

2016-03-01

Fråga-svar

Etiopien. ONLF (Ogaden National Liberation Front)

Fråga

- Hur arbetar ONLF i Etiopien. Finns det någon information om att ONLF tillfångatar och krigstränar underåriga barn i Ogaden?
- Finns det någon information om att ONLF eftersöker medlemmar (eller potentiella medlemmar)? Hur?

Svar

Lifos sammanställning av information gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande. Refererade dokument bör alltid läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Bakgrund

Rift Valley Institute (2014):

... The Ethiopian army accuses Eritrea of providing the ONLF with intelligence, weapons, training and travel documents, enabling the group to pose a credible threat despite the fact that it mostly relies on hit-and-run tactics and has limited elbow room to recruit fighters and supporters.(sid. 32)

...By 2005, large parts of the region's predominantly Ogaadeeni-inhabited hinterland had become inaccessible to regional government officials, who feared being targeted by the ONLF. The insurgents killed 'highlanders' (non-Ethiopian Somalis) and senior regional officials, as well as burning government vehicles and

assaulting lower-ranking government officials.⁶⁴ Officials also stopped travelling through ONLF-controlled territory because they were afraid of being accused of being rebel collaborators by the Ethiopian army.

Armed confrontations between the rebels and government forces are concentrated in the five administrative zones predominantly inhabited by Ogaadeeni clan lineages: Nogob (Fik); Fafan (Degehabur); Qabridehar ⁶³ Eritrea (sid. 42)

Integrated Regional Information Networks, IRIN (2012):

Both sides guilty of rights violations

Right groups have accused both the government forces and ONLF fighters of multiple human right violations, including killings and halting deliveries of food and medicine to civilians.

The report says civilians, international NGOs, and other aid organizations operating in the Somali region blamed government security forces, local militias, and the ONLF for abuses such as arbitrary arrests meant to intimidate civilians.

Rekrytering

Ogaden National Liberation Front, ONLF [odaterad]:

The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) affirms that we shall not discriminate based on gender in the administration of our organization and that we shall actively seek out and recruit women to take their rightful place in our struggle for national self-determination. Furthermore, ONLF will lay the ground work for creating the framework and environment that fosters full rights for women in future representative government. The ONLF further pledges to preserve cultural norms respecting the position of elders in our society and to periodically consult the elders in our community, in accordance with tradition, when feasible.

International Crisis Group (2013):

... ONLF fighters, mostly recruited among Ogaadeni pastoralist youth, received training in Eritrea or camps in areas of Somalia controlled by opportunistic warlords.⁶² (sid. 10)

This “clanisation” of the counter-insurgency altered the conflict’s traditional dynamics as one of Christian highlander-Ethiopians versus Muslim lowlander-Somalis. It also exacerbated violence within Ogaadeni communities, reducing support for the ONLF’s military activities that seemed only to engender greater misery and pushing the organisation toward a negotiated settlement on Addis Ababa’s terms. ...(sid. 13)

The Telegraph (2008):

The rebels recruit most of their fighters from the Ogaden clan, who account for about half of the region's population. But the authorities are exploiting bitter clan rivalries and arming local militias to fight the ONLF.

A government official admitted that soldiers had supplied ammunition to militiamen recruited from non-Ogaden clans. ...

Turning clan against clan and encouraging them to kill one another is fraught with risk. By choosing to "divide-and-rule", the authorities could escalate the war and stir more hatred.

Rekrytering av underåriga

University of Kentucky UKnowledge (2012):

... For example, while the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was notorious for employing thousands of children in combat, the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in Ethiopia provides no evidence of similar behavior. Even insurgencies that are condemned for acts of terror show variation in their recruitment practices...(sid.2-3)

Child Soldiers International (2008):

In September 2007 the ONLF told the Child Soldiers Coalition that "The minimum age for recruitment into the ONLF military wing is 18 years and there are no ONLF fighters under the age of 18." The ONLF said that it "fully recognizes and has adopted all articles enshrined in the Convention on The Rights of The Child and in particular the Optional Protocol to the convention".²⁵ There was no available information from independent sources about the use by the ONLF of child soldiers.

enna 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

(länkar hämtade 2016-03-01)

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