

2014-03-05

## Fråga-svar

### **Etiopien. Säkerhetspolisen i Etiopien, The Special Police Force**

#### **Fråga:**

1. Hur går rekryteringen till och vilka rekryteras till The Special Police Force?
2. Vad riskerar en person som deserterat från polisstyrkan och flytt från landet om han återvänder?

#### **Svar:**

Sammanställning av information:

Allmänt om The Special Police Force:

International Crises Group (ICG) (2013):

A more competent and empowered Somali-led administration brought benefits, but a “loyalist”, primarily Ogaadeni militia, the Special Police Force (*liyu*, “special” in Amharic), was created under the direct command of the head of the regional bureau of justice and security, Abdi Mohammed Omar (Abdi Iley).<sup>81</sup> This was a classic counter-insurgency technique: empowering units from the same population as the insurgents, combined with a lower profile for external (highland-Ethiopian) political and military authorities.

In 2009, Abdi Iley became SNRS president, and *liyu* police replaced federal army and police in the front line against the ONLF. (s. 13)

Home Office (2012):

...Liyu police (which was formed in 2007 when armed conflict between the insurgent Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) and the government escalated)... (s. 14, kap. 3.6.8)

Human Rights Watch (2012):

The legal status of the force is unclear, but credible sources have informed Human Rights Watch that members have received training, uniforms, arms, and salaries from the Ethiopian government via the regional authorities.

Om rekrytering och desertering:

Ogaden today (2014):

The First 7-Regiments of Liyu Police (Ethiopian Janjaweed)

After six months of training the Regional President held a secret meeting-locally known as the meeting of Garowe-with the Liyu Police (Ethiopian Janjaweed) in a hall and told that they were trained to fight against ONLF and its affiliates. Most of these fighters aged between 18 and 20 but commander were between 25 and 30 year-olds. These teenagers were street children and uneducated and have no idea the rights of the citizens and the rights of human being.

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Forcible Recruiting of Liyu Police Militia

It is called every tribal chieftain and ordered to bring at least 80 fighters for every single tribe. If any of these recruited fighter escaped from the Militia they seek and capture then forced to kill one of his relatives or kinship that accused of being ONLF Sympathizer when the person became murderer he has nowhere.

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Many young men and young women fled this Ethiopian army brutality many fled to neighboring countries and handed over Ethiopia and ended up in jails and many more sought refuge to Kenya Refugee Camps many others crossed the sea while many others capsized their boats and drowned in the seas.

The Gulèlè Post (2013):

The Ethiopian government's counter-insurgency campaign in Ogaden is spearheaded by the "special police", also known as the "Liyu police", which was created after federal security institutions effectively withdrew from the region after strong condemnation of the Ethiopian army's conduct. The force is commanded by Abdullahi Werar, vice-president of eastern Ethiopia's Ogaden region, who visited London this week. The document says of the Liyu police: "The special police is a force of some 10,000-14,000 young Somalis mostly recruited from within the conflict zone (aka the Ogaden sub-region) using recruitment methods similar to those of insurgent groups.

"Training is minimal and loyalty within the force closely linked to personalities in leadership positions, of whom the president is paramount. Human rights abuses committed by the special police are believed to be more widespread and severe than those committed during the military campaign.

The Guardian (2013):

The Liyu is made up of men who have come from their communities, who have witnessed atrocities by the rebels, and want to protect their families," Abdullahi Yusuf Werar, the region's vice-president and head of security told the Guardian. "This was always bound to be more effective.

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

## Källförteckning

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