

RETURNING REFUGEES: EXTRADITION TO TORTURE

Out of the Pot and Into the Fire

Panel and Roundtable Discussion

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Piazza di Monte Citorio, 00186 Roma, Lazio, Italy

THE OGADEN PERSPECTIVE

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THE OGA DEN PERSPECTIVE

Conflict is part of human experience and as long as human beings disagree in even less lethal matters as domestic, the need to find refuge will always exist. In its simplest case a woman and her child may seek shelter from an abusive father. And in the wider sense people may feel or be in actual danger because of who they are or what they believe. The basic needs are the same- *to be safe from an abusive relationship*. In more formal sense a refugee is defined by the International Convention and Protocol relating to refugees which says that in order to be recognised as a refugee a person has to show that:

“Owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside his country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear is unwilling to return to it.”¹

Furthermore regional organizations also add their own regional flavour to the international convention depending on the scope of the problem or the nature of the rules in that region. For Example in Africa, where refugees go in the millions and instability and national strife is the norm rather than the exception, the definition, in addition to the above provision, goes further by specifically mentioning external aggression, occupation and foreign domination as extra protection in theory. The second clause goes like this:

The term "refugee" shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.²

But the extra clause is dampened by the undemocratic imposition of silence on refugees regarding their home countries. Most countries agree on the need to restrict acts of violence, but the AU imposes draconian elements into its otherwise more

¹ Convention relating to the Status of Refugees-1951.
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/refugees.htm>

² Organization of African Unity, *Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa* ("OAU Convention"), 10 September 1969, 1001 U.N.T.S. 45, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6b36018.html> [accessed 2 February 2010] http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Refugee_Convention.pdf

expansive requirement for a refugee Status. Article 3.2 of the AU convention states that:

*Signatory States undertake to prohibit refugees residing in their respective territories from attacking any State Member of the OAU, by any activity likely to cause tension between Member States, and in particular by use of arms, through the press, or by radio.*³

This restriction on freedom of expression is a reflection of the generally wanting nature of African democracies and is a kind of self-protection for the majority of African rulers since, according the freedom of expression to refugees while denying to their own citizen would be counter-productive and may set 'a bad example' for their national citizens most prefer to keep the lid on the mouths of political refugee. In general refugees had more chance to stay in an African country in comparison to other parts of the world. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that an African country may host millions of refugees at one time or another. A case in point is Somalia in the seventies, Tanzania, Kenya, and South African now. Lawrence K.Masha, MP Minister for home affairs, the united republic of Tanzania, during the African Union special summit on refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, Kampala, summarized the case:

*"..most protracted refugee situations are to be found in Africa. Current statistics show that nearly half (45%) of the world's IDPs are in Africa. Yet given the underdeveloped nature of most economies of Africa, our continent continues to carry the biggest burden of hosting millions of refugees"*⁴

Apart from general altruistic considerations, there are several factors that facilitate African countries to shoulder this burden. First most African countries are composed of same nations divided by colonialism in the middle and finding brethren across a border is fairly common. That coupled with the traditional extended family structure provides lots of rooms for incoming refugees. Secondly, most African countries receive monetary incentives from the UN system and Western countries that may alleviate the burden superficially. Thirdly there may be a vested interest in hosting refugees from a neighboring country which may not be in good terms with the host country for number of reasons. Apart from the apolitical masses, generally African political asylum is usually guaranteed by countries that are not adjacent to the conflict area and have no vested interest in the outcome of the conflict.

In general African countries fared well in comparison to other areas of the world despite economic constraints until new complications arose. From example in Asia the record of dealing with refugees needs is below international standards, given Asia is more developed than Africa. The Human Rights Watch letter to ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan succinctly summarises the conditions in this paragraph

³ ibid

⁴ BURDEN SHARING AND PROTRACTED SITUATIONS PRESENTATION -2009 accessed[02/02/2010]
http://www.moha.go.tz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=104&Itemid=184

The 14th ASEAN Summit may discuss short- and medium-term measures in recipient countries to provide the Rohingya fleeing Burma shelter and access to the protection mechanisms of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). But given the trajectory of repression and hardship in Burma, those measures, while necessary, will not be sufficient. At present, only two ASEAN countries have ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol despite Southeast Asia's long history of both refugees and assistance for refugees. Countries like Malaysia and Thailand, have in the past assisted many refugees, but currently make no real distinction between undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and have at times committed refoulement, the forced return of refugees to places where they face persecution, a fundamental violation of international law.⁵

But the changing situation in the world is rapidly impacting on refugees in Africa. As with many parts of the world, especially the West which had been a major force for the rights of asylum and refugee, the “War on Terror”, failed states, the economic crises, and the end of the cold war had profoundly eroded the respect for Human Rights and the right of refugees. The Western countries which traditional were the flag bearers of the world in norms for the rights of man are undergoing a ground-shattering moral crisis regarding all those issues stated above.

The results of those dilemmas are the current attempts at legitimizing refoulements and the appearances of extra-ordinary renditions in many countries of the world. When the major democracies in the world are openly engaging or advocating the use of Refoulement or rendition, the traditional culprits of refoulements are having a field day. Article 33 of the convention of the International Convention and Protocol relating to refugees prohibits unequivocally the refoulement of a refugee unless posing a serious threat to the security of the host country or has been convicted of serious crime.⁶ But even this provision (Art.33-2) does not allow refoulement where there is the possibility of the individual being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment⁷.

One of least mentioned and most tragic cases of refugee refoulement and denial basic right of refugees occur regularly in the Horn of Africa regarding the Ogaden Somali people under Ethiopian occupation.

Since 1884 the conflict between the Ogaden Somalis and the Abyssinian led Ethiopians from the highlands has been simmering. At different time during that period the Ogaden changed hands. In 1935 Italy captured it along with Northern Somalia and Ethiopia. Then it became under Britain rule for ten years after the defeat the Mussolini. In 1948 the allies decided to hand over the Ogaden to Ethiopia. Within months the people of the

⁵ Letter to ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan 2009 [accessed 02/02/2010]
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/02/25/letter-asean-secretary-general-surin-pitsuwan>

⁶ Convention relating to the Status of Refugees 1951-
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/refugees.htm>

⁷ Terrorism and the Non-derogability of *Non-refoulement* 2003 [accessed 01/02/2010]
<http://ijrl.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/15/1/5>

Ogaden started resisting and when Somalia became independent, it started helping Somalis the Ogaden gain their independence. This support and Somalia's refusal to recognise Ethiopian sovereignty over the Ogaden led to wars that also dragged the super powers into the equation. After 1984 ONLF was formed and the Ogaden Somalis chartered an independent course. In 1991, ONLF decided to go through the democratic process sponsored. In 1994 Ethiopia banned ONLF after consolidating its hold on power and the Ogaden. Since then there was an active conflict in the Ogaden that resulted in refugee exodus in the hundreds of thousands, especially after 2007 when the war intensified. The conditions of the Ogaden civilian people deteriorated rapidly. Both the UN⁸ and HRW⁹ reported extensively about the Human Rights Abuse perpetrated by the Ethiopian Army and the situation was depicted by the HRW at the US congressional hearing on Ethiopia by Sam Sarifi

In less than three months, Ethiopia's military campaign has triggered a looming humanitarian crisis. Human Rights Watch has learned that hundreds of civilians have been killed in what appears to be a deliberate effort to mete out collective punishment against a civilian population suspected of sympathizing with the rebels. Overall, the killings probably number in the hundreds since the beginning of 2007, with a sharp escalation following the attack on the Chinese oil installation-and they continue to date. Many of the killings have been demonstration killings: the Ethiopian army gathers all of the local population, and then selects a few people suspected of having ties to the ONLF, and then kill them in front of the crowd by either shooting or strangling them.

Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, and seems to be openly countenanced by the ENDF. We have spoken to several rape victims who were gang-raped to the point of unconsciousness by Ethiopian soldiers who took them from their homes and raped them either at their army bases -- suggesting that the army allows such abuses--or in the bush. Some of the girls were killed after the rapes, and a few suffered such serious injuries and infections that they later died¹⁰.

The dragging conflict that has been simmering for the last 15 years and these ongoing campaigns by the Ethiopian army triggered mass exodus of refugees to the neighbouring countries. Ethiopia as the case with most states that are in conflict situations was not happy about the refugees finding asylum in the neighbouring countries. As early as 1996 Ethiopia succeeded in convincing Djibouti to send back some suspected ONLF officials. Amnesty International reported that

⁸ UN to send humanitarian assessment mission to Ethiopia's Somali regional state [accessed 01/02/2010]
<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=23629&Cr=Ethiopia&Cr1=>

⁹ Collective Punishment: War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia's Somali Region -June 12, 2008

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2008/06/12/collective-punishment>

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch Testimony at a Hearing of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health October 1, 2007
<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2007/10/01/ethiopia-and-state-democracy-effects-human-rights-and-humanitarian-conditions-ogaden?print>

Hussein Ahmed Aydrus (incorrectly named Aydrus Hussein in previous update) and several other members of the Ethiopian opposition Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), who were arrested in Djibouti on 1 September and forcibly returned to Ethiopia, are also still "disappeared" in custody somewhere in Ethiopia. They include Yusuf Hersi Ollow, Elmi Ahmed, Abdiqadir Dahir and Abdikarim Hussein Hassan.¹¹

Ethiopia exerted pressure also on Somaliland (part of the failed state of Somalia) and succeeded in getting three ONLF Central Committee members as reported by Amnesty in this dispatch:

...three other ONLF members -- Ahmed Mohamed, Abdullahi Haliye and Abdullahi Qaji -- who were arrested on 17 August in Hargeisa in Somaliland (a self-declared republic, formerly northwest Somalia) were reportedly forcibly returned to Ethiopia on 20 October.¹²

Only three of those were released after international campaigns by Amnesty and ICRC constant visits. The rest disappeared and are still missing. After that pressure from the international community had its effects and Ethiopia stopped requesting Ogaden refugees to be repatriated.

Then the War on terror started and America started the practice of extra-ordinary rendition and Somalia became an element on the war on terror. The Ethiopian regime sensing the change of heart and feeling confident that none of those who finance its oppressive rule in Ethiopia would very much care whether it breaks international conventions as long as it is serving its sponsors started in earnest to pressure both Somaliland and Puntland to become its accomplices in refoulement of refugees. Initially Puntland resisted, but Somaliland was a willing partner and in 2003 rounded 75 refugee¹³ men from the Ogaden and handed 30 of them to Ethiopia. Of the second batch two died in prison was not turned over after an international outcry and drastic act by the relatives of the victims that disrupted the lucrative trade that Somaliland enjoyed in the Ogaden. 29 nine of them were later released¹⁴. Twenty of the thirty handed over were wantonly massacred in Qabri dahare (Ogaden town) in 15 November 2005 after staging a protest regarding their conditions¹⁵. Since then Somaliland's refoulement is about 66 refugees and the conditions for Ogaden refugees has reached that a stage that Ethiopia has its own forces that monitor the arrival of refugees and routinely sends them back.

Puntland was initially reluctant to accommodate the Ethiopians but after the fall of Mogadishu under Ethiopian control the warlords in Puntland relented and allowed

¹¹ Ethiopia / Djibouti: Further information on fear for safety / refoulement / "disappearance" EXTERNALAI Index: AFR 04/03/96 22 October 1996
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR04/003/1996/en/8eca5b05-ead6-11dd-b6f5-3be39665bc30/af040031996en.html>

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ ETHIOPIA: TRACKS DOWN REFUGEEES FROM THE OGADEN FOR FORCIBLE REPATRIATION – 15/10/2007
http://www.ogadenrights.org/documents/Ethiopia_TRACKS_DOWN_REFUGEEES.pdf

¹⁴ Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2006 - Somalia*, 23 May 2006, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/447ff7b9c.html> [accessed 3 February 2010]

¹⁵ Mass killings in the Ogaden 02/20/2006
http://www.achr.nu/newen75.htm#_Toc128031820

Ethiopian security forces to pick among the refugee who flock there in thousands for any young men. In addition Puntland allowed Ethiopia to assassinate suspected ONLF members there and then. On February 2008 the Puntland militia rounded a number of refugees and detained them for a week. Then they released them except one man, who extensively tortured and asked to name ONLF members in Puntland. He died in prison on 11 April 2008. An ONLF executive member and a Central committee member were sent to discuss with the strongmen there what was causing the change of policy. They decided to start trading then with Ethiopia and on April 11 2008, they handed over both members to Ethiopia since then more than ten refugees were handed over to Ethiopia. The last five took an international dimension when Congressman Donald Payne representing some of his constituency in America issued a strong warning to the Puntland Warlords, after one of the five refugees was handed over to Ethiopia and another killed in prison.¹⁶ See appendix II some of those forcefully returned to Ethiopia.

Another high profile case is that of Bashir Makhtal, an Ogaden Canadian used clothes business man who was in Somalia at the time of Ethiopian Invasion of Somalia. He was caught up in the ban on air travel and decided to go to Kenya in order to go back to Canada. Kenya policed picked him up at the border and he was included in those that were later transferred to Ethiopia. He was among sixty that were taken there, but since he was originally from the Ogaden and was the grandson of Makhtal Dahir the founder of the Ogaden Liberation movement, Ethiopia refused to let him go and sensed him to life imprisonment. Although some MPs in the Canadian government are pushing for his release, the relatives of Makhtal believe the Canadian government did not exert enough pressure to secure his release.

Ethiopia is enjoying a lethal combination for refugees that are ideal for a rogue state. Total Hegemony in the region and the ability to dictate to the n neighbouring states, since Somalia that used to rein it is no longer there; a failed state that cannot exert its sovereignty and refuse Ethiopian illegal demands; the complication of the 'War on Terror' and the moral crisis and dilemma in the west that condones such acts that would have been considered callous at other times; the economic crisis that is putting pressure on host countries and the on-going armed conflict that masks the nature of the Ethiopia. Any other harbinger of doom to the Ogaden people is the scramble for oil by multinationals. Such multinationals lobby for their governments to turn a blind eye to the Ogaden situation and help bank role Ethiopia commit further crimes.

The final factor is the negligence of the AU and UN agencies that were meant to protect victims of such crimes and their total subservience to the state system. In 2005 the concept of responsibility to protect was floated and there was great hope for the down trodden, but

¹⁶ Abusive Behavior in Puntland 20/11/2009
http://www.hcfa.house.gov/111/press_AGH112009.pdf

as Ayi Kwey Arma wrote long time ago, The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born.¹⁷ Unless those with conscience raise their voices beyond the current revisionist cacophony, the gains of humanity through the ages will be replaced with a new age of tyranny.

¹⁷ The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Beautiful_Ones_Are_Not_Yet_Born

Appendix 1

A short history of the Ogaden

The Ogaden Somali territory is part of current Ethiopia and lies between Oromia to the west, Afar to the north-west, the Republic of Djibouti to the north, Kenya to the south and the Somali Republic to the east. Somali agro-pastoralist inhabits the territory. The Ogaden people have a single language, culture, and socio-economic structure and distinctly isolated from the rest of Ethiopia, economically, socially and do not identify with Ethiopian nationality or statehood. Likewise the Ethiopian state and the rest of Ethiopians consider the Ogaden as their territory and adamantly use force to the extent of violating international norms...

Before the European scramble for Africa the Somali Nation consisted of loose alliances clans that inhibited the vast Somali peninsula stretching from Djibouti to the shores near Lamu. The Somalis withstood different invaders at different times and were able to defend their territories as many other African nations. There was no Ethiopia and the people in current Ethiopia were each masters of their own lands. When Europe appeared on the scene, it brought modern war arms that changed the balance power among the indigenous African communities. Those that allied with the new powers received modern armour and started coveting the territories and wealth of their neighbours, thus started the formation of 'modern' Ethiopia. The Ogaden Somalis who were the most powerful and well organised lot of the Somalis made the 'fatal' mistake of not adjusting to the chance that the 20th century was bringing and continued following their traditional ways of life and outlook. In the mean time Ethiopia was building alliances and acquiring concession from Britain and France regarding Ogaden territory, but had no clout to conquer Ogaden territory. Although Ethiopia captured the Eastern Fringe of the Ogaden- Harar and Somali Territories west of it, still it was defeated by the Ogaden warriors and could not advance to the main Ogaden territory until Italy captured all Somali territories and the rest of Ethiopia in 1935. After the allies (Britain in the case of the Horn of Africa) defeated Italy and after disarming the Ogaden people and training and re-arming Ethiopia, the Ogaden was transferred to Ethiopia in three stages- 1948, 1954 and 1956.

From that time onwards the Ogaden has been a battle ground. Two majors were fought over the Ogaden by Somalia and Ethiopia, both claiming ownership, but after 1984, the Ogaden people took matters into their own hands and started an independent struggle, rebelling against the Hegemony of the Somali Republic in managing the struggle.

In 1991, ONLF entered an agreement with the current regime in Ethiopia and decided to seek peacefully the rights of the Ogaden people through the democratic route. ONLF won 87% of the votes and formed a regional government, but the new Ethiopian government was alarmed by the success of ONLF and banned it in 1994, after the parliament it lead requested the right to self-determination. Ethiopia declared war on ONLF and many of its leaders killed were killed.

Appendix II- list of names of refugees refoulement to Ethiopia- not exhaustive

List of Ogaden Refugee Refoulement to Ethiopia					
No.	Name	Date	Country/Area	occupation	status
1	Mr. Abdulahi Qaji	1996	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	ONLF CC member	Released after 5 years in Prison
2	Mr. Abdulahi M. Xaliye	1996	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	ONLF member	Released after 11 years in Prison
3	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Garjubi	1996	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	ONLF CC member	Released after 5 years in Prison
4	Mr. Yusuf Hersi Ollow	1996	Djibouti	refugee	Died in detention
5	Mr. Abdinasir Aw Muhumed	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
6	Mr. Hariir Mohamed Dool	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
7	Ms. Nimo Badel (Bogyar)	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
8	Mr. Kaad Haybe Saahid	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
9	Mr. Bashiir Sh. Cabdulahi.	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
10	Mr. Mahad MOhamed	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
11	Ms. Firdosa Jama Dhungale	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
12	Mr. Abdi Nasir Ahmed	2008	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
13	Mr. Khadar Abdi Didsan	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
14	Mr. Sh. Mohamed Sh. Ali.	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
15	Mr. Jawhar Sh. Bashiir.	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
16	Mr. Mohamed Aw Aden.	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
17	Mr. Muhumed Abdi Aar	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
18	Mr. Ahmed Dool Mohamed	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
19	Mr. Urur Mohamed Abdi	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
20	Mr. Abdi Beddel Abdi	2007	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
21	Mr. Sh. Mohameded Abdullahi Budhjabay	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
22	Mr.Mahamud Abdi Barre	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
23	Amar Hussein Abdulahi	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
24	Ms. Shamsa Xassan	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
25	Mr. Hashi Ahmed Dhicis	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
26	Mr. Abdi Naasir	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
27	Mr. Lasgalool Hassan Iidoor	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
28	Mr. Ahmed Siyad	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
29	Mr. Abdulahi Sahid	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
30	Mr Mohamed Mohamud ilkacase	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia

31	Mr. Hassan Abdi kare	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
32	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed dhere	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
33	Mr. Kamil Ahmed Nasir	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
34	Mr. Mohamud Qaroyare	2009	Somaliland(Hargeisa	refugee	Detained in Ethiopia
35	Mr. Hussein Ahmed Aydrus	1996	Djibouti	refugee	Disappeared
36	Mr. Elmi Ahmed	1996	Djibouti	refugee	Disappeared
37	Mr. Abdiqadir Dahir	1996	Djibouti	refugee	Disappeared
38	Mr. Abdikarim Hussein Hassan	1996	Djibouti	refugee	Disappeared
39	Mr. Hiis Muse Jama	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Death by Torture Hargeisa Prison
40	Mr. Ahmed Mohamoud Hussein	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	refugee	Death by Torture Hargeisa Prison
41	Mr. Abdullahi Ahmed Aqib	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
42	Abdullahi Gani Ali	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
43	Abdiaziz Muhumed	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
44	Abdullahi Ahmed Mohamed	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
45	Yusuf Mohamed Adan	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
46	Asad Mohamed Abdullahi	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
47	Bashi Mohamed Hassan	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
48	Mohamed Mohamed	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
49	Abdirahman Hared Alaki	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
50	Geesh Olad	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
51	Anwar Sheikh	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
52	Arab Garwah	2005	Somaliland(Hargeisa)	Refugee	Killed in Ethiopia
53	Abdinur Mohamed Soyan	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	EC ONLF	Detention Ethiopia
54	Dire Afi Elmi,	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	CC ONLF	Detention Ethiopia

55	Abdullahi Ali Mohamed	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
56	Farah Good	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
57	Omar Sheikh Mohamoud	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
58	Abdiyare Haybe Omar	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
59	: Abdinur Siyad Ismail	2008	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Died by torture Bosaso
60	Abdi Hassan Yusuf also known as Terso	2009	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
61	Abdullahi Hassan Ali	2009	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Died by torture Bosaso
62	Faseh Atab Olad	2009	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
63	Muhumed Sheikh Badri	2009	Puntland(Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
64	Abdi Mohamed Deq	2009	Puntland (Garowe)	refugee	Detention Ethiopia
65	Mr. Bashir Ahmed Makhtal	2007	Kenya	refugee	Detention in Ethiopia