Widespread brutalities of the Ethiopian government against the Oromo people in different parts of the State of Oromia

May 17, 2015


Barattooti Oromoo Yuniversiti Adaamaa 5 Badii Tokkoon Malee Humna Loltoota Wayyaaneen Ukkamfamuu Qeerroon Gabaase.

5 Oromo students from Adama University have been kidnapped by TPLF (Agazi) security forces. Kidnapping, torturing and violence against Oromo students and civilians is continued all over universities and entire Oromia. See the following table for few latest lists in Afaan Oromo.

May 16, 2015 By Qeerroo
Health Science 1st year Oromo student Rabbirra Biloo was kidnapped and hanged to death at Wallo University on May 4, 2015.
Oromian students in University Wallaggaa have been tortured and robbed their belongings by TPLF (Agazi) forces operating in the campus. Among students who have been severely attacked by Agazi are:

1. Rabbumaa Badhaasaa economics, 3rd year
2. Darajjee Fayisaa accounting, 3rd year
3. Guddataa Waaqshumaa banking, 3rd year
4. Barataa Taammiraat

May 15, 2015

Gabaasa Qeerroo Caamsaa 15,2015 Naqamte

Caamsaa 14,2015 galgala Barattooti Oromoo diddaa sirna Wayyaaneek kaasaniek wal qabatee loltuun timeyaa fikraa heerree EPRDF Wayyaanee efagmannoo mooraa Yuuniversitii Wallaggaa turan,barattooti hedduun haa reebaman malee kannen keessaa afur hafa hamaan midhamanii akka jiran Qeerroon gabaase.

1. Rabbumaa Badhaasaa economics Waggaa 3ffaa
2. Darajjee Fayisaa accounting Waggaa 3ffaa
3. Guddataa Waaqshumaa banking waggaa 3ffaa

More than 50 Oromo students arrested by Ethiopia's tyrannic TPLF regime in Ambo, Oromia; 20 being tortured

The statement from the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA):

Ethiopia: The Endless Violence against Oromo Nationals Continues

Fear of Torture | HRLHA Urgent Action

For Immediate Release
May 7, 2015

Harassment and intimidation through arbitrary arrests, kidnappings and disappearances have continued unabated in Ambo and the surrounding areas against Oromo youth and intellectuals since the crackdown of last year (April 2014), when more than 79 Oromos, mostly youth, were killed by members of the federal security force.

According to HRLHA correspondents in Ambo, the major targets of this most recent government-sponsored violence were Ambo University and high schools Oromo students in Ambo town. In this incident, which started on April 20, 2015, more than 50 university and high school students were arrested; more than 20 were severely beaten by the security force and taken to the Ambo General Hospital for treatment.

Although it has been difficult to identify everyone by their names, HRLHA correspondents have confirmed that the following were among the arrestees:

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Urgessa Danaa</td>
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<td>Abdata Olansa</td>
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According to HRLHA reporters, the arrests were made to clear out supporters and members of the other political organizations running for the 5th General Election to be held May 24, 2015. The EPRDF, led by the late Meles Zenawi, claimed victory in the General Elections of 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010. The TPLF/EPRDF government of Ethiopia has started a campaign of intimidation against its opponents. Extrajudicial arrests and imprisonments, particularly in the regional state of Oromia, the most populous region in the country, began late October 2014.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) expresses its deep concern for Oromo refugees and migrants in Europe.
concern over the safety and well-being of these Oromo nationals who have been arrested without any court warrant, and are being held at police stations and unknown detention centers. The Ethiopian government has a well-documented record of gross and flagrant violations of human rights, including the torturing of its own citizens, who were suspected of supporting, sympathizing with and/or being members of the opposition political organizations. There have been credible reports of physical and psychological abuses committed against individuals in Ethiopia's official prisons and other secret detention centers.

HRLHA calls upon governments of the West, all local, regional and international human rights agencies to join hands and demand the immediate halt to such extrajudicial actions against one's own citizens, and the unconditional release of the detainees.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Please send appeals to the Ethiopian Government and its officials as swiftly as possible, written in English, Amharic, or your own language. The following are suggested:

- Indicate your concern about citizens being tortured in different detention centers, including the infamous Ma’ikelawi Central Investigation Office; and calling for their immediate and unconditional release;

- Urge the Ethiopian authorities to ensure that detainees will be treated in accordance with the regional and international standards on the treatment of prisoners, and that their whereabouts be disclosed, and

- Make sure the coming May 24, 2015 election is fair and free.

Read full statement from the following links:

The Endless Violence against Oromo Nationals Continues, HRLHA Report, 7th May 2015

Ethiopia: Kidnapped And Disappearance of Oromo Civilians

May 8, 2015

Oromia Support Group Australia Inc. (OSGA) expresses its deep concern regarding the kidnapping and disappearance of two Oromo civilians by the Ethiopian security forces. Mr Magarsa Mashasha Ayansa was kidnapped and disappeared on April 23rd, 7pm local time while Urgessa Damana was on May 4th, 2015. Mr Magarsa, community health worker, a student of Ambo University is the local area resident. He was kidnapped by Ethiopian security forces from the country’s central city Fifinna (Addis Ababa) – Bole area – while he was on a trip for his personal business. In a similar situation, Mr Urgessa Damana a former Rift Valley University Student and resident of Ambo town also captured on 4th of May 2015 by Ethiopian security forces. Since then the whereabouts of these Oromo civilians remained unknown.

OSGA believes that the Ethiopian government conduct violated the fundamental rights. The right to freedom from torture and the UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention and Imprisonment including the UN Standard Minimum Treatment of Prisoners is entirely denied. We are concerned that this pattern will continue to worsen.

We respectfully believe that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) has a duty to use its diplomatic relationships with the reciprocal expectation of protecting human rights and legitimate democratic governance. These accusations reveal serious violations of human rights and legal process, and without external
accountability, many vulnerable people will suffer in the country.

We, therefore, urge you to:

1. Request the Ethiopian Government to reveal the whereabouts of these two Oromo civilians and immediate and unconditional release of them including all political prisoners under their captivity.

2. Request to investigate, amongst other things, actions taken by the Ethiopian Government security forces in the state of Oromia and the suffering of Oromo civilians in hundreds of official and hidden torture chambers.

3. Raise this case with the international community and other relevant United Nation bodies. Stress the right to remedy, restitution, compensation, non-repetition, and punishment of the perpetrators, in line with the UN Guidelines on the right to treat.

We denounce the attacks on peoples who are exercising their fundamental and democratic rights.

Thanks for considering of OSGA appeal
Oromia Support Group Australia

Read More: osga-appeal-for-urgent-action-on-the-disappearances-of-mr-magarsa-and-urgessa-may-8th-2015-
photo-include

Oromo national Urgessa Dammanaa, student of Rift Valley University, kidnapped on 4 May 2015 by fascist TPLF security forces and his whereabouts is unknown.

Oromo national Urgessa Dammanaa, student from Rift Valley University, kidnapped by fascist TPLF security forces on 4th May 2015 and his whereabouts is not known.

Gabaasa Qeerroo Finfinnee, Caamsaa 4, 2015

Oromo national Urgessa Dammanaa, student from Rift Valley University, kidnapped by fascist TPLF security forces on 4th May 2015 and his whereabouts is not known.


Gabaasa Qeerroo Finfinnee, Caamsaa 4, 2015
EPRDF/TPLF magaalaa Finfinnee keessatti ukkanfame.

Barataa Yoonivuniittii Rift Valley kan ture, Sabboonaan Qeerroon Oromoo Urgessaan Daammanaa yakka tokko illee utuu hin qabaatiin daa’imuummaa isaa irraa eegaluun Oromummaan yakkaate manneen hidhamaa biyyattii garaagararraa keessatti hidhamuun dararamaa kan ture,fi bara 2011 Mana hidhhaa Maa’ikaalawwii, fi Qalalitti Waggaa tokkoo olif badii tokko malee hidhamee dararamaa kan turee fi yeroo garaagararrada mana hidhama lixaa Shaggar magaalaa Amboottii hidhama kan turee yoo ta’uu, Gyyaya har’aa kansa badii tokkoo malee FDG Qeerroo Bilisummaa Oromoo gageessa jiru qindeesissetetta jechuun yeroo dheeraa erga hordofamaa ture, ammas humnoota tikaa moottummaa Wayyaanee EPRDF/TPLF’nn guyyaa hardhaa ukkanfame eessa buuteen isaa hin beekamne.

Sabboonaan Qeerroo barataan Oromoo kun FDG Qeerroo Bilisummaa Oromoo biyyattii keessatti qindeesesse gageessa jiru keessa harka qabda sabaabaa jedhun nannoohiin dhalootta isaa Godina Lixaa Shaggar Magaalaa Ambo kollejje. Rift Valley Amboo utuu barachaar jiru yeroo tochii Warrqaqaa FDG bara darbee Ebla 2014 Qeerroo baratootnee fi uummatni Oromoo sinra bittaa Wayyaanee balaalefchuuun mormii guddaa gageessa turanitti FDG kana qindeessuu keessa harka qabda jechun naannoohiin dhalootta isaa magaalaa Amboo irraa baqachiifame, barnootta isaa akkatti baratuu dhabuun haala baay’e rakkisa ta’ee keessatti gara magaalaa Dirree Dawaatti barnootta isaa itti fufuu akkuma Koolleejji Rift Valley Damae Dirree Dawaatti galmaa’e barnootta eegaletti hordoffiin humnoota tika fi dabbaliqto Wayyaanee itti jabaachuun akka barnootta isaa itti fufuu barachuun hin danneeneeyi dhorkatame akkatti baratuu dhabuun gara magaalaa Finfinnetti deebhi’uun hohijeearoo wardhumaan fi hojiwiwaan humnoota garaagararraa hojjechuun utuu of jiraachisu guyyaa hardhaa humnoota tikaa moottummaa EPRDF/TPLF’nn ukkanfame eessa buuteen isaa dhabamee jira.

Ilmaan Oromoo biyya abbaa isaanii keessa jiraachuu dhababuun Moottummaan Wayyaanee diina itti ta’uun mirga namummaa fi dimookitaa hojje chuun guyyaa irraa gara guyyaatti ilmaan Oromoo ukkaanfamaa jiraniifi dhaabibleen mirga namummaa addunyyaa fi moottummoontii gamtooman uummata Oromoof dirmachuu qabu, ilmaan Oromoo biyyoota garaagararraa keessa jiranta dhaabiblee Idil-Addunyyaa mirgoota namummaa kabachisan hundatti akka uummata keeyaa fiyyaannu Qeerroo bilisumma Oromoo dhaamsa dabarsa.


11 years old Oromo child from Galamsoo town, Eastern Oromia was tortured and murdered by fascist TPLF security forces. Moottumma abbaa irree wayyaanen muca daa’ima wagangan isaa 11 ta’e wajjira poolisi magala galamsoo keessatti ati ABO dhaaf basasta haati keessa jirti, mai hojiitti jedhahni utuu reebani libbuun isa darbii. Source: Social networks, 4 May 2015.

Ogeessa Fayyaa fi Barataa Yoonivunstii Amboo
Kan Ta’e Sabboonaa Magarsaa Mashashaa Ayyaanaaa Humnoota Tika
Wayyaaneen Ukkaamfame.
April 29, 2015 By Qeerroo

Ebla 29,2015 Amboo

Sabboontichi ilmi Oromoo Magarsaa Mashashaa Ayyaanaan, magaala Amboo keessatti hojjii fayyaa (nursing) kan hojjetu yeroo ta’u gaafa Eb1a 22,2015 dhimma hojjii dhuunfaaf naannoo Boolee desmee ooso jiruu ganama sa’aa 7:00WD irratti qaamni tika Wayyaaneee magaalaa Amboo irraa eegalanii jala bu’uun Finfinnee erga ganamii ukkaammtuu isaanii Qeerroon magaala Amboo irraa qabaasee jira.

Qaamni tika Wayyaaneee hordofii isaa faana bu’aa tures maqaan isaa faana bu’aa tures maqaan isaa

Qaamni tika Wayyaanee hordofii isaa faana bu’aa tures maqaan isaa

Haaaluma kanaan sabboontichi Oromoo Magarsaa Mashashaa Ayyaanaaa hanga ammaati bakka buuteen isaaa dhabamee jiraa chuun hoggansi Qeerroo Amboo irraa adeessaa.


Dhiha Oromiyaa Aanaa Horroo Limmuu Keesatti Warraaqsa Bilisummaa Ka’een Mootummaan Wayyaaneee Ummata Hidhuu Mala Ukkaam saa Godhate.
April 29, 2015 By Qeerroo

Gabaasi Qeerroo akka adeessuttu, Ebla 25,2015 irraa eegalee Wallagga aanaa Haroo Limmuu keessatti uumataa fi bulchitoota aanaa jidduutti rakkoo uumameen kan ka’e,uummanni Oromoo naannichaa walghihi Wayyaanoota guutummaatti lagachuun diddaa waan itti kaasaniif jecha kaabinoomni humna poolisaa qabachuun uumata naannichaa fi

dargaggoota hedduu mana hidhaabiitii geessuufi beekame.

Haaaluma kanaan daraggoo Lalisaa Asaffaa jedhamu ammaan dura diddaa naannoo sanatti dhalateen wax qabatee uummata narratti kurfeessita sababaa jedhuun wagoogta muraasa hidhamee kan bahe yeroo ta’u,ammoo Kaabinooti Wayyaanee sababuma fakaakaa itti funaanuuu mana hidhaabiitii dabanii jiru.

Kanuma walliin kaaanee hidhaman keessaa Obbo,Gammachu Tamsgeen qonnaan bulaa fi daldalaa Margaa Lammii kaaanee jedhaman uummata baadiyaa fi gadoota keessaa moottummaa irratti kakaafan sababaa jedhuun wattadara Wayyaaneen qabamanii hidhamuu Qeerroon gabaasa.


The Ethiopian Government is Responsible for the Inhuman Treatments against Ethiopian Refugees and Asylum Seekers around the World
HRLHA Press Release
25th April 2015

Gabaasi Qeerroo akka adeessuttu, Ebla 25,2015 irraa eegalee Wallagga aanaa Haroo Limmuu keessatti uumataa fi bulchitoota aanaa jidduutti rakkoo uumameen kan ka’e,uummanni Oromoo naannichaa walghihi Wayyaanoota guutummaatti lagachuun diddaa waan itti kaasaniif jecha kaabinoomni humna poolisaa qabachuun uumata naannichaa fi
The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa has been greatly saddened by the cold-blooded killing of 30 Christian Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers in the past week in Libya by a group called Islamic State in Iraq and Syria/ISIS. The HRLHA also highly concerned about thousands of Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers living in different parts of Yemen and hundreds have suffered in South Africa because of the unprecedented actions taken by a gang opposing refugees and asylum seekers in the country. The suppressive policy of the EPRDF/TPLF government has forced millions of Ethiopians to flee their country in the past twenty-four years. The mass influx of Ethiopian citizens into neighboring countries every year has been due to the EPRDF/TPLF policy of denying its citizens their socioeconomic and political rights. They have also fled out of fear of political persecution and detention. It has been repeatedly reported by human rights organizations, humanitarian and other non-governmental organizations that Ethiopia is producing a large number of refugees, estimated at over two hundred fifty thousand every year.

The HRLHA calls upon the Ethiopian government to unconditionally release the detained citizens and allow those who have been injured during the clash with police to get medical treatment. In connection with the incident that took place in Libya, on April 22, 2015 tens of thousands of Ethiopians marched on government-organized rallies against the killing of Ethiopian Christians in Libya. However, with the demonstrators' angry expressions were directed at the authorities, the police used tear gas against them and hundreds of people were beaten on the street and arrested. On the 23rd and 24th of April 2015 others were picked up from their homes and taken to unknown destinations according to the HRLHA reporter in Addis Ababa.

Recommendations:

1. The Ethiopian government must stop political suppression in the country and respect the human rights treaties it signed and ratified.
2. The Ethiopian Government must provide the necessary lifesaving help to those Ethiopians stuck in crises in the asylum countries of Yemen, South Africa and others.
3. The EPRDF/TPLF government must release journalists, opposition political party members, and others held in Ethiopian prisons and respect their right to exercise their basic and fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution of Ethiopia and international standard of human rights instruments.

Amnesty International Report_BecauseIAmOromo014

Ethiopia: Police must stop the use of excessive force against demonstrators
April 27, 2015
PUBLIC STATEMENT
April 22, 2015
Al Index: AFR 25/1515/2015
Amnesty International calls on the Ethiopian authorities to ensure that police refrain from excessive use of force in policing demonstrations, after police violently dispersed mass protests in Addis Ababa yesterday. The Ethiopian authorities must respect the rights of demonstrators to exercise their rights to freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly. Video footage and photographs posted online show police beating protestors who appear to be offering no resistance, and tear gas being used against the crowd. A journalist in Addis Ababa told Amnesty International that 48 people had been seriously injured and admitted to different hospitals, and that many others sustained minor injuries. Two photos showed wounded people being treated at hospital. Hundreds of others are reported to have been arrested. The protests started on Tuesday following circulation of a video showing the killing of around 30 people believed to be Ethiopians by the armed group ISIS in Libya. Two of the named victims have been identified as coming from Cherkos, Addis Ababa. Hundreds of relatives and friends were gathered outside their family homes before spilling on to the streets towards Meskel Square. Many protestors in the photographs and video footage posted online are shown holding pictures of the two men. Protests resumed on
Wednesday morning, with thousands gathering in Meskel Square where a mass rally had been organized as part of the official three days of mourning announced by the government. Around 100,000 people took part in the demonstrations, which were initially targeted against the killings by ISIS, but later turned into anger towards the government, including its inability to protect Ethiopian citizens and more general calls for political reform. According to reports the police began to disperse the gathered crowd by force after some demonstrators shouted slogans during the rally, and as the situation escalated there were clashes between protesters and police. In a statement on Wednesday evening, Communications Minister Redwan Hussein accused the opposition Semayawi (Blue) Party of trying to manipulate the demonstrations for their own political interests and of inciting the public to violence, which the party has denied. The minister said that seven police officers had been injured and hospitalized, but made no mention of injuries or arrests among the protesters. Eight members of the Semayawi Party were arrested, including three candidates in the upcoming general elections on 24 May 2015. They are Woyneshet Molla, Tena Tayewu, Ermiyas Siyum, Daniel Tesfaye, Tewodros Assefa, Eskinder Tilahun, Mastewal Fekadu and Yidnekachewu Addis. At least one other party member was hospitalized after beaten on the head by police. The Ethiopian authorities have an obligation to facilitate people’s exercise of their right to freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly. If there is a legitimate reason for which it is necessary to disperse an assembly, police must avoid the use of force where at all possible or, where that is not practicable, must restrict any such force to the minimum necessary. Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty. The authorities in Ethiopia must ensure that there is an effective and impartial investigation into the use of force by police against protestors during the demonstrations and ensure that any police found to have used unnecessary or excessive force are subject to disciplinary and criminal sanctions as appropriate. Arbitrary or abusive use of force should be prosecuted as a criminal offence. Amnesty International urges the Ethiopian authorities to ensure that in policing demonstrations in the future, the police comply with international law and standards on the use of force by law enforcement officials. With general elections a month away on 24 May, the Ethiopian authorities should commit to facilitating the right of protestors to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Ethiopia, Police must stop the use of excessive force against demonstrators AFR2515152015ENGLISH (1)

The genocidal Ethiopia and Its Janjaweed Style Liu Police: The Killings of 59 Oromo Men, Women and Children, The Wounding of 42 Others, the Confiscation of Property and the Forcible Removal of People from Their Ancestral Land in Eastern Oromia

In “Africa”

Oromo: “For a people facing complete erasure, survival itself is a revolutionary act”, IOYA’s Former President Ayantu Tibeso at the Macha–Tulama Association’s 50th Anniversary Celebration

In “Aannolee and Calanco”
This is part and parcel of the TPLF Ethiopian government's ongoing genocidal crimes against Oromo people. Kurnasoo Abdulmaalik Yuunis (in picture) is Oromo national residing in Eastern Oromia, Dire Dawa city. He was attacked and severely beaten on 28 March 2015 by TPLF (Woyane) killing forces in the area while he visited the police station to search for the whereabouts of his kidnapped brother and close friend.


Sababni dhaanicha kana fakkaatu irra gaheef; innii fi hiriyoonnisaa hojjettoo turan. Guruu shiftoonni wayyaaneene hiriyoota kurnasoo kana tasuma qabuun eessa buutee saanii dhabamsisihan.

Kurnasoonis wa'a'en hiriyooy isaa kun waan isa dhiphiseef waajjira poolsii dhaqoon maalij akka qabamanii fi amma eessa akka jiran gaafate. Kurnasoon garuu waajjira poolsii geen yoon dubbiin garagalchoo itti taate. Waajjirri poolsii sunis ejeeta tolfachuun wa'a'e ijoblee qabamanii fi amma eessa akka jiran situ nugaafataa jedhaniin.

Kurnasoonis akkas jechuun itti dubbate "sababuma Oromoo taanef qofa qa'ee keenyarratti nudiin uugu nun jechuu faa gaafate!

Waajjirri poolsichaa kurnasoo qabuun haala suuraasaa kanarraa hubbattamuun akka hin duune, akka hin jiraanee godhuun gadhisan. Ajajoota poolsii naannichaa kan ta'an ilmaan habbaha Barakaat ajajaa poolsii buufasta sanaa fi Getaachoon koomishinara yoo ta'utu, namoonni kajin hawaasaa Oromoo naannichatti dararawi fi gidirsaa jiraachun baramate. OPDO.n harka wayyaanen itti uummata Oromoo gidirsituu fi dhabaa soobaati. Sababnisaa Oromiyaa keessatti kinoo poolsiisotaan kan ajaju fi gidiraab barbaadan kan akkasaanif ta'utti raawwachisuu wayyaaneen dha.

April 1, 2015 By Qeerroo

Gabasa Qeerroo Godina Matakkal Waambara, Ebla 1, 2015

Oromoon maccaa hanga daangaa Sudaanitti fulla’ee jiraachaa kan ture ta’uun ni beekama. Warreeen sirna gadaa Maccaa keessatti durumaan ykn Oromduuro ta’ani laficha irra jiraatan GABAROO yeroo jedhaman warri hanga Oromoo itti ykn Macca la’akka’atani darban WALAANNAAA jedhamu, Oromoonni kannen abbaa biyyaa fi abbaa dachii ilmaan Oromiya ta’uun isanii beekamaa dha.

Akka bulchiinsa Wayyaanee yeroor ammaa itti Oromiyaan qqqoodinsa federaalizimii sobaa ta’een ijaarame lafa godina Wallaggaa naannoo Beenishaangul Gumuz jedheeg erree goggaasee Uummanni Oromoo bulchiisa Gumuzii keessa jiraatan abbaa biyyumma dhabuun seenaa, aadaa, afaanii fi eenyuum(393,708),(742,731) maa isanii dhaabaa jiru.

Mootummaan Wayyaanee yeroor sabaa fi sablammooti Gumuz naannoo jedhamee moggafame keessatti Oromoomni naan noon san jiraatan dachii isaa iri fi eenyuummaan isaanii naannoo Gumuziiif kutamee kennamuun osoo hin jaallatiin sabumuun isaanii akka ijijiram pudisnee qoodaa fi dhibbaa guddaa itti fidaa jiru.

Akka bulchiisa Feederaala Wayyaanee yeroor ammatti Oromoomni Oromiyaan ala godinaaleta adda addaa keessatti amxakamani akka irraatan ta’an dhibbaan guddaa waan irra jiruf daddafiin birmataa akka barbaadan ta’uu beekama.

Oromoomni naannoo Gumuz keessatti dhibbenta(%) 25n yeroo ta’an kannen kunis Bulchiisa Gumuz godina Matakkal aanaaleen

1. Wambaraa
2. Ggaaleessa
3. Dibaaxii
4. Bulanii
5. Naannoo Hawwii Zooni

Kanneen jiraatan dhibbaan adda addaa irratti ta’u keessaas -:

- Akka sabaatti hin ilaalam
- Afaan Oromooin hin baratan jedhuun Amaariffaan barsifamuu
- Bu’uuralee misoomee isaanii hin hójjetamu fkn daangaa Oromiyaan akka wal hin qumnamsiifamne taassissamun
- Aadaa ofi iibsii hin daana’an fkn boogaa birraa ayaaana massalaa irratti dhaabbaatii raadityoo fkn TV Oromiyaan aadaa Oromoota Matakkal waraabuun dhorkamaa dha.

Yeroo ta’u uumanni Oromoo wailigalatti Oromoota Matakkal rakkoo fi dhibbee Wayyaanee irraan gahaa jiru hubachuun barbaachisaa ta’uu Qeerroon dhaama.

1. Gannaa FDG qabsiftan sababaa jedhuun reebsiinaa waltajjii irraa butaamee gurra laamamii fi ataann isaa keessa dhiigni yaa’ee dhaabbachuu didnaan Hospitala Xiqur Anbassaatti yaalamaa ture.

2. Barataa Hydraulics Waggaa 4ffaa kan ta’e Lammii Gonfaa Fullessaa n waggaa darbe FDG Ebla 2014 ka’e irratti reebsiinaa qabamee maa’ikelaawwii keessatti nama torchii ta’aa ture keessaa tokko yeroo ta’u.


Oromo artist Kadir Sai’d is kidnapped by Agazi (TPLF) and his whereabouts is still unknown.
FDG Bitootessa 11, 2015 Ona Daawoo
Magaalaa Buusaa Keessatti Ka’een Wal Qabatee
Dargagaggoon Oromoo Galataa Waaqoo
Reebichaan Mana Hidhaa Wayyaanee Keessatti
Dararamaa Jira

March 12, 2015 By Qeerroo

12.30 pm itti gaaffii mirgaa kafaan sababaa jedhuun Poolisootaa fi kaabinootaan ar’ame erra qabamee booda sadafi qaween erra rukumamee haalan midhamee jira, kana males reeebiha Poolisoonni fi dabballoonni Wayyaanee erra khariisnuu reebihihumaal ol erra irraan gahaanee booda mana hidhaa aanichaati galkhanee jiraachuu Qeerroon gabaasa.

Kana males Dargaggoo Galataa Bitootessa 11,2015 erra reeebanii hidhanii booda rififensa gogaa irraa haduun fi mana kophaati galkhun harkaa fi milla muka dhaababottu hidhuun reeeba kan jiran yoo ta’u erra kaleessa hidhamee haga amma hidhan kan irriia hin hilkiintaifi reebihihumaal hin dhaabo yin ta’u oodeffannoo achiirranaa nu gahe ni addessaal!

http://qeerroo.org/2015/03/12/fdg-bitootessa-112015-ona-daawoo-
-magaalaa-buusaa-keessatti-kaeen-wal-qabatee-dargagaggoon-oromoo-
galataa-waaqoo-reebichaan-mana-hidhaa-wayyaanee-keessatti-dararamaa-
-jira/

QEERROO: Lubi Waldaa Makaane Iyyessuus
Wallaggaa, Aanaa Waamaa Hagalloo Paaster
Waggaarii Ayyaanii Mootummaan Akka Kufuuuf
Waaqa Kadhattedi Sababaa Jedhuun Hidhame –
Gaaffiin Mirgaas Itti Fufe

Bitootessa/March 11, 2015 · Finfinne Tribune | Gadaa.com |

Bitootessa 10, 2015 Gabaasa Qeerroo Naqamte

Magaalaa Qassoo
Keessatti Gaaffii Mirgaas
Kaaxsun Poolisoota
Wayyaanee Walliin Wal Qaabaa Jiru.

Wallaggaa, aanaa Waamaa Hagalloo
magala Qassoo
keessatti Bitootessa 10 bara 2015 Humna

uumata Oromoo FDG gageessaa jiruu fi ergamtoota Wayyaanee jidduuti walti bu’insi guuddaa uumameen magaalli Qassoo dirree falmaa ta’u Qeerroon naannicha irraa gabaasa.

Gaaffii uumanni fi qonnaan bulootii naannichihaa gaafataniin wal qabatee guyya
har’aa hiriirri magalaan kaanadda t’ee fi dhabutoolen uumataa kan isaan rifaaqiis poolisoonni Wayyaanee uumata nagaa qabannii hidhuu fi hiraaaruu itti
fufanii jiru.

Haaluma kanaa sabboontota armaa gaddi kana magalaalaa Qassoo keessaa
warannii Wayyaanee guyya har’aa qabee akk hidhe jiru qeerroon gabaasa.

1. Qajeelaa Raggaaasaa
2. Boodanaa Baqqaala
3. Misgaanuu Raggaaasaa
4. Danjaa Dhangi’aa
5. Dhugaasaa Abdiiisaa
Kollejejiin Barsiisota Jimmaa Irratti Maqaa ABO Qorannoono Irratti Gaggeefamaa Jiraachuu Qeerroon Gabaase.

March 11, 2015 By Qeerroo

Bitotessa 11 / 2015 Kollejejiin dhaababta barsiisota Jimmaa kan Waggaa dheree'af ogummaa barsiisummaa sadarkaa Dipiloomaa fi sertifiketiitidhaan barsiisota leenjissa ture fi amma illee barattoota godinaale Oromoo garaagaaraa irraa walitti qabuun barattoota 10,000 olitti lakka'aman la'aman kan kanaan halkanii guyyaa dararama waan jiraniif barsiisuuf mana ba'an qorannoo Wayyaanee fi dabballoota barnooticha gara mooraa siyaasaa fi qorannoo barattoota Oromoo barsiisota Jimmaa keessatti waajjira OPDO banachuun mooraa Oromoo dararaa jiru ta'uun yeroo amma kana mooraa koolleejjii

1. AbbaZinaab Abbaa Olii president koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa jiran:

Ramadamanii kanaan maqaa qorannoo jedhuun barattoota Oromoo dararaa irratti ramadamuun hojiitti dihineen yeroo akkan jiru barattoota Oromoo barsiisota Jimmaa.

Jechuun dhaadachuun kanaan booda dhaabbachuu qaba jedhu sabboontotni saamsisaa fi ilmaan Oromoo ajjeesisaa nuti uummata Oromoo baskii, qaanessitee Oromoo waanjoo ibsatan.

Dabballoota basaastota Wayyaaneeyero ammaa koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa irratti ramadamuun hoji jiru diinummaa fi garboomsaa umrii dheeressuuf sabboontotni barattoota Oromoo kun OPDO'nn waxajoo garbummaa ummata Oromoo fi waddaa keessan oo jerci doonaa kanaan walqabatee miseensotni OPDO duraanii iyyuu arii fi dhaekkaamuu qorannoo jiru diinummaa fi maseensummaa OPDO dhaabuuf murtii fudhatan dheekkaaes naansu waaqa waa jiru dhiyeen yeroo akkan barsiisota Jimmaa koolleejjii.

Keevaa jiru diinummaa fi maseensummaa OPDO kanaan walqabatee miseensotni OPDO duraanii iyyuu arii fi dhaekkaamuu guutuun jiru diinummaa fi ageenuun barsiisota Jimmaa koolleejjii.

Keevaa jiru diinummaa fi maseensummaa OPDO kanaan walqabatee miseensotni OPDO duraanii iyyuu arii fi dhaekkaamuu guutuun jiru diinummaa fi dhaabbalootni Abbaa Zinaab Abbaa Olii fi Taarikoo Laggasee jedhaman kun qaba. Uummatni Oromoo akkan keessatti irratti barsiisota Jimmaa koolleejjii.

Abba Zinaab Abbaa Olii president koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa

1. Abba Zinaab Abbaa Olii president

2. Taarikoo Laggasee dabballeet OPDO fi basaasa barattoota Oromoo dararaa jiru ta'uun yeroo ammaa kanaa mooraa koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa keessatti waajjira OPDO banachuun mooraa barnooticha gara mooraa siyaasaa fi qorannoono irratti barattoota Oromoo irratti gaggeeffatti jirijiru jiru.

Barattootni Oromoo ilmaan qotee bulaa baratanii lammii isaanii barsiisuf maa ba'an qorannoono Wayyaaneeyero ammaa dabballoota Wayyaaneeyerroo kaanaan halkani guyxaa dararammaa waan jiriaanif barnoota dhaabuuf murtii godhaan.

Goototni barattootni Oromoo koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa mooraa barnoota mooraa siyaasaa miyero amma kana waajjiri OPDO mooraa koolleejjii keessatti ifatti banamu fi galgalaa ganama barattootni Oromoo dirqamaan akka miseensa OPDO ta'an dirqisifamuun fi kanaan miseensa ta'ani inni amma OPDO jiruu daaruun dhaabachuu qaba. Uummatni Oromoo akka walliigalatti garbumpaaleen keessa jiru, dabballootni Abbaa Zinaab Abbaa Olii fi Taarikoo Laggasee jedhaman kun seeraatii dhiyaachuu qabu jiruu daamsa dhabarfatani jiru, Wajiirrri OPDO kan qorannoo Siyaasaa mooraa Koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa keessatti hangiin dhaabbatnetti guutummaatti barnoota ifatti fufuun yeroo akkan rashuuxaan waan t'eef guutummaatti barnoota dhaabuun mirga keen yaa kabachisuuf kan fulamnuu ta'a jiruu murtii isanii dhabarfatani jiru.
FDG yero irraa yerootti ka’uun wal qabatee sochii dargaggoota Oromoo duubaan jirtu s’sahabaa jedhuun hojjettoo fiisummaa fi miseensota OPDO gara garaa maqaa ABO’n yakkamaa jiru, hazaala kanaan hojjettoofi fayyaa buufata fayyaa magalaalaa Tullu Booollo kessa hojjetan maqaa dirqii kaardii filannoo fudhachuu diddan jedhuun yakkamani dararaan irraa gahamaa jira, gama biraan sochii warraaqaayaa naannichaa jiruuun wal qabsiisaniin yakka adda addaa irratti akka funaannu kan ramadame gaafataamayaa fayyaa naannichaa fi sirna moo tummichaa amanamaa ta’ee kan hoojjetu Tsegaye Hundeessaa jedhamu hojjettoo saaboontota ilmaan Oromoo yakka tokko malee akka hojjii irraa arihaman taassii jirachuu Qeerroon naannichaa irraa gabaasa.

Motummaan Wayyaanee waan qabee gadihisuu dhahuun saaboontota ilmaan Oromoo badii tokko malee humna waraanaa poolissii federaalea irratti bobbaasuun hidhadda fahmii itti fufi jira. torbee kana keessa sabboontotni Oromoo Godni Jimmaa Aanna garraagarra keessa maqaa Oromummaan Oromoota hidhadda darbamaa jira.

Haaluma kanaan magaalaa Jimmaa fi Aanoota Godina Jimmii garraagarra irra kanneen hidhman:

1. Nazifaa Abbaa Tamaam jirataa magaalaa Jimmaa ganda Bacho Booreee jedhamu keessatti uffataa hodbuhduhaan kan maaliit isaa jirachihu.

Kana malee Anaa Deedoo irraa ilmaan Oromoo torba kannaan ammaa maqaan isiniinnu hin qaqqaabiin humna poolisaayee federaalee dambeetna keessa gabaasna.

Haaaluma kanaan Yero amma kana Mootummaan Wayyaanee humna Adda Bilsummaa Oromoo ABO’n Godina Jimmii keessa buufata jira maqaa jiruufi maqaa sakkutta’aa dhabamsiisuu jedhuun humna poolissii naannoo Oromiyaa irraa shakki guddaa qabatuun ajaja moo tummaaa federaalalaitii poolisootaa.
Oromo: HRLHA Plea for Release of Detained Peaceful Protestors

February 8, 2015  By Stefania Rutoi Varga, Human Rights Brief, Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law*

From March to April 2014, members of Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group, the Oromo, engaged in peaceful protests in opposition to the Ethiopian government’s implementation of the “Integrated Regional Development Plan” (Master Plan). The Oromo believe that the Master Plan violates Articles 39 and 47 in the Ethiopian Constitution, by altering administrative boundaries around the city of Addis Ababa, the Oromia State’s and the federal government’s capital. The Oromo fear they will be excluded from the development plans and that this will lead to the expropriation of their farmlands.

In response to these protests, the Ethiopian government has detained or imprisoned thousands of Oromo nationals. In a January 2005 appeal, the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) claimed that the Ethiopian government is breaching the State’s Constitution and several international treaties by depriving the Oromo prisoners of their liberty. Amnesty International reports that some protestors have also been victims of “enforced disappearance, repeated torture, and unlawful state killings as part of the government’s incessant attempts to crush dissent.”

Under the Ethiopian Constitution, citizens possess the rights to liberty and due process, including the right not to be illegally detained. Article 17 forbids deprivation of liberty, arrest, or detention, except in accordance with the law. Further, Article 19 provides that a person has the right to be arraigned within forty-eight hours of his or her arrest. However, according to the HRLHA, a group of at least twenty-six Oromo prisoners were illegally detained for over ninety-nine days following the protests. The HRHLA claims that these detentions were illegal because the prisoners were arrested without warrants.
and because they did not appear before a judge within forty-eight hours of their arrest. The Ethiopian authorities’ actions also disregard the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, which requires that no one be subject to arbitrary arrest, and that those arrested be promptly brought before a judge. Ethiopia signed and ratified the ICCPR in 1993, and is thus bound to uphold the treaty.

Additionally, the Ethiopian Constitution deems torture and unusual punishment illegal and inhumane. According to Article 18, every citizen has the right not to be exposed to cruel, inhuman, or degrading behavior. Amnesty International reports that certain non-violent Oromo protestors suffered exactly this treatment, including a teacher who was stabbed in the eye with a bayonet for refusing to teach government propaganda to his students, and a young girl who had hot coals poured onto her stomach because her torturers believed her father was a political dissident. Amnesty International further recounts other instances of prisoners being tortured through electric shock, burnings, and rape. If these reports are an accurate account of the government’s actions, the Ethiopian authorities are not only acting contrary to their constitution, but also contrary to the United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT). According to Article 2 of the CAT, a State Member must actively prevent torture in its territory, without exception. In addition, an order from a high public authority cannot be used as justification if torture is indeed used. Ethiopia ratified the CAT in 1994, and is thus obligated to uphold and protect its principles.

The HRLHA pleads that the Ethiopian government release imprisoned Oromo protestors. This would ensure that the intrinsic human rights of the Oromo people, guaranteed by the Ethiopian Constitution and several international treaties ratified by Ethiopia would finally be upheld. Furthermore, it would restore peace to and diminish the fear among other Oromo people who have abandoned their normal routines in the wake of government pressure, and have fled Ethiopia or have gone into hiding.

"The Human Rights Brief is a student-run publication at American University Washington College of Law (WCL). Founded in 1994 as a publication of the school’s Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, the publication has approximately 4,000 subscribers in over 130 countries.


UNPO: Oromo Students Write Appeal Letter to University Administration, 3 March 2015

http://unpo.org/article/18006

Yakka Godina Gujiitti Oromoorratti raawwatame: Genocidal Crimes Conducted Against Guji Oromo

http://oromianeconomist.wordpress.com/2015/03/04/yakka-godina-gujiitti-ormoooratti-raawwatame-genocidal-crimes-conducted-against-guji-oromo/

The following is a statement from the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA).
Since the downfall of the military government of Ethiopia in 1991, the political and socioeconomic lives of the country have totally been controlled by the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) leaders and business institutions. As soon as the TPLF controlled Addis Ababa, the capital city, in 1991, the first step it took was to create People’s Democratic Organizations (PDOs) in the name of different nations and nationalities in the country. With the help of these PDOs, the TPLF managed to control the whole country in a short period of time from corner to corner. The next step that the TPLF took was to weaken and/or eliminate all independent opposition political organizations existing in the country, including those with whom it formed the Ethiopian Transitional Government in 1991. Just to pretend that it was democratizing the country, the TPLF signed seven international human rights documents from 1991 to 2014. These include the “Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.” Despite this, it is known that the TPLF has tortured many of its own citizens ever since it assumed power, and has continued to the present day.

The TPLF Government adopted a new constitution in 1995; and, based on this Constitution, it formed new federal states. The new Ethiopian Constitution is full of spurious democratic sentiments and human rights terms meant to inspire the people of Ethiopia and the world community. The TPLF’s pretentious promise to march towards democracy enabled it to receive praises from people inside and outside, including donor countries and organizations. The TPLF government managed somehow to maintain a façade of credibility with western governments, including those of U.S.A. and the UK. In reality, the TPLF security forces were engaged in intensive killings, abductions, disappearances of a large number of Oromo, Ogaden, Sidama peoples and others whom the TPLF suspected of being members, supporters or sympathizers of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), Ogadenian National Liberation Front (ONLF), and Sidama People’s Liberation Front (SPLF). TPLF - from high officials down to ordinary level cadres in the various regional states - engaged in enriching themselves and their family members by looting and embezzling public wealth and properties; raping young women in the occupied areas of the nations and nationalities in Ethiopia; and committing many other forms of corruptions.

After securing enough wealth for themselves, the TPLF government officials, cadres and members declared, in 2004, an investment policy that resulted in the eviction of indigenous peoples from their lands and all types of livelihoods. Since 2006, thousands of Oromo, Gambela, and Benishangul nationals and others have been forcefully evicted from their lands without consultation or compensation. Those who attempted to oppose or resist were murdered and/or jailed by the TPLF. The TPLF government then cheaply leased their lands, for terms as long as 50 years, to international investors and wealthy Middle East and Asian countries, including Saudi Arabia. The TPLF government has done all this against its own Constitution, particularly article 40 (3), which states that “The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.” These acts were also against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17 (1 & 2), which says, “1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.”

In order to facilitate further corruption and embezzlement, the money paid for the leases as long as 50 years were received in cash. For example, the Indian agro investor Karaturi explained to a Guardian newspaper’s reporter that the TPLF government officials asked him to pay in cash in order to get the land, which he called “green gold”. These gross human rights violations by the TPLF leaders against the Oromos, Gambelas, and Benishangul have been condemned by many civic organizations, including Amnesty International, the Human Rights Watch, the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, the Oakland Institute and others.

The giving away of Oromo land in the name of investment also includes Addis Ababa, the capital city situated at the center of Oromia Regional State. 30,000 Oromos were evicted by the TPLF/EPRDF Government from their lands and livelihoods in the areas around the Capital City and suburbs, and their lands were given to the TPLF officials, members and loyal cadres over the past 24 years. In order to grab more lands around Addis Abba, the TPLF government
prepared a plan called “the Addis Ababa Integrated Master Plan,” a plan that aimed at annexing about 36 towns and surrounding villages into Addis Ababa. This Master Plan was first challenged by the Oromo People’s Democracy Organization/OPDO in March 2014.

The challenge was first supported by Oromo students in different universities, colleges and high schools in Oromia, and then spread to Oromo farmers, Oromo intellectuals in all corners of Oromia Regional State and to Oromo nationals living in different parts of the world. The Oromo nationals staged peaceful protests all over Oromia Regional State. In connection with this Addis Ababa Integrated Master Plan, which had the risk of evicting more than two million farmers from around the capital city, about seventy Oromo students from among the peaceful protestors were brutalized by the special TPLF Agizi snipers and more than five thousand Oromos from all walks of life were taken to prisons in different parts of Oromia Regional State. The inhuman military actions and crackdowns by the TPLF government against peaceful protestors were condemned by different international media, such as the BBC, human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International and the HRLHA. The government admitted that it killed nine of them. The unrest that started in central Oromia suddenly escalated to such a high level that the TPLF leaders suspended the expansion plan for a while.

However, recently, without the slightest regret and sense of remorse over the massacres committed against peaceful protestors of Oromo Nationals by his government in May and April 2014, the TPLF’s co-founder, top official and the current Prime Minister’s (Hailemariam Desalegn’s) special advisor, Mr. Abay Tsehay, vowed in public that anyone who attempts to oppose the implementation of the so-called Addis Ababa Master Plan would be dealt with harshly. In his speech, he confirmed that the TPLF government is determined to continue with the master plan, no matter what happened in the past or what may come in the future. In a manner that Abay Tsehay was reiterating that the annexations of towns and cities in central Oromia into the capital Addis Ababa will go ahead as planned regardless of the absence of consultations and consent of the local people and/or the officials of the targeted towns and cities. Besides displaying his extreme arrogance and contempt for the Oromo Nation, Mr. Abay Tsehay’s speech was in direct breach of constitutional provisions of both federal and regional states.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) would like to express its deep concern that this TPLF’s leader’s speech not only encourages violence against the country’s own citizens, but also invites further bloodshed and losses of lives; it leaves no room at all for dialogue, consultation and consent – norms which are at the core of a genuine democracy. This is still happening despite the killing of more than seventy Oromo youth and the arrest and incarceration of thousands of others as a result of violent and deadly responses by armed forces of the
Conclusion:
The HRLHA believes that the gross human rights violations committed by the TPLF government in the past 24 years against Oromo, Ogaden, Gambela, Sidama and others were pre-planned and intentional all the times that they have happened. The TPLF killed, tortured, and kidnapped and disappeared thousands of Oromo nationals, Ogaden and other nationals simply because of their resources and ethnic backgrounds. The recent research conducted by Amnesty International under the title “Because I am Oromo”. SWEEPING REPRESSION IN THE OROMIA REGION OF ETHIOPIA confirms that peoples in Ethiopia who belong to other ethnic groups have been the victims of the TPLF. The TPLF inhuman actions against the citizens are clearly a genocide, a crime against humanity and an ethnic cleansing, which breach domestic and international laws, and all international treaties the government of Ethiopia signed and ratified. The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa wants to hold the TPLF government accountable, as a group and as individuals, for the crimes they have committed and are committing against Oromos and others.

The HRLHA calls on all human rights families, non-governmental civic organizations, HRLHA members, supporters and sympathizers to stand beside the HRLHA and provide moral, professional and financial help to bring the dictatorial TPLF government and officials to international justice.

* The HRLHA is a non-political organization which attempts to challenge abuses of human rights of the people of various nations and nationalities in the Horn of Africa. It works to defend fundamental human rights including freedoms of thought, expression, movement and association. It also works on raising the awareness of individuals about their own basic human rights and those of others. It encourages respect for laws and due process. It promotes the growth and development of free and vigorous civil societies.

We Fight for Human Rights!

HRLHA Head Office
February 23, 2015

7. BBC TV Reported
10. Oromo Political Prisoners

The young man whose photo you see below is Nimona Chali. He was the Chairman of Gumii Aaaddaaf Afaan Oromo (GAAO) and a second year engineering student at Haromaya University. He was arrested from the university campus right after #OromoProtests started last year and he is being
kept incommunicado in a dark room at the notorious Ma’ikelawi prison. He has not been charged with any crime nine months after his arrest. Nimona Chali had spent three years as a political prisoner prior to going to Haromaya University. He was born and raised in Ambo, a city known for its proud tradition of resistance against tyranny of Ethiopia.

Two Oromo Farmers in Salale Brutally Murdered; Their Bodies Dragged and Put on Public Display for Resisting Oppression Against Tigrean Habesha Rulers [Viewer Discretion Advised: Graphic Photo]
Murdered; Their Bodies Dragged and Put on Public Display for Resisting Oppression Against Tigrean Habesha Rulers [Viewer Discretion Advised: Graphic Photo]

Amajjii January 26, 2015 · Finfinne Tribune | Gadaa.com

Ob, Jawar Mohammed (Facebook): “Some might doubt such a barbaric action actually happened in the present day. But it did. This picture was taken on December 9, 2014, in Oromia, Salale province, Darra district, Goro Maskala town. The government soldiers killed Katama Wubatu and his comrade who rebelled due to harassment, dragged their body through the town and displayed it like this as way of terrorizing the public.


“HUB: gochi fokkisaan diinaa kun Katamaa fa’arratti kan raaw’atame ji’a dabre, Muddee 9, 2014.”


Wayyaaneen kan ofii qabeenya uummatu Oromoo bifa adda addaan saamaa jiirtu xíiqqaanaa yeroo ammaa saba olla Oormaya qubatat jííaraan Oromoo irratti bobbaasuu kan itti fufu yeroo ta’u kun ammoo addattii Godina Baalee Ona Ginir irratti Amajjii 13 fi 14, 2015 iraa eegalee bifa addaan itti fufuu isaa odeessi achirraa Qeerroo dhaqqabe ni ibsa.

Kun kanaan osoo jiru godina Shawaaw Bahaa ona Bishoofftuu keessaatti Wayyaanoonni uummatu sabbboontota fi poolsisoota Ooroome ta’an irratti xiyeyeefatee ajjeesuusuf shira qophheessuun naannoo sanatti nama erguu ishe saaxilam. Dhimma kana akka raazawwato poolsisootuma keessaa uummatu keessatti kan ramaddeey yeroo ta’u poolsisootni Oromoo uummatu sabbboontota ta’an dubbii kana irra ga’uuun shira kana fashalsuuf jala bu’a turani nama kana eega irra ga’anii bhooda isaa uummatu saamu itti dhaqqabuun Amajjii 12, 2015 nama kana qaabuuf yeroo bobba’aninti dhukaasa itti banuutu poolsisoota kana keessaa nama tokko madeessuun dhaga’ame. Nama kana boaadan namoonni hedduun akka jiran kan mëirkanaa’e yeroo ta’u ukkamamaa kun ammalleee tooohnuun jala kan hin oofillu fi wayyaanen akka qindeessitee akka ergite mëirkana ta’uu isaa poolsisoota magaala Bishoofftuu irraan odeessaan Qeerroo dhaqqabe ni mëirkaneessa.


Karaa biraa Godina Qellam Ona Jimmaa Horroo dargaggoonni jirataan kaardii filannoo fudhachuuf gara waaqijira Wayyaane naannichaa deeman dargaggoota Ona kanaa irraa guutummaatti shakkii qabna, isaan jaarmayaa Qeerroo, ABOn jeequmsaaf nutti ergamni jechuun kaabinootni OPDD Ona sanaa aari’an. Haaluma kanaan dura waraqqaa eenymmaa fudhattan male kaardii fudhachuu hin dandeessan, dargaggooni aanaa kanaa ABO, kaardii filannoo barbaaduuun kun wan karoorfatan qabdu jechuun arrihataa qabdu jala bu’aaruun shira qof ture Amajjii 12, 2015 dhaqqabuuun kanaa filannoo isaanii as adeemu kanatti jeequmsi nutti ka’a uuun wan hin oille jechuun garanumaa sodaa yanoq gabaamamaa himachaa akka jiran gaabastii kun ni mëirkaneessa.

Dargaggooni naannoo kanaa odeessa ABÔdhaa dabarsuu, uummatuurratti ijaaraa jiru, uurnamni kaardii hanga yoonootti fudhachuu diluun oolola dargaggoota Qeerroo jiraaamani jiran kanaa irraa ta’uu uummatu walitti qabuun doorsisuu fi yaadoodo himachaa jiru. Ona Anfilloo gandoota 28 jiran keessaa namootni muraasati yeroo galmaa’an, ganda tokko qofaao keessaa hanga nama 160 ol ta’antu kaardii filannoo hin fudhannu, kun ammoo mootummaatti mataa dhukkubbii fi gaafii guddaa ta’aa jira jechuah jiru.

Guyyaa kaaridin filannoo hirmuuno eegalee qabee hanga hamamtaa gandoonni...
äddaa saaxiluu/

Wallaggaa Aanaa Jimmaa Horroo Keessatti Filatnno Mootummaa Wayyaaneen Wal Qabatee FDG Ka’uun Barattooti Oromoo 6 Hidhaman Kaan Amma Illee Diddaa Itti Fufan

Odeessa Jimmaa Horroo – Amajii 15, 2015

Dargaggoota godina Wallagaa aanaa Jimmaa Horroo keessatti argamn yeroo ada addaaatii fincilli dddaa gabrummaa waan ka’aa tureef, kana malees humni WBOyeroo yeroon naanichatti waan soochi muldhataa mulhishuuf jecha dargaggoongi Oromoo dddaa sinra bulchiisa Wayyaane waan qabanif kaarlinn filatnno Wayyaane baro kanaa akka hin raabsameefi murtii darbe.

Dargaggoonni aanaa kanaa naamusa filanño jeequuf warra qophaya jiran waan taheef jedhamee barattootas tahee dargaggoota hundaafuu kaardiin filanño dhorkamuu Qeerroon gabaasaa jira. Akkasuma aanama kana keessa ganda Baabboo jedhamu keesstti

dargaggootaan qarshii 3, 3 fidaa waraqaa eenyammaa baafadhaa isaan booda filannoof kaardii isiniif laanna jedhame tole jechuun dargaggoonni qarshii jedhame kana kennaan, horiin isaan irraa fuudhames gara darbe dargaggoonni kaardis fudhachuu hin dandeenye qarshii kee nya deebisa Wayyaaneen sialsfuu hattuudha jechuudhaan dargaggoonni Oromoo guyyaa kaleessaa FDG kaasanii jiru. Haala kanaa namootni 6 dargaggootaan qindeessuu filanño akha hin gaggeeflamneef dargaggoota jiraaraan kana jiraanidha jedhamuun ganda Baabboo irraa konkolaataa poolsiin gaalgala sa’a 12 booda waajjira poolsii aanichaaatti

gaaﬄeem, namootni kun maqaan isaanii:
1. Mikaa’el Hirikaa-ogeessa Fayyaa Looniiti
2. Nuuraddiin Muusaa-Daldalaal
3. Amad Horaa-Qonnaan Bulaa
4. Shafuu Boshoraa-Barataa
5. Iddoosaa Raagaa-Qonnaan Bulaa
Namootni kun amma waajjira poolisii aanaa Jimmaa Horro keessa jiru, maqaan ittiin yakkaman tokko namusa filannoo kan jeeqan, kana gochuufis uummaa fi dargagoota jaarsa Irratti kan argaman jedhamuu. Suuraaleen kun barattoota qabamanii fi lolooota sirccha mulihisa.

Suurawwan barattoota ariyamaniin kanneen
nama 10


Oromummaa Isaanii Qofaan Yakkamuun Barattooti Oromoo Kolleejjii Barsiisota Jimmaa 17 Qondaalota Wayyaanee fi Bulchitoota Mooraan Akeekachiisi Yeroo Itti Kennamu 8 Ammoo Tohannaayala Jala Jiru January 14, 2015 By Qeerroo Gabaaasa Qeerroo Jimmaa

Amajjii 3, 2015 Sabboonootni barattooti Oromoo Kolleejjii Barsiisota Jimmaa Oromummaa isaanii qofaan yakkamuun mootummaa Abbaa Irree Wayyaanee

EPRDF/OPDO’shororkeeffama jiru. Mooraan Dhaabbilee barnoota olanoo biyattis mooraa Siyaasaa fi Waraanatti jjirama jiraa.

Mootummaan abbaa irree Wayyaanee torbee darbee keessa sabboonoota Kadhhamtoota barsiisota Oromoo Koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa irraa Leenjjii barsisummaa fudhacha jiraa kannen waggaa 3ffaa barachaa jarri fan ee bbbamtoota ta’ani yeroo amm piraakteemidhaf bobbaafamani jarri iratti shira guuddaa xaxaa jiraa chaanaa barattoota Oromo homaa baallessa tokko illee hin qabneen isin yakkamtoota mootummaa keenya irratti fincila gaggessa jiru jechuun Barattooti Oromoo 18 dabbaloota Wayyaaneef ergamanii bulanii fi hogganaa koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaan doorsifaman, ergamtootni sirnichaa fi dhaaba jalee Wayyaanee ef ergamanii kannen ilmama Oromoo akka hin baratneef barnoota iraa ugguraman gochaa jiraa keessa Abbaa Zinaab hogganaa koolleejjii barsiisota Jimmaa fi dabballeet human tikaa Wayyaanee nama Taarikkuu jedhamu wal ta’uun ilmama Oromo akka hin baratneef maqaa Walla Warraaqsa sibruun ABO f WBO faarsitan, Sirboota qabsoo Sirbitan, mootummaa keenya irratti walllee warraqsa sibruun ummata kakasaa jiru jechuun barattoota Oromo dararuu irraati argamu barattootni Oromo haala kanaan dararama jiraa fan barotta iarrra iraa ni aril’amu jechuun dorfaman:
1. Barataa Mukaar Hamdii
2. Barataa Rabbirraa Geexee
3. Barattuu Hawwii Guutuu
4. Barataa Magaarsaa Gobaanaa
5. Barataa Fayyisaa Mijanaa
6. baraanaa Zufaan Adafaaris
7. barataa Abbabaa kumsaa
8. barataa Guddisaa Bongaasee
9. barattuu Jalaannee Guuddataa
10. barataa Mustaafaa Huseen
11. barataa Zawudee Qadidaa
12. barataa Amini Wadoo
13. barattuu Maraartuu Geetuu
14. barataa Qanaanisaa Dhaabaa
15. barattuu Yetnabbarsh Mallasaa
16. barataa Tafaaayee Dajanee

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<td>8</td>
<td>Barataa Sabboonaa Awwaqii mummee Herregeaa wagga 3ffaa kannee baratan addatti basuun doorsifni fi shororkeessi Oromoo ta’uu qofan irratti gageeffama jira.</td>
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Gochaa diumumaa kana fi uggura barattoota Oromoo irratti rawwatamaa jiru kanaan waqabatee FDG dhoofamuuf akka jiru Qeerroon Bilsummaa Oromoo hubachisuu, Barattootni oromoo Oromummaan Yakamuu fi Doorsifamun gootummadhaa, gootni biyaaaf falmata, duhaaf dubbata ilmaan Oromoo walduu daa bhuuchuun shiraa fi shororkeessummaa wayyaaneen dura haa haa dhaabannu jechuun dhaams dagaree.


Gabaasa Qerro Amajjii 16, 2015
Godina Gujii Aanaa Gooroo Dollaa
Keessatti Uummataa fi Milishoota
Gandaa Jidduutti Walitti Bu’insi
Dhalate. Mootummaan Wayyaanees
Filannoo Bara Kanaan Wal Qabsiisee
Milishoota Gandoota Oromiyaa
Keessatti Leenjisuu Eegale.

Mootummaan Wayyaanee filannoo
dharaa bara kanaaf of qopheessaa
jiru dhunfachuuf jecha Amajjii
6,2015 irraa eegalee hamma Amajjii 13,2015 gandoota qonnaan bulaa
keessatti milishoota leenjifachu kaadhimachaa ture.

Haala kanaan Godina Gujii Aana Gooro doola jedhamuti ganda 20 irra walitti
qabuun milishoota 460 bakka 8 itti lenjisa jirachuu Qeerroon gabaase .
Milishoota leenjifaman kanaaf kan oolu nyataa, buulti fi oolcha ykn aballi
mootummaan kafaluufi qabu ture baajeti leenjif qophawu qarshi 200,000
(kuma dhiba lama) ufata milishaatin hodhina kan jedhamn amo ummanni
qarshii 20,000 (Kuma digdama) uumanni naanoo akka baasu itti munteessuu
beekame. Uumanni haala kanatti mumafachuun qarshii hin baafaan saba
jedhanifi jecha hamma baasti 7 itti of irraa kafalannii akka xumurani fi
milishootiin leenjifamanis kannen goosa Oromoo Booranaa fi Gujii jidduutti
deddeeman ta’uu bakka bu’oonni milishootaa leejifaman ibsu.

Haalli kun kan mumafichiise uumanni bulchiinsa Aanaa Gooro Dolaa fi milishoota
gandaa jidduuttii yeroo ammaa wal dhabbiin guddaa deemaa jirachuu
qeerroon gabaasa.

http://qeerroo.org/2015/01/16/godina-gujii-aanaa-gooroo-dollaa-
keessatti-uummataa-fi-milishoota-gandaa-jidduutti-walitti-bu’insi-dhalate-
mootummaan-wayyaanees-filannoo-barakaanaan-wal-qabsiisee-milishoota-
gandoota-oromiy/

ETHIOPIA: Oromo Voices from Ethiopia Prisons
HRLHA Urgent Action
January 6, 2015

Since the March-April 2014 crackdowns against the
peaceful Oromo protesters who have protested
against the Ethiopian Federal Government’s plan of
annexation of 36 small Oromia towns to the capital
city of Addis Ababa under the pretext of the ‘Addis
Ababa Integrated Plan’, thousands of Oromo
nationals from all walks of life from all corners of
Oromia regional state including Wollo Oromo’s in
Amhara regional state have been detained or imprisoned. Some have
disappeared and many have been murdered by a special commando group
called “the Agiazi force”. The ‘The Agiazi’ force is still chasing down and
arresting Oromo nationals who participated in the March-April, 2014 peaceful
protests. Fearing the persecution of the Ethiopian government, hundreds of
students did not return to the universities, colleges and high schools; most of
them have left for the neighboring states of Somaliland and Punkland of
Somalia where they remain at high risk for their safety. Wollo Oromos who are
living in Ahmara regional state of Oromia special Zone are also among the
victims of the EPRDF government. Hundreds of Wollo Oromos have been
detained because of their connection with the peaceful protests of March-April
2014. The EPRDF government has detained many Oromo nationals in Wollo
Oromia special Zone under the pretext of being members or supporters of the
Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), as prisoners’ voices from Dessie/Wollo prison
have revealed.

From among the many Oromos who were picked from different districts and
places from Wollo Oromia special Zone in Amhara regional state in April 2014,
the HRLHA reporter in the area has received a document which shows that 26
Oromo prisoners pleaded to the South Wolle High Court that they were illegally
detained first in Kambise town military camp for 36 days, Kombolcha town
Police Station for 27 Days, and Dessie city higher 5 Police Station for 10 days-
places where they were severely tortured and then transferred to Dessie Prison
in July 2014. According to the document, they were picked up from three
different districts and different places by federal police and severely beaten
and tortured at different military camps and police stations and their
belongings including cash and mobile telephones were taken by their torturers.
In their appeal letter to the South Wolle high court they demanded
Godina Dhiha Oromiyaa Magaalaa Gimbi Keessaatti Dhadhachi Maana Murtii Godina Wallagga Dhihaa Galmee Hidhamtoota Oromoo 32 Cufe.

Gabaasa Qeerroo Gimbi Mudgee (December) 30, 2014


Kanaafuu manneen murtii Oromiyaa dhuuga jiru hubachuun tarkaaniifi siriir fi seeraa warreen furhadchaa jirtan galaniti keessan bilisummaa ha'a ta'u jeexhaa ilmaan Oromoo manneen murtii Wayyaane garaagarraa keessa jirtan waan dhuuga hojjetanii midhaan fedhe iyyuun yoo isin irra ga'ee uummati Oromoo cufti dupa keessan duuha jirachhoo qabuutuun dhuuga Uummata keessanii fi haqaa uummati Oromoo aafan qrawweene dabsamaa jiru akka dura dhaababtaan amma illee waamicha keenya dabarsina. Maqaa fi galmee himata ilmaan Oromoo irra bilisaan gadi lakkifaman kani hin qaqqabsifnu ta'uun ni hubachifnaa!


Sabbataa FDG fi Mormii Master Plan Finfinneen Wal Qabatee Dargaggooti Oromoo Mana Hidhaa Sabbataa Keessaatti Dararamaa Jiru.

December 22, 2014 By Qeerroo

Mudgee 22/2014 Gabaasa Qeerroo Sabbataa

Gaaftii mirga uumata Oromoon wal qabatee Ebla 2014 keessa dharaan yakkamani mana hidhaa keessatti dararaa guddaan kan irraan gahamaa jiru Oromooti hedduu dha. Godinaa Oromiyaa bakkoota gara garaa manneen hidhaa beekamuu fi hin beekamin keessatti dararaa Oromoota irraan gahamaa jiru haalaan hamaachaan kan dhufe yeroo ta'u yerro ammaa kanatti Master Plan Finfinneee mormuun Oromoota mootummaa Wayyaanee irraa kakaafaitnta sababaa jirdhuun Oromoota hedduu hidhamanii mana hidhaa sabbataa keessatti dararamaa kaan jiran yeroo ta'u, kannenee keessaa haala hamaa midhama guddaan warri irra gahan namnii 4 karra adda addaan ragaalee kijibaa kaabinoota, polissoota fi nama daabantaan oromoo hin tahiim(abasha) ti dhimma bahani mana hidhaatti deddeebisuuun dararaa guddaa irraan gahamaa jiru.

Kanneen keessaa ammatti kan ragaa kijibaan yakkamami dararanaa irraan gahamaa jiru keessaa:-
1. Leencoo Girmaa
2. Tashoomaa Adunyaa
3. Caala Fufaa
4. Girmaa Araarso

Kanneen jedhaman keessatti argamu.


Oromo students from Madda Walaabuu University (2nd year Psychology & 3rd year Engineering) kidnapped by Agazi (TPLF) and taken to unknown location.

December (Mudde) 17, 2014 By Qeerroo

Diddaan Barattoota Oromoo Yuuniversiti Madda Walaabuu Daran Hammaachu Iraan Barattooti Oromoo Waggaa 2ffaay Psychology fi waggaa 3ffaay Engineering ta’an Hidhaman.

December (Mudde) 17, 2014 By Qeerroo

Mudde 17, 2014 Gabaaasa Yuuniversiti Madda Walaabuu

Diddaan baratoota Oromoo Yuuniversiti Madda Walaabuu haalaan jabaachu irraan barattooti hedduun hidhamanii jiru, addatti ammo isintu FDG qindeessa sababaa jedhuun Bultoo Dinquu barataa waggaa 2ffaay Psychology fi Habtaamu Kabbadaa barataa waggaa 3ffaay Engineering mana hidhaa hin beekamnetti geessamani jiru.


ETHIOPIA: Outbreak of Deadly Disease in Jail, Denial of Graduation of University Students
December 10, 2014

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) would like to express its deep concern over the outbreak of a deadly disease at Gimbi Jail in Western Wollega, as a result of which one inmate has already died and sixty (60) others infected. HRLHA strongly believes that the very poor sanitation in the jail, absence of basic necessities, and denial of treatment after catching the illness have contributed to Mr. Yaikob Nigaru’s death. HRLHA fears that those who have already caught the disease might be facing the same fate. It is well documented that particularly inmates deemed “political prisoners” are deliberately subjected to unfriendly and unhealthy environments and, after getting sick as a result, are not allowed access to treatment until they approach or reach the stage of coma, which is when recoveries are very unlikely. HRLHA considers it one way of the systematic eliminations of alleged and/or perceived political dissidents.

Mr. Ya’kob Nigatu was one of the 224 Oromo Nationals (139 from Gimbi in Western Wollega, 80 from Ambo, and 5 from Ma’ikellawi in Addis Ababa/Finfinne) who were charged by the Federal Government on the 10th of November, 2014 for allegedly committing acts of terrorism in relation to the April/May, 2014 peaceful protests by Oromo students in different parts of the regional state of Oromia. HRLHA has learnt that five of the 224 Oromo defendants, who were held at the infamous Ma’ikelawi Criminal Investigation for about six months, were subjected to harassments and intimidations through isolations and confinements, with no visitations by relatives and friends, no access to a lawyer, and no open court appearance until when they were eventually taken to court to be given the charges. Those five Oromo nationals, who were transferred to Kilinto Jail right after receiving the alleged terrorism charges, were:

1. Ababe Urgessa Fakkansa (a student from Haromaya University),
2. Magarsa Warqu Fayyisa (a student from Haromaya University),
3. Addunya Kesso (a student from Adama University),
4. Bilisumma Dammana (a student from Adama University),
5. Tashale Baqala Garba (a student from Jimma University), and
6. Lejjisa Alamayyo Soressa (a student from Jimma University).

Besides the outbreak of a deadly disease witnessed at Gimbi Jail, and the likelihood of the same situations to occur particularly at highly populated and crowded jails, Kilinto is known to be one of the very notorious substandard prisons in the country. Such facts taken into consideration, HRLHA would like to express its deep concern over the safety of those young Oromo prisoners.

HRLHA has also received reports that 29 Oromo nationals, who have been attending the Addis Ababa/Finfinne University, have been denied proofs of graduations (degrees and/or diplomas) and, as a result, prevented from graduating after completing their studies for allegedly taking part in the April/May peaceful protests of Oromo students and other nationals against the newly drafted and introduced Finfinne Master Plan. The 29 Oromo students were first detained along with 23 other Oromo students of the same university, following the protests, and released on bails ranging between $1000.00 and $4000.00 Birr. Upon re-admission back to the University, they were all (52 of them) forced to appear before the disciplinary committee of the University, where they were asked to confess that their involvement in the peaceful demonstrations was wrong and that they should apologize to the Government and the public. According to reports from HRLHA’s correspondents, it was the students’ refusal to confess and apologize that has resulted in their prevention from graduating, despite their fulfillment of all the academic requirements. HRLHA describes the University’s becoming a political weapon as shameful, and the restrictions imposed on Oromo students as a pure act of racism aimed at partisan political gains. Of the 29 Oromo students who have become victims of the University’s non-academic action, HRLHA has obtained names of the following nine students:

1. Jirra Birhanu
2. Jilo Kemee
3. Mangistu Daadhii
4. Taddasaa Gonfaa
5. Lammeeessa Mararaa
6. Ganna Jamal
7. Nuguse Gammadaa
8. Dajanee Daggafa
9. Gaddisaa Dabaree
and 13th, 2014, urgent actions, www.humanrightleague.org) on the heavy-handed crackdown of the Ethiopian Federal Government’s Agazi Special Squad and the resultant extra-judicial killings of 34 (thirty-four) Oromo nationals; and the arrests and detentions of hundreds of others. Besides, Amnesty International in its most recent report on Ethiopia - “Because I am Oromo - Sweeping repression in the Oromia region of Ethiopia” - has exposed how Oromo nationals have been regularly subjected to arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention without charge, enforced disappearance, repeated torture and unlawful state killings as part of the government’s incessant attempts to crush dissent.

Also, the provisions in Ethiopia’s anti-terrorism law have been criticized by local, regional, and international human rights agencies such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International as violating most of the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Ethiopian Constitution, other legal documents and international human rights standards that the Country has ratified. Given Ethiopia’s proven track record of mistreating and/or torturing suspected members and supporters of opposition political organizations, HRLHA calls upon the world communities, human rights, humanitarian, and diplomatic agencies so that they monitor using all means available how those young prisoners are treated in Ethiopian jails.

Please direct your concerns to:

His Excellency, Mr. Haile Mariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia
P.O.Box – 1031 Addis Ababa
Telephone – +251 155 20 44; +251 111 32 41
Fax – +251 155 20 30 , +251 155 20

Office of the President of Oromia Regional State
Telephone – 0115510455

Office of the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia
PO Box 1370,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia
Fax: +251 11 5517775; +251 11 5520874
Email: ministry-justice@telecom.net.et

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General phone: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00
www.unesco.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)- Africa Department
7 place Fontenoy,75352
Paris 07 SP
France
General phone: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00
Website: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/africa-department/

UNESCO AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE
MR. JOSEPH NGU
Director, UNESCO Office in Abuja
Mail: j.ngu@unesco.org
Tel: +251 11 5445284
Fax: +251 11 5514936

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva – 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: + 41 22 917 9022 (particularly for urgent matters)
E-mail: tb-petitions@ohchr.org (this e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.)

Office of the UNHCR
Telephone: 41 22 739 8111
Fax: 41 22 739 7377
Po Box: 2500
Geneva, Switzerland.

African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR)
48 Kairaba Avenue, P.O.Box 673, Banjul, The Gambia.
Tel: (220) 4392 962 , 4372070, 4377721 – 23 Fax: (220) 4390 764
E-mail: achpr@achpr.org

Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights,

Oromo national and school teacher Nagaasaa Mootumma tortured and murdered by TPLF Ethiopia. 9th December 2014

Gabaasa Oduu Gaddaa Mudde 9, 2014 Sabboonaan Oromoo Barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa daraaraa (torture) guddaa mootummaan EPRDF / TPLF / n irratti rawwataniin waggaa Sadii (3) ollif Mana hidhaa Wayyaanee Ma’ikalawwii fi Qaallittitti hidhamee dararama kan ture, darara ufataa irratti rawwataa tursec hakan Edaa hospital Geedootti lubbuun isaa Wareegame.

Sabboonaan Oromoo Barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa barsiisaa M/B Geedo Sadarkaa 2fla fi Qopha'iniin muumme barnoota Information Technology barsiisaa kan ture, Sochii warraqsaa dargaggootni Oromoo mirga abbaa biyuummaa Ullumata Oromoo kabachisuuf gaggeessaan keessatti ga’ee guddaa taphachaa kan turke fia sabboonaan Oromoo mirgii namummaa fi dimookiraasii uummaa Oromof kabajamuun qaba jechuun sodo tokko malee gaaffii mirga abbaa biyuummaa finiisna tiuredha.

Gootichi Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa bara 2010 carraa barnoota Mastersii arghachuun Yuunibarsiitii Adaamaatti damee barnoota Information Technology tiin carraa barnoota Mastersii fufee barachuu utuu jiruu mootummaan abbaa irree Wayyaanee EPRDF / TPLF / OPDO’n humnoota tikaa isheen bara 2011 ukkasumsan FDG qindeessa jirta, sochii warraqsaa Qeerroo bilisummaa Oromoo qindeessaa jirta, ABO waliin hidhaa guddaa qabda jechuun ukkasumsan mana hidhaa Wayyaanee gidduu galeessatti darbame himnoota tikaa Wayyaaneeetiin daraaraa (Torture) guddaan waggaa tokkoo ollif irratti fudhama turuu yeroo irraa gara yerootti gabaabaa turuun keenya ni yaadatama. Wayyaaneeen gootichi Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa waggaa tokkoo ollif ma’aikalawwii dararara turuun, waggaa lamaa ollif immoo Mana hidhaa Qaallittitti daraaraa turuun yeroo garagarara gabaasa kan turcedha.

Mana hidha Qaallittitti halaal daraaraa ufataa kan irratti gaggeefama ture yoo ta’uu, dararama ufataa irratti rawwataamene akka malee dhukkubatee achi keessatti lubbuun isaa illee haala sodoachisaa irra turu gabaabaa ture, mootummaan Wayyaanee barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa Waggaa Sadii (3) ollif erga dararaa turtee booda ganna darbe Hagayyaa 2014 keessa mana hidhaa qaalitti irraa kan gadi lakkise utuu innu du’a’aa fi jireeyaa giddutti dararama jiruu ta’uu beekamadha. Gootichi Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa erga mana hidhaa Wayyaanee irraa ba’ees guyyaa tokko boqonnaa hin arganne dararama wayyaaneeen irratti rawwateen haala fayyuun hinn dandeenyee fi yaaddaessa keessa turuun halkaa edaa galgala Hospitalaa Geedootti lubbuun isaa Wareegame jira.
Yero ammaa kana reeffii Gooticha Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa ganda dhaloota isaa Aanaa Calliyaa Magaalaa Baabbichaa gara maatti isaatti galle kee jiru yoo ta’uu, Sirni awwaalchaa gooticha Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa guyyaa boruu Aanaa Calliyaa Magaalaa Baabbichatti kan gaggheffamu yoo ta’u, sirna Awwacha isaa kana irratti argamuuf uummatni Oromoo, dargaggoontii barattoonti Oromoo fi barsiisonti Oromoo godinaalee Oromiyaara garagaraa fi dhaabbiilee barnootaa garaagarara irra gara kanatti adeemas jiru, uummatni kumoota dhibboota latka’amuu guyyaa boruu magaalaa Baabbichaa irratti sirna gagggeessa gooticha Oromoo kanarratti akka argamuuf jiruu ta’uu haalan eegamaa jira.

Moottummaan abbaa irree Wayyaanee yakka ofiin dhala Oromoo irratti dalage kanan soda gudda keessa seenuuu Magaalaa Amboo hanga Magaalaa Geedootti human waraanaa guddaa ramaduun magaalotni Amboo, Gudar, Tokkee Kutayyee, Baabbichaa, Geddo, Ijjajji fi Baallammiin waraanaan qabamee jiru.

Haaluma kana ilaalchisuun Hoggansii Qeerroo bilisummaa Oromoo dararaa uffaasta gooticha Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa irratti rawwatamaa turee fi Wareegamuu gooticha kanaaf gaddaa uffaasta itti dhagaa’aamuu jiru dargaggoota Oromoofi uummat Oromoo hundaaf ibsaa jira. Bilisummaa uummati ofiif kaboobiif warreegamuun darqama qabsoo keessatti goota mudatu waan ta’eefta oo fiifii wareegamuun gootummadha; barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa wareegamaa gootummaa baase, qabsa’aan ni kafa qabsoon itti fiifii jechuun dhaamsa ilmaa Oromoo bakka jirttan hundaan sirna gagggeessa gooticha Oromoo kanarratti akka argamta jechuun dhaamsa darbaaruuun, kaneen fageeniyii fi haalii isin hanqisee qabsoo bilisummaa Oromoo qoollotni qaaliin irratti wareegamaa jiran galmaan gaenkeye bilisummaa keenyaa akka gonaanfuuu FDGttii akka jabaattan jechuun dhaamsa gaddaa darbarsa jira. Gabaaasaa sirna awwaalchaa fi Seenaa gooticha Oromoo barsiisaa Dirribii Nagaasaa kan itti fufuuu isinifee argamu ta’uu ni hubabchiifnaa!!


Audio Reveals TPLF Plans to Increase Attacks on Waqefannaa (Wakefena) Oromo Under Pretext of Connection with OLF

http://www.amnesty.nl/sites/default/files/public/because_i_am_oromo.pdf
system to the continent of Africa. Even though there are different ways of practicing this religion with varieties of rituals, in truth, the different versions of the African religion have got the following commonalities:

– Believe in and celebrate a Supreme Being, or a Creator, which is referred to by a myriad of names in various languages as Waaqeffataa (in Oromo language) the name of God is Waaqa/Rabbirraa (one god) or Waaqa guraachaa (black God, where black is the symbol for holiness and for the unknown) – the holy God – the black universe (the unknown), whom we should celebrate and love with all our concentration and energy.


Its so heartbreaking to watch TPLF Ethiopia (Agazi) beating up Oromo students at Wallagga University. 20th November 2014.

Watch the following link:

Barataa Rabbirraa Kushaa Bayeecha
Yuuniversitiitii Amboo College Damee Walisoo Keeysaa Looltota Wayyaaneen Ukkaamfame
November 21, 2014
Oromo student Rabbirraa Kusha Bayeechaa from Ambo University, Waliso Branch, Accounting 1st year student was abducted by Fascist TPLF Agazi forces on 20th November and being tortured at jail in Walisoo/Ejersa.

Barataa Rabbirraa Kushaa bakki dhaloota isaa godina Kibba Lixa Shaggar aanaa Iluu ganda Bili jedhamutti kan dhalate yero ta’u.Yeroo dheeraaf sababaa Oromummaan yakkamaa akka turee fi yaada itti amanu dubbatee baafachu dorkamaa turuun gabaasi nu gahe addeessa.


Ethiopia: The Violence Against Oromo Nationals Must Be Stopped, HRLHA

The following is a statement of the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA).

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Ethiopia: The Endless Violence against Oromo Nationals Must be Halted

Fear of Torture, HRLHA Press Release

November 16, 2014

Harassment and intimidation through arbitrary arrests, indefinite detentions without trial, kidnappings and disappearances have continued unabated in Ambo and the surrounding areas against peaceful protestors since the crackdowns of April 2014, in which more than 36 Oromos were killed by members of the federal security force.

According to HRLHA correspondents in Ambo, the major target areas of this most recent government-sponsored violence includes Ambo town and the villages of Mida Qagni district in eastern Shewa zone, approximately 25km south of Ambo town. More than 20 Oromos, students, teachers and farmers from different villages were arrested beginning November 11, 2014, until the time of the compilation of this press release. According to HRLHA reporters, the arrests were made following the protest by the people of the area against the sales of their farmland by the federal Government of Ethiopia to the investors.

Although it has been difficult to identify everyone by their names, HRLHA correspondents have confirmed that the following were among the arrested:

1. Kitata Regassa – age 70 – Wenni Village, Farmer
2. Tolessa Teshome – age 15 – Balami High School, 10th grade student
3. Dirre Masho – age 15 – Balami High School, 9th grade student
4. Tarku Bulsho – age 15 – Balami High School, 10th grade student
5. Yalaw Banti – Balami High School, Teacher
6. Biyansa Ibbaa – age 15 – Balami High School, 10th grade student
7. Tesfay Biyensa – age 15 – Balami High School, 10th grade student
8. Mangistu Mosisaa – Balami, Businessman

On the other hand, in order to “clear and smoothen” the road to the victory of the election, which is to be held in the coming May 2015, the TPLF/EPRDF government of Ethiopia has started the campaigns of intimidation against whom it suspects are members of the other political organizations running for the election. Extrajudicial arrests and imprisonments, particularly in the regional state of Oromia, the most populous region in the country, has begun starting from the end of October 2014.

In this most recent wave of arrests and imprisonments that has been going on since the 30th of October 2014, and has touched almost all corners of Oromia, hundreds of Oromos from all walks of life have been apprehended and sent to prison.

According to information obtained from the HRLHA reporters, many Oromos from Wollega, Jimmaa and Illu-Ababora Zones, Western Oromia Regional State, Bale and Borana Southern Oromia Regional State were arrested for being members of the Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC), the organization operating peacefully in Oromia Regional State. These members of the opposition political organization were accused with terrorism acts, and disseminating false and hateful information against the present government of Ethiopia. Among the detainees, three members Oromo Federalist Congress – Mr. Ahjeb Shek Mohamed, Mr. Mohamed Amin Kalfa and Mr. Naziv Jemal from Jima Zone were sentenced with two years and six months in prison and the fates of the rest detainees are yet unknown.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) expresses its deep concern over the safety and well-being of these Oromo nationals who have been arrested without any court warrant and are being held at Mida Qagni police station and other at unknown detention centers. The Ethiopian government has a well-documented record of gross and flagrant violations of human rights, including the torturing of its own citizens who were suspected of supporting, sympathizing with and/or being members of the opposition political organizations. There have been credible reports of physical and psychological abuses committed against individuals in Ethiopian official prisons and other secret detention centers. HRLHA calls upon governments of the West, all local, regional and international human rights agencies to join hands and demand the immediate halt of such kinds of extra-judicial actions against one’s own citizens, and release the detainees without any preconditions.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send appeals to the Ethiopian Government and its concerned officials as swiftly as possible, in English, Amharic, or your own language.
Your concern regarding the apprehension and fear of torture of the citizens who are being held in different detention centers including the infamous Ma’ikelawi Central Investigation Office; and calling for their immediate and unconditional release;

- Urging the Ethiopian authorities to ensure that these detainees would be treated in accordance with the regional and international standards on the treatment of prisoners, and to disclose the whereabouts of the detainees; and
- To stop grabbing Oromo land without negotiation with the owners and compensation
- Make sure the coming 2015 election is fair and free

Send Your Concerns to:

- His Excellency: Mr. Haile Mariam Dessalegn – Prime Minister of Ethiopia
  P.O.Box - 1031 Addis Ababa
  Telephone - +251 155 20 44; +251 111 32 41
  Fax - +251 155 20 30 , +251 15520

- Office of Oromiya National Regional State President Office
  Telephone - 0115510455
- Office of the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia
  PO Box 1370, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Fax: +251 111 5517775; +251 11
  5520874 Email: ministry-justice@telecom.net.et

Copied To:

- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
  United Nations Office at Geneva 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Fax: + 41 22 917 9022 (particularly for urgent matters) E-mail: tb-petitions@ohchr.org

- Office of the UNHCR
  Telephone: 41 22 739 8111
  Fax: 41 22 739 7377
  Po Box: 2500
  Geneva, Switzerland

- African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR)
  48 Kairaba Avenue, P.O.Box 673, Banjul, The Gambia.
  Tel: (220) 4392 962 , 4372070, 4377721 – 23 Fax: (220) 4390 764
  E-mail: achpr@achpr.org
  Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights

- Council of Europe
  F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, FRANCE
  + 33 (0)3 88 41 34 21
  + 33 (0)3 90 21 50 53
  Contact us by email

- U.S. Department of State
  Laura Hruby
  Ethiopia Desk Officer
  U.S. State Department
  HrubyLP@state.gov
  Tel: (202) 647-6473

- Amnesty International – London
  Claire Beston
  Claire Beston’ <Claire.Beston@amnesty.org>,

- Human Rights Watch
  Felix Hor
Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak today about the human rights situation in Ethiopia. The other panelists have articulated some of the critical issues that are facing Ethiopia ahead of the May 2015 elections. I would like to elaborate on human rights concerns associated with Ethiopia’s many development challenges. Ethiopia is one of the largest recipients of development assistance in the world, including more than $800 million in 2014 from the US government. Many of Ethiopia’s 94 million people live in extreme poverty, and poverty reduction is rightly one of both the US and Ethiopian government’s core goals. Improving economic and human development is fundamental to ensuring that Ethiopians are able to enjoy their rights to health care, education, shelter, food and water, and Ethiopia’s government, civil society, international donors and private investors all have important roles contributing to the realization of these rights. But sustainable development also requires a commitment to the full range of human rights, not just higher incomes, access to education and health care, but the ability for people to express their views freely, participate in public policy decision-making, join associations of their choice, have recourse to a fair and accessible justice system, and live free of abuse and discrimination.

Moreover, development that is not rooted in respect for human rights can be counter-productive, associated with abusive practices and further impoverishment of people already living in situations of extreme poverty. In Ethiopia, over the past few years Human Rights Watch has documented disturbing cases where international donors providing development assistance are turning a blind eye to government practices that fail to respect the rights of all beneficiaries. Instead of improving life in local communities, these projects are proving harmful to them. And given the repression of independent voices, media and associations, there are no realistic mechanisms for many local communities to express their views to their government. Instead, those who object or critique the government’s approach to development projects face the prospect of intimidation, harassment and even serious abuse.

In 2011 in Ethiopia’s western region, Gambella, Human Rights Watch documented such abuses during the implementation of the first year of the government’s “villagization” program. Gambella is a region populated by indigenous groups who have suffered from political marginalization and lack of development for decades. In theory the villagization program aimed to address some of these concerns. This program required all indigenous households in the region to move from their widely separated homes into larger villages – ostensibly to provide improved basic services including much-needed schools, health clinics and roads.

I was in Gambella for several weeks in 2011 and travelled to 16 different villages in five different districts. I met with people who had not yet moved from their homes and others who had been resettled. I interviewed dozens of people who said they did not wish to move but were forced by the government, by police, and by Ethiopia’s army if necessary. People described widespread
human rights violations, including forced displacement, arbitrary arrest and detention, beatings, and rape and other sexual violence. Thousands of villagers fled into neighboring countries where they became refugees. At the same time, in the new villages, many of the promised services were not available and the food security situation was dire.

The villagization program has also been implemented in other marginalized regions in Ethiopia. These regions are the same areas where government is leasing large pieces of land to foreign investors, often from India, China and the Gulf states, without meaningful consultation with local communities, without any compensation being paid to local communities, and with no benefits for local communities other than low-paying labor jobs on the plantations.

In the Omo valley in southern Ethiopia, Human Rights Watch found that the combination of sugar and cotton plantations and hydroelectric development is causing the displacement of up to 200,000 indigenous people from their lands. Massive amounts of water are being used for these projects which will have devastating impacts for Lake Turkana across the border in Kenya and the 300,000 indigenous people who live in the vicinity of the lake and depend upon it. The displacement of communities in the Omo valley is well underway. As in Gambella, communities in the Omo valley told Human Rights Watch about coercion, beatings, arrests and threats from military and police to force people to move to new settlements.

Human Rights Watch also found politically motivated abuse in development programs. In 2010, we documented discrimination and “political capture” in the distribution of the benefits of development programs especially prior to the 2010 elections. Opposition party supporters and others who did not support the ruling party were denied access to some of resources provided by donor-funded programs, including food aid, micro credit, seeds, fertilizers, and other critical agricultural inputs needed for food security, and even employment opportunities. Schools, funded as part of education programs by the US and other development partners, were used to indoctrinate school children in ruling party ideology and teachers were required to report youth perceived to support the opposition to the local authorities. These government practices, many of which continue today, show the intense pressure put on Ethiopian citizens to support the ruling party, and the way in which development aid is manipulated to discriminate against certain communities.

All of these cases have several common features. First, the Ethiopian government routinely denies the allegations without investigation, claiming they are politically motivated, while simultaneously restricting access for independent media and investigators. Second, these programs are directly and indirectly funded by Western donors, who seem unwilling to acknowledge, much less address human rights concerns in Ethiopia.

Monitoring and evaluation of these programs for human rights abuses is inadequate. Even when donors carry out assessments to look into the allegations, as has happened in Gambella, they are not conducted rigorously and do not ensure victims of abuses can speak freely and safely. In the current environment in Ethiopia, it is essential for anyone seeking to investigate human rights violations to go to locations where victims can speak openly, to understand the dynamics of the local communities, and recognize the depths of the fear they are experiencing.

All of these problems are exacerbated by the ongoing government crackdown on the media and civil society. The independent press has been ravaged since the 2010 election, with the vast majority of journalists terrified to report anything that is remotely critical of the government. In October I was in a country neighboring Ethiopia where over 30 journalists have fled in the past few months alone. I spoke to many of them: their papers were closed, their families were threatened, and many had been charged under repressive laws merely because they criticized the Ethiopian government’s policies on development and other issues. I spoke with someone who was forced to seek asylum abroad because he had questioned in writing whether the development of Africa’s largest dam on the Nile River was the best use of money in a country where poverty is pervasive.

As for Ethiopian civil society, it has been decimated by another law, the Charities and Societies Proclamation. It has made obtaining foreign funding nearly impossible for groups working on human rights, good governance, and advocacy. Leading members of the human rights movement have been forced to flee abroad.

Some people take to the streets to peacefully protest. Throughout 2014 there were various protests throughout Ethiopia. In many of these protests, including during the student protests in the Oromia region in April and May of this year, the security forces used excessive force, including the use of live ammunition.
against the students. We don’t even know how many Oromo students are still
detained because the government publicizes no information, there is no
comprehensive human rights monitoring and reporting, and family members
are terrified of reporting the cases. Members of the Muslim community who
organized protests in 2012 against what they saw as government interference
in religious affairs have also paid an enormous price for those demonstrations,
with many beaten or arrested and most of the protest organizers now
imprisoned on terrorism charges.

Finally, bringing about change through the ballot box is not really an option.
Given that 99.6 percent of the parliamentary seats in the 2010 election went to
the ruling party and that the political space has shrunk dramatically since then,
there is little in the way of a viable opposition that can raise questions about
government policy, including development plans, or other sensitive topics.

This situation leaves Ethiopians no real means to express concerns over the
policies and development strategies imposed by the government. They either
accept it, they face threats and imprisonment for speaking out, or they flee
their country as thousands have done. The refugee communities in countries
neighboring Ethiopia are full of individuals who have tried to raise concerns in
all of these ways, and are now in exile.

To conclude, we all recognize that Ethiopia needs and requires development.
The problem is how development is being undertaken. Development projects
need to respect the rights of the local communities and improve their quality of
life, regardless of ethnicity or political perspective. The United States and
Ethiopia’s other major partners can and should play a leading role in
supporting sustainable, rights-respecting development. The US should not
accept arguments that protecting human rights is in contradiction to
development goals and implementation.

In 2014, the appropriations bill required the US to scrutinize and suspend
funding for development programs in Ethiopia that might contribute to forced
evictions in Ethiopia, including in Gambella and Omo. This was an important
signal that the abuses taking place were unacceptable, and this should be
maintained in the upcoming FY15 appropriations bill, whether it is a stand-
alone bill or a continuing resolution.

As one of Ethiopia’s key partners and supporters of Ethiopia’s development,
the US needs to do more to ensure it is rigorously monitoring and consistently
responding to human rights abuses in Ethiopia, both bilaterally and
multilaterally. The US should be pressing the Ethiopian government to ensure
that there is genuine consultation on development initiatives with affected
communities, that more robust monitoring is put in place to monitor for
potential abuses within programs, and that independent civil society, both
domestic and foreign, are able to monitor and report on rights abuses. Respect
for human rights is first and foremost a concern of all Ethiopians, but it is also
central to all US interests in Ethiopia, from security to good governance to
sustainable development.

commission-hearing-human-rights-dilemmas-ethiopia
#Dargagoo Oromo Yoonas Jedhama Guyo Lama Dura Magalaa Jimma Nannoo
Xaana Jedhamuti Miseensi Homa Waranaa Weyanee Fodda Cabse Seenudhan
AkkO Isaa Xy titi Tokkon Isammo Xyettii 32 Itti Roobse Ajjesee. Dargagoon Kun
Omma Basha Shan Dura Harmeen Isaa Boqatte Booda Obbolessa Isan Hangat
Fi Akko Isaa Wajji Jiraata Ture. Miseensi Hooma Warana Wayyane Bombi fi
Meha Waranaa Qabate Lubbu Dargagoo Oromo Kana Haala Sukkanessa
The genocidal TPLF (Ethiopian) Agazi troops by invading an Oromo family
home in Jimma murdered Oromo youth Yoonas and his grand mum. The
killers shot unarmed innocent boy 32 times and his grand mum 2 times.
#BecauseAmOromo. 15th November 2016

Intensifying Mass Arrest, Torture, and Killing will Only Inflame Struggle of for Freedom

Statement of Qeerroo Bilisummaa on Continued
Arrest and Conviction of Oromo Students from
Various Zones of Oromia

November 16, 2014

It is to be recalled that tens of thousands of Oromo nationals in general and
Oromo students in particular have been arrested and severely tortured by the
TPLF-led Ethiopian regime over the last few months in connection to a series of
Oromo student protests which broke out in large scale and spread out throughout Oromia beginning the month of April, 2014. These protests, organized and led by the National Youth Movement for Freedom and Democracy (aka Qeerroo Bilisummaa), are just one incident in a series of continued struggle of the Oromo nation for freedom, democracy, and justice over the last 23 or so years. Hundreds have been gunned down by live bullets by the so called Agazi troops of the regime in the months of April and May, 2014. In addition to those who have been shot and killed during the protests, many have lost their lives in prison cells unable to stand the brutal torture. Many others have simply disappeared. Qeerroo Bilisummaa believes that those who disappeared have been killed and their bodies hidden - a practice repeatedly perpetrated on the Oromo prisoners by this regime.

On July 7, 2014 Qeerroo Bilisummaa has compiled a list of 61 Oromos killed and 903 others rounded up and thrown into jail during the April/May Oromo student protests of universities, colleges, high schools, middle schools and other educational institutions. Our evidence indicates that all those who have been arrested have undergone through intense interrogation which involved severe and brutal torture. Many have lost their lives due to the severe torture.

For example, a 2nd year Computer Science Oromo student of Haromaya University, Aslan (Nuradin) Hasan, was killed as a result of extended torture in prison on June 04, 2014. On the same day a 10th grade student, Dawit Wakjira, was arrested and beaten to death in Anfillo district, Qellem Wollega zone. Again on the same day a young high school teacher, Magarsa Abdissa, was beaten and killed in Gulliso Prison, West Wollega zone. The fact that these three young Oromos are known and reported to have been beaten to death on the same day, from different parts of Oromia, is a testimony that prisons in the empire are not safe places under this regime. It has to be noted that many other killings that occurred in the prison cells remained hidden as it is extremely difficult and risky to compile reports of such brutal killings under tight security machinery of the regime.

The arrests and tortures have continued non-stop. More and more are being arrested before those who are in jail are released or brought to court. Many of those who survived the torture will remain incarcerated, without any charge, until they confess the accusations brought against them. On many other prisoners, concocted charges and false witnesses have been prepared and they are brought to the kangaroo court of the regime to pass a long time sentence on them so as to legitimize their prison term. Everybody who pays close attention to how the judicial system of the regime operates knows for sure that the so called “court” of the regime is just a place where a fictitious drama is performed. Qeerroo Bilisummaa believes no justice is expected from the so called “court” of the current Ethiopian regime at any level.

In this brief statement the data collection team of Qeerroo Bilisummaa has compiled a list of 183 Oromos, from 6 different zones of Oromia, mainly students, on which the regime has finalized its trumped up charges in order to pass a “guilty” verdict on these young innocent Oromo students and others and sentence them to several years of prison. The main content of the charges brought against them is “having connection with the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF)” and “participating on the public protest against the government”. These Oromo students and other Oromo individuals are in addition to several hundreds of prisoners Qeerroo has reported in the last few months and our reports indicate that they are going under severe torture and they are denied food, health care, closing and basic needs to sustain their lives.

Qeerroo Bilisummaa strongly demands that the Ethiopian regime drop all charges against these Oromo nationals and tens of thousands others and release them immediately and unconditionally. We would like to reiterate that we the Oromo youth Qeerroo will not sit and be silent when part of our body is bleeding. The Ethiopian regime should realize that intensifying arrest, torture and killing will only inflame the struggle of the Oromo people for their right. More oppression doesn’t lead to submission. It rather breeds more dissenting voices. We are certain that eventually the Oromo and other oppressed nations
and nationalities will bring down this criminal regime and justice and freedom will prevail. Read Full Statement: Continued Arrest and Conviction of Oromo Students from Various Zones of Oromia


OMN: Interview with Amnesty International Researcher Claire Beston - Part 2

OMN reported land grabs, mass arrests, killings and evictions by TPLF Agazi and Liyu Police at Mida Qenyi (Central Oromia, Ambo) and at Saweyna & Beelto in Bale, Southern Oromia.
Wallaggaa, Mana Hidhaa Gimbii Keessatti
Dargaggoonni Oromoo 142 Hidhamanii Jiran
Keessaa Namoota 27 Irratti Yakki Guddaan
Raawatamuu Qeerroon Gabaase.
http://qeerroo.org/2014/11/08/wallaggaa-mana-hidhaa-gimbii-keessatti-
dargaggoonni-oromoo-142-hidhamanii-jiran-keessaa-namoota-27-irratti-
yakki-guddaan-raawatamuu-qeerroon-gabaase/

Ethiopia's federal court in Dire Dawa has handed down 1-5 years prison sentence against 16 Oromo students arrested during #OromoProtests. Below is these list of students:

1. Darartuu Abdata
2. Motii Baanju
3. Dhereessa Simee
4. Dassaalany Beeksisaa
5. Abdii Birraa
6. Gadaa Baaneetaa
7. Leencoo Teediroos
8. Darajjee Taslaayee
9. Jaa Geetsaachoo
10. Amanu‘eel Ittafaa
11. Baacaa Bazzuu
12. Dassaalaney Koorsaa
13. Taagal Gummaa
14. Milkeesso Qaqqoo
15. Mussaa Umar

According to a report obtained by HRLHA from its local reporters in eastern Oromia, the border clash that has been going on since November 1, 2014 around the Qumbi, Midhaga Lolaa, and Mayuu Muluqee districts between Oromo and Ogadenia nationals, has already resulted in the deaths of seven Oromos, and the displacement of about 15,000 others. Large numbers of cattle and other valuable possessions are also reported to have been looted from Oromos by the invaders.

The HRLHA reporter in the eastern Hararge Zone confirmed that this violence came from federal armed forces (the Federal Liyou/Special Police) from the Ogadenia side; the Oromos were simply defending themselves against this aggression- though without much success because the people were fully disarmed by the federal government force prior to the clash starting.

Read the detail @ http://www.humanrightslleague.org/?p=15215

Mass killings is being conducted by Liyu Police against Oromo people in Eastern (Harargee) and Southern (Bale) Oromia. OMN News Sources, 7th November 2014.
Mass evictions of Oromo families from their ancestral homes in Buraayyuu (Central Oromia, near Finfinnee), OMN reports, 30 October 2014. Listen to the following OMN, Afaan Oromo News.
by Seenaa Abdissa

“Twenty years ago, when Ethiopians adopted a federal constitution after deposing the cruel dictator Mengistu Hailemariam, this momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Oromo who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity. But twenty years later, the Oromo still is not free. Twenty years later, the life of the Oromo is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. Twenty years later, the Oromo lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. Twenty years later, the Oromo is still languished in the corners of Ethiopian prisons of Maikelawi, Kaliti, Zway and Kilinto and finds himself an exile in his own land and abroad. And so we’ve come here today to dramatize a shameful condition. #BecauseIAmOromo!!”

Groups at risk of arbitrary arrest in Oromia

BECAUSE I AM OROMO

Sweeping repression in the Oromia region of Ethiopia

Ethiopia has “ruthlessly targeted” and tortured its largest national group for perceived opposition to the government, Amnesty International said in a damning report on Tuesday. Thousands of people from the Oromo have been “regularly subjected to arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention without charge, enforced
disappearance, repeated torture and unlawful state killings," said the report, based on over 200 testimonies. "Dozens of actual or suspected dissenters have been killed." At least 5,000 Oromos have been arrested since 2011 often for the "most tenuous of reasons," for their opposition — real or simply assumed — to the government, the report added. Former detainees, who have fled the country and were interviewed by Amnesty in neighbouring Kenya, Somaliland and Uganda, described torture "including beatings, electric shocks, mock execution, burning with heated metal or molten plastic and rape, including gang rape," the report said. One young girl said hot coals were dropped on her stomach because her father was suspected of supporting the OLF, while a teacher described how he was stabbed in the eye with a bayonet after he refused to teach "propaganda about the ruling party" to students. "Relentless crackdown" Those arrested included peaceful protesters, opposition party members and even Oromos "expressing their Oromo cultural heritage," Amnesty said. Family members of suspects have also been arrested, some taken when they asked about a relative who had disappeared, and had then been detained themselves without charge for months or even years. "The Ethiopian government's relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent among the Oromo is sweeping in its scale and often shocking in its brutality," Amnesty researcher Claire Beston said. "This is apparently intended to warn, control or silence all signs of 'political disobedience' in the region," she added, describing how those she interviewed bore the signs of torture, including scars and burns, as well as missing fingers, ears and teeth. "Amnesty International's report titled, ‘Because I Am Oromo’: A Sweeping Repression in Oromia ...," can be accessed here. Photo courtesy of: Gadaa.com@flickr

According to a report published by Amnesty International on Tuesday October 28, based on the testimony of over 200 people, the Ethiopian government is guilty of widespread human rights violations in the Oromia region. Anyone who is suspected of being a dissident risks arrest and torture, and even family members of those arrested have been targeted on the basis of sharing, or even having inherited their relative's point of view.

"Because I am Oromo" — Sweeping repression in the Oromia region of Ethiopia exposes how Oromos have been regularly subjected to arbitrary arrest,
prolonged detention without charge, enforced disappearance, repeated torture and unlawful state killings as part of the government’s incessant attempts to crush dissent.

“The Ethiopian government’s relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent among the Oromo is sweeping in its scale and often shocking in its brutality,” said Claire Beston, Amnesty International’s Ethiopia researcher.

“This is apparently intended to warn, control or silence all signs of ‘political disobedience’ in the region.”

More than 200 testimonies gathered by Amnesty International reveal how the Ethiopian government’s general hostility to dissent has led to widespread human rights violations in Oromia, where the authorities anticipate a high level of opposition. Any signs of perceived dissent in the region are sought out and suppressed, frequently pre-emptively and often brutally.

At least 5,000 ethnic Oromos have been arrested between 2011 and 2014 based on their actual or suspected peaceful opposition to the government.

These include peaceful protesters, students, members of opposition political parties and people expressing their Oromo cultural heritage.

In addition to these groups, people from all walks of life – farmers, teachers, medical professionals, civil servants, singers, businesspeople, and countless others – are regularly arrested in Oromia based only on the suspicion that they don’t support the government. Many are accused of ‘inciting’ others against the government.

Family members of suspects have also been targeted by association – based only on the suspicion they shared or ‘inherited’ their relative’s views – or are arrested in place of their wanted relative.

Many of those arrested have been detained without charge for months or even years and subjected to repeated torture. Throughout the region, hundreds of people are detained in unofficial detention in military camps. Many are denied access to lawyers and family members.

Dozens of actual or suspected dissenters have been killed.

The majority of those targeted are accused of supporting the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) – the armed group in the region.

However, the allegation is frequently unproven as many detainees are never charged or tried. Often it is merely a pretext to silence critical voices and justify repression.

“People are arrested for the most tenuous of reasons: organizing a student cultural group, because their father had previously been suspected of supporting the OLF or because they delivered the baby of the wife of a suspected OLF member. Frequently, it’s because they refused to join the ruling party,” said Claire Beston.

In April and May 2014, events in Oromia received some international attention when security forces fired live ammunition during a series of protests and beat hundreds of peaceful protesters and bystanders. Dozens were killed and thousands were arrested.

“These incidents were far from being unprecedented in Oromia – they were merely the latest and bloodiest in a long pattern of suppression. However, much of the time, the situation in Oromia goes unreported,” said Claire Beston.

Amnesty International’s report documents regular use of torture against actual or suspected Oromo dissenters in police stations, prisons, military camps and in their own homes.

A teacher told how he had been stabbed in the eye with a bayonet during torture in detention because he refused to teach propaganda about the ruling party to his students.

A young girl said she had hot coals poured on her stomach while she was detained in a military camp because her father was suspected of supporting the OLF.

A student was tied in contorted positions and suspended from the wall by one wrist because a business plan he prepared for a university competition was deemed to be underpinned by political motivations.

Former detainees repeatedly told of methods of torture including beatings, electric shocks, mock execution, burning with heated metal or molten plastic and rape, including gang rape.
Although the majority of former detainees interviewed said they never went to court, many alleged they were tortured to extract a confession.

“We interviewed former detainees with missing fingers, ears and teeth, damaged eyes and scars on every part of their body due to beating, burning and stabbing – all of which they said were the result of torture,” said Claire Beston.

Detainees are subject to miserable conditions, including severe overcrowding, underground cells, being made to sleep on the ground and minimal food. Many are never permitted to leave their cells, except for interrogation and, in some cases, aside from once or twice a day to use the toilet. Some said their hands or legs were bound in chains for months at a time.

As Ethiopia heads towards general elections in 2015, it is likely that the government’s efforts to suppress dissent, including through the use of arbitrary arrest and detention and other violations, will continue unabated and may even increase.

“The Ethiopian government must end the shameful targeting of thousands of Oromos based only on their actual or suspected political opinion. It must cease its use of detention without charge, torture and ill-treatment, incommunicado detention, enforced disappearance and unlawful killings to muzzle actual or suspected dissent,” said Claire Beston.

Interviewees repeatedly told Amnesty International that there was no point trying to complain or seek justice in cases of enforced disappearance, torture, possible killings or other violations. Some were arrested when they did ask about a relative’s fate or whereabouts.

Amnesty International believes there is an urgent need for intervention by regional and international human rights bodies to conduct independent investigations into these allegations of human rights violations in Oromia.

http://unpo.org/article.php?id=17650
Amnesty International has issued a new report claiming that the Ethiopian government is systematically repressing the country's largest ethnic group, the Oromo.

Amnesty International says Ethiopia's ethnic Oromo are subject to arbitrary arrest, detentions without access to lawyers, repeated torture and even targeted killings to crush dissent.

Claire Beston is the Ethiopia researcher for Amnesty International. She says the East African country is hostile to any kind of dissent but particularly fears the Oromo for a number of reasons.

"Including the numerical size of the Oromo because they're the largest ethnic group; a strong sense of national identity amongst the Oromo; and also kind of history of perceived anti-government sentiment," said Beston.

Oromia is the largest state within Ethiopia and about 35% of the population is considered to be ethnically Oromo.

Oromo students protested in April and May against the capital city's restructuring plan - which they said would dilute Oromo culture through annexing traditional Oromo land surrounding Addis Ababa. The rare protests led to violence. Several dozen people were killed and hundreds arrested.

Peaceful Oromo Muslim protests in 2012 and 2013 were also crushed with force and mass arrests.

Beston says Oromo students and protestors are not the only ones who are at risk in Ethiopia.

"We're talking about hundreds of people from ordinary people from all walks of life including teachers and midwives, and even government employees, singers and a range of other professions who're all arrested just on the suspicion that they don't support the government," said Beston.

Amnesty International has not been allowed into Ethiopia since 2011. Researchers based the report's findings on several hundred interviews with Oromo refugees outside Ethiopia and telephone and email conversations with Oromo inside the country. Many of the respondents said they had been detained in prisons, police stations, military camps or unofficial detention centers where they were subjected to repeated torture.

Amnesty has concluded at least 5,000 Oromo have been arrested and detained since 2011, many for weeks or months without being charged. The report says they are usually accused of supporting or being members in the outlawed armed group, the Oromo Liberation Front. The OLF has been fighting
for self-determination for more than 40 years. The report claims this is just a pretext for silencing dissent.

In response to Amnesty, the government – through the state-run Oromia Justice Bureau – says there is no clear evidence of violations as claimed by Amnesty and calls the allegations "untrue and far from the reality".

Beston says repression throughout the country, and particularly against the Oromo, is likely to increase as the May 2015 elections approach.

http://m.voanews.com/a/amnesty-ethiopia-systematically-repressing-oromo/2498866.html

**The Guardian**

**Ethiopia ‘ruthlessly targeting’ and torturing Oromo people, says Amnesty**

Damning report says thousands of people from country’s largest ethnic group are subjected to abuse including rape and killings

*The Guardian*, Tuesday 28 October 2014 11.35 GMT

Oromo demonstrators protest in London earlier this year following the killing of student protesters in Oromia state by Ethiopian security forces. Photograph: Peter Marshall/Demotix/Corbis

Ethiopia has “ruthlessly targeted” and tortured its largest ethnic group owing to a perceived opposition to the government, Amnesty International has said.

Thousands of people from the Oromo ethnic group have been “regularly subjected to arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention without charge, enforced disappearance, repeated torture and unlawful state killings,” according to a damning report based on more than 200 testimonies. “Dozens of actual or suspected dissenters have been killed.”

At least 5,000 Oromos have been arrested since 2011 often for the ‘most tenuous of reasons’, for their opposition – real or simply assumed – to the government, the report added.

Many are accused of supporting the rebel Oromo Liberation Front (OLF).

Former detainees who have fled the country and were interviewed by Amnesty in neighbouring Kenya, Somaliland and Uganda described torture ‘including beatings, electric shocks, mock execution, burning with heated metal or molten plastic and rape, including gang-rape’, the report added.

One young girl said hot coals had been dropped on her stomach because her father was suspected of supporting the OLF, while a teacher described how he was stabbed in the eye with a bayonet after he refused to teach ‘propaganda about the ruling party’ to students.

There was no immediate response from the government, which has previously dismissed such reports and denied any accusation of torture or arbitrary arrests.

“The Ethiopian government’s relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent among the Oromo is sweeping in its scale and often shocking in its brutality,” the Amnesty researcher Claire Beston said.

“This is apparently intended to warn, control or silence all signs of political disobedience in the region,” she added, describing how those she interviewed bore the signs of torture, including scars and burns, as well as missing fingers, ears and teeth.

With nearly 27 million people, Oromia is the most populated of the country’s federal states and has its own language, Oromo, which is distinct from Ethiopia’s official Amharic language.
Some of those who spoke to Amnesty said people had been arrested for organising a student cultural group. Another said she was arrested because she delivered the baby of the wife of a suspected OLF member.

“Frequently, it’s because they refused to join the ruling party,” Beston added, warning that many were fearful attacks would increase before general elections slated for May 2015.

In April and May, security forces shot dead student protesters in Oromia. At the time, the government said eight had been killed, but groups including Human Rights Watch said the toll was believed to be far higher. Amnesty said “dozens” had been killed in the protests.

Many Oromo people flee Ethiopia to take refuge in neighbouring states

Thousands of Oromo people had been subjected to unlawful killings, torture and enforced disappearance, it said.

Dozens had also been killed in a ‘relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent’, Amnesty added.

Ethiopia’s government denied the allegations and accused Amnesty of trying to tarnish its image.

It has designated the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), which says it is fighting for the rights of the Oromo people, a terrorist organisation.

‘Missing fingers’At least 5,000 Oromos have been arrested since 2011 “based on their actual or suspected peaceful opposition to the government”, Amnesty said in a report entitled Because I am Oromo – Sweeping repression in the Oromia region of Ethiopia.

Former detainees who had fled the country described torture, “including beatings, electric shocks, mock execution, burning with heated metal or molten plastic and rape, including gang rape”, it added.

Amnesty said other cases of torture it had recorded included:

- A young girl having hot coals poured on her stomach while being held in a military camp because her father was suspected of supporting the OLF.
- A teacher being stabbed in the eye with a bayonet while in detention because he had refused to teach propaganda about the ruling party to his students.
- A student being tied in contorted positions and suspended from the wall by one wrist because a business plan he had prepared for a university competition was seen to be political.

It compiled the report after testimonies from 200 people who were exiled in countries like Kenya and Uganda, Amnesty said.

“We interviewed former detainees with missing fingers, ears and teeth, damaged eyes and scars on every part of their body due to beating, burning and stabbing – all of which they said were the result of torture,” said Claire Beston, Amnesty Ethiopia researcher.
Ethiopian government spokesman Redwan Hussein dismissed Amnesty’s report. “It [Amnesty] has been hell-bent on tarnishing Ethiopia’s image again and again,” he told AFP news agency.

Ethiopia is ruled by a coalition of ethnic groups. However, the OLF says the government is dominated by the minority Tigray group and it wants self-determination for the Oromo people.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-29799484

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**Ethiopia ‘ruthlessly targeted’ Oromo ethnic group, report finds**

Former detainees describe beatings, electric shocks, and gang rape, according to Amnesty International report

*Al Jazeera, October 28, 2014*

Ethiopia has “ruthlessly targeted” and tortured thousands of people belonging to its largest ethnic group for perceived opposition to the government, rights group Amnesty International said in a report released Tuesday.

The report, based on over 200 testimonies, said at least 5,000 members of the Oromo ethnic group, which has a distinct language and accounts for over 30 percent of the country’s population, had been arrested between 2011 and 2014 for their “actual or suspected peaceful opposition to the government.”

“The Ethiopian government’s relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent among the Oromo is sweeping in its scale and often shocking in its brutality,” said Amnesty International researcher Claire Beston.

The rights group said those arrested included students and civil servants. They were detained based on their expression of cultural heritage such as wearing clothes in colors considered to be symbols of Oromo resistance – red and green – or alleged chanting of political slogans.

Oromo, the largest state in Ethiopia, has long had a difficult relationship with the central government in Addis Ababa. A movement has been growing there for independence. And the government has outlawed a secessionist group, the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), which has fought for self-determination for over 40 years.

Since 1992, the OLF has waged a low-level armed struggle against the Ethiopian government, which has accused the group of carrying out a series of bombings throughout the country.

Amnesty said that the majority of Oromo people targeted are accused of supporting the OLF, but that the “allegation is frequently unproven” and that it is “merely a pretext to silence critical voices and justify repression.”

“The report tends to confirm the claims that diaspora-based Oromo activists have been making for some time now,” Michael Woldemariam, a professor of international relations and political science at Boston University, told Al Jazeera. “What it does do, however, is provide a wealth of detail and empirical material that lends credibility to claims we have heard before.”

**Missing fingers, ears, teeth**

Former detainees – who fled the country and were interviewed by Amnesty in neighboring Kenya, Somaliland and Uganda – described torture, “including beatings, electric shocks, mock execution, burning with heated metal or molten...
plastic, and rape, including gang rape,” Amnesty said.

Although the majority of former detainees interviewed said they never went to court, many alleged they were tortured to extract a confession.

“We interviewed former detainees with missing fingers, ears and teeth, damaged eyes and scars on every part of their body due to beating, burning and stabbing – all of which they said were the result of torture,” said Beston.

Redwan Hussein, Ethiopia’s government spokesman, “categorically denied” the report’s findings. He accused Amnesty of having an ulterior agenda and of repeating old allegations.

“It (Amnesty) has been hell-bent on tarnishing Ethiopia’s image again and again,” he told Agence France-Press.

The report also documented protests that erupted in April and May over a plan to expand the capital Addis Ababa into Oromia territory. It said that protests were met with “unnecessary and excessive force,” which included “firing live ammunition on peaceful protestors” and “beating hundreds of peaceful protesters and bystanders,” resulting in “dozens of deaths and scores of injuries.”

Oromo singers, writers and poets have been arrested for allegedly criticizing the government or inciting people through their work. Amnesty said they, along with student groups, protesters and people promoting Oromo culture, are treated with hostility because of their “perceived potential to act as a conduit or catalyst for further dissent.”

Al Jazeera and wire services. Philip J. Victor contributed to this report.


Ethiopia illegally detains 5000 Oromos in the Past four years: Amnesty, 27 October 2014

The Ethiopian Government, led by the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) is engaged in systematic destruction of the Oromo social fabric. It is committing, at times, acts of genocide against the Oromo People for forcibly suppress their demand for self-determination (photo: Hundreds of detained and shaved Oromo students at a certain concentration camp).

http://www.tesfanews.net/amnesty-says-ethiopia-detains-5000-oromos-illegally-since-2011/

Mail Online

Thousands of Ethiopians tortured by brutal government security forces... while Britain hands over almost £1 BILLION in aid money

- Amnesty International says 5,000 people tortured, raped and ‘disappeared’
- Over the last three years the UK Government has given Ethiopia £1 billion
- It pocketed £261.5 million in 2012 and £284.4 million in 2013

By Tom Mctague, Deputy Political Editor for MailOnline
Thousands of Ethiopians have been tortured by the country’s brutal security forces while Britain funnelled almost £1 billion in aid to the country’s government, a damning report has revealed.

Human rights group Amnesty International said more than 5,000 Ethiopians had been arrested, raped and ‘disappeared’ in a state-sanctioned campaign to crack down on political dissent over the past three years.

At the same time, the Department for International Development gave Ethiopia £882.9 million.

The east African country is the second largest recipient of British aid after Pakistan.

It pocketed £261.5 million in 2012/13 and £284.4 million in 2013 – and is due to get another £337 million this year.

David Cameron wrote to the Ethiopian prime minister earlier this month after a British man was sentenced to death without access to lawyers.

The British ambassador in Addis Ababa has been allowed to meet Andargachew Tsige only once, seven weeks after he was arrested.

His wife, Yemi Hailemariam, said she fears that Mr Tsige will face the same brutal treatment described in the Amnesty report.

Its dossier of ‘sweeping repression in the Oromo region of Ethiopia’ was based on 240 testimonies and interviews with 176 refugees from the country’s majority Oromo ethnic group, reported the Times newspaper today.

Women were gang raped by groups of prison guards, and men told how they had bottles of water ‘suspended from their genitalia’.

The report says: ‘One man interviewed by Amnesty said his brother had had to have 70 per cent of his penis removed after release from detention as a result of being subjected to this treatment.’

Read more: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2812850/Thousands-Ethiopians-tortured-brutal-government-security-forces-Britain-hands-1-BILLION-aid-money.html#ixzz3HZmPLUDS

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UK gives £1bn to brutal Ethiopian regime

More than 5,000 citizens were tortured, raped and burnt by Ethiopia’s security forces in a state-sanctioned campaign to suppress political dissent, a rights group claimed yesterday, while Britain gave almost £1 billion in aid.

An Amnesty International report said that thousands of victims, including women and children, faced arbitrary arrest, forced disappearance, “repeated torture and unlawful state killings” in the past three years.

http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/politics/article4250755.ece
Does British aid to Africa help the powerful more than the poor?

As Ethiopia’s regime is accused of atrocities, David Blair asks whether British aid might – inadvertently and indirectly – be subsidising repression?

British aid to Ethiopia amounted to £329m last year.

Ethiopia’s security forces have carried out terrible atrocities during a brutal campaign against rebels from the Oromo Liberation Front. So reports Amnesty International in a horrifying investigation which concludes that at least 5,000 people from the Oromo ethnic group have suffered torture, abduction or worse in the last three years alone.

Sadly, anyone familiar with Ethiopia will not be surprised. With a long record of suppressing dissent, its government is one of the most authoritarian in Africa. Yet Ethiopia also benefits handsomely from British aid, receiving £329 million last year, making it the biggest recipient of UK development assistance in Africa – and the second biggest in the world.

You could put these facts together and reach the headline conclusion: “British aid bankrolls terrible regime”. But the Department for International Development (DFID) would point out that things are not quite so simple. First of all, Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a national income per capita of less than £300. At least 25 million Ethiopians live in absolute poverty, defined as an income of less than 60p per day. Should you refrain from helping these people just because, through no fault of their own, they happen to live under a repressive government?

Second, no British aid goes to Ethiopia’s security forces. Instead, our money is spent on, for example, training nurses and midwives, sending children to primary school and ensuring that more villages have clean water. If an Ethiopian military unit carries out an atrocity in the Ogaden region, would it really help matters if Britain stopped funding a project to give safe water to a village in Tigray?

This is a serious argument and there are no easy answers. But DFID’s case also has two key flaws. First, when outside donors spend large sums in a poor country, they change the way the relevant government allocates its own resources. Put simply, if rich foreigners are prepared to pick up a big share of the bill for useful things like health and education, then the government could, for example, take the opportunity to spend a lot more on its horrible security forces.

The great risk attached to aid is that you give national administrations more...
freedom to spend their money on what they think is important. That's fine if the government concerned has the welfare of its people at heart. I put the point delicately: this is not universally true in Africa. In Ethiopia, there must be a real possibility that the government has bought more weapons for its appalling security force than would otherwise have been possible if DFID had not been covering a share of the bill for health, education, water, sanitation and so forth. The danger is that, inadvertently and indirectly, we could be subsidising Ethiopia's campaign of repression.

The second problem concerns the political setting in which aid is spent. Ethiopia is an authoritarian state with a dominant ruling party that holds 499 of the 547 seats in parliament. In this context, any outsider who invests large sums in Ethiopia will probably end up strengthening the regime's grip on power, whether intentionally or not. Every time a school is built or a hospital opened, the ruling party will claim the credit. And if the party in question has a long history of crushing its opponents with an iron fist - which is certainly true in Ethiopia - then the donors could find themselves underwriting this system of repression, albeit indirectly.

None of this suggests that Britain should cut off aid to Ethiopia tomorrow or that all our money is necessarily wasted. My only purpose is to show that the law of unintended consequences works more perniciously in the field of international development than just about any other. There are real dilemmas - and aid can end up helping the powerful more than the poor.

Amnesty Says Ethiopia Detains 5,000 Oromos Illegally Since 2011
By William Davison
Bloomberg, Oct 27, 2014,

Ethiopia's government illegally detained at least 5,000 members of the country's most populous ethnic group, the Oromo, over the past four years as it seeks to crush political dissent, Amnesty International said.

Victims include politicians, students, singers and civil servants, sometimes only for wearing Oromo traditional dress, or for holding influential positions within the community, the London-based advocacy group said in a report today. Most people were detained without charge, some for years, with many tortured and dozens killed, it said.

“The Ethiopian government's relentless crackdown on real or imagined dissent among the Oromo is sweeping in its scale and often shocking in its brutality,” Claire Beston, the group’s Ethiopia researcher, said in a statement. “This is apparently intended to warn, control or silence all signs of ‘political disobedience’ in the region.”

The Oromo make up 34 percent of Ethiopia’s 96.6 million population, according to the CIA World Factbook. Most of the ethnic group lives in the central Oromia Regional State, which surrounds Addis Ababa, the capital.

Thousands of Oromo have been arrested at protests, including demonstrations this year against what was seen as a plan to annex Oromo land by expanding Addis Ababa's city limits.

Muslims demonstrating about alleged government interference in religious affairs were also detained in 2012 and 2013, Amnesty said in the report, titled: ‘Because I am Oromo’ – Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia.


Mootummaan Itiyoopiyaa uummatayaa Oromoo
Irratti Kallattiin Qiyyaafatee Dararaa Geggeessa
ETHIOPIA: A Minor Gets Prison Terms for Alleged Instigation

HRLHA - URGENT ACTION
October 14, 2014

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) strongly condemns the sentencing of Abde Jemal, a fourteen-year old minor, in adults’ court to four years in prison and $700.00 Birr fine for allegedly inciting people to political violence.

According to HRLHA’s correspondents, Abde Jemal was arrested by the security agents while tending his parents’ cattle out in the field. HRLHA has learnt that Abde Jemal was severely beaten up (in other words, physically tortured) following his arrest by members of the security force in order to coerce him into confessing in court to the alleged crime. To begin with, this was allowed to happen despite the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990, to which Ethiopia is a signatory, and which clearly states under Article 37(a) that State Parties shall ensure that “No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”; and additionally guarantees under article 40, sub-article 2(a) that every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law should … “Not be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt.”

HRLHA has also learnt through its correspondents that Abde Jemal, after being sentenced to four years in jail on the 2nd of September, 2014, in criminal charge file #06055 in the Bilo Nophia District Court, in the western Illu Abbabor Province of the Regional State of Oromia, was soon sent to Bishar, the provincial grand prison in Mettu, where adult offenders of all kinds of common crimes including murder are held. Being born to a poor family, Abde Jemal assumed the responsibilities of supporting his parents and himself at this very young age.

In the first place, it is undoubtedly abnormal and unusual to accuse a child of Abde Jemal’s age for inciting or being part of a POLITICAL violence. What is more, the Ethiopian Criminal Code, Chapter IV, sub-section I, under “Ordinary Measures”, states that, “In all cases where a crime provided by the criminal law
or the Law of Petty Offences has been committed by a young person between the ages of nine and fifteen years (Art. 53), the court shall order one of the following measures ...: admitting to a curative institution (Art. 158), supervised education (Art. 159), reprimand: censure (Art. 160), school or home arrest (Art. 161), and other similar and light conditional sanctions and measures that facilitate the reforming, rehabilitation and reintegration of the young offender. The Criminal Code also provides, particularly under sub articles 162 and 168 in the same chapter, that the court shall order the admission of young offenders “... into a special institution for the correction and rehabilitation of the young criminals ...” and “When the criminal was sent to a corrective institution, he shall be transferred to a detention institution if his conduct or the danger he constitutes renders such a measure necessary, or when has attained the age of eighteen years and the sentence passed on him is for a term extending beyond his majority.” Besides, the above mentioned UN Convention, under article 40, provides that ‘States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child’s sense of dignity and worth, and which takes into account the child’s age and the desirability of promoting the child’s reintegration and the child’s assuming a constructive role in society”. These all provisions inarguably show that minor offenders of Abde Jemal’s age deserve none of what have been imposed on him, including sending him to adults’ jail such as Bishari.

Also, the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, another international document that Ethiopia has ratified, states that the child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief, and that the child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. In spite of these all, according to HRLHA’s belief, Minor Abde Jemal has been subjected to all forms of discrimination – racial and political in particular, and was not given any of the protections he is entitled to as a child or a minor.

By allowing such extra-judicial impositions to happen to its own citizen, a minor in this case, the Ethiopian Government is inviting the questioning of the credibility of its own justice system, and its adherence to international documents it has signed and ratified.

Therefore, HRLHA calls up on the Ethiopian Government to unconditionally reverse all that have been imposed on Abde Jemal and other minors like him, if any, in adults’ criminal court, and ensure that the Minor gets fair trial in an appropriate judicial setting, in case he has really committed a crime. We also request that the Ethiopian Government honours all international documents that it has signed and that apply to children’s rights. HRLHA also calls up on regional and international diplomatic, democratic, and human rights agencies to challenge the Ethiopian TPLF/EPRDF Government in this regard; and join HRLHA in its demand for a fair treatment for Minor Abde Jemal.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send appeals to the Ethiopian Government and its concerned officials as swiftly as possible, in English, Amharic, or your own language:

- Expressing your concerns over the absence of fair and appropriate delivery of justice, and the political biases impacting on the overall justice system,
- Urging the concerned government offices and authorities of Ethiopia to ensure that Minor Abde Jemal would get a fair trial in an appropriate court and based on the proper provisions of the criminal code as well as the constitution of the country,
- Urging the Ethiopian Government to abide by all international instruments that it has ratified
- Requesting diplomatic agencies in Ethiopia that are accredited to your respective countries that they play their parts in putting pressure on the Ethiopian Government so that it treats its citizens equally and fairly, regardless of their racial, religious, and/or political backgrounds.

Kindly send your appeals to:

- His Excellency Haila Mariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia,
P.O.Box – 1031 Addis Ababa
Telephone – +251 155 20 44; +251 111 32 41
Fax – +251 155 20 30, +251 15520

- Office of the President of the Regional State of Oromiya,
Telephone – 0115510455

- Office of the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia
PO Box 1370, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,
Fax: +251 11 551 7775.
Ethiopia: Systemic human rights concerns demand action by both Ethiopia and the Human Rights Watch
Systemic human rights concerns demand action by both Ethiopia and the Human Rights Council

Human Rights Council adopts Universal Periodic Review outcome on Ethiopia

With elections coming up in May 2015, urgent and concrete steps are needed to reduce violations of civil and political rights in Ethiopia. Considering the scale of violations associated with general elections in 2005 and 2010, Amnesty International is deeply concerned that Ethiopia has rejected more than 20 key recommendations on freedom of expression and association relevant to the free participation in the elections and the monitoring and reporting on these. These include in particular recommendations to amend the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation, which continues to be used to silence critical voices and stifle dissent, and recommendations to remove severe restrictions on NGO funding in the Charities and Societies Proclamation. The independent journalists and bloggers arrested just days before Ethiopia’s review by the UPR Working Group in May 2014 have since been charged with terrorism offences. Four opposition party members were arrested in July on terror accusations, and, in August, the publishers of five magazines and one newspaper were reported to be facing similar charges.

While Amnesty International welcomes Ethiopia’s statement of ‘zero tolerance’ for torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and its commitment to adopt preventative measures, it is concerned by its rejection of recommendations to investigate and prosecute all alleged cases of torture and other ill-treatment and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The organization continues to receive frequent reports of the use of torture and other ill-treatment against perceived dissenters, political opposition party supporters, and suspected supporters of armed insurgent groups, including in the Oromia region. Amnesty International urges Ethiopia to demonstrate its commitment to strengthening cooperation with the Special Procedures by inviting the Special Rapporteur on Torture to visit the country. Unfettered access by independent monitors to all places of detention is essential to reduce the risk of torture.

Ethiopia’s refusal to ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is also deeply concerning in light of regular reports of individuals being held incommunicado in arbitrary detention without charge or trial and without their families being informed of their detention – often amounting to enforced disappearances.

Ethiopia’s UPR has highlighted the scale of serious human rights concerns in the country. Amnesty International urges the Human Rights Council to ensure more sustained attention to the situation in Ethiopia beyond this review.

Background

The UN Human Rights Council adopted the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review of Ethiopia on 19 September 2014 during its 27th session. Prior to the adoption of the review outcome, Amnesty International delivered the oral statement above.


Amnesty International International Secretariat, Amnesty International, 1 Easton St., London WC1X 0DW, UK http://www.amnesty.org

Document in PDF

The UN Human Rights Council adopted the outcome of the UPR of Ethiopia

Statement From HRLHA

September 21, 2014

The UN Human Rights Council adopted the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Ethiopia on September 19, 2014. On that date, Ethiopia was given 252 recommendations by the UN Human Rights Council member States[1] to improve human rights infringements in the country, based on the general human rights situation assessment made to Ethiopia on May 2014 at UPR.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa welcomes the adoption of the outcome of the UPR on Ethiopia and appreciates the majority of the UN Human Rights Council member states’ recognition that one of their members, Ethiopia, has committed gross human rights abuses in its own country contrary to its responsibility to protect and promote human rights globally. Most of the Recommendations the Ethiopian Government received on September 19, 2014 were similar to the 2009 recommendations that were given to the same country during the first round of UPR human rights situation assessment in Ethiopia.[2] This proves that the human rights situation in Ethiopia continues to deteriorate.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa also welcomes the Ethiopian government for its courage of admitting its wrongdoings and acknowledged most of the recommendations and promise to work further for their improvements. The HRLHA looks forward the Government of Ethiopia to shows its commitment to fulfil its promises, and not to put them aside until the next UPR comes in four years (2019).

However, the government of Ethiopia failed again to accept the recommendations not to use the anti-terrorism proclamation it adopted in 2009 to suppress fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly and demonstrations. The country also rejected the recommendation of the member states to permit a special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association to travel to Ethiopia to advise the Government.

Today, thousands of people are languishing in prison because they formed their own political organizations or supported different political groups other than EPRDF. Thousands were indiscriminately brutalized in Oromia, Ogadenia, Gambela, Benishangul and other regions because they demanded their fundamental rights to peaceful assembly, demonstration and expression. These and other human rights atrocities in Ethiopia were reported by national and international human rights organizations, and international mass media, including foreign governments and NGOs. The Government of Ethiopia has repeatedly denied all these credible reports and continued with its systematic ethnic cleansing.

The HRLHA appreciates the UN Human Rights Council members who have provided valuable recommendations that have exposed the atrocity of the Ethiopian Government against defenceless civilians and the HRLHA urges them to put pressure on the government of Ethiopia to accept those recommendations it has rejected and put them into practice.

Finally, the HRLHA strongly supports the recommendations made by UN Human Rights Council member states and urges the Ethiopian Government to reverse its rejection of some recommendations, including:

- Ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC),
- Ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, OPCAT,
- Permitting the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association to travel to Ethiopia to advise the Government;
- Improving conditions in detention facilities by training personnel to investigate and prosecute all alleged cases of torture, and ratify OPCAT,
- Repealing the Charities and Societies Proclamation in order to promote the development of an independent civil society “Allowing Ethiopia’s population to operate freely”
- Removing vague provisions in the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation that can be used to criminalize the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and association and ensure that criminal prosecutions do not limit the freedom of expression of civil society, opposition politicians and independent media, and use this opportunity to improve its human rights record.

[1] UPR Info’s 2RP (responses to recommendations), List of all recommendations made to Ethiopia and its responses to
UN experts urge Ethiopia to stop using anti-terrorism legislation to curb human rights

GENEVA (18 September 2014) – A group of United Nations human rights experts* today urged the Government of Ethiopia to stop misusing anti-terrorism legislation to curb freedoms of expression and association in the country, amid reports that people continue to be detained arbitrarily.

The experts’ call comes on the eve of the consideration by Ethiopia of a series of recommendations made earlier this year by members of the Human Rights Council in a process known as the Universal Periodic Review which applies equally to all 193 UN Members States. These recommendations are aimed at improving the protection and promotion of human rights in the country, including in the context of counter-terrorism measures.

“Two years after we first raised the alarm, we are still receiving numerous reports on how the anti-terrorism law is being used to target journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders and opposition politicians in Ethiopia,” the experts said. “Torture and inhuman treatment in detention are gross violations of fundamental human rights.”

“Confronting terrorism is important, but it has to be done in adherence to international human rights to be effective,” the independent experts stressed. “Anti-terrorism provisions need to be clearly defined in Ethiopian criminal law, and they must not be abused.”

The experts have repeatedly highlighted issues such as unfair trials, with defendants often having no access to a lawyer. “The right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of association continue to be violated by the application of the anti-terrorism law,” they warned.

“We call upon the Government of Ethiopia to free all persons detained arbitrarily under the pretext of countering terrorism,” the experts said. “Let journalists, human rights defenders, political opponents and religious leaders carry out their legitimate work without fear of intimidation and incarceration.”

The human rights experts reiterated their call on the Ethiopian authorities to respect individuals’ fundamental rights and to apply anti-terrorism legislation cautiously and in accordance with Ethiopia’s international human rights obligations.

“We also urge the Government of Ethiopia to respond positively to the outstanding request to visit by the Special Rapporteurs on freedom of peaceful assembly and association, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and on the situation of human rights defenders,” they concluded.

ENDS

(*) The experts: Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst; Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Gabriela Knaul; Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Juan Méndez.

Special Procedures is the largest body of independent experts in the United Nations Human Rights system. Special Procedures is the general name of the independent fact-finding and monitoring mechanisms of the Human Rights Council that address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all
parts of the world. Currently, there are 38 thematic mandates and 14 mandates related to countries and territories, with 73 mandate holders.

Special Procedures experts work on a voluntary basis; they are not UN staff and do not receive a salary for their work. They are independent from any government or organization and serve in their individual capacity.


The Ethiopian government has been demolishing the homes of Oromo farmers in order to implement its “Integrated Master Plan”, meant to integrate Addis Ababa with the surrounding towns of the minority’s home region. According to residents of the town of Legetafo at least two people were shot by government forces as they tried to prevent the destruction of their homes. [http://unpo.org/article/17521](http://unpo.org/article/17521)

**Below is an article published by the The Nation:**

Yehun and Miriam have little hope for the future.

“We didn’t do anything and they destroyed our house,” Miriam told me. “We are appealing to the mayor, but there have been no answers. The government does not know where we live now, so it is not possible for them to compensate us even if they wanted.”

Like the other residents of Legetafo—a small, rural town about twenty kilometers from Addis Ababa—Yehun and Miriam are subsistence farmers. Or rather, they were, before government bulldozers demolished their home and the authorities confiscated their land. The government demolished fifteen houses in Legetafo in July 2014.

The farmers in the community stood in the streets, attempting to prevent the demolitions, but the protests were met with swift and harsh government repression. Many other Oromo families on the outskirts of Ethiopia’s bustling capital are now wondering whether their communities could be next.

These homes were demolished in order to implement what’s being called Ethiopia’s “Integrated Master Plan.” The IMP has been heralded by its advocates as a bold modernization plan for the “Capital of Africa.”

The plan intends to integrate Addis Ababa with the surrounding towns in Oromia, one of the largest states in Ethiopia and home to the Oromo ethnic group—which, with about a third of the country’s population, is its largest single ethnic community. While the plan’s proponents consider the territorial expansion of the capital to be another example of what US Secretary of State John Kerry has called the country’s “terrific efforts” toward development, others argue that the plan favors a narrow group of ethnic elites while repressing the citizens of Oromia.

“At least two people were shot and injured,” according to Miriam, a 28-year-old Legetafo farmer whose home was demolished that day. “The situation is very upsetting. We asked to get our property before the demolition, but they refused. Some people were shot. Many were beaten and arrested. My husband was beaten repeatedly with a stick by the police while in jail.”

Yehun, a 20-year-old farmer from the town, said the community was given no warning about the demolitions. “I didn’t even have time to change my clothes,” he said sheepishly. Yehun and his family walked twenty kilometers barefoot to Sendafa, where his extended family could take them in.

Opponents of the plan have been met with fierce repression.
“The Integrated Master Plan is a threat to Oromia as a nation and as a people,” Fasil stated, leaning forward in a scuffed hotel armchair. Reading from notes scribbled on a sheet of loose-leaf notebook paper, the hardened student activist continued: “The plan would take away territory from Oromia,” depriving the region of tax revenue and political representation, “and is a cultural threat to the Oromo people living there.”

A small scar above his eye, deafness in one ear and a lingering gastrointestinal disease picked up in prison testify to Fasil’s commitment to the cause. His injuries come courtesy of the police brutality he encountered during the four-year prison sentence he served after he was arrested for protesting for Oromo rights in high school and, more recently, against the IMP at Addis Ababa University.

Fasil is just one of the estimated thousands of students who were detained during university protests against the IMP. Though Fasil was beaten, electrocuted and harassed while he was imprisoned last May, he considers himself lucky. “We know that sixty-two students were killed and 125 are still missing,” he confided in a low voice.

The students ground their protests in Ethiopia’s federal Constitution. “We are merely asking that the government abide by the Constitution,” Fasil explained, arguing that the plan violates at least eight constitutional provisions. In particular, the students claim that the plan violates Article 49(5), which protects “the special interest of the State of Oromia in Addis Ababa” and gives the district the right to resist federal incursions into “administrative matters.”

Moreover, the plan presents a tangible threat to the people living in Oromia. Fasil and other student protesters claimed that the IMP “would allow the city to expand to a size that would completely cut off West Oromia from East Oromia.” When the plan is fully implemented, an estimated 2 million farmers will be displaced. “These farmers will have no other opportunities,” Fasil told me. “We have seen this before when the city grew. When they lose their land, the farmers will become day laborers or beggars.”

The controversy highlights the disruptive and often violent processes that can accompany economic growth. “What is development, after all?” Fasil asked me.

Ethiopia’s growth statistics are some of the most impressive in the region. Backed by aid from the US government, the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), the country’s ruling coalition, is committed to modernizing agricultural production and upgrading the country’s economy. Yet there is a lack of consensus about which processes should be considered developmental.

Oromo activists allege that their community has borne a disproportionate share of the costs of development. Advocates like Fasil argue that the “development” programs of the EPRDF are simply a means of marginalizing the Oromo people to consolidate political power within the ruling coalition.

“Ethiopia has a federalism based on identity and language,” explained an Ethiopian political science professor who works on human rights. Nine distinct regions are divided along ethnic lines and are theoretically granted significant autonomy from the central government under the 1994 Constitution. In practice, however, the regions are highly dependent on the central government for revenue transfers and food security, development and health programs. Since the inception of Ethiopia’s ethno-regional federalism, the Oromo have been resistant to incorporation in the broader Ethiopian state and suspicious of the intentions of the Tigray ethnic group, which dominates the EPRDF.

As the 2015 elections approach, the Integrated Master Plan may provide a significant source of political mobilization. “The IMP is part of a broader conflict in Ethiopia over identity, power and political freedoms,” said the professor, who requested anonymity.

Standing in Gullele Botanic Park in May, Secretary of State Kerry was effusive about the partnership between the United States and Ethiopia, praising the Ethiopian government’s “terrific support in efforts not just with our development challenges and the challenges of Ethiopia itself, but also...the challenges of leadership on the continent and beyond.”

Kerry’s rhetoric is matched by a significant amount of US financial support. In 2013, Washington allocated more than $619 million in foreign assistance to Ethiopia, making it one of the largest recipients of US aid on the continent. According to USAID, Ethiopia is “the linchpin to stability in the Horn of Africa and the Global War on Terrorism.”

Kerry asserted that “the United States could be a vital catalyst in this continent’s continued transformation.” Yet if “transformation” entails land seizures, home
demolitions and political repression, then it’s worth questioning just what kind of development American taxpayers are subsidizing.

The American people must wrestle with the implications of “development assistance” programs and the thin line between modernization and marginalization in countries like Ethiopia. Though the US government has occasionally expressed concern about the oppressive tendencies of the Ethiopian regime, few demands for reform have accompanied aid.

For the EPRDF, the process of expanding Addis Ababa is integral to the modernization of Ethiopia and the opportunities inherent to development. For the Oromo people, the Integrated Master Plan is a political and cultural threat. For the residents of Legetafo, the demolition of their homes demonstrates the uncertainty of life in a rapidly changing country.

Ethiopia: A Generation at Risk, Plight of Oromo Students

The following is an Urgent Action statement from the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 06, 2014

The human rights abuses against Oromo students in different universities have continued unabated over the past six months – more than a hundred Oromo students were extra-judicially wounded or killed, while thousands were jailed by a special squad: the “Agazi” force.

This harsh crackdown against the Oromo students, which resulted in deaths, arrests, detentions and disappearances, happened following peaceful protests by the Oromo students and the Oromo people in April-May 2014 against the so-called “Integrated Master Plan of Addis Ababa.” This plan was targeted at the annexation of many small towns of Oromia to the capital Addis Ababa. It would have meant the eviction of around six million Oromos from their lands and long-time livelihoods without being consulted or giving consent. The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) has repeatedly expressed its deep concern about such human rights violations against the Oromo nation by the EPRDF government(1).

The HRLHA reporter in Addis Ababa confirmed that, in connection with the April-May, 2014 peaceful protests, among the many students picked from different universities and other places in the regional State of Oromia and detained in Maikelawi/"the Ethiopian Guantanamo bay Detention camp," the following nine students and another four, Abdi Kamal, Tofik Kamal and Abdusamad – businessmen from Eastern Hararge Dirre Dawa town, and Chaltu Duguma (F), an employee of Wellega University, are in critical condition due to the continuous severe torture inflicted upon them in the past five months.

The current ongoing arrests and detention of Oromo students started when the students were forced to attend a "political training" said to be a government plan to indoctrinate the students with the political agenda of EPRDF for two weeks before the regular classes started in mid-September 2014. Before the training started, students demanded that the government release the students who were imprisoned during the peaceful protests of April-May 2014. Instead of giving a positive answer to the students’ legitimate questions, the federal government deployed its military forces to Ambo and Wellega University campuses to silence their voices; many students were severely beaten, and hundreds were taken to prison from August 20-29, 2014. Through the brutality of the federal government's military “Agazi,” students from Ambo University, Hinaafu Lamma, Kuma Fayisa, Tarreessaa Waqummaa Mulugeta, Sukkaaraa Cimidi, Leensa Hailu Bedhane (F) and Elizabeth Legesse (lost her two teeth) were among those harshly beaten in their dormitories, and then thrown outside naked in the open air.

The HRLHA reporter documented the following names among hundreds of students taken to different detention centers from both Ambo and Wellega Universities on August 28 and 29, 2014.

Among many Wellega University students, those who were severely beaten on 28/08/2014 – Markos Taye, Ganati Desta and Mosisa Fufa – were first taken to Nekemte Hospital and later transferred to Tikur Anbasa, a hospital in the capital city, more than 300km away, for further treatment. They remain there in critical condition.
The most recent report (Sept. 3, 2014) received by HRLHA from Ambo town indicates that more than 250 students released from Senkele detention center have been taken back to their villages so that their parents or guardians can sign documents stating that their children are responsible for the conflict created between the students and the federal military. The parents of the students rejected the attempt of the government to make their children guilty by supporting, instead, the demands of the students “Free our friends, bring the killers of the students to court.”

By killing, torturing and detaining nonviolent protesters, the government of Ethiopia is breaching:

1. The 1995 constitution of the Ethiopia, Articles 29 and 30, which grant basic democratic rights to all Ethiopian citizens.

2. All international and regional human rights instruments that Ethiopia signed, and the UN Human Rights council 19th and 25th sessions resolutions that call upon states, with regard to peaceful protests, to promote and protect all human rights and to prevent all human rights violations during peaceful protests.

Therefore, the HRLHA calls upon the Ethiopian Government to refrain from systematically eliminating the young generation of Oromo nationals and respect all international human rights standards, and all civil and political rights of citizens it has signed in particular.

HRLHA also calls upon governments of the West, all local, regional and international human rights agencies to join hands and demand an immediate halt to such kinds of extra-judicial actions against one’s own citizens. Detainees should be released without any preconditions and the murderers should brought to justice.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send appeals to the Ethiopian Government and its appropriate government ministries and/or officials as swiftly as possible, both in English and Amharic, or in your own language:

- Expressing concerns regarding the apprehension and possible torture of citizens who are being held in different detention centers, including the infamous Ma’ikelawi Central Investigation Office, and calling for their immediate and unconditional release;

- Request that the government refrain from detaining, harassing, discriminating against Oromo Nationals;

- Urging the Ethiopian authorities to ensure that detainees are treated in accordance with the regional and international standards regarding the treatment of prisoners;

- Also send your concerns to diplomatic representatives in Ethiopia who are accredited to your country.

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(1) http://humanrightsleague.com/2014/05/ethiopia-ambo-under-siege-daily-activitiesparalyzed-
hrh2a-urgent-action/


Oral statement, Human Rights Council, 19 June 2014

August 27, 2014

Fleeing from abuse in Ethiopia and seeking refuge in Kenya, Djibouti, Somaliland, South Africa and Egypt, 187 refugees have described in detail, during hour-long interviews how they and their close families were persecuted. [1]

Nearly all reported arbitrary detention of relatives and 126 were themselves detained. Over half of those interviewed (95 – 51%) had been tortured, which amounted to 75% of former detainees. Rarely do refugee populations report experiencing torture to this extent.

Rape was reported by 25% of women/girl refugees (21 of 85). Just over half of women/girl refugees who had been detained (41) were raped in detention,
The actions taken were aimed at destroying Oromo farmers or at rendering them extinct. - Ermias Legesse, Ethiopia’s exiled EPRDF Deputy Minister of Communication Affairs, acknowledged his own complicity in the destruction of 150,000 Oromo farmers in the Oromia region immediately adjacent to Finfinne. He testifies that high-levelTPLF/EPRDF officials are responsible for planning and coordinating massive land-grab campaigns without any consideration of the people atop the land. Ermia’s testimony is important because it contains both the actus reus and dolus specialis of the mass evictions[2]...
maimed and disappeared countless others over a five–month period from April–August 2014.

Read Full document @
http://oromopress.blogspot.co.uk/

Barattooti Oromoo Yuniversitiin Wallaggaa 200 Ta’an Hidhaman, 26 Ammoo Waranaa Wayyaanee Reebamii 1 Ajjeefamuun FDG Caalaatti Itti Fufsiise.

August 28, 2014 Hagayya 28,2014 Naqamte


Barataa Addisu Beekamaa, barataa Injineeriingii waggaa 4ffaa.
Barataa Daan’el Kumaaraa, barataa Fayyaa waggaa 3ffaa.

Barataa Gammachiis Camadaa, barataa Economics waggaa 2ffaa
Barataa Tarrreessa Nagarii, barataa Seeraa waggaa 4ffaa.

Barataa Eebbaa Tesfaaee, barataa Accounting waggaa 1ffaa.

Barataa Adduunyuua Getinet, barataa Injineeriingii waggaa 2ffaa.
Barataa Gurmeeessaa Bantii, barataa Seeraa waggaa 3ffaa.

Barataa Fira’al Tuujubaa, barataa, Political Science and Governance waggaa 2ffaa.
Barataa Guutamaa Xiiqii, barataa political Science and Governance waggaa 3ffaa.

Kanneen jedhaman dha.Galmee hidhamtoota walii gala Qeerroon gama fuula duraatti ni dhiheessa.

Update Naqamte Indoctrination Conference (27 August 2014): After heated debate over the Addis Ababa Master Plan yesterday, federal police raided dormitories last night taking away hundreds of students to unknown detention center. Hospital sources confirm three students have been admitted to emergency room. Similar arrest and disappearances are being reported from other universities and meeting venues as well. Update on other campuses will follow.

Although the cadres have been trying to discuss the three themes prepared for for the conference, the issue surrounding the Addis Ababa Master Plan continues to dominate the discussion. The tension has worsened following claim by cadres that the controversial Master Plan has been cancelled. Students have demanded that the alleged cancellation shall be made official and public.

#OromoProtests, #FreeOromoStudents, Jawar Mohamed


Update Naqamte Indoctrination Conference (27 August 2014): After heated debate over the Addis Ababa Master Plan yesterday, federal police raided dormitories last night taking away hundreds of students to unknown detention center. Hospital sources confirm three students have been admitted to emergency room. Similar arrest and disappearances are being reported from other universities and meeting venues as well. Update on other campuses will follow.Although the cadres have been trying to discuss the three themes prepared for for the conference, the issue surrounding the Addis Ababa Master Plan continues to dominate the discussion. The tension has worsened following claim by cadres that the controversial Master Plan has been cancelled. Students have demanded that the alleged cancellation shall be made official and public.

#OromoProtests, #FreeOromoStudents, Jawar Mohamed

ETHIOPIA: Relentless government violence on Oromo students and nationals continues, says human rights organization

Posted: Hagayya/August 27, 2014 · Gadaa.com

The following is a press release from the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA).

August 27, 2014

While fresh arrests and detentions, kidnappings and disappearances of Oromo nationals have continued in different parts of the regional state of Oromia following the April-May crackdown of peaceful demonstrators, court rulings over the cases of some of the earlier detainees by courts of the regional state are being rejected by political agents of the governing TPLF/EPDRF Party. The renewed violence by government forces against Oromo nationals started particularly following what was termed as “Lenjii Siyaasaa” (literally meaning “political training”) that has targeted Oromo Students of higher educational institutions and has been going on in the past two weeks in different parts of Oromia.

Although the agenda for the “Political Training” was said to be “the unity of the country,” it instead has become an opportunity of carrying out further screenings and arrests of students, as around 100 more students have so far been arrested from Ambo University campuses alone and sent to a remote, isolated military camp called Sanqalle, leaving families and friends in fear in regards to the safety and well-being of the students in particular, not to mention the disruption of their studies. The arrests were made following the students’ protest of their confinement into the campuses during this so call “Political Trianing,” and the demand that the killers of their fellow students be brought to justice prior to discussing “unity.” Also, five students of Wallaga University, from among those who were gathered for the same purpose of “Political Training,” were kidnapped on the 22nd of August 2014, and taken away in a vehicle with plate number 4866 ET; and their whereabouts are not known since then. HRLHA correspondents have also traced another fresh arrests and detentions of around 100 Oromo nationals in a small town called Elemo, Doranni District in the Illu Abba Borra Zone. It took place on the 14th of August 2014; and Waqtole Garbe, Sisay Amana, Tiiqii Supha, Ittana Daggafa, Badiru Basha, Kamal Zaali, Rashid Abdu, Zetuna Waaqoo, Daggafa Tolee, Adam Ligdii, Indush Mangistu, Dibbeessa Libaan, and Ofete Jifar were a few among those detainees in Elemo Prison.

More worrisome and frustrating is agents of the federal government’s interference with regional and local judicial systems. More than one hundred students and other Oromo nationals, from among the thousands who were detained following the April-May nationwide protest, have been granted bails in local courts of the regional government of Oromia. These include 64 detainees in Dembi Dollo/Qellem, 10 in Ambo, 40 in Sibu-Sire and Digga District. But, all the court decisions were overruled by political officials representing the federal government. The Dembi Dollo/Qellem detainees in particular were granted bails four times, only to be turned down by political officials all the four rounds. On the other hand, there have been some cases in which prison terms ranging from six months to a year-and–half were imposed on the Oromo detainees, not in courts, but by those representatives of the federal government. Also, some independent lawyers complain that they were threatened by officials from the ruling party; and, as a result, refraining from representing the Oromo detainees. Usual as it has been in the past fifteen or so years, this case of interfering with and disobeying court rulings indicates that the case of these most recent Oromo detainees is purely political.

The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) calls upon the Ethiopian Government to refrain from harassing and intimidating students through such extra–judicial means as killings, arrests and detentions, and denial of justice after detention; and instead, facilitate conducive teaching–learning environments. HRLHA also calls upon the Ethiopian Government to...
unconditionally release the detained Oromo students and other nationals; and, as requested by their fellow students, bring to justice the killers of innocent and peaceful protestors during the April–May crackdown.

BACKGROUND:
The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) has reported (May 1st and 13th, 2014, urgent actions, HumanRightsLeague.com) on the heavy-handed crackdown of the Ethiopian Federal Government’s Agazi Special Squad and the resultant extra-judicial killings of 34 (thirty-four) Oromo nationals; and the arrests and detentions of hundreds of others.

Although the brutalities of the armed squad and the resultant fatalities happened to be very high in Ambo Town, the peaceful protests by Oromo students of different universities and faculties have been taking place in April and May in various towns and cities of Oromia, including Diredawa and Adama in eastern Oromia, as well as Jimma, Mettu, Naqamte, Gimbi, and Dambidollo in western Oromia.

The Oromo students of universities and colleges in different parts of the regional state of Oromia took to the streets for peaceful demonstrations in protest to the decision passed by the Federal EPRDF/TPLF-led Government to expand the city of Finfinne/Addis Ababa by uprooting and displacing hundreds of thousands of Oromos from all sorts of livelihoods, and annexing about 36 surrounding towns of Oromia, the ultimate goal of which is claimed to be redrawing the map of the Oromia Region. The federal annexation plan, which was termed as “The Integrated Development Master Plan,” is said to be covering the towns of Dukem, Gelan, Legetafo, Sendafa, Sululta, Burayu, Holeta, Sebeta, and others, stretching the boundary of Finfinne/Addis Ababa to about 1.1–million hectares – an area of 20 times its current size.


3rd year Water Engineering student Alamayyoo Sooressa of Jimma University was kidnapped 4 months ago by Agazi (TPLF) forces. He is being tortured in Ma’ikkelawi with the rests of Oromo students held there. #FreeOromoStudents, 25th August 2014.

Maqaan Isaa Barataa leenjisaa Alamaayyoo Sooressaa jedhama,dhalatee kan guuddates godhina Showaa dhiyaa anaa Cindabarat yoo ta’u, Jimma university tti Barataa water engineering waggaa 3ffaati.haa ta’u malee moottummaan wayyaanee inni sabboontotaafi barattoota oromo cuccimoo gaaffi mirgaan gaafatan Akka bineenasatii adameey ee ajeesu, hidhuu,barnoota irra aani’uun beekamu,Barataaa kanas sabboontota oromo hedduu walii erga lafa, barnootasa Jimma university irraa butee hidheeyun bati afur lakkoofisee jira. yeroo ammam kanas barattooto hadduu walii mana hidhaa sukkaneesaaddaa MAAKAIAWWII keessatti dararaa guddaan irra gahaa Akka jiru dhagahamee jira. #FreeOromoStudents #OromoProtests, posted 25th August 2014.


Sabboontoti barattootni Oromoo fedhii isaanii malee waraanaa Wayyaaneetiin dirqamanii akka walii’a afaan faajjii moottummaa Wayyaanee ta’aan kaan ta’ee kana irraa jiru barattootni Oromoo uummatni keenya Oromo moottummaan faashistii Wayyaaneebti (Itiyoophiyaa) Wayyaanee wartaanaa akka wartaanaa uummatii magaalaal Amboo keessatti argamutti hiddaman.

Gabaasa Qeerroo Amboo Hagayya 25,2014 More than 200 university students gathered at Ambo University for political indoctrination by government cadres have been arrested. The students are being kept at Sankalle Police Training Camp and have been subjected to severe beatings for opposing the indoctrination. #OromoProtests, 25th August 2014.

9. Barataa Qaabataa Itichaa barataa seerra waggaa 2ff
10. Barataa Mingaanaa Wadaajoo
11. Barataa Tulluu Balazhoo
12. Barataa Dammanaa Tolassa
13. Barataa dhugaasaa Tarreessaa
14. Barattuu Meetii Nagarii— reebamuun midhaan irra ga’ee
15. Barataa Tafarii Abdiisaa
16. Barataa Mulgeetaa Baqqala
17. Barataa Mulgeeta Takakala
18. Barataa Mununaa Lataa
19. Barataa Leencoo Ababa
20. Barataa Lataa Kabaa
21. Barataa Lammi Debbala
22. Barataa Shukkaraa Cimdi
23. Barataa Beenyaaa Caalaa
24. Barataa Obsiinaan Iddeessaa
25. Barataa caalchisaa Faaqji
26. Barataa Abush Fiqaaduu
27. Barattuu Leensaa Hayiluu— reebicha irraan gahan
28. Barataa Hundee Uumaa
29. Barataa Mootummaa Abdiisaa
30. Barataa Daanyee Calataa
31. Barattuu Obsee Lalisa— uccuu alaabaa uffatte jechuun reebicha irraan gahan
32. Barataa Taddasaa Dheeressaa
33. Barattuu Elzaabet Laggasaa barattuu reebichi hamaan irra ga’ee ilkaan lama irra caccabee jiru.
34. Barataa Roobsan Waqumaa
35. Barataa waqumaa Rattaa
36. Barataa Lataa Kababadaa
37. Barataa Olgabaa abdataa
38. Barataa Margaa Hundee
39. Barataa Fayisaa Birraa
40. Barataa Firoomsaa Sarbeessaa
41. Barataa Fijisaa Fajji
42. Barataa Dimayas Dagafuu
43. Barataa Gammachiis Qalbeessaa
44. Barataa Dhaabaa moosisaa
45. Barataa iddoosaa Magarsaa
46. Barataa Hirphaa Gadaa
47. Barataa Darajjee Shambal
48. Barataa Dammanaa Tolassa
49. Barataa Geetuu Beekii
50. Barataa Geetuu Humneessaa
51. Barataa Raggasaa Abdisaa
52. Barattuu Caaltuu

3rd year Law student Waaqumaa Dhaabaa and high school student named Dereje from Ambo (Oromo nationals) were kidnapped by TPLF (Agazi) forces on 19th August 2014 and their whereabouts is not known. Ambo residents are being terrorized by Agazi forces.

For details listen the following OMN.
Sad News (12th August 2014): Oromo youth (student) named Biqila Balaay, who was wounded by Agazi in Ambo during the #OromoProtests has passed away on 11 August 2014 at Tikur Anbassa Hospital.

Oduu Gaddaa amma nu qaqqabe!! Mormii Maaster Pilaanii Finfinneetiin wal qabate soohii adeemsifamaa tureen Naanmoo Ambotti Rasaasaan kan midhamanii yaalmaa turan keessaa tokko kan ta’e Dargaggoq Biqila Balaay hospitala Xquirrel Ambassaa keessatti guyyoota heedduuf oso daddeebb’ee yaalamuu miidhami kun “Infection” itti ta’ee kaleessa galgala du’aan Addunyaa kana irraa Wareegameera. Reefii isaa Hospitaala Minilik keessatti erga sakatta’amee booda Galgala kana gara bakka dhaloota isaa Horroo Gurduuur Wallaggaa Magaalaa Kombolchaatti galgellefameera. Sirni Awwaalcha isaa guyyaa borii magaalaa Kombolchaa keessatti ni raawwata!!! Biyeen siti haa salphatu!!

Oduu Gaddisiisaa fi Seenaa Gabaabaa Gooticha Barataa Biqila Balaay Toleerra

Sagalee Qeerroo irraa


Qabsoon itti fufa Qeerroo Bilisummaa

 Hagayya 15, 2014

ustainable development and environmental protection

Qeerroo Bilisummaa

Hagayya 15, 2014
Sad News (4th August 2014): Teacher named Wakjira Barsisa, who was wounded in Gimbi during the #OromoProtests has passed away at Tikur Anbassa Hospital. In related news, the following 11 students have been released from Maekalwi prison after being detained and subjected to torture for the last three months.

1. Falmataa Bayecha
2. Mo’ibul Misganuu
3. Bekele Gonfa
4. Nimonaa Gonfa
5. Ebisaa Dhabasa
6. Ratta Dajash
7. Araarsaa Leggesse
8. Ashanafi (Jaarraa) Marga
9. Barisso Jamal
10. Abu (Guyyo) Calma
11. Alii Shadoo** Abu (#10) is a 14 years old, while Alii (#11) is 15 years old. They were both 9th grade students at the time of their arrest.

Oromo star artists, Haacaaluu Hundeesa and Jaamboo Joote were arrested today in Finfinnee, but finally left the country. They are on their way to Washington Dulles International Airport. This is typical Woyaane tactic to chase away Oromo figures. Seif Nebelbaal News, 4th August 2014.


August 3, 2014


Mass killing’s in Ambo conducted by fascist Woyane (TPLF) army, Agazi.
Testimony of a young man whose friend was murdered by Ethiopian securitymen during protest against the government decision to annex farming areas into Addis Ababa – which is believed to evict farmers from their ancestral homeland

Ethiopia’s Compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child Report for the Pre-Sessional Working Group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child
Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC and The International Oromo Youth Association, a non-governmental diaspora youth organization
69th Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva 22–26 September 2014

(The Advocates for Human Rights, Adolessa/July 26, 2014, Finfinne Tribune, Gadaa.com) - The Advocates for Human Rights, in collaboration with the International Oromo Youth Association, submitted a report for the Pre-Sessional Working Group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. This report identifies numerous violations of the rights of children in Ethiopia, particularly with respect to the rights of the child to equality, life, liberty, security, privacy, freedom of expression and association, family, basic health and welfare, education, and leisure and cultural activities. Unless otherwise noted in the
report, these violations occur without distinction based on the ethnic group of the child. In some cases, however, children belonging to the Oromo ethnic group—the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia—face discrimination or other rights violations unique to their ethnicity. The Advocates has worked extensively with members of the Ethiopian diaspora for purposes of documenting human rights conditions in Ethiopia. Since 2004, The Advocates has documented reports from members of the Oromo ethnic group living in diaspora in the United States of human rights abuses they and their friends and family experienced in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government has adopted strict constraints on civil society; Government monitoring and intimidation, as well as fear of reprisals, impede human rights monitoring and journalism in the country. In spite of this, The Advocates has documented the continued discrimination against the Oromo and other ethnic groups. In recent months, the Ethiopian Government has also violated the right to life of Oromo children and youth by using excessive force in response to peaceful protests, including violence, killing, mass detentions, and forced expulsions. Further, the Government fails to protect children from abuse in the family and from harmful traditional practices such as FGM. Perpetrators of physical and sexual violence against children enjoy impunity. The Government also fails to protect from abuse and to promote and protect rights of many children with disabilities. The Government’s “villagization” program places the health of children in rural areas at risk and impedes their right to an adequate standard of living. Children in Ethiopia continue to be denied access to primary education, especially in rural areas, and child domestic labor remains a serious concern.

Details: The Advocates for Human Rights and the International Oromo Youth Association report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Source: The Advocates for Human Rights

Oromo mother angry over murdered son

Yeshi, mother of man shot dead in April in Ambo

By Hewete Haileselassie BBC Africa, Ethiopia

“Yeshi” is still trying to come to terms with the trauma of discovering the body of her son being carried through the streets of the Ethiopian city of Ambo.

A rickshaw driver in his 20s, he had been caught up in deadly protests between the police and students in the city in April.

They were demonstrating about plans to extend the administrative control of the capital, Addis Ababa, into Oromia state.

Oromia is the country’s largest region and completely surrounds Addis Ababa—and some people feared they would be forced off their land and lose their regional and cultural identity if the plans went ahead.

Read more @ http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-28485044?SThisFB

Anger over ‘violent crackdown’ at protest in Ethiopia

BBC News, 28 July 2014

A plan by the Ethiopian government to expand the capital’s administrative control into neighbouring states has sparked months of student protests.

Security forces have been accused of cracking down on demonstrators in the region of Oromia.
The government says 17 people died in the violence, but human rights groups say that number is much higher.

The BBC’s Emmanuel Igunza has gained rare access to the town of Ambo where the protests took place.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-28529867

Four Oromo students of Madda Walaabuu University have been abducted by TPLF/Agazi forces while with their family in Western Oromia (Wallagga, Gidaami). Their whereabouts is yet unknown. Barattooti Oromoo Yuuniversitii Madda Walaabuu 4 Boqonnaa Yeroo Gannaaf Gara Maaltii Isaanii Wallagga, Gidaamii Itti Galan Tika Wayyaaneen Qabamuun Bakka Buuteen Isaanii DhabameGabaasa Qerroor Qellem, Gidaamii – Adoolessa (July) 26, 2014Mootummaan wayyaanee barattoota boqonnmaa yeroo gannaaf maaltii galan maaltii irraa uppuruudhaa gabbii mana hidhaatti galchaa akka jiru gabasi nu gahe addessa. Har’a gabasnaa Qerroor Qellem Gidaamii irraa nu dhaqqabe kan ibsu barattoota madda Walabaabuu Yuuniversitii irraa galan aanaa Gidaamii ganda Giraay Sonqaa jedhama irraa basaasa wayyaaneen aanaa kaan irraatti ilmaan Oromoo dhabarsee dhiisii ugu gabaaseen dif saaxiilen kenna jiruun saaxiilaman hurna waraana Wayyaanetti kenna muumuudhaan Adoolessa gaafa 18/2014 gabbamani hidhamani jiru. Basaaalaa wayyaaneen maqaan isaa Waaggaarii Qanna’aa kaan jedhama jirataa aanaa Gidaamii ganda Giraay Sonqaa jiratii isaa kan ture amma garuufi ganda Aftaar Saanboo jedhamaa teessii jireeya isaa kaan jiijjiirrate maqaa qindeessiitoo FDG, Miseenaa ABO, Albaa ABO fannisuuntii, uummaa kukkanneesu fi jaaruur duras aanaa kana keessatti isaan kun wara duraati jechoo dhiisii Yuuniversitii irratii hoji kana hojjetaa akka turun jeddheen dinaaf kenna kan jiru gabasni nu gahe ibsa, jigaalaa uumaa maqaan isaa akka arman gadii kan tahdeeda:1. Gammaddaa Birhaanee
2. Solomoon Taaddasaa
3. Mallasaa Taaffasaa
4. Amaannu’ee Faacaasakan jedhamaanii, namoonni maaltii akka tahani fi amma gara itti hidhamanii kaa hirin beekmne tahuu isaa Qerroor qabaasee Qellem Wallagga Gidaamii irraa nuuf qabaasee jira.

http://gadaa.net/FinfinneTribune/2014/07/gabaasa-qeerroo-qellem-gidaamii-adoolessa-262014/

Oromo national, Maaylaay Abiyyuu, 2nd year Computer Science student at Awwaasa University. Victim of TPLF/Agazi forces. #FreeOromoStudents. #OromoProtests. 24th May 2014.

Suuranu mahlaha kun Barataa Yuuniversiitii Hawwaasaa, muumee saayinsii komputeraraa waggaa laamaffaa sabbbonaa Maaylaav Abiyuuutta Barataan kun kan dalatee gaddate wallagga likaa aanaa boojiir dirjaajjii magalaalaa bilaa yomuu ta’u akkuma hirsyoottii isaa kaani boqonnaadhaaf Yuuniversiiti hawwaasaa irraa torbaan darbe haadha isaa taiifii yoo galu, harka poolsoota magalaatin ggalga keessaa sa’a sadifee walakeettii mana keessaa gad harkisanii ati ummaa kakaasaa jirta kakaasaa turrte ati ergamaa ABO iti jechuu tilmaaanaa poolsootooni kudhha shan ta’aan haleella irratii bannuun namoota dirmatee qawween irra ar’annii lafeer qarama qama isaa mara eger daakkanni kufiinnii bodaara gara jabeeyanaa dhaaga ufiitti isaa kilograama 80 ol ta’u bakkani of walaalee kufee jiruunaf lafeer sammuu direeye fuulaa isaa irratii gad dihiisuu qaroo mirgaa kee buruqsanoo yervo ammaa hooptiitaalaa najjooiti du’af jireeyna giddue jira.

#OromoProtests: 36 Oromo Prisoners of Conscience, Kept Incommunicado for over a Month, Transferred from Secret Prison to Maekelawi

Adoolessa/July 23, 2014 · Finfinne Tribune | Gadaa.com

(July 22, 2014) – According to sources, the following Oromo political prisoners, who were arrested with coverage with #OromoProtests over a month ago, had been transferred to the notorious Maekelawi prison recently. Before they were brought to Maekelawi, they had been apparently kept at the headquarters of the Ethiopian National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) – where they were subjected to severe torture. Their ordeal was so severe that many of them were carried on stretchers into their new prison cells at Maekelawi. One prisoner, who was there at Maekelawi before them, apparently said to his visiting families: “I thought I had the worst torture until I saw the latest Oromo students.” In particular, a female student Chaltu Dhuguma from Wallagga University, has contracted a breast infection from injuries she had sustained at the NISS headquarters. Although these Oromos have been in detention since early May 2014, they have not been brought before a court, or charged. They have been denied the right to attorney, and family visits are restricted.

Jimmaa University
1. Falmata Barecha
2. Ebisa Daba
3. Lenjisa Alemayehu
4. Gamachu Bekele
Wallaggaa University
5. Mo’ibuli Misganu
6. Bekele Gonfa
7. Ratta Dinberu
8. Chaltuu Dhuquma

Adama University
9. Adugna Keesso
10. Bilisumma Damene

Haromaya University
11. Nimonaa Chali
12. Abebe Urgessa
13. Bilisumma Gonfa
14. Magarsa Bekele
15. Jara (Ashenafi) Marga
16. Ararsa Legesse

Farmers from Wallaggaa
17. Apa Bekana
18. Dereje

Businessmen from Jimmaa
19. Mohammed Chali
20. Ahmed Abagaro
21. Hussien Abagaro

Borana
22. Galma Guyo
23. Korme Udesso
24. Roba Salahaa
25. Aliyi

Qellam Wallaggaa Farmers
26. Sharif Usumaan
27. Daani’el Akkumaa
28. Aliyyii Tarfaa

Farmers from Jimmaa
29. Shiek Mohammmed Abbaa Garoo
30. Hassan Abdala

Farmers from East Wallaggaa
31. Afrika Kebede

Farmers from Western Shawaa
32. Tamire Chala

From Dire Dawa
33. Abdusemed Mohammed
34. Tofik Abdalla
35. Bariso Jamal
36. Abdii Kamal

http://gadaa.net/FinfinneTribune/2014/07/oromoprotests-oromo-prisoners-of-conscience-kept-incommunicado-for-over-a-month-transferred-from-secret-prison-to-maekelawi/

Addunya Keesso was a 4th year engineering student at Adama Science and Technology University in Adama, Oromia, Ethiopia. He was dismissed from the university after government officials accused him of playing a leadership role in the peaceful student protest against the infamous Addis Ababa City Master Plan which many believe will result in the eviction of millions of Oromos from their ancestral land. On may 29 Addunya Keesso and two other ASTU students (Bilisumma Daammana and Mekonnen Kebede) were abducted from Franko neighborhood in Adama and taken to Ma’ikelawi prison in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where political prisoners are routinely tortured. Sources say Addunya Keesso has been tortured and has not been taken to court. It is to be recalled peaceful protesters were attacked by Ethiopia’s Federal Police and Agazi army since last April and scores of high school and college students have been killed and thousands detained in towns and villages across the Oromia region of Ethiopia. #FreeAddunyaaKeesso #FreeOromoStudents, 22nd July 2014

Oromo national, Bilisummaa Daammanaa. Final year Adama University student is being tortured in Fascist TPLF Ma’ikelawi torture chamber. #FreeOromoStudent. 20th July 2014. Bilisumma Daammanaa jedhama.Barataa Yuuniversiti Saayinsii fi Teeknolojii Adamaatti bara kana kan eeb bifamu ture garuu,yuuniversiti irras ar’amuu,Gaaffii mirga Abbaa Biyuumaan wal qabatee,badii tokko malee yeroo amma kana mana hidhaa Wayyaneen ma’akkawalawiti dararamaa jiraj Gabaasa Qeerroo Adoolessa 19,2014 Finfinnee Barataa sabboonticha Bilisummaa Daammanaa jedhamu
mooraa Adaamaa Yuuniversitiirraa kan barattuufi baree baranaa kan
xumuruun eebhifamu yoo tahu Ebla 29/2014 guyyaa FDG mooraa Yuuniversiti
Adaamatti tokkummaa barattiotota Oromoo moorichaan moomtummaa Wayyaannee
dura dhaababahuuddaanaa gaggesseesaniin tikoota Wayyaanen nirjiyoottan
sabbonnottaa Oromoo nama 40 ol tahan waliin qabamanii torbanoota lamaa ollif
bakk buuteen isaanii dhabamee ture iirraa kaasee bakka tursan tursannii gara
mana hidhhaa Maal’ikelaawii keessatti sabboonaab beekamaa fi itti gaafatamaa
darggogoota ykn Qeerroo Yuuniversitiin Adaamataa kan tahe, akkasuma dursaa
maadhewwanaa mooraa fi magalaada Adaamataa kan tahe Addnuyaa Keesoob
waliin rakkina guddaa fi gocha suukkaneessaa warana Wayyaaneeetin mana
hidhhaa Maal’ikelaawii keessatti irraatti raawwachaa tureera. Ammas gara
jabinnaa waaan dhala namaa irraatti hin raawwanne barattaa Bilisummaa
Daammanaa jedhamu kana irraatti ammas irraatti raawwachaa jiro du’a’aa fi
jireenya gidduutti argamuu isaa gabaasi qeerroo addeessa.
http://qeerroo.org/2014/07/20/mana-hidhhaa-maailkelaawii-keessatti-
barataa-sabbonaa-bilisummaa-daammanaa-teebichaan-rakkina-hamaa-
keessa-jira/

Barataa Mootii Mootummaa Abdii Barreessaaan
Kitaaba “Qaroo Dhiiga Boosse” Humnoota Tikaa Wayyaaneen Ukkaamfame

= Oromo national Walabummaa Dabaale, 4th year Engineering student at Adama University is in
TPLF Torture Chamber. He is the author of the
above book in Afaan Oromo titled ‘Faana Imaana’.
Walabummaa Dabaalee Barataa Yuuniversitii
Saayinsii fi Teeknolooji Adaamaatti barataaa
Injineerii waggaa 4fffaa ture yeroo ammaa
kana mana hidhhaa moomtaa Wayyaanee
keessatti dararamaa jirachuun isaa ni
beekamaa. #FreeOromoStudents

Walabummaa Dabaalee barreessa kitaaba Faana Imaanaa jedhu

‘Maqaa Shororkessummaa Daaroosamun
Qabsuu Karaa Nagaa irraa Nu Hin Deebisu’
Namoo Daandii
17.07.2014 11:32
VOA WASHINGTON, DC — Mootummaan ilhaadeeg rakkoo dimookiraashi biyatti
keessaa karaa nagaa furuun karaa itti danda’amu marri biyooleessaa fabbala
banuun irra mormitoottattaa maqaa shororkessummaa mogaassee hidhhuu,
doorissuu fi gidisuun qabsuu karaa nagaa boodatti deebisuu hin danda’u,
jechuudhaan gamtaan paartiiile mormitootta Medrek ibsa baasee
jira.Barreessaan ol’aanaan paartiicha, Obbo Gabru Gabre-mar’iyam akka
 jedhaniti, hooganoonni, miseensonnii fi deggertoonni gamtaa isaanii,
keessumaa Oromiya fi Tigraayr keessatti heddun hidhamanii jiran. Oromiya
keessatti karooora magalaaa Finfinne dantaa Oromiya dabsisi, jedhan
mormuudhaan barattoota hirira nagaa bahan irraatti tarkaanfi ajeechaa fi
hidhhaa fudhatamee ala gaazzexeessota moomtummaa dhuugaa jiro gabasaasu
yaalan irraatti tarkaanfiin fudhatamuu isaa ille dubbattu, Obbo Gabruun. Gaaffii
fi deebii guutoo dhaggeefadhaa. Marsariitii keeyna kan irraa nu
dhaggeefachuu dandeessan.
High school student #Samuel Ittaana from Gimbii, Oromia was shot by fascist Ethiopia’s federal police (Agazi) while taking part in a peaceful demonstration during #Oromoptotests. #FreeOromoStudents

The above picture is some of the thousands Oromo student youths kidnapped by fascist TPLF (Agazi) forces and sent to its torture camp in Afar state. They are forced to shave and skin heads. The TPLF falsely claimed that they are ‘Godana Tadaadar’ (homeless, street residents). #OromoProtests #FreeOromoStudents 13th July 2014

Suuraan amma olii kun kan moomoonaan Ethiopia ykn TPLF, dargagoota eegeree borou ta’an baraanichdaahan, barnoota isanii irraa arii’uudhaan, qabeennyaa ykn qe’ee isanii aritee ergaa jettee booda asi dheebitee maqaa itti baasitee ‘Ye Godaana Tadadar’ jechuun, dhiiraaf durba otuu hin jennee kan kumaamatamti lakkawaman mataa irraa aaduudhaan gara nanoo Afar keessatti ergitee jirtii. Kunis kan ta’ee filannoo itti aanuu rakkina amma tokko dhufuu danda’u irrira hiridhisa kan jedhuu irrara kan ka’ee karoorafatanii ta’uu isa beekamee. Dargagoota sodaa irrara qaban kuma afuri ta’sun isanii beekamee. #OromoProtests

MORE THAN 3000 SHAVED HEADED OROMO STUDENTS WERE SENT TO AFAR CONCENTRATION CAMP
July 17, 2014 - by Fira Seba

Following massive crock-down on Oromo students throughout Oromia, the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Front (EPRDF) regime moved thousands of Oromo students who participated in peaceful protests to various concentration camps. Besides putting those students in extremely dangerous detention centers, the detainees are usually exposed to various kinds of corporal punishments. According to Ethiopian Review report, among Oromo students who were arbitrarily arrested following massive arrest that took place in May this year, around 3000 of them were put to a massive head shaving ritual. The EPRDF regime practiced this kind of cruelty and act of barbarism against Oromo nationalists since it came to power 23 years ago. Prominent Oromo singer and nationalistic Iffinesh Qano is one of those who went through this ugly and inhumane practice of detainees handling. Reports show that more than 30,000 Oromos were rounded up and put in different camps following the demonstration that took place in Ambo, Addis Ababa, Robe, Nakamte and other Oromia cities and villages.

Read @ http://oromonation.wordpress.com/2014/07/17/more-than-3000-shaved-headed-oromo-students-were-sent-to-afar-concentration-camp/
erqamtootni isaa dharaan yakkun barnoota isaatti akka hin deebine murtii arisiia (dismisali) kan iratti muureessan oggaa ta’u, kunuu isaan gahuu diddee, Adoolessa 14.2.2014 magalaala Finfinnee naannoo Piyaassaatti guyyaa keessaa sa’aa 12:00 iratti humnoontii tikaa sinnicha ukkaamsanii fidhatuun bakka buutee isaa akka dhabamsiisan beekameera.

Humnootni tikaa sirna wayyaaanee barataa Mootii Mootummmaa ukkaamsanii fudhataa namoottaa shan oggaa ta’an, isaan keessaa cokko kana dura magalaala Ambootti tikaa wayyaaanee kan turee fi yeroo ammaa Adaamaadhaa haan hojetu nama maqaan isaa Tasfaayee jedhamu ta’uunis barameera, Barataaa Mootii Mootummmaa Abdi barreessaa kitaaba “Qaroo Dhiiga Boosse” jedhamuun oggaa ta’u, sabboonummaa Oromummaa nama qab akka ta’es keense isaa beekan ibsaniiru. Mootummmaa wayyaaanee akkuma ilmaan ilmaan Oromoo hadduuf uukkaamssee nyattaar turee fi jiru barataaa Mootii Mootummmaa Abdi irrattis yakkak fakkataa rawwachuu isaa hin oolu qaan jedhan irra oolu kan jedhan hirrtooyaa isaa, ilmaan Oromoo biyya ambaatti argaman dararaa fi lubbuu ijoollee Oromoo hidhii keessatti argamanii hambisuf kannaa mirga dhala namaaf falmanitti iyaychuufi jabeessanii akka itti fufan dhaamsa dabarsaniiru.

Maqaan isaa Waaqjiraa Biraasa jedhama hojiin isaa barsiisa yoo ta’u sababa sochii /mormii barattoota Oromootii miidhaan irea gahee hospital Xuqur Anbassaa keessatti argamanii. Oromo national and teacher Waaqjiraa Biraasaa is in life and death situation after being tortured by Agazi/TPLF. At the time of this posting he is in Xiqur Ambassa (Black Lion Hospital), Finfinnee.

#OromoProtests. #FreeOromoStudents. 13th July 2014.

31 Oromo students, under 16 year old teenagers are being tortured by Agazi (TPLF) in jail at Ambo. The National Youth Movement for freedom and Democracy listed (in its 10th July 2014 publication) their names which is in Afaan Oromo as follows:-


1. Shibirree Mokonnon G/Yesus Umuriin waggaa 15
2. Misgaanaa Oolgaa Dawoo umuriin waggaa 16
3. Alamatuu Fayyeraa Baayisaa umuriin waggaa 16

Haaluma wal fakkaataan nannoortii armaa gadii ammoo qabamanii mana qajerelcha poolisa godinaa irraa gara mana sirrheessa G/Sh/Lixaatti darbuun himannaan fi murtii tokko malee dararamma jirani. Sababa kana irraa ka’uun dhimma isaanii hordofachuu akka hin dandeeney ibsachuu nama dhimma isaanii hordofachuu bakka buufachuu ma/mu/waliiccha Oromiyaa iyyatanii hanga yoonaafti deebii sirnaa akka akkina arganne maddeen mirkaneesse. Isaan kunis;

4. Qana’a Chucchee Baalchaa
5. Dhibbaa Tuuttashaa
6. Caalummea Simee Qumbii
7. Abdaata Baatrii Barsiisa
8. Qananiisa Raagaassa Wayyeessa
9. Raafiisa Waqsheemee Dheressa
10. Badhaasaa Sobboqaa Miidheksaa
11. Rabbirraa Aroomsaa Gitaa
12. Guutamaa Disaassa Fayyee
13. Gazzaahany Iddoosaa Nugusee
14. Mazgabuu Taklee Zawudee
15. Caalaa Maandheessa Nadhha
16. Gaashaw Qana’a Demeew
17. Mitikkuu Gammadaa Haroo
18. Ayyaantuu Margaa Yaalii
19. Abdii Baddheessa Dhaabaa
20. Baruudiin Sharifi Ahmad
21. Kadir Qamar Rashid
22. Misgaanaa Tarreessaa Tasgaraa
23. Alamuu Maqarsaa Tolasaa
24. Shunaa Dhugaa Dirirbaa
A Summary of Oromos Killed, Beaten and Detained by the TPLF Armed Forces during the 2014 Oromo Protest Against The Addis Ababa (Finfinne) Master Plan
Compiled by: National Youth Movement for Freedom and Democracy (NYMFD) aka Qeerroo Bilisummaa
July 05, 2014

Background

It is a well-documented and established fact that the Oromo people in general and Oromo students and youth in particular have been in constant and continuous protest ever since the current TPLF led Ethiopian government came to power. The current protest which started late April 2014 on a large scale in all universities and colleges in Oromia and also spread to several high schools and middle schools begun as opposition to the so called “Integrated Developmental Master Plan” or simply “the Master Plan”. The “Master Plan” was a starter of the protest, not a major cause. The major cause of the youth revolt is opposition to the unjust rule of the Ethiopian regime in general. The main issue is that there is no justice, freedom and democracy in the country. The said Master Plan in particular, would expand the current limits of the capital, Addis Ababa, or “Finfinne” as the Oromos prefer to call it, by 20 folds stretching to tens of Oromian towns surrounding the capital. The Plan is set to legalize eviction of an estimated 2 million Oromo farmers from their ancestral land and sell it to national and transnational investors. For the Oromo, an already oppressed and marginalised nation in that country, the incorporation of those Oromian cities into the capital Addis Ababa means once more a complete eradication of their identity, culture, and language. The official language will eventually be changed to Amharic. Essentially, it is a new form of subjugation and colonization. It was the Oromo university students who saw this danger, realized its far-reaching consequences and lit the torch of protest which eventually engulfed the whole Oromia regional state. For the minority TPLF led Ethiopian regime, who has been already selling large area of land surrounding Addis Ababa even without the existence of the Master Plan, meeting the demands of the protesting Oromo students means losing 1.1 million of hectares of land which the regime planned to sell for a large sum of money. Therefore, the demand of the students and the Oromo people at large is not acceptable to the regime. It has therefore decided to squash the protest with its forces armed to the teeth. The regime ordered its troops to fire live ammunition to defenceless Oromo students at several places: Ambo, Gudar, Robe (Bale), Nekemte, Jimma, Haromaya, Adama, Naijo, Gulliso, Anfillo (Kellem Wollega), Jimbi, Bule Hora (University), to mention a few. Because the government denied access to any independent journalists it is hard to know exactly how many have been killed and how many have been detained and beaten. Simply put, it is too large of a number over a large area of land to
enumerate. Children as young as 11 years old have been killed. The number of Oromos killed in Oromia during the current protest is believed to be in hundreds. Tens of thousands have been jailed and an unknown number have been abducted and disappeared. The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, who has been constantly reporting the human rights abuses of the regime through informants from several parts of Oromia for over a decade, estimates the number of Oromos detained since April 2014 as high as 50,000.

In this report we present a list of 61 Oromos that are killed and 903 others that are detained and beaten (or beaten and then detained) during and after the Oromo students protest which begun in April 2014 and which we managed to collect and compile. The information we obtain so far indicates those detained are still in jail and still under torture. Figure 1 below shows the number of Oromos killed from different zones of Oromia included in this report. Figure 2 shows the number of Oromos detained and reportedly facing torture. It has to be noted that this number is only a small fraction of the widespread killings and arrest of Oromos carried out by the regime in Oromia regional state since April 2014 to date. Our Data Collection Team is operating in the region under tight and risky security conditions not to consider lack of logistic, financial and man power to carry the data collection over the vast region of Oromia.


Read Full Report@


#OromoProtests: IOYA Appeal

INTERNATIONAL OROMO YOUTH ASSOCIATION

June 29, 2014 Dear Sir/Madam: We are reaching out to you as the Board of Officers of the International Oromo Youth Association (IOYA) whose nation is in turmoil back in Oromia, Ethiopia. Recently, Oromo students have been protesting against the new Addis Ababa “Integrated Master Plan” which aims at incorporating smaller towns surrounding Addis Ababa for the convenience of vacating land for investors by displacing millions of Oromo farmers. As a political move, this will essentially result in the displacement of the indigenous peoples and their families. Oromo farmers will be dispossessed of their land and their survival both economic and cultural terms will be threatened. The Oromos strongly believe that this plan will expose their natural environment to risk, threaten their economic means of livelihood (subsistence farming), and violate their constitutional rights. The Ethiopian government is executing its political agenda of progressive marginalization of the Oromo people from matters that concern them both in the Addis Ababa city and the wider Oromia region. The master plan is an unconstitutional change of the territorial expansion over which the city administration has a jurisdiction. The government justifies the move in the name of enhancing the development of the city and facilitating economic growth. The justification is merely a tactical move masked for the governments continued abuse of human rights of the Oromo people. While the Oromos understand that Addis Ababa itself is an Oromo city that serves as the capital of the federal government, they also consider this move as an encroachment on the jurisdiction and borders of the state of Oromia. The protesters peacefully demonstrated against this move. University students and residents have been in opposition to the plan, but their struggle has been met by a brutal repression in the hands of the military police (famously known as the Agazi). It has been reported that shootings, arrests, and imprisonments are becoming rampant. It is also reported that the death toll is increasing by the hour. Recently, sources indicate that over 80 people have been shot dead, others severely injured and thousands arrested. In addition, Oromo students
have been protesting peacefully for over three weeks now, despite mass killings and arrests by Ethiopian security forces. University and high school students from more than ten universities have been engaging in the Oromo protests. The peaceful rally has now spread across the whole country and is expected to continue until the Ethiopian government refrains from incorporating over 36 surrounding smaller towns into Addis Ababa. It is stated to be displacing an estimate of 6.6 million people and violating constitutional rights of regional states. As an organization subscribing to broader democratic engagement of the Oromo youth, we oppose the brutal violence that the Ethiopian government is meting out on innocent, unarmed young students who are peacefully protesting. As leaders of the Oromo community, we support and stand in solidarity with Oromo protests in Ethiopia. The human rights being carried out by the Ethiopian government against innocent students are unacceptable. Continuous assaults, tortures, and killings of innocent civilians must be stopped. We urge you to join us in denouncing these inhumane and cruel activities carried out by the Ethiopian government. We believe it is imperative that the international community raise its voice and take action to stop the ongoing atrocities that are wreaking havoc to families and communities in the Oromia region. We urgently request that such actions be taken in an attempt to pressure the Ethiopian government to stop terrorizing and killing peaceful protesters:

- The US government and other International organizations should condemn the Ethiopian government’s brutal action taken on unarmed innocent civilians. Furthermore, we demand over 30,000 innocent protesters to be released from prisons, as they will be subjected to torture and ill treatment.
- The Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) is currently terrorizing its own electorate/nation. Under the law of R2P in the UN constitution, the international community is obliged to protect a nation that is being terrorized by its own government and EPRDF should be taken accountable.
- We demand Ethiopia to be expelled from any regional and international cooperation including and not limited to AU and UN for its previous and current human rights violations. The International community should stop providing support in the name of AID and development to Ethiopia as it is violating the fundamental and basic needs of its nation.
- The Ethiopian government should be stopped on immediate effect: its forceful displacement of the indigenous peoples across Ethiopia is unjust and unconstitutional. We ask the United States, European Union, and the United Nations to stand in solidarity with peaceful student protesters who are condemning such injustice.
- The onus is on the international community to act in favor of the innocent and civilian populace that is seeking its fundamental right. Punitive actions towards this government should be taken for cracking down on freedom of expression and other democratic rights being expressed by its citizens.

We believe it is in the interest of our common humanity to take responsibility, to pay attention to this problem, to witness the plight of the voiceless victims, and to raise concerns to the Ethiopian government so it can desist from its brutal acts of repression. We count on your solidarity to help the Oromo youth be spared from arbitrary arrest, incarceration, and shootings. Yours Respectfully, International Oromo Youth Association

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E31gqU_fbpM
Abdi Kamal Musa is Oromo political prisoner kept in Dire Dawa. He graduated from Dire Dawa University in 2013 and was working at Ethiopian Commercial Bank, Jigjiga branch. He was arrested in May 2014 on bogus accusation of providing financial support to the student protesters. He is languishing in the gulag without any charge and legal representation. #OromoProtests #FreeOromoStudents

"If they cannot indoctrinate you into their thinking, they fire
you,” said one former staff member of the state-run
Oromia Radio and Television Organization (ORTO), who
was dismissed from work last month after six years of
service. “Now we are in hiding since we fear they will find
excuses to arrest us soon,” the journalist, who asked not
to be identified for fear of reprisal, told CPJ.

On June 25, 20 journalists from the state broadcaster in
Oromia, the largest state in terms of area and population
in Ethiopia, were denied entry to their station’s
headquarters, according to news reports. No letters of
termination or explanations were presented, local
journalists told CPJ; ORTO’s management simply said the
dismissals were orders given by the government.

“Apparently this has become common practice when firing
state employees in connection with politics,” U.S.-based
Ethiopian researcher Jawar Mohammed said in an email to
CPJ. “The government seems to want to leave no
documented trace.” Read more @http://www.cpj.org/blog/2014/07/twenty-ethiopia-
state-journalists-dismissed-in-hid.php

STATE FIRES 20 JOURNALISTS FOR “NARROW
POLITICAL VIEWS”

Reporters Without Borders condemns last week’s politically-motivated
dismissal of 20 journalists from Oromia Radio and Television Organization
(ORTO), the main state-owned broadcaster in Oromia, Ethiopia’s largest
regional State. The 20 journalists were denied entry to ORTO headquarters on
25 June and were effectively dismissed without any explanations other than
their alleged “narrow political views,” an assessment the management reached
at the end of a workshop for journalists and regional government officials that
included discussions on the controversial Master Plan of Addis that many
activists believe is aimed at incorporating parts of Oromia into the federal city
of Addis Ababa. The journalists had reportedly expressed their disagreement
with the violence used by the police in May to disperse student protests against
the plan, resulting in many deaths. It is not yet clear whether the journalists may
also be subjected to other administrative or judicial proceedings. "How can you fire journalists for their political views?" said Cléa Kahn-Sriber, the head of the Reporters Without Borders Africa desk. "The government must provide proper reasons for such a dismissal. Does it mean that Ethiopia has officially criminalized political opinion?" In our view, this development must be seen as an attempt by the authorities to marginalize and suppress all potential critiques ahead of the national elections scheduled for 2015 in Ethiopia. These journalists must be allowed to return to work and must not be subjected to any threats or obstruction."Ethiopia is ranked 143rd out of 180 countries in the 2014 Reporters Without Borders press freedom index. http://www.sitube.com/articles/state-broadcaster-fires-20-journalists-for-"narrow-political-views"_293.html

Up to 20 journalists reportedly fired from Ethiopian broadcaster

Ethiopian state broadcaster's alleged dismissal of reporters prompts questions over press freedom.

http://stream.aljazeera.com/story/201407032312-0023898

Ethiopia’s state-run Oromia Radio and Television Organization (ORTO) allegedly sacked (link is external) up to 20 journalists on June 25. Neither the station nor the government has given reasons for the reported firings, but Reporters Without Borders said (link is external) ORTO management found the reporters had “narrow political views.”

#OromoProtests (Vancouver Canada, 26th June 2014) Amnesty International Human Right against torture awareness public forum. Discussing forum on Oromo students tortured & killed by Ethiopian government because of questioning their constitutional rights.


June 29, 2014


June 29, 2014
on June 25, when 18 journalists from Ethiopia’s state-run Oromia Radio and Television Organization (ORTO) arrived to start their scheduled shifts, they learned their employment had been terminated “with orders from the higher ups.” The quiet dismissal of some 10 percent of the station’s journalists underscores the country’s further descent into total media blackout. The firing of dissenting journalists is hardly surprising; the ruling party controls almost all television and radio stations in the country. Most diaspora-based critical blogs and websites are blocked. Dubbed one of the enemies of the press, Ethiopia currently imprisons at least 17 journalists and bloggers. On April 26, only days before US Secretary of State John Kerry’s visit to the capital, Addis Ababa, authorities arrested six bloggers and three journalists on charges of working with foreign rights groups and plotting to incite violence using social media. Reports on the immediate cause of the latest purge itself are mixed. But several activist blogs noted that a handful of the dismissed journalists have been irate over the government’s decision not to cover the recent Oromo student protests. An Ethiopia-based journalist, who asked not to be named due to fear of repercussions, said the 18 reporters were let go after weeks of an indoctrination campaign in the name of “gimgama” (reevaluation) failed to quiet the journalists. The campaign began earlier this month when a meeting was called in Adama, where ORTO is headquartered, to “reindoctrinate” the journalists there into what is sometimes mockingly called “developmental journalism,” which tows government lines on politics and human rights. The journalists reportedly voiced grievances about decisions to ignore widespread civic upheavals while devoting much of the network’s coverage to stories about lackluster state development. Still, although unprecedented, the biggest tragedy is not the termination of these journalists’ positions. Ethiopia already jails more journalists than any other African nation except neighboring Eritrea. The real tragedy is that the Oromo, Ethiopia’s single largest constituency (nearly half of Ethiopia’s 92 million people) lack a single independent media outlet on any platform. The reports of the firings come on the heels of months of anti-government protests by students around the country’s largest state, Oromia. Starting in mid-April, students at various colleges around the country took to the streets to protest what they saw as unconstitutional
encroachment by federal authorities on the sovereignty of the state of Oromia, which according to a proposed plan would annex a large chunk of its territory to the federal capital—which is also supposed to double as Oromia's capital. Authorities fear that an increasingly assertive Oromo nationalism is threatening to spin out of state control, and see journalists as the spear of a generation coming of age since the current Ethiopian regime came to power in 1991. To the surprise of many, the first reports of opposition to the city's plan came from ORTO's flagship television network, the TV Oromiyaa (TVO). A week before the protests began, in a rare sign of dissent, journalist Bira Legesse, one of those fired this week, ran a short segment where party members criticized the so-called Addis Ababa master plan. Authorities saw the coverage as a tacit approval for public displeasure with the plan and, therefore, an indirect rebuke of the hastily put-together campaign to sell the merits of the master plan to an already skeptical audience. But once the protests began, culminating in the killings of more than a dozen students in clashes with the police and the detentions and maimings of hundreds of protesters, TVO went mute, aside from reading out approved police bulletins. This did not sit well with the journalists, leading to the indoctrination campaign which, according to one participant, ended without any resolution. – See more at: http://www.cjr.org/behind_the_news/ethiopia_cans_18_journalists.php#sthash.ewAVFyXB.dpuf

#OromoProtests: U.S. Senators Say Ethiopian Govt's Respect of All Ethnic Groups' Human Rights Must Be Central to the U.S.-Ethiopia Relationship
June 24, 2014 by Qeerroo & Waxabajji June 24, 2014 · Finfinne Tribune

Two more U.S. Senators, Sen. Amy Klobuchar and Sen. Al Franken of Minnesota, wrote a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Kerry, to express concerns about the Ethiopian government’s human rights violations, particularly the Ethiopian government’s recent acts of violence against Oromo peaceful demonstrators in Oromia. In the letter, the U.S. Senators urged the U.S. State Department to make the “respect for the rule of law and human rights” central to the U.S.-Ethiopia relationship. It’s to be noted that U.S. Senators from the State of Washington, Sen. Maria Cantwell and Sen. Patty Murray, also wrote a letter earlier in June expressing their concern about the Ethiopian government’s acts of violence against Oromo peaceful demonstrators. http://qeerroo.org/2014/06/24/oromoprotests-u-s-senators-say-ethiopian-govts-respect-of-all-ethnic-groups-human-rights-must-be-central-to-the-u-s-ethiopia-relationship/

HRLHA on Ethiopia: Gross Violations of Human Rights

Rights and an Intractable Conflict

The following is a report presented by Mr. Garoma B. Wakessa, Executive Director of the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA), at the 26th Session of United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva, Palais des Nations, on June 19, 2014.

http://gadaa.net/FinfinneTribune/2014/06/hrlha-on-ethiopia-gross-violations-of-human-rights-and-an-intractable-

Introduction:

It is common in democratic countries around the world for people to express their grievances/dissatisfaction and complaints against their governments by peaceful demonstrations and assemblies. When such nonviolent civil rallies take place, it should always be the state’s responsibility to respect and guard their citizens’ freedom to peacefully assemble and demonstrate. These responsibilities should apply even during times of political protests, when a state’s own power is questioned, challenged, or perhaps undermined by assemblies of citizens practicing in nonviolent resistance. If a government responds to peaceful protests improperly, a peaceful protest might lead to a violent protest— that could then become an intractable conflict. Government agents, most of all the police, must respect the local and international standards of democratic rights of the citizens during peaceful assemblies or demonstrations.


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ly1 seev3Q #Oromo Protests- Jen & Josh (Ijoollee Amboo) witnessed the cruelties of TPLF/ Agazi forces against peaceful Oromo students and civilians in Ambo, Oromia. Jen & Josh are USA Citizens and the peace volunteers who were in Ambo (Oromia) during the massacre.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&list=UU57ZgbBOo7YM6H5&MtOIGbQ&v=szt2e5ZVo on #OromoProtests by Hon. Anthony Byrne, Member of the Australian Parliament. Federal Member for Holt, Australia, on #OromoProtests, 18th June

UNPO Condemns Recent Crackdown of Oromo Student Protests by Ethiopian Government
Following last month’s violent answer of the Ethiopian armed forces against peaceful protesters in Oromia, UNPO expresses its support to the victims’ families. Urgent attention from the international community to the situation of the Oromo people in Ethiopia is required. Over the course of the month of May, students in Oromia have been facing harsh repression by Ethiopia’s authorities. The peaceful student protests against the government’s planned education reforms, were met by excessive violence, causing the death of approximately 30 students and teachers. Reportedly, the youngest victim was only 11 years old. Ever since, international outrage spread, and in many cities solidarity protests were held. The Ethiopian Government has denied any responsibility, and is exercising a strict control over the local media. By staging the protests, the students wanted to express their concern about the government’s project to expand the municipal boundaries of the capital city, Addis Ababa. This would imply that the Oromo students’ communities, currently under regional jurisdiction, would no longer be managed by the Oromia Regional State. In addition, the reform would include the displacement of Oromo farmers and residents. Considering their vulnerable status in Ethiopian society, this would make the situation for Oromo individuals even worse than it already is. The discrepancy between the nature of the protests and the Ethiopian authorities’ reaction is extremely alarming, and gives further evidence of the human rights abuses to which the Oromo community is systematically subjected in Ethiopia. The Oromo suffer from severe discrimination, not only in terms of freedom of expression, as was the case in these recent events, but also in terms of basic human rights, cultural expression, socio-economic conditions and political representation. Housing development in Ethiopia regularly happens at the expense of Oromo farmers, who are forced to give up their lands, with insufficient or no financial compensation in return. These acts of forced removal or land grabbing are mostly achieved through violent attacks and killings. Over the past few years, many reports stated that Oromo individuals had been killed by the Ethiopian Special Police Forces, including women and children. According to a recent report published in 2013 by Human Rights Watch, numerous Oromo political prisoners were tortured and executed in secret prisons in Oromia and Ethiopia. UNPO strongly condemns the crackdown on the Oromo community and urges that those responsible are held accountable. UNPO furthermore calls on the Ethiopian government to stop violating the fundamental human rights of its citizens, and to respect and abide by the international conventions it signed and ratified. 


falmuu, Goeta Oromoo mcu daandeetsi fi sabboonumaama nama boonsuu Galaanaa Nadhhaa jechuun uummanii haala uflata ta’een gadeed, jira. Qeerroowwan sabboontonni Oromoo sirna awwaalchaa kanaratti argamuu gumaa ilmaan ilmaan Oromoo hin haftu, guuma Galaanaa Nadhhaa ni baasna, qabssoo goototi ilmaan Oromoo irraatti wareegamaan galmaan ga’uuf kutanoon qabssoofnaa, Wareegama ilmaan isheetiin Oromiyaa ni bilisoomtti, Mootummaan wayyaanaa EPRDF/TPLF/OPDO’n seeraatti diiyaaachuu qabu jechuun yerro amma kananii dhaadhaannu dhaa qeexuusaa jira. Uummanii Fardeen fe’atee dhaadhaannu akkam jabaat ta’ee fi dheekkamsaan guutame dhaageessisa jira, kannee kaan garaafuudhaan oree reebuun dhaadannoo fi dhageessisaa jepaa.

Qeerroowwan sabboontotni Oromoo sirna awwaalchaa kanaratti argamuun guumaan ilmaan ilmaan Oromoo hin haftu, guuma Galaanaa Nadhhaa ni baasna, qabsoo goototni ilmaan Oromoo irraatti wareegamaan galmaan ga’uuf kutanoon qabsoofnaa, Wareegama ilmaan isheetiin Oromiyaa ni bilisoomtti, Mootummaan wayyaanaa EPRDF/TPLF/OPDO’n seeraatti diiyaaachuu qabu jechuun yerro amma kananii dhaadhaannu dhaa qeexuusaa jira. Uummanii Fardeen fe’atee dhaadhaannu akkam jabaat ta’ee fi dheekkamsaan guutame dhaageessisa jira, kannee kaan garaafuudhaan oree reebuun dhaadannoo fi dhageessisaa jepaa.

http://qeerroo.org/2014/06/23/sirni-awwalcha-sabboonaa-dargaggoo-oromoo-galaanaa-nadhaa-haali-iseemuujumaani-gadaa-gudfaa-jepsaa-


My name is Hambaasan Gudisaa. I was born in Gincii, West Showa, Oromia, Ethiopia. I was a third year student (Afaan Oromo major) at Addis Ababa University. I am the author of ‘AMARTII IMAANAA,’ a recent book written in Afaan Oromo. I was abducted from the university library by Ethiopian security forces on Thursday, June 19, 2014. Only my abductors know where I am or even whether I am dead or alive. There are thousands of young Oromos like me. Remember us in your prayers!’ #OromoProtests

Oromo Geologist Takilu Bulcha kidnapped by TPLF/Agazi security forces and his whereabouts is unknown

Mass arrest of Oromo farmers and civilians in Anfilloo, Western Oromia.
June 19, 2014 By Qeerroo Oduu/News

Gabaasa Qeerroo magaalaa Dambi Dollo irra Waxabajji 19 (19th June) 2014

Kanaan dura yeroodhaa yerootti diddaa uummanni Oromoo Wallagga, Qellem Anfilloon taaxisanin walitti bu’insiisii looltoota Wayyaanee walliim ta’een gaag’aami hedduun t’a’eera. Yeroo ammaa kanas FDG itti fufee qonnaan bultooti Oromoo naannoo Anfilloo Muggii diddaa mirga abbaa biyuummaa fi qabeenyya itti fufuu irraan garrii torbaa lama dura garriin ammoo Waxabajji 19, 2014 looltooti Agaaziid gandoota qonnaan bulaa keessa deemuun namoota 26 mana hidhaa keessatti akka uggure gabaasi Qeerroo D. Doolloo irraa nu gehe addeessa. Kanneen kunis:
1. Barssisa Laggasee Rufii
2. Kiflee Jigsaa-Ogeessa fayyaati, namni kuni humna waraana wayyaanee mana jireeyna isaas cabsanii mana isaas keessatti erga reebanii bodoora gara mana hidhaa geessan.
3. Mitiku Itaanaa- Qote Bulaa
4. Isaaqayys Bulchaa–Qote Bulaa
5. Tammirruu Tarfaa–Qote Bulaa
6. Yooohannis Aseffaa–Qote Bulaa
7. Kumarraa Waaqjaraa–Qote Bulaa
8. Birhaannu Tarfaa–Qote Bulaa
9. Malkaanaanu Geetchau–Qote Bulaa
10. Galahuun Leenca
11. Tafsaaayee Fiqaduu–Barsisaa
12. Abiyoot Ayyaanaa–Qote Bulaa
13. Asheteetu Dhinaa–Qote Bulaa
14. Dabalaa Waaqjaraa–Qote Bulaa
15. Lammaa Dureessa–Qote Bulaa
16. Charuu Tashoomee–Barataa
17. Addisu Ildooosa–Barataa
18. Maaruu Baajisaa–Qote Bulaa
19. Nagaash Gonnjoraa–Qote Bulaa
20. Misgaanuu Waddimmuu
21. Zelaale Dingataa–Qote Bulaa
22. Masfin Ofgaa–Qote Bulaa
23. Nagaastaas Yaadasa–Qote Bulaa
24. Boshaa Baqqaabil–Qote Bulaa
25. Dawit Mitikkuu–Barataa
26. Ayyanaa Ittafaa–Qote Bulaa

Isaan kana keessa garrii isaanii torbeewwan lamaa ol mana hidhaa keessatti humna waraana Wayyaaneeetiin dararfmaa akka jiran Qeerroon gabaasee jira, garrii isaanii Waxabajji 19, 2014 akka qabaman addeessa.

#Oromoprotests+ 20 June 2014 8 senior year Oromo students suspended for a year from Ambo University. They are accused of being leaders of #OromoProtests. Below is list of these students and a sample letter posted on campus notifying students about the decision. 1. Bikila Galmessa 2. Morka Keneni 3. Usma’il Mitiku 5. Fayisa Bekele 6. Yonas Alemu Ragassa 7. Hundessaa Abara 8. Tamirat Aga

OPINIONS

Aftenbladet

• The farmers from the Oromo people around the capital Addis Ababa in Ethiopia losing livelihood and their culture when the government is now giving their land to foreign companies that want to invest in industry and other sectors, writes Badilu Abanesha.

Stop the plunder of the Oromo people

Badilu Abanesha, Oromo Association of South Rogaland

Published: Jun 13, 2014 3:19 p.m. Updated: Jun 13, 2014 3:28 p.m.

Millions of Oromo farmers in Ethiopia are being displaced without receiving compensation for the land they lose. Protests are brutally faced with violence, torture and murder.

Oromo are being deprived of their land and their ability to survive financially, and their culture is threatened. This happens at the boundaries of the capital Addis Ababa is substantially extended. Large areas are being given to foreign companies to establish manufacturing and service sectors at the farmers’ fields and orchards. The traditional inhabitants are losing their own food and are left to fend for themselves. If the government plan is completed, approx. 6.6 million people being driven from their homes without compensation.

Over 100 killed
There have been peaceful protests against these plans all over Oromia. Students at ten universities and large groups of people have protested against the plans, but their peaceful struggle has been met by brutal military police. There have been reports of shooting, detention and torture. Death toll rises with every passing day. Via various sources it has emerged that over 100 people have been shot and killed, while others are badly injured and thousands have been arrested. Oromo students have protested peacefully for over a month now, despite the killings and arrests by Ethiopian security forces. Oromo are Ethiopia's largest ethnic group with over a third of the country's population. They have traditionally been oppressed by Amhara and tigreanere, which has been the dominant, state income and country’s leading ethnic groups in Ethiopia.

**Stop remittances**

The Norwegian people, the Norwegian government and other international organizations should condemn the Ethiopian government’s brutal attack on unarmed innocent civilians. We demand that the detainees will not be subjected to torture and ill-treatment. We require all innocent protesters arrested are released from prison immediately. The Ethiopian government should immediately stop its movement by the original people from their own lands throughout Ethiopia. We also believe that financial transfers to management in Ethiopia must be stopped while of government does not respect the fundamental and basic rights of its own people. We worry about really what is happening in Ethiopia. It is difficult when we are not physically able to take part in their fight against injustice. Therefore, we have a great desire to pass on their plea for help to the outside world. Our hearts bleed, and we have awakened the people so they can see what is happening and help the injustices and massacres stopped. See http://www.aftenbladet.no/meninger/Stopp-plyndringen-av-oromofolket-3441527.html#.US-PjDQdyv

#OromoProtests - Gindbarat. Kachis town invaded by Agazi/TPLF fascist forces (the above picture) Agazi/TPLF armed forces killed three unarmed high school 912th grade) Oromo students on Thursday morning 12th June 2014 in Kachisi town (Cindebert district, W. Shawa, Oromia) located 120 km from Ambo. The names of the three students killed: 1. Damee Balchaa Baanee 2. Caalaa Margaa 3. Baqqalaa Tarrafaa

Oromo people of Gindabere are protesting the shootings and killings of unarmed school students Waraannii Wayyaanee Aanaa Gindabarat irra qubsiifamee jiru, uummata sivilii irratti waraana banuun barattoota Oromoo kutaa 12ffaa Sadli ajjeese. Waxaabajiil 12/2014 Waraannii Mootummaa Wayyaanee Godina Lixaa Shawaa aanaa Gindabarat Magaaalaa Kaachilis irr qubatee jiru eda galgala sa;aatii 1:00 irratti waraana banuun barattoota Oromoo kutaa 12ffaa Sadli (3) ajjeese jiru. Mootummaa Wayyaanee duula dugugginsa saniiy genocide uummata Oromo irraatti banee jiru jabeessuu itti fufee, Wayyaaneen humna waraanaa of harkaa qabu uummata Oromoo irratti bobbaasuun yeroo amma kanatti uummata sivilii irratti waraana banuun duhkaassee ajjeesa jiru, Addaatti barattoota Oromoo adamsan rasaанаan reebee ajjeeessuu itti fufee jiru, haala kanaan barattootto Oromoo kutaa 12ffaa bara kana xummuran sadii(3) kan barattootto 1ffaa barataa Damae Balchaa Baanee, fi 2ffaa barataa Caalaa Margaa fi 3ffaa barataa Baqqalaa Tarrafaa kanneen jedhamaan Ilmaan Oromoo mana ba’ani napaan galuul daddhabanii rasaala lootuu wayyaaneeelin reebamanii ajjefamanii, galgala edaa kana waraana lootuu wayyaanee ilaan Oromoo nagaa irratti baneen yeroo amma barattootto Oromoo kun wareegamanii jiru, duhkaasnu meeshaa waraanaa Nagaaalaa Kaachilisi dirree waraanaa guddaa fakkessa bulee, Tarkaafii Gara jabinna kanatti aaruun halkanuma edaa erga barattootto ajjefamanii booda halkan keessa sa;aatii naanoon sa’a 6:00tti waraanaa wayyaanee fi Poolisota dhablaota Oromoo ta’an kan aanaa Gindabarat magaalaa kaachisi keessatti argamanii fi Waraanaa
Fetensa Ilu’s photo.


tensa Ilu’s photo.

#OromoProtests 11th & 12th June 2014, Deeggaa, Illuu Abbaa Booraa, western Oromia, Lalisa Sanaagaa High School and Sanaagaa Wuchaalee Primary & Middle Secondary School

on 11th June 2014, 5 school children were heavily beaten by Agazi/ TPLF forces. These students were taken to Beddalle hospital. on 12th June 2014 the rests of students from these schools were put in a lorry by Agazi forces and taken to unknown place. Waxaabijii 11 Barb 2014, Codina Iluu Abbaa Booraa Aanaa Deeggaa Mana Barumsaa sadarkaa 2ffaa Lalisa Sanaagaas fi Sadarkaa 1 Ffii Fiddu Galeessa Sanaagaas Wucallei irraa barattootin humna gooleetsituu ergamtoota wayyaanee wajjin waliitti bu’insa uumameen barattootin 5 reebicho hamaa irr gaheen Yaaalaaf gara Hospitaalaa Baddalleetti ergamuq gabaasun keenay ni yaadatama. Oolaan guyyaaye har’aa akkuma suuraa kana iraa arganu konkoottaa feisaa mooqaa Mana Barumsaa keessaa dhaabannii ilmaan Oromoo akka meehaantii waliitti guuranke fi’uun gara hin beekamnetti fuudhanii adeemaniru jedhoo maddeen keenay, Maatin
Wallaga, Horroo Guduruu Keessatti FDGn Walqabatee ABO Waliin Jirtu Sababaa Jedhuun Hojjettootni Mootummaa 11 Hojjii Irraa Arihaman

#Oromo Protests - June 12, 2014 by Qeerroo Odoo/News
At Jaardagaa Jaartee, Horroo Guduruu Wallaggaa, Aliiboo town, Western Oromia, 11 Oromo nationals have been dismissed from their jobs an the allegations that they were involved in opposing the TPLF tyrannic rules.


See http://qeerroo.org/2014/06/12/wallaga-horroo-guduruu-keessatti-fdg-walqabatee-abo-waliin-jirtu-sababaa-jedhuun-hojjettootni-mootummaa-11-hojji-irraa-arihaman/ @

Yunversitii Haramaayatta barataa Saayinsii Polotikaa Kan Ta’e Barataan Huseen Sa’id Haajii Loittoota Wayyaaneen Rukutame Hospitala Gale.

June 12, 2014 by Qeerroo Odoo/News

Ethiopia’s Police State: The Silencing of Opponents, Journalists and Students Detained

By Paul O’Keeffe June 11, 2014 (Global Research) — Detention under spurious
charges in Ethiopia is nothing new. With the second highest rate of imprisoned journalists in Africa[1] and arbitrary detention for anyone who openly objects to the Ethiopian Peoples’ Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) regime’s despotic iron fist, the Western backed government in Addis Ababa is a dab hand at silencing its critics. Eskinder Nega and Reeyot Alemu are just two of the country’s more famous examples of journalists thrown in prison for daring to call the EPRDF out on their reckless disregard for human rights. This April the regime made headlines again for jailing six[2] bloggers and three more journalists on trumped up charges of inciting violence through their journalistic work. Repeated calls for due legal process for the detainees from human rights organisations and politicians, such as John Kerry, have fallen on deaf ears as they languish in uncertainty awaiting trial. This zero-tolerance approach to questioning of government repression is central to the EPRDF’s attempts to control its national and international image and doesn’t show much signs of letting up. Stepping up their counter-dissent efforts the regime just this week detained another journalist Elias Gebre – the editor-in-chief of the independent news magazine Enku. Gebre’s magazine is accused of inciting student protests[3] which rocked Oromia state at the end of April. The magazine published a column which discussed the building of a monument[4] outside Addis Ababa honouring the massacre of Oromos by Emperor Melinik in the 19th century. The regime has tried to tie the column with protests against its plans to bring parts of Oromia state under Addis Ababa’s jurisdiction. The protests, which kicked off at Ambo University and spread to other parts of the state, resulted in estimates[5] of up to 47 people being shot dead by security forces. Ethiopia has a history of student protest movements setting the wheels of change in motion. From student opposition to imperialism in the 1960s and 1970s to the early politicisation of Meles Zenawi at the University Students’ Union of Addis Ababa. The world over things begin to change when people stand up, say enough and mobilise. Ethiopia is no different. Similar to its treatment of journalists Ethiopia also has a history of jailing students and attempting to eradicating their voices. In light of such heavy handed approaches to dissent the recent protests which started at Ambo University are a telling sign of the level discontent felt by the Oromo – the country’s largest Ethnic group. Long oppressed by the Tigrayan dominated EPRDF, the Oromo people may have just started a movement which has potential ramifications for a government bent on maintaining its grip over the ethnically diverse country of 90 million plus people. Students and universities are agents of change and the EPRDF regime knows this very well. The deadly backlash from government forces against the student protesters in Oromia in April resulted in dozens[6] of protesters reportedly being shot dead in the streets of Ambo and other towns in Oromia state. Since the protests began scores more have been arbitrarily detained or vanished without a trace from campuses and towns around the state. One student leader, Deratu Abdeta (a student at Dire Dawa University) is currently unlawfully detained in the notorious Maekelawi prison for fear she may encourage other students to protest. She is considered at high risk of being tortured. In addition to Ms. Abdeta many other students are suspected of being unlawfully detained around the country. On May 27th 13 students were abducted from Haramaya University by the security forces. The fate of 12 of the students is unknown but one student, Alsan Hassan, has reportedly committed suicide by cutting his own throat all the way to the bones at the back of his neck after somehow managing to inflict bruises all over his body and gouging out his own eye. His tragic death became known when a local police officer called his family to identify the body and told them to pay 10,000 Birr ($500) to transport his body from Menelik hospital in Addis Ababa to Dire Dawa town in Oromo state. Four of the other students have been named as Lencho Fita Hordofa, Ararsaa Lagasaa, Jaaraa Margaa, and Walabummmmaa Goshree. Detaining journalists and students without fair judicial recourse may serve the EPRDF regime’s short term goal of eradicating its critics. However, the reprehensible silencing of opponents is one sure sign of a regime fearful of losing its vice-like grip. Ironically the government itself has its own roots in student led protests in the 1970s. No doubt it is well aware that universities pose one of the greatest threats to its determination to maintain power at all costs. Countless reports of spies monitoring student and teacher activities on campus, rigid curriculum control and micro-managing just who gets to study pose one of the greatest threats to its determination to maintain power at all costs. Countless reports of spies monitoring student and teacher activities on campus, rigid curriculum control and micro-managing just who gets to study pose one of the greatest threats to its determination to maintain power at all costs. Countless reports of spies monitoring student and teacher activities on campus, rigid curriculum control and micro-managing just who gets to study pose one of the greatest threats to its determination to maintain power at all costs. 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Barattoohti Oromoo Yoonivarsiitii Madda walaabuu 15 tika moootummaa wayyaaneeen halkan ukkaam samnuun bakka buuteen isaanii dhabame

June 9, 2014 by Qeerroo Oduu/News


1. Barattoa Anuwaar Sayid muummee Accounting waggaa sadaffaa irraa
2. Barattoa Amaan Badhaasoo Baratto Civil Engineering waggaa 4ffaa
3. Barattoa Gurmeessa Tujibaa Barattoa Management waggaa 2ffaa
4. Barattoa Ashhannaafii Barattoo baratto Management waggaa 3ffaa
5. Barattoa Taasfaaye Calaa Economics waggaa 3ffaa
6. Barattoa Hamzaa Usmaan baratto Civil engineering waggaa 4ffaa

Keesatti argamuu. Mootummaan wayyaanee hanga hundeenu buqqa’ee Bilisummaan oromo fi Wabaabummaan Oromiyaaxa mirkanuun ufiinka farrummamaa Uummat zalee dadaar xiriinta irraa waan hin dhaabbanne tahuu hubachuun Yummatni gamaanta qabsoo Oromoo deemsfamii jirritu amma markamuu qooda Oromummaa akka baataa jechuu Qeerroo Yoonivarsiitii Madda walaabuu waamicha dabarsee jiru.


Mass Grave of Oromos Executed by Govt Discovered in Eastern Oromia Posted: Waxabajji 1 June 10, 2014  Finfinne Tribune  Gadaa.com According to sources, a confrontation between residents and Ethiopian government officials broke out on June 9, 2014, over a mass grave discovered at the former Hameressa military garrison near Harar city, eastern Oromia. The mass grave is believed to contain remains of political prisoners executed during both the Dergue era and the early reigns of the current TPLF regime. Among those who were executed and buried in the location was Mustafa Harowe, a famous Oromo singer who was killed around early 1980’s for his revolutionary songs. Thousands more Oromo political prisoners were kept at this location in early 1990’s – with many of them never to be seen again.

The mass grave was discovered while the Ethiopian government was clearing the camp with bulldozers to make it available to Turkish investors. Upon the discovery of the remains, the government tried to quietly remove them from the site. However, workers secretly alerted residents in nearby villages; upon the spread of the news, many turned up en mass to block the removal of the remains and demanded construction a memorial statue on the site instead. The protests is still continuing with elders camping on the site while awaiting a response from government. In addition to the remains, belongings of the dead individuals as well as ropes tied in hangman’s noose were discovered at the site. See @ http://gadaa.net/FinfinneTribune/2014/06/mass-grave-of-ormos-executed-by-govt-discovered-in-eastern-ormia/
isaanii achumaan dhabamuun yaadannoo yeroo dhihooti. Haqxi dukkana halkanitiin ajjeesanii lafa jalatti awaalan kunoo har’a rabbii as baase. Dhuugaan Oromoo tun kan amma as bahe, moottummaa kaampii waraanaa kana diguun warra lafa isaa warra Turkittiiif kennuuuf ooos qopheessuuf yaalulti. Lafee warra dhumeex akkuma arganiiin dhoksaa ajjarra gara biraitii dabsaruuuf ooosqo yaalanii hojjattonni ummata naannotti iccitii san himan. Ummanniis dafee waldammaaasuuuf bakka sanitti argamuun ekeraan nama keenyyaak akka achiin kaafammeefi siidaan yaadannoo akka jaaramu gaafachaa jiran. Hamma feetes turtu dhuugaan Oromoo awaalamteexiin hin haftu.

#OromoProtests - 8th June 2014 - Confrontation between residents and government officials is reported over mass grave discovered at the former Hameressa military garrison near Harar city. The mass grave is believed to contain remains of political prisoners executed during the Dargue era and the early reigns of TPLF. Among those who were executed and buried in the location is Mustafa Harowe, a famous Oromo singer who was killed in 1982 for his revolutionary songs. Thousands of more of political prisoners were kept at this location in early 1990s, with many of them never to be seen again. The mass grave was discovered while the government was clearing the camp with bulldozers to make it available to Turkish investors. Upon discovery of the remains, the government tried to quietly remove it from the site. However, workers secretly alerted residents in nearby villages who spread the news and turned up en mass to block the removal of the remains and demanding construction of memorial statue on the site. The protests is still continuing with elders camping on site while awaiting response from government.


Surzan kun Oromoo baka Owala Wahliiessa Oromoo Musxafaar Harawweettii argameex akka lafeex iisaa hibaneexi weeti gaafatuu mul’isa Dargituu ajjeesee Woyanii imoo lafeex isaa darbuuf qoota jiri. Hararge Bahaaw Hammareessaa — at Hararge Bahaaw Hammareessaa.
#OromoProtests at Hameressa military camp where mass grave was discovered on Sunday 8th June 2014. Three people were injured when federal police attempted to forcefully remove residents who have camped on the location to protect the remains and demand conversion of the location into memorial site.

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#OromoProtests (10 June 2014) – TPLF’s repressive action against our Oromo in East Oromia resulting in 3 people been injured. The regime wants to give away to foreigners a hallowed ground where mass grave is just been discovered. May be the regime is worried about possible unearthing and identification of remains of its own victims from 1990s.

Ragaa Alagummaa fi Diinummaa/Proofs of Enmity (URJI ONLINE)

Six/Seven TPLF/Agazi armed men against two unarmed Oromo youth. Humni diinaa biyya keenya humnaan qabatee jirtu, kunoo haala kanaan, gara-jabina daangaa hin qabneen, amma nyaattee-dhugdu ol-fuutee ijoollee keenyatti buufatti. Innumtuu tokko yookaan lama mitt; shan, jahaa fi torbaa taatee. see @http://urji.info/?p=1911

Monday, June 9, 2014

Ambo Protests: Going back

After deciding that we wanted to leave Ethiopia, we had return to Ambo to pack our bags and say goodbye to our friends. Packing our bags turned out to be the easy part. When we arrived back in Ambo, the destruction was still apparent, although the cleanup had already started. The burned cars were pulled to the side of the road. The debris from the damaged buildings was already being cleared. The problem, however, was that the courthouse was one of the buildings that was burned. How do they plan on having trials for those hundreds of people we saw in jail, we wondered.
We wanted to tell all our friends why we were leaving, but how could we say it? Maybe we should say, "It’s not OK for the police to hunt down young people and shoot them in the back." Or maybe we should say, "It’s not OK for us to have to cower in our home, listening to gunshots all day long." Or maybe we should say, "It’s not OK for the government to conduct mass arrests of people who are simply voicing their opinion." Since the communication style in Oromia is BEYOND non-direct, with people afraid to really say what they mean, we knew exactly what to tell people: "We are leaving Ambo because we don’t agree with the situation," we repeated to every friend we encountered. Everyone knew EXACTLY what we were talking about.

We told our friend, a town employee, we were leaving, and he said, "Yes, there are still 500 federal police in town, two weeks after the protests ended.

We told a neighbor we were leaving, and he said, "Now there is peace in Ambo. Peace on the surface. But who knows what is underneath?" We told a teacher at the high school we were leaving, and she was wearing all black. "Maaat tate? (What happened?)" we asked. One of her 10th grade students was killed during the protests.

We told the local store owner we were leaving, and she said, in an abnormally direct way, "When there is a problem, your government comes in like a helicopter to get you out. Meanwhile, our government is killing its own people." After a traditional bunna (coffee) ceremony, and several meals with some of our favorite friends, we were the proud owners of multiple new Ethiopian outfits, given as parting gifts so we would ‘never forget Ethiopia.’ How could we forget?

We still don’t know exactly who died during the protests and the aftermath. It’s not like there is an obituary in the newspaper or something. But questions persist in our minds every day:

- Our two young, dead neighbors remain faceless in our minds... was it the tall one with the spiky hair?
- Students from the high school were killed... had any of the victims been participants of our HIV/soccer program?
- What about that good-looking bus boy that is always chewing khat and causing trouble... is he alive? in jail?
- How many people were killed? How many arrested?
- If we knew the exact number of people killed or arrested, would it actually help the situation in any way?
Gone
I was at a fundraiser today. The majority of it was in Afaan Oromo, a language I’m trying to learn, but still very far from understanding.

Still, I was tempted to decline when a woman in my row moved over to sit next to me and offered to translate for me. I kind of like to try to listen and pick out what I can. If I had turned her down, I would have missed the emotion conveyed in her translation. Her tone told me what I hadn’t figured out yet (though I should have known) – the son was going to die. A double injustice since the real-life plot not only includes the loss of ancestral lands, but also the lack of freedom to protest that loss, and death or imprisonment for those who dare to do so anyway. It was more of a skit, really. A powerful skit, regardless of acting ability, because the story is so powerful. A story of a family of three. Just one son, supported in his schooling by what his family was able to produce on their farm. The land was key. His parents had not been able to
get an education. With the land, now he could. Yet when an investor came asking the government official if land was available, he was told, yes, there is much land that is 'not being used.' When the investor was brought to see the land in question, it was as if the farmer was invisible. The deal was made right there between the investor and a local intermediary while the farmer continued to plough his field. Then their son came home from school saying he was going out to march with other students to protest what was happening to the land – to all of the farmers in the area – the mom cautioned him to be safe, the government can not be trusted, she said. My translator began to cry in earnest.

... I remembered once when I had to act out a similar scene. I’m not a big fan of role-plays, so I was going along with the activity, but holding back quite a bit. A group of us were given roles to act out a lesser known bit of Canadian history when indigenous children were forcibly removed from their villages and their families and taken to residential schools to be ‘educated,’ as well as assimilated, often abused, even experimented upon. Often, they never returned.

Almost always, those who did return spoke of their lost childhood and traumatic memories. I was an Anishinabe mother in the role-play. In real life at the time, I had left my only child, a two year old boy, home for two weeks with his dad so I could participate in this delegation, mostly to learn more about the Anishinabe history in general and one community’s struggle in particular. Though the experience was meaningful, that day I was starting to wonder if two weeks was too long to be away from my son. One person had come to the delegation with me, Jared, a young man in his twenties. I knew him well in the sense that we were part of the same intentional living community. We had eaten together, worshipped together, sat in consensus decision-making meetings together, sang, cooked, and worshipped together over the previous three years. He was given the role of my son. Jared and I stood in the circle area with a few other people who had roles as part of the Anishinabe village. I was just going through the motions of the role-play, not really into it. Wishing I enjoyed that kind of thing more. Then they came for Jared. In that moment when they snatched him away, I cried out and reached out for him but he was gone and I was left sobbing. Somehow it had become real. Five years later, I still hear comments about how real my heartbreak felt to everyone in the room.

... As the woman next to me struggled to speak through her tears, we watched the skit draw to its inevitable close. The security forces blocked the path of the unarmed protesters. The protesters held their ground. The security forces escalated the situation by firing at the students. The only child of the farmer and his wife was gunned down. His parent actors bitterly mourned his loss. He too is gone. It's hard to clap after that. Hard to will one's hands to applaud the actors when you're thinking of the families that have gone through similar situations so recently. Many Oromo students are gone. Some known to be killed, some disappeared, arrested or abducted without releasing names. Many die in detention centers and prisons. Yes many students are gone. Some may return from imprisonment with accounts of mistreatment and suffering, with harrowing stories of other students locked up years ago, still in prison with no trial, no real charges and very little hope. Others will not return. One of those is Alsan Hassan, abducted May 27 from his university after participating
in a hunger strike. On June 1, his family was notified of his death. They were told he killed himself, a story commonly invented by the authorities to cover up the real cause of death: torture. His parents came to retrieve their son. His body was severely disfigured from the abuses he had suffered. Still they could not simply take him home. They were charged an exorbitant price and had to borrow money just to secure the release of his body and finally make journey home to bury him. The thought of Alsan and the other sons and daughters lost to their families — that is why the woman translating for me (and I) couldn’t keep from crying, however predictable the plot of the skit. I was sitting next to my six year old son. Her 11-or-so year old son was on the other side of her. We can’t help but hear these stories not only as fellow human beings, but as mothers. We translate, we write, we do whatever we can from the other side of the world in the hopes that we will inform and inspire enough people to bring an end to the unjust imprisonment of dissenting young voices. See @ http://amyvansteenwyk.tumblr.com/post/88273995454/gone To read more about Alsan: https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1398441760444684&set=a.1389352578020269.1073741828.100008366190440&type=1&theater For more on the Oromo Protests: http://www.tcdailyplanet.net/news/2014/06/06/community-voices–oromoprotests-perspective

THE TORTURE AND BRUTAL MURDER OF ALSAN HASSEN BY ETHIOPIAN POLICE WILL SHOCK YOUR CONSCIENCE

Published in Horn of Africa News

June 7, 2014

OPride) — A 21-year old Oromo student, Nuredin Hasen, who was abducted from Haromaya University late last month and held incommunicado at undisclosed location, died earlier this month from a brutal torture he endured while in police custody, family sources said.

Members of the federal and Oromia state police nabbed Hassen (who is also known by Alsan Hassen) and 12 other students on May 27 in a renewed crackdown on Oromo students. Friends were not told the reason for the arrests nor where the detainees were taken.

Born and raised in Bakko Tibbe district of West Shawa zone, Alsan, who lost both of his parents at a young age, was raised by his grandmother.

The harrowing circumstances of his death should shock everyone’s conscience. But it also underscores the inhumane and cruel treatment of Oromo activists by Ethiopian security forces.

According to family sources, on June 1, a police officer in Dire Dawa called his counterpart at West Shewa Zone Police Bureau in Ambo and informed him that Alsan “killed himself” while in prison. The officer requested the local police to tell Alsan’s family to pick up his body from Menelik Hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia’s capital. The West Shewa zone police relayed the message to the district police station in Bakko Tibbe and the latter delivered the message to Alsan’s family. Three family members then rushed to the capital to collect the corpse of a bright young man they had sent off, far from home, so that he can get a decent shot at college education.

Upon arrival, the hospital staff told the family to search for his body from among 30 to 40 corpse’s kept in a large room. According to our sources, what they saw next was beyond the realm of anyone’s imagination. The details are too gruesome to even describe.

They found their beloved son badly tortured, his face disfigured and barely recognizable. His throat was slit leaving only the muscles and bones at the back of his neck connecting his head to the rest of the body. There were large cuts along his eyelids, right below the eyebrows as if someone had tried to remove his eyes. There were multiple wounds all over his face and head. Both of his arms were broken between his wrists and his elbows. It appeared as if the federal forces employed all forms of inhumane torture tactics, leaving parts of his body severely damaged and disjointed. The family could not grasp the cruelty of the mutilation carried upon an innocent college student.

Their ordeal to recover Alsan’s body did not end there either. Once the body was identified, the federal police officer who brought the body from Harar told the family to pay 10,000 birr (roughly $500) to cover the cost of transportation the government incurred. They were informed that the body will not be released unless the money is paid in full.
The family did not have the money, nor were they prepared for the unexpected tragedy. After friends and relatives raised the requested sum to cover his torturers costs, Alsan’s body was transported to Bakko Tibbe, where he was laid to rest on June 2. There was little doubt that Alsan was murdered while in detention, but in police state Ethiopia, the family may never even know the full details of what happened to their son, much less seek justice. In an increasingly repressive Ethiopian state, being an Oromo itself is in essence becoming a crime. To say the gruesome circumstances surrounding Alsan’s death is heart-wrenching is a gross understatement. But Alsan’s story is not atypical. It epitomizes the sheer brutality that many Oromo activists endure in Ethiopia today.

On June 6, another Oromo political prisoner, Nimona Tilahun passed away in police custody. Tilahun, a graduate of Addis Ababa University and former high school teacher, was initially arrested in 2004 along with members of the Macha Tulama Association during widespread protests opposing the relocation of Oromia’s seat to Adama. He was released after a year of incarceration and returned to complete his studies, according to reports by Canada-based Radio Afurra Biyya. Born in 1986, Tilahun was re-arrested in 2011 from his teaching job in Shano, a town in north Shewa about 80kms from Addis Ababa. He was briefly held at Maekelawi prison, known for torturing inmates and denying legal counsel to prisoners. And later transferred between Kaltii, Kiilitto and Zuway where he was continuously tortured over the last three years. Tilahun was denied medical treatment despite being terminally ill. His death this week at Black Lion Hospital is the third such known case in the last two years. On August 23, 2013, a former UNHCR recognized refugee, engineer Tesfahun Chemeda also died under suspicious circumstances, after being refused medical treatment. In January, a former parliamentary candidate with the opposition Oromo People’s Congress from Calanqo, Ahmed Nejash, died of torture while in custody. These are the few names and stories that have been reported. Ethiopia holds an estimated 20 to 30 thousand Oromo political prisoners. Many have been there for more than two decades, and for some of them not even family members know if they are still alive. While Alsan, Chemeda, Nejash and Tilahun’s stories offer a glimpse of the brutality behind Ethiopia’s gulags, it is important to remember thousands more face similar heinous abuses everyday. Since Oromo students began protesting against Addis Ababa’s unconstitutional expansion in April, according to eyewitnesses, more than a 100 people have been killed, hundreds wounded and many more unlawfully detained. While a relative calm has returned to university campuses, small-scale peaceful protests continue in many parts of Oromia. Reports are emerging that mass arrests and extrajudicial killings of university students are far more widespread than previously reported. Last month, dozens of students at Jimma, Madawalabu, Adama and Wallagga universities were indefinitely dismissed from their education. In addition, an unknown number of students from all Oromia-based colleges are in hiding fearing for their safety if they returned to the schools. Given the Horn of Africa nation’s tight-grip on free press and restrictions on human rights monitoring, in the short run, the Ethiopian security forces will continue to commit egregious crimes with impunity. But the status quo will be increasingly tenable. For every Alsan and Tilahun they murder, many more will be at the ready to fight for the cause on which they were martyred. As long repression continues unabated, the struggle for justice and freedom will only be intensified. No amount of torture and inhumane treatment can extinguish the fire that has been sparked.
Four Oromo elders from Gimbi town of Oromia are being tortured in TPLF’s jail (Report received 6th June 2014).

Banking and Finance Graduate of Finfinne University (AAU) & Teacher. Tortured and murdered by TPLF while in jail.
Local Lutherans share concerns from Oromia

by MDC Synod Communications on Jun 4, 2014

"I mourn the death of our youngsters," says the Rev. Teka Olsa Fogi of dozens of casualties witnessed since April 25 among peacefully protesting students throughout Oromia Regional State by security force shootings and beatings.* Pr. Fogi is pastor of Oromo Resurrection Evangelical Church ("OREC") in Kensington, Maryland, a worshipping community of the Metro D.C. Synod with direct ties to the region, one of nine ethnically-based states of Ethiopia. "OREC and all Oromo churches are praying for our young students, their parents and those the government wants to dispossess of their land," he says. "Please pray with us." Protests, which began at universities in large towns throughout Oromia then spread to smaller communities in the region, erupted over the release in April of the proposed Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan. The "Master Plan" outlines substantial municipal expansion of Addis Ababa to include more than 15 communities in Oromia according to Human Rights Watch, an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights.* "The problem is, if this 'Master Plan' is put into action, many Oromo farmers will be uprooted from the land they get their living from. They were tilling this land for generations. Compensation, if the government gives any, will only help them for a while," Pr. Fogi anticipates, "and after that, they will be homeless." An Ethiopian government statement on May 1 blamed protests by "anti-peace forces" on "baseless rumours" being spread about the "integrated development master plan" for the capital and acknowledged a limited number of protest-related deaths as reported by BBC News.** This report is one of few from traditional news sources available on the current situation. Indirectly emphasizing the challenge of telling this story, the United Nations human rights chief in a May 2 news release "condemned the crackdown on journalists in Ethiopia and the increasing restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression."***

"The situation of family members and friends of Oromo members of our congregations and community is very fragile, and communications are very difficult and sensitive," said the Rev. Michael D. Wilker, senior pastor of Lutheran Church of the Reformation in D.C. The congregation did respond to Pr. Fogi’s request for prayer during worship services May 11. "We trust that God hears us when we cry in pain and shout for justice. May God’s creativity, compassion and courage be with the Oromo people and all the residents of Ethiopia," added Pr. Wilker. The Rev. Kathy Hlatshwayo, interim pastor of Oromo Evangelical Lutheran Church in D.C., was one of several local Lutheran pastors in attendance at an Oromo rally near the White House and State Department on May 9 to draw attention to the situation and protest the human rights violations. "We ask your prayers," she said, "for the Oromo people, especially mothers and fathers whose children have been killed, the region of Oromia, Ethiopia, and those in diaspora and our congregations." The Rev. Philip C. Hirsch, Assistant to the Bishop of the Metro D.C. Synod who also attended the rally, shares the following:

God of mercy and of justice: We pray together with our Oromo sisters and brothers in Lutheran congregations in our synod for those who have suffered recent violence in Ethiopia. We pray for the students who were attacked, arrested or killed while protesting. We especially lift up to you the mothers, fathers and community members of the victims. Grant them peace. Grant them justice. In Christ’s holy name we pray, Amen.

- See more at: http://metrodcelca.org/2014/06/local-lutherans-share-concerns-from-oromia-region/#sthash.7EcRVCyB.CnTcb9rq.dpuf

Ambo story - shocking human right violations against Oromo people
In a recent interview with a local media, Mr Abdulaziz Mohammed – the Vice President of Oromia Region stated that “No one is arrested and we don’t have any information about the arrest.” The Vice President’s single statement says two contrasting ideas at a time – denying the arrest allegations and ignorant about the arrest. In the first place it is a shame for the Vice President to deny the reality on the ground – where more than 49 people were killed and 800 people have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned. These atrocities are in response to a series of demonstrations or protests by the Oromo people who demand the government to stop removing farmers from their ancestral homeland in the name of ‘development’. The demonstration at the initial stage was peaceful and in order before the government’s heavily armed security forces and the military started shooting and killing people. The harsh environment for the media in Ethiopia has made it absolutely difficult to get information about the depth of human right violations in Ethiopia. I was furious with the government’s intent to belittle the recent killings and human right abuses in many parts of Oromia – Ambo, Bale Robe, Adama, Bushoftu, Nekemte, Guder, Haromaya, Bulle Hora, Dire Dawa and many small towns in Western Oromia. I decided to visit the communities that have gone through these abuses and met with different people in a very cautious and careful way. I made my first visit to Ambo – where the arrests and torturing are still taking place. I talked with mothers who have lost their children, and young men who have been beaten and tortured, and people who have survived dreadful bullet hits and bodily injury. Ambo stories are dreadful and shocking!

"My name is E.B. I am 18 years of age. I dropped out of grade 5 – to help my poor parents to make some income and buy food. I live in Ambo town – where I do a labor job. I joined Ambo University Student’s protest about the government’s decision to take away farmers land around Addis Ababa. The first day was peaceful. But on the third day of the protest – the morning of 30th April 2014 the government security men started shooting demonstrators. It was unbelievable and shocking to see the soldiers shooting at unarmed people. We started dispersing to save our lives. Everyone was running except some of the young men who were trying to turn and shout at the shooters. I was running when a young man before me fell into the ground. I stopped to help him. I kneeled down beside him and lifted him up from his head – his eyes were blinking too fast. He was bleeding from his head. He
was hit by a bullet in the back of his head. While I was trying to help him, I felt a sharp sting in my back. I felt watered-down my lower chest. I left the dead young man there and I tried to run a few meters. I looked my bottom chest and saw that air was getting out through the bullet wound. The bullet hit me in the back and went through my lower chest. I was staggering and fell into the ground. I didn’t recognized what happened since then – before I regained my consciousness two days later in a local hospital. I was lying was full of people who were wounded by bullets.

E.B. was hit by three bullets in his back. His friends lifted him from where he fell and took him to hospital. One of the bullets went through his lower chest and two more remained in his belly. He had to go through operation – where the two bullets were removed with his infected pancreas. His parents covered the cost of his medication from their meager income – his father as a clinic security guard and his mother as a cook.

"The doctor told me that I shouldn’t do any labor job and be careful with my injury. He told me that as my pancreas has been removed, there is less likely to recover from any future wounds even if I am not even sure whether I am going to fully recover and survive the present injury. Ooopp its is painful – can’t sleep comfortably. I am worried about my future as I still continue to depend on my parents since this young age or...?" Tear gushing down from his eyes...this shouldn’t have happened to me. We were protesting peacefully... we don’t deserve bullets in return!"

http://oromol1refrendum.wordpress.com/2014/05/19/ambo-story-shocking-human-right-violations-against-oromo-people/ #OromoProtests – Fascist TPLF/Agazi’s genocidal crime against humanity. 10th grade student Dawit Waqjira shot and killed by TPLF/ Agazi on 3rd June 2014, Qellem Wallagga, Anfillo, Western Oromia. Ajjeefamuun Barataa Oromoo Daangaa Dhabe!


Oduu Gaddaa (Very sad News), 4th June 2014 Teacher Magarsa Abdisa tortured and died at military detention at Ayrira detention center, Western Oromia.
Magarsaa Abdiisaa Mana Hidhaa Wayyaanee
Wallaggaa Baha Ayiraa Keessatti Reebicha
Loltoota Wayyaanee Irraan Wareegame

Moottummaan Wayyaanee ajjeechaa ilmaan Oromoo irratti geessitu jaabeesuun
kan itti fufhe Godina Wallaggaa likaa magaalaa Guulisoos keessatti barsisaa
BLTOT kan tehe barsisaa Magarsaa Abdiisaa jedhamu kan dhalootaan
Wallaggaa baahaa anaana Jiddaa kan tehe reebichaa loltoota Wayyaanee irraan
kan ka’ee wareegame. Barsisaa Magarsaa Abdiisaa sabbooiummaan dhalatee
kan quddate mindaa moottummaa Wayyaanee nyyamee Ummata Oromoof
hojijenna malee bitamna niti jeechuun eejennoo jaaqadee jebbe Oromoo
keessumattu daraggoota fi barattoota barsisaa kan ture yoommuu tahu
moottummaan Wayyaanee gaaffi abbaa biyyummuu gaafaattaamuu dhufeenn wal
qabatee mana hidhattaan ukakaamse yoommuu tahu reebichaa addaa irraan
gahuun Lubbuu isaa dabsarannadii jiiran. Uummatni Oromoof maal eegna??
Kana boodaa Uummatni martuu mirga akka tahu waamicha
jaabaa dабаини. Ajjeechaa moottummaan wayyaanee gaggessaa jiru daran
balaaleffanna. Qeerroon wareegama barbaachisaa baaseee Uummatni Oromoof
bilsaa baasuuf jeebataa kan hojijetu tahuus mirkaama. #OromoProtests–
Genocidal TPLF’s crime against humanity. Oduu Gaddaa (Very sad News), 2nd
June 2014 - Aslan Hasan, one of the 10 Oromo students kidnapped on May
29, 2014 from Haromaya University has died while in military detention center
in Harar city. Apparently he collapsed during one of the torture sessions, then
was taken to Tikur Anbessa Hospital in the capital, where he died on June 1,
2014. The regime told his families that the student committed suicide. Aslan
was a 2nd year engineering student at the University. He was born in Bakko
and attended high school in Burayu. His body has been taken to Gudar.
Barataa Nuraddin(Alsan) Hasan dhalootaan magaalaa BAAKOO’tti dhalate.
Barnoota isaa sadarkaa 1fiaachu achuma magaalaa Baakkootti xumure.
Barnoota isaa sadarkaa lamamaffaaf qophaa’naa obboleessa isaa bira taa’e magaalaa
Injirarnii(Engineering science) jalattii muumme “Electrical Computer
Engineering” filachuun barataan sabboozaa garraamin kun haalaa hoo’aaaf
milkayina qabuun barnoota isaa hordofaa utuu jiruun, hurnni moottummaa abba
hirre wayyaaneen guyyaa gaafa 29/05/2014 mooora guddicha
YUUNIVERSITII HARAMAYAA keessaa bakka GADA-JAHEE(IOT CUMPUS)
jehamuun beekamu, Gamoo H lakk-dooriim (26 H-26) duulli moottummaa
wayyaanee saroota OPDO wallii doormiitti itti seenan, hiryoo isaa faana
qayyabachaa utuu jiruu, qabame. Barataan sabboonaan Nuraddin(Alsan)
Hasan guyyaa qabamee kaasee hungaa guyyaa kaleessatti
(01/06/2014) barattoota kakaaste hidhata dhaaba alaa wallii qabda jeechuun
barataa barumsa qofaa maatti isaa irraa adda bahee barnoota isaa hordofaa
jiroo, magaalaa Hararittii guyyooota sadii guutuu fannisaani reeban. Eega inni
of dabhabees, sobdee akka nuuti si dhifnaaf malee hinhidhamme itti jeechuun,
utuu reebanii lubbuun inaa dабarte. Gocha hamee’naa haan ga’u
raawwatanii, hidhamaan of ajjeeseeraa, gara hospitaala haa deemu, haa
qoratamuu, jeechuun reeffa isaa gara hospitaalaa XIQUR AMBASSAA’eeen
Obboleessa isaa SULXAAAN HASAN, waamuun obboobessikee mana adabaatti
of-ajjeese gara finfinnetti kottuu reeffa fuudhi, jeechuun maatti isiitti bilbile.
Yeroo ammaa kana reeffi barataa kanaa magaalaa GUDAR ga’uun isaa eragaa
bilbila nu qe’eraa. ’Lubbuukeef Jannataan Hawwa’ ittiinn jedhaal Maddi oduu
peejii “kuusaa Dhiiga Oromoo” ti peejii “like” haa goonu press ‘like’ link on
kuusaa Dhiiga Oromoo’hui jiruutii. RAKKOO AMBOO KEESSAA
JIRU#OromoProtests– 2nd June 2014 Akkuuma beekamu FDG FI
WAA’EEEN MASTEER PLANII erga jeechuun maatti kaasee magaalaa Ambbiin
irratti kan rawwatama jiru mutumma kamiyun kan rawwatama ture walliiin hin
madalamu jeechuun gabaasaa magaalaa Ambbo isaa nuni qleebi jiru! Waan
Nama gadiisuu keessaa Barataan yuurisitti tokko kan guyyaa fincilli in jeechuun
rasaasaa rukutamee hanga ammatti bakka warri Ogumma fayya itti
barataa(Mana reeffa)keessa keessa tursuuu jimaata darbee halkaan keessa
sa’atti 10 irratti gara dhalotasa Arsii geeffame!Maggaasaa fi waan jira
qulqulleesine isiin geenyal! Kana irra kan ka’ee Baratoon guuyaa kaleessa irra
egalanii nyaaata lagachuu barumsaa fi qormaata dhabuuun isaniin yaddoo
gudda Bulchinsa yunv. Ambootti ta’ee jira! Kan biraan Barataa Afaan oromo koo
ta’e fi bara kana kan eebbifamu Kitaaba wagga sadii kaase kan barreesa
turee manxase gabaab irra olchuuf jedhe waliin kan qabamee lafa buteensa kan
dhabame ture yeroo amma yoo kitaaba kee kana gubuuf gabaab irra olchuuf
baatte murtti du’a sitti murteeessiina jedhniin yoo itti himanille hanga du’atti Ani
qoppa’ha dha malee waan isiin jetaasaa kana naaf hin liqimsanu jechuunsaa
beekame! Mani murtti yeroo amma kana waraana wayyaaynee. Wijijnin uummaata
fi baraaatoota milla isaniin kateen highaamo konikoolaa guuddatti
fe’uudhan garaan keessa ciibsani mana murttiidee deebessiba jirachuu isaniin
beekame jira! Magaalaa Amboo keessa Bishanin erga bade Ji’a sadii kan ta’e
yommu ta’u lbsa halkaan dhamsum aanu nama cabsuun sakata’a yoo
ijoollee Shamaraan jirate Abbaa fi Hadha isaan qabani eerga highanii
dirqisisani akka gudeedan bira ga’amee jirayay yeroo amma kana seerri fi
Motumaan kan keessa hin jirreef humna waraana fi tika wayyaaneen akka
rakkachha jirteek bekameeral FG itti fuffa malee kan hin dhabaananne tu’u isaa
beekissaninu! (lijanoon Uummaata Oromoo!!!)

#OromoProtets

Student Nimona Tilahun Passed AwayAfter
Prolonged Torture   in TPLF’s Prison. Sabboona
Nimona Xilahuun wareegame.

(RAB, Waxibajjii 1, 2014) Mootummaan Woyyanaa Hegerree Biyyaa akkasiti
karaa hambisaa jira! Dargaggoo Nimoonaa Xilahuun baru 2007 yuniversitti
Finfinneetiin eebbifamee godina Kaaba shawaa mana barumsaa Shanootti
barsisa ta’e yeroo ramadame akkumaa dargaggoo Oromoo kaanin innis
ummata isa gudfiishe, barsiisii kanaa isa ga’e tajasiiluuf hawwii
guuxtudhaan turee kan inni hojii barsiisummaa eegale. Akkuma dargaggeesha
kamii iyyuu mana dhaabbee ijoolee godhatee jireenya gaggessuuuf abjuun isaa
bara dherra waan bakka ga’aa dhufe itti fakkatee. Waxibajjii 26, 2008
namii mul’ataa kun hojii barsiisummaa jaqalbee reefuu baaati muuraa
hojechuu isaa. Guuyuma kana akkuma guuyoota kaanii hiriyoota isaa wojjin
utuu mana barumsaa inni barsiisuu gaaalaa jiruu konkolataan laakkooofa gabbate
ishee 3-F taate dingaata dhufuutee fundura isaa dhaababet. Konkolataan kun
kan Poolisiin Federaaalti. Konkolataa kana keessa namoottu uffata sivilii
uffaat uutalaalii bu’uudhaan balleessaan tokko malee barsiisaa Nimoonaa
ukkamanshi fuudhani sokkani. Dargaggoo Nimoonaa utuu gara wojjiraa poolissii
anihaaelli illee hingeeffamiid oo darbaarfamee iddo ee hineekamnetti geeffammuu isaa
namootni yeroo sana jigaan argan himaniru. Haallii kun kan inaan yaadessee
Oromootni baayyeen dhaabileen mirga dhala namaa tiksan addunyaa
dhimmii kana dukuaa bu’ani lubbuu dargaggoo Nimoonaa akka baraaarfiini
waamicaa godhinee turaan. Woggaaxiit, woggaaxiit, saddii ... woggooxiiin 6
nilakkaa’amoon…….. Mootummaan Woyyanaa ilmaan Oromoo, keessumma
immo hegerree biyyaa kan ta’an dargaggoota Oromo habillee cabsuuuf toottaa
inii itti qarragaarum keessa inni tokkoo dargaggoota oomboomu cimaa
qaban ukkameesii mana hidhaa buusse, achitti torchi godhee, namummaattii
isaan baasee gaafa isaan qarrqara boollaar irra ga’an gadii darbbaru yooanka
mana hidhaa keessatti ajjesees reeffa isaninii baasuludha. Dargaggoo
Nimoonaas carradhuma kanatuu isaa argate. Woggoottu ju’aan darbanif Manneetti
hidhaa Mayikelaawwii, Qaallittii, Qalinxoo, akkasumas Zwaayytti gidiraa ilmoon
namaa arguu hinqaabne baayee arge. Kana irraa kan ka’es dhukkuba irra bu’e.
Dhukkuba isaa kanaaafs yeroo dherraawu fuundurra woldhaanaa haakimaas
argachuun irra tire hinagarini hafe. Bulchinsi mana hidhaa Lububu dargaggo kanaa baraaruuf gargaarsii woldhaansaa hakimaa oalanaa akka isaa barbaachisu yoo beekii ille yeroo dheraadhaaf irratti ilabareehaa. Dhuma irratti guyyaa muraasa fuudura waawriyoota poolisii federaalaa afurin marfamee eegamaa hospitaltaa Xiqur Afnassaa akka seenuu yoo godham wiyuu dhukkubni isaa waan baayyee irra tireef, yeroo itti gar gaafa xoo baayyee gar gaaffe hafkeynnee kaanaa bodaan waan baayyee gar gaaffe hafkeynnee dubbataanu. Ummi waggaa digamoosta keessatti kan argamu dargaggo kooxbeen abdi borri amma guyyaa du’a isaa rifkii eegachaa jirra jirinnaa iddi himeemee guyyaa tantuddu boda gaafa Waxabajjii 5 bara 2014 wareegame.

—http://gadaa.com/oduu/26253/2014/06/02/student-nimona-tillage-end-after-torture/ Radio Afuuraa Biyyaa (RAB) @ Facebook

#OromoProtests - ODUU GADDISIISA, 28th May 2014

BULCHINSI UNIVERSITI WALLAAGGAA HOJJII SUUKKAANEEESSA ITTI FUFEE
DALAGUUN ISAA GABAAFEAMEE. Har’a gaafa guyyaa 28/05/2014 tajajilaa barattotatin ykn student agalqilin kan jedhawmu ni barbaadamta jedhahami barattuu maqaan heese 1. GALANEE AMABAANNU jeedhawmu saabanaa akkanu hirtu barattot tun malaa isaa dalka suumerviim yaa jirra.

Breaking News: Amma Galgala Kana Barattooti
Oromoo Yuuniversitii Haromaayaa 10 Doormii

May 29, 2014 (Jen and Josh in Ethiopia) — After the protests and violence in Ambo, we fled to the capital city of Addis Ababa and stayed at a little hotel called Yilma. Immediately, we started telling everyone about what happened in Ambo. We called and texted our friends, we talked to anyone at the hotel that would listen, and we posted things on Facebook. If we tell everyone about the protesters in Ambo being imprisoned and killed, surely it will stop, we would listen, and we posted things on Facebook. If we tell everyone about the protesters in Ambo being imprisoned and killed, surely it will stop, we would listen, and we posted things on Facebook.

If we tell everyone about the protesters in Ambo being imprisoned and killed, surely it will stop, we would listen, and we posted things on Facebook. If we tell everyone about the protesters in Ambo being imprisoned and killed, surely it will stop, we would listen, and we posted things on Facebook.

We’re from Minnesota, here to visit our family in Wollega,” they said. “Oh, we’re from St. Paul!” we replied, excited. “Oh, we’re from St. Paul, too!” they said, pulling out a fake-looking Minnesota driver’s license. The men said Worthington, not St. Paul. “How long have you lived in St. Paul?” we asked. “Yes,” the tall man said, nervously. “I mean…how long have you lived in St. Paul?” we said, slower. “Just 2 weeks.” “And you’re already back in Ethiopia. And you just drove through Ambo, past all the protests and the police, to visit your family in Wollega?” we asked, thinking about the single paved road that heads west through Ambo. “Yes,” he replied. “You must be very brave.” we said, thinking about how the road was closed due to the violence. “Why?” he asked, baiting us with a stoic face. We froze, afraid to speak further. At that moment, after 20 months in Ethiopia, we finally understood why so many people in Oromia are afraid of spies. When we first arrived in Ambo, people thought WE were C.I.A. spies, which we found amusing… spies who couldn’t even speak the language? If we had been spies, we certainly weren’t very good at our job. But now, the tables were turned. The two men began following us around the hotel area, sitting next to us whenever possible, walking slowly past our table, then returning slowly past our table—sometimes up to 10 times per hour. A different man followed us to a restaurant about a mile from the hotel, then sat at the closest table to ours, rudely joining a young couple’s romantic dinner. For the next three days, we stopped telling people about the protests and the imprisonments and the killings in Ambo. We were afraid that the two men would be listening. We were afraid that someone was monitoring our communications on the government-controlled cell phone service and the government-controlled internet. Were we just paranoid? Were we really being monitored? Maybe we had just integrated too much, to the point where we had become Oromo, afraid of government spies and afraid of speaking out and being put in jail. While being ferengi (foreigners) gave us some level of protection, thoughts of the Swedish journalists thrown into an Ethiopian jail in 2011 lingered in the backs of our minds. The journalists’ ‘we’re only doing their job, and human rights group Amnesty International said the journalists had been prosecuted for doing legitimate work.’ Did we seem just as suspicious to the government as those Swedish journalists? We didn’t want to find out. Peace Corps gave all the volunteers strict instructions NOT to blog or post on Facebook about the protests or killings across Oromia. It is just too dangerous to say anything about the Ethiopian government, they pointed out. That’s when we decided to leave Ethiopia. For us, staying in Ambo, not ruffling any feathers, was not an option. How could we go back and pretend that our neighbors, students, and fellow residents didn’t die or didn’t end up in prison? —http://jenandjoshinethiopia.blogspot.co.uk/2014/05/ambo-protests-spying-the-spy.html http://etefaa.wordpress.com/2014/05/29/ambo-protests-spying-the-spy/
In picture: student Leencoo Fixa Hordofa

#OromoProtests -

Oromo Students Abducted From Haromaya University on May 28

Ten Oromo students were abducted from Haromaya University by Ethiopian (TPLF/AgaZi) security forces on Wednesday, 28th May 2014. Their whereabouts is unknown. Among the abductees are: 1. Lencho Fita Hordofa, 3rd year in the Department of Agriculture. He was born in the district of Dawo, South Shewa Zone of Oromia state. 2. Ararsaa Lagasaa, 4th year student in the Department of Water Engineering. He was born and raised in the Tolee district of South Shewa Zone. 3. Jaaraa Margaa, 4th year student in the Department of Water Engineering. He was born and raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone. 4. Alsan Hassan, 2nd year student in the Department of Electrical Engineering. He was born and raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone. 5. Walabummaa Goshee, 2nd year student in the Department of Economics. He was born and raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone. 6. Irama Kabbadaa, 2nd year student in the Department of Agriculture. He was born and raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone. 7. Sanyii Yaalli, 3rd year student in the Department of Economics. He was born and raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone. 8. Biqila Toleerra, 6th year medical student, Department of Veterinary Medicine. He was raised in Ambo, South Shewa Zone. 9. Raggaasa, 2nd year student in the Department of Water Engineering. He was raised in Ambo, West Shewa Zone.

The names of the 10th student is not identified at this time. Shown in the photograph is Lencho Fita Hordo, one of the ten kidnapped.
Submission from the HRLHA 26th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council (10 – 27 June 2014)

May 27, 2014

Submission from the HRLHA 26th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council (10 – 27 June 2014)

Item 3: Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

(Country- Ethiopia)

HRLHA is a non-political organization which attempts to challenge human rights abuses suffered by the peoples of various nations and nationalities in the Horn of Africa. HRLHA is aimed at defending fundamental human rights including freedoms of thought, expression, movement and organization. It is also aimed at raising the awareness of individuals about their own basic human rights and that of others. It focuses on the observances as well as the due processes of law. It promotes the growth and development of free and vigorous civil societies.

Executive Summary

This report covers mainly the gross human right violations in Ethiopia that have happened in the past twenty-three years in general, and the current human rights crisis in the Regional State of Oromia in Ethiopia in particular.

The EPRDF/TPLF Government has committed gross human rights violations against the people of Ethiopia since it came to power in 1991 after toppling the dictatorial Dergue regime, contrary to the constitution of Ethiopia (1995) and international human rights treaties it has signed and rectified. It has continued to suppress the freedom expression, political and civil rights and, as a result, has sent dozen of journalists, bloggers, and hundreds of leaders and members of opposition political parties to jail. In violations of the right to protest and demonstrations, peaceful demonstrators have been shot at and killed, kidnapped and disappeared; hundreds have been arrested in mass and detained. A good case in point is the most recent very violent attack against unarmed and peaceful protestors of Oromo students of universities, colleges, and high schools in the regional state of Oromia.

Methodology

The information in this report is mainly based on HRLHA’s reports on human rights violations in Ethiopia as well as reports from other sources such as various international human rights organizations and civil society groups, and the US State Department annual country report of 2013.

Violations of Fundamental Rights
The current EPRDF government claims that the basic and fundamental rights of the citizens are respected in Ethiopia, and that the country is heading towards democracy. However, on the contrary, the basic and fundamental rights of citizens enshrined in the Ethiopian Constitution of 1995, under Chapter three (fundamental rights and freedoms, articles 13–28 and democratic rights, articles 29–44) which guarantees civil liberty and life in peace and harmony has been extremely violated. In the above articles are included individuals and common rights, such as equality before the law, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion. All are highlighted on paper only for the political consumption. In other words they are used as a cover-up for the gross violations of human rights.

Democratic Rights

After the first global expression of rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which all human beings are inherently entitled, has been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. The international, regional and national documents were created to enforce the promotion of the rights enshrined in the declaration. Peaceful assembly (Article 20(1)) in the UDHR, while often characterized by marches, rallies and mass demonstration, which obviously involves the presence of a number of individuals in the public places, has been echoed in international law, regional standards, and national constitutions throughout the world. It becomes customary that in different parts of the world people are expressing their grievances/ dissatisfactions and complaints against their governments by peaceful demonstrations and assemblies. When such nonviolent and peaceful civil rallies are taking place it should always be the state’s responsibility to respect and guard their citizens’ freedom of peaceful assembly and demonstration. These responsibilities also should apply even during times of political protest, when a state’s power is questioned, challenged, or perhaps undermined by assemblies of citizens practicing in nonviolent resistance.

The 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, articles 29 and 30 also grant these democratic rights to the Ethiopian citizens without distinction[2]. The Right of Thought, Opinion and Expression, The Right of Assembly, Demonstration and Petition are the rights of Ethiopian citizens through which they can express their opinions and dissatisfactions with the performances and activities of their government.

However, in the past two decades the current Ethiopian government proved that peaceful assemblies and demonstrations, expression of thoughts are not tolerated. Since the current government came to power in 1991, thousands of citizens who held political agenda different from the ruling party’s were systematically jailed, abducted or killed. Those who criticized the government of Ethiopia including journalists, bloggers, universities and high school students and teachers who took to streets to demand their rights peacefully were beaten, arrested and detained or killed. The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa has been reporting in different ways on the systematic human rights violations by the Ethiopian government and its security agents against peaceful demonstrators. These include the recent case of Oromo students from different universities and colleges. The Oromo students were discriminately targeted particularly in the past six years[3]. The current political crises in Oromia regional state of Ethiopia is the continuation of the above facts. Peaceful protests against the so called the Master plan of Addis Ababa, which is likely to cause the estimated eviction of around 6 million Oromo peasants around the area and planned to be sold to the wealthy...
non-Oromos, should not be considered as a criminal activity. Instead it should be tolerated and be considered as one of the ways that the citizens can express their thoughts and concerns on the development plan of the government in which they were not consulted and did not give their consent.

The Addis Ababa Expansion-related protests quickly spread around universities, colleges and high schools all over Oromia. And in response, contrary to the provisions in the constitution of the land and international basic and fundamental rights of the citizens, the Ethiopian government launched a brutal crackdown against peacefully demonstrating Oromo students in order to freeze the peaceful demand of the protestors. As a result of this brutal crackdown by special squads, more than 36 students were killed, hundreds wounded and thousands of others arrested and thrown into detentions. The protest against the expansion of Addis Ababa was not limited to students only, but also involved city dwellers, farmers and workers in Oromia. The most affected area was the Ambo Town and its surroundings where 16 University and high school students were killed, including the eight (8) year old boy.

The Ethiopian Government’s atrocities that targeted the Oromo nation during the nationwide protest from April 24 to May 24, 2014 have been condemned by worldwide human rights organizations, public media, and other civic organizations.

The Human Rights Watch[4], Amnesty International[5], Oromia Suport Group[6], Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa[7], The guardian[8], BBC[9], CNN[10] and The Create Trust[11] are among the organizations which condemn and reported the crime against humanity taken against the Oromo nation by Ethiopian armed force.

The Ethiopian Government has repeatedly implemented various excessive forces to dissolve peaceful protests in violations of international treaties it has signed and ratified. The responses to legal, constitutional and peaceful protests should not include actions that violate human rights, such as arbitrary arrests and detentions, even guns or other violence. HRLH believes many atrocities, that were not reported on due to the tight controls, restrictions, and censorships on all local and international media, are taking place. The Ethiopian Government does not have any justification for the illegality of the protests for taking such brutal action against peaceful and unarmed students and other protestors. An illegal protest may happen if the protest becomes violent or is in violation of the state’s laws of public order and civility.

Even if some peaceful protests include deliberate acts of civil disobedience, in which case it is permissible for states to make individual arrests of law offenders. However, as recognized by an HRC panel discussion on the matter (A/HRC 19/40)[12], the increasing use of criminal law against protest participants may ultimately contradict the states’ responsibility to uphold the right to peaceful assembly. In this situation the Ethiopian Government clearly violated the right to legal peaceful protest.

Recommendation:

1. The Ethiopian Government first of all must respect and implement the rights of citizens enshrined in the constitution of the country (1995) and enforce the Ethiopian penal code of 2004
2. Ethiopia must avoid an excessive force in response to Oromo protests
3. The Ethiopian Government must abide by all international human rights instruments to which the country is a signatory
4. The Ethiopian Government must allow a fully independent, civilian-led investigation into the death of Oromo students and civilians including
glossary of human rights violation in Oromia.

HRLHA

+ Address: 994 Pharmacy Avenue, M1R 2G7 Scarborough Ontario, Canada
+ Tel: (416) 492 2506 or (647) 280 7062,
+ E-Mail: hrldirector@mail.org
+ Web site: www.humanrightsleague.com


[11]
Ambo Protests: A Personal Account

Ironically, as we sat at home, listening to gunshots all day long, John Kerry was visiting Ethiopia, a mere 2 hours away in Addis Ababa, to encourage democratic development. Around 3pm, while the sounds of the protests were far on the east side of town, we heard gunshots so close to our house that we both ducked reflexively. An hour later, we talked to a young man who said, numbly, ‘I carried their bodies from their compound to the clinic.’ Our two young neighbors – university students – had been hunted down by the federal police and killed in their home while the protest was on the opposite side of town. Another friend told us about 2 students who were shot and killed by the federal police in front of a primary school…again, far away from the protest. Wednesday night, we slept fitfully, listening to the sounds of the federal police coming around our neighborhood. They were yelling over a bullhorn in Amharic, which we didn’t understand, but was later translated for us: ‘Stay inside your compound tonight and tomorrow.’ Thursday, the bus station was closed and there weren’t any cars on the roads. That morning, a Peace Corps driver finally came to get us, looking terrified as he pulled up quickly to our house. We had to stop at the police station to get permission to leave town. While waiting at the station, we saw at least 50 people brought into the station at gunpoint, some from the backs of military trucks and many from a bus. Inside the police compound, there were hundreds of demonstrators overflowing the capacity of the prison, many of them visibly beaten and injured. After the U.S. Embassy requested our release, we headed out of town. The entire east side of town, starting from the bus station, was damaged. A bank, hotel, café, and many cars were damaged or burned. Our driver swerved to avoid the charred remains of vehicles sitting in the middle of the street. We couldn’t help but shed tears at the sight of our beloved, damaged town. – Read more @http://jenandjoshinethiopia.blogspot.co.uk/2014/05/ambo-protests-personal-account.html?spref=tw

Ethiopia: Worrisome Situations in Detention Centres Where #OromoProtests Protesters Imprisoned; an HRLHA Urgent Action

The following is a statement from the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA).
While kidnappings and/or extra-judicial arrests and detentions have continued particularly around academic institutions in different parts of the regional state of Oromia in Ethiopia, disturbing and worrisome reports are coming out of detention centres where the Oromo students arrested in the past two weeks are being held. According to HRLHA correspondents in Nakamte, Wollega Province in western Oromia, there have been cases of tortures of varying levels as well as detainees being taken away in the middle of the night to unknown destinations for unknown reasons. Fifty (50) detainees, including thirteen females, were taken away at one time alone; and their whereabouts were not known. In relation to tortures, the reports indicate that some of the detainees are isolated from others and held in separate rooms handcuffed and legs tied together with their hands on their backs. There were ten students subjected to this particular situation, among whom were Std. Tesfaye Tuffa (male) and Std. Bontu Hailu (female). Although not confirmed at this point, there were also eight students who were screened out in order to be transferred to a detention or investigation office at the federal level; and these include: 1. Chalaa Fekaduu Gashe (high school student), 2. Chalaa Fekaduu Raajo (high school student), 3. Nimoonaa Kebede (Wollega University 5th year law student), 4. Moi Bon Misanuu (Wollega University student), 5. Abdii Gaddisa (high school student), 6. Abel Dagim (high school student), 7. Qalbessa Getachew (high school student), 8. Mulgeta Gemechu (high school student), 9. Edosa Namara Dheressa, Civil Engineering, Wallaga University In the meantime, reports indicate that kidnappings and/or extra-judicial arrests and detentions have continued in different parts of the regional state of Oromia, particularly in Hararge/Haromaya, West Showa, and West Wollega, all in relation to the protests that have been going on in the Regional State of Oromia in opposition to the newly introduced master plan to expand the Capital City of Addis Ababa/Finfinne in all directions by displacing the local Oromo residents. The following are among the hundreds of the most recent cases of kidnappings, arrests and detentions: 1) Edosa Namara Deressa – Wollega University (Civil Engineering) 2) Walabuma Dabale – Adama University, West Showa, 3) Ebisa Dale – Adama University 4) Ganamo Kurke – Adama University 5) Liban Tareessa – Adama University 6) Adam Godana – Adama University 7) Bodana (last name not obtained) – Adama University Name of other detainees arrested May 15-17, 2014:
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Baca Kebede</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Fiqira Wadajo</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Eyob Kumara</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Raji Abaya</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Dabaloo Toleasa</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Surra Chali</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ebisaa Saqqata</td>
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**Haromaya Univers**

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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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**West Shawa, Ami**

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<td>4</td>
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**Arrested on May 16, 2014**

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<td>5</td>
<td>Getachew Fikadu</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Lammessa Balay</td>
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<td>Mokonon Asaffaa</td>
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<td>Mul'saa Tafarra</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shimalis Chaffe</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sofia Kadir</td>
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The Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) is highly concerned about the life-threatening situations in the detention centres where those young Oromos were held, and the safety and wellbeing of those who were taken to unknown destinations. Therefore, HRLHA calls upon the Ethiopian Government to abide by all international human rights instruments that it has signed, and refrain from subjecting the young detainees to such harsh situations. It also calls upon all local, regional, and international human rights organizations including UN Human Rights Council, humanitarian, and diplomatic agencies to put pressure on the Ethiopian Government so that it: 1. Unconditionally releases the Oromo students who were detained in the past two and three weeks simply because the attempted to exercise some of their fundamental rights in a peaceful and absolutely non-violent manner. 2. Stop killing, arresting and abducting Oromo nationals 3. To form an independent committee from civilians for investigation and Prosecution of the killing and torturing crimes.


The Ethiopian government likes to trumpet its higher education system to its western aid backers as a crowning
success of its development policy. As billions in foreign aid
are spent annually on Ethiopia, the west must be more
cognisant of the fact that this money helps reinforce a
government which cuts down those who dare to speak out
against it. Nowhere has this been more evident than in
Ambo in Oromia state. On 25 April, protests against
government plans to bring parts the town under the
administrative jurisdiction of the capital, Addis Ababa,
began at Ambo University. By the following Tuesday, as
protests spread to the town and other areas of Oromia,
dozens of demonstrators had been killed in clashes with
government forces, according to

witnesses. http://www.theguardian.com/global-
development/poverty-matters/2014/may/22/ethiopia-
 crackdown-student-protest-education

When Enough is Enough
Rise up People of Ethiopia
by GRAHAM PEEBLES
Since 25th April, students have demonstrated throughout the Oromia Regional
State, protesting against the government’s sinister sounding ‘Integrated
Development Master Plan’. The Oromo people constitute Ethiopia’s largest
ethnic group — around 27 million people — almost a third of the population.
They have been marginalised and discriminated against since the 19th century
when Empress Taytu Betul (wife of Menelik II) chose the site of Addis Ababa
for the capital. As the city grew Oromos were evicted from their land and
forced onto the margins — socially, economically and politically: “time and
again, Oromo farmers were removed from their land under the guise of
development without adequate compensation.” [Geeska Africa]. Like tyrants
everywhere, the paranoid EPRDF is hostile to all forms of dissent no matter the
source; however they react with greater levels of brutality to dissenting voices in
Oromia than perhaps anywhere else in the country, and “scores of Oromos are
regularly arrested based on their actual or suspected opposition to the
government.” [Amnesty International (AI)]
The proposed ‘master plan’ would substantially expand the boundaries of
Addis Ababa into areas of Oromia surrounding the capital. “Protestors claim
they merely wanted to raise questions about the plan — but were answered
with violence and intimidation.” [BBC] They rightly feel smallholder farmers and
other groups living on government land (all land in Ethiopia is government
owned) would once again be threatened, leading to large scale evictions to
make way for land leasing or land sales, as has happened elsewhere in the
country. In addition many Oromos see the proposed expansion as a broader
threat to their regional and cultural identity and say the scheme is “in violation
of the Constitutionally-guaranteed protection of the ‘special interests’ of the
Oromia state.” [AI] Constitutional guarantees that mean nothing to the members
of the ruling party, or a politically controlled judiciary.

Killing, beating, intimidating
University campuses have formed the beating heart of the protest movement
that has now spread throughout the region. On Tuesday 29th April around
25,000 people, “including residents of Ambo town in central Oromia,
participated in a city wide demonstration, in the largest show of opposition to
the government’s plans to date.” [Revolution News] Somewhat predictably,
security forces, consisting of the federal police and military Special Forces
known as the ‘Agazi’, have “responded by shooting at and beating peaceful
protesters in Ambo, Nekmete, Jimma, and other towns with unconfirmed
reports from witnesses of dozens of casualties.” [Human Rights Watch (HRW)]
witness told Amnesty International that on the third day of protest in Guder town, near Ambo, the security forces were waiting for the protesters and opened fire when they arrived. “She said five people were killed in front of her. A source in Robe town, the location of Madawalabu University, reported that 11 bodies had been seen in a hospital in the town. Another witness said they had seen five bodies in Ambo [80 miles west of Addis Ababa hospital].”

Whilst the government says that “at least nine students have died” during the protests, “a witness told the BBC that 47 were killed by the security forces”—a misleading term for government thugs, who are killing, beating and intimidating innocent civilians: Amnesty reports that children as young as 11 years of age were among the dead. In addition to killing peaceful protesters, large numbers have been beaten up during and after protests, resulting in scores of injuries, and hundreds or “several thousands”, according to the main Oromia opposition party, the Oromo Federalist Congress (AFC), have been arbitrarily arrested and are being detained incommunicado. Given the regime’s history those imprisoned face a very real risk of torture.

In many cases the arrests took place after the protesters had dispersed. “Security forces have conducted house to house searches in many locations in the region, [looking] for students and others who may have been involved. New arrests continue to be reported,” [AI] and squads of government thugs are reportedly beating local residents in a crude attempt at intimidation. Amnesty reports the case of a father whose son was shot dead during a protest, being ‘severely beaten’ by security forces, who told the bereaved parent “he should have taught his son some discipline.”

The Oromia community has often been the target of government aggression, and recent events are reminiscent of January 2004, when several Oromia students at Addis Ababa University were shot and killed when protesting for the right to stage an Oromo cultural event on campus. Many more were wounded and 494 [Oromo Support Group (OSG)] were arrested and detained without charge or trial. HRW reported how “police ordered both male and female students to run and crawl barefoot, bare-kneed, and bare-armed over sharp gravel for three-and-half hours; they were also forced to carry each other over the gravel.” The Police, HRW goes on to say, “have repeatedly employed similar methods of torture and yet are rarely held accountable for their excesses.”

The recent level of extreme violence displayed by the State is not unusual and takes place throughout Ethiopia; what is new is the response of the people. Anger at the security forces criminality has fuelled further demonstrations in Oromo as friends and family of those murdered have added their voices to the growing protest movement. This righteous stand against government brutality and injustice is heartening for the country and should be supported with condemnation and pressure from international donors and the UN more broadly. Those arrested during protests must be immediately released and investigations into killings by security personnel instigated as a matter of utmost urgency.

**Tools of control**

The government’s heavy-handed reaction to the Oromo protests is but the latest example of the regime’s ruthless response to criticism of its policies. Political opposition parties, when tolerated at all have been totally marginalised, dissenting independent voices are quickly silenced and a general atmosphere of fear is all pervading. Despite freedom of expression being a constitutional right virtually all media outlets are either government owned or controlled; “blogs and Internet pages critical of the Ethiopian government are regularly blocked and independent radio stations, particularly those broadcasting in Amharic and Afan Oromo, are routinely jammed.” [HRW] The EPRDF has created “one of the most repressive media environments in the world.” Reinforcing this condition, “the government on April 25th and 26th arbitrarily arrested nine bloggers and journalists in Addis Ababa. They remain in detention without charge.” [Ibid] International human rights groups (whose activities have been severely restricted by the stifling Charities and Societies Proclamation of 2009) as well as foreign journalists are not welcome, and reporters “who have attempted to reach the current demonstrations have been turned away or detained,” [Ibid] making it difficult to confirm exact numbers of those killed by government security personnel.

The UN Human Rights Council recently reviewed Ethiopia’s human rights record under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Since the first review in 2009 the human rights condition has greatly deteriorated. The EPRDF rules the country through fear and intimidation, they have introduced ambiguous, universally condemned legislation to control and intimidate: the Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSO law) and the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation specifically. Laws of repression that together have made independent media and civil society
completely ineffective. Freedom of assembly – another constitutional right – is not allowed, (or as can be seen with the Oromo protests) is dealt with in the harshest manner possible; the Internet and telecommunications are controlled and monitored by the government and phone records/recordings are easily obtained by security personnel. Arbitrary arrests and false imprisonment of anyone criticizing the government is routine as is the use of torture on those incarcerated. In the Ogaden region the regime is committing gross human rights abuses constituting crimes against humanity and in Gambella and the Lower Omo Valley large numbers of indigenous people have been forcibly moved into government camps (Villagization Programme), as land is sold for pennies to international companies. In short, human rights are completely ignored by the Government in Ethiopia. As the people begin to come together and protest, international pressure should be applied on the regime to observe the rule of law and uphold the people’s fundamental human rights. Read more @

http://www.counterpunch.org/

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YsUqxdAcD5U

#OromoProtest- Barbaric Attack On peaceful and unarmed Oromo Students and civilians by TPLF/Agazi forces at Madda Waalabuu University, Bale Southern Oromia, 21 May 2014.

IOYA Appeal Letter

INTERNATIONAL OROMO YOUTH ASSOCIATION

Dear Sir, Madam,

We are reaching out to you as the Board of officers of the International Oromo Youth Association (IOYA) whose nation is in turmoil back in Oromia, Ethiopia. Recently, Oromo students have been protesting against the new Addis Ababa “Integrated Master Plan” which aims at incorporating smaller towns surrounding Addis Ababa for the convenience of vacating land for investors by displacing millions of Oromo farmers. As a political move, this will essentially result in the displacement of the indigenous peoples and their families. Oromo farmers will be dispossessed of their land and their survival both economic and cultural terms will be threatened. The Oromos strongly believe that this plan will expose their natural environment to risk, threaten their economic means of livelihood (subsistence farming), and violate their constitutional rights.

The Ethiopian government is executing its political agenda of progressive marginalization of the Oromo people from matters that concern them both in the Addis Ababa city and the wider Oromia region. The master plan is an unconstitutional change of the territorial expansion over which the city administration has a jurisdiction. The government justifies the move in the name of enhancing the development of the city and facilitating economic growth. The justification is merely a tactical move masked for the governments continued abuse of human rights of the Oromo people. While the Oromos understand that Addis Ababa itself is an Oromo city that serves as the capital of the federal government, they also consider this move as an encroachment on the jurisdiction and borders of the state of Oromia.

The protesters peacefully demonstrated against this move. University students and residents have been in opposition to the plan, but their struggle has been met by a brutal repression in the hands of the military police (famously known as the Agazi). It has been reported that shootings, arrests, and imprisonments are becoming rampant. It is also reported that the death toll is increasing by the hour. Recently, sources indicate that over 80 people have been shot dead, others severely injured and thousands arrested. In addition, Oromo students have been protesting peacefully for over three weeks now, despite mass killings and arrests by Ethiopian security forces. University and high school students from more than ten universities have been engaging in the Oromo protests. The peaceful rally has now spread across the whole country and is expected to continue until the Ethiopian government refrains from incorporating over 36 surrounding smaller towns into Addis Ababa. It is stated to be displacing an estimate of 6.6 million people and violating constitutional rights of regional states.
As an organization subscribing to broader democratic engagement of the Oromo youth, we oppose the brutal violence that the Ethiopian government is meting out on innocent, unarmed young students who are peacefully protesting. As leaders of the Oromo community, we support and stand in solidarity with Oromo protests in Ethiopia. The human rights violations being carried out by the Ethiopian government against innocent students are unacceptable. Continuous assaults, tortures, and killings of innocent civilians must be stopped. We urge you to join us in denouncing these inhumane and cruel activities carried out by the Ethiopian government. We believe it is imperative that the international community raise its voice and take action to stop the ongoing atrocities that are wreaking havoc to families and communities in the Oromia region.

We urgently request that such actions be taken in an attempt to pressure the Ethiopian government to stop terrorizing and killing peaceful protesters:

- The US government and other international organizations should condemn the Ethiopian government’s brutal action taken on unarmed innocent civilians. Furthermore, we demand over 30,000 innocent protesters to be released from prisons, as they will be subjected to torture and ill treatment.
- The Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) is currently terrorizing its own electorates/nation. Under the law of R2P in the UN constitution, the international community is obliged to protect a nation that is being terrorized by its own government and EPRDF should be taken accountable.
- We demand Ethiopia to be expelled from any regional and international cooperation including and not limited to AU and UN for its previous and current human rights violations. The international community should stop providing support in the name of AID and development to Ethiopia as it is violating the fundamental and basic needs of its nation.
- The Ethiopian government should be stopped on immediate effect: its forceful displacement of the indigenous peoples across Ethiopia is unjust and unconstitutional. We ask the United States, European Union, and the United Nations to stand in solidarity with peaceful student protesters who are condemning such injustice.
- The onus is on the international community to act in favor of the innocent and civilian populace that is seeking its fundamental right. Punitive actions towards this government should be taken for cracking down on freedom of expression and other democratic rights being expressed by its citizens.

We believe it is in the interest of our common humanity to take responsibility, to pay attention to this problem, to witness the plight of the voiceless victims, and to raise concerns to the Ethiopian government so it can desist from its brutal acts of repression.

We count on your solidarity to help the Oromo youth be spared from arbitrary arrest, incarceration, and shootings.

Yours Respectfully,
International Oromo Youth Association


https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=biinZe1Edeo

Gambella Nilotes Army Condemns Killing Oromos for Their Land

Press Release 15th May 2014, Gambella
“Ethiopian Government Must Stop Killing Oromos for their Land”

Gambella Nilotes United Movement/Army (GNUM/A) condemns the mass killing perpetuated by the TPLF-Led Ethiopian government’s security forces against the Oromo University students and other innocent civilians which occurred in many parts of Oromia Region particularly in Ambo Zone since last two weeks. The students were peacefully demonstrating their constitutional right for the Oromo farmers who were/are forcefully and illegally evicted from their
ancestral land around Finfine (Addis Ababa) due to new Addis Ababa Integrated Master Plan imposed upon them. As our sources confirm the killings continue in Nekemte town and other areas of which unconfirmed number of innocent Oromos are being massacred. Many are arrested and many more disappeared from their homes as the protest demonstrations continue. It should be known that the proposed Master Plan by the TPLF – Led government of Ethiopia did not consider the interest and participation of the Oromo people to ensure that it would not cause eviction of people and land grabbing. The plan affirms the continuation of land grabbing policy designed to displaced poor rural people of Gambella, Ogaden, Benisangul Gumuz, Afar, South Omo and other parts of the country. The Master plan will evict million of Oromo farmers from their ancestral land and make them landless, an act which denies their traditional land ownership rights around Addis Ababa. It must be condemned at all might for it is undemocratic and barbaric. It follows the mode of Menelik who built the country on slave trade economy in raiding slaves and plundering resources of the subjects, in exchange for weapons from European colonisers to build his hegemony, of which the Oromos, Gambellans, Ogadenians, Beneshagul/Gumuz people, Afar, south western nations and nationalities, and others were the victims. The wounds inflicted by the Menelik in the past are still open and bleeding, and it is immoral for the TPLF-Led government to scratch the wounds inflicted by their ancestors against Oromos without remorse. For this reason we call upon all the Oromos to unite. Whatever differences may exist, Oromos must unite as one body and seek solidarity from other oppressed people who are fighting for their freedom. The TPLF-government is Ethiopian government is racist beyond any doubt, and it is a failed state that believes in enforcing its racist policies at gun point. The unity and moral we have are more than the weapons they put their belief. We shall prevail. It must not be allowed to sell out Oromo land to foreign investors or to settle their own people in Oromos’ land while Oromos are evicted. Currently other Ethiopian are not entitled to own large land for their business unless those coming from northern part of the country. The land taken from all the oppressed people elsewhere in the country including the Oromos should be categorized as stolen property, in which day has come, actually it is very near to claim it back from all TPLF members and supporters. We encourage all Oromo people to continue with their demonstration not to allow any inch of Oromo land to Addis Ababa Master Plan. We call upon all the Oromo people throughout the world to strengthen their solidarity in support to those who are sacrificing their lives in the country for the freedom of Oromos. Gambella Nilotes United Movement/Army (GNUM/A) will continue its struggle for all people of Gambella and other South Western Nilotes to stand together with Oromo people who are suffering under brutal Ethiopian government. We call upon the international community, international human rights organizations and other concerned bodies to condemn the ongoing human rights abuses and atrocities perpetrated by the TPLF/EPRDF regime against the Oromo innocent civilians who are demanding their constitutional rights from the government. We are also calling upon the United Nations, EU, AU, and all other human rights organizations operating in Ethiopia to closely monitor the political and military action against the innocent civilian in Oromia region. At last we call upon the TPLF/EPRDF government to stop killing of the Oromos; to release our brothers kept in various prisons in the country under inhumanly conditions; to recognize the communal land rights and ownership in accord with the UN provisions; to respect Article 39 provision in the constitution and recognizes territorial integrity to stop extinction measures; to respect our independence development and foreign policies to ensure our freedom and prosperity in our territories. In conclusion the Gambella Nilotes United Movement/Army (GNUM/A) will continue its struggle for all people of Gambella and other oppressed Ethiopian to ensure freedom, justice, security and prosperity are brought to the oppressed. “Freedom and Justice for All Oppressed People of Oromo” “Unite We Must to Fight for the Rights and Justice of Indigenous South Western Nilotic and Omotic Peoples of Ethiopia”GAMBELLA Nilotes UNITED MOVEMENT/ARMY CENTRAL COMMITTEE Our contact: gambellagnuma@yahoo.com OR gambellagnuma@gmail.com http://ayyaantuu.com/horn-of-africa-news/gambella-nilotes-army-condemns-killing-oromos-for-their-land/ □ Baratoota Oromoo kan Yuuvisisoota garagarraa osoo karaa nagaan hiriira bahanii dhiimma abba biyummada isaanii falmata jiranuu lubbuun isaanii waranaa mooyummaa Wayyaanen darbime keessaa seenaa gabaabaa barattu Tigrist Maammoos Simaaa isifiir qooda. Tigist Abbaa ishee Obbo Maammoos Simaa fi Haadha ishee Aadddeey Aayetuu Maammoos irraa baa 1992 akka lakkaa. Oromooottii Biyya Orumoyyaa Godina Kibba lii Shawaa Aanaa sadeen Sooddoo Ganda Saaririti jedhamutti dhalattee. Mana barnoota sadarkaa 1 ffaa kan baratte 1-8 mana barnoota Calalaqa kan jedhamaa milan deemsa sa’a lama deemte baratte, sadarkaa 2ffaa 9-12 mana barnoota Harbuu Cululletti baratte.
Akkasuma qabxii gaarii fiduun Yuuniversiti Maddaa Walaabutti waggaa 1 ffaa barata osoo jirtuu FDGf n gaaffii mirgaa baratootti Oromoo Elba 28, 2014 kaasanini wil qabatee rasaasa diinaan wareega lubbuu saba Oromoof jecdha kafalte.

Gootittiin Oromoo Tigist Maammoo dhalattee ganna 22ti gootummaan uumata Oromoof wareega kafalete. Qabasaawaan yoo kufe illee Qabsoon itti fufee kaayyoo isaanii bakkaan ni gaha.

#OromoProtests- Tigist Nammo, Oromo student at Madda Waalabu University, murdered by TPLF/Agazi forces. [Link](http://maddawalaabupress.blogspot.co.uk/2014/05/seenaa-gabaabaa-gootittii-oromoo.html?spref=fb)

#OromoProtests- Peaceful Oromo students and civilians were attacked and wounded by Agazi in Nekemte, Western Oromia. Denied medical help. Agazi forced them out from hospital. Medical workers at Nekemte hospital were attacked by Agazi for giving medical services to wounded students and civilians. 20th May 2014

ODUU GADDISISSA!! Godina Wallagga lixaa aanaa Gimbi ganda wollo yeesusissetti dhalata barataa Gammachiis Dabalaa umuriin 16 yoo ta’u barataa kutaa 9ti. Jireenyaasa keessatti cilee gubeec gara magaa alla gimbii geessse ittin barataa maatti saas garagar. Akkuma amalasa cilee fuudhee guyyaa gaafa 02/09/2006 akka lakk habasha ganana gara magaa alla gimbii uu duu meemu lotuun wayyaanee naannoo gafaree bakkaa addaa mana indaaqqoo jedhamatti duu dhaab buuteri arii stiis uumana stiis dhaodh. gaafuma sana hospitalala adventisti Gimbi cise. Ta’u carraa fayyuu hin aarin gaafa 12/09/2006tti lubbuunsaa darbie kitchuutu hudhaati cee ayiiiiiiiiii yaa oromoone lackii k’iiii uuuuuuuuuuuuu — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — SAD NEWS!! In west wallagga in the town of Gimbi in the neighborhood of Waloo-yeesuus. There was a 16 year old grade 9 student named Gammachiis Dabalaa. In his life time he used to burn firewood to make charcoal so he can support his family as well as paying for his education. Like his day to day duty, while he went to fetch woods and burn for charcoal on his way to Gimbi town in the morning on 02/09/2006(E.C) he was shot on his foot by a woyanee(TPLF) soldier. Since that day this young boy was spending his time in the Adventist Hospital in the Gimbi town. Due to lack of quick recovery he passed away on 12/09/2006. May his soul rest in peace!!!!!!!!

Henok Oromia Kan Oromotti’s photo.

#OromoProtests- Victim of TPLF/Agazi, in Western Oromia, Gimbi, Wallagga, 21st May 2014.

Barattoota Sabboontota Oromoo Adaamaa Irraa Bakka Buuteen Isaanii Dhabame Mana Hidhaa Maa’ekilaawwi Keessatti Dararama Guuddaa Keessa Jiru

May 20, 2014 By Qeerroo Oduu/NewsLeave a comment

Gabaasa Qeerroo Adaamaa, Caamsaa 20, 2014

Gabaasa Qeerroo magala Adaamaa Caamsaa 20, 2014 akka addeessuuun

Baratooti Kunis:-

1. Barataa Addunyaa Kiisoo-barataa Yuuniversiti Adaamaa waggaa 4ffaa suuraan isaa fuula kana irratti kan argamu, kanaan duras gabaasnee kan turre.
2. Bilisummaa Daammanaa--barataa GC kan ture ykn kan barana eebbijamu,
3. Mokonin Kabbadaa kan jedhamaniidha.

Egaa mootummaan Wayyaanee ammas ilmaan Oromoo hidhhu irraa kan boodatti jedhu miti kufaatiin isaa waan hin hafneef kana of oolchuuf mana hidhhaa Oromiyaa keessatti baayifatee Oromoo kannenee sabboonummaa gaban hidhuutti sadarkaa maraannaa keessa seeene jiru, hidhamuu fi dararamuu baratoota kanaa baratootni sabboontotni Oromoo mooraa Yuuniversiti Adaamatti argaman hunduu ajjachaa, ariyama manneen barnootaa fi hidhamuu ilmaan oromootif hawaasni oromoo hunduu akka nu walii hiriiruu FDG jabeessu dhaamsa dabarsina jedhu.

Barrati Addunyaa Keessoo 31

Keessatti Dararamaa Jiran

20th May 2014

#Oromoprotests - Hedduumina, Bakkaa fi Manneen Hidhaa Oromoonni


#OromoProtests – Victim of genocidal TPLF/Agazi. Photo of Milishu Melese who was killed by Agazi by a car yesterday in Adama. Family members say he was previously a political prisoner for 8 years (3 at Maekelawi and 5 in Kaliti). He was ran over by car in broad daylight on 16th May 2014 along his friend Bilisumma Lammi.

#OromoProtests – Photo of Oromo student Bilisumma Lammi of Rift Valley University college who was killed by by Agazi on 16th May 2014 with his friend in Adama.


HRLHA Urgent Action

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

13 May, 2014.

The brutal attempts of crackdown against Oromo protesters by the Agazi Special Squad continuing unabated in different parts of the regional state of Oromia, reports coming from Ambo in central Oromia indicate that the town and its surrounding has come under virtual seizure by the Agazi Federal Armed Force, daily movements and activities becoming almost impossible.

According to information obtained by HRLHA (this morning) form its correspondents, the Agazi Special Squad has been deployed in Ambo Town and its surrounding in much larger number than before and engaged in indiscriminately kidnapped the local people from along the streets and throwing them into detention centres in the area. There are also reports of widespread rapes being committed against female detainees.

Although the protests against the plan to annex some small towns of Oromia into the Capital Addis Ababa/Finfinne have been involving Oromos from all walks of life, age and gender, the prime targets have been the youth,
university, college, and high school students in particular. Since the protest started in different parts of the regional state of Oromia two weeks ago, more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) Oromos have been arrested and detained from Ambo, Gudar, Tikur Inchi, Ginda–Barat, Cedo, and Bakko–Tibe towns in West Showa Zone of Central Oromia alone. Apart from along the streets in cities and towns, especially students are being picked up even from dormitories and classrooms on universities and college campuses. Reports add that there have been around twenty(40) extra-judicial killings so far that have resulted from brutal actions against unarmed and peaceful protesters by armed forces.

Ever since the violence against Oromo protesters started two weeks ago, and following the release of its first urgent action over the incidents, the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) has been monitoring the situation through its correspondents in the region; and has been able to obtain some of the names of the Oromos (students and others) who have so far been killed, kidnapped or arrested, and detained or disappeared. There are also cases of beatings and wounds or injuries inflicted on some of the protesters by the heavy-handed federal armed force. The names are listed below:

Partial List of arrested Students from Addis Ababa University May 11, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Institute Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abebe gadafa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lataa Olani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alamay Taye</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melaku Girma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gaddisaa dabalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mulata Eliyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gamada Dhidhita</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nigusie Gammada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gudata Wakne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nigusie Yoosef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guddina</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sisay Safara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indalu Yigezu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Taye Teshome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jabessa ekele</td>
<td></td>
<td>Teshome Ararsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jamal Usman</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waqo Roba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jilo Kamew</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yaatanii Utukan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kebede Guddata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partial List of Oromos killed by Agazi Armed Force of the Federal Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>Birth Place</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Academy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ababa Kumsa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>student</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wallaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Age/Title/Role</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abdii Kamaal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>student and Krate Trainer</td>
<td>Gudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abdiisaa Guutuu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9 years old teenager</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abdiisaa Fixee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bussinessman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Abdisa Nagasa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>student</td>
<td>Wallaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alamnee Bayisa Tashooomee</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9th grade</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alamyayyoos Hirphasaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9th grade</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Alemaayyo Urgeessaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Gudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Baayisaa Soorii</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bikkolee Dinqaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Biqila Belay</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bultii Yaadasaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Jibaat</td>
<td>Technical student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Darejjee</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Kebele Milisha</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Falmata Bayecha</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Medicine 5th year</td>
<td>Jimma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Galana Adaba</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Governance 3rd year</td>
<td>Jimma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Getachew Darajie</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Governance 3rd year</td>
<td>Jima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Geetahuun Jiraatii</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Junior Secondary school</td>
<td>Gudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Geetu Urgeessaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gexe Tafari</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>student</td>
<td>Wollega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gurmuu Damxoo</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Junior Secondary school</td>
<td>Gudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gosomsaa Baayisaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Haacaaluu Jaagamaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Jibaat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Husen Umar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Uni student</td>
<td>Jima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Indaalee Dessaaleny</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Ambo Diplom holder, Bajaji driver</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Indaalee Lammeessaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9th grade student</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Isra’el Habtamu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Uni student</td>
<td>Jimma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kebbedee Boranaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kumuala Guddisa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Tikur Incini</td>
<td>10th grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Academic institution</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Abhraam Suufaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12th grade student</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Balaayi Kuussaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Baayisaa Obsaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Baqalee Itichaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Bitamaa Baayitaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7th grade</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Darrasaa Ayyaanaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Geetuu warquu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Gonfaa Mul'isaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Bajajii driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kasaahun Aseffaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Midhaksaa iguu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Bussinessman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Misgaanaa Mammuyyee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5th grade student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The partial list is converted from the image and may not be complete.
Partial list of indiscriminately arrested or kidnapped and detained protestors

Below is the list of some of the estimated 50,000 Oromos picked up and detained from different towns in West Showa Zone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place arrested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ababaa Moosisaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Tikur Incini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamayyoo Irreesoo</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Was ONC Elected member of Oromia regional in 2005</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashannaafii Buusaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12th grade student</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agidoo Waqjiraa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii high school</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayyaantuu Dagaaga</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Merchant of cultural dresses</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baqqaliu Gidaada</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baayiluu Mallasaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Gidar School</td>
<td>Gidar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilisee Indaaluu</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>High school student</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biraanuu Addunyaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High school student</td>
<td>Tikur Incini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgudee Araarsaa</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Highschool student</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caalchisaa Aanaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Preacher</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caalaa Baayisaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>With his 5-family member</td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camadaa Jaalataa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagguu Takkaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Elementary J.S. School, 8th grade</td>
<td>Addis Ketama–Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dammee Taddasaa</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dararaa Galataa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High school Student</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darrasaa Guutataa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Midaa Qanyii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawuti Raggaasaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9th grade student</td>
<td>Liban Maccaa Ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dheeressaa Tarfaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Bussinessman</td>
<td>Gudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dhibbaa Tutishaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Assistant driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gadaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Ambo uni student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gechoo Dandanaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High school student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Getaachoo dandanaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Goobanaa Abarraa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High school student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Goobanaa Tolasaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Gonfaa Dhaabaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Gudinaa Abarraa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High school student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Iddessaa Magarsaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Chairperson for Waqeqfata for Ambo area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Lachiisaa Fufaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lateeraa shallamoo</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mallasaa Kabbadaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mootummaa Tasfaayee</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nagarii Dhaabaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Qanaa’aa Chuuchee</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Employee of KFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Salamoon Dhaabaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11th grade student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Shallamaa caalaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Shallamaa Caalasaaa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High School Student</td>
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HRLHA calls up on the Ethiopian Government to:

1. Immediately stop the racial and discriminatory violence against Oromos, and bring the culprits to justice.
2. Unconditionally release the detained Oromo students and facilitate the
3. Reverse the decision of the plan and present it for discussion and consultations to the concerned Oromo People, and obtain their consents;
4. Compensate all losses and damages that resulted from the brutal actions of its armed forces.

HRLHA also calls up on regional and international diplomatic, democratic, and human rights agencies to challenge the Ethiopian TPLF/EPRDF government on its persistent brutal, dictatorial, and suppressive actions against innocent and unarmed civilians who are attempting to exercise some of their “said-to-have-been-granted” democratic rights.


Ibsa Qeerroo: Gaafii Mirgaa Ummatni Oromoo Kaaseef Deebiin Mootummaan Wayyaanee Keenne Gocha Suukanneessa Dha!
14 May 2014 at 21:10

FDG Oromiya Kwessatti Ka’een Hamaa Oromoo Gaafii Mirgaa Guddafinifin Mootum Ajisee, Medaesse Fanaa Ilka Masiintii Guuree Waynaa Isaanii Wel Duwan Dhaawannoo Gaba Argummii

Gabateci’iwa, Namona Lubbaddhadda Waseenmaal/Ajiseefnanaa

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Caamsaa 14, 2014 Gara Jabeenya Wayyaanee
TPLFn Magaallii Naqamte Akkasiti Oolte. TPLF’s cruelty Against Oromo students and civilians at Nekemte, Wolega university, 14 May 2014. 6 innocent people murdered.

May 15, 2014 By Qerreero Ogoo/News
DOCUMENT – ETHIOPIA: AUTHORITIES MUST PROVIDE JUSTICE FOR SCORES OF PROTESTERS KILLED, INJURED AND ARRESTED IN OROMIA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC STATEMENT 13 May 2014
Index: AFR 25/002/2014

ETHIOPIA: AUTHORITIES MUST PROVIDE JUSTICE FOR SCORES OF PROTESTERS KILLED, INJURED AND ARRESTED IN OROMIA

Amnesty International condemns the use of excessive force by security forces against peaceful protesters in a number of locations across the Oromia region during the last two weeks, which has resulted in the deaths and injuries of dozens of people including students and children. Many hundreds of protesters are reported to have been arbitrarily arrested, and are being detained incommunicado and without charge. Detainees are at risk of torture.

The Ethiopian government must immediately instruct the security forces to cease using deadly force against peaceful protesters, and to release any person who has been arrested solely because of their involvement in peaceful protests. These incidents must be urgently and properly investigated, and suspected perpetrators should be prosecuted in effective trial proceedings.

Since late April, protests have taken place in many universities and towns across the Oromia region over the 'Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan' – a plan from the central government to expand the capital, Addis Ababa, into parts of Oromia - the region which surrounds the city. The government says the master plan for expansion would bring city services to remote areas. However, the protesters, and many other Oromos, the ethnic group that makes up the significant majority of the population of Oromia regional state, fear that the move will be detrimental to the interests of Oromo farmers, and will lead to large scale evictions to make way for land leasing or sale. Many Oromos also consider the move to be in violation of the Constitutionally-guaranteed protection of the ‘special interests’ of the Oromia state.

Numerous reports from witnesses, local residents and other sources indicate that the security forces have responded with excessive force against peaceful protesters. Forces comprised of the federal police and military special forces known as ‘Agazi’, have fired live ammunition at unarmed protesters in a number of locations including in Wallega and Madawalabu universities and Ambo and Guder towns, resulting in deaths in each location.

One witness told Amnesty International that on the third day of protest in Guder town, near Ambo, the security forces were waiting for the protesters and opened fire when they arrived. She said five people were killed in front of her.

A source in Robe town, the location of Madawalabu University, told Amnesty International that 11 bodies had been seen in a hospital in the town. Another witness said they had seen five bodies in Ambo hospital.

There are major restrictions on independent journalism and human rights monitoring organizations in Ethiopia as well as on exchange of information. Because of these restrictions, in conjunction with the number of incidents that occurred in the last two weeks, it is not possible to establish the exact number of those who have been killed. The government acknowledged that three students had died at Madawalabu University, and five persons had died in Ambo town, but did not state the cause of death. Numbers of deaths reported by witnesses and residents within Oromia are significantly higher. Investigations into these incidents must include the establishment of comprehensive numbers of people killed and injured in all incidents.

According to eye-witness reports received by Amnesty International, of those who were killed some people, including students and children, died instantly during protests, while some died subsequently in hospitals as a result of their injuries. Children as young as 11 years old were among the dead. Students and teachers constitute the majority of those killed and injured.

Protesters were also reportedly beaten up during and after protests, resulting in scores of injuries in locations including Ambo, Jimma, Nekempte, Wallega, Dembi Dollo, Robe town, Madawalabu, and Haromaya.

Hundreds of people have been arrested across many locations. The main Oromo opposition party, the Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) which has been...
collecting information from its members throughout the region, believes those arrested may total several thousand. Witnesses told Amnesty International that in many cases the arrests took place after the protesters had dispersed. Security forces have conducted house to house searches in many locations in the region, for students and others who may have been involved. New arrests continue to be reported. A small number of people have been released, but most of those arrested remain in incommunicado detention, in many cases in unknown locations. The OFC also reports that two of its members were arrested in Ambo because they had spoken to a Voice of America reporter about events in the town.

Hundreds of those arrested have been taken to unofficial places of detention including Senkele police training camp. One local resident, whose nephew was shot dead during the Ambo protests, told Amnesty International that detainees in Senkele have been prevented from seeing their families or receiving food from them. Military camps in Oromia have regularly been used to detain thousands of actual or perceived government opponents. Detention in military camps is almost always arbitrary – detainees are not charged or taken to a court for the duration of their detention, which in some cases has lasted for many years. In the majority of cases, detainees in military camps have no access to lawyers or to their families for the duration of their detention.

Amnesty International has received countless reports of torture being widespread in military camps. The organization fears that the recent detainees are at serious risk of torture and other ill-treatment.

There is a very high security force presence in towns across the region in recent days, including in university campuses. Witnesses in several locations say that classes have been suspended in the universities. Amnesty International has heard from other locations, where classes have continued or resumed, that attendance registers are being taken for every class, with serious repercussions threatened for those not present.

Amnesty International has also received several reports that in a number of locations throughout the region local residents are being beaten and in some cases, arrested by the police, ostensibly to intimidate them against taking part in further protests. Police are also threatening parents to control their children. One witness told Amnesty International that one man who went to collect his son’s body, who had been shot dead during a protest, was severely beaten by security forces telling him he should have taught his son some discipline.

The OFC says the response of the security forces has fuelled further protests as the colleagues, parents and community members of those killed and injured have joined in further protests against the brutality of the security forces. In some locations anger at the actions of the security forces has resulted in burning of cars and damage to property.

The Ethiopian authorities regularly suppress peaceful protests, which has often included the use of excessive force against protesters. The Oromos have long felt discriminated against by successive governments. The current government is hostile to all dissent. However, this hostility often manifests most fiercely in the Oromia region, where signs of dissent are looked for and suppressed even more brutally than in other parts of the country. Scores of Oromos are regularly arrested based on their actual or suspected opposition to the government.

The recent events are highly reminiscent of events in 2004 when months of protests broke out across the Oromia region and in Addis Ababa by college and school students demonstrating against a federal government decision to transfer the regional state capital from Addis Ababa to Adama (also known as Nazret), a town 100 kilometres south-east of Addis Ababa. The transfer was perceived to be against Oromo interests. Police used live ammunition in some incidents to disperse demonstrators, killing several students and wounding many others, which led to further protests. Hundreds of students were arrested and detained for periods ranging from several days to several months, without charge or trial. Many were severely beaten when police dispersed protests or in detention. Subsequently hundreds were expelled or suspended from university and many suffered long-term repercussions such as repeated arrest based on the residual suspicion of holding dissenting opinions.

The events of the last two weeks in Oromia demonstrate that there has been no improvement in Ethiopia’s policing practices in the last decade, and that very serious concerns remain about the willingness of the Ethiopian security forces to use excessive force against peaceful protesters. These events also show that major restrictions remain on the ability of peaceful protesters to express grievances or make political points in Ethiopia. The environment for peaceful protest, freedom of expression and political participation has worsened over the last decade.

The recent events in Oromia fall at a time when the local population and...
interested parties internationally, are starting to look towards the general elections in May 2015. The aftermath of the disputed 2005 elections also saw excessive use of force against peaceful protesters during widespread demonstrations against the alleged rigging of the election by the ruling EPRDF party. Security forces opened fire on protesters in Addis Ababa resulting in the deaths of more than 180 people. The recent events bode very ill for the run up to the 2015 elections, still a year away. Unless substantial reforms are urgently initiated, Amnesty International is concerned that the run up to the elections will be characterised by further serious violations of human rights.

Amnesty International urges the Ethiopian authorities to immediately and publicly instruct the security forces to cease using excessive force against peaceful protesters in Oromia. While some of the recent protests in Oromia are reported to have seen incidents of violence, including destruction of property, the use of force, including lethal force, by security forces must comply with human rights standards at all times in order to protect the right to life. Amnesty International urges that any police response to further protests must comply with international requirements of necessity and proportionality in the use of force, in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. These principles state that law enforcement may use only such force as is necessary and proportionate to maintain public order, and may only intentionally use lethal force if strictly necessary to protect human life.

Thorough investigations which are credible and impartial must urgently take place into allegations of excessive use of force against peaceful protesters, and the torture of protesters and other members of local communities in Oromia, and where admissible evidence of crimes is found, suspected perpetrators should be prosecuted in effective trial proceedings that meet international standards. All persons arrested solely because of their participation in peaceful protests must be immediately and unconditionally released. Amnesty International urges that no-one suffers any violation or denial of their human rights as a result of their involvement in peaceful protests including any suspension or termination of their education.

Finally, Amnesty International urges the Ethiopian government to respect all Ethiopians' right to peacefully protest, as guaranteed under the Ethiopian Constitution and in accordance with Ethiopia's international legal obligations, including under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The government should immediately remove all restrictions on free and open political participation, including restrictions on the independent media, civil society and political opposition parties.

http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/authorities-must-provide-justice-scores-protesters-failed-injured-and-arrested

Oromia Support Group

Press Release from the Oromia Support Group (OSG) on the Oromo demonstrators arrested, beaten and shot dead by the Ethiopian Agazi Security Forces

Posted: Caamsaa/May 9, 2014 · Gadzaa.com

Press Release from the Oromia Support Group–UK 7 May 2014 60 Westminster Rd Malvern, Worcs WR14 4ES UK Tel +44 (0)1684 573722 Email: osg@talktalk.net Demonstrators arrested, beaten and shot dead At least 16 peaceful student demonstrators were shot dead by the Agazi, Ethiopia’s riot police, between 28 April and 1 May. Protests against the planned extension of Addis Ababa city administration, which would evict thousands of farmers and split Oromia Region in two, were met with live ammunition and indiscriminate beating. Several killings were in Ambo, where 27,000 reportedly took to the streets, but demonstrations were also met with violence in Guder, Adama, Dire Dawa, Robe, Jimma, Metu, Nekemt, Gimbi and Dembi Dollo – high schools and universities in central, east and west Oromia.
Sources claimed 25–50 were killed. At least seven were confirmed dead in Ambo alone. Many were badly injured and hundreds were taken from streets and university campuses to places of detention, where protestors and opposition party supporters are routinely tortured and raped. Names of confirmed dead, injured or detained are given overleaf. Those killed include Endale Desalegn (Temesgen), and Tasfaye Gashe, both ninth grade students in Ambo. Individuals in the UK are requested to write to their MPs, requesting them to ask the Minister for Africa, Mark Simmonds, and the Minister for International Development, Lynne Featherstone, what the British Government intends to do in response to this latest episode of killing and detaining peaceful demonstrators.

Killed:


Injured:


Ethiopia: Brutal Crackdown on Protests

Security Forces Fire On, Beat Students Protesting Plan to Expand Capital Boundaries

(Nairobi) – Ethiopian security forces should cease using excessive force against students peacefully protesting plans to expand the boundaries of the capital, Addis Ababa. The authorities should immediately release students and others arbitrarily arrested during the protests and investigate and hold accountable security officials who are responsible for abuses. On May 6, 2014, the government will appear before the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva for the country’s Universal Periodic Review of its human rights record. “Students have concerns about the fate of farmers and others on land the government wants to move inside Addis Ababa,” said Leslie Lefkow, deputy Africa director. “Rather than having its security forces attack peaceful protesters, the government should sit down and discuss the students’ grievances. Since April 25, students have demonstrated throughout Oromia Regional State to protest the government’s plan to substantially expand the municipal boundaries of Addis Ababa, which the students feel would threaten communities currently under regional jurisdiction. Security forces have responded by shooting at and beating peaceful protesters in Ambo, Nekemte, Jimma, and other towns with unconfirmed reports from witnesses of dozens of casualties. Protests began at universities in Ambo and other large towns throughout Oromia, and spread to smaller communities throughout the region.
Witnesses said security forces fired live ammunition at peaceful protesters in Ambo on April 30. Official government statements put the number of dead in Ambo at eight, but various credible local sources put the death toll much higher. Since the events in Ambo, the security forces have allegedly used excessive force against protesters throughout the region, resulting in further casualties. Ethiopian authorities have said there has been widespread looting and destruction of property during the protests. The protests erupted over the release in April of the proposed Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan, which outlines plans for Addis Ababa’s municipal expansion. Under the proposed plan, Addis Ababa’s municipal boundary would be expanded substantially to include more than 15 communities in Oromia. This land would fall under the jurisdiction of the Addis Ababa City Administration and would no longer be managed by Oromia Regional State. Demonstrators have expressed concern about the displacement of Oromo farmers and residents on the affected land.

Ethiopia is experiencing an economic boom and the government has ambitious plans for further economic growth. This boom has resulted in a growing middle class in Addis Ababa and an increased demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties. There has not been meaningful consultation with impacted communities during the early stages of this expansion into the surrounding countryside, raising concerns about the risk of inadequate compensation and due process protections to displaced farmers and residents.

Oromia is the largest of Ethiopia’s nine regions and is inhabited largely by ethnic Oromos. The Oromos are Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group and have historically felt marginalized and discriminated against by successive Ethiopian governments. The city of Addis Ababa is surrounded on all sides by the Oromia region.

Given very tight restrictions on independent media and human rights monitoring in Ethiopia, it is difficult to corroborate the government crackdown in Oromia. There is little independent media in Oromia to monitor these events, and foreign journalists who have attempted to reach demonstrations have been turned away or detained.

Ethiopia has one of the most repressive media environments in the world. Numerous journalists are in prison, independent media outlets are regularly closed down, and many journalists have fled the country. Underscoring the repressive situation, the government on April 25 and 26 arbitrarily arrested nine bloggers and journalists in Addis Ababa. They remain in detention without charge. In addition, the Charities and Societies Proclamation, enacted in 2009, has severely curtailed the ability of independent human rights organizations to investigate and report on human rights abuses like the recent events in Oromia.

“The government should not be able to escape accountability for abuses in Oromo because it has muzzled the media and human rights groups,” Lefkow said.

Since Ethiopia’s last Universal Periodic Review in 2009 its human rights record has taken a significant downturn, with the authorities showing increasing intolerance of any criticism of the government and further restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and association. The recent crackdown in Oromia highlights the risks protesters face and the inability of the media and human rights groups to report on important events.

Ethiopian authorities should abide by the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, which provide that all security forces shall, as far as possible, apply nonviolent means before resorting to force. Whenever the lawful use of force is unavoidable, the authorities must use restraint and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offense. Law enforcement officials should not use firearms against people except in self-defense or defense of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury.

“Ethiopia’s heavy handed reaction to the Oromo protests is the latest example of the government’s ruthless response to any criticism of its policies,” Lefkow said. “UN member countries should tell Ethiopia that responding with excessive force against protesters is unacceptable and needs to stop.”

http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/05/05/ethiopia-brutal-crackdown-protests

May 8, 2014

Oromo: Ethiopia Uses Force Against Peaceful Student Protesters
The Ethiopian government has used excessive force against students peacefully protesting the Government's plans to expand the municipal boundaries of Addis Ababa, which would threaten the communities currently under regional jurisdiction, and would no longer be managed by Oromia Regional State. Demonstrators have expressed concern about the displacement of Oromo farmers and residents on the affected land.

Below is an article published by Human Rights Watch:

Ethiopian security forces should cease using excessive force against students peacefully protesting plans to extend the boundaries of the capital, Addis Ababa. The authorities should immediately release students and others arbitrarily arrested during the protests and investigate and hold accountable security officials who are responsible for abuses.


“Students have concerns about the fate of farmers and others on land the government wants to move inside Addis Ababa,” said Leslie Lefkow, deputy Africa director. “Rather than having its security forces attack peaceful protesters, the government should sit down and discuss the students’ grievances.”

Since April 25 [2014], students have demonstrated throughout Oromia Regional State to protest the government’s plan to substantially expand the municipal boundaries of Addis Ababa, which the students feel would threaten communities currently under regional jurisdiction. Security forces have responded by shooting at and beating peaceful protesters in Ambo, Nekemte, Jimma, and other towns with unconfirmed reports from witnesses of dozens of casualties.

Protests began at universities in Ambo and other large towns throughout Oromia, and spread to smaller communities throughout the region. Witnesses said security forces fired live ammunition at peaceful protesters in Ambo on April 30 [2014]. Official government statements put the number of dead in Ambo at eight, but various credible local sources put the death toll much higher. Since the events in Ambo, the security forces have allegedly used excessive force against protesters throughout the region, resulting in further casualties. Ethiopian authorities have said there has been widespread looting and destruction of property during the protests.

The protests erupted over the release in April of the proposed Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan, which outlines plans for Addis Ababa’s municipal expansion. Under the proposed plan, Addis Ababa’s municipal boundary would be expanded substantially to include more than 15 communities in Oromia. This land would fall under the jurisdiction of the Addis Ababa City Administration and would no longer be managed by Oromia Regional State. Demonstrators have expressed concern about the displacement of Oromo farmers and residents on the affected land.

Ethiopia is experiencing an economic boom and the government has ambitious plans for further economic growth. This boom has resulted in a growing middle
class in Addis Ababa and an increased demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties. There has not been meaningful consultation with impacted communities during the early stages of this expansion into the surrounding countryside, raising concerns about the risk of inadequate compensation and due process protections to displaced farmers and residents.

Oromia is the largest of Ethiopia’s nine regions and is inhabited largely by ethnic Oromos. The Oromos are Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group and have historically felt marginalized and discriminated against by successive Ethiopian governments. The city of Addis Ababa is surrounded on all sides by the Oromia region.

Given very tight restrictions on independent media and human rights monitoring in Ethiopia, it is difficult to corroborate the government crackdown in Oromia. There is little independent media in Oromia to monitor these events, and foreign journalists who have attempted to reach demonstrations have been turned away or detained.

Ethiopia has one of the most repressive media environments in the world. Numerous journalists are in prison, independent media outlets are regularly closed down, and many journalists have fled the country. Underscoring the repressive situation, the government on April 25 [2014] and 26 [2014] arbitrarily arrested nine bloggers and journalists in Addis Ababa. They remain in detention without charge. In addition, the Charities and Societies Proclamation, enacted in 2009, has severely curtailed the ability of independent human rights organizations to investigate and report on human rights abuses like the recent events in Oromia.

“The government should not be able to escape accountability for abuses in Oromo because it has muzzled the media and human rights groups,” Lefkow said.

Since Ethiopia’s last Universal Periodic Review in 2009 its human rights record has taken a significant downturn, with the authorities showing increasing intolerance of any criticism of the government and further restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and association. The recent crackdown in Oromia highlights the risks protesters face and the inability of the media and human rights groups to report on important events.

Ethiopian authorities should abide by the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, which provide that all security forces shall, as far as possible, apply nonviolent means before resorting to force. Whenever the lawful use of force is unavoidable, the authorities must use restraint and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offense. Law enforcement officials should not use firearms against people “except in self-defense or defense of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury.”

“Ethiopia’s heavy handed reaction to the Oromo protests is the latest example of the government’s ruthless response to any criticism of its policies,” Lefkow said. “UN member countries should tell Ethiopia that responding with excessive force against protesters is unacceptable and needs to stop.”

See more at: http://www.unpo.org/article/17121#sthash.fL16bpV8.dpuf

HRLHA Urgent Action

May 1, 2014

The human rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA) would like to express its deepest concern over the widespread brutalities of the Ethiopian Government in handling protests in different parts of the regional state of Oromia by peaceful demonstrators. In a heavy-handed crackdown being carried out by the federal armed squad called Agazi, which is infamously known for its cruelty against innocent civilians particularly during such public protests, 16 (sixteen) Oromo students have so far been shot dead in the town of Ambo alone and scores of others have been wounded, according to HRLHA correspondents in the area. The victims of the brutal attacks were not only from Federal Police brutality in Ambo town among those who were out protesting in the streets, but also among those who stayed behind on university campuses. Hundreds of others have also been arrested, loaded on police trucks, and taken to unknown destinations.

Although the brutalities of the armed squad and the resultant fatalities happened to be very high in Ambo Town, the peaceful protests by Oromo students of different universities and faculties have been taking place in the past couple of days in various towns and cities of Oromia including Diredawa and Adama in eastern Oromia, as well as Jimma, Mettu, Naqamte, Gimbi, and Dambidollo in western Oromia.

The Oromo students in all those and other universities took to the streets for peaceful demonstrations in protest to the recently made decision by the Federal EPRDF/TPLF- led Government to expand the city of Finfinnee/Addis Ababa by uprooting and displacing hundreds of thousands of Oromos from all
sorts of livelihoods, and annexing about 36 surrounding towns of Oromia, the ultimate goal of which is claimed to be re-drawing the map of the Oromia Region. The federal annexation plan, which was termed as "The Integrated Development Master Plan", is said to be covering the towns of Dukem, Gelan, Legetafo, Sendafa, Sululta, Burayu, Holeta, Sebeta, and others, stretching the boundary of Finfinne/Addis Ababa to about 1.1 million hectares – an area of 20 times its current size.

The Oromo protesters claim that the decision was in violation of both the regional and federal constitutions that guarantee the ownership, special interests and benefits of the Oromo Nation over Finfinne/Addis Ababa. Similar unlawful and unconstitutional action taken at different times in the past fifteen and twenty years have already resulted in the dispossession of lands and displacements of hundreds of thousands of Oromos farmers and business owners from around the city of Finfinne, forcing them into unemployment and day labourer.

The HRLHA has been able to obtain the names of the following students from among those who have been shot dead, wounded, and/or arrested and taken away:

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<td>Zabana Barasa</td>
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<td>Jimma, Oromo Folklore 3rd year</td>
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<td>Geke Tafari</td>
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By so doing, the Ethiopian Government violates the property rights of peoples, which is clearly described both in local and international agreements including the Ethiopia constitution of 1995 article 40(3). While strongly condemning the brutality of the Ethiopian Government against its own people, specifically the youth, HRLHA would like to once again express its deep concerns regarding the whereabouts as well as safety of the students who have been taken into custody in relation to this protest.

HRLHA calls up on the Ethiopian Government to immediately stop shooting at and killed unarmed peaceful protestors who are attempting to exercise some of their fundamental rights and freedom of expression; and unconditionally release the detained students. We also request that the Ethiopian Government bring to justice the security agents who have committed criminal offences against own citizens by violating domestic and international human rights norms. HRLHA also calls up on regional and international diplomatic, democratic, and human rights agencies to challenge the Ethiopian TPLF/EPRDF government on its persistent brutal, dictatorial, and suppressive actions against innocent and unarmed civilians.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send appeals to the Ethiopian Government and its concerned officials as swiftly as possible, in English, Amharic, or your own language expressing:

- Your concerns over at the apprehension hundreds of students, and fear of torture of the citizens who are being held in Ma’ikelawi Central Investigation Office and other detention centers since February, 2011 at present at different times, and calling for their immediate and unconditional release;
- Urging the authorities of Ethiopia to ensure that these detainees are treated in accordance with regional and international standards on the treatment of prisoners,
- Urging the Ethiopian Government to disclose whereabouts of the detainees and,
- Your concerns to diplomatic representatives of Ethiopia accredited to your respective countries,

Send Your Concerns to:

- His Excellency: Mr. Haila Mariam Dessalegn – Prime Minister of Ethiopia
- P.O.Box - 1371 Addis Ababa Telephone – +251 111 132 41 Fax – +251 115 20 30 , +251 115 20
- Office of the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia PO Box 1370, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Fax: +251 11 111 32 41 Email: ministry-justice@telecom.net.ET
- UNESCO Headquarters Paris, 7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France 1, rue Miolli 75732 Paris Cedex 15 France General phone: +33 (0) 45 68 10 00 http://www.unesco.org
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)--Africa Department 7 place Fontenoy,75352 Paris 07 SP France General phone: +33 (0) 45 68 10 00 Website: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/africa-department/
- UNESCO AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE MR. JOSEPH NGU Director
- UNESCO Office in Abuja Mail: j.ngu(at)unesco.org Tel: +251 11 5445284 Fax: +251 11 551 4936
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights United Nations Office at Geneva 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Fax: +41 22 917 9022 (particularly for urgent matters) E-mail: tb-petitions@ohchr.org this e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled.
Ethiopia's TPLF Government Escalates Massacre of Oromo Students, Civilians

Mekonnen Hirphaa, Civil Engineering student killed at Madda Walabuu University, Robe.

Since Ethiopia’s Tigrean Peoples Liberation Front apartheid army massacred over 52 people and injured as many on April 30th in Ambo town, confirmed killings have spiraled to 85, including 5 students killed, in Dambi Dollo town in Western Oromia today. Eyewitnesses told Oromo Press, 1 female student and 4 others were gunned down in Dambi Dollo on May 6 during a peaceful protest against the Addis Ababa Master Plan, which aims to evict 10 million Oromo farmers from Finfinne and surrounding towns and villages. Students were chanting, “Oromia will not be sold,” when they were indiscriminately fired on by Ethiopia’s army. 30 students are reported injured from live ammunition and excessive tear gas application.

Kumala Gudisa Bali, who was shot in Ambo, on April 30th and transported to Finfinne (Addis Ababa) for hospitalization, also died today at Black Lion Hospital.

Many of students who were killed were shot multiple times on the head, neck and on the chest proving the brutality of the ethnically-pure Tigrean Agazi military unit. Other brutal methods of killings include hurling grenades into a crowd of students in soccer fields—one person died this way and 70 were
injured this way at Haromaya University. Some members of the federal police gauged out eyes of some Oromos under arrest uttering ethno-racial slurs and "you will never see again."

In a related breaking news from Fiche town, in north central Oromia, schools are shut down and surrounded by TPLF Ethiopia's army. Witnesses saw at least 50 people, including students, teachers and residents being loaded and whisked away in military convoys. The students at Fiche were not even protesting when the army falsely told them that they were there to detonate a bomb and an explosive buried in the school compounds.

Ethiopia's TPLF government is disarming Oromia regional police and replacing them with the more loyal and ethnically-pure TPLF soldiers and federal police. Oromia Times confirmed the imprisonment of "4 Oromia police commanders for refusal to order the use of lethal forces" against civilians and students. The Oromo police commanders were Lieutenants: Tadesse Legesse Gemia, Habtamu Ragassa, Ayana Milkessa, and Alemu Kitessa Sanyi.

As many reporters, including BBC's Mary Harper rightly observe: 'It is very, very difficult for information to come out showing just how the authorities there are very repressive.'

Even human rights organizations with better resources, including Human Rights Watch, have been unable to get the exact numbers of students and civilians killed, injured and imprisoned in Oromia over the last 13 days. The general consensus, however, is that excessive force is being used by Ethiopia's army to respond to peaceful student protesters demanding an end to ethnic-cleansing under the guise of urban development and city expansion.

http://oromopress.blogspot.co.uk/2014/05/ethiopias-tplf-escalates-massacre-of.html

Related Articles:

IOYA Statement – Ethiopia: Stop killing and attacking innocent unarmed protesters

Posted: Caamsaa/May 2, 2014 · Gadaa.com

The following is a statement from the International Oromo Youth Association (IOYA).

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May 1, 2014 Oromo students in Ethiopia are currently facing assault, imprisonment, and death due to the mass protests in Universities against the "Integrated Development Master Plan," also known as the, "Addis Master Plan". The proposed plan aims to expand the current territory of Ethiopia's capital by evicting and displacing thousands, if not millions of Oromo peasants from their lands. Student protesters are opposing the eviction of peasants from their lands and illegal expansion at the expense of indigenous people. Students at multiple universities including Jimma, Wollo, Haromaya, Ambo, Wollega, Metu, Boru Hora, Adama, Madda Walabu and Dire Dawa University campuses continue to express their concerns through ongoing peaceful protests. On April 29, 2014, an estimated 25,000 people in Ambo marched in the streets of Oromia in opposition to the government's plan. In an attempt to intimidate and deter further protests, Ethiopian security forces responded with gunfire and killed several students, leaving many others injured. To date, the numbers of deaths are still rising and Security forces are sent into various cities to silence further protests. The current crackdown on innocent students is no surprise to the international community. The Ethiopian government has been silencing dissenting voices by violently intimidating, killing, and torturing those who dare question or oppose its policies. Local reports indicate that the protests will continue so long as the Ethiopian government ignores the basic constitutional and free speech rights of the Oromo people. The atrocities and dehumanization of Oromo students must be stopped. Ethiopia continues to devalue basic human rights of the Oromo people and we cannot affirm their policies by staying silent. Our organization as a collective will be making a campaign video to raise awareness about the issue unfolding in the Oromia Region. We are asking for other communities to follow in solidarity and demand their respective communities to condemn atrocities being committed against students in Oromia. IOYA calls upon all Oromo and all human rights organizations to write letters to the international community and publicly stand in solidarity with the protesters right to condemn land eviction, displacement and disregard for regional constitutional rights. Sincerely,

International Oromo Youth Association Website: www.ioya.org

http://gadaa.com/oduu/25786/2014/05/02/ioya-statement-ethiopia-stop-killing-and-attacking-innocent-unarmed-protesters/#.U2OulWnvG0c.facebook

Massacre of Peaceful Demonstrators – Perpetual Habit of TPLF RegimeOLF Press Release The level of repression and exploitation exacted by the successive regimes of Ethiopia on the subject peoples under their rule in general and the
Oromo people in particular has been so unbearable that the people are in constant revolt. It has also been the case that, instead of providing peaceful resolution to a demand peacefully raised, the successive regimes have opted to exploit the violence by daylight massacre, detention and torture, looting, evicting and forcing them to leave the country. Hundreds of students have been dismised from their learning institutions. This revolt, spearheaded by the Oromo youth in general and the students in particular, has currently transformed into an Oromia wide total popular uprising. The response of the regime has, however, remained the same except this time adding the fashionable camouflage pretext of terrorism and heightened intensity of the repression. This has been the case in Ambo,MaddaWalabou,DambiDoollo,Naqamte,Geeedo,HorrooGuduruu,Baalee in Oromia;andMaqalee in Tigray awselGojjam in Amhara region, by the direct order from the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) leaders in the last 22 years. Tens of peaceful demonstrators, including children under the age of 10, have been massacred in Ambo, Madda Walabou yesterday April 30, 2014. Hand grenades have been deliberately thrown on student demonstrators in Ambo and Hara Maya Universities causing several death and serious wounds. More have been detained. Indiscriminate severe beating, including elderly, women and children by Federal Police and militia, is widespread. The OLF condemns the perpetration of these atrochies and holds, the Prime Minister of the regime, the army, federal police and security chiefs, directly responsible for these crimes selectively targeting the Oromo, who peacefully presented their legitimate demands. The OLF renews its call on the Oromo nationals who are serving in the armed forces of this regime not to refrain from partaking in this crime against their parents, siblings and children; but also to resist and stand in defense of their kin and kith and other civilians. We call upon the Oromo people both inside and outside the country, to realize that what have been pushed to the limit. The only way out of this and to redeem the agony visited upon us for the past is to fight back in unison. We specially call upon you in the Diaspora to act on behalf of your brethren, who are under siege, and urge the nations who host you to discharge their responsibility as government and a community of human beings towards the long suffering Oromo and other peoples under the criminal TPLF regime. We urge again and again that the international community, human rights and organizations and governments for democracy to use their influence and do all they can to stop the ongoing atrocity against the Oromo people. Failure to act immediately will be tantamount to condoning. Victory to the Oromo People! Oromo Liberation Front May 1, 2014: Humna Waraanaan Hiriira Nagaagaa, Ukkaamu Suzzuuliffugu Gochaamoootummaa 22 tiibisa ABO Orraakennname Hacuucuca fisaa mistinsinooto taa abootirriirresinooto darabeen bhoozyabi antii haa addaddaadanga negga efam muummatoo tlooppohiyaa addatattamoommuummatoo Aromoori-inhosnamned haa qabsooruma ammaa taqayyir rateemariiiganntaa. Gafikirkuunis har’a sadarkaa olinkaatirrakaa kanfatee guutuu Oromiyaaqeeqo guffa galficaan muummaattaatijirir amarga. Haan tahumaleemootum moontil dictionaries faayyay qabsooruma Amooroorkaa ranaagaa geex我们需要 dhaqaa ‘anii funuuttiitqooghiirrumunaanukkaammsuun kanfi laantaan taghibaa rii raadaa mu’late dha. 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barbaachisu akka godhan ABOn hubchiisa. Gochaa kana callsani ilaluu
gochaa kana eebbisuu keessaa qooda fudhatuu tahuu ABO deddeebisee
hubchiisa. Ijijfanuowo Ummata Oromoof! Adda Bilisumma Oromoo!

OLF Statement | Ibsa ABO: Massacre of Peaceful Demonstrators—Perpetual
Habit of TPLF Regime
gadaa.com
https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=ndJ1NE0qV_M
https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=nQ3x0L9wfpU
http://www.spreaker.com/user/ragabaa/roorroo-dachaa?sp_redirected=true
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GIjW1ZC_4VS06 mins ·
Discussion on #OromoProtests with former and current IOYA presidents ...
tune in here for all locations: http://tunein.com/radio/KTNF-950-s31969/.

Partial lists of Oromo students of Adama University kidnapped by Agazi and
the whereabouts are not know:

As of 3rd May 2014

The total number of Oromo students and residents of Adama city reached over
100.

Barattoota University Adaamaa Kaleessa Guyyaa 5/1/2014 Mana Hidhaatti
Guuran Keessaa Kan Ammaaf Maqaa Isaanii Arganne Armaan Gaditti Laalaa…

1. ebisa maliika Nuruu 2. Musxafa kadir siraji 3. buul buul buul
4. bilisuma lamii agaa 5. ifabas burisho Nuruu 6. tuluu bonus tura 7. fayee tafara
agaa 8. fanitele faar qarisuu 9. didaa ahmad ibiroo 10. odaa damis bonjaa
11. calla galan dabiso 12. margaa tafaa qallixiu 13. shibiru tariku falqaa 14. dan'eli
adimas u tamjien 15. ethaah tafaa soraa 16. bosa badadha bati 17. fayee
girma biramu 18. dabe aboo bishura 19. nuhoo hudata irre 20. abidal hussen
julio 21. wabulm ragas qabbesa 22. lamii marga gabriru 23. lesia ayinsa marga
24. humin'a milki fatta 25. magris banita sodaa 26. gada daqna baya
27. tashom baqal sabbatical 28. birahimi mako in arasi 29. takaliniy katam
baharu 30. abenzari hagaye yuhanis 31. amnu'el buriqa daniiq 32. duni hussen
walbu 33. andu'alami xillu almayo 34. ayantu jalta mishap 35. sidse Jara
36. ibis ayinsa ibisa 37. talaal mamo baca 38. ibrahimi musan awal
39. muktar jeften sa'adi 40. datamoo fayer shifaa

#OromoProtests the following students have been arrested Monday 12th May
2014 morning at Adama University. 1) Fawaz Ahmad Usman. Mechanical,
Engineering, 3rd yr 2) Obsa Juwa r, Management 2nd yr 3) Lencho (las name
unidentified) Electrical and Computer Engineering, 2nd yr.

Their classmates are unable to locate where they were taken after being
arrested

36 Oromo Students Arrested by TPLF Ethiopian Regime As Part of Ongoing
Violent Crash of the #OromoProtests FDG

Posted: Caamsaa/May 12, 2014 · www.gadaa.com

Breaking News reaching our desk: an estimated 36 Oromo students have been
arrested by the TPLF Ethiopian regime in Haro Limu (Eastern Wallaggaa,
Oromia) over the last week. These arrests are in addition to the several
hundred others being carried out across Oromia by the TPLF Ethiopian regime
to crash the ongoing Oromo Students #OromoProtests FDG Movement.

The Oromo Students #OromoProtests FDG Movement opposes the
implementation of the Addis Ababa Master "Genocide" Plan, and demands the
institutionalization of the Special Interests of the State of Oromiyya over
Finfinnee as per the Constitution. In addition, as the TPLF Ethiopian regime has
resorted to violence to resolve the demands of #OromoProtests FDG, the
Movement seeks justice for the slain Oromos and release of those arrested by
the TPLF regime.

Godina Iluu Abbaa Booraa, Aanaa Beddellee Magaala BEDDELLEE keessatti
moottummaa wayyaanee yeroo ammaa kana barattoota Oromo baay'ee
This is horrible! Yesterday (7th May 2014) night (local time reference) two young males are reportedly found dead, Nekemte town, one around the area known as mirtizer and the other around board. According to an eye witness regarding the later body: today early morning, on the newly constructed cobble stone road taking from board down towards Celeleki, in front of Bethel KG school, a body watched by very few people and with no ID card was taken by police who said nothing but drive their car towards where they came from, pocket road towards kuteba!

#OromoProtests

8th May 2014 – The following students have been arrested and remain in jail in Galamso (W. Hararge) due to the protest that took place few days ago. They are kept at the ‘karchale’.


#OromoProtests

Over the last several days we have been hearing from observers and officers that Oromia police (both regular and special) has been disarmed, particularly in areas where protest took place. This decision seems to have come following the decision by Oromia police not disperse protesters at Madda Walabu University. Since then Federal police and Agazi forces did not only take over security response but also have been seen in many cities using vehicles marked Oromia Police (Poolisii Oromiyaa). More over, Oromia police commanders are not included in the ‘Emergency Command Post’ created to suppress and contain the protest. The so called Command Post was first established at regional level now extend to all zones. Representatives of Oromia Police are not found in any of these command posts. The security slot in these Commands are filled with federal police commanders, intelligence officers and military personnel (More in this soon).

Also note that almost all cases of clashes and use of lethal force happened where federal police / Agazi special military contingent was deployed. The two pictures show Oromia Police monitoring protest without violence. The other picture shows federal police riding in Oromia Police vehicle with heavy machine gun mounted.
Oromo Protests - picture of Darartu Abdata, student and head of the Oromo Students Cultural Association at Dire Dawa University who has been isolated from the rest of the student population and kept incommunicado. It is feared she might be subjected to torture and other harm.

Oromo student Wabii Tilahun, 2nd year Afan Oromo student at Ambo University kidnapped by Agazi, his whereabouts are unknown. Micaan Kun Wabii Xilahn Jedhama Barata Afan Oromoo Waggaa 2 ffaa Codina Wallagaa Baha Aana immuu dhuffe Umatii Magaa Kana Onso ija Keessaa Ilaloo kitabaa isaa 700 Maxxaanfeme Osoo Hin Gurjaramin Hafe Hidha hin hikamme jedhuu Wallin Fudhani Deemaan Hospital Mana Hidha Amboo Keessaa Akkaa Hin Jirreee Biraa Geenyeer Jiraa. Essaa Akka Buaan ni Wallalllee!!!! Iyi iyaa dabarsi yaa ilmaan Oromoo!!! Magarsaa Worku, Oromo student of Haromaya University, kidnapped by Agazi. OromoProtests - OBALAYAAN KOO AKKA GARII HUBADHAA DUBISSAA ! INNII KUNI BARAATAA UNIVERSITY HAROO MAYA DHA TII MAQAAN ISSAA MAGARSSA WORKUU DHAA. GAFAA MORMII DIDAA GARRUMMAA JALQABEE SAN ISSAA KANATUU XALAAYAA GAFI HAYYAMAA HIRIRAA BAHUU KAN BARESSE WAJIRALEE DHIMAA LALCHIFTUU HUNDAA KAN AKKA MOTUMMAA FEDERAL FI MANA CAFEEE OROMIYAA FI WAJIRALEE BAAHA OROMIYAA POLIS KOMISHIONERA FI WARA ILALCHISSUU HUNDAA HARKA ISAN GALLCHEE KAN CAFATEE TAHUU ISSA ISSINI ISBAA DUBAA ARAA BARATOTOOTAA SII INCLISSIJECHUU DHAN MIRGA BARATOTOOTAAN WAAN FALMATEE JECCHUU DHAA MOTTUUMAAN WAYANEE FARA NAGAYA BORESSITUU JECCHUU DHAAAN QABANI MANA HIDHAA SHINILE YKN KARSHALE DHIMAA WARA SIYASSA ITII MANA DUKKANA DACHII JALAA GALCHANII KOOABA ISSA GUYAA MAY 10/2014 CANAMAA MAGALA DIRE DAWAATII HIDHAMEE.MAGARSSA WORKU ARAA MANA HIDHA DACHII JALAA SHINEELE DIRE DAWA ITII HIDHAA JIRAA.FREE MAGARSSA WORK .NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN ETHIOPIA

Oromo Federalist Congress says those who committed extrajudicial killings should be brought to justice

Ethiomedia May 4, 2014 WASHINGTON, DC (Ethiomedia) – The opposition Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) on Friday called on the government in Addis Ababa to terminate the controversial ‘Master Plan’ immediately, bring the provision of proper medical aid to students. Kun Abbabaa Xilaahun, barataa waggaa waggaa lammafati. Bombi magaalaa Haroomaayatti dhoo’een madaye. Doktororoonni Hospitaala Hiwot Fanaa doorsisni poolsootaan nurra gahaa jiru tajaajila fayyaa bifa tasgabbayeen kennuu nu hanqise jedhuun komatu.

Oromo Federalist Congress says those who committed extrajudicial killings should be brought to justice
perpetrators of the extrajudicial killings to justice, and release all political prisoners and journalists without any preconditions. Following is OFC’s full text entitled: “Killing, Imprisonment, Harassment etc. cannot be a solution for the legal and constitutional demand of the Oromo people; rather civilized and responsible option is the way out.”

One of the best traditions that the Oromo people own is their hospitality and human integration of even the people they conquered without any harassment. But unfortunately, they have never been reciprocated. However, the Oromo continued tolerating all atrocities and inhuman acts of uprooting them since the 19th century spearheaded by Minilik II.

In 1991 when the TPLF-led EPRDF took power the Oromos dreamt of the dawn of a new era, the era of liberation and equality whereby their dignity every aspect will be respected. However, the sour historical developments were unfolding within a short period of time. The constitution of the land that was put in place and formed EPRDF started to be violated before its ink dried.

This was taking place by incorporating Oromo lands to neighboring regions to create animosity against Oromos. Seeing silence and the Oromo patience on what was going on in this regard the TPLF-led EPRDF last month declared subtle conspiracy against the Oromo. The Oromos today are uprooted from their land without any proper compensation and land substitution under the guise of investment and “Integrated Development and Addis Ababa Master Plan,” but in reality to continue the grabbing of the Oromo land. Any human being with normal mind can judge this unconstitutional move from any direction has inhuman act that goes against globally accepted human rights. There is nothing that can be brought as evidence than seeing 40 land ownership certificates found in the house of an official of TPLF/EPRDF now in prison.

According to the constitution the federal state was formed by the consensus of the National Regional State that has their own constitutional and boundaries demarcated there in. Accordingly, the Oromia National Regional State has boundary demarcated by law. Finfinne, which is the seat of FDRE and Oromia is a metropolitan city and is under the Federal Government. This fact is taken for granted and respected by the Nation Regional State of Oromia too.

However, as of last month, a new move has been orchestrated and declared by the Federal government that incorporates the Oromia special zone (OSZ) to Finfinne under the guise of integrated development and Addis Ababa Master Plan.”

As the result of the Oromo students in the universities have asked for peaceful rallies in the towns where the universities are located. Following their legal request and demonstration the FDRE government has deployed Federal police and army to crack down on the peaceful demonstrations and many students have been killed, wounded and arrested. We strongly believe that any conflict should be settled through dialogue and tolerance instead of harsh acts. The OFC therefore strongly demand that the EPRDF stop:

1. Its killings, imprisonment, and all illegal acts of atrocities immediately,
2. Respect the constitution of the land (article 49/5) and terminate the so called “Integrated Development Addis Ababa Master Plan.”
3. Respect the rule of law and bring those who committed extrajudicial killings to court
4. Release all political prisoners, journalists and prisoners of conscience without any prerequisite.

All concerned NGOs are also kindly requested to come to the assistance of the people that become victims of the current situation in the country. 02 May 2014

Addis Ababa Seal: http://ethiomedia.com/16file/4559.html

**Statements on the Massacre of Oromo youth by TPLF regime in Ethiopia**

- Oromo American National Foundation (OANF)
- OLF Press Release on FDC
- ULFO Statement: No Barrage of Terror Stops the Struggle of the Oromo Nation for Inalienable Human Rights and Democratic Rights
- Macha Tulama Cooperative and Development Association, USA Inc
- Ibsa Ijjannoo Waldaa Qorannoo Oromoo fi Waldaalee Hawaasa Oromoo Ameerikaa Kaabaa
- International Oromo Youth Association
- Ethiopian National Transitional Council
- Ethiopian People’s Congress for United Struggle (Shengo)
- ODF Press Release on Finfinne
The OLF Press Release on TPLF’s Mass killings of the Oromo Students - Kemal Gelchuu

Killing innocent people has never been an answer for those demanding for justice

Ibsa Adda Bilisumma Oromiya

Australian Oromo Community Association in Victoria Inc

Amnesty International

Oromo–Canadian Community Association - Open Letter

Human Rights Council - Expropriation In The Name of Public Interest Should Not Usurp Citizens’ Rights

The Indiscriminate Killings of Oromo University Students and Other Civilians by Ethiopian Security Forces is Deplorable! – United Sidama Parties for Freedom and Justice (USPFJ)


#OromoProtests

Agazi’s cruel crime against humanity:

ODUU nama gaddissu guyyaa kalessaa. 3/5/2014 wallagaa godinnu horroo guddurrutti... magaala FINCA’A kessaatii humni. warrana waayyene garmaa ummataa nagaa hidhaaf darrara o/e jehduu jiratooni magaala finca’a ... immidabaleessu mucca barnootaa irra baqatee gara. biyyaatti deebi’ee. tokko kani gandaa SHAMBUU JAREE TI kan dhaltee. yeroof dhokkate. HOTELA SIIFAANI keessa. mashiin buna fi shayyi danfissu irra osso dalagu humni warrana waayyane kaleessa qabate osoo rebaaingi harkaati harkaati baqatee jiratooni magaala finca’a gafaa waccani mucca kanatii mana dukkananit geessani. funyoo mormaatti ka’ani of ajjessee jedhaani. konkoolaatadha galgala keessa sa’a 12 fudhaani ba’ani jedhuu gabaasantii hotel siifan... magaala finca’a irraa... ADDARAA GABASAAN KEENYYAA DHAMATEE JIRATOONI GANDA SHAMBU JAAREE kan biyaa alaaas ta’e biiyaa jiratii mucca du’e kana matiisa wali akka bekkisitaan sabibii isa ammaf namni mati isa beeku wan hin jireef... namooni dhalootan finca’a ta’tanis biiilaan gafadhaa ummataa garmaa dararana jira jehdaani jiru maddaa odju jirato magaala finca’a irra.

10 QUESTIONS ABOUT #OROMOPROTESTS IN ETHIOPIA

Who are the Oromo?

The Oromo are Ethiopia’s single largest ethnic group, constituting close to 40 percent of the country’s 94 million population. Despite their numerical majority, the Oromo have historically faced economic, social and political marginalization in Ethiopia. Theoretically, this changed in 1991, when Ethiopia’s ruling party...
deposed Mengistu Hailemariam’s communist regime. The transitional
government set up by a coalition of rebel groups endorsed ethnic federalism as
a compromise solution for the country’s traumatic history. The charter, which
established the new government, divided the country into nine linguistic-based
states, including Oromia — the Oromo homeland. Covering an area of almost
32 percent of the country, Oromia is Ethiopia’s largest state both in terms of
landmass and population. Endowed with natural resources, it is sometimes
dubbed as ‘Ethiopia’s breadbasket.’ Want to know more? Here is a handy

What are the Oromo students protesting exactly?

In a nutshell, the protesters oppose the mass eviction of poor farmers that are
bound to follow the territorial expansion of Ethiopia’s capital, Addis Ababa.
Addis Ababa is a busy city that’s been rapidly expanding over the last decade
— dispossessing and rendering many a poor farmer into beggars and daily
laborers. Last month, in an apparent effort to improve the city’s global
competitiveness and accommodate its growing middle-class, city officials
unveiled what they call an ‘Integrated Development Master Plan,’ which would
guide the city’s growth over the next 25 years. But Ethiopia’s constitution
places Addis Ababa in a peculiar position where it is at once a federal city and
a regional capital for Oromia. While the city’s horizontal growth has always
been contentious, this is the first attempt to alter its territorial boundaries. The
actions by the authorities raise several disturbing questions. First, how does a
jurisdiction annex another constitutionally created jurisdiction without any due
process? What does this say about the sanctity of Ethiopia’s federalism? What
arrangements were made to mitigate the mass eviction of poor farmers that
accompanied previous expansions? Oromo students say the “master plan” is
meant to de-Oromonize the city and push Oromo people further into the
margins. But there’s also a long history behind it.

The Oromo, original inhabitants of the land, have social,
economic and historical ties to the city. Addis Ababa,
which they call Finfinne, was conquered through invasion in
19th century. Since its founding, the city grew by leaps
and bounds. But the expansion came at the expense of
local farmers whose livelihoods and culture was uprooted
in the process. At the time of its founding, the city grew
‘haphazardly.’ Around the imperial palace, residences of
other government officials and churches. Later, population
and economic growth invited uncontrolled development of
high-income, residential areas — still almost without any
formal planning. While the encroaching forces of
urbanization pushed out many Oromo farmers to
surrounding towns and villages, those who remained
behind were forced to learn a new language and embrace
a city that did not value their existence. The city’s rulers
then sought to erase the historical and cultural values of its
indigenous people, including through the changing of
original Oromo names.

Read more at Think Africa
Press: http://thinkafricapress.com/ethiopia/addis-ababa-sleeping-beauty-
no-longer-student-protests-police-response-oromo

Who are the protesters?

Ethnic Oromo students at various universities around the country sparked the
protests. It has now spread to high school and middle schools in the Oromia
region. A handful of those killed in the last few days have been identified.
Media is a state monopoly in Ethiopia. There is not a single independent media
organization — in any platform — covering the state of Oromia. For this and
other reasons, we may never know the identity of many of these victims. But
thanks to social media, gruesome photographs of some students who sustained
severe wounds from beating and gunshots have been circulating around social
media. Here are few names and images (view these at your own
discretion): http://gadaa.com/oduu/25751/2014/05/02/in-review-photos-
from-the-oromoprotests-against-the-addis-ababa-master-plan-and-for-
the-rights-of-oromiyya-over-finfinne

Are the protests related to the recent arrest of bloggers and journalists?

Yes and no. Yes, the struggle for justice and freedom in Ethiopia is intractably
intertwined as our common humanity. So long as the ruling party maintains its
tight grip on power, the destiny of Ethiopia’s poor — of all shades and political
persuasions — is one and the same. Oromo students are being killed and harassed for voicing their concerns. Ethiopian bloggers and journalists are jailed for speaking out against an ever-deepening authoritarianism. As the Martin Luther King once said, regardless of our ethnic and political differences, “injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.” This is much closer to home. No, technically because the bloggers were not part of the protests opposing Addis Ababa’s expansion. But we would go on a limb to suggest that they would have been the first to show a moral support and chime in on social media. Their past conducts suggest as much.

But the government says the plan is still open to public consultations


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