelters, houses, and killed livestock.

The response of the Ethiopian government was too late, too little and inadequate, and as is usual it accused international community and donor countries of having failed respond in time to save lives and property.

On 14<sup>th</sup> June 2003, the Ethiopian government called on the international community to deliver the food aid it has pledged to Ethiopia. “*The government appeals once again to the international donor community to release their pledged emergency aid and to come up with a timely humanitarian response to the latest appeal so as to avert the looming danger,*” said the call.

**A former member** of the pro-government regional administration, in Jigjiga, told the Ogaden Human Rights Committee that, “*You cannot blame others for your failures. The current Ethiopian government has failed in all aspects. Food aid is just a short-term solution and it could not solve the problem. Launching appeals for aid is not the solution. There should be accountability, transparency and good governance in this country. Any aid donated by the international community to the victims of the drought through the Ethiopian government never reached its intended beneficiaries in the Ogaden and elsewhere in Ethiopia except Tigray- the homeland of the ruling elite- because the Ethiopian government has misused it by diverting it to the army.*”

Regarding to the international development aid, “*the case of Meles Zenawi’s confidant and close friend, the former Prime Minister Tamirat Layne is a good example. Corruption and embezzlement of public funds remain the order of the day. There is no doubt that members of the ruling elite have foreign bank accounts in Switzerland and elsewhere. We will know everything, when they are no longer in power, and that is what happened in the case of Mr.Layne and many others in the Third World,*” he added.

On September 05<sup>th</sup> 2003, in an international appeal launched through Ethiopian government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), the Ethiopian government appealed for US \$40 million to help fight the devastating crisis which has affected 13.2 million people in the drought-stricken areas.

## **9. Local Humanitarian Organizations**

In 2000, people in the world saw television pictures of drought victims. Those suffering were mostly women, children and old men. International and local humanitarian organizations, were helping the victims by establishing feeding centres, make shift hospitals and distributing food rations. The Ogaden Welfare Society's volunteers were everywhere in the drought affected areas helping the victims.

Ogaden Welfare Society (OWS), was founded in October 1991, and registered in April 1992. After the registration, the organization opened its head office in Addis Ababa and one field office in Shilabo. The offices were furnished with all necessary equipments such as, computers and other office accessories. OWS opened bank accounts in Addis Ababa and Godey. The organization hired two consultants in the fields of agriculture and ground water engineering, and compiled ten feasible project proposals immediately.

**A founding member** of the Ogaden Welfare Society said they have raised 85,000 Ethiopian Birr locally in three weeks, which is an extra-ordinary event in the local standards. *"The prominent figures and clan elders who were members made this fund raising possible by setting good example, when they made first tangible contributions by themselves,"* he added.

*"Starting from that event onwards, the Ethiopian government was suspicious of Ogaden Welfare Society as a threat to the national security of the government, just because the organization showed great power over the elders and extra-ordinary influence among the society in general. Since then, the EPRDF/TPLF government has targeted OWS. Members of OWS, were arrested, intimidated and harassed by Ethiopian security forces constantly. The most serious incident was when the Ethiopian army raided an elders' gathering where OWS patrons were holding an orientation session, opened fire indiscriminately, killing two individuals and wounding many others. Ahmed Abdullahi Ahmed, was among the wounded ten bullets riddled his body. Ahmed lost his left arm and sustained permanent handicap,"* he said.

The OWS was a grass roots, indigenous organization respected by all Somalis in the Ogaden for its remarkable achievements in the drought affected and rural areas.

Despite, the pressure from the Ethiopian government, OWS never stopped its operations. The organization had well served the community in the Ogaden by

building dispensaries, feeding centres, schools and digging deep-water wells in different localities in the Ogaden.

In November 1996, three high-ranking officials of the Ogaden Welfare Society were detained without charge or trial in Addis Ababa. No reason was given for their illegal detention. (See Ogaden: No Rights, No Democracy ref: OHRC/08/97, Ogaden: An Endless Human Tragedy ref: OHRC/12/98 and Ogaden : Graveyard of Rights ref :OHRC/10/99).

In early 1998, the OWS became a member of the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA), and Consortium of Ethiopian Voluntary Organizations (CEVO), the two biggest umbrella organizations in Ethiopia. A new era for OWS staff has begun. Every month, two members of OWS staff were being sent to trainings related to their field of work.

The main focus of Ogaden Welfare Society this time was on Civic Education (CE), and Rural Water Supply Systems (RWSS).

The Civic Education (CE) included:

1. Translation and the Teaching of the Government Constitution,
2. Civil Rights
3. Constitutional Rights
4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
5. International Human Rights Conventions
6. Conflict Resolution and Resource Sharing Management

The OWS helped and facilitated the National Elders Council to organize themselves into Committees and Sub-Committees to make easy mobilization, transfer of messages, notions and initiatives. They held the first and the second biggest workshops on Conflict Resolution and Resource Sharing Management in Jigjiga and Godey in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Donors, NGOs and embassies participated in the workshops. But, unfortunately, the government banned the third workshop claiming that Ogaden Welfare Society is a threat to the national security

In 2000, the OWS disclosed the grim reality of the famine, which gripped the Ogaden through the international media, while the Ethiopian government, which was in war with Eritrea, ignored knowingly the plight of the Somali people in the Ogaden.

**An OWS Co-founder** said, *“Most of the relief food was directly diverted to the war fronts and for that reason many people starved to death. The drought situation became serious and out of control. But the government claimed that every thing is under control and there is nothing to worry.”*

Ogaden Welfare Society's officials were under constant surveillance by plain-clothes secret agents, their telephones were tapped and they received death threats. Many of them went into hiding for fear of their lives, while others were forced into exile. Among them are: **Mahamud Ugas Muhumed, Co-founder, Member of the Managing Directors, OWS Area Manager and Head of Planning and Program Department, Ahmed Abdullahi Ahmed, Associate Founder, Wardheer Zone Food Aid Monitor, and Social Worker, Mohamed Jelle Idle, AICF-Co-Coordinator and Qoraxey Zone Food Aid Monitor, Aden Abdi Yusuf, Chief Accountant** and lately **Mohamoud Abdi Ahmed, OWS Chairman**.

GUARDIAN-SERRO is another indigenous humanitarian organization, which operates in parts of the Ogaden. It was founded in 1992. It has two offices, one in Addis Ababa and another in Qallafo. Its founder and Chairman is a member of the Ethiopian House of Representatives.

Its main mission was relief and rehabilitation in the Wabi Shabeelle lower basin. It operates in Qallafo and Mustaxiil areas. The organization has been responsible for building health centres, irrigation systems and it worked in the food security area as well.

On 05<sup>th</sup> April 2002, Ethiopian security forces surrounded and broke into the Ogaden Welfare Society's office in Jigjiga, ransacking all that was worth anything. Before ransacking the office, members of the staff at the office were told not to remove anything from the premises.

To justify its action the Ethiopian government accused Ogaden Welfare Society and GUARDIAN-SERRO of threatening the national security of Ethiopia. The ministry of justice had withdrawn the two organization's registration.

According to **an Ogaden Welfare Society official**, *"The organization has never received any official communication from the authorities, but it was a well known fact that OWS was at the top of Ethiopian government's hit list for the last eight years."*

He also rejected all Ethiopian government's accusations. *"OWS had not violated any laws and was operating under the Ethiopian constitution. The only reason it was being targeted is because of its activities and success as a genuine humanitarian organization. Our organization has never engaged in politics or any other activity outside its mandate. If the Ethiopian government has any evidence, then it should produce it now,"* he concluded.

Ogaden Welfare Society has employed more than 300 people, who were feeding up to 1,000 children. It also looked after 12,000 internally displaced people (IDP) in Gunagado, Dhagaxbuur Region. More than 500,000 people benefited from OWS's work.

GUARDIAN-SERRO provided food to 6,000 people in Qallafo, Mustaxiil and other areas.

Today there are no local humanitarian organizations in the Ogaden, and no one is prepared to fill the void left by the closure of OWS and GUARDIAN-SERRO by the Ethiopian government.

## 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, in the Ogaden, on suspicion of being sympathizers or supporters of the ONLF.

On 25<sup>th</sup> March 2000, Mohamed Ahmed, also known as “Dhadac”, Cawl-ku-Dhal commissioner, Dhagaxbuur Region, was gunned down in broad daylight, in front of his family by members of Ethiopian government forces. No reason was given for his murder.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1	Mohamed Ahmed Aw Ismail	Male	Cawl-Ku-Dhal	Commissioner

In 2001, the following defenceless civilians, were summarily executed by Ethiopian government forces. \*Samira, was a nursing mother.\*Deka, was killed with her baby boy.\*Da’us, Hassan and Khadar, were teenagers. No reason has been given for their execution.

No	Name	Gender	Place	occupation
2	Abdullahi Muhumed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
3	Ahmed Danbah	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
4	Ahmed Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
5	Anab Sigarre	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
6	Arab Bagaf	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
7	Da’us Aqil Ganbeys*	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
8	Deka Barre Osman*	Female	Nogob	Housewife
9	Hassan Ahmed Adeis*	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
10	Hinda Ali Hassan	Female	Toon-Dixley	Housewife

11	Hindi Abdi Arab	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
12	Khadar Hassan Arab*	Male	Wardheer	Civilian
13	Nur Tur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
14	Sahane Muhumed Adan	Male	Nogob	Civilian
15	Samira Abdi Malow*	Female	Garbo	Housewife
16	Sheikh Abdi Gurhan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
17	Sulekha Sheikh Abdi Gurhan	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
18	Nur Osman Dool	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder

On 16<sup>th</sup> March 2002, in Shaygoosh, detained and tortured to death.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
19	Kad Abdi Budul	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad

On 27<sup>th</sup> March 2002, in Garawo, Dhagaxbuur Region, Ethiopian troops killed two brothers and their nephew, without due process of law. They are:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
20	Mawlid Ahmed Ali	Male	Garawo	Nomad
21	Abshir Ahmed Ali	Male	Garawo	Nomad
22	Muhumed Adan	Male	Garawo	Nomad

On 31<sup>st</sup> July 2002, in Falfal, Dhagaxbuur Region, he was killed and his goats slaughtered as a dinner for his killers.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
23	Abdirahman Mohamoud Geele	Male	Falfal	Nomad

On 27<sup>th</sup> January 2003, in Caado, Hashi was detained, his property confiscated and then tortured to death. His tortured body has been found outside Ethiopian military barracks.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
24	Hashi Abdi	Male	Caado	Nomad

On 14<sup>th</sup> March 2003, in Laan Jaleelo, Qoraxey Region, ONLF vigilantes killed him without due process of law under the pretext of being an enemy spy.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
25	Qorane Salal	Male	Laan Jaleelo	Civilian

## 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 02<sup>nd</sup> April 2000, in Galadiid, Shaygoosh district, Ethiopian forces detained the following individuals. Two of them were subsequently disappeared, while Qodar\* subjected to extensive torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
26	Abdi Hassan Amin	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
27	Arab olad Khalif	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
28	Qodar Islan Bile*	Male	Galadiid	Civilian

On 9<sup>th</sup> April 2002, a large number of Ogadenis, were rounded up, detained and held in detention without charges or trial by Somaliland and Ethiopian security forces. This repressive and indiscriminate measure followed Egal's visit to Addis Ababa. They were subsequently disappeared. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
29	Abdelaziz Ahmed	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
30	Bedel Aw Ahmed	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
31	Dahir Abdi Haji	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
32	Hussein Moallin	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
33	Khadar Abdi Haji	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
34	Mukhtar Moallin Yusuf	Male	Hargeisa	Trader
35	Mustaf Sheikh	Male	Hargeisa	Trader

In October 2002, they were detained and then transferred to Goba. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown to their relatives.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
36	Moallin Muhumed Hussein	Male	Goba	Trader
37	Ibrahim Abdullahi Murad	Male	Goba	Trader
38	Abdullahi Dahir Moallin	Male	Goba	Trader
39	Ahmed Mohamed Abdi	Male	Goba	Trader
40	Mohamed Abdullahi Omar	Male	Goba	Trader
41	Sonkor Jeele Weyrah	Male	Goba	Trader
42	Yusuf Ali	Male	Goba	Trader

On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2003, Ethiopian forces invaded Sheikh Nur's religious centre near Garbo. The following individuals were detained, then transferred to Garbo military barracks, and subsequently disappeared.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
43	Farah Abdullahi Kora-tole	Male	Garbo	Nomad
44	Haji Abdi Sheikh Bashir	Male	Garbo	Religious Scholar
45	Shife Sayid Ali Siyad	Male	Garbo	Nomad

### III. Crime of Rape and Child Molestation

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

In August and September 2001, in Qoraxey, Wardheer and dhagaxbuur, members of Ethiopian Security forces raped a number of women, while in detention or out of detention. \*khadra delivered few days before being raped. \*Mohamed is a 9 years old boy. He was sexually assaulted.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
46	Ardo Abdullahi Sh. Abdi	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
47	Habsa Abdi Ismail	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA member
48	Haddio Abdi Gaas	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA member
49	Khadra Farah Dahir*	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
50	Kos Yusuf Omar	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA member
51	Maryan Dahir Bayle	Female	Wardheer	OWDA member
52	Mohamed-Deq Abdi Guhad*	Male	Qabridaharre	Nomad
53	Ruqiya Moallin Muhumed	Female	Wardheer	OWDA member
54	Ruqiya Sh. Mohamed Siraje	Female	Wardheer	OWDA member
55	Zahra Muhumed Kariye	Female	Dhagaxbuur	OWDA member

On 25<sup>th</sup> October 2001, in Garoonka, several girls were detained, tortured and raped by Ethiopian security forces. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
56	Amina Ahmed	Female	Garoonka	Nomad
57	Dhaga-badan Ali	Female	Garoonka	Nomad
58	Habiba Ali Gurey	Female	Garoonka	Nomad
59	Ruun Olaad	Female	Garoonka	Civilian

On 20<sup>th</sup> August 2002, an under-age nomad girl, gang raped by members of Ethiopian armed forces. She was transferred to Qabridaharre hospital for treatment. Her sexual organ has been severely damaged.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
60	Roda Abdullahi Ahmed	Female	Qabridaharre	Nomad

On 03<sup>rd</sup> September 2002, in Qabridaharre, Ethiopian forces abducted and raped them. They are being held in Qabridaharre military barracks against their will.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
61	Amina Weli	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
62	Fardowsa Ahmed Hirsi	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian

In May 2003, Ethiopian police rounded up a group of young girls in Awaare, detained them in the police station, and then they were transferred to the military barracks at the request of the security forces. They extensively tortured and gang raped.\*Three of them got pregnant as result of the rape.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
63	Amina Yusuf Mahad	Female	Awaare	Civilian
64	Deeqa Yusuf Mahad	Female	Awaare	Civilian
65	Shaahid Mohamed Gurase	Female	Awaare	Civilian
66	Bisharo Mohamed Gurase	Female	Awaare	Civilian
67	Hinda Mohamed Mohamoud*	Female	Awaare	Civilian
68	Hodan Abdullahi Deg*	Female	Awaare	Civilian
69	Malko Shukri Adan*	Female	Awaare	Civilian
70	Khadra Haji Muhumed	Female	Awaare	Civilian
71	Nadis Abdi Geele	Female	Awaare	Civilian

#### **IV. Detention, Torture, Ill- 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 12<sup>th</sup> October 1999, in Qoriile, Wardheer region, the Ethiopian government forces in the Ogaden detained arbitrarily the following individuals. No reason was given for their arrest.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
72	Abdullahi Hirey Hirsi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
73	Farah Hassan Tamiin	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
74	Mahad Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
75	Roda Haji Farah	Female	Qoriile	Civilian

76	Siyad Haji Farah	Female	Qoriile	Civilian
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On 14<sup>th</sup> October 1999, the following two civilians from Garasley were detained and extremely tortured by the Ethiopian government forces under the pretext of having relatives in the ranks of the Ogaden National Liberation Army.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
77	Abdirahman Sheikh Yusuf	Male	Garasley	Civilian
78	Wali Farah Sheikh Yusuf	Male	Garasley	Civilian

On 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1999, in Gary- Go'an, the Ethiopian government forces in the area rounded up a group of civilians under the pretext of having relatives in the ranks of the Ogaden National Liberation Army. Among the detainees were two \*nursing mothers with their two newly born babies.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
79	Addani Budul Muhumed	Male	Gary- Go'an	Civilian
80	Ahmednur Moallin Abdisamad	Male	Gaari Go'an	Civilian
81	Arab Askar Siyad	Male	Gaari Go'an	Civilian
82	Halimo Omar Hassan*	Female	Gaari Go'an	Civilian
83	Hinda Budul Muhumed*	Female	Gaari Go'an	Civilian

On 25<sup>th</sup> March 2000, in Cawl-Ku-Dhal, Dhagaxbuur region, the Ethiopian government troops rounded up a group of civilians, then transferred them to Dhagaxbuur military barracks. The detainees went on a hunger-strike. Some of them were released, while others are still in detention without charge or trial. Few among Them are:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
84	Abdi Abdullahi Aw Moalin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
85	Abdi Hassan Bihi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
86	Abdi Ismail Maal	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
87	Abdi Mohamed Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
88	Abdi Omar Dhameeye	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
89	Ahmed Abdi Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
90	Ahmed Abdullahi Aw Moallin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
91	Ahmed Guhad Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
92	Fu'ad Muse Ibrahim	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
93	Hashi Omar Dhameeye	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
94	Mohamed Ibrahim Aw Ismail	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
95	Mohamed Muhumed Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
96	Omar Hudle Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
97	Rabi'i Aw Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
98	Sahane Kaafi dhogor	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

99	Shafe'a Hassan-nur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
100	Shafi Aw Muhumed Rage	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
101	Shafi Hassan Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
102	Yusuf Abdullahi Hassan Hiirad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
103	Yusuf Ali Ahmednur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

In Gabagabo, they were detained illegally after confiscating their property, and are being held incommunicado detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
104	Abdi A. Abdi	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
105	Ahmed Abdi Muhumed	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
106	Ahmed Sheikh Hussein	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian

In Qoriile, the following individuals were detained, tortured and their property looted because of suspected sympathy with the ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
107	Abdi Kunbuur	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
108	Khadar Adan Gani	Male	Qoriile	Civilian

In July 2000, following individuals were detained, in different localities because of suspected opposition to the Ethiopian organized elections.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
109	Abdi Ibrahim Abdi	Male	Diridhabo	Civilian
110	Abdi Wali Hassan	Male	Godey	Civilian
111	Abdighani Mohamed Hussein	Male	Iimey	Civilian
112	Abdirahman Shawr Mohamed	Male	Iimey	Civilian
113	Abdirazaq Qablan Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
114	Abdi-Weli Adan Omar	Male	Diridhabo	Civilian
115	Abdulhakim Hassan	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
116	Ahmed Dahir Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
117	Ahmednur Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
118	Ahmednur sheikh Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
119	Ali Dahir Hassan	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
120	Ali Mohamed Okur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
121	Amina Shukri	Female	Galadiid	Civilian
122	Amina Yahya	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
123	Aqil Badal Tamiin	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
124	Ardo Aw Khalif	Female	Diridhabo	Civilian
125	Ardo Mohamed Ibrahim	Female	Diridhabo	Civilian
126	Bisharo Wadi	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member

127	Fahmo Farah Ibrahim	Female	Diridhabo	Civilian
128	Farhiya Ahmed Qaas	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
129	Foos Suldan Qassim	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
130	Haji Abdi Nassir	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
131	Halab Hassan Haybe	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
132	Halimo Haybe	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
133	Hassan Abdi Muhumed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
134	Hinda Sheikh Ahmed	Female	Diridhabo	Civilian
135	Ibado Aardoon	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
136	Ibrahim Abdi Aidiid	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
137	Ibrahim Aw Yusuf	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
138	Kaad Harbi Folgawe	Male	Iimey	Civilian
139	Kamil Abdi Khaliil	Male	Iimey	Civilian
140	Khayr Hussien Dhuhul	Male	Iimey	Civilian
141	Layli Ahmed Adan	Male	Iimey	Civilian
142	Maryama Muhumed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
143	Mawlid Kilas	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
145	Moallin Agoole	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
146	Moallin Ahmed Abdi Geedi	Male	Iimey	Civilian
147	Moallin Ali Haji	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
148	Mohamed Ahmed Hangale	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
149	Mhubo Arab	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
150	Muhumed Salah Urur	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
151	Nassir Hassan Raage	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
152	Nur Sheikh Mukhtar	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
153	Omar Haji	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
154	Rahmo Abdullahi Qaman	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
155	Rahmo Hussein Kahin	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
156	Ruqiya Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
157	Safi Alaki Adan	Female	Iimey	Civilian
158	Sayid Harbi Folgawe	Male	Iimey	Civilian
159	Shaafi Mohamed Barkhadle	Male	Iimey	Civilian
160	Sheikh Mohamed Shide	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
161	Shire Aw Mohamed Ismail	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
162	Shukri Galadiid	Male	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
163	Taman Ahmed Gamadiid	Male	Diridhabo	Civilian
164	Taman Ahmed Nur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
165	Yusuf Ali Gaas	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
166	Zahra Abdirahman	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
167	Zahra Ali Guuye	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
168	Zahra Sheikh Ahmed	Female	Diridhabo	Civilian
169	Zaynab Haji	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
170	Zubeer Abdullahi Da'ud	Male	Qoriile	Civilian

In September 2000, the following individuals, had their property looted and were illegally detained in military barracks by Ethiopian government forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
171	Abdelaziz H. Omar	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
172	Abdi Sheikh Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
173	Abdi Sheikh Hassan Hared	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
174	Abdibuur Mohamed Dahir	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
175	Abdihabib Sirad Dahir	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
176	Abdikoos Hussein Sheikh	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
177	Abdirahman Mohamed Wali	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
178	Abdiwahab Mohamoud Osman	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
179	Ahmed Kaad Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
180	Ahmed Sheikh Hassan Hared	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
181	Ahmednur Haybe Hassan	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
182	Ardo Mohamed Bulaal	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
183	Bashir Hassan Ismail	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
184	Farah Ahmed Isaq	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
185	Hadiis Mohamed Abdimadar	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
186	Halimo Bulhan Omar	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
187	Hassan Dheere	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
188	Hukun Abdulqadir Mohamed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
189	Ibado Abdullahi Abdihayir	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
190	Kaad Mohamed Ahmed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
191	Khadar Mohamed Muhumed	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
192	Khalif Weyrah Kaariye	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
193	Li'ilaf Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian`
194	Mohamed Abdi Qalonbi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
195	Mohamed Abshir Khalif	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
196	Mohamed Aw Isse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
197	Mohamed Moallin Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
198	Mohamed Qorane Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
199	Mohamoud Sulub Hurre	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
200	Nimco Abdi Qani	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
201	Nimco Hassan Wabah	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
202	Sahane Hassan Ismail	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
203	Sahane Qalinle Ibrahim	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
204	Shukri Ahmed Dahir	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
205	Suldan Ahmed Sirad	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
206	Ubah Hassan Ganey	Female	Nusdarii	Civilian
207	Zeynab Ali	Female	Nusdarii	Civilian
208	Zeynab Moallin Bashir	Female	Barmiilka	Civilian

In November 2000, in Daroor, detained and crippled by torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
209	Mukhtar Moallin Yusuf Farah	Male	Daroor	Civilian

In April 2001, they were collected from their homes in Fiiq, Xamaro and Sagag, then have been transferred to military barracks in Fiiq. No reason has been given for their detention.\*Amin is 14 years-old boy.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
210	Abdelaziz Khalif	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
211	Abdi Mukhtar Askar	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
212	Abdi Omar Dahir	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
213	Abdi Shukri Abdi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
214	Abdirisaq Indhayare	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
215	Abdullahi Ahmed Abdi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
216	Abdulqadir Muhumed Ibrahim	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
217	Adan Asod	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
218	Ahmed Abdi Dahir	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
219	Ahmed Ayub Abdi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
220	Ahmed Jamal Sh. Abdi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
221	Ali Sheikh	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
222	Amin Sayid*	14yrs old Male	Fiiq	Civilian
223	Ardo Hirsi	Female	Sagag	Civilian
224	Bashir Abdi Khalif	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
225	Dahabo Hirsi	Female	Sagag	Civilian
226	Dahir Warsame	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
227	Deh Obeyd	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
228	Deyr Hassan	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
229	Dhol Muhumed Jire	Female	Sagag	Civilian
230	Fadumo Ali Bisle	Female	Hamaro	Civilian
231	Fadumo Obeyd	Female	Sagag	Civilian
232	Farah Abdi Abdullahi	Female	Sagag	Civilian
233	Farhiya Hirsi	Female	Sagag	Civilian
234	Fathi Sheikh Siyad	Female	Hamaro	Civilian
235	Hashi Indhayare	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
236	Ifrah Yassin Ali	Female	Hamaro	Civilian
237	Jamal Elmi Abdi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
238	Jamal Hassan Hali	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
239	Khadra Ibrahim	Female	Sagag	Civilian
240	Makhtal Ahmed Heban	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
241	Maryan Abdulqadir	Female	Sagag	Civilian

242	Mohamed Ahmed Bidde	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
243	Mukhtar Abdi Gurey	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
244	Nur Shukri Hassan	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
245	Sahardiid Muhumed Ali	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
246	Sayid Dhere Hussein	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
247	Shafi Hayi	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
248	Shafi Mohamed Adan	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
249	Shukriya Ahmed	Female	Hamaro	Civilian
250	Siyad Hussien Ibrahim	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
251	Taman Ahmed Khalif	Female	Hamaro	Civilian
252	Zeynab Sheikh Abdullahi	Female	Hamaro	Civilian

On 11<sup>th</sup> November 2001, in Yucub, 37 civilians were detained illegally. They underwent severe physical and psychological torture. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
253	Afirkaan Dahir	Male	Yucub	Civilian
254	Asad Yusuf	Male	Yucub	Civilian
255	Barkin Abdullahi	Male	Yucub	Civilian
256	Afi Haybe	Male	Yucub	Civilian
257	Awke Mohamed Khalif	Male	Yucub	Civilian
258	Dhafor Omar	Male	Yucub	Civilian
259	Gani Adan mire	Male	Yucub	Civilian
260	Hamdi Osman	Female	Yucub	Civilian
261	Jama Haybe	Male	Yucub	Civilian
262	Khadar Adan Mire	Male	Yucub	Civilian
263	Khadar Yusuf	Male	Yucub	Civilian
264	Kiin Mohamed khalif	Female	Yucub	Civilian
265	Maan Raage	Female	Yucub	Civilian
266	Nimco Abdi Ali	Female	Yucub	Civilian
267	Quresh Ahmed Dheere	Female	Yucub	Civilian
268	Saada Abdullahi	Female	Yucub	Civilian

On 15<sup>th</sup> November 2001, in Doolo district, the following civilians were rounded up, and then transferred to a military barracks. They were accused of distributing leaflets denouncing Ethiopian government's practices in the Ogaden. Among them are \*five minors:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
269	Asiya Haybe Ali*	Female 15yrs-old	Doolo	Civilian
270	Barre Abdi Mahdi	Male	Doolo	Civilian
271	Dahir Abdisamad	Male	Doolo	Civilian
272	Diriye Sirad Hassan	Male	Doolo	Civilian

273	G. Adan Mire*	Female 14yrs-old	Doolo	Civilian
274	Hamdi Osman Hassan*	Female 15yrs-old	Doolo	Civilian
275	Khadra Adan Mire*	Female 13yrs-old	Doolo	Civilian
276	Kiin Ahmed Elabe	Female	Doolo	Civilian
277	Nima Abdi Ahmed	Female	Doolo	Civilian
278	Nima Abdi Dhutiye*	Female 15yrs-old	Doolo	Civilian
279	Sheikh Ahmed Kaboole	Male	Doolo	Religious Scholar
280	Zeynab Barkhadle Awl	Female	Doolo	Civilian

On 23<sup>rd</sup> –28<sup>th</sup> February 2002, they were detained in Gudhis, Godey and Nusdarii. They were tortured while in detention.\*Sadiya is being detained with her two sons. Ten she-camels belonging to \*Hashi, were confiscated.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
281	Abdi Moallin Mohamed	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
282	Ahmed Barkhadle Abdullahi	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
283	Bashir Suldan	Male	Godey	Civilian
284	Deyl Ahmed Wayel	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
285	Hashi Abdullahi*	Male	Godey	Civilian
286	Hussein Ali	Male	Godey	Civilian
287	Mohamed Mukhtar Abdi	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
288	Muhumed Salin Mohamed	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
289	Sadiya Arab*	Female	Godey	Civilian
290	Shamis Muhumed Nur	Female	Godey	Civilian
291	Tasir Qalib Sugule	Male	Godey	Civilian

On 12<sup>th</sup> February 2002, in Qudubi district, they were detained illegally, and each of them fined 400 Ethiopian Birr.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
292	Dhudi Mohamed Agole	Female	Qudubi	Civilian
293	Fadumo Ibrahim Dhere	Female	Qudubi	Civilian
294	Ido Ahmed Jigre	Female	Qudubi	Civilian

On 15<sup>th</sup> March 2002, in Gudhis District, Nogob Region, the following nomads were detained, then released after each of them gave two-head of camel as ransom to the Ethiopian forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
295	Abdullahi Adan Good	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
296	Adan Khalif	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
297	Bade Adan Hashi	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
298	Bade Muhumed	Male	Gudhis	Nomad

299	Farah Mahad	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
300	Mohamed Tarabi	Male	Gudhis	Nomad

In March 2002, in Fiiq, Dig, Galadiid, Caado, Birqod, Garbo, Geri Go'an, Gurdumi Qoriile, the following individuals were detained, their property confiscated and then transferred to military barracks, where they were subjected to extensive torture.\*Kinsi and \*Dahabo, were accused of marrying their daughters to ONLF members.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
301	Abdi Farah	Male	Birqod	Civilian
302	Abdi Hiis Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
303	Abdi Madoobe Hirey	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
304	Abdi Mohamed Afi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
305	Abdi Wali Hassan	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
306	Abdinassir Mohamed Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
307	Abdirahman gunagado	Male	Geri Go'an	Civilian
308	Abdullahi Ahmed Urur	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
309	Abdullahi Hassan Hirsi	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
310	Adde Ahmed Sulub	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
311	Ahmed Abdinassir	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
312	Ahmed Awale Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
313	Ahmed Mohamed Farah	Male	Birqod	Civilian
314	Ahmed Nur Sh. Mohamoud	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
315	Ali Haad	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
316	Ali Mumin	Male	Birqod	Civilian
317	Amran Yusuf Beyleh	Female	Qoriile	Civilian
318	Ayan Aw Ali Good	Female	Qoriile	Civilian
319	Badri Haji Jama	Male	Dig	Civilian
320	Bashir Ibrahim Hussein	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
321	Bashir Sugule Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
322	Bedel Siyad Fidhin	Male	Birqod	Civilian
323	Dahabo Abdi Adan*	Female	Caado	Civilian
324	Dakhare Mohamoud Harago	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
325	Fadumo Ilmoge	Female	Galadiid	Civilian
326	Fakad Hashi Jir	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
327	Fasih Mohamed Abdi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
328	Geele Ismail Galon	Male	Garbo	Civilian
329	Hassan Abdi Mahad	Male	Fiiq	Civilian
330	Hassan Aw Mohamed Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
331	Hassan Mohamed Omar	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
332	Hirey Hirsi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
333	Hussein Hassan Nur	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
334	Kaad Abdisalan	Female	Galadiid	Civilian

335	Kaldeq Farah	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
336	Khalif Nur Wali	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
337	Kinsi Abdi Adan*	Female	Caado	Civilian
338	Mod Mohamed Nur	Female	Galadiid	Civilian
339	Mohamed Aidiid Kilas	Male	Birqod	Civilian
340	Mohamed Ali Hassan	Male	Birqod	Civilian
341	Mohamed Aw Ali Good	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
342	Muhtar Hussein	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
343	Muhumed Aw Bihi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
344	Muhumed Aw Osman	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
345	Muhumed Gahnug Yusuf	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
346	Muhumed Sirad Moallin	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
347	Mukhtar Muhumed Dahir	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
348	Nur Abdi Mohamed	Male	Garbo	Civilian
349	Nur Omar Hared	Male	Geri Go'an	Civilian
350	Sharif Abdullahi Kafi	Male	Dig	Civilian
351	Sharif Ahmed Nur	Male	Dig	Civilian
352	Sharif Shukri Ahmed Nur	Male	Dig	Civilian
353	Sheikh Mohamed Amaley	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
354	Shukri Mohamed Isse	Female	Gurdumi	Civilian
355	Tahar Abdi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
356	Zeynab Ugas Bedel	Female	Galadiid	Civilian

On 03<sup>rd</sup> April 2002, in Garasley, the following individuals were detained, transferred to military barracks, where they subjected to extensive torture. Among them, was \*Imam of Garasley Mosque.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
357	Abdelfatah Abdullahi Mohamoud	Male	Garasley	Civilian
358	Hiis Ahmed Hassan	Male	Garasley	Civilian
359	Mohamed R. Osman	Male	Garasley	Civilian
360	Muhumed Sh. Abdi Gabodi	Male	Garasley	Civilian
361	Sheikh Ali Barkhadle*	Male	Garasley	Religious Scholar

On 07<sup>th</sup> April – 08<sup>th</sup> May 2002, in Dhagaxbuur, a large number of civilians were detained illegally; among them were elders, housewives and students. Later in November, 20 of them had been transferred to Jigjiga. No apparent reason has been given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
362	Abdi Fatah Gadhle	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
363	Abdi Mumin Farah	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
364	Abdi Siyad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

365	Abdifatah Budaale	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
366	Abdifatah Gadhle	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
367	Abdifatah Hassan Arab	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
368	Abdifatah Hassan Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
369	Abdihakim Mahad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
370	Abdikafi Sh. Ismail	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
371	Abdirahman Abdullahi Osman	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
372	Abdirahman Ali Hashi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
373	Abdirashid Sh. Salah	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
374	Abdisalan Abdi Sharif	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
375	Abdisalan Shukri Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
376	Abdiwahab Sharif Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
377	Abshir Abdi Hayyi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
378	Adan Cadhays	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
379	Ahmed Adan Adde	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
380	Ahmed Mohamed Gure	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
381	Ahmed Nur Sharif Hadi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
382	Ahmed Salah	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Community Elder
383	Ahmed Yassin Sh. Omar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
384	Amina Sharif Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
385	Asha Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
386	Awo Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
387	Ayan Adan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
388	Bashir Abdirahman	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
389	Bashir Sh. Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
390	Deeqo Rabi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
391	Dhagole Garas	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
392	Fadumo Ali	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
393	Farah Abdi Dool	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
394	Farah Abdullahi Takhal	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
395	Ganey Ahmed Fidhin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
396	Halimo Mohamoud Aw Yusuf	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
397	Halimo Rabi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
398	Hassan Abdullahi Ibrahim	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
399	Ibrahim Ahmed Nur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
400	Iid Abdirahman Ali Bihi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
401	Mohamed Abdi Arte	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
402	Mohamed Abdifarah Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
403	Mohamed Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
404	Mohamoud Gadhle	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
405	Nur Moallin Khalif	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
406	Okur Isse Jama	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
407	Osman Janyar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

408	Quresh Abdisiyad	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
409	Ruqiya Rabi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
410	Sahal Ahmed Isse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
411	Sanyare Khadar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
412	Sheikh Muhumed A.	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Religious Scholar
413	Sheikh Muhumed Rabi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Religious Scholar
414	Sureer Abdi Halac	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
415	Yusuf Muhumed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
416	Zahra Adan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
417	Zeynab Rabi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2002, in Qoriile, the following elders were detained because they expressed views critical of the government.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
418	Abdi Yusuf Moallin	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
419	Abdullahi Abdi Gas	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
420	Ahmed Awal Ali Nuh	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
421	Fakad Hassan Hashi	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
422	Hassan Adan Gani	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
423	Hassan Aw Mohamed Khalif	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
424	Hassan Yusuf Baynah	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
425	Hudle Khalif	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
426	Muhumed Gahnug	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
427	Mukhtar Abdi Muhumed	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
428	Murad Abdi Dhabac	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder

On 04<sup>th</sup> May 2002, detained and crippled by torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
429	Ismail Moallin Mohamoud	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder
430	Sheikh Muhumed Shiil	Male	Qoriile	Community Elder

On 08<sup>th</sup> May 2002, in Dhagaxbuur, detained, tortured, extorted then released. No reason has been given for their maltreatment.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
431	Omar Bedel Udhi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
432	Hiis Ahmed Siyad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On 25<sup>th</sup> May 2002, in Gunagado, Dhagaxbuur region, the following Community Elders, were detained because they rejected Ethiopian government's allegation of being ONLF supporters.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
433	Adan Mohamoud Guled	Male	Gunagado	Community Elder
434	Moallin Mohamed Hassan	Male	Gunagado	Community Elder
435	Wali Geele Elmi	Male	Gunagado	Community Elder

On 15<sup>th</sup> –25<sup>th</sup> June 2002, in Qoriile, Dharkaynley and Gurdumi, they were detained and subjected to torture and humiliation.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
436	Abdi Hakin	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
437	Abdijabar Jibril	Male	Dharkaynley	Civilian
438	Abdirizak Muhumed Khalif	Male	Dharkaynley	Civilian
439	Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
440	Ahmed Wayel Daar	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
441	Ali Abdisamad	Male	Dharkaynley	Civilian
442	Ali Ismail	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
443	Farur Hassan	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
444	Hude Rashid Jama	Male	Dharkaynley	Civilian
445	Sheikh Abdi Osman	Male	Qoriile	Civilian

On 31<sup>st</sup> July 2002, detained, tortured and each of them paid 400 to 2000 Ethiopian Birr as ransom.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
446	Adan Mohamoud	Male	Awaare	Civilian
447	Ahmed Abdi Ali	Male	Awaare	Civilian
448	Ahmed Daar Wayeel	Male	Awaare	Civilian
449	Ahmed Mohamoud Sigaale	Male	Awaare	Civilian
450	Ahmed Shiid	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad
451	Bedel Bashir	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
452	Bedel Mohamed Omar	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad
453	Deyr Ali Dahir	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad
454	Khadar Sahid	Male	Awaare	Civilian
455	Mahad Dahir	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad
456	Mohamed Ali Dahir	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad
457	Mohamed Tubea	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
458	Sheikh Abdi Qani	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
459	Sheikh Daha	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
460	Yusuf Moallin Mohamed	Male	War-Gaadsan	Nomad

On 05<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> September 2002, in Gurdumi, Gunagado, Farmadow and Gabagabo, they were detained for extortion.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
461	Abdi Alas Muhumed	Male	Iimey	Nomad
462	Abdi Mohamoud Sarhaye	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
463	Abdi Osman Dubad	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
464	Abdi Siyad Anshur	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
465	Abdimadobe Ali	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
466	Abdirahman Omar Sirad	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
467	Abdirahman Taman	Male	Iimey	Nomad
468	Abdirizaq Osman Sirad	Male	Iimey	Nomad
469	Abdullahi Kafi Omar	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
470	Addani Abdulqadir	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
471	Ahmed Deyr	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
472	Ahmed Haybe Omar	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
473	Ahmednur Matan	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
474	Ali Dheere	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
475	Anas Haji Yusuf Hayle	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
476	Arab Abdullahi Sh. Muhumed	Male	Gabagabo	Nomad
477	Ardo Gurdumi	Female	Gurdumi	Housewife
478	Asse Hirsi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
479	Barre Abdi Adar	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
480	Dayib Shahqabooje	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
481	Fadumo Farid	Female	Gunagado	Civilian
482	Fadumo Haji Osman	Female	Gurdumi	Housewife
483	Haji Aqib	Male	Gabagabo	Nomad
484	Haji S. Omar Ismail	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
485	Halimo Abdi Gure	Female	Galadiid	Nomad
486	Halimo Hassan Afgar	Female	Gabagabo	Nomad
487	Hassan Abdi	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
488	Hassan Abdi Ahmed	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
489	Hassan Dakhare	Male	Gabagabo	Nomad
490	Hassan Qeh	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
491	Haybe Hassan Aamin	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
492	Ibrahim Abdi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
493	Ina Ali Dheere	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
494	Indatosh Muhumed Arablow	Male	Gabagabo	Nomad
495	Jamad Yusuf Aar	Female	Gurdumi	Housewife
496	Mahad Muhumed Jini	Male	Gabagabo	Nomad
497	Mohamed Abdullahi Omar	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
498	Mohamed Adan	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
499	Mohamed Burale	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
500	Mohamed Dahir	Male	Farmadow	Civilian
501	Mohamed Mawlid	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian

502	Mohamed Rabile Hassan	Male	Iimey	Nomad
503	Omar Hassan	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
504	Salad Omar Ismail	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
505	Sh. Mohamed-Ikhyar Sh. Ahmed	Male	Farmadow	Religious Scholar
506	Sheikh Abdi Sh. Omar	Male	Farmadow	Religious Scholar
507	Sheikh Nur Barre	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
508	Shukri Makhtal Haybe	Male	Gabagabo	Civilian
509	Zeynab Yusuf Farah	Female	Gunagado	Civilian

On 20<sup>th</sup> October 2002, in Garasley, Fiiq district, they were detained by Ethiopian forces. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
510	Abdi Farah Khalif	Male	Garasley	Civilian
511	Abdirahman Adan	Male	Garasley	Civilian
512	Abdullahi Shaqlane	Male	Garasley	Civilian
513	Ismail Kilas	Male	Garasley	Civilian
514	Khalif Muhumed Adde	Male	Garasley	Civilian
515	Nur Wali	Male	Garasley	Civilian
516	Sheikh Mohamed Hared	Male	Garasley	Civilian
517	Wali Dahir Mohamed	Male	Garasley	Civilian
518	Yusuf Ahmed Nur	Male	Garasley	Civilian

On 27<sup>th</sup> October 2002, in Dig, Gunagado, War Gaadsan, Farmadow and Qabridaharre, the Ethiopian military detained unlawfully, the following citizens.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
519	Abbas Abdullahi Ibrahim	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
520	Abdi Ali Adde	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
521	Abdi Mohamoud Hassan	Male	Dig	Nomad
522	Abdidhuh Hussein Muse	Male	War Gaadsan	Nomad
523	Abdimadobe Ahmed Hassan	Male	Dig	Nomad
524	Abdirizaq Ardon	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
525	Abdullahi Abdi Qalinle	Male	War Gaadsan	Nomad
526	Abdullahi Sulub Yusuf	Male	Dig	Nomad
527	Abdullahi Yonis Osman	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
528	Deq Hussein Emar	Male	Dig	Nomad
529	Farah Abdi Arte	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
530	Hassan Salan Farah	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
531	Khadra Faysal	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
532	Mawlid Aw Ahmed	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
533	Mohamed Ahmed -Tortured	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
534	Mohamed Gamadiid Farah	Male	Gunagado	Nomad

535	Mohamed Ismail Aruf	Male	War Gaadsan	Nomad
536	Mohamed Mohamoud Ali	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
537	Muhumed Omar Gani	Male	Dig	Nomad
538	Ruqiya Muhumed Dahir	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
539	Siyad Iman Mohamed	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
540	Takhal Farah Yusuf	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
541	Wa'di Abdirahman	Male	Farmadow	Nomad

On 01<sup>st</sup> November 2002, detained in Dhagaxbuur, for suspected sympathy for ONLF.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
542	Abdi Mohamed Nur	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
543	Abdi Mohamoud Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
544	Abdullahi Ibrahim	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
545	Aw Abdi Rage Hussein	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
546	Hashi Mohamoud Ture	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
547	Ibrahim Mohamed Qasin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
548	Mohamoud Hakim Roble	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
549	Mustaf Yusuf Madobe	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
550	Omar Yusuf Ligane	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
551	Osman Ibrahim Omar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
552	Sheikh Ahmed Sayid	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
553	Sheikh Mohamoud Qasin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On 14<sup>th</sup> November 2002, detained and maltreated in Godey.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
554	Abdi Aw Mohamoud	Male	Godey	Civilian
555	Adan Habarwa	Male	Godey	Civilian

On 17<sup>th</sup> November 2002, detained and tortured in Awaare district.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
556	Deq Ahmed Hamud	Male	Aware	Civilian
557	Fadumo Haji Osman	Female	Aware	Civilian
558	Haybe Ismail Gurar	Male	Aware	Civilian

On 21<sup>st</sup> November 2002, in Garasley, Iimey, Dhagaxbuur, Qabridaharre and Dhanaan, they were detained and each of them fined 2000 Ethiopian Birr.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
559	Abdi Hussein Omar	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
560	Abdi Khalif Haji	Male	Dhanaan	Civil Servant

561	Abdi Khalif Hajir	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
562	Abdi Soran	Male	Dhanaan	Deputy Commissioner
563	Abdullahi Ibrahim	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
564	Abdullahi Sh. Omar	Male	Iimey	Civilian
565	Adan Omar Budul	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
566	Adan Sh. Abdi Huble	Male	Garasley	Civilian
567	Aden Mahad	Male	Dhanaan	Commissioner
568	Ahmed Abdullahi Daror	Male	Garasley	Civilian
569	Ali Mohamoud Dakhare	Male	Iimey	Civilian
570	Bashir Abdi Gardaran	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
571	Bashir Ismail Abdisoran	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
572	Bashir Ismail Abdullahi	Male	Dhanaan	Civil Servant
573	Busuri Nur Ture	Male	Iimey	Civilian
574	Hamarawi Jibril	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
575	Hudle Jama Muse	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
576	Ilka-case Nur Barre	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
577	Kaaba Hussein	Female	Dhanaan	Civilian
578	Khadra Abdi Mohamed	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
579	Moallin Rashid Dahir	Male	Iimey	Civilian
580	Omar Dhoole	Male	Dhanaan	Civil Servant
581	Omar Rage Hared	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
582	Omar Sheikh Muhumed	Male	Dhanaan	Civil Servant
583	Omar Yusuf	Male	Dhanaan	Civilian
584	Roda Mohamed Mursal	Female	Qabridaharre	Civilian
585	Ruqiya Hassan Badiye	Female	Iimey	Civilian
586	Safi Abdi Adde	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
587	Sahardiid Omar Geydh	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
588	Salad Mohamed	Male	Iimey	Civilian
589	Sheikh Farah Sh. Habib	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
590	Sureer Abdi Halo's	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
591	Wali Sharif Sh. Abdi	Male	Garasley	Civilian
592	Yassin Mohamed Duel	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
593	Zahra Ali Guled	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

On 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2002, in Shaygoosh, they were detained and heavily fined. No reason has been given for their detention and fine.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
594	Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
595	Ahmed Nur Hujale	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
596	Ayanle Abdulqadir	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
597	Bi'ir Ibrahim Hayle	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
598	Fadumo Abdi Qani	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian

599	Halimo Ibrahim Hujale	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian
600	Hassan Abdi Hussein	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
601	Hassan Adan	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
602	Hassan Dahir Hared	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
603	Ibrahim Hujale	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
604	Khalif Mohamed Shakal	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
605	Mohamoud Sulub Hure	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
606	Safiya Omar Yusuf	Female	Shaygoosh	Civilian

On 6<sup>th</sup> –12<sup>th</sup> December 2002, in Godey, Qabridaharre, Birqod, gurdumi and Barta, the following citizens were detained and each of them paid 2000 Ethiopian Birr as ransom.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
607	Abdi Awal	Male	Birqod	Civilian
608	Abdi Mahad Salad	Male	Godey	Civilian
609	Abdi Rabile	Male	Birqod	Civilian
610	Abdullahi Budul	Male	Birqod	Civilian
611	Ahmed Abdi Nassir	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
612	Ahmed Adan	Male	Barta	Civilian
613	Ahmed Guled Arte	Male	Birqod	Civilian
614	Ahmed Sh. Yusuf	Male	Birqod	Civilian
615	Alaydh Deq Nur	Male	Barta	Civilian
616	Ali Dafe	Male	Godey	Civilian
617	Ali Farah Abdi	Male	Birqod	Civilian
618	Farah Abdullahi Wala	Male	Birqod	Civilian
619	Habsa Jihad	Female	Godey	Civilian
620	Ibrahim Abdullahi Adan	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
621	Ismail Mohamed Khalif	Male	Godey	Civilian
622	Ismail Mohamed Sabane	Male	Godey	Civilian
623	Khadar Sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Gurdumi	Civilian
624	Miyir Gadoon	Male	Godey	Civilian
625	Mohamed Abdi Aar	Male	Birqod	Civilian
626	Mohamed Abdullahi Anshur	Male	Godey	Civilian
627	Mohamed Adan	Male	Barta	Civilian
628	Mohamed Bashir	Male	Godey	Civilian
629	Mohamed Mohamoud	Male	Birqod	Civilian
630	Mohamed Wali Ahmed	Male	Godey	Civilian
631	Mohamoud Hassan	Male	Birqod	Civilian
632	Muse Mahad	Male	Godey	Civilian
633	Nur Mohamed sh. Abdullahi	Male	Birqod	Civilian
634	Shafi'i Ali	Male	Godey	Civilian
635	Sheikh Ibrahim Ahmed Aw Omar	Male	Godey	Civilian

636	Sirad Sabane	Male	Godey	Civilian
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In January 2003, they were detained in different localities, then forced to pay between 2000 to 4500 Eth. Birr as ransom.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
637	Abdi Aw Mohamoud	Male	Godey	Civilian
638	Abdi Kaydsane	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
639	Abdi Osman Are	Male	Godey	Civilian
640	Abdihakim Sharif Habib	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
641	Abdinur Baynah	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
642	Abdirizaq Ibrahim Mire –Tortured	Male	Caado	Civilian
643	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
644	Adar Osman Are	Female	Godey	Housewife
645	Ahmed Ali Mi'ad	Male	Caado	Civilian
646	Ahmed Bashir Muhumed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
647	Ahmed Mohamed Siyad	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
648	Ardo Abdi Farah	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
649	Barkhadle Farah Ga'ie	Male	Danood	Civilian
650	Bashir Mohamed Sirad	Male	Caado	Civilian
651	Da'ud Hashi	Male	Danood	Civilian
652	Dhagacade Bihi	Male	Danood	Civilian
653	Fadumo Ismail	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
654	Farah Dahir Mire	Male	Caado	Civilian
655	Habiba Hassan Aw Ismail	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
656	Harer Yusuf Tani	Male	Danood	Civilian
657	Hashi Mohamed	Male	Godey	Civilian
658	Hassan Rage Sahid	Male	Danood	Civilian
659	Hassan Sanwaddo	Male	Danood	Civilian
660	Hirey Hirsi	Male	Danood	Civilian
661	Hirsi Abdirahman	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
662	Hussein Abdisamad	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
663	Hussein Gamadiid Abdirahman	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
664	Hussein Sh. Hassan	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
665	Ismail Mohamed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
666	Ismail Mohamed Qalalan	Male	Caado	Civilian
667	Ladan Dacar	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
668	Ma'ruf Sharif Omar	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
669	Maryan Weyrah	Female	Qoriile	Civilian
670	Mohamed Adde Abdullahi	Male	Danood	Civilian
671	Mohamed Farah	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
672	Mohamed Sharif Abdi	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian
673	Mohamed Sharif Abdullahi	Male	Nusdarii	Civilian

674	Mohamed Tube'a Abdi	Male	Godey	Civilian
675	Mohamoud Abdi	Male	Danood	Civilian
676	Muhumed Hashi	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
677	Qambi Dige Yusuf	Male	Danood	Civilian
678	Qambi Yusuf Adan	Male	Caado	Civilian
679	Quresh Abdi Siyad	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
680	Safi Salah Ahmed	Female	Caado	Civilian
681	Shamis Abdi Hashi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
682	Sheikh Abdi Osman Fidhin	Male	Danood	Civilian
683	Sugal Sh. Muse	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
684	Yusuf Hirsi	Male	Danood	Civilian
685	Zeynab Abdi Du'eye	Female	Gudhis	Housewife

On 07<sup>th</sup> February 2003, in Dhagaxbuur and Awaare, they were detained for extortion, and were told to pay between 500 to 2500 Ethiopian Birr, as ransom.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
686	Abdi Gurey Mohamed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
687	Abdi Hassan Ikhyar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
688	Abdi Khalif Dhogor	Male	Awaare	Civilian
689	Abdi Madobe	Male	Awaare	Civilian
690	Abdirahman Mohamed Guled	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
691	Abdirahman Muhumed Odawa	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
692	Abdishafe'a Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
693	Abdullahi Hassan Sanhun	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
694	Adan Muhumed Guled	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
695	Addani Omar Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
696	Ahmed Jibril	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
697	Ahmed Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
698	Ahmed Mohamed Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
699	Ahmed Mohamed Irole	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
700	Amal Abdi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
701	Amina Moallin Hassan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
702	Anab Moallin Muhumed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
703	Anab Omar Hassan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
704	Ashaqamar Ahmednur	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
705	Ayan Abdirisq	Female	Awaare	Civilian
706	Ayan Mohamed Shukri	Female	Awaare	Civilian
707	Burale Ali Salwe	Male	Awaare	Civilian
708	Dagoole Yusuf Shukri	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
709	Deqa Rabi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
710	Fadumo Abdi Yare	Female	Awaare	Civilian
711	Fadumo Aydiid	Female	Awaare	Civilian

712	Fardawsa Hayawaan	Female	Awaare	Housewife
713	Fawsiya Burale	Female	Awaare	Civilian
714	Halimo Mohamed	Female	Awaare	Housewife
715	Hassan Abdi Geelle	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
716	Hassan Mohamed Ahmed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
717	Hodan Adan Adhays	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
718	Hussein Gurdumi	Male	Awaare	Civilian
719	Ibrahim Mohamed Qassin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
720	Ibrahim Omar Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
721	Jamal Sheikh Hassan Wali	Male	Awaare	Civilian
722	723dar Abdullaahi Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
723	Khadar Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
724	Khadra Food	Female	Awaare	Civilian
725	Khadra Haji Yusuf	Female	Awaare	Housewife
726	Kos Guhad	Female	Awaare	Housewife
727	La'ama Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Awaare	Civilian
728	Leyla Ibrahim Abdi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
729	Mahad Ismail Dalab	Male	Awaare	Civilian
730	Mohamed Dubad Burale	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
731	Mohamoud Mohamed Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
732	Muhumed Abdullahi Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
733	Mukhtar Mohamed Ismail	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
734	Mukhtar Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Awaare	Civilian
735	Nimco Sagal	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
736	Quresh Abdi Sayid	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
737	Rahma Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Awaare	Civilian
738	Rashid Jibril Bedel	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
739	Roda Abdirahman	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
740	Roda Sh. Hassan Farah	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
741	Ruqiya Mahdi Mohamed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
742	Ruqiya Mohamed Yusuf	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
743	Sawda Irifo	Female	Awaare	Civilian
744	Shamso Abdi Hashi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
745	Siyad Mohamed Samatar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian

In February 2003, they were detained in different localities, accused of being supporters of ONLF. They were transferred to military barracks and subjected to extensive torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
746	Abdi Arab	Male	Iimey	Nomad
747	Abdi Muhumed Osman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
748	Abdi Sh. Ahmed	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian

749	Abdimahad Jama Ismail	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
750	Abdullahi Elabe Muse	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
751	Abshir Sh. Mursal Adan	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
752	Ahmed Abdi Gurey	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
753	Ahmed Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
754	Ahmed Bashir Moallin	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
755	Ahmed Dhimbil	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
756	Ahmed Hassan Nur	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
757	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdullahi	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
758	Ahmed kamil Moallin	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
759	Ahmed Nur Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
760	Ahmed Qale	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
761	Ahmed Shukri Gamadiid	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
762	Ahmed Waayeel	Male	Dig	Nomad
763	Aidiid Abdi Hassan	Male	Banbaase	Nomad
764	Ali Dakhare	Male	Iimey	Nomad
765	Ali Farah Deyl	Male	Qalaaf	Civilian
766	Amina Ahmed Siyad	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife
767	Aqbal Muhumed Osman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
768	Arab Ahmed Guled	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
769	Ayan Aftag	Female	Dhagaxmadow	Housewife
770	Bashir Arab Guled	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
771	Bisharo Muhumed Tarar	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
772	Dahir Arab Hassan	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
773	Dahir Jama Jirde	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
774	Deq A. Abdullahi	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
775	Fadumo Abdullahi	Female	Jigjiga	Housewife
776	Fadumo Dheer	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
777	Gabose Yusuf Farah	Male	Dig	Nomad
778	Gambeyse Elabe Muse	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
779	Haji Ahmed Bashir	Male	Banbaase	Community Elder
780	Halimo Abdi Adan	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife
781	Hamdi Sahane Hassan	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife
782	Hashi Ahmed Muhumed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
783	Hassan Abdi Dahir	Male	Jigjiga	Civilian
784	Hussein Hassan Khalif	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
785	Ibrahim Abdulqadir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
786	Maqdashii Diriyee	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
787	Masuuri Nuriye	Male	Iimey	Nomad
788	Mawlid Ali	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
789	Moallin Rashid	Male	Iimey	Nomad
790	Mohamed Ahmed Akhtar	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
791	Mohamed Arab Khuriye	Male	Galadiid	Nomad

792	Mohamed Mahad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
793	Mohamed Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
794	Mohamed Qadid Abdullahi	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
795	Mohamed Qorane Elabe	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
796	Mohamoud Aw Ahmed Bashir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
797	Mohamoud Dhagacadde Dahir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
798	Mohamoud Qorane Elabe	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
799	Muhumed Adan Ga'ye	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
800	Mukhtar Abdi Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
801	Mukhtar Hassan Salan	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
802	Mukhtar Sh. Farah	Male	Banbaase	Nomad
803	Nimco Hassan khalif	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
804	Nur Ismail Kilas	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
805	Omar Barkhadle	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
806	Omar Bihi Khalif	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
807	Omar Jihad Mohamed	Male	Dig	Nomad
808	Qorane Yusuf Ibrahim	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
809	Raho Qambi	Female	Jigjiga	Housewife
810	Roble Rabah	Male	Barmiilka	Housewife
811	Safiya Nuh Muse	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife
812	Sahardiid Muhumed Osman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
813	Shamsa Hassan Khalif	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
814	Sheikh Ahmed Deq	Male	Banbaase	Religious Scholar
815	Sheikh Hassan Ismail Kilas	Male	Barmiilka	Religious Scholar
816	Wacdi Aw Ahmed Bashir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
817	Wali Geele Ilmi	Male	Dig	Nomad
818	Wali Yusuf Ibrahim	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
819	Waris Sharif Yusuf	Female	Nusdarii	Housewife
820	Yusuf Khalif Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Student
821	Zahra Ali Dheere	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
822	Zahra Jama Ismail	Female	Nusdarii	Housewife
823	Zahra Rabi Hassan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Student
824	Zahra Seerar Bedel	Female	Nusdarii	Housewife
825	Zeynab Moallin Bashir	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife
826	Zeynab Sh. Ahmed	Female	Barmiilka	Housewife

In March 2003, the following citizens, were detained in different localities, at various times. They have been accused of aiding “anti-peace elements”. Some of them have been released, when they paid the ransom money.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
827	Abdi Aw Hassan Dahir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
828	Abdi Rabe Abukar	Male	Qoriile	Civilian

829	Abdi-Barre Abshir Ali	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
830	Abdi-Wali Mohamed Daror	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
831	Abdullahi Farah Good	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
832	Ahmed Hassan Osman	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
833	Ahmed Hussein Aw Ali	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
834	Ahmed Sharif Shukri	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
835	Ali Aw Muhumed Qalad	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
836	Ali-Dayib Aw Ahmed Osman	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
837	Ardo Mohamed Sulub	Female	Danood	Housewife
838	Barkhadle Jama Ali	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
839	Dhobe Hirsi Adeer	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
840	Fadumo Mohamed	Female	Danood	Housewife
841	Farah Siyad Ahmed	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
842	Farhiya Mukhtar Yusuf	Female	Danood	Housewife
843	Halimo Sh. Hassan	Female	Danood	Housewife
844	His Yusuf Baynah	Male	Qoriile	Civilian
845	Hussein Abdi Nuh	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
846	Ibrahim Ahmed Nuh	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
847	Ibrahim Mohamed Osman	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
848	Moallin Ahmed Mohamoud	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
849	Qorane Abdi Jama	Male	Qarmuuda	Nomad
850	Shukri Abdi Muse	Female	Danood	Housewife
851	Wacdi Ahmed Aw Bashir	Male	Nusdarii	Nomad
852	Zahra Jama Ismail	Female	Nusdarii	Housewife

On 05<sup>th</sup> April 2003, in Shaygoosh, the following civilians had their property looted and were illegally detained in military detention camp by Ethiopian forces:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
853	Ahmed Kabe Ahmed	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
854	Ahmed Shafea	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
855	Ahmednur Farah Abbas	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
856	Aqil Artan	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
857	Dahir Ahmed Qorah	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
858	Dahir Hashi	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
859	Dahir Weyrah	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
860	Dhuh Qorane	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
861	Habe Burale Abdi	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
862	Hassan Ahmed Afi	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
863	Hassan Dahir Hared	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
864	Ibado Abdullahi Hajir	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
865	Ilmoge Ali	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
866	Khalif Ahmed Shakal	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad

867	Mohamed Muhumed Qorane	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
868	Mohamed Sheikh khalif	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
869	Mustafe Abdi Astur	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
870	Safiya Omar Yusuf	Female	Shaygoosh	Nomad
871	Shukri Ahmed Yare	Female	Shaygoosh	Nomad

On 11<sup>th</sup> April 2003, in Galadiid, Ethiopian government forces barred all roads, which lead to Galadiid water well, thus preventing the nomads to water their camels, cattle, goats and sheep. The following individuals were detained, because they showed their dismay and anger against Ethiopian action.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
872	Abadir Abdi Weli	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
873	Abdi Nur Barre	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
874	Abdi Qani Hussein	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
875	Abdullahi Abdi Hassan	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
876	Abdullahi Darwish	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
877	Abdullahi Hassan Omar	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
878	Antuul Shukri	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
879	Arab Sheikh Abdi	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
880	Dahir Mohamed Nur	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
881	Fadumo Ahmed Ilmooge	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
882	Fatha Dayib Abdi	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
883	H. Sirad Gurey	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
884	Hamdi Ali Dhagey	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
885	Hibaq Abdi Dahir	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
886	Hindo Hassan Ahmed	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
887	Hire Yusuf Hared	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
888	Hure Kidar Hure	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
889	Muhiib Danab Hassan	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
890	Nur Abdi Qani	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
891	Shamso Hassan Khalif	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
892	Sheikh Mohamed Sahal	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
893	Yusuf Hared	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
894	Zeynab Deq	Female	Galadiid	Housewife

On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2003, in Gunagado, more than 27 civilians were detained and maltreated. Among them were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	occupation
895	Fadumo Ali Abdi	Female	Ganagado	Housewife
896	Hibo Mohamed	Female	Ganagado	Housewife
897	Hinda Sheikh Muhumed	Female	Ganagado	Housewife

898	Nasri Haji Hassan Guled	Female	Ganagado	Housewife
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On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2003, after torrential rains in Gudhis, which destroyed Ethiopian government forces' barracks. The Ethiopian forces evicted them from their houses in order to use them as shelter. The displaced families, were left to the elements. The school of Gudhis was also occupied by the Army.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
899	Abdi Moallin Adan	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
900	Abdi-dhub Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
901	Abdirahman Abdullahi Hudle	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
902	Abdulqadir Sheikh Farah	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
903	Haji Nur Barkhadle	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
904	Haybe Abdirahman	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
905	Hussein Hassan Weeb	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
906	Jire Adan Sheikh	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
907	Moallin Hassan Moallin Adan	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
908	Mohamed Sayid Abdille	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
909	Nur Mohamed Geedo	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
910	Shafi Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Gudhis	Civilian
911	Weli Ahmed Sayid	Male	Gudhis	Civilian

On 24<sup>th</sup> April 2003, in Dig, detained and maltreated.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
912	Asad Ibrahim	Male	Dig	Nomad
913	Farah Hussein Guled	Male	Dig	Nomad
914	Halimo Dahir Hassan	Female	Dig	Housewife
915	Khadar Ismail Farah	Male	Dig	Nomad

In April 2003, in Qabridaharre, Barmiilka, Garoonka and Farmadow, detained illegally and tortured in detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
916	Abdinassir Weli Moallin	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
917	Abdirazaq Muhumed Hussein	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
918	Adan Langadhe	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
919	Ahmed Nur Ibrahim	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
920	Ali Bedel Mohamed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
921	Ali Ibrahim Babul	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
922	Ardo Nuriya Adan	Female	Garoonka	Housewife
923	Bashir Abdi Rage	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
924	Bashir Ali Said	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

925	Deq Abdi Kad	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
926	Deq Abdullahi Kad	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
927	Deq Mohamed	Male	Farmadow.	Nomad
928	Farah Abdullahi Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
929	Farah Bedel Yusuf	Male	Barmiilka	Civilian
930	Habib Sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Student
931	Habib Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
932	Mohamed Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Farmadow	Nomad
933	Mohamed Haybe Abdi	Male	Garoonka	Nomad
934	Mohamed Qorane Mursal	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
935	Mohamed Weli Abdi	Male	Barmiilka	Nomad
936	Qorgab Muhumed Mohamed	Male	Farmadow.	Nomad
937	Tajir Abdi Mursal	Male	Garoonka	Nomad

In April 2003, the following three students, were detained for suspected sympathy with ONLF. They were transferred to Garabcase military barracks, where they are being held in incommunicado detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
938	Khadar Mahad Dahir	Male	Jiggiga	Student
939	Bashir Gurey	Male	Jiggiga	Student
940	Yusuf Jama Qabile	Male	Jiggiga	Student

On 01<sup>st</sup> –15<sup>th</sup> May 2003, in Qabridaharre, Galadiid and Dhagaxbuur, Dhagaxmadow and Waji-waaji, they were detained and transferred to military barracks. No reason was given for their illegal detention. Their relatives were told not to come for their visit.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
941	Abdi Ahmed Tajir	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
942	Abdi Farah	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
943	Abdi Muhumed Barre	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
944	Abdi Muhumed Magan	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
945	Abdi Qani Siyad	Male	Qabridaharre	Housewife
946	Abdi Shafi	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
947	Abdiwahid Mohamed Sirad	Male	Caado	Nomad
948	Abdullahi Ali Man	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
949	Abdullahi Muhumed Guhad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
950	Abdullahi Muhumed Qabile	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
951	Adan Muhumed Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
952	Ahmed Ali Hayan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
953	Ahmed Muhumed Nur	Male	Waji-waaji	Nomad
954	Ahmed-hadi Bashir Ali	Male	Waji-waaji	Nomad

955	Ali Muhumed Yusuf	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
956	Ali Rafle Guled	Male	Caado	Nomad
957	Aqil Muhumed Osman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
958	Ardo Jama	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
959	Asad Muhumed Osman	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
960	Bashir Dol Muhumed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
961	Bashir Hussein	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
962	Dahir Mohamed Da'ar	Male	Waji-waaji	Nomad
963	Danab Hassan	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
964	Deq Nur Weli	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
965	Duniye Hamze	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
966	Fawsiya Muhumed Qani	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
967	Hafsa Moallin Ali Abshir	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
968	Hakim Moallin Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
969	Halimo Abdullahi Odawa	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
970	Hassan Muhumed Suldan	Male	Caado	Nomad
971	Ibado Hussein Kahin	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
972	Khalif Bade Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
973	Ladan Adan Da'ar	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
974	Mahad Haybe Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
975	Maryama Farah Ga'ur	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
976	Maryama Hudle	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
977	Mohamed Ahmed Aqib	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
978	Mohamed Hared	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
979	Mohamed Hashi Bos	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Community Elder
980	Mohamed koosar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
981	Mohamed Mohamoud Hirsi	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
982	Mohamed Muse Abore	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
983	Mohamed sheikh Hared	Male	Qabridaharre	Housewife
984	Mohamoud Omar	Male	Qabridaharre	Housewife
985	Mukhtar Ahmed Tajir	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
986	Nasri Ahmed Omar	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
987	Nimco Khalif Used	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
988	Nur Ahmed Abdi	Male	Qabridaharre	Housewife
989	Qoley Shariif	Male	Waji-waaji	Nomad
990	Rahmo Ahmed Koreye	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
991	Ruqiya Hussein Rabi	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
992	Sadiq Ahmed Tajir	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
993	Sheikh Ahmed Hassan	Male	Dhagaxmadow	Nomad
994	Shukri Omar Adan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
995	Tamam Nur Ahmed	Male	Qabridaharre	Housewife
996	Yusuf Khalif	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
997	Zeynab Sheikh Ibrahim	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife

On 16<sup>th</sup> May 2003, detained in Garbo, for alleged sympathy for ONLF. An accusation which they rejected.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
998	Abdi Garad Hassan	Male	Garbo	Nomad
999	Abdi Hashi Odawa	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1000	Abdulqadir Abdullahi Haji	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1001	Deh Ibrahim Haji	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1002	Kamal Sarhaye	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1003	Mohamed Abdiwahab	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1004	Mohamed Bisle Yusuf	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1005	Muhumed Safi Abdi	Male	Garbo	Nomad
1006	Sheikh Abdullahi Dhere	Male	Garbo	Religious Scholar
1007	Taman Ahmed Sahal	Male	Garbo	Nomad

On 25<sup>th</sup> May 2003, in Dhagaxbuur region, detained for extortion.

No	Name	Gender	Place	occupation
1008	Abdi Halaa Abdi	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1009	Abdi Hussein	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1010	Abdi Kafi	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1011	Abdifatah Hassan	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1012	Afdayl Hassan Bedel	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1013	Ahmed khalif Osman	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1014	Arab Hassan	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1015	Fathi Moallin Ali	Female	Gosoley	Nomad
1016	Hashi Ismail	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1017	Hassan Dhi'is	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1018	Haybe Ibrahim	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1019	Hayyi Hassan Ibrahim	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1020	Kayd Mohamed Nur	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1021	Mohamed Nur	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1022	Muse Hassan Bedel	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1023	Muse Ibrahim	Male	Gosoley	Nomad
1024	Sheikh Mohamed Kosar	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Religious Scholar

On 28<sup>th</sup> May 2003, in Qabridaharre, a committee of elders, who were involved in resolving a clan dispute, which resulted the death of many innocent civilians, in Salaxaad area, were detained. Among them were.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1025	Abdi Ahmed Hashi	Male	Qabridaharre	Community Elder

1026	Hussein Abdi Gurase	Male	Qabridaharre	Community Elder
1027	Sheikh Dahir	Male	Qabridaharre	Religious Scholar
1028	Sheikh Mohamed Hikam	Male	Qabridaharre	Religious Scholar

On 01<sup>st</sup> June 2003, in Gunagado and Dhagaxbuur, the following citizens, were detained by Ethiopian forces. No reason was given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1029	Abdi-Gurey Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1030	Abdinur Omar Safi	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
1031	Mohamed Sheikh Omar	Male	Gunagado	Nomad
1032	Nassir Abdullahi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1033	Shukri Omar Odawa	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1034	Ridwan Ali Saeed	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1035	Ayan Ismail Hassan	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1036	Rahmo Kadiye	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

On 02<sup>nd</sup> June 2003, in Qabridaharre, they were detained for extortion.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1037	Khalif Aw Salah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1038	Khalid Didane Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1039	Abdi Hassan Dakharre	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1040	Ahmed Sheikh Hassan	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On June 2003, in Sagag, they were detained and then transferred to Ethiopian military barracks, where they underwent an extensive torture. \*Mukhtar, was detained with his two under-age sons.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1041	Barkhadle Abdullahi	Male	Sagag	Nomad
1042	Jama Sheikh Abdi	Male	Sagag	Nomad
1043	Misal Shukri Mohamed	Female	Sagag	Nomad
1044	Mukhtar Sahardid*	Male	Sagag	Nomad
1045	Ruqiya Aw Shukri	Female	Sagag	Nomad
1046	Ruqiya Sheikh Mohamed	Female	Sagag	Nomad

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, the following citizens were detained. 150 head of goats belonging to \*Abdullahi were confiscated and slaughtered for Ethiopian soldiers.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1047	Abdullahi Ali Abdi*	Male	Qabridaharre	Pastoralist

1048	Amina Ismail Daggale	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
1049	Bar Abdi Olad	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
1050	Hibo Matan	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
1051	Hinda Mohamed	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
1052	Mustafe Hassan Ali	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1053	Sawda Jeele	Female	Qabridaharre	OWDA member
1054	Shafi Hassan Farley	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian

On June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2003, in Dhagaxbuur, they were detained for alleged sympathy with ONLF. They had been transferred to military barracks, where are being held in incommunicado.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1055	Abdifatah Hussein	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1056	Adulater Mohamed Passim	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1057	Abdullahi Abdi Madahey	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1058	Ahmed Adan Adde	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1059	Ahmed Moalin Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1060	Ahmed Mohamed Abdi	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1061	Bashir Abdi Dacay	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1062	Bashir Ibrahim Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1063	Firdowsa Abdullahi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1064	Garuf Ibrahim Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1065	Hakin Sheikh Hussein	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1066	Hamze Jama	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1067	Ismail Mohamed Tuke	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1068	Mahad Haybe	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1069	Mohamed Aw Hamud	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1070	Mohamed Dahir Jama	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1071	Mohamoud Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1072	Rahmo Abdi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1073	Shukri Abdi Odowa	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

On July 25<sup>th</sup> 2003, a father and his daughter, from Leen, Nogob Region, detained and extensively tortured by Ethiopian armed forces.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1074	Ali Aar Brahmin	Male	Leen	Nomad
1075	Nimo Ali Aar	Female	Leen	Nomad

On July 25<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Galadiid, they were detained and subjected to torture and bad treatment.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1076	Mawliid Mohamed Nur	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
1077	Sawda Ali Haji	Female	Galadiid	Housewife

On July 27<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Xidh-Libaax, Nogob Region, they were detained and tortured while in detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1078	Abdullahi Abdi Days	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1079	Adan Abdi Wali	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1080	Ahmed Dayib Moalin	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1081	Ahmed Hassan Yusuf	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1082	Ahmed Nur Abdi Godir	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1083	Ali Abdullahi Bode	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1084	Daqane Harbi	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1085	Fardowsa Sheikh Yusuf	Female	Xidh-Libaax	Housewife
1086	Mahad Ali Adawe	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1087	Rabi'i Mohamed Sheikh	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Pastoralist
1088	Sheikh Batun Mohamed	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Religious Scholar
1089	Sheikh Mohamed Sheikh	Male	Xidh-Libaax	Religious Scholar

On July 23<sup>rd</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, 16 Community Elders, who were involved in mediation process to solve a clan conflict, which claimed many lives in Nusdariiq area, were detained by Ethiopian authorities. \*Khadar's brother Mohamed Omar Tube, commissioner of Qabridaharre had been killed in broad daylight, on February 12th 1994. (See Ogaden: Human Rights Violations In the Ogaden by Ethiopia 1991 to 1996 Ref: OHRC/01/96). Five vehicles were also commandeered by Ethiopian forces. Among detainees were:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1090	Abdi Ahmed Hashi	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1091	Hussein Dayib Haji Warfa	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1092	Hussein Hassan Bide	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1093	Khadar Omar Tube*	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder

On August 02<sup>nd</sup> 2003, in Galaalshe, the following individuals were detained illegally. No reason has been given for their arbitrary detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1094	Abdi Jeel	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1095	Abdi Kad Abdullahi Madobe	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1096	Abdi-Aziz Ahmed Shun	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1097	Abdirazak Mohamed	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1098	Abdisamad Adod	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist

1099	Abdishukri Aw Ahmed	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1100	Abdiwahid Ali Kahin	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1101	Afmadhandiid Abdi	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1102	Ahmed Nur Abdi	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1103	Ali Madan	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1104	Ali Mohamed Salad	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1105	Badel Abdiwahid	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1106	Gedan Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1107	Indha-Case Sheikh	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1108	Mahad Abdisamad	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1109	Mohamed Shafe'a Shrine	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1110	Mohamoud Abdi Khalif	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1111	Muhumed Adan Sirad	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1112	Omar Sarhaye Adod	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist
1113	Rabi Aw Ahmed	Male	Galaalshe	Pastoralist

On August 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Birqod and Qabridaharre, the following Clan Elders were detained. They were involved in mediation efforts to solve a clan based conflict, which took place in Nus-Dariiqa area.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1114	Mohamed Omar Ahmed	Male	Birqod	Clan Elder
1115	Ahmed Sheikh Yusuf	Male	Birqod	Clan Elder
1116	Abdullahi Sahardid	Male	Birqod	Clan Elder
1117	Salah Moalin Abdi	Male	Birqod	Clan Elder
1118	Haybe Ali Garas	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1119	Abdicator Yusuf Osman	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder

On September 03<sup>rd</sup> 2003, in Qabridaharre, Shaygoosh and Galadiid, a large number of civilians, were rounded up by Ethiopian armed forces. They were transferred to military barracks, where they were subjected to torture and ill-treatment.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1120	Abdi betel Sugule	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1121	Abdighani Hassan Siyad	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1122	Abdikhadar Abdigaydh	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1123	Abdullahi Ahmed Yassin	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1124	Abdullahi Farah	Male	Shaygoosh	Pastoralist
1125	Ahmed Ali	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
1126	Ahmed Ali Ga'an	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1127	Ahmed Bihi Hirey	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1128	Ahmed Farah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1129	Ahmed Jama Muse	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian

1130	Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1131	Ahmed-dahir Hassan Bihi	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
1132	Ahmednur Farah Abbas	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1133	Arab Ahmed Farah	Male	Galadiid	Nomad
1134	Arab Mohamed Hirsi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1135	Bashir Mohamed Abbi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1136	Bedel Olad Aidid	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1137	Bedel Olad Hirsi	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
1138	Dahir Mohamed Muhumed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1139	Deq Olad Khalif	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1140	Dhabo Farah	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1141	Fadumo Hassan Hussein	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1142	Farah Deq	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
1143	Halimo Mohamed	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife
1144	Hassan khalif Ahmed	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1145	Ibrahim Godad	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1146	Masbel Haji	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife
1147	Mohamoud Arab Hirsi	Male	Galadiid	Civilian
1148	Naji Makhtal Ahmed	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1149	Nimo Mohamed Yusuf	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1150	Nura Shafe'a Osman	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1151	Qureysh Abdullahi Ahmed	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife
1152	Shafi Wa'adi Farah	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1153	Shamso Farah	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1154	Sheikh Mohamed Haji	Male	Qabridaharre	Religious scholar
1155	Sirad Muhumed Omar	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1156	Taman Mohamed Nur	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1157	Wali sheikh Abdullahi	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1158	Zainab Aw Elmi	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1159	Zainab Mohamed Muhumed	Female	Qabridaharre	Housewife
1160	Zamzam Hussein Kahin	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife

On September 09<sup>th</sup> 2003, illegally detained and crippled by torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1161	Fadumo Mohamed	Female	Dhanaan	Housewife
1162	Mahad Abdullahi Abib	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad
1163	Wa'adi Sheikh Mohamed	Male	Dhanaan	Nomad

On September 08<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gasan-Gas area, She has been abducted and beaten up by members of Ethiopian armed forces, and then has been rescued by armed nomads.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
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1164	Amina Barkhadle Abdullahi	Female	Gasas-Gas	Nomad
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On September 11<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gudhis, they were detained, their property confiscated and then were transferred to military barracks, where they were subjected to extensive physical torture.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1165	Hassan Abdullahi Omar	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
1166	Mohamed Barkhadle Hussein	Male	Gudhis	Nomad
1167	Sharif Abdi	Male	Gudhis	Nomad

On September 14<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Dhagaxbuur, following individuals were detained illegally. No reason has been given for their detention.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1168	Abdullahi Sheikh Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1169	Abdullahi Siyad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1170	Ahmed Siyad	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1171	Amina Abdullahi Ahmed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1172	Fadumo Abdirazak	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1173	Fadumo Hassan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1174	Kamas Abdi Haji	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1175	Mariam Abdullahi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1176	Mohamed Muse	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1177	Osman Sheikh Ali	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1178	Safiya Mahamoud Abdirahman	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1179	Solo Abdi Hassan	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

On September 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, the following individuals were detained in Dhagaxbuur and Gunagado. No reason has been given for their illegal detention.\*Sad has been detained with her newly born baby.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1180	Abdullahi Abdi	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
1181	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	Male	Gunagado	Civilian
1182	Amina Hassan Arab	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1183	Amina Hassan Isse	Female	Gunagado	Housewife
1184	Ardo Yusuf Madobe	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1185	Asad Hukun Mumin	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1186	Kayo Ahmed Muhumed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1187	Mohamoud Gab	Male	Dhagaxbuur	Civilian
1188	Muhumed Ahmed Abdille	Male	Gunagado	Pastoralist
1189	Qureysh Abdi Siyad	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife

1190	Qureysh Ali Ahmed	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1191	Sad Mohamed Elmi*	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1192	Shamso Abdi Hashi	Female	Dhagaxbuur	Housewife
1193	Sharif Indha Wayne	Male	Gunagado	Civilian

On October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2003, they were detained in Shaygoosh. No reason has been given for their illegal detention.\*Nura was a pregnant mother. She gave birth to her baby in the detention camp.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1194	Abdiwahab Mohamed Osman	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
1195	Abdullahi Mohamed Ibrahim	Male	Shaygoosh	Nomad
1196	Abshir Abdinur Osman	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1197	Kad Abdullahi Die's	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1198	Mustaf Khalif Qorane	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1199	Nur Sheikh Hassan	Male	Shaygoosh	Civilian
1200	Nura Shafer' Hassan*	Female	Shaygoosh	Housewife

On October 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Birqod, the following individuals were illegally detained by Ethiopian armed forces.\*Abdi Abdullahi Mumin has been detained with his 3 children.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1201	Abdi Abdullahi Mumin*	Male	Birqod	Pastoralist
1202	Abdi Abdullahi Nur	Male	Birqod	Pastoralist
1203	Ahmed Hassan Arab	Male	Birqod	Pastoralist
1204	Fadumo Mohamed Abdi	Female	Birqod	Housewife
1205	Nimo Mohamoud Abdi	Female	Birqod	Housewife
1206	Zainab Mohamed Abdi	Female	Birqod	Housewife

On October 05<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gudhis and War-Gaadsan, Ethiopian government forces detained the following citizens. No reason has been given for their illegal detention.\*Sad was a nursing mother, who gave birth recently.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1207	Abdi Fault Ali	Male	War-Gaadsan	Pastoralist
1208	Abdi Moalin Ismail	Male	War-Gaadsan	Pastoralist
1209	Ahmed Deq Farah	Male	War-Gaadsan	Pastoralist
1210	Daqane Mullah	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
1211	Fadumo Adan Badal	Female	War-Gaadsan	Housewife
1212	Fathi Osman Sheikh	Female	Gudhis	Housewife
1213	Halimo Hassan Mohamed	Female	War-Gaadsan	Housewife
1214	Halimo Mohamed Omar	Female	War-Gaadsan	Housewife

1215	Hassan Id Garas	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
1216	Hussein Abdulkadir	Male	War-Gaadsan	Pastoralist
1217	Indho-birale Muhumed Dahir	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist
1218	Moalin Farah Budul Digale	Male	Gudhis	Teacher
1219	Sa'do Sheikh Ahmed*	Female	War-Gaadsan	Housewife
1220	Saredo Aw Badal	Female	War-Gaadsan	Housewife
1221	Sheikh Ahmed Yusuf	Male	Gudhis	Religious Scholar
1222	Wali Amir Garas	Male	Gudhis	Pastoralist

On October 14<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Danood, Araarso, Dhanaan and Garoonka, Ethiopian government forces robbed the following individuals of their cash and then detained them illegally.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1223	Abdi Buni Hassan	Male	Danood	Pastoralist
1224	Abdi Hassan	Male	Araarso	Pastoralist
1225	Abdinur Abdi Budul	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1226	Ahmed Farah Dhofaan	Male	Garoonka	Pastoralist
1227	Ali Haji Mohamoud	Male	Garoonka	Pastoralist
1228	Ali Qodhob	Male	Danood	Pastoralist
1229	Amina Kaaredile	Female	Garoonka	Housewife
1230	Ardo Mohamed	Female	Garoonka	Housewife
1231	Bashir Ahmed Abdi	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1232	Bashir Alinur Abdi	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1233	Bashir Kamil Ahmed	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1234	Faysal Cagolaab	Male	Garoonka	Pastoralist
1235	Hanad Ahmed	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1236	Ibrahim Sheikh Muse	Male	Garoonka	Pastoralist
1237	Kamil Shafe'a Yusuf	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1238	Mohamed Abdi Mohamoud	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1239	Mukhtar Ibrahim	Male	Araarso	Pastoralist
1240	Mursal Haji Abdi	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist

In November 2003, Ethiopian government forces arrested the following citizens in various places. No reason was given for their arbitrary detention. \*Akule Shugri was detained with his wife. \*Mohamed Adan was detained with his 9 years old son.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1241	Abdi Ibrahim Mohamed	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1242	Abdi Mohamed Adan	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1243	Abdi Omar	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1244	Ahmed Yusuf	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder

1245	Akule Mohamed Awl	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1246	Akule Shugri Gamadiid*	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1247	Ali Abdalla Omar	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1248	Anisa Ibrahim Serar	Female	Galadiid	Housewife
1249	Arab Sheikh Abdi	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1250	Ayan Mohamed Yusuf	Female	Dig	Housewife
1251	Duwane Mohamed Ali	Male	Shaygoosh	Clan Elder
1252	Fadumo Ali Farah	Female	Gabagabo	Housewife
1253	Farah Hassan Guled	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1254	Hadi Omar Gani	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1255	Haji Muhumed Garad	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1256	Hanad Sheikh Mohamoud	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1257	Hassan Mohamed Aar	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1258	Hinda Ahmed Dhuub	Female	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1259	Iid Bashir Abdi	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1260	Ismail Hassan Mohamoud	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1261	Isse Farah Hussein	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1262	Kiin Abdullahi Sheikh	Female	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1263	Makhtal Sirad	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1264	Moallin Abdullahi Sh.	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1265	Mohamed Adan Omar*	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1266	Mohamed Ali Omar	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1267	Mohamed Kilas	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder
1268	Mohamed Muhumed Barre	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1269	Mohamoud Nur Barre	Male	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1270	Muhumed Aar Farah	Male	Dig	Pastoralist
1271	Nimo Hassan Abdi	Female	Gabagabo	Pastoralist
1272	Ridwan Sheikh Elmi	Female	Gabagabo	Pastoralist
1273	Shamso Hassan Khalif	Female	Galadiid	Pastoralist
1274	Yusuf Muhumed Gadhweyne	Male	Qabridaharre	Clan Elder

On November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003, more than 75 Somalis from the Ogaden were arrested after confiscating their property, in Hargeisa, Northwest Somalia, following raids conducted by Somaliland militia and Ethiopian Security Forces. The detainees were humiliated and beaten up, and are being held in incommunicado detention in overcrowded location. No charges have yet been laid formally against them and no trial date has been set. Few among them are:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1275	Abdi Abib Ahmed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1276	Abdi Bashir	Male	Hargeisa	Student
1277	Abdi Dayib Omar	Male	Hargeisa	Student
1278	Abdi Farah Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian

1279	Abdi Hussein Hassan	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1280	Abdi Mohamed Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1281	Abdi Mohamed Abdi Weeco	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1282	Abdi Mohamed Hassan	Male	Hargeisa	Labourer
1283	Abdirasak Mohamed Farah	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1284	Abdullahi Abdi Ahmed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1285	Abdullahi Ahmed Dahir	Male	Hargeisa	Labourer
1286	Abdullahi Ali Yusuf	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1287	Adan Jibril Hirsi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1288	Ahmed Abdi Mohamed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1289	Ahmed Khalif Elmoge	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1290	Ahmed Muhumed Hussein	Male	Hargeisa	Labourer
1291	Ali Abdullahi Omar	Male	Hargeisa	Labourer
1292	Arab Abdi Hussein	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1293	Barre Ahmed Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1294	Bashir Dheere	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1295	Bile Muhumed Digale	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1296	Dayib Abdi Omar	Male	Hargeisa	Clan Elder
1297	Dayib Hassan Muhumed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1298	God Abbi	Male	Hargeisa	Businessman
1299	Hassan Muhumed Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1300	Hussein Abdi Osman	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1301	Hussein Ahmed Abdi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1302	Mawlid His Farlow	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1303	Mohamed Adays Mohamed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1304	Mohamed Ahmed Hussein	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1305	Mohamed Ahmed Muhumed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1306	Mohamed Deq Khalif	Male	Hargeisa	Pastoralist
1307	Mohamoud Abdi Adan	Male	Hargeisa	Pastoralist
1308	Mohamoud Muse Hassan	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1309	Muhumed Abdi Duale	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1310	Muhumed Abdi Khalif	Male	Hargeisa	Pastoralist
1311	Muhyadin Dahir Mohamed	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1312	Mukhtar Aw Ali Afgab	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1313	Mukhtar Muhumed Ibrahim	Male	Hargeisa	Pastoralist
1314	Sahardid Hussein Abdullahi	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian
1315	Satir Yusuf Ibrahim	Male	Hargeisa	Civilian

On December 04<sup>th</sup> 2003, Mohamed Matan and Ina Ali Samatar Olujog, two civilians, from Sararweyne, were gunned down in broad daylight by Ethiopian government forces to avenge the death of 4 Ethiopian soldiers killed by tribesmen, who were defending unarmed civilians and their property from looting. (See elsewhere in this report for more details). Ethiopian government forces rounded up a number of

civilians, and then transferred them to Wardheer Military barracks. Among detainees were the following clan elders:

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1316	Abdi Dirir Awil	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1317	Abdi Jama Gaydhe	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1318	Farah Gu'uri	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1319	Mohamed Abokor	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1320	Mohamed Ahmed Dabagoye	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1321	Mohamed Yusuf Koreye	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1322	Mohamoud Haji Omar Amey	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder
1323	Saleban Haji Weli	Male	Wardheer	Clan Elder

On December 08<sup>th</sup> –15<sup>th</sup> 2003, in Gosalaley, Dhanaan and Qabridaharre, Ethiopian troops rounded up the following individuals and then transferred them to military detention centres.

No	Name	Gender	Place	Occupation
1324	Abdi Gohe Sh. Mohamed	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1325	Abdi Khalif Hassan	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1326	Adan Omar	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1327	Addani Fure Ahmed	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1328	Ahmed Abdullahi Yusuf	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1329	Ahmed Haji	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1330	Barre Abdi Mumin	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1331	Bashir Ismail	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1332	Fadumo Abdi Mumin	Female	Gosalaley	Housewife
1333	Hashi Aw Abdi Sh. Ahmed	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1334	Hassan Abdullahi Fure	Male	Qabridaharre	Civilian
1335	Khayro Ali Matan	Female	Gosalaley	Housewife
1336	Mohamed Hassan	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1337	Muhumed Hassan Badal	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1338	Mustafe Aw Mohamed Muse	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1339	Omar Abdi Adan	Male	Dhanaan	Pastoralist
1340	Osman Ahmed Sh. Hassan	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1341	Rashid Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Gosalaley	Pastoralist
1342	Roda Moallin Abdullahi	Female	Gosalaley	Housewife
1343	Seko Aw Hassan Sheikh	Female	Gosalaley	Housewife

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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