



CARD

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CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

MAKE DEMOCRACY THE ONLY RULE OF THE GAME!



VOICE FOR GUJI

**GRAVE HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATION IN OROMIA'S
GUJI ZONES**

About CARD

The Center for the Advancement of Rights and Democracy (CARD) is a board-led, non-profit organization registered in Ethiopia under the Civil Societies Law 1113/2019 with registry number 4307 of the Authority for Civil Society Organizations.

CARD acquired its legal personality on 24 July 2019. CARD aspires to see Ethiopia where democratic culture flourished on human rights values and has been working with a mission to empower citizens and groups of citizens to ensure their ability to promote and defend human rights and build democratic governance in Ethiopia.

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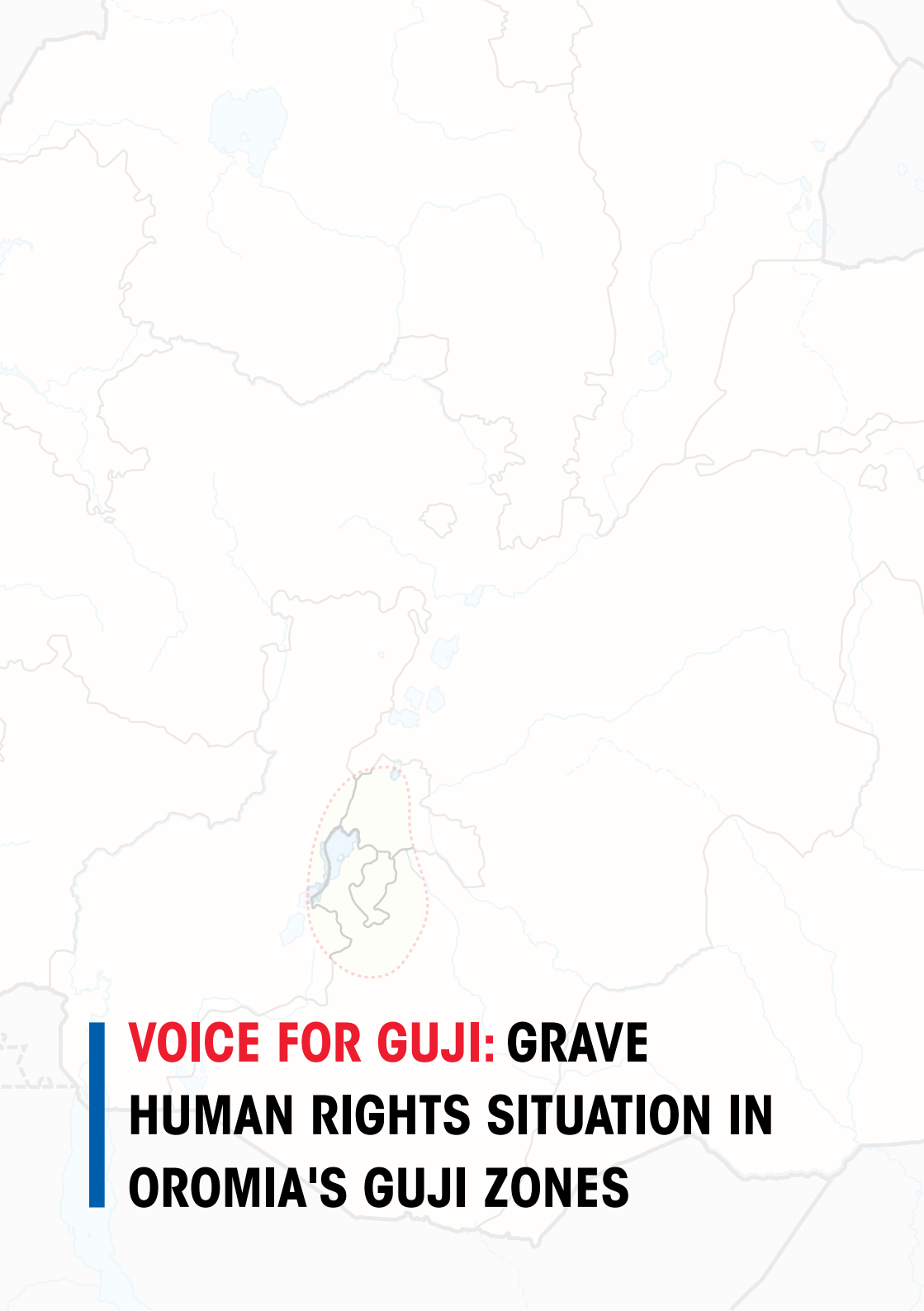
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**VOICE FOR GUJI: GRAVE
HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN
OROMIA'S GUJI ZONES**

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SITUATION IN OROMIA'S GUJI ZONES**

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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Oromia is the largest and most populous region in Ethiopia, covering approximately 34% of the country's land area and approximately 34.5% of the total population of Ethiopia. It stretches from east to west, encompassing a diverse geography, from the central highlands to the southern pastoral areas. The region is home to various ethnic groups, with the Oromo being the majority (88%), followed by Amhara (7%), and other ethnic groups (5%). Oromia has been the site of anti-government protests for many years, with the Qeerroo youth movement (2014 - 2018) that helped the ascension of Abiy Ahmed to power.

Oromo politicians and activists, including the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), an ethnic nationalist party established in 1973 to promote self-determination for the Oromo people, have returned to engage in politics during the political transition in Ethiopia led by Abiy Ahmed. The OLF has been involved in advocating for the autonomy of the Oromo people and fighting against political and economic marginalization¹.

The 2018 Asmara agreement was reached between the Ethiopian government and the OLF to end hostilities and allow the OLF to participate in the political process peacefully.² However, the agreement was short-lived and soon fell apart less than five months later³. After the initial reforms and euphoria under Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, Ethiopia's political

1 Jalata, Asafa. "ETHIOPIA AND ETHNIC POLITICS: THE CASE OF OROMO NATIONALISM." *Dialectical Anthropology*, vol. 18, no. 3/4, 1993, pp. 381–402. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29790544>. Accessed 3 March 2024.

2 "Ethiopia signs deal with Oromo rebels to end hostilities", *Al Jazeera*, 7 August 2018

3 Marew Abebe Salemot, "Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?" 4 January 2024, LSE Blog *Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?* | *Africa at LSE* (Accessed 23 March 2024)

situation drastically deteriorated, with the country descending into civil war, ethnic conflicts, and instability⁴. This weakened the government's ability to successfully implement the peace agreement.

The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) also faced leadership crises and dropped out of the election due to arrests and closures of political offices. After the OLF forces entered Ethiopia as per the agreement, they reported facing mistreatment, which eroded trust in the government's commitment to the deal. Some OLF commanders continued insurgent activities in the western and southwestern part of the country⁵. In 2019, the OLF disowned its armed wing, which rebranded itself as the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA). The government calls this group “*OLF-Shane*” and registered it as a terrorist organization in May 2021.

Conflict hotspots in the Oromia started in western and southwestern part of Oromia and expanded over the years to almost all of the region. Ethiopian National Defence Forces and allied regional security forces including local militia and Oromia Special Force (until 2023) have been battling the rebels plunging the regions into an atrocious insurgency and widespread insecurity.

The Guji zones have been one of the major battlegrounds in this armed conflict which resulted in continuous human rights violations and major disruptions to economic and social life.⁶ Both sides in the conflict seem to prioritize their own political agendas over the well-being of the Guji community, fuelling violence, destruction, and instability. According to a recent report by OCHA, approximately 453,000 individuals are still displaced in the East Borena, Guji, and West Guji zones of Oromia as a result of intermittent hostilities that have persisted since 2018.⁷

4 *ibid*

5 Ajajaa WBO Zoonii Lixaa: ‘Qabsoo nagaatti deebi’uuf qabxiwwan ijoo dhugaatti guutamuu qaban jiru” (Transalted from Afan Oromo OLA Western Command leader, “There are key points that need to be met in reality to return to the peaceful struggle”), BBC Afan Oromo, 11 December 2019

6 <https://ollaa.org/between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place/>

7 <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conflict between the Ethiopian government and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) in the Guji and West Guji zones of the Oromia region has resulted in significant civilian costs over the past five years. This prolonged conflict has led to severe suffering within the local community, with both the government security forces and the non-state armed group OLA being implicated in human rights violations and abuses. Civilians in these zones have endured extrajudicial killings, mass arrests, sexual violence, property destruction, and enforced disappearances.

Despite the enduring nature of the conflict and the atrocities committed, the civilian costs in these areas have often been overlooked in media coverage, leaving the affected population to suffer in painful silence. The early 2023 establishment of a new East Borana zone has further heightened tensions, resulting in protests that have tragically led to civilian casualties at the hands of security forces⁸. This conflict has not only exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in the region but has also compounded existing challenges such as drought and limited access for aid organizations, particularly affecting displaced populations. Both government forces and the OLA have been responsible for perpetrating human rights abuses against civilians in the Guji and West Guji, zones⁹, underscoring the urgent need for attention and intervention to address the plight of the affected population.

The investigation by CARD uncovers a grim reality where civilians in the Guji and west Guji zones have been subjected to mass killings, secret and public executions, arbitrary arrests, torture, burning of homes,

8 News: Residents say at least three killed in Guji zone following protests over decision to incorporate Nagelle town into newly formed East Borana zone, Addis Standard, 3 March 2023

9 Some of the areas that were previously under these two zones were incorporated into the new East Borena zone. This report might mention these zones as witnesses and victims in these reports used them instead of the new zone.

hostage-taking for ransom, and sexual abuses against women and young girls. Consequently, many have been displaced, seeking shelter in IDP centres under the guise of providing refuge to armed groups or facing accusations of espionage by government security forces. These atrocities have not only shattered families but also exposed women and young girls to enduring trauma and social stigmatization.

This grim reality was further underscored by a participant in CARD's February 2023 consultation workshop, who emphasized the urgent need for accountability and transparency. The workshop highlighted that unreported and unrecognized injustices pose the greatest threat, underlining the importance of addressing these abuses and ensuring those responsible are held to account.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved a combination of desk research, field visits, and interviews with key stakeholders including local community members, service providers, humanitarian actors and religious leaders, as well as analysis of secondary data sources such as media reports, reports from international organizations and local NGOs. The investigation took place between March and May 2023 and another set of data was collected in January 2024. Data collection techniques included qualitative interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis to triangulate information and ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. The investigation prioritized ethical considerations, ensuring the safety and confidentiality of participants, particularly those at risk of reprisals for sharing sensitive information. Through this, the report sheds light on the grave human rights violations and humanitarian crisis faced by civilians in the Guji and West Guji zones, in the context of prolonged insurgency.

KEY FINDINGS

The key human rights violations and abuses in the conflict in Guji and West Guji Zones encompass a range of egregious atrocities that have inflicted immense suffering on civilians in the region. These violations include extrajudicial killings, mass arrests, sexual violence, property destruction, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, hostage-taking, and displacement. The conflict has had a devastating impact on the population, with civilians facing grave violations of their rights to life, liberty, security, and dignity. The severity of these violations and the prevailing impunity highlight the critical necessity for accountability, justice, and holistic interventions to safeguard the rights and welfare of individuals and communities impacted by the conflict in Guji and West Guji Zones.



1. **Extrajudicial Killings:** Both government security forces and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) have unlawfully killed civilians without due process, engaging in mass killings and secret executions. These actions are often attributed to alleged ties with the opposing party, leading to extrajudicial violence and loss of life. Incidents were also reported where protestors met with lethal force and killed during the 2023 restructuring of zonal administration, which resulted in the formation of the East Borana zone.



2. **Mass Arrests:** Authorities have conducted mass arrests, detaining a large number of people without proper justification or legal proceedings. This arbitrary deprivation of liberty violates the detainees' rights and exposes them to harsh prison

conditions, including makeshift detention centres that lack adequate facilities and oversight. These actions have been taken based on allegations that the detainees had ties with the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) and during protests against the formation of the East Borana zone. Civilians have been subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention, without legal procedures or formal charges, thereby denying them their fundamental rights and due process of law, violating the right to liberty and security of person, as well as the right to a fair trial.



- 3. Gender based Violence:** Women and girls in the conflict-affected regions of Guji and West Guji zones have been subjected to egregious acts of sexual violence, including rape, assault, and humiliation, intensifying their suffering and trauma.



- 4. Property Destruction:** The deliberate destruction of property, such as homes and belongings, has left numerous civilians homeless and without vital resources, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the region. This violation of the right to housing, livelihoods and property not only impacts the immediate well-being of individuals but also contributes to the broader challenges faced by the affected population.



- 5. Enforced Disappearances:** Individuals have been forcibly abducted, with their whereabouts or fate unknown, resulting in enforced disappearances that inflict anguish upon their families and communities, violating their rights to liberty, personal security, and legal recognition.



6. Torture and inhuman treatment: In violation of Ethiopia's constitution, which enshrines the absolute prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, individuals in custody have endured torture, experiencing severe physical and mental pain and suffering. This egregious violation undermines their fundamental human rights and dignity, emphasizing the urgent need for accountability and justice to address such atrocities.



7. Kidnapping for ransom: Individuals have been captured and held as hostages, often as a means of coercion or intimidation, further exacerbating the insecurity and vulnerability of the local population.



8. Displacement: The conflict has forced many civilians to leave their homes, seeking safety in internally displaced persons (IDP) centers. Additionally, compounding humanitarian crises stemming from drought have led to a shortage of humanitarian aid delivery, exacerbating the challenges faced by displaced populations.

These violations have caused immense suffering and trauma among civilians, undermining their fundamental human rights and dignity. It is essential to address these violations through immediate action, ensuring accountability, protecting civilians, and facilitating the restoration of peace and stability in the affected areas.

DETAILED FINDINGS



DISPLACEMENT AND DISRUPTION OF LIVES

CASE 1

“We have been enduring a continuous lack of peace since the conflict began. Urban areas are patrolled by government forces, while rural areas are occupied by Oromo Liberation Army fighters. The conflict between the government and the Oromo Liberation Army forced us to flee our homes. Additionally, the recent restructuring of Goro Dola Woreda into the new East Borena zone from the former Guji zone has led to further displacement. This restructuring, carried out ten months ago, has exacerbated the displacement crisis. Living conditions are dire, especially for women, who face grave risks. Both the Oromo Liberation Army fighters in rural areas and government forces in urban areas are reported to be committing acts of sexual violence against women. I have five displaced family members, and the remaining members are struggling in this challenging situation. The lack of governance has left us vulnerable, with no access to essential services like healthcare and education in the East Guji Zone of Goro Dola Woreda. Civilians are bearing the brunt of the violence, with no protection. Women, in particular, are at high risk of being victims of sexual violence by both parties. Despite our plight, we have not received any assistance from the government. The government's actions have contributed significantly to the displacement crisis, yet

they blame us for the situation. Many people from our town and surrounding areas have been displaced, leaving them without basic necessities and transportation options” ***A woman, approximately mid-twenties, who lived in Shakiso shelter***

CASE 2

“I was displaced from the Goro Dola Woreda of Guji zone. It has been almost three years since we were forced to leave our home, abandoning all our belongings, including our cat. We were extremely frightened for our lives. Currently, we are in Shakiso, living in a shelter. I have eight children, and our entire family is displaced. I am a woman of faith, not a politician. Although I cannot read, I will share what I have experienced. The armed conflict between the government and the Oromo Liberation Army has been ongoing for nearly six years. When the government called the Oromo Liberation Front back to Ethiopia, we welcomed them as our own children. However, the government then started referring to them as ‘*Shane*,’ and the situation deteriorated. During the night, the *Shane* fighters govern us, and during the day, it is the government forces. When the *Shane* fighters come in the evening, they will take the wife in front of her husband, claiming they need her to style their hair. After taking the woman, they will rape her in team, regardless of whether she is married or not, for five, six, or even eight or nine times. Please do not mention my name, as they will kill me.

There is no worse problem or situation than this. If the husband is working for the government, the situation becomes even direr, as the *Shane* fighters will kill him. If the *Shane* come at night, they will take everything we have. If the government forces are aware of the *Shane*’s movements in certain localities, they will burn down the entire house, blaming us for feeding and providing water to the *Shane*.

CASE 3

In Goro Dola Woreda, Kebele Nura Hamba, a lady named Jemila Batti Gelgelo (name concealed) received a call from *OLF Shane* fighters at 1 AM, but she refused to go, preferring death because she already knew she would die either way. Her husband tried to argue with her not to face them, but she refused and confronted the *Shane*, telling them she did not want to have sexual intercourse with them as a married woman and a new mother with an infant. Immediately, they fired on her and killed her. Her infant was only seven months old. Such situations are common. In another village in Goro Dola Woreda, a married woman was taken by the *Shane* the day after her wedding. Our women are not here due to the dire situation, except for those who were displaced to towns and rural areas. Both the *Shane* fighters and the government forces are sexually abusing women and girls. The *Shane* will rape a wife in front of her husband in the evening, while the government forces do it during the day. In the case of the government forces, they will burn down the entire grain store and house. If someone has a house in urban areas, they are targeted by *Shane* for being perceived as supporters of the government. The *Shane* blames us for supporting and feeding the government, while the government forces loot everything from the farmers. The minerals found in Guji are also a source of conflict. In our town, there are no women left due to the sexual harassment and rape by multiple fighters at the same time. Both forces are killing us day and night. Those of us who were displaced from Goro Dola Woreda of Guji were labelled '*Shane*' by the government forces, and we have not received any assistance yet, while the government officials have sold our humanitarian assistance ration. The government officials told us to be displaced from our ancestral lands. We are all born and raised here, but where can we go? The *Shane* kills us, and the government forces kill us. The land is cursed. From the elderly aged 70 to small children, everyone is at risk of being raped by teams of fighters of

by both parties. Formerly, it was the *Shane* who abducted and asked for ransom, but now the government forces have followed the same path and are asking for ransom in millions of Ethiopian birrs. Due to the new Zonal structure, children are not attending school, and people are not receiving health care services, especially delivering mothers, who are left to the mercy of God.”

A woman, approximately mid-twenties, who lived in Shakiso shelter Fearing for his life after being falsely accused by the government, Boru (name changed for safety) shares his harrowing experience of forced displacement in Ethiopia’s Guji zone of Oromia region, exposing the devastating impact on families caught in the crossfire. Boru currently resides in Addis Ababa following his forced displacement from the University of Bule Hora, where he previously worked as a lecturer.

“In my view, forced displacement in Guji began around mid-2018 when the government declared a peace initiative, urging rebels of the Oromo Liberation Army to surrender. Despite support from Abba Gadaas, the initiative proved futile, and the displacement persists. Having been through the challenges for six years, I’ve witnessed the dire consequences. If a family member joins the rebels, the rest of the family faces harassment, arrest and displacement.

During the conflict in 2018, while pursuing my Master’s degree at Hawassa University, I was employed as a lecturer at Bule Hora University. However, due to escalating tensions and warnings of potential arrest upon returning to Bule Hora, my salary was abruptly halted. Consequently, I relocated to Addis Ababa after enduring a year and a half without employment. Subsequently, I was abducted, detained, and held in undisclosed locations for six months. Following this, I spent seven months in a lawful detention facility near Burayu on the outskirts of Addis Ababa, before being transferred to another facility. Eventually, I was released under normal circumstances. It later came to light that secret detention centers existed in Addis

Ababa, and during court transfers, we were escorted by ambulances and heavily guarded by security forces.

I was accused of murdering 47 individuals in West and South Oromia and being associated with a militant group known as *Abbaa Torbee*¹⁰. Despite my release, I still live in a constant fear and refrain from public appearances and returning to my hometown. I was neither affiliated with any political party nor involved in politics.

Regarding the scale of forced displacement and sheltering, Boru believes that it encompasses various facets. Firstly, the government often announces large-scale military operations, compelling rural inhabitants to relocate to the nearest main road. Pastoralists and farmers alike are affected, and once displaced, they cannot return home, leaving them without sustenance for themselves and their livestock. These displacements typically endure for six months or longer, with unsuccessful attempts to return home.

Secondly, families of rebel fighters or those coerced into joining them are relocated to government-designated camps, dubbed 'Shane families.' These families receive no government assistance and remain isolated, their situations veiled in secrecy, preventing NGOs from providing aid.

Thirdly, families of government officials and security personnel are sometimes relocated to urban areas for safety amid rebel control of villages. Additionally, individuals suspected of supporting rebel groups are arrested, while others voluntarily relocate to cities like Shashemene, Hawassa, and Addis Ababa for safety.

Moreover, traditional leaders, elders, and religious figures who voice dissent are forcibly displaced and find refuge in towns, aligning themselves with either the government or rebel factions for security.

10 Abbaa Torbee is a clandestine killing squad that gained notoriety during the Oromo protests (2014 - 2018) for targeting local government officials.

Tragically, familial ties are severed, as illustrated by the story of a local elder whose son joined a rebel group, resulting in the elder's arrest and subsequent murder.

Kidnappings are another grim reality, perpetrated by both armed groups and government forces. Victims are often released after several months, their fate unknown. Mineral-rich areas exacerbate the crisis, as government restrictions on goods exacerbate starvation, leading to further displacement.

During the conflict in 2020, UNOCHA provided food aid to severely affected areas like Seba Woreda in Guji Zone. The harrowing account of a child reportedly nursing from her deceased mother underscores the severity of the situation. Both sides maintain lists of individuals deemed enemies, further perpetuating the cycle of violence and displacement.”



PROPERTY DISTRACTION AND ANIMAL RAIDING

CASE 4

A farmer in Guji Zone, faced devastating losses during a conflict, leaving his family in crisis without shelter or support.

Dhadacha Borama (name changed for safety), resides in Nurra Humba village, Goro Dola district, Guji Zone (now under East Borana). He is 72 years old, with 6 wives and 50 sons and daughters, totaling 57 family members. The elderly man works as a farmer in the lowland area. Mr. Dhadacha recounts, “On November 9, 2023,

fighting erupted between the Government Defense Forces and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) near my residence. As the conflict ensued, a significant number of soldiers from both sides perished. Subsequently, government troops decided to burn down houses in my village, alleging support for OLA or connections to rebels.” He continues, “Consequently, the houses of my 6 wives, accommodating 14 residents in one location, were destroyed by the government security personnel. Tragically, we lost 5 oxen, 20 goats, 40 quintals of Teff, 200 quintals of Maize, 50 quintals of other crops, and 500,000 Ethiopian birr (about 8700 USD), all consumed by the flames.”

Mr. Dhadacha laments, “Although my family was spared by the grace of God, all our possessions were obliterated. I have many children who are now unable to attend school due to our circumstances.” Concluding, he says, “Currently, my family lives without shelter or sustenance. We are in crisis, and there seems to be no one to turn to for help.”

CASE 5

A father of 9 in Goro Dola woreda, faced displacement and property loss, homelessness.

Bariso Gobanna (name changed for safety), a father of 9, resides in Goro Dola woreda, Wato kebele. He recalls, “In 2023, the Ethiopian military clashed with the Oromo Liberation Army near my home. Numerous security personnel lost their lives. The government security forces then expelled my children from our home and set it ablaze, along with around 800,000 Ethiopian birr (approximately 14,000 USD) worth of other properties.” “At present, my family is homeless, living on the streets. Our situation is dire. Despite registering at the government office named ‘Buusaa Gonofaa¹¹’ after the destruction, we have yet to receive any assistance.”

¹¹ Buusaa Gonofaa is a regional state-run relief agency established in 2022 that provides humanitarian services to people affected by conflict and natural disasters

Mr. Bariso shares, “Currently, we rely on the generosity of our neighbors for food. Additionally, conditions in Goro Dola district are dismal, with ongoing violence disrupting peace and stability. Farmers are unable to cultivate their land, pastoralists struggle to find grazing grounds for their livestock, and students are deprived of education. Ultimately, we hold little hope for the government to restore peace and stability.”



MASS ARRESTS /ARBITRARY DETENTION

CASE 6

Resident of Harkello Town in Goro Dola woreda, Guji Zone, describes the region's struggles with prolonged detentions without trials

Danboba Adula (real name withheld), a young resident of Harkello Town in Goro Dola woreda, Guji Zone, paints a disturbing picture of the region's struggles. He expresses deep concern over the prolonged detention of individuals suspected of crimes. Many languish in jail for at least six months without ever seeing a courtroom.

Danboba recounts his own ordeal, revealing that mass arrests, particularly targeting Harkello Town's youth, have been a challenge for at least three years. He personally endured three months of arbitrary detention without charges or a court appearance. This lack of transparency wasted his time and inflicted emotional distress.

Danboba emphasizes that numerous people with no criminal history are also being jailed, further straining the already fragile social fabric. He describes dire conditions in the district: essential social services are absent, over 82 schools are closed due to insecurity, and government offices are either destroyed or non-functional.

The ongoing insecurity also prevents farmers from harvesting their crops, worsening their economic hardship. Danboba concludes with a plea for urgent government intervention with effective solutions. He warns that without meaningful action, these issues will persist, causing further suffering for the entire community.

CASE 7

A father of five from Nagelle town, Guji Zone, endured a year-long ordeal of detention without court appearances, harsh prison conditions

Jamasir Wako (name withheld), a father of five residing in Nagelle town, 01 kebele, Guji Zone, recounts a harrowing experience. “I spent a year in jail,” he shared. “Initially detained at the police station for six months, I never appeared in court. During this time, basic necessities like food, medicine, and shelter were scarce. Separated from my wife and children, the psychological stress was immense.”

“After nine long months,” Jamasir continued, “I finally had a court appearance. Accused of having ties to the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA), no witnesses were ever presented. Despite multiple court appearances over three months, no verdict was reached.”

“Released due to lack of witnesses after a year,” Jamasir said, “I was subsequently jailed four more times at the police station. Each time, I was detained without knowledge of the charges against me. The overcrowded prison conditions, with 150 to 200 inmates confined in a small space, posed serious health risks, especially during the pandemic.”

Jamasir emphasized, “The government must cease reprisals and take full responsibility by engaging in negotiations with the OLF (*referring to OLA*) to find solutions. Without this, the cycle of problems will persist. It’s evident that in the Guji Zone, human and democratic rights are disregarded, necessitating urgent attention.”

He added, “International and local media, as well as human rights advocates, must raise their voices on behalf of the Guji people to bring attention to these issues.”



SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The conflict has brought devastating consequences upon the most vulnerable and marginalized groups within the community. The study reveals that fighters from both sides have committed egregious human rights violations against women and girls, inflicting immense harm on the communities.

CASE 8

Tragically, conflict-related sexual violence and abuses have persisted in the Guji area since late 2019. In Malka Soda Woreda, an eight-year-old girl named Halaka Gamada Dambala (name changed) was raped by five government military personnel on August 22, 2023, while she was tending to her goats. The government military continuously raped the girl throughout the day, and when she became unconscious, they left her in the forest and continued their journey. However, her family found her in the forest and brought

her to Malka Soda Hospital. Her brother expressed deep regret, saying, “I can’t fathom how these individuals, who are supposedly human beings, could collectively rape an eight-year-old girl while she pleaded for them not to harm her. What kind of human beings are they? They have shattered this young girl’s life, and she may never fully recover.” Additionally, a health expert at Malka Soda hospital confirmed the severity of the sexual violence inflicted upon the girl. The trauma was so extreme that it is difficult for both her parents and herself to accept. Her mother, overwhelmed with grief, tearfully questioned, “What if they had raped me by ten or twenty people instead of my small daughter being violated by five people? What kind of human beings are they?”

In the context of conflict, pastoralist communities face an increased risk of violence against women and girls. In Saba Boru Woreda, a 12-year-old girl (whose name has been changed to protect her identity) experienced a horrifying incident. On 5 January 2022, while she was tending to cattle, two OLA rebel group members raped her. The rebels violated her and left her behind as she cried out for help. Despite her desperate pleas, nobody came to her aid. They took advantage of her vulnerability and inflicted unimaginable harm upon her. She expressed her anguish, saying, “They should have killed me once; I will not be alive hereafter. Nothing can console me; nothing can bring me happiness. I am psychologically dead—a walking shell.” Her words reveal the devastating impact of sexual violence on survivors.

CASE 9

(The following cases are from a gender assessment study (Cases 9 – 13) which took place between March 2023 and May 2023 through focus group discussions)

In my community, a married woman was raped by 8 members of the OLA. Additionally, in a neighboring kebele, OLA fighters raped

a daughter in front of her mother. When the mother attempted to intervene, they fatally shot her. These incidents have had a profound impact on the women and girls in our community. (Religious Leader, Surro Berguda)

When questioned, participants of a focus group discussion indicated that they were unaware of the reasons behind the soldiers' perpetration of sexual violence. Research on the subject has identified some motivations for men's involvement in conflict-related sexual violence, including the desire to humiliate, punish, and control a territory or group. These motivations may align with the situation at hand. Similarly, members of the Ethiopian military have been implicated in conflict-related sexual violence against girls and women in these regions.

CASE 10

I personally witnessed a federal army soldier rape an 18-year-old girl who attended the same school as me in our neighbourhood. After the assault, he shot her to prevent her from reporting the incident. The soldiers also threatened her entire family and killed her father. (Adolescent Boys FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

When girls are raped by soldiers, there is a minimal inclination to report the abuse to the relevant authorities due to the fear of potential retaliation by the soldiers. Victims refrain from discussing their encounters with sexual and gender-based violence out of concern for additional repercussions.

Certainly, as stated by a religious leader from **Surro Berguda**, these perpetrators persist in committing violence within the community, with no one being held responsible for these human rights violations. Victims remain silent due to fear of further repercussions and a lack of understanding on how to report such incidents. Consequently, survivors are left to grapple with the lasting mental and emotional

distress inflicted by the violence. Girls who have witnessed or heard about gender-based violence are gripped by profound fear, recognizing their own vulnerability in such circumstances.

CASE 11

Personally, I am fearful of moving around, constantly worried about potential harm. At the onset of the conflict, government soldiers would accuse girls of having ties to OLA and rape them. Conversely, OLA members claimed that girls were sent by the government and subjected them to sexual violence. I recall three girls who were forcibly taken to a camp, where they endured physical abuse, beatings, and rape. These girls suffered severe injuries and abuse, prompting them to eventually escape from the harrowing situation. (Adolescent Girls FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

CASE 12

History of Robe (A girl who is a victim of Gender-based Violence-Rape)

Robe (name concealed), currently aged 11, lives in West Guji zone, where many people are displaced due to the recent conflict. Robe lives with her mother and father along with her six siblings, and she is the last born of nine children. One of her sisters has been married, and her other brother works as a teacher in the same community.

She is an intelligent girl who loves going to school and aspires to become a teacher or a medical doctor. Robe is currently in 6th grade at a new school. Prior to joining this school, she attended a different rural kebele school up to 5th grade. Life was pleasant in her birthplace until the OLA arrived, causing fear and disruption. Recalling a harrowing experience, she recounts, “When the OLA came to our home looking for my father, who was absent, they resorted to violence, firing upon our house and others in the community. Fearing

for our safety, we fled to the nearby town of Gafarsa, leaving behind our home and livestock. After five months in the host community, we returned home, only to face further turmoil. A government soldier barged in, seeking my father, and resorted to violence when he was not found, injuring my mother, brother, and me.”

Robe endured various forms of violence, including a rarely discussed incident of sexual assault at the age of ten, leaving her with lasting physical and emotional scars. Describing the traumatic event, she recalls, “I was dragged away from my home, assaulted, and left in agony until my family found me hours later. Despite receiving medical care, the ordeal left me in pain and unable to control my bodily functions.”

Following the assault, Robe struggled with physical and emotional trauma, impacting her education and social life. Despite her resilience, she faced challenges in school, experiencing a decline in academic performance and struggling with health issues. Her father sought justice through legal channels, leading to the temporary imprisonment of the perpetrators. However, the lack of counselling and support services compounded Robe’s ordeal, relying solely on her family for comfort and guidance. Despite the absence of formal support, Robe found solace in her community, where she was not subjected to stigma or discrimination.

CASE 13

(History of a mother of nine, age 50, and victim of rape)

Sortu (name concealed), currently aged 50, and a mother to nine children, lives in the West Guji zone, where internal displacement by war has become common over the last four years. Before she was displaced, her livelihood depended on farming and rearing animals. Currently, she is not engaging in any of these activities and lives through the support of other people. Sortu has two children living independently though the rest depend on her and her husband.

Sortu narrates how her experience of sexual violence started to unfold. She spoke, “It was in October 2022. I was sitting in the house with my children. Suddenly, the OLA fighters came inside and asked for my husband. However, my husband fled the area because the OLA suspected that he is a government cabinet and was not in the house. Later on, they started shooting at our house to instil fear on us. Following this, we decided to go to the nearest district town, where my husband had started to live with few of my children. After we lived in this town for nearly five months, we heard that the government deployed the soldiers in the area around our previous residence, and assuming that the security becomes calm and stable, I decided to go back to my former place of residence with my four children while my husband remained behind. A day after I arrived at my house, at around 7:30 pm, the soldiers forcibly entered our house and started shooting. I then wanted to flee the house holding my last-born daughter so tight. There were two of my children with me at the time.”

Sortu tried her best to protect her daughter and herself but was unsuccessful. One of the soldiers started dragging Sortu out and raped her there while the other took her daughter and raped her outside the house. Her son was with her in the house and survived an attempted gunshot. She said, “They were not having sexual intercourse through the ‘normal’ opening we are used to. It was through my anus that the soldier was having sexual intercourse. Apart from this, the soldier was stepping his feet on me and abusing me physically. When they left us at 11:00 pm, I was unconscious and did not know what happened.”

Though Sortu tried to withstand such inhumane acts, the last-born daughter who was only 10 then, could not tolerate it and was unconscious for two days and later she stayed in the house for two months without going out. Immediately after the rape, Sortu and her daughter were taken to the nearby health post but could not

get any support. Then they went to Bule Hora town and later to Hawassa twice for medical health care. Because she also endured several beatings, her whole body was aching and she had a swollen stomach. After this incident, she returned to the district town for fear of further violence by the OLA and the government forces. Sortu and other residents were afraid of the two parties and struggle very hard to live in peace.

Though other women experienced similar incidents that day, Sortu mentioned that her experience and that of her daughter were different because the perpetrators came around when her husband was not at home and raped two people from the same household. Besides her two sons were beaten and shot though they survived the bullet shots. The two soldiers who came to rape her do not speak her language, and she barely understood what they said. It was also not easy to know what they were looking for.

“When the people in the community came to look for us, they thought that we were dead from a gunshot as they found both of us laying in the field unconscious. My body was covered with thorns, and I was very weary because of the beatings.” Apart from her rape experience, Sortu could no longer undertake household chores because of the beating, and had to look for support from people around her. Though Sortu has undergone a medical examination, she is not still sure if she is immune from any sexually transmitted diseases. She was told to make continued medical check-ups at the interval of three years but was given an injection and a pill.

Sortu worries about her daughter more. “My daughter and I were suffering and were unable to hold urine. I was using a stick to walk as I could not keep myself upright. The problem was more serious with my daughter because she was very young, and her body was not ready to endure such a pain. It has been only two months since she recovered and started to walk without support.” The incident brought compounded sufferings to Sortu. She cannot work and support her

family, has also lost many of her cattle and suffers economically, she left her house and resided in other people's houses by paying house rent and never returned back to her house for fear of insecurity and similar consequences.

Sortu's husband was the first to report such violence to the police without any fear though he could not get the support of justice. There was no justice given and the two soldiers were set free after being imprisoned for three days. The family was not sure why they were set free and there is no one to ask about the case. Sortu also worries about the prospects of her daughter because she experienced rape at a young age, and there is a tendency to suffer from long-term psychological impacts.

When CARD investigated whether respondents were aware of men and boys being targets of sexual violence, the interviews and group discussions revealed no reported cases of boys and men experiencing such violence. Overall, the findings suggest that both married and unmarried women, internally displaced persons (IDPs), locals, adults, and children are equally vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence from both groups.

There are conflicting perceptions regarding girls who have experienced conflict-related rape. Some respondents in focus group discussions (FGDs) and individual interviews noted that victims of conflict-related gender-based violence may not face the same level of stigma and discrimination as girls raped in other contexts. However, the majority of adolescents, women, and men indicated that regardless of the circumstances, once a woman has been a victim of rape, the community's perception of her changes significantly. According to men and adolescents, she is likely to be deeply despised and dishonoured within the community, and her prospects of marriage become highly uncertain.

In Guji culture, rape of girls is strongly condemned, and community elders may hold traditional arbitration meetings to address such incidents. In these meetings, the perpetrator is required to pay reparations to the raped girl and her family. Additionally, the perpetrator may be asked to take the girl as his wife. Due to this practice, as discussed with key informants, many cases of sexual violence against women and girls go unreported.

Girls who have been raped at a young age, typically under 15, are often ostracized and forced to relocate to areas where their experiences are unknown. According to discussions with women and men who are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, a girl's virginity is highly valued, respected, and required by the community¹². It is also a source of respect for the girl's family. As one participant in a focus group discussion with local men stated, *"A poor girl who is still a virgin is preferred over a rich girl who is not."* This mentality reinforces the notion that a girl's "sexual purity" is directly tied to her family's honour, making sexual violence an effective tool for exerting control or humiliating a group. By prioritizing virginity over the well-being and rights of girls and women, the attitudes and practice perpetuate a culture that enables and even encourages sexual violence. The trauma experienced by survivors is compounded by the stigma and rejection they face from their own communities.

CASE 14

Raped girls in the area are less likely to get married according to local cultural norms. Even if it is known that a girl was a victim of war-related sexual abuse, men in the community still hesitate to marry her. Consequently, her only options may be to marry a widower or a man who already has multiple wives (Men Locals FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

¹² There is a requirement for the girls in the community to abstain from having sex before marriage.

In this study, many of the research participants except the adolescent girls, have reported cases of girls becoming pregnant as a result of conflict-related rape.

CASE 15

While I was in my hometown, there was a group of girls who supported the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) and sang in the church choir with me. Rumours circulated that five of these girls had been impregnated by OLA soldiers. Subsequently, the government apprehended one of the girls and incarcerated her. Following interrogation, she disclosed that the OLA had provided for all her needs. Later, two of the girls underwent abortions at a healthcare facility. The whereabouts of the other girls remain unknown (Adolescent Girls FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

One night, an OLA army unit arrived in our village and abducted four girls, leaving their mother and father behind. The entire village was stunned by this news, and no one knew where the girls had been taken. After raping the four girls, two remained with the OLA, while the other two were allowed to return home. The two girls who came back shared their traumatic experience with their families. Now, one of the girls has given birth, as recounted by a villager. (Men IDPs and Returnees FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

Women and girls who have experienced conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence have reported significant social consequences, such as rejection by the community, strain on marital relations, and being viewed as unsuitable for marriage. They also face health consequences, including unwanted pregnancies, physical injuries, and a high prevalence of psychological distress.



UNLAWFUL AND EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

CASE 16

In Saba Boru Woreda, armed groups have waged a relentless campaign of violence against civilians. In January 2024, suspected OLA members allegedly killed ten civilians, including Adula Sali. Adula, a 52-year-old resident of Haro Gari Kebele in the Guji zone, was traveling by motorcycle with his wife, Teku Beriso, when he was shot and killed by armed rebels in front of her. Witnesses identified the perpetrators by their attire and distinctive braided hairstyles, suggesting they were OLA members. The motive for the killings, including Adula's, remains unknown. Witnesses alleged that OLA are known to target civilians in the region, sometimes demanding money or accusing them of government affiliations. Adula's relatives said he was a respected figure in the pastoralist community, who sent all his children to school. He had 2 wives and 20 children

On 30 August 2023, Mengistu Shuge (name changed), a football player, and Samaro Boru (name changed), an innocent pastoralist, set out on a journey from Saba Boru to Shakiso. Their lives were cut short at a place known as Chari Baqaqa. The same armed group—whose identity remains consistent—brutally killed both men. Mengistu left behind two children, while Samaro had four. A family member of the victims informed CARD that the children had been withdrawn from school due to a lack of food.

On 23 December 2022, in Saba Boru Woreda's Utulu Kebele, suspected OLA members killed Sora Gelchu while he advocated for children's registration and the reopening of schools closed by the conflict. Witnesses identified the OLA as responsible, citing their opposition to reopening the schools. Sora, a passionate advocate for education according to witnesses, was a father of over 30 children from four marriages. His death devastated his family, particularly his eldest son, Gumi Sora, a university freshman who was forced to withdraw after the murder. All of Sora Gelchu's school-aged children were also forced to abandon their education. Previously supporting his family through livestock and business ventures, Sora's death left them in a desperate situation. With no income source, the family has been forced into daily labor to survive.

On 5 January 2023, in Saba Boru Woreda's Chari Baqaqa Kebele, an armed group identified by a witness as OLA killed Ayele Beriso. While riding his motorcycle towards Shakiso, Ayele encountered a dangerous situation. Ignoring calls to stop, likely because he feared a robbery attempt, he continued on his journey. In response, the gunmen fired upon Ayele's motorcycle, disabling it and forcing him to come to a halt. Subsequently, they brutally killed him, beheading him and mutilating his body in a horrifying manner, witnessed by bystanders. One eyewitness expressed profound shock, stating, "I have witnessed many events in my life, but never such inhumane and barbaric actions inflicted by one human upon another." Further validation of the incident was obtained through corroborating testimonies from other eyewitnesses. Ayele, a former administrator of Kenticha Kebele, left behind his two wives and 15 children. Now, thrust into dire circumstances, they desperately search for sustenance as they roam the streets, forced to leave school.

In another tragic incident on 5 September 2023, at around 2 PM, armed men who identified themselves as OLA, fatally shot two

civilians, Adisu Nenko Barada and Gada Robe Kele, in Saba Boru Woreda Ode Kalala Kebele, at a site called Bono. The victims, both married with four and two children respectively, were making phone calls to their relatives when the incident occurred. In the vicinity, a fighting erupted between government forces and the OLA fighters. The government resorted to an airstrike against the OLA group. Amidst the chaos, civilians were unaware of the situation except for the sounds of weapons. Adisu Nenko and Gada Robe sought a network area to contact their families and ensure their safety. However, before they could finish, the OLA group arrived and fatally shot them, suspecting them of aiding the government. The families of the victims have emphasized that their loved ones were innocent civilians, unjustly killed without any involvement with government forces. Likewise, the victim's family expressed that they have not recovered from their grief. The victim's small children continue to wait for their father to return, unaware of the tragic reality. One of the victim's wives shared her anguish, saying she cannot find answers when her children ask about their father. The weight of caring for the children has left her exhausted. Without a job, she now bears a double responsibility—both as a mother and a provider. She tearfully questioned, 'How can I sustain them? I cannot give them my flesh (to eat) or return them to my womb'.

Dambala Tise Chuluki (name changed), 50, a father of ten, was among the hundreds of civilians who was killed by armed men who identified itself as OLA while he was traveling to his gold mining site. On 1 January 2021, Dambala was shot and killed in Aga Wayu Woreda, Buri Ejersa kebele. The OLA fighters then took everything he had, including the substantial sum of 500,000 ETB (about 8700 USD) that he carried at the time. In the aftermath of Dambala's death, his elder son was forced to withdraw from university as the responsibility of caring for the children and the entire family fell squarely on his shoulders. Dambala's daughter, Badeso Dambala,

poignantly expressed their plight: “We used to live a life of luxury, but now our father’s inhumane killing has left us with nothing. We are like the living dead, waiting for a single day when justice might prevail.”

Godana Gamada was unlawfully killed by armed members of OLA on 19 January 2022, in Guji Zone, Wadara Woreda, while traveling from Nagele to Adola. The OLA group opened fire on the public bus carrying passengers from Nagele to Adola as part of a declared transportation lockdown aimed at disrupting government political systems. Before his untimely death, Godana worked for the government and had recently completed a Master’s degree in Industrial Engineering at Bule Hora University. He was killed just five months after his graduation. Rahel mourns, *“He was my everything, but since we married, we could only spend three years together. Now, his presence is gone, and our little girl asks for him every day. I’ve had to lie to her daily. We once dreamed of a bright future, but now everything is dark. Nothing hurts like this, and nothing can heal my wounds. I’m mustering strength for our daughter and working tirelessly to provide for her. I haven’t slept since he was killed. I don’t know what to do or who to be. I feel like a walking corpse.”*

CASE 17

Government forces in Guji zone extra judicially killed civilians suspected of OLA ties

On 26 November 2023, in Wadara Woreda of the Guji zone, embroiled in an active conflict between government forces and the OLA, government military forces extrajudicially killed three civilians – Mohamed Abdulkadir, Adisu Ababile, and Boru Haro – suspected of collaborating with the OLA and executed them. Two teachers, Abdulmajin Kaso and Adola Odo, were also injured on the same day under the same accusation. Local residents, eyewitnesses, and the victims’ families confirmed the atrocities committed.

Moreover, in Galana Woreda of West Guji Zone, government forces continued a pattern of extrajudicial killings against civilians. On 24 November 2023, six civilians – Badane Lole, Tariku Mira, Busha Atara, Nuguse Ganale, Halake Hotesa, and Chuchu Areri – were extrajudicially killed under suspicion of supporting the OLA. The region remains embroiled in conflict, and civilians continue to be targeted. Finally, Kono Duba, a cloth merchant and father of six, was arrested by government forces on November 30th, 2023, at Figa Bike Kebele in the Guji zone. He was taken to a military camp, where gunshots were heard in the middle of the night. The next morning, his death was confirmed when his lifeless body was found near the camp. Kono's refusal to buy a gun for a military member, citing his occupation, led to him being deemed a threat and ultimately killed.



ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE (KIDNAPPING)

CASE 18

Teachers and civilians in Guji zone are kidnapped by armed groups like the OLA, facing ransom demands that strain their families

In Wadara Woreda of the Guji zone, four teachers—Awal Ware (28), Karayu Kutisu (30), Hussein Boru (31), and Tadasa Lole (34)—were kidnapped by an armed group identified themselves as OLA on 26 November 2023. All of them are married and work as primary school teachers, relying on their government monthly salary as their income. The kidnapped teachers themselves recounted what

happened to them. Despite their modest salaries, they were asked to pay between 50,000 and 200,000 Ethiopian birr for their release. Consequently, their families and relatives pooled money to secure their lives. However, during their captivity, their children and wives suffered from hunger until their release.

Similarly, Shuge Shutura, whose son was killed by the rebel group (OLA), was kidnapped in Saba Boru Woreda of the Guji zone in November 2023. He faced a grim choice: pay the money demanded by the kidnappers or face death. As a pastoralist, Shuge did not have that much money readily available. However, all his children and relatives came together to raise the 300,000 Ethiopian birr needed to secure his release from the kidnappers, armed group who identified themselves as OLA fighters.



ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION

CASE 19

A businessman in Goro Dola District, was abducted by OLA forces, then arrested by government forces on alleged ties to the OLA, facing harsh detention conditions and ransom demands before fleeing his hometown out of fear.

Boru Galgalo (name changed for security reasons), a 32-year-old businessman in Goro Dola District, Guji Zone, was abducted by OLA forces on 25 May 2021. They forcibly took him from his home and held him captive for two months, demanding a ransom of one million

Ethiopian Birr (around \$18,000) for his release. With no choice, Boru's family paid the ransom, securing his release in August 2021 after two months of captivity.

Boru's ordeal didn't end there. On 28 October 2021, government forces arrested him in Harqallo prison for alleged ties to the OLA. He was held there from until 11 February 2022, alongside numerous others facing similar accusations. Detention conditions were harsh. Some detainees were held in small, overcrowded rooms with 15 to 20 people. Others were confined in a larger communal area comprised of 12 converted classrooms, housing approximately 400 detainees in total. The facility held people of all ages – from young people suspected of OLA affiliation to elderly individuals and women whose children or grandchildren were believed to be involved with the OLA.

Boru alleges the prison guards and local police and militia also demanded ransoms, similar to the OLA, though for smaller amounts (10,000-20,000 ETB) based on perceived wealth. Unlike the OLA, they might use intermediaries to avoid detection. Boru claims those who paid were released, while others were denied legal aid and even physically punished. He paid 20,000 ETB for his release but fled Goro Dola for Adola due to fear.

CASE- 20

A former civil servant, describes Guji's worsening situation, marked by arrests, ransom demands, and detentions without charges, highlighting the people's yearning for peace and stability.

Bulaa Dhadacha (name changed), a former civil servant in Goro Dola, describes the worsening situation in Guji. He explains that arrests and ransom demands are becoming increasingly common. Bulaa himself was arrested by government forces on suspicion of OLA ties, despite working for the local government. Many in Guji jails

are held without charges or legal proceedings for extended periods, Bulaa observes. He witnessed detentions ranging from two months to over two years, targeting people of all ages, from teenagers to elders. Some secured release by paying bribes to guards, while others remained imprisoned for refusing.

Bulaa's ordeal didn't end with his first release after one month in jail. In February 2023, protests erupted in Guji over a government restructuring that created the East Borena zone from parts of West Guji, Borena, and Bale zones. Bulaa, caught at his office during the violence, was again detained by security forces who suspected anyone opposing the new structure. Even those granted bail by the court faced further injustice. Police refused to release them, leading to detentions exceeding two months. This incident significantly increased the prison population, adding these individuals to those previously arrested on alleged OLA links. Around 25 government workers, including Bulaa, were eventually released after two months. However, their suffering continued as their salaries were withheld for over four months. Only after five months could they return to work. "This is not just my story," Bulaa concludes. "Many in Guji face daily accusations and detentions based on suspected OLA ties. The people of Guji yearn for peace, stability, and freedom from the fear of abduction and imprisonment."

CASE 21

A civil servant in Guji Zone's Liban District, lost his job due to public protests, leading to arrests and dismissals, amidst ongoing fear, violence, and tragic losses in the community enduring armed conflict, yearning for peace and stability.

Alamu Galmo, a 30-year-old civil servant in Guji Zone's Liban District, lost his job alongside 14 colleagues. This followed public protests against a new district structure, opposed by both residents and

government employees. The unrest resulted in a wider crackdown, with around 60 people arrested. Others, including Mr. Galmo, were suspended and dismissed without pay. He has been unemployed for over a year, highlighting the ongoing impact of the situation. Alemu reports that throughout the past year, mass arrests targeting 500 to 700 people have become commonplace in the district. These arrests primarily target peaceful individuals, including farmers and students, allegedly affiliated with the OLA.

Alamu describes the fear and uncertainty surrounding arrests. He highlights the difficulty of defending oneself or appearing in court when the sole reason given is “current circumstances.” Many remain unaware of the exact charges against them. This atmosphere of fear is compounded by the violence on both sides. Alamu speaks of the OLA kidnapping civilians and government workers’ relatives, demanding ransoms and sometimes killing captives. He tragically lost four relatives in such attacks over the past five years, with seven others killed in total. Alemu recounts that for over five years, the people of Liban district have endured the horrors of armed conflict. The ongoing violence has caused widespread destruction, loss of life, and countless human rights abuses. The once peaceful community now yearns for an end to the fighting and a return to a secure and stable life, free from violence and enforced disappearances.



PROLONGED INCARCERATIONS

CASE 22

“Truth or Torture”: ex-detainee recounts gruelling interrogations and overcrowded cells in East Guji

Chala, a pseudonym to protect his identity, is a pastoralist living in Alge village, Liban district, East Guji zone. He describes the harsh realities brought on by the ongoing conflict. “Security is a major concern,” Chala remarks. The past five years of clashes between government forces and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) have caused numerous social and economic hardships. However, he observes a significant escalation in human rights abuses since January/February 2023, coinciding with the Oromia regional government’s restructuring announcement. Chala highlights a paradox. “Towns are often seen as havens of peace,” he says. However, the heavy presence of government forces creates tension there as well. After buying essentials in town, Chala feels scrutinized by these forces, who suspect him of aiding militants due to the strong rebel presence in the surrounding villages.

Chala narrates a terrifying ordeal in *Terantar* town. After buying groceries at the market, government security forces stopped him. They interrogated him about his purchases, particularly the sugar, and then, without warning, accused him of aiding insurgents.

“They ordered me killed and shot at me seven times,” Chala recalls. “Thankfully, I managed to escape.” According to Chala, security forces use the pretext of purchased goods being intended for the OLA to justify alleged human rights violations. The OLA, facing government presence, struggles to access markets. In another incident, government forces raided Chala’s home, accusing him of supporting the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA). They then detained him at the “kalkalcha” military camp in Alge village, a former health facility repurposed for detentions.

Chala endured harsh conditions for over 35 days in a cramped office, which accommodated up to twenty individuals despite having a capacity for only four. Recounting his experience, he described being arrested once along with 14 others, followed by another group of 24 individuals from various villages of East Guji zone. During his detention, Chala was not taken to court but was instructed to remain until he disclosed the truth. Eventually released in late 2021, he noted that some individuals endured similar conditions for four to six months, while others were transferred to the district. Despite enduring nightly interrogations, Chala remembered that those who showed kindness occasionally shared biscuits with them “from the government forces.”

“Upon his release,” authorities advised Chala “not to return” and to “keep your distance from the Shane; harbor resentment towards them; you’ve learned your lesson now.” They did not provide any evidence for the accusations against him. However, human rights abuses persist in East Guji zone, particularly in districts like Liban, Saba Boru, and Goro Dola. Chala noted that after sunset, youths find it challenging to move around the city peacefully, with a notable presence of government security forces in urban areas, while militants exert significant influence and control over rural villages.

Consequently, there's stringent control over the movement of youths in towns, primarily aimed at regulating pro-militant elements, especially among the youth population.

CASE 23

Civilian describes harsh conditions in military camp

Tola, a pseudonym for a civil servant who is a resident in Nagelle but originally from Goro Dola district, describes a worsening human rights situation due to the conflict in the area and the 2023 restructuring of administrative structure in the area. "People, especially in urban areas, feel more exposed and vulnerable than ever," Tola remarks.

In 2014 (Ethiopian calendar), Tola was arrested by government forces on suspicion of supporting the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) branch called "Shane" due to his family and friends' connections. He was detained at a large military camp in Nagelle along with approximately 353 others. This mass arrest targeted suspected OLA supporters, primarily from rural villages, who were apprehended on the streets, in urban areas, and even in rural regions.

While Tola and his fellow detainees in Nagelle were unharmed, he describes harsher conditions for others. Detainees from different areas were crammed into dark rooms, leading to health problems later on. Tola cites the example of a health worker from Alge village, who was arrested for allegedly supplying medicine to militants and held in darkness for three weeks. His current health remains unknown.

Tola highlights the unequal treatment: detainees from rural areas, unlike those in urban centers, lacked access to food from the city. This forced families from rural areas to rent houses in the city to provide meals for their detained loved ones.

“After four months of detention without any charges or a court appearance,” Tola concludes, “the Southern Command commander admitted the mistake, apologized, and released me.”

CASE 24

Protests met with arrests and brutality

A resident from East Guji, whose name has been changed to Ware for security purposes, shared with CARD the prevailing situation in the community. Ware noted that while occasional actions by the Oromia Liberation Army against suspects occur, the majority of human rights abuses are carried out by government forces. In Goro Dola district, Ware mentioned that his relatives, particularly four women (two aunts and two sisters), have been imprisoned for over two years simply because they were accused of having family members in the Oromo Liberation Army. Ware described how people were detained without court orders, confined in places fenced like cattle fields, schools, and police stations, and left without shelter, enduring rain and sun.

CASE 25

New zonal structure triggers new tensions and followed by government crackdowns

Beka, another resident using a pseudonym for safety, shares his experiences under the new security crisis triggered by the creation of the East Borana zone. He highlights a worsening situation in Guji since the implementation of this government-backed structure. The local community has protested the decision through various means, Beka says. However, arbitrary arrests and mass detentions remain severe throughout 2023.

Beka himself was arrested twice by government forces and subjected to abuse. In late 2023, while traveling to Goro Dola town, Beka was caught amidst a protest he was unaware of. Security forces apprehended him, using excessive force including slaps and kicks. Beka describes how young people were indiscriminately tied to vehicles during the chaos.

Protesters were arrested en masse and harassed throughout the night, Beka recounts. “They beat us continuously for a week,” he says, mentioning a lingering leg injury from the beatings.

Beka details his two arrests: the first with about 50 people and the second with around 100. Both occurred at the National Defense Forces Camp in Goro Dola, formerly known as the *Chinese Camp*. The first arrest happened while he was walking on the road, while the second involved being taken from his home without a warrant. He was detained for a week during the first arrest and two weeks during the second, always accused of opposing the government’s plan for the new Borana zone.

CASE 26

Goro Dola: protests spark allegations of detention and torture by security forces

Gemeda, a pseudonym for a resident of Goro Dola district, speaks out about the human rights violations following the implementation of the new zone structure in 2023. When the local community protested, government security forces responded by arresting the protestors en masse “Even with court orders their release, many individuals, especially former governor like Galgalo Odo, continue to face unlawful torture at the hands of the East Borana cabinet,” Gemeda laments.

Gemeda describes how government officials who opposed the new zone were transferred to Nagelle town, now part of the Eastern Borana zone but previously in Guji. Meanwhile, countless young people were arrested during the protests and detained in Harqallo, a town in Goro Dola woreda. These detainees faced various forms of torture, including beatings, insults, and psychological abuse through being labeled enemies or militants.

CASE 27

Fear of retaliation forces farmer to flee after motorcycle stolen at gunpoint

Looko Galchu (34), a farmer from Bikkee Kebele, Sabbaa Boru district, Guji Zone, struggled to support his family due to a recent drought. He purchased a motorcycle for 115,000 birr with help from his family and friends to provide transportation services. On 26 July 2023 (Ethiopian calendar), unidentified armed men, some wearing ranger uniforms and others civilian clothes, stole Looko's motorcycle while he was riding it. Two men appeared intoxicated. They threatened to shoot him when he refused to hand it over. Ten days later, on 5 August 2023, Looko returned to the village hoping to recover his motorcycle but was threatened by one of the men who had robbed him. He fled fearing violence. Duresa Galchu, Looko's brother whose motorcycle was also taken four armed men on 19 June 2023, confirmed their father's financial contribution to purchase the motorcycle. Damis, a resident of Looko Galchu's neighbourhood, witnessed the theft of Looko's motorcycle on 26 July around noon. Four armed men, some in former Ethiopian military uniforms, approached Looko and demanded the vehicle. When Looko refused, one of them shot the motorcycle engine with a Kalashnikov rifle. The armed group then fled with the motorcycle. Duresa expressed concern about Looko's

well-being and ability to support his family after the theft describing a decline in Looko's physical and mental state due to the loss of his primary source of income.

According to focus group discussions and interviews, this form of violence is the most prevalent, affecting boys and men differently from girls and women. Victims of physical violence endure brutal beatings and torture by government security forces and OLA fighters. Many have suffered a cruel and degrading punishment known locally as 'number eight,' where their hands and feet are tied together behind their backs. This torture method is typically inflicted on boys and men. Those subjected to this violence have been left paralyzed and have lost parts of their bodies, rendering them unable to work.

In addition to physical abuse, the government has imprisoned men, boys, women, and girls based solely on the assumption that they have ties to the OLA. Meanwhile, OLA soldiers have shot and killed some young girls at their workplaces for alleged ties with the government.

CASE 28

In a rural kebele where OLA soldiers were present, there was a young girl who owned a small shop in the locality. The OLA soldiers arrived and demanded that she open her shop and give them biscuits. When she refused to open the shop, they called her over and shot her dead. (Community Police¹³, Surro Berguda).

13 Community police are usually hired from the community to combat and prevent crime and social disorders. Community policing is a strategy in which partnership is established between police and the community in preventing the crime and other social disorders.

CASE 29

In my village, an Ethiopian soldier was pursuing a girl while intoxicated. The girl managed to escape and sought refuge in a house where a woman was present. Upon encountering the woman, he inquired about the girl's whereabouts, to which the woman claimed she had not seen her. Subsequently, he fatally shot the woman. However, the soldier himself was later killed by the government on the same day. (Men IDPs and Returnees FGD, Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

Physical violence resulting in bodily injuries, poor mental health, and even fatalities has become a common occurrence for residents in conflict zones. While men bear the brunt of this violence, women also experience its effects to some extent. Numerous individuals have lost their lives, many have been displaced, and children in these households are left orphaned, without the care of their fathers and mothers.

**EMOTIONAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE**

Emotional and psychological violence has deeply impacted the community members we interviewed, regardless of whether they were directly or indirectly affected by the conflict. Victims of sexual and gender-based violence reported suffering from emotional distress and long-term psychological problems, as they have not received any counselling or medical services. According to a focus group discussion with adolescent boys, those living in conflict-affected areas face daily fear, and their future remains uncertain.

CASE 30

Prior to the conflict, people focused on their livelihoods, education, and daily routines. However, now all they hear echoing in their ears and minds is the sound of gunfire. Consequently, both adults and children struggle to sleep at night. (Adolescent boys and young men Group Discussion Bule Hora and Surro Berguda).

In summary, all the study participants interviewed reported that they have suffered from emotional violence as a result of this recent conflict.

**TORTURE AND THEFT****CASE 31****Conflict shatters dreams and lives in Guji**

Dambala Waji, a resident of Wadara District in Ethiopia's Guji zone, had his dreams shattered by the conflict in his region. Like countless others, the 2023 university entrance exams, a crucial step towards his ambition of becoming a lawyer or a manager, were thrown into disarray.

Nationwide, the fighting displaced many and disrupted schooling. In 2022/23, only 27,000 students out of 845,188 (just 3%) who took the exams qualified for university admission in Ethiopia¹⁴. Dembela's school was no exception. Out of 600 students, only two managed to

score well enough. Dembala blames the mass failure on the constant violence. He vividly recalls the presence of a kindergarten near his high school that was being used as a camp by government troops deployed to stabilize the area. The area became a war zone as OLA forces continuously attacked this military base at the school. “How could anyone study in the midst of gunfire?” he asks, highlighting the war as the reason for his failure and that of 598 other students. This constant fear and disruption shattered their academic aspirations.

While grappling with the disappointment of his exams, Dembela’s world was turned upside down again. During his brother’s wedding celebration, armed men claiming to be OLA members abducted him. They beat him severely, then held him captive for four days in a secluded location. Dembela recounts the horrific ordeal - beatings, being tied up, and sustaining broken arms and head injuries. The captors didn’t stop at physical abuse. They extorted 20,000 Ethiopian Birr (around \$350) from his bank account, money he had saved while working at a hairdressing salon. To add to the family’s misery, the kidnappers demanded a further 10,000 Birr (around \$175) for his release, a threat that forced his impoverished family to scramble for the money.

Dembela’s ordeal left him physically and emotionally scarred. The head wound hasn’t healed completely, and the broken arms cause him constant pain. He can no longer work as a hairdresser, unable to even lift 3 liters of water. Fear remains a constant companion, as sporadic gunfire continues to disrupt the lives of the community. Dembela’s story paints a grim picture of the situation in Guji. He describes how 10 villages in the district were previously occupied by the OLA, with government forces now controlling 8 of them. The violence has instilled a climate of fear, with residents being threatened with extortion or even death if they fail to pay exorbitant sums in exchange of the release of their family members.

CARD conducted a survey of displaced people from four districts of the East Guji zone, and interviewed experts from the Buusaa Gonofaa (regional government aid agency) in these districts. According to the Guji Zone Resettlement Office, the current count of displaced individuals stands at 143,601, with districts such as Sabbaa Boruu, Waadara, Aagaa Wayyuu, Girja, and Goro Dola—recently incorporated administratively into the East Borana zone—reporting severe shortages in food and medical assistance.

CASE 32

Residents attribute their displacement to the conflict between government troops and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA), with some fleeing to areas under government control and others seeking refuge in OLA-controlled territories. Experts express concern that the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) could potentially double, especially as aid organizations struggle to access OLA-held regions. Additionally, to evade accusations of OLA support, some victims relocate to different districts altogether. Civilians find themselves caught between conflicting allegiances, with those residing in government-controlled areas labeled as government supporters by the OLA, while those in OLA-controlled regions face repercussions from government forces. Residents lament the loss of lives, destruction of property, and disruption of essential services, exacerbating the challenges faced by the displaced population.

One such individual, Dhadacha Borama, aged 60, recalls the upheaval his family experienced in 2022 when government troops clashed with the OLA in their village of Nora Humba, Goro Dola district. Describing the chaos, Borama recounts how government soldiers set fire to about 14 homes, including his own, and destroyed vital grain stores. Consequently, he and his family sought refuge in Haraqallo, leaving behind their livelihoods and possessions.

Reflecting on the devastation, Dhadacha expresses uncertainty regarding the fate of his savings and livestock, which were either lost to theft or consumed by wild animals. Despite the hardships endured, Dhadacha acknowledges the support received from local communities but underscores the absence of assistance from governmental and non-governmental entities. For now, Dhadacha remains displaced, unable to return home due to prevailing insecurity. Dhadacha Borama, a father of fifty children, lamented, ‘I couldn’t go back to my home because it is still not safe. I am the father of a large family, relying on others for survival.’”

CASE 33: Shattered Lives: The Ordeal of Boru Godana in the Face of conflict

Boru Godana, a 25-year-old resident of Goro Dola district, carries the scars of war. In 2022, a clash between government forces and the OLA shattered his life. Caught in the crossfire, two of his brothers, aged 15 and 30, were tragically killed by government gunfire. Fearing for their safety, Boru and his family fled the violence, leaving behind their rural life for the uncertainty of displacement in the city. Now, over two years later, they remain displaced, struggling to survive on inadequate aid.

Boru describes the hardship faced by many displaced families. His parents, too old to flee the initial fighting, are now dependent on him in the city. The camps overflow with displaced people, particularly widows struggling to raise families. Their only hope, he says, is for a peaceful resolution between the government and the OLA. Otherwise, as Boru says, “the time of their problems will be prolonged anyway.”

**CASE 34: Eyasu Bushee: A Victim of Conflict
and Displacement in Aagaa Wayyuu**

Eyasu Bushee (50) has eight children from two wives. He was displaced from Aagaa Wayyuu district, Madda Sodo village. According to him, they experienced displacement twice—once in 2019 and again in 2023—due to the ongoing conflict. Over 220 households were forced to leave their homes and settle in the desert. “The OLA caused significant harm to us,” Eyasu explained. “Five people lost their lives during these displacements. The government instructed us to move to the city and settle there, promising protection. However, after we settled, a severe outbreak of diarrhea occurred, resulting in the deaths of five children from our community. Additionally, contagious skin rashes further exacerbated our difficult situation.”

**CASE 35: Uprooted and Impoverished: Nenqo Sabbaa's
struggle with displacement and hunger**

Nenqo Sabbaa, a 48-year-old resident of Karroo Sabbaa village in Aagaa Wayyuu district, carries the weight of displacement. For four years, he and his extended family of 27, including his four wives and 22 children, have been uprooted due to a combination of security concerns and famine. “Before the displacement,” Nenqo recounts, “I had more than 50 cattle. Now, I only have ten left.” “The OLA's actions created problems for the people,” he says, highlighting the “various problems” that forced them to flee. Nenqo emphasizes that “no one died of hunger before the security problems started” in the area. Adding a personal tragedy to this narrative, Nenqo with emotion as discloses a heartbreaking account. “Another relative, a woman, was found dead in Sabbaa Boru District,” he shares. “The image is unforgettable – she was breastfeeding her child when starvation took her life. We buried her.”

CASE 36: Conflict's Hidden Victims: The Story of Alaka Shugge, a Disabled Man in Goro Dola

In areas of armed conflict, already harsh conditions become exacerbated, disproportionately impacting vulnerable populations like people with disabilities (PWD). These individuals face distinct challenges during such periods, often experiencing heightened vulnerability to exploitation by armed actors. This results in a magnified burden, exposing them to increased danger and hindering access to essential support systems, further marginalizing and isolating them. One such victim is Alaka Shugge (36) from Goro Dola District leads a family with over ten members. He is a disabled person who serves as a teacher. The conflict in Goro Dola has impacted education. Displaced teachers like Alaka haven't received salaries for a year, a consequence of the administrative split between Borana and Guji zones.

In May 2013, Alaka used to run a restaurant in the city where he lived. Initially, the town was occupied by the OLA, but later, the Ethiopian government forces regained control and pushed out the OLA. However, during this transition, the OLA ordered the community to leave the town. Alaka, being disabled and unable to walk due to his leg condition, could not comply. He sold food to the government army from his restaurant. Consequently, the OLA kidnapped Alaka, accusing him of aiding the government army. They forcibly demanded that he pay 68,000 birr as a penalty for allegedly supporting the Ethiopian forces. Alaka's family scraped together the money to secure his release.

CASE 37: Family's harrowing journey through insecurity, displacement and hunger

Dawit Waqo, a 40-year-old resident of Sabbaa Boruu in the village of Dhaka Ilaalcha, finds himself at the heart of a harrowing tale. Amidst a family of thirteen, including his elderly mother aged 70 and his wife, he recounts the series of adversities they have endured. "We encountered security challenges initially, followed by a devastating famine that left us destitute and without sustenance. Accused by the OLA of supporting the government, my home was demolished, forcing me to flee with my family for our safety. Now settled in Garmee village, we find ourselves among numerous others in dire circumstances. We've depleted all our resources, selling off everything we once possessed just to survive. Stripped of basic necessities like clothing, we are caught in a precarious predicament, with no aid organizations reaching out to offer assistance."

Dawit's story extends beyond his immediate family. He describes the plight of his acquaintance Sora Buno, who lives with his mother and two wives, with an extended family of over twenty members. "Many families, like Buno's, face severe hunger and are forced to sell off their livestock to put food on the table. Tragically, the prolonged crisis has taken its toll on our mental health, with numerous individuals experiencing psychological distress."

CASE 39: Civilians Flee Conflict in East Borana

Guddisa Hailu, a 33-year-old businessman from East Borana, *Goro Dola* district, describes the displacement caused by conflict. "Everyone has been displaced - traders, teachers, farmers. We've fled over 150 kilometers for safety. The village of Saransar is completely deserted. It is 60 kilometers from Haraqallo (in Liban District), and Nagelle city is 150 kilometers away. People from Saransar fled in two directions: some to Haraqallo and others to Nagelle. This displacement goes

across district lines - rural people flee to cities, and urban residents flee to the countryside. Some flee to government-controlled areas, while others flee to areas controlled by the OLA.

Civilians are accused of supporting whoever controls the area they're in. So, they flee to avoid being traced by government officials. Goro Dola has been plagued by insecurity and famine for over five years. Clashes between the OLA and government troops have resulted in burning of houses, killings of numerous people, and displacement. There is no transportation, so people walk 150 kilometers on foot to buy food, even at night, because they are suspected of supplying the Oromo Liberation Army if seen during the day. Due to famine, people travel 150 kilometers from Nagelle to Dhuqqoo village (where I live) to get food grains. They can't carry much on donkeys and travel at night to avoid detection. This has been their life for the past five years. I was a businessman in Saransar before being displaced without taking any belongings. I rebuilt my life elsewhere, but received no support. People fear for their lives. They're afraid to leave remote areas to receive aid in the city, fearing arrest by the government on suspicion of aiding the OLA. People have been suffering for five years," Guddisa said. "My message to both parties is to fear God and bring peace to the people. These innocent people are dying and suffering for no reason."

Galgalu Guyo, a *Buusaa Gonofaa* expert in Sabba Boru district, explains that security problems and famine are the driving forces behind displacement. A staggering number of people – nearly 93,000 – have been displaced from 19 out of 20 villages in Sabba Boru. While the Busa Gonofa and donors have provided support, it falls short of what's needed. Galgalu highlighted the struggles in assisting grieving and hungry children who lost their fathers. There's a dire need for food, clothing, hygiene products, medicine, and sleeping mats. The displaced people are suffering in harsh desert

conditions, exposed to the elements and lacking food. They also face outbreaks of cholera and malaria. Galgalu acknowledged the difficulty of obtaining complete displacement data due to security concerns posed by the OLA, hindering their ability to travel freely across all villages in the district

Violence in Waadara District, Guji Zone, has displaced thousands since 2020. Local Buusaa Gonofaa official Amhed Dalacha reports that villagers, including government workers and entrepreneurs, have fled their homes due to the violence. These displaced people seek shelter in nearby towns, sometimes returning home briefly during calmer periods. However, renewed fighting forces them to flee again.

Official figures underestimate the crisis. According to Waadara district data, over 5,573 households (approximately 27,865 people) are currently displaced within the district. This data, collected from displacement camps, likely misses many who are displaced. Displaced people are concentrated in just three urban villages, having fled violence in 13 out of Waadara's 20 villages.

The true number displaced is likely much higher. The Guji Zone Resettlement Office (Busa Gonofaa) only counts displacement in four districts, excluding victims from neighboring zones (Borena and Eastern Guji) who have sought refuge in Guji Zone towns. Additionally, Busa Gonofa data only captures those in designated settlements, not those living with host communities. Experts estimate the actual number of displaced people in Guji Zone could be double the official count, reaching a staggering 300,000.

The situation for the displaced population is dire. Support from Busa Gonofaa and other aid organizations is insufficient to meet their needs. Water shortages and a lack of proper sanitation facilities create a breeding ground for diseases like diarrhoea. Healthcare access is also severely limited. Rural health posts are closed, leaving only one overburdened facility in the urban area struggling with a shortage of medicine and treatment options.

CONCLUSION

The conflict in the Guji and West Guji Zones of Oromia, Ethiopia, has resulted in a devastating humanitarian crisis marked by severe human rights violations and abuses. Both government security forces and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) have been implicated in extrajudicial killings, mass arrests, and the use of excessive force against civilians, including protestors. These actions have led to a significant loss of life and a climate of fear and insecurity among the local population.

The situation has been further exacerbated by the deliberate destruction of property, leaving many civilians homeless and deprived of essential resources. Sexual violence, particularly against women and girls, has been used as a tactic of war, causing immense trauma and suffering. Enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and torture have become commonplace, violating the fundamental rights and dignity of those affected. The conflict has also led to large-scale displacement, with many civilians seeking refuge in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, where they face additional challenges in accessing basic services and humanitarian aid.

To address these grave human rights violations and restore peace and stability in the region, immediate action is required on multiple fronts. All parties involved in the conflict (the government and OLA) must cease hostilities and adhere to international humanitarian law and human rights standards, with a focus on protecting civilians and vulnerable groups. Independent investigations should be conducted to identify perpetrators and ensure accountability through fair judicial processes. Comprehensive humanitarian assistance and effective protection mechanisms must be put in place to support those affected by the conflict. Dialogue and negotiations between the conflicting parties are essential to finding a peaceful resolution that respects the rights and dignity of all citizens. The international community has a vital responsibility to

contribute to the resolution of the conflict by offering diplomatic support, including mediation and facilitation of dialogue, to encourage a peaceful settlement. Additionally, providing financial and technical assistance to humanitarian and peacebuilding initiatives can help alleviate the suffering of those affected and foster a sustainable peace in the region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Parties involved in the conflict (Government of Ethiopia and the Oromo Liberation Army) should promptly halt hostilities and human rights violations in strict adherence to international humanitarian law and human rights standards, with a particular focus on protecting civilians, civilian infrastructure, and vulnerable groups, including women, children, internally displaced persons, and those affected by conflict, displacement, and natural disasters.
2. An independent, impartial, and thorough investigation should be conducted by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and United Nations Commission on Human Rights to examine the alleged violations, identify perpetrators, and ensure accountability through fair and transparent judicial processes.
3. The Ethiopian government and partners should provide comprehensive humanitarian assistance, including shelter, food, water, sanitation, and medical care, to all affected populations, prioritizing the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
4. The government should establish effective protection mechanisms, such as the deployment of UN human rights monitors and the creation of safe zones, to safeguard civilians from further harm and facilitate the safe return of IDPs to their places of origin.
5. The conflicting parties (the Government of Ethiopia and the Oromo Liberation Army) should resume negotiations and engage in constructive dialogue to address their differences and work towards a peaceful resolution that respects the rights and dignity of all Ethiopians.

6. The international community, donor countries, and multilateral organizations should offer robust mediation support to halt the violence swiftly. Additionally, they must provide essential financial and technical assistance to the Ethiopian government and civil society organizations dedicated to advancing human rights, delivering crucial humanitarian aid, and facilitating reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts in the impacted regions.



የጉጂ ሰቆቃ፡ በኦሮሚያ ጉጂ
ዘኖች ውስጥ የሚፈጸሙ ከባድ
የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ጥሰቶች

ዳራ እና አውዶች

አሮሚያ በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ካሉ ክልሎች ትልቁ ሲሆን፤ ከሀገሪቱ አጠቃላይ የቆዳ ሰፋት 34% ይሸፍናል፤ ከአጠቃላይ የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ 34.5% ይይዛል። ከመካከለኛው ደጋማ አካባቢዎች እስከ ደቡብ አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ድረስ ከምስራቅ ወደ ምዕራብ የተዘረጋው የተለያዩ ጂኦግራፊን ያጠቃልላል። ክልሉ የተለያዩ ብሄረሰቦች የሚኖሩበት ሲሆን አብላጫው አሮሞ (88%)፣ አማራ (7%) እና ሌሎች ብሄረሰቦች (5%) ናቸው። አሮሚያ ለረጅም ዓመታት (2006 - 2010) ተቃውሞ ሲካሄድባት ቆይቷል። ይህም ለአብይ አህመድ ወደ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትርነት ስልጣን ለመምጣት ያገዘው የቄሮ ወጣቶች ንቅናቄን ያካትታል።

የ2010 ፖለቲካ ለውጥን ተከትሎ በርካታ የአሮሞ ፖለቲከኞች እና አክቲቪስቶች እንዲሁም እ.ኤ.አ. 1973 የአሮሞን ሕዝብ የራሱን እድል በራስ የመወሰን መብት ለማስከበር የተቋቋመው የአሮሞ ነጻነት ግንባር (አነግ)ን ጨምሮ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ተመልሱ። አነግ ለአሮሞ ሕዝብ ራሱን በራስ የማስተዳደር እና የፖለቲካ እና የኢኮኖሚ መገለልን በመታገል ላይ ተሳትፎ አድርጓል¹⁵። በ2010 በኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና በአነግ መካከል የነበረውን ግጭት ለማስቆም እንዲሁም አነግ በፖለቲካው ሂደት ውስጥ በሰላማዊ መንገድ እንዲሳተፍ ለማድረግ የአስመራ ስምምነት ተፈጸመ።¹⁶ ይሁን እንጂ ስምምነቱ ከአምስት ወራት በኋላ ተጣለ፤ የአነግ ታጣቂዎች እና በመከላከያ መካከል ግጭት እየተፈጠረ መጣ።¹⁷ ከዚያም በጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አብይ አህመድ (ዶ/ር) ዘመን ከተደረጉት የመጀመርያ ለውጦችና አነሱን ተከትሎ የመጣው ከፍተኛ የደስታ ስሜት በኋላ፣ የኢትዮጵያ የፖለቲካ ሁኔታ በከፍተኛ ደረጃ እየሸቆለቆለ በመሄድ፣ አገሪቱ ወደ እርስ በርስ ጦርነት፣ የብሔር ግጭትና አለመረጋጋት ውስጥ መግባት ጀመረች።¹⁸ ይህም መንግሥት የሰላም ስምምነቱን በተሳካ ሁኔታ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ያለውን አቅም አዳክሞበታል።

የአሮሞ ነጻነት ግንባር (አነግ) የአመራርም ችግር እየገጠመው፣ አመራሮችና አባላቱ እየታሰሩበት እና በክልሉ ያሉ ብዙ ቢሮዎቹ በመንግሥት በመዘጋታቸው ከፖለቲካ እየወጣ በመጨረሻም ከምርጫውን ራሱን አገለለ። የአነግ ኃይሎች በስምምነቱ መሠረት ከኤርትራ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ከገቡ

15 Jalata, Asafa. "ETHIOPIA AND ETHNIC POLITICS: THE CASE OF OROMO NATIONALISM." *Dialectical Anthropology*, vol. 18, no. 3/4, 1993, pp. 381–402. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29790544>. Accessed 3 March 2024.

16 "Ethiopia signs deal with Oromo rebels to end hostilities", *Al Jazeera*, 7 August 2018

17 Marew Abebe Salemot, "Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?" 4 January 2024, *LSE Blog Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?* | Africa at LSE (Accessed 23 March 2024)

18 *ibid*

በኋላ እንግልት እንደገጠማቸውና በዚህ መሠረት ከመንግሥት ጋር የተደረገው ስምምነት ታማኝነቱ እንዲሸሸር አድርጓል።¹⁹ አንዳንድ የአካባቢ ወታደራዊ አመራሮች በምእራብ እና በደቡብ ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍል የአመፅ እንቅስቃሴ ቀጠሉ። 2011 የአካባቢ ወታደራዊ ክንፍ ከፖለቲካ አመራሩና ድርጅቱ በመለየት ራሱን የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት (አነሠ) ብሎ በመሰየም ትግሉን በነፍጥ ለመቀጠል መወሰኑን አስታወቀ። የአካባቢ የፖለቲካ አመራርም ከወታደራዊ ክንፉ ጋር ግንኙነት እንደሌላቸው በተመሳሳይ ዓመት አስታወቀ። የነፍጥ ትግሉን ከምዕራብ እና ደቡብ አሮሚያ የጀመረው አነሠ ውጊያን ወደተለያዩ የክልል ቦታዎች ሲያስፋፋ ቆይቶ ከሁለት ዓመታት በኋላ መንግሥት ታጣቂ ቡድኑን “አነግ-ሸኔ”²⁰ በማለት በግንቦት 2013 በአሸባሪነት ፈረጀው።

በአሮሚያ ክልል ያሉ የግጭት ቦታዎች በምእራብ አሮሚያ እና ደቡብ ምዕራብ አካባቢዎች ተጀምረው ባለፉት አመታት ከሞላ ጎደል በሁሉም የክልሉ አካባቢዎች ተስፋፍተዋል። የኢትዮጵያ ሀገር መከላከያ ሠራዊት እና አጋር የክልል የጸጥታ ኃይሎች፣ የአካባቢ ሚሊሻ እና የአሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል (እስከ 2015) አማሊያኑን ሲዋጉ ክልሉ ወደ አስከፊ የጦርነት ቀጠና በመሆን ከፍተኛ የጸጥታ እጦት ውስጥ ገብቷል።

በዚህ የትጥቅ ግጭት ምክንያት የጉጂ ዞኖች የጦርነት አውድማ ከሆኑ የክልሉ አካባቢዎች አንዱ ሲሆን ለተከታታይ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ማኅበራዊ ቀውሶችን ተከስቶበታል።²¹ በግጭቱ ውስጥ የሚሳተፉ ሁለቱም ወገኖች (የመንግሥት እና የአነሠ ታጣቂዎች) ከማኅበረሰብ ሰላምና ደኅንነት ይልቅ ለፖለቲካዊ አጀንዳቸው ቅድሚያ በመስጠት ጥቃት፣ ግድያ፣ የንብረት ውድመት እና አጠቃላይ ማኅበረፖለቲካዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ቀውሶችን ፈጥረዋል፣ አባባሰዋል። የተባበሩት መንግሥታት ድርጅት የሰብዓዊ እርዳታ ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ (OCHA) በቅርቡ ባወጣው ዘገባ በአሮሚያ ምስራቅ ቦረና፣ ጉጂ እና በምእራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች ከ2010 ጀምሮ በነበረው ግጭቶች ምክንያት ወደ 453,000 የሚጠጉ ግለሰቦች ተፈናቅለዋል ብሏል።²²

19 Ajaajaa WBO Zoonii Lixaa: ‘Qabsoo nagaatti deebi’uuf qabxiwwan ijoo dhugaatti guufamu qaban jiru”, BBC Afan Oromo, 11 December 2019 (ትርጉም “ወደ ሰላማዊ ትግል ለመመለስ በተጨማሪም ለሚሉ የሚገባቸው ቁልፍ ነጥቦች አሉ”) ቢቢሲ ዜና፣ ታኅሣሥ 1፣ 2012 ዓ.ም.)

20 ይህ ሪፖርት በአሮሚያ ክልል ውስጥ በመንግሥት ላይ ነፍጥ እንደሚተው የሚፋለሙ ኃይሎች “የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሰራዊት (አነሠ)” ወይም “ሸኔ” ሲል ምስክሮች የተተቀሟቸውን አጥለጸጽ ተጠቅሟል። በዚህ ጉዳይ ላይ የመብቶች እና ዴሞክራሲ ዕድገት ማዕከል (CARD) ምንም አቋም የለውም።

21 <https://ollaa.org/between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place/>

22 <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/>

ንዑስ ማጠቃለያ

በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች ውስጥ ላለፉት አምስት አመታት በኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል በተፈጠረው ግጭት በዜጎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ኪሳራ ደርሷል። ይህ ለረጅም ጊዜ የቆየ ግጭት በአካባቢው ማኅበረሰብ ላይ ከፍተኛ ስቃይን አስከትሏል። የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎችም ሆኑ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰትና ረገጣ ውስጥ ተሳትፈዋል። በነዚህ ዞኖች የሚኖሩ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ከፍርድ ሂደት ውጪ ለሚፈጸም ግድያ፣ ለአፈና፣ ለዘፈቀደ እና ጅምላ እስራት፣ ለጸታዊ ጥቃት፣ የንብረት ውድመት እና በግዳጅ ለመሰወር ተዳርገዋል።

የግጭቱ ዓይነት እና የተፈፀመው ግፍ ቀጣይነት ባለው መልኩ የሚፈጸመው ቢሆንም ፤ በነዚህ አካባቢዎች እየደረሰ ያለውን ይጭሉት ሰቆቃ በመገናኛ ብዙኃን ችላ በመባሉ ጉዳት የደረሰበት ሕዝብ ድምጹ እንዳይሰማ ሆነዋል። በ 2015 መጀመሪያ ላይ የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን መመሥረትን ተከትሎ የተፈጠሩ የፖለቲካ ችግሮች ውጥረቱን የበለጠ አባብሰዋል። በዚህም የሕዝብ ተቃውሞ የተነሳ የፀጥታ ኃይሎች በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ግድያና የዘፈቀደ እስርን ጨምሮ ጉዳት አድርሰዋል።²³ ይህ ግጭት በአካባቢው በድርቅና በግጭቱ የተከሰተውን ሰብዓዊ ቀውስ ከማባባስ ባለፈ የነበሩ የእርዳታ ተደራሽነት ውስንነት በተለይም ለተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች እንደያደርሰ አድርጓል። የመንግሥት ኃይሎችም ሆኑ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት፣ በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች²⁴ ውስጥ በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ለተፈጸመው የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት የተሳተፉ ሲሆን በመብት ረጋግ እና ጥሰት የሚሳተፉ ወገኖችን የሕግ ተጠያቂ ለማድረግ አንቅስቃሴ ሲያደርጉ አይልታዋም።

በCARD በተደረገው ይህ የጥናት ዳሰሳ፣ በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ለጅምላ ጭፍጨፋ፣ በድብቅ እንዲሁም በይፋ ግድያ፣ ለዘፈቀደ እስራት፣ ማስቃየት፣ የመኖሪያ ቤት መቃጠል፣ እና በልጃገረዶች እና በሴቶች ላይ አስገድዶ መድፈርን ጨምሮ ጸታዊ ጥቃት ሲፈጸምባቸው የነበረበትን አሳዛኝ እውነት አሳልፏል። እነዚህ አስቃቂ ድርጊቶች የዜጎችን የመኖር መብትን ጨምሮ መሠረታዊ ሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰትና ረገጣ፣ ለቤተሰቦች መፍረስ፣ ለንብረት ውድመት፣ እና ሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ልጸታዊ ጥቃት በመጋለጣቸው ለጤና ችግሮች እና በማኅበረሰብ ለመገለል ተዳርገዋል።

23 News: Residents say at least three killed in Guji zone following protests over decision to incorporate Nagelle town into newly formed East Borana zone, Addis Standard, 3 March 2023 (ትርጉም:- “ዜና፡ በጉጂ ዞን የነገሉ ከተማ አዲስ ወደተቋቋመው የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን ለመካተት መወሰንን ተከትሎ በተነሳ ተቃውሞ በያንስ የሦስት ሰዎች ሕይወት ማለፉን ነጥረዋል፡፡ አዲስ ስታንዳርድ፡ የካቲት 24 ቀን 2015”)

24 Some of the areas that were previously under these two zones were incorporated into the new East Borena zone. This report might mention these zones as witnesses and victims in these reports used them instead of the new zone. (ቀደም ሲል በእነዚህ ሁለት ዞኖች ስር የነበሩ አንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በአዲሱ የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን ውስጥ ተካተዋል። ይህ ሪፖርት ተገኝዎቹ እንደጠሯቸው ተደርገው ጥቅም ላይ ሊውል ይችላል)

በተጨማሪም የካቲት 2015 CARD ባዘጋጀው የምክክር አውደ ጥናት ላይ ከተለያዩ የጉጂ አካባቢዎች የተወጣጡ ተሳታፊዎች ለፈጠሩ የመብት ጥሰቶች እና ረገጣዎች ተጠያቂነት መስፈን እንዳለበት በአፅንዖት ተናግረዋል። በአውደ ጥናቱ እንደተገለጸው የተፈጸሙ ጥቃቶችና ትፋቶች በግልጽ ምርመራ ይፋ ካልተደረጉ እና ተገቢው የእርምጃ እርምጃ ካልተወሰደ ችግሩን በዘላቂነት መፍታት ከባድ ነው።

የጥናት ስነ ዘዴ

የጥናቱ ስነ ዘዴ ያካተተው ቀዳማይ እና ካልዓይ የመረጃ ምንጮችን ዋቢ ማድረግን ነው። ለዚህም የዴሰክ ጥናትን፣ የመስክ ጉብኝቶችን እና ከዋና ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር የተደረጉ ቃለ ምልልሶችን ተጠቅመናል። ቀዳማይ ደረጃ መረጃን ለመሰብሰብ የአካባቢው ማኅበረሰብ አባላት፣ የመንግሥት አገልግሎት ሰጪዎችን፣ ግብረሰናይ ድርጅቶች/ዕርዳታ ሰጪዎችን አነጋግረናል። እንዲሁም የሁለተኛ ደረጃ የመረጃ ምንጮች ማለትም የሚዲያ ዘገባና ትንተናዎችን፣ የዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች እና የአገር ውስጥ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ዘገባዎችን፣ የመንግሥተና የአካሄድ አቋምን ይገልጻሉ ያልናቸውን የአቋም መግለጫ አውታሮችን መርምረናል። ገሚሱ መረጃዎች ከሚያዚያ አስከ ግንቦት 2015 የተሰበሰቡ ሲሆን፣ ሌላው ደግሞ በጥር 2016 ሌላ ተሰብስቧል።

የመረጃ አሰባሰብ መንገዶች የቡድን ውይይቶችን፣ የተሰበሰቡትን መረጃዎች ተዓማኒነት እና ሐቀኝነት ለማረጋገጥ ቃለ መጠይቆችን እና የሰነድ ትንተናዎችን አካተዋል። መረጃ አሰባሰቡና አሰናኝዱ የጥናት ሥነ ምግባርን በተከተለ መልኩ እንዲሁም የተሳታፊዎች (ተጎጂዎች፣ ምስክሮችን ዓይን እማኞች፣ የተጎጂ ቤተሰቦች) ደኅንነት፣ ክብር እና ሚስጥራዊነትን በጠበቀ መልኩ ተከናውነዋል። በዚህም ሪፖርቱ በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች ለረዥም ጊዜ በዘለቀው ግጭት በንጹሐን ዜጎች ላይ እየደረሰ ያለውን ከፍተኛ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት እና ግጥን ተከትሎ የሚመጣን ሰብዓዊ ቀውስ ሁኔታ ላይ በትንሹም ቢሆን ገላጭ ገጽታ ሆኗል።

የጥናቱ ዋና ግኝት

በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች በተጠቀሰው ግጭት ዋና ዋና የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ጥሰቶች በክልሉ ንፁሃን ዜጎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ስቃይና ዘርፈ ብዙ ዘግኖች ድርጊቶችን አስከትሏል። እነዚህ ጥሰቶች ከሕግ አግባብ ውጭ ግድያን፣ የጅምላ እስራትን፣ ጾታዊ ጥቃትን፣ የንብረት ውድመትን፣ በአስገዳጅ ሰውን የመሰወርን፣ የዘፈቀደ እስርን፣ ዕገታን እና መፈናቀልን ያካትታል። በዚህም ምክንያት ግጭቱ በሕዝቡ ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት አስከትሏል፤ (የዜጎችን ሕይወት፣ ነጻነት፣ ደህንነት እና የሰብዓዊነት ክብር የመሳሰሉት ሰብዓዊ መብቶቻቸው ላይ ከፍተኛ ጥሰት እንዲደርስባቸው ሆነዋል። ይህ ጥናት በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች በተፈጠረው እና በዘለቀው የነፍጥ ግጭት ሳቢያ በመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች እና የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት አስከፊ እና ከባድ ሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶችና ረገጣዎች መፈጸማቸውን፣ ለሰላማዊ ዜጎች የሚገባው ጥበቃዎች አለመደረጋቸውን፣ የተጎዱ ግለሰቦችን እና ማኅበረሰቦችን ለማቋቋም በቂ ጥረት አለመደረጉን እና ለተፈጸሙ የመብት ረገጣዎች እና ጥሰቶች ተገቢው የማጣራት እና ጥቃት አድራሾችን በሕግ ተጠያቂ የማድረግ ሥራ አለመሠራቱን ሪፖርቱ አሳይተዋል።



1. ከሕግ አግባብ ውጪ የተፈጸሙ ግድያዎች ፡

የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎችም ሆኑ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት (ኦነሠ) ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ከሕግ አግባብ ውጪ የጅምላ እና በድብቅ ግድያ ፈጽመዋል። ተጎጂዎች ከአማጺያን ታጣቂዎች ወይም ከመንግሥት ጋር አብረዋል ወይም ግንኙነት አላቸው በሚል ተጠርጥረው ከሕግ አግባብ ውጪ የግድያ እና የተለያዩ አካል ጉዳት ስለባ ተደርገዋል። በ2015 የዞን አስተዳደር መልሶ ማዋቀር በተደረገው የምስራቅ በረከና ዞን ምሥረታን በመቃወም ሰልፍ የወጡ እና በተለያዩ መንግሥት ተቃውሞ ያሰሙ ዜጎች የታሠሩበት እና በመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች የተገደሉበትም ሁኔታ ተከስቷል።



2. የጅምላ እስራት፡ ባለሥልጣናት የጅምላ እስራት፡

እንዲሁም ብዙ ሰዎችን ያለ በቂ ምክንያት እና ክስ ሳይመሰርቱባቸው ለእስራት ዳርገዋል። ይህ የዘፈቀደ እስር የታሳሪዎችን ነጻነትን የሚያሳጣ እና መብት የሚጥስ ከመሆኑም በላይ በቂ መገልገያዎች

እና ቁጥጥር በሌላቸው ጊዜያዊ ማቆያ ማዕከላት ውስጥ ማቆየትን ጨምሮ ለተለያዩ ከባድ የእስር ቤት ሁኔታዎች አጋልጧቸዋል።) እነዚህ የተወሰዱት እርምጃዎች እስረኞች ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው በሚል እና የምስራቅ በረከት ዘን ምስረታ ላይ በተነሳ ተቃውሞ ወቅት ነው።



3. **በጾታን መሠረት ያደረገ ጥቃት:** በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች ግጭት በተከሰተባቸው ቦታዎች፤ ቤቶች እና ልጃገረዶች አስቃቂ ጾታዊ ጥቃት፤ አስገድዶ መድፈር፤ ከባድ የድብደባ ድርጊቶች እና ለመዋረድ ተዳርገዋል፤ ይህም ስቃያቸውና ጉዳታቸውን እንዲባባስ አድርጓል።



4. **የንብረት ውድመት :** ሆን ተብሎ የተፈፀመው ንብረት የማውደም ድርጊቶች በርካታ ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን ቤት አልባ እንዲሆኑ እና ያለንብረት እንዲቀሩ አድርገዋል፤ በአካባቢው ያለውን ሰብዓዊ ቀውስ አባብሶታል። ይህ የንብረት ባለቤትነትን መብት መጣስ የግለሰቦች ደኅንነት ላይ አሉታዊ ተጽእኖ ከማሳደር ባለፈ በተጎጂው ሕዝብ ላይ ለሚገጥሙት ተደራራቢ ተግዳሮት አስተዋፅኦ ያደርጋል።



5. **በአስገዳጅ ሰውን የመሰወር :** የነጻነት፤ የግል ደኅንነት እና በሕግ የተሰጣቸውን ሕጋዊ እውቅና በመጣስ፤ ግለሰቦች ያሉበትና መድረሻቸው ሳይታወቅ በግዳጅ ታፍነዋል፤ ለግዳጅ መጥፋት ተዳርገዋል። በዚህም ምክንያት በቤተሰቦቻቸው እና በማኅበረሰባቸው ላይ ጭንቀት ተፈጥሯል።



6. **በዘፈቀደ መያዝ እና እስራት:** ያለሕጋዊ አግባብነት እና መደበኛ ክስ ሳይመሠረትባቸው እንዲሁም ትክክለኛ ፍርድ የማግኘት መብት እና ፍትሕዊ የፍርድ ሒደት ሳይጠበቅላቸው ሰላማዊ ዜጎች በዘፈቀደ በመያዝ እና ለእስራት ተዳርገዋል።



7. **ከባድ ድብደባ እና ኢሰብዓዊ አያያዝ፡** የኢትዮጵያን ሕገ መንግሥት በመጣስ ከባድ ድብደባ እና ጭካኔ የተሞላበት አካሄድን የሚፈጸም ማሰቃያት፣ ኢሰብዓዊና ክብርን በሚያዋርድ አያያዝ ምክንያት በእስር ላይ ያሉ ግለሰቦች ከፍተኛ የአካልና የአእምሮ ሕመም ደርሶባቸዋል። ይህ መሠረታዊ የሰብዓዊ መብቶችን ጥሰት እና ክብራቸውን የሚጎዳ በመሆኑ፤ መሰል እኩይ ድርጊቶችን ለመፍታት በአስቸኳይ ተጠያቂነት እና ፍትሕ እንደሚያስፈልግ ግልጽ አመለካከት ነው።



8. **ለገንዘብ የማፈን ፡** የግለሰቦችን በማስገደድ እና በማስፈራራት በመያዛቸው እና በመታገታቸው ምክንያት የአካባቢውን ሕዝብ የፀጥታ እጦትና ተጋላጭነት የበለጠ አባብሏል።



9. **መፈናቀል፡** በግጭቱ ምክንያት በርካታ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ከመኖሪያ ቀያቸው ለቀው ደኅንነትን ፍለጋ በአገር ውስጥ ተፈናቃዮች (IDP) ማዕከላት ውስጥ ለመጠለል ተገደዋል። ተጨማሪም በድርቅ ምክንያት በተፈጠረ ሰብዓዊ ቀውሶች የሰብዓዊ እርዳታ አቅርቦት እጥረት እንዲፈጠር ምክንያት ሆኗል፤ ይህም የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች ያጋጠሟቸውን ፈተናዎች አባብሰዋል።

በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች የቀጠለው የትጥቅ ግጭት ከፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ ውጪ ግድያ፣ ጅምላ እስራት፣ ከባድ ድብደባ፣ ማሰቃየት እና ጾታዊ ጥቃትን ጨምሮ ከፍተኛ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶችን አስከትሏል።

እነዚህ ጥሰቶች በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ስቃይ እና ጉዳት አስከትለዋል፤ በሕይወት የመኖር መብትን ጨምሮ መሠረታዊ ሰብዓዊ መብቶቻቸው ተጥሰዋል፤ ክብራቸው ተዋርዷል። እነዚህን ጥሰቶች በአስቸኳይ እርምጃ በመውሰድ፣ ተጠያቂነትን በማረጋገጥ፣ ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን በመጠበቅ፣ በተጎዱ አካባቢዎች ሰላምና መረጋጋት እንዲሰፍን ማመቻቸት አስፈላጊ ነው።

የጥናቱ ዝርዝር ግኝት



መፈናቀል እና የሕይወት መቃወስ

ጉዳይ 1

“ግጭቱ ከተጀመረበት ጊዜ አንስቶ የማያቋርጥ የሰላም እጦት እያሳለፍን ነው። የከተማ አካባቢዎች በመንግሥት ቁጥጥር ሥር የሚገኙ ሲሆን ገጠጫው አካባቢዎች ደግሞ በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ታጣቂዎች ተይዘዋል። በመንግሥት እና በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል በተፈጠረው ግጭት ከቤታችን እንድንሰደድ ተገደናል። በተጨማሪም የጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ከቀድሞው ጉጂ ዞን ወደ አዲሱ የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን በአዲስ መልክ በመዋቀሩ ምክንያት ለተጨማሪ መፈናቀል ምክንያት ሆኗል። ከአስር ወራት በፊት የተደረገው ይህ የመልሶ ማዋቀር የመፈናቀል ቀውሱን አባብሶታል። የኑሮ ሁኔታ በጣም አሳሳቢ ነው። በተለይም ሴቶችን ለከባድ አደጋዎች አጋልጧል። በገጠር የሚገኙ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ታጣቂዎችም ሆኑ በከተማ የሚገኙ የመንግሥት ኃይሎች በሴቶች ላይ የፆታ ጥቃት እየፈፀሙ ነው። አምስት የተፈናቀሉ የቤተሰብ አባላት አሉኝ፤ ነገር ግን የተቀሩት አባላት በዚህ ፈታኝ ሁኔታ ውስጥ እየታገሉ ነው። በምስራቅ ጉጂ ዞን ጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ እንደ ጤና እና ትምህርት ያሉ አስፈላጊ አገልግሎቶችን ማግኘት ባለመቻላችን ለመልካም አስተዳደር እጦት ችግር እንድንጋለጥ አድርጎናል። ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ምንም አይነት ጥበቃ ሳይደረገላቸው ጫናው እነርሱ ላይ እንዲወድቅ ሆነዋል። በተለይም ሴቶች በሁለቱም ወገኖች የፆታዊ ጥቃት ስለላ የመሆን ዕድላቸው ከፍተኛ ነው። ችግራችን ቢሆንም፤ ከመንግሥት ምንም ዓይነት እርዳታ አላገኘንም። የመንግሥት እርምጃ ለመፈናቀላችን ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ ቢኖረውም ለሁኔታው ተጠያቂው እኛን ነው። ከከተማችን እና ከአካባቢያችን በርካታ ሰዎች ተፈናቅለዋል፤ መሠረታዊ የፍጆታ አቅርቦትና የትራንስፖርት አማራጭ አጥተዋል” በሸኪሶ መጠለያ ውስጥ የምትኖር በሃያዎቹ አጋማሽ የዕድሜ አካባቢ የምትገኝ ሴት፣ ጥር 2016 ዓ.ም.

ጉዳይ 2

“የተፈናቀልኩት ከጉጂ ዞን ጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ነው። ድመታችንን ጨምሮ ንብረታችንን ሁሉ ጥለን ቤታችንን ለመልቀቅ ከተገደድን ወደ ሦስት አመታት ሊሆን ነው። ለሕይወታችን በጣም ፈርተን ነበር። በአሁኑ ጊዜ እኛ ሻኪሶ ውስጥ በመጠለያ ውስጥ እየኖርን ነው። ስምንት ልጆች አሉኝ እና መላ ቤተሰባችን ተፈናቅሏል። እኔ የእምነት ሴት ነኝ እንጂ ፖለቲከኛ አይደለሁም። ማንበብ ባልችልም ያጋጠመኝን አካፍላለሁ። በመንግሥት እና በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል ያለው የትጥቅ ግጭት ለስድስት ዓመታት ያህል ቆይቷል። መንግሥት የአሮሞ ነጻነት ግንባርን ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ሲጠራ የኛ ልጆች ብለን ተቀብለናቸዋል። ይሁን እንጂ መንግሥት ‘ሸኔ’ እያለ መጥራት ከጀመረ በኋላ ሁኔታው ተባባሰ። በሌሊት የሸኔ ተዋጊዎች ያስተዳድሩናል፤ ቀን ላይ ደግሞ የመንግሥት ኃይሎች ያስተዳድራሉ። የሸኔ ተዋጊዎች ምሽት ላይ ሲመጡ ሚስትን ፀጉራቸውን እንድታተካክል እንደሚፈልጉ በመግለጽ ከባላ ፊት ይወስዷታል። ከወሰዷት በኋላ፤ ያገባች ሴት ብትሆንም ለእምስት፤ ለስድስት፤ አንዳንዴ ለስምንት ወይም ለዘጠኝ ጊዜ በቡድን ይደፍሯታል ። ይገድሉኛልና እባካችሁ ስሜን አትናገሩ። ከዚህ የከፋ ችግር ወይም ሁኔታ የለም። ባልየው ለመንግሥት የሚሠራ ከሆነ የሸኔ ተዋጊዎች ስለሚገድሉት ሁኔታው የበለጠ የከፋ ይሆናል። ሽኔዎች በሌሊት ከመጡ፤ ያለንን ሁሉ ይወስዳሉ። የመንግሥት ኃይሎች ደግሞ የሸኔን እንቅስቃሴ በተወሰኑ አካባቢዎች የሚያውቁ ከሆነ ሸኔን አየመገባችሁ እና እያጠጣችሁ ነው ብለው በመወንጀል ቤቱን በሙሉ ያቃጥላሉ።

ጉዳይ 2

ወይዘሮ ጀሚላ ባቲ ገልገሎ (ስሟ የተደበቀ) የተባለች በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ቀበሌ ኑራ ሐምባ ውስጥ በአነግ ሸኔ ታጣቂዎች ከጠዋቱ 1 ሰአት ላይ ጥሪ ደረሷት ነገር ግን በማንኛውም መንገድ እንደምትሞት ቀድሞ ስለምታውቅ ሞትን መረጠች። ባሏ እነርሱን እንዳትጋፈጣቸው ሊከራከሩት ቢጥቁርም እምቢ በማለት ከሸኔ ጋር ተጋፍጣለች። ባለትዳር እና አዲስ እናት በመሆኗ፤ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ እንደማትፈልግ ነገረቻቸው። ወዲያው ተኩሰው ገደሏት። ልጇ ገና የሰባት ወር ልጅ ነበር። እንዲህ ያሉ ሁኔታዎች የተለመዱ ናቸው። በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ሌላ መንደር አንዲት ባለትዳር ሴት በሰርጓ ማግስት በሸኔ ተወሰደች። ወደ ከተማ እና ገጠር ከተፈናቀሉት በስተቀር ሴቶቻችን በችግር ምክንያት እዚህ የሉም። የሸኔ ተዋጊዎችም ሆኑ የመንግሥት ወታደሮች በሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ላይ የፆታ ጥቃት ይፈፅማሉ። ሸኔ ምሽት ላይ ሚስትን በባላ ፊት ይደፍራል፤ የመንግሥት ወታደሮች በቀን ይህንኑን ይፈጽማሉ። የመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች እህል እና ቤት በሙሉ ያቃጥላሉ። አንድ ሰው በከተማ ውስጥ ቤት ካለው ፤ ሸኔ እንደ መንግሥት ደጋፊ ይቆጥረዋል። ሸኔ መንግሥትን በመደገፍ እና በመመገብ እኛን ይወቅሰናል፤ የመንግሥት ኃይሎች ደግሞ ሁሉንም ነገር ከገበሬው ይዘርፋሉ።

በጉጂ የሚገኙ ማዕድናትም የግጭቱ መንስኤ ናቸው። በከተማችን የመንግሥትም የሽኔም ታጣቂዎች በርካታ ጾታዊ ጥቃቶች እና መደፈር ተከስተዋል። ሁለቱም ኃይሎች ቀን ከሌት እየገደሉን ነው። ከጉጂ ጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የተፈናቀሉ ወገኖቻችን በመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች ‘ሸኔ’ የሚል ስያሜ ተሰጥቷቸው የነበረ ሲሆን በዚህም ፍረጃ ሰበብ እስካሁን ምንም አይነት ዕርዳታ አላገኘንም፤ የመንግሥት ባለስልጣናት የሰብዓዊ ዕርዳታ ራሽናችንን ሽጠዋል። የመንግሥት ባለስልጣናት ከአባቶቻችን ያገኘነውን መሬት ለቀን እንድንፈናቀል አድርገውናል። ሁላችንም እዚህ ተወልደናል፤ ግን ወዴት እንሂድ? የሸኔ ቡድንም የመንግሥት ኃይልም ይገድለናል። ምድሪቱ የተረገመች ናት። ከ 70 ዓመት አረጋውያን ጀምሮ እስከ ትንንሽ ሕጻናት ሁሉም ሰው በሁለቱም ተዋረዎች ቡድን የመደፈር አደጋ ተጋርጦበታል ። ቀደም ሲል አፍኖ መወሰድ እና ገንዘብ የሚጠይቀው የሸኔ ቡድን ነበር፤ አሁን ግን የመንግሥት ኃይሎችም ተመሳሳይ መንገድ በመከተል በሚሊዮን የሚቆጠር ገንዘብ እየጠየቁ ነው። ከተሰተው አለመግባባት እና ሁከት የተነሣ በአዲሱ የዞን መዋቅር ሕጻናት ትምህርታቸውን እየተከታተሉ አይደሉም፤ ሕዝቡም የጤና አገልግሎት እያገኘ አይደለም፤ በተለይም የሚወልዱ እናቶች ለአግዚአብሔር ምሕረት የተተዉ ናቸው።

በሻቪሶ መጠለያ ውስጥ የምትኖር በሃያዎቹ አጋማሽ የዕድሜ አካባቢ የምትገኝ ሴት

አላደረግኩም ባለው ወንጀላ ሕይወቱ ስጋት ላይ የወደቀው፡ ቦሩ (ስማቸው ለደህንነት ሲባል ተቀይሯል) በኦሮሚያ ክልል ጉጂ ዞን በግዳጅ መፈናቀል የደረሰበትን አሳዛኝ ገጠመኝ በማካፈል በተቀሰቀሰው ግጭት በተያዙ ቤተሰቦች ላይ የደረሰውን አስከፊ ጉዳት አጋልጧል። ቦሩ ከዚህ ቀደም በመምህርነት ካገለገለበት ከቡሌ ሆራ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በግዳጅ መፈናቀላቸውን ተከትሎ በአሁኑ ወቅት የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪ ሆነዋል።

“በእኔ እይታ በጉጂ የግዳጅ መፈናቀል የጀመረው በ2010 መጨረሻ አጋማሽ ላይ መንግሥት የሰላም ተነሳሽነት ባወጀበት ወቅት የኦሮሞ ነፃነት ሠራዊት አማፂያን እጃቸውን እንዲሰጡ አሳስቧል። በአባ ጋዳጆች ድጋፍ ቢደረግለትም ውጥኑ ከንቱ ሆኖአል፤ መፈናቀሉ አሁንም ቀጥሏል። ለስድስት ዓመታት ያህል አንድ የቤተሰብ አባል ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ቢቀላቀል የሚያስከትለውን አስከፊ መዘዝ አይቻለሁ፤ የተቀረው ቤተሰብ እንግልት፤ እስራት እና መፈናቀል ይደርስበታል።

በ2010 በተፈጠረው ግጭት ወቅት በሀዋሳ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪዬን እየተከታተልኩ በቡሌ ሆራ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በመምህርነት ተቀጠርኩ። ሆኖም ግን ወደ ቡሌ ሆራ ስመለስ ውጥረቱ እየተባባሰ በመምጣቱ እና ልታሰር እንደምችል በተነገረው ማስጠንቀቂያ ምክንያት ደሞዜ በድንገት ተቋርጧል። በዚህም የተነሣ ለአንድ ዓመት ከመንፈቅ ያለ ሥራ ቆይቼ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ሄድኩ። ከየትኛውም የፖለቲካ ድርጅት ጋር ግንኙነት አልነበረኝም እንዲሁም

አልተሳተፍኩም። አንድ ቀን ታፍኜ ተወሰድኩና በማላውቀው ቦታ ለስድስት ወራት ታሰርኩ። ከዚያም ከአዲስ አበባ ወጣ ብሎ ቡራዩ አካባቢ በሚገኝ እስር ቤት ለሰባት ወራት አሳለፍኩ። በመጨረሻም በተለመደው ሁኔታ ተፈታሁ። በኋላ ላይ አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ የሚስጥር ማቆያ ማዕከላት መኖራቸውን ለማወቅ ቻልኩ፤ ፍርድ ቤት ሲንመላለስም በአምቡላንስ ተጭነን በጸጥታ ኃይሎች ታጅብን ነበር።

በምዕራብ እና ደቡብ አሮሚያ 47 ግለሰቦችን በመግደል እና አባ ቶርቤ ተብሎ ከሚጠራው ታጣቂ ቡድን ጋር ግንኙነት አለህ ተብሎ ተከሰሰኩ።²⁵ ከእስር ከተፈታሁም በኋላ በፍርሀት ውስጥ ነኝ፤ በአደባባይ ከመታየት እና ወደ ትውልድ መንደሬ መመለስን እፈራለሁ።

ቦሩ የግዳጅ መፈናቀል በተመለከተ የተለያዩ መልኮች አሉት ብሎ ያምናል። አንደኛ፣ መንግሥት ብዙ ጊዜ መጠነ ሰፊ ወታደራዊ እንቅስቃሴዎችን ያሳያል፤ ይህም የገጠር ነዋሪዎችን ወደ ቅርብ ከተሞች ወይም ዋና መንገዶች እንዲሰደዱ ያስገድዳቸዋል። አርብቶ አደሮችም ሆኑ አርሶ አደሮች ተሳድተዋል፤ ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ ወደ ቤታቸው መመለስ አይችሉም፤ ለራሳቸውም ሆነ ለከብቶቻቸው የሚገርፍላቸው የለም። እነዚህ መፈናቀሎች በተለምዶ ለስድስት ወራት ወይም ከዚያ በላይ የሚቆዩ ሲሆን ወደ ቤት ለመመለስ የተደረጉ ሙከራዎች ያልተሳኩ ናቸው።

በሁለተኛ ደረጃ ፣ የአማጊ ተዋጊ ቤተሰቦች ወይም ከእነሱ ጋር እንዲቀላቀሉ የተገደዱ ሰዎች ‘የሸኔ ቤተሰቦች’ ተብለው በመንግሥት ወደ ተዘጋጅላቸው ካምፖች ይወሰዳሉ። እነዚህ ቤተሰቦች ምንም አይነት የመንግሥት እርዳታ አያገኙም እናም ተገልለው ይቆያሉ፤ ሁኔታቸው በሚስጥር ተሸፍኗል፤ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶችም እርዳታ እንዳይሰጡ ይከለክላሉ።

በሦስተኛ ደረጃ ፣ የመንግሥት ባለስልጣናት እና የደህንነት አባላት በአማጊያኑ ቁጥጥር ስር ካሉ መንደሮች ለደህንነታቸው ሲባል ወደ ከተማ ይዘዋወራሉ። በተጨማሪም አማጊያን ቡድኖችን ይደግፋሉ ተብለው የተጠረጠሩ ግለሰቦች በቁጥጥር ስር ይውላሉ፤ ሌሎች ደግሞ ለደህንነታቸው ሲባል ወደ ሻሸመኔ፣ ሐዋሳ እና አዲስ አበባ ይሰደዳሉ።

ከዚህም በላይ የተቃውሞ ድምጽ የሚያሰሙ የሀገር ሽማግሌዎች እና የህልደማኖት አባቶች በግዳጅ እየተፈናቀሉ በከተሞች እየተጠለሉ ለደህንነታቸው ሲባል ከመንግሥትም ሆነ ከአማጊ ቡድን ጋር ይሰለፋሉ። በሚያሳዝን ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰባቸው ግንኙነት ተቋርጧል፤ ልጁ የአማጊ ቡድኑን የተቀላቀለበት የአንድ የአካባቢው ሽማግሌ ለእስር ከተዳረገ በኋላ ቀጥሎ በመንግሥት ግድያ ተፈጽሞበታል።

25 Abbaa Torbee is a clandestine killing squad that gained notoriety during the Oromo protests (2014 - 2018) for targeting local government officials (አባ ቶርቤ በኦሮሞ ተቃውሞ ወቅት (በተለይ 2006 - 2010) የመንግሥት ባለስልጣናትን ኢሳማ ያደረገ ስውር ግድያ ቡድን ነው)

በ2012 በተፈጠረው ግጭት የተባበሩት መንግሥታት እርዳታ አስተባባሪ ድርጅት (UNOCHA) በጉጂ ዞን እንደ ሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ ላሉ የከፋ ጉዳት ለደረሰባቸው አካባቢዎች የምግብ እርዳታ አድርጓል። ከሟች እናቷ ላይ ስትጠባ ስለነበረችው ህሕጻን የተነገረው አሳዛኝ ታሪክ የሁኔታውን አሳሳቢነት አጉልቶ ያሳያል። ሁለቱም ወገኖች በጠላትነት የሚፈረጁትን ግለሰቦች ስም ዝርዝር ይይዛሉ፤ ይህም የአመፅና የመፈናቀል አዙሪቱን እንዲቀጥል አድርጓል።”



የንብረት ውድመት እና የእንስሳት ዝርፊያ

ጉዳይ 4

የጉጂ ዞን አርሶ አደር በግጭቱ ወቅት ለቤተሰቦቻቸው መጠለያና ድጋፍ ማድረግ ባለመቻል ለአሳዛኝ እጦት ተዳርገዋል።

ዳዳቻ ቦራማ (ስማቸው ለደህንነት ተቀይሯል) በጉጂ ዞን ጎረ ዶላ ወረዳ ኑራ ሀምባ መንደር (አሁን በምስራቅ ቦራና ስር) ይኖራል። የ72 አመት አዛውንት ሲሆኑ 6 ሚስቶች እና 50 ልጆች በአጠቃላይ 57 የቤተሰብ አባላት አልዋቸው። አዛውንቱ በቆላማ አካባቢ በገበሬነት ይሰራሉ። አቶ ዳዳቻ ሲናገሩ፣ “ጥቅምት 29 ቀን 2016 በመኖሪያ ቤቴ አካባቢ በመከላከያ ሠራዊት እና በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል ውጊያ ተቀሰቀሰ። ከሁለቱም ወገን ከፍተኛ ቁጥር ያለው ሰው ሞተ። በመቀጠልም የመንግሥት ወታደሮች ፣ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን ይደግፋሉ ወይም ከአማጊያን ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው በማለት በመንደራችን ያሉ ቤቶችን ማቃጠል ጀመሩ። በአሳዛኝ ሁኔታ የ6 ሚስቶቹ ቤት በአንድ ቦታ 14 መኖሪያዎች የነበሩት፤ 5 በፊዎች፣ 20 ፍየሎች፣ 40 ኩንታል ጤፍ፣ 200 ኩንታል በቆሎ፣ 50 ኩንታል ሌሎች ሰብሎች እና 500,000 ብር (8700 ዶላር ገደማ) በአሳት ተቃጥለውበናል። አቶ ዳዳቻ እንዲህ በማለት በቁጭት ይናገራሉ፣ “ቤተሰቦቼ በአግዚአብሔር ቸርነት ቢተርፉም፣ ንብረታችን ሁሉ ወድሟል፤ አሁን ባለንበት ሁኔታ ትምህርታቸውን መከታተል ያልቻሉ ብዙ ልጆች አሉኝ፤.....“በአሁኑ ጊዜ፣ ቤተሰቤ ያለመጠለያ እና ምግብ ይኖራል። ከባድ ችግር ውስጥ ነን፣ ነገር ግን በቂ እርዳታ የሚያቀርብልንም አካል ያለ አይመስልም።”

ጉዳይ 5

በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የ9 ልጆች አባት መፈናቀል፣ የንብረት ውድመት፣ የቤት እሴት ገጥሟቸዋል።

የ9 ልጆች አባት የሆኑት ባሪሶ ጎበና (ስማቸው ለደህንነት ሲባል ተቀይሯል) በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ዋቶ ቀበሌ ነዋሪ ናቸው። ታሪካቸውን ሲጀምሩ “በ2015 የኢትዮጵያ ወታደሮች በቤቴ አካባቢ ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር መታኮስ ጀመሩ። ብዙ ወታደሮች እና የሸኔ አባላት ሞቱ። የከመከላከያ አባላት ልጆቼን ከቤት በማባረር ወደ 800,000 ብር (ወደ 14,000 ዶላር የሚጠጋ) ከሌሎች ንብረቶች ጋር አቃጥለት። “በአሁኑ ጊዜ ቤት አልባ ሆነን ጎዳና ላይ እንኖራለን። የእኛ ሁኔታ አስከፊ ነው። በኋላ ‘ቡሳ ጎኖፋ’²⁶ ለእርዳታ ብንመዘገብም እስካሁን ምንም ዓይነት እርዳታ አላገኘንም።

አቶ በሪሶ ሲቀጥሉ፣ “በአሁኑ ጊዜ፣ በጎረቤቶቻችን ስለሚያግዙን ለምግብ አንቸገርም። ነገር ግን ግጭቱ ምክንያት አርሶ አደሮች መሬታችንን ማረስ አልቻልንም። አርብቶ አደሮች ለከብቶቻቸው የግጦሽ መሬት ለማግኘት እየተቸገሩ ነው። ተማሪዎች መማር አልቻሉም። ስላም ወደ ነበረበት ለመመለስ ብዙም ተስፋ የሚሰጥ ነገር እያየን አይደለም” ብለዋል።



የጅምላ እስር/በሕግ ከተደነገገው ስርዓት ውጪ መያዝ

ጉዳይ 6

በጉጂ ዞን በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የሀርቀሎ ከተማ ነዋሪ ክልሉ ያለፍርድ ለረጅም ጊዜ በእስር ላይ ያለውን ትግል ሲገልጹ

በጉጂ ዞን በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የሀርቀሎ ነዋሪ የሆነው ወጣት ዳንበባ አዱላ (ትክክለኛ ስሙ እዚህ የማይገለጽ) በክልሉ ስላለው ችግር እንደሚከተለው ይገልጻል። “ምንም አገልግሎት

26 በቡሳ ጎኖፋ በተለያዩ አደጋዎች ለተጎዱ ሰዎች የሰብዓዊ አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ በ2014 ዓ.ም. የተቋቋመ የኦሮሚያ ክልል መንግሥት የእርዳታ ኤጀንሲ ነው።

የለም፤ ከ82 በላይ ትምህርት ቤቶች በጸጥታ ችግር ምክንያት ተዘግተዋል፤ የመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤቶችም ወድመዋል ወይም አገልግሎት አይሰጡም.....አርሶ አደሮች ሰብላቸውን ስለማይሰብስቡ ሊኮኖሚያዊ ችግራቸው እንዲባባስ ሆኗል....የለፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ የተያዙ ሰዎች ፍርድ ቤት ሳያዩ ቢያንስ ለስድስት ወራት በእስር ይማቅቃሉ በተለይ በሃርቀሎ ከተማ ወጣቶች ላይ ያነጣጠረ የጅምላ እስራት ቢያንስ ለሶስት አመታት ፈተና እንደሆነባቸው ዳንቦባ ገልጿል። በግሉ ያለ ክስ እንዲሁም ፍርድ ቤት ሳይቀርብ ለሶስት ወራት በእስር አሳልፏል። ይህ ግልጽነት የጎደለው እስር ጊዜውን እንዳባከነበት እና ለጭንቀት እንደዳረገው ይናገራል። በመጨረሻም ዳንቦባ መንግሥት በአፋጣኝ መፍትሔ እንዲፈልግ፤ ሰላም እንዲመለስ ይማጸናል።

ጉዳይ 7

በጉጂ ዞን የነገሌ ከተማ የአምስት ልጆች አባት ለአንድ አመት ያህል ያለፍርድ ቤት በእስር ላይ ያለ ከባድ የእስር ቤት ሁኔታ

በጉጂ ዞን በነገሌ ከተማ 01 ቀበሌ ነዋሪ የሆኑት የአምስት ልጆች አባት ጃማሲር ዋቆ የደረሰባቸውን ችግር ሲናገሩ “በእስር ቤት አንድ ዓመት አሳልፌያለሁ። በመጀመሪያ በፖሊስ ጣቢያ ለስድስት ወራት ያህል ታስፌ ነበር። ፍርድ ቤት ቀርቤ አላውቅም፤ በዚህ ጊዜ ምግብ፣ መድኃኒት እና መጠለያ ያሉ አቅርቦቶች በቂ አልነበሩም። ከባለቤቴ እና ከልጆቼ ተለይቼ ከፍተኛ ጭንቀት ገጥሞኝ ነበር።” ሲሉ ተናግረዋል። ጀማሲር በመቀጠል “ከዘጠኝ ወራት በኋላ ፍርድ ቤት ቀርቤ ነበር። ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አለህ ተብሎ የተከሰሰኩ ሲሆን፤ ምንም አይነት ምስክር አልቀረበኝም፤ ለሦስት ወራት ያህል ፍርድ ቤት ተመላለስኩ ነገር ግን ምንም ብይን አልተገኘም።” ሲሉ ገልጸዋል። “ከአንድ አመት በኋላ ምስክር በመታጣቱ ተፈታሁ።

በኋላም አራት ጊዜ የተከሰሰኩበትን ክስ ሳላውቅ በፖሊስ ጣቢያ ታስፌ ነበር። የእስር ቤቱ መጨናነቅ ከ 150 እስከ 200 የሚደርሱ እስረኞች በትንሽ ቦታ ተዘግቶባቸው የነበረ ሲሆን በተለይም በወረርሽኝ ወቅት ብዙዎቻችን ታመን ነበር” ሲል ተናግሯል። መፍትሔውን ሲጠየቅ “መንግሥት ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር በመደራደር እና መፍትሔ ለማምጣት መሥራት አለበት.... ይህ ካልሆነ ችግሮቹ ይቀጥላሉ። አክለውም “የዓለም አቀፍ እና የሀገር ውስጥ ሚዲያዎች እንዲሁም የሰብዓዊ መብት ተሟጋቾች ለእነዚህ ጉዳዮች ትኩረት በመስጠት በጉጂ ሕዝብ ስም ድምፃቸውን ማሰማት አለባቸው።” ብሏል።



በፆታ ላይ የተመሠረተ ጥቃት

ግጭቱ በማኅበረሰቡ ውስጥ በጣም ተጋላጭ እና የተገለሉ ቡድኖች ላይ አስከፊ መዘዝ አስከትሏል። ጥናቱ እንደሚያሳየው የሁለቱም ወገኖች ተዋጊዎች በሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ላይ ከፍተኛ የሆነ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥስት በመፈጸም ተጎጂዎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት አድርሰዋል።

ጉዳይ 8

በሚያሳዝን ሁኔታ በጉጂ አካባቢ ከግጭቱ ጋር የተያያዙ ጾታዊ ጥቃቶች ከ2011 ጀምሮ ቀጥለዋል። በመልካ ሶዳ ወረዳ ዳዳ ጭምክ ገፋርሳ ቀበሌ ዳጋ ሉቱ በተባለ ቦታ የስምንት ዓመቷ ሕጻን ሃላቃ ጋማዳ ዳምባላ (ስሟ ተቀይሯል) ነሐሴ 16 ቀን 2015 ፍየሎቿን እየጠበቀች ሳለ በመንግሥት አምስት ወታደሮች ተደፍራለች። የመንግሥት ወታደሮቹ ልጅቷን ቀኑን ሙሉ ያለማቋረጥ ደፍረዋታል። ራሷን በሳትች ጊዜ ወደ ጫካ ጥለዋት ሄዱ። በኋላ ቤተሰቦቿ ጫካ ውስጥ አግኝተዋት ወደ መልካ ሶዳ ሆስፒታል ወሰዷት። ወንድሟ በጥልቅ ሐዘን ስለሁኔታዋ ሲናገር “እነዚህ ሰዎች ናቸው የተባሉ ግለሰቦች እንዴት እንዳይጎድዋት ስትማፀን የነበረች የስምንት ዓመት ልጅን በጋራ እንደደፈሩ ሊገባኝ አልቻለም... ምን ዓይነት ሰዎች ናቸው? የዚህችን ሕጻን ልጅ ሕይወት አበላሽተዋል፤ ሙሉ በሙሉ ማገገም አትችልም። በተጨማሪም በመልካ ሶዳ ሆስፒታል የጤና ባለሙያ በልጅቷ ላይ የደረሰውን ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ከባድነት አረጋግጠዋል። ጉዳቱ በጣም ከባድ ከመሆኑ የተነሳ ለወላጆቿም ሆነ ለራሷ መቀበል አዳጋች ነበር። የተጎጂዋ አናቷ በሐዘን ተውጠው፤ “ምን ዓይነት ሰዎች ናቸው? ትንሿ ልጄ በአምስት ሰዎች ከምትደፈር ይልቅ በአሥርና በሃያ ሰው እኔን ቢደፍሩኝ ይቀለኛል” በማለት ገልጸዋል።

በግጭት አውድ ውስጥ በአርብቶ አደር ማኅበረሰብ ሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ለጥቃት የመጋለጥ እድላቸው ሰፊ ነው። በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ ሳቢቹ ቀበሌ አንዲት የ12 አመት ታዳጊ (ትክክለኛ ስሟ አይደለም) አስቃቂ ጉዳት ደርሶባታል። ታኅሣሥ 27 ቀን 2014 ከብት ስትጠብቅ፣ ሁለት የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ደፍረዋታል። ለእርዳታ ብትጮህም ጥለዋት ሄዱ። በወቅቱ

ማንም ሊረዳት አልቻለም። “(እንደዚህ ሆኖ) በሕይወት ከምኖር ቢገድሉኝ ይሻል ነበር.... ከዚህ በኋላ በሕይወት አልኖርም....ምንም ሊያጽናናኝ አይችልም...ደስታን የሚያመጣልኝ ምንም ነገር የለም፤ ሥነ ልቦናዬም ተጎድቷል” በማለት በምሬት ትናገራለች።

ጉዳይ 9

(የሚከተለው የሥርዓተ-ፆታ ዳሰሳ ጥናት (ጉዳዮች 9 - 13) የተካሄደው ከመጋቢት እስከ ግንቦት 2015 ነው)

እኔ በምኖረበት አንዲት ባለትዳር ሴት በ8 የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ተደፍራለች። በተጨማሪም በአጎራባች ቀበሌ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ሴት ልጅን በእናቷ ፊት ደፍረዋል። እናትየው ጣልቃ ለመግባት ስትሞክር በጥይት ተኩሰው ገደሏት። እነዚህ ከስተቶች በአካባቢያችን ባሉ ሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ላይ ከፍተኛ ተጽዕኖ አሳድረዋል። (የሃይማኖት መሪ ሱሮ ቤርጋዳ)

ሁሉም ተሳታፊዎች ሲጠየቁ ወታደሮቹ የፆታዊ ጥቃትን የሚፈጽሙበትን ምክንያት እንደማያውቁ ገልጸዋል። በጉዳዩ ላይ የተደረገ ጥናት እንደሚያሳየው ወንድ ወታደሮች በፆታ ላይ በተመሰረቱ ወንጀሎች እንዲሳተፉ ከሚያነሳሷቸው ምክንያቶች መካከል ቡድንን ወይም አካባቢን የመቅጣት፣ የማዋረድ እና የመቆጣጠር ፍላጎት ናቸው። በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በእነዚህ አካባቢዎች ከአነሠ አባላት በተጨማሪ የኢትዮጵያ መከላከያ ሠራዊት አባላትን ጨምሮ የመንግሥት ጸጥታ አባላትም ተሳትፈዋል።

ጉዳይ 10

እኔ በግሌ አንድ የመንግሥት ወታደር ከኔ ጋር በአንድ ትምህርት ቤት የምትማርን የ18 አመት ልጅ ሲደፍራት አይቻለሁ። በኋላ ድርጊቱን እንዳትናግር በጥይት ተኩሰ ገድለዋል። ወታደሩም ቤተሰቧን በሙሉ አስፈራርቶ በኋላ ላይ አባቷን ገድሏል። (ከታዳጊ ወንዶች ጋር የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)።

ልጃገረዶች በወታደሮች ሲደፈሩ ወታደሮቹ ሊወስዱት የሚችሉትን አጸፋ በመፍራት የሚደርስባቸውን በደል ለሚመለከታቸው አካላት የማሳወቅ ሁኔታው አነስተኛ ነው። አንድ የሃይማኖት መሪ በሱሮ በርጉዳ እንደተናገረው፣ እነዚህ ጥቃት አድራሾች በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ብዙ ጥፋት ይፈጽማሉ፤ ማንም ሰው ለእነዚህ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶች ተጠያቂ አይሆንም። ተጨማሪ መዘዞችን በመፍራት እና እንደዚህ አይነት ክስተቶችን እንዴት ሪፖርት ማድረግ እንዳለባቸው ስለማያውቁ ተጎጂዎቹም በዝምታ ማለፍን ይመርጣሉ። በዚህም ምክንያት በሕይወት የተረፉ ሰዎች በግጭት ምክንያት ከሚያስከትለው ዘላቂ የአእምሮ ጭንቀት ጋር

እንዲታገሉ ይደረጋል። በፆታ ላይ የተመሠረተ ጥቃትን የተመለከቱ ወይም የሰሙ ልጃገረዶች በእንደዚህ ዓይነት ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ የራሳቸውን ተጋላጭነት በመገንዘብ በከፍተኛ ፍርሃት ተውጠዋል በዚህም ምክንያት ከመወያየት ይቆጠባሉ።

ጉዳይ 11

በግሌ፣ መንቀሳቀስ እፈራለሁ፣ ሊከሰት ስለሚችል ጉዳት ያለማቋረጥ እጨነቃለሁ። በግጭቱ መጀመሪያ ላይ የመንግሥት ወታደሮች ልጃገረዶች ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ብለው በመፈረጅ ይደፍሯቸዋል። በተቃራኒው የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ሴት ልጆችን በመንግሥት የተላኩ ናቸው በሚል ፈረጃ ለፆታዊ ጥቃት ይዳረጋሉ። በግዳጅ ወደ ካምፕ ተወስደው አካላዊ ጥቃት፣ድብደባ እና አስገድዶ መድፈር የደረሰባቸውን ሦስት ልጃገረዶች አስታውሳለሁ። እነዚህ ልጃገረዶች ከባድ የአካል ጉዳትና እንግልት ደርሰዋል፤ በመጨረሻም እንደምንም ማምለጥ ችለዋል። (ከወጣት ሴቶች ጋር የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)።

CARD ቃለመጠይቅ በሚያደርግብት ጊዜ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች አዋቂ ሴቶች እና ሴት ልጆች የፆታዊ ጥቃት ኢላማ መሆናቸውን እንደሚያውቁ ገልጸዋል፤ ነገር ግን ጥቃት ስለደረሰባቸው ወንዶች ምንም ዓይነት መረጃ አልተገኘም። በአጠቃላይ ምላሽ ሰጪዎቹ እንደተናገሩት ባለትዳር እና ያላገቡ ሴቶች፣ ተፈናቃዮች፣ የአካባቢው ተወላጆች፣ ጎልማሶች እና ሕጻናት ለሁለቱም ቡድኖች ለጾታ-ተኮር ጥቃት ተጋላጮች እንደነበሩ ለመረዳት ተችሏል።

ከግጭት ጋር የተያያዘ አስገድዶ መድፈር ያጋጠሟቸውን ልጃገረዶች አድሎ እና መገለልን በተመለከተ እርስ በርስ የሚጋጩ አመለካከቶች አሉ። በቡድን ውይይቶች እና በቃለመጠይቆች ላይ አንዳንድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች እንደገለጹት ከግጭት ጋር በተያያዙ ፆታን መሠረት ያደረጉ ጥቃቶች በሌሎች ሁኔታዎች ልጃገረዶች ከሚደፈሩት ጋር ተመሳሳይ የሆነ መገለልና መድልዎ ላይደርሰባቸው እንደሚችል ጠቁመዋል። ይሁን እንጂ አብዛኞቹ ወጣቶች፣ ሴቶች እና ወንዶች ሁኔታው ምንም ይሁን ምን አንዲት ሴት ከተደፈረች በኋላ ማኅበረሰቡ ስለ እሷ ያለው አመለካከት በእጅጉ እንደሚለወጥ ጠቁመዋል። ወንዶችና በጉርምስና ዕድሜ ላይ የሚገኙ ወጣቶች እንደሚሉት፣ በማኅበረሰቡ ውስጥ በጣም የተናቀች እና የማትፈለግ ትሆናለች፤ እናም ለጋብቻ የመፈለግ ዕድሏ በጣም ዝቅተኛ ነው።

በጉጂ ባሕል ሴት ልጆችን መድፈር በጥብቅ የተወገዘ ሲሆን የማኅበረሰብ ሽማግሌዎች መሰል ችግሮችን ለመፍታት ባሕላዊ የግልግል ስብሰባዎችን ያደርጋሉ። በእነዚህ ስብሰባዎች ላይ ጥቃት ፈጻሚው ለተደፈረችው ልጅ እና ለቤተሰቧ ካሳ መክፈል ይጠበቅታል። በተጨማሪም ወንጀለኛው ልጅቷን እንደ ሚስት እንዲወስድ ሊጠየቅ ይችላል። ይህን ስርዓት በተመለከተ

ከዋና መረጃ ሰጪዎች ጋር እንደተነጋገርነው፣ በሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ላይ የሚፈጸሙ የፆታዊ ጥቃቶች ብዙ ሪፖርት አይደረጉም። በሕግ የመዳኘት እና ፍትሕ የመስፈን ሁኔታ በባሕላዊ የግልግል አሠራሮች ሳቢያ ሳይፈጸሙ ይቀራሉ።

በለጋ እድሜያቸው የተደፈሩ ፣በተለይ ከ15 አመት በታች የሆኑ ልጃገረዶች ብዙ ጊዜ ይገለላሉ....ለዚህም ሀፍረታቸውን ለመሸሽ ወደማይታወቁበት አካባቢዎች እንዲዘዛውሩ ይገደዳሉ። ከሴቶች እና ወንድ ተፈናቃዮች እንዲሁም ከሰደት ተመላሾች ጋር በተደረገው ውይይት የሴት ልጅ ድንግልና ከፍተኛ ግምት የሚሰጠው፣ የተከበረ እና በሕብረተሰቡ ዘንድ የሚፈለግ ነው። ለሴት ልጅ ቤተሰብም ከብር የሚያሰጥ ነው።²⁷ ከአካባቢው ወንዶች ጋር ባደረግነው የቡድን ውይይት ላይ አንድ ተሳታፊ እንደገለጸው፣ “ከአንዲት ሀብታም ሴት ይልቅ ድንግል የሆነች ድሀ (ለጋብቻ) ትመረጣለች” ብሏል። ይህ አስተሳሰብ በቀጥታ ከቤተሰቧ ከብር ጋር የተቆራኘ በመሆኑ ጥቃት አድርሾች ጾታዊ ጥቃትን ቤተሰቡን ለመቆጣጠር ወይም ለማዋረድ መጠቀሚያ መሣሪያ አድርገውታል። ከጾታዊ ጥቃት የተረፉ ሴቶች በራሳቸው ማኅበረሰብ የመገለል እና የአለመፈለግን ጫናው ከባድ ይሆንባቸዋል።

ጉዳይ 12

በአካባቢው የተደፈሩ ልጃገረዶች በአካባቢው ባሕል መሠረት የማግባት እድላቸው አነስተኛ ነው። ሴት ልጅ ከጦርነት ጋር በተያያዘ ጾታዊ ጥቃት ስለባ መሆኗ ቢታወቅም የማኅበረሰቡ ሰዎች አሁንም እሷን ለማግባት ያንገራግራሉ። ስለዚህ፣ ያላት አማራጭ ብዙ ሚስት ያለውን ወንድ ማግባት ብቻ ሊሆን ይችላል (ከአካባቢው ወንዶች ጋር የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)። ብዙዎቹ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ልጃገረዶች ከግጭት ጋር በተያያዘ የአስገደድ መድፈር ሳቢያ ነፍሰ ጡር መሆናቸውን እንደሚያወቁ ተናግረዋል።

ጉዳይ 13

በተወለድኩበት ከተማ እያለሁ ከእኔ ጋር በቤተ ክርስቲያን መዘምራን የነበሩ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን የሚደግፉ ልጃገረዶች ነበሩ። ከእነዚህ ልጃገረዶች መካከል አምስቱ ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ወታደሮች አርግዘዋል የሚል ወሬ ተሰራጭቶ ነበር። ይህን ተከትሎ መንግሥት ከልጃገረዶቹ አንዱን ይዞ ወደ እስር ቤት አስገባት። በምርመራ ወቅት፣ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባል እንዳረገዘች አመነች። በኋላ፣ ሁለቱ በጤና ተቋም ፅንሰቱን አስወረዱ። ሌሎቹ ልጃገረዶች የት እንዳሉ አይታወቅም (ከታዳጊ ልጃገረዶች ጋር የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)።

27 በማኅበረሰቡ ዘንድ ልጃገረዶች ከጋብቻ በፊት የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ከመፈጸም እንዲቆጠቡ የጠበቃል።

አንድ የመንደሩ ሰው እንደተናገረው፤ አንድ ምሽት ላይ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ከሰፈራችን አራት ልጃገረዶችን አፍነው ከቤተሰቦቻቸው ነጥለው ወስዱ። መላው መንደሩ በዚህ ዜና ተደናግጦ ነበር፤ ልጃገረዶቹ ወዴት እንደተወሰዱ ማንም አያውቅም። አራቱም ከተደፈሩ በኋላ ሁለቱ ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ሲቀሩ ሁለቱ ወደ ቤት እንዲመለሱ ተፈቀደላቸው። ተመልሰው የመጡት ሁለቱ ልጃገረዶች አሳዛኝ ገጠመኞቻቸውን ለቤተሰቦቻቸው ነግረዋል። አሁን አንደኛዋ ልጅ ወልዳለች። (ከተፈናቃይ ወንዶች እና ከስደት ተመላሾች የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ ቤርጉዳ)።

ከግጭት ጋር በተያያዘ ጾታዊ እና ጾታ ተኮር ጥቃቶች ያጋጠሟቸው ሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች በማኅበረሰቡ ዘንድ ተቀባይነት ማጣት፣ በትዳር ግንኙነት ላይ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖ ማሳደር እና ለትዳር ተስማሚ እንዳልሆኑ የመቆጠር እና በመሳሰሉ ማኅበራዊ ኑሮአቸው ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት እንደደረሰባቸው ተናግረዋል። በተጨማሪም ላልተፈለገ እርግዝና፣ የአካል ጉዳት እና ከፍተኛ የሥነልቦና መቃወስን ጨምሮ የተለያዩ የጤና እክሎች ገጥሟቸዋል።



አገ ወጥ ግድያዎች

ጉዳይ 14

በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ የታጠቁ ኃይሎች በሰላማዊ ሰዎች ላይ ተደጋጋሚ የጥቃት ዘመቻ አካሂደዋል። በወርሃ ጥር 2016 የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ናቸው ተብለው በዓይን እማኞች የተለዩ ታጣቂዎች፣ አዱላ ሳለንን ጨምሮ አስር ሰላማዊ ሰዎችን ገድለዋል። በጉጂ ዞን ሃሮ ጋሪ ቀበሌ ነዋሪ የሆኑት የ52 አመት አዛውንት አዱላ ከባለቤታቸው ከወ/ሮ ተኩ በሪሶ ጋር በሞተር ሳይክል እየተጓዙ ከፊታቸው በነበሩ ታጣቂዎች ተተኩሰባቸው ተገድለዋል። የዓይን እማኞች ወንጀለኞቹን በአለባበሳቸው እና ልዩ በሆነ የፀጉር አሠራራቸው (ሹሩባ) በመለየት የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት መሆናቸውን ለመናገር ችለዋል። ሌሎቹም ሆነ አዱላን ለምን እንደገደሏቸው እማኞች ማወቅ አልቻሉም። የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት በአካባቢው ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ጥቃት በማድረስ አንዳንድ ጊዜ ገንዘብ በመጠየቅ ወይም ከመንግሥት

ጋር ግንኙነት አላችሁ ብሎ በመወንጀል ጥቃት እንደሚያደርሱ የዓይን እማኞች ተናግረዋል። አዳላ 2 ሚሰቶችና 20 ልጆች ነበሩት። ዘመዶቹ እንደተናገሩት ሁሉንም ልጆቹን ወደ ትምህርት ቤት የላኩ፤ በአርብቶ አደሩ ማኅበረሰብ ዘንድ የተከበረ ሰው ነበር።

ነሐሴ 24 ቀን 2015 የእግር ኳስ ተጫዋች የሆነው መንግሥቱ ሹጌ (ስሙ ተቀይሯል) እና አርብቶ አደር ሳማሮ ቦሩ (ስሙ ተቀይሯል) ከሳባ ቦሩ ወደ ሻኪሶ በጉዞ ላይ እያሉ ጨሪ በቀቃ ተብሎ በሚጠራው ቦታ በታጠቁ ኃይሎች ሕይወታቸው ተቀጥሏል። መንግሥቱ ሁለት ሳማሮ ደግሞ አራት ልጆች ነበሯቸው። የመዋቾቹ የቤተሰብ አባላት ሕፃናቱ በምግብ እጦት ምክንያት ከትምህርት ገበታቸው እንደቀሩ ለCARD አስታውቀዋል።

ታኅሳስ 23 ቀን 2015 በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ ሶራ ገልቹ የተባለ ግለሰብ የተማሪዎች ምዝገባ እንዲጀመር እና በግጭቱ የተዘጉ ትምህርት ቤቶች እንዲከፈቱ ቅስቀሳ እያደረገ በነበረበት ወቅት በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ተገድለዋል። የሱ ሞት ቤተሰቡን በተለይም የበኩር ልጁ ጉሚ ሶራ በጣም ያሳዘነ ነበር። ጉሚ የዩኒቨርሲቲ የመጀመሪያ ዓመት ተማሪ የነበረ ሲሆን ፣ ከአባቱ ግድያ በኋላ ትምህርቱን ለማቋረጥ ተገዷል። የሶራ ገልቹ እድሜያቸው ለትምህርት የደረሱ ልጆችም ትምህርታቸውን እንዲያቋርጡ ተገደዋል። ቀደም ሲል ቤተሰቡን በከብት እርባታ እና በንግድ ሥራ ሲረዳ የነበረው የሶራ ሞት ተስፋ አስቆራጭ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ጥሏቸዋል። ምንም የገቢ ምንጭ ባለመኖሩ ቤተሰቡ በሕይወት ለመትረፍ የዕለት ተዕለት የጉልበት ሥራ እንዲሠሩ ተገደዋል።

ታኅሣሥ 27 ቀን 2015 በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ ቀበሌ ውስጥ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት አየለ በሪሶን ገደሉት። አየለ ሞተር ሳይክሉን እየጋለበ ወደ ሻኪሶ ሲሄድ ታጣቂዎች እሱን ለማስቆም ያደረጉትን ጥሪ ምናልባትም የዘረፉ ሙከራ ነው ብሎ ችላ በማለት እና ስለፈራ ጉዞውን ቀጠለ። በዝዚህም ታጣቂዎቹ የአየለ ሞተር ሳይክል ላይ ተኩሰው በማሰናከል እንዲቆም አስገድዱት። በመቀጠልም በአስቃቂ ሁኔታ ገደሉት፣ አንገቱን ቆረጡት፣ አካሉንም በሚያስደነግጥ ሁኔታ ቆራርጠው እንደጣሉ በአካባቢው የነበሩ ሰዎች ማየታቸውን ለካርድ ነግረዋል። አንድ የዓይን እማኝ “በሕይወቴ ውስጥ ብዙ ክስተቶችን አይቻለሁ፣ ነገር ግን አንድ ሰው በሌላው ላይ እንዲህ ዓይነት ኢስብዓዊና አረመኔያዊ ድርጊቶችን ሲፈጸም አይቼ አላውቅም” በማለት ጥልቅ ድንጋጤውን ገልጿል። ስለክስተቱ ተጨማሪ ማረጋገጫ የተገኘው ከሌሎች የዓይን እማኞች ምስክርነትም ጭምር ነው። የቀበሌ አስተዳዳሪ የነበሩት አቶ አየለ ሁለቱ ሚስቶቻቸውን እና 15 ልጆቻቸውን ትተው አልፈዋል። እንደ እማኞቹ ምስክርነት ቤተሰባቸው በአስቸጋሪ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ተዘፍቀው፣ ትምህርት ቤት ለቀው እንዲወጡ፣ በንዳናዎች ላይ የሚበላ ነገር ፍለጋ ሲዘዋወሩ፣ ተስፋ መቁረጥ ውስጥ ገብተዋል።

ነሐሴ 30 ቀን 2015 ከምሽቱ 2 ሰዓት ላይ፤ ሌላ አሳዛኝ ከስተት፤ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ነን ያሉ የታጠቁ ቢድኖች ፣ በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ አዴ ካላላ ቀበሌ ቦኖ በሚባል ቦታ ሁለት ሰላማዊ ሰዎችን (አዲሱ ኔንኮ ባራዳ እና ጋዳ ሮቤ ኬሌን) ተኩሰው ገድለዋል። ሟጆቹ ሁለቱም ባለትዳርና አራት እና ሁለት ልጆች ያሏቸው ሲሆን ግድያቸው በተፈጠረበት ወቅት ለዘመዶቻቸው ስልክ እየደወሉ ነበር። በአካባቢው የመንግሥት ኃይሎች እና በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ተዋሂዶች መካከል ውጊያ ተቀስቅሶ የነበረ ሲሆን፤ በወቅቱ መንግሥት በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ቡድን ላይ የአየር ድብደባ ፈፀሟል። በግርግሩ መሃል ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ከጦር መሳሪያ ድምጽ በስተቀር ስለ ሁኔታው አያውቁም ነበር። አዲሱ ኔንቆ እና ጋዳ ሮቤ ቤተሰቦቻቸውን ለማነጋገር እና ደህንነታቸውን ለማረጋገጥ ኔትወርክ ያለበት አካባቢ ፍለጋ ላይ በነበሩበት ቦታ፤ ቤተሰቦቻቸውን አነጋግረው ሳይጨርሱ ታጣቆዎቹ በጥይት ተኩሰው ገድልዋቸዋል። የሟጆቹ ቤተሰቦች ከመንግሥት ኃይሎች ጋር ምንም አይነት ግንኙነት ሳይኖራቸው በግፍ የተገደሉ ንፁህን ዜጎች መሆናቸውን ለካርድ ተናግረዋል። የሟጆቹ ትንንሽ ልጆች ስለ አሳዛኝ እውነታውን ሳያውቁ አባታቸው እንደሚመለስ መጠባበቅ ላይ መሆናቸውንም ተናግረዋል። የአንደኛው የሟጆች ሚስት ልጆቿን ስለ አባታቸው ሲጠይቁ መልስ ማግኘት እንደማትችል እና በዚህም እየደረሰባት ያለውን ጫና ገልጸለች። ሥራ ሳይኖራት፤ እንደ እናትም እንደ ቤተሰብ አስተዳዳሪም ድርብ ኃላፊነት ተሸክማለች። በዚህም ምክንያት ልጆቿን መንከባከብ እንደዳቃታት ትናገራለች። “እንዴት እነሱን ማቆየት እችላለሁ? ሥጋዬን አላበላቸውም ወደ ማሕፀኔም ልመልሳቸው አልችልም” ስትል በማልቀስ ተናግራለች።

የ50 ዓመቱ የአስር ልጆች አባት የሆነው ዳምባላ (ስሙ የተቀየረ)፤ ወደ ወርቅ ማውጫ ቦታው ሲሄድ ቢታጣቁዎች ከተገደሉት ብዙ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች መካከል አንዱ ነበር። ታኅሣሥ 23 ቀን 2013 ዳምባላ በአጋ ዋዩ ወረዳ ቡሪ ኤጀርሳ ቀበሌ በጥይት ተመትቶ ተገድሏል። የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት በወቅቱ የያዘውን 500,000 ብር (8700 ዶላር ገደማ) ጨምሮ ያለውን ንብረት ወስደዋል። ከዳምባላ ሞት በኋላ ልጆቿን እና መላውን ቤተሰብ የመንከባከብ ኃላፊነት የወደቀበት የበኩር ልጅ የዩኒቨርሲቲ ትምህርቱን ለማቋረጥ ተገዷል። የዳምባላ ሴት ልጅ ባዴሶ ዳምባላ የቤተሰብዋን ጭንቀት በቁጭት ገልጸለች። “ቀድሞ በቅንጦት እንኖር ነበር፤ አሁን ግን የአባታችንን ኢሰብዓዊ ግድያ ምንም አላስቀረልንም። ፍትሕ የሚሰፍንበትን አንድ ቀን እየጠበቅን ያለን በሕይወት ያለን ሙታን ነን” በማለት ተናግራለች።

ጎዳና ገመዳ ከነጌሌ ወደ አዶላ ሲጓዝ በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ተገደለ። ታጣቂዎቹም ከነጌሌ ወደ አዶላ ተሳፍሮ በነበረው የሕዝብ አውቶቡስ ላይ ተኩስ ከፍተው ጎዳናን ጨምሮ በርካታ ተሳፋሪዎችን ገድለዋል። ጎዳና ገመዳ ከመሞቱ በፊት በመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የሠራ ሲሆን በቅርቡ ከቡሌ ሆራ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በኢንደስትሪ ኢንጂነሪንግ የማስተርስ

ዲግሪውን አጠናቆ ነበር። ግድያውም የተፈጸመው ከተመረቀ ከአምስት ወራት በኋላ ነበር። ባለቤቱ ራሄል እያለቀሰች እንደተናገረችው “ባለቤቴ ሁሉ ነገሬ ነበር፤ ነገር ግን ከተጋባን ጀምሮ አብረን ማሳለፍ የቻልነው ለሦስት አመታት ብቻ ነው። ትንሿ ልጃችን በየቀኑ ትጠይቀኛለች። በየቀኑ ነው የመጣል ብዬ የምዋሻት፤ ወደፊት ብሩህ የተስፋ ቀን እንደሚኖረን ሕልም ነበረን፤ አሁን ግን ሁሉም ነገር ጨለማ ሆኗል። እንደዚህ የሚጎዳ ምንም ነገር የለም። ቁስሌን ለፈውስ የሚችል ምንም ነገር አይኖርም። ምን እንደማደርግ ወይም ምን እንደምሆን አላውቅም።



ከፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ ውጪ የተፈጸሙ ግድያዎች

ጉዳይ 15

በጉጂ ዞን የመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አለቸው ብለው የተጠረጠሩ ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን ከሕግ አግባብ ውጭ ገድለዋል።

ኅዳር 16 ቀን 2016 በጉጂ ዞን ዋዳራ ወረዳ በመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች እና በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል በተፈጠረ ውጊያ የመንግሥት ወታደሮች ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ብለው የጠረጥሯቸውን ሦስት ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን (መሐመድ አብዱልቃድርን ፣ አዲሱ አባቢሌ እና ቦሩ ሃሮ) ከሕግ አግባብ ውጪ ገድለዋል። በተመሳሳይ ውንጀላ ሁለት መምህራንን (አብዱልማጅን ካሶ እና አዶላ አዶ) ጉዳት ደርሶባቸዋል። የአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች፣ የዓይን እማኞች እና የሟች/ተጎጂ ቤተሰቦች የተፈጸመውን ድርጊት ለካርድ አረጋግጠዋል።

በተጨማሪም በምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞን ገላና ወረዳ የመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች ከሕግ አግባብ ውጪ በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ግድያ ተፈጽመዋል። ኅዳር 14 ቀን 2016 ሰላማዊ ሰዎችን (ባዳኔ ሎሌ፣ ታረኩ ሚራ፣ ቡሻ አታራ፣ ንጉሴ ጋናሌ፣ ሃላኬ ሆቴሳ እና ቹቹ አሬሪ) የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን ይደግፋሉ በሚል ተጠርጥረው ተገድለዋል። ይህ ጥናት በሚካሄድበት ጊዜም አካባቢው በግጭት ውስጥ ያለ ሲሆን ሰላማዊ ሰዎች ላይ ጥቃት መድረሱም ቀጥሏል ።

በመጨረሻም ኮኖ ዱባ የተባለው የልብስ ነጋዴ እና የ6 ልጆች አባት በጉጂ ዞን ፊጋ ቢኬ ቀበሌ በመንግሥት ኃይሎች ተይዞ በቁጥጥር ስር ከዋለ በኋላ ወደ ወታደራዊ ካምፕ ተወስዶ እኩለ ሌሊት ሲተኮስ ይሰማ በነበረው የጥይት ሕይወቱ አልፏል። በማግስቱ ጠዋት አስከሬን በካምፑ አቅራቢያ ተገኘ። የሚያውቁት ምስክሮች እንደተናገሩት የተገደበለበት ምክንያትም በሥራው ምክንያት ለአንድ ወታደር አባል ሽጉጥ ለመግዛት ፈቃደኛ ባለመሆኑ፤ እንደ ስጋት ተቆጥሮ ነው።



በአስገዳጅ ሰውን የመሰወር (አፈና)

ጉዳይ 16

በጉጂ ዞን በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ታጣቂ ቡድኖች መምህራን እና ሰላማዊ ዜጎች መታፈናቸው

በጉጂ ዞን መምህራን የሆኑት አዋል ዋሬ (ዕድሜ 28)፤ ካራዩ ቁጢሱ (ዕድሜ 30)፤ ሁሴን ቦሩ (ዕድሜ 31) እና ታዳሳ ሎሌ (ዕድሜ 34) - ኅዳር 16 ቀን 2016 በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ታጣቂ ቡድን ታፍነዋል። ሁሉም ባለትዳርና የአንደኛ ደረጃ መምህራን ሲሆኑ ወርሃዊ ገቢያቸውም ከመንግሥት የሚያገኙት ደሞዛቸው ነው። የታገቱት መምህራን የደረሰባቸውን እንደተናገሩት፡ መጠነኛ ደሞዝ ቢኖራቸውም ከእስር እንዲፈቱ ከ50,000 እስከ 200,000 ብር እንዲከፍሉ ተጠይቀዋል። በዚህም ምክንያት ቤተሰቦቻቸው እና ዘመዶቻቸው ሕይወታቸውን ለማትረፍ ገንዘብ አሰባስበዋል።

በተያዙበት ወቅት ልጆቻቸውና ሚስቶቻቸው እስኪፈቱ ድረስ በረሃብ ተሠቃይተዋል። ልጁ በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት የተገደለው ሹጌ ሹቱራ በተመሳሳይ በጉጂ ዞን ሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ በኅዳር 2016 ታፍኖ ከተወሰደ በኋላ አፋኞቹ “ገንዘብ ክፈል ወይም እንገድልሃለን” የሚል አስጨናቂ ምርጫ ተሰጣቸው። አርብቶ አደሩ ሹጌ ያን ያህል ገንዘብ በቀላሉ ማግኘት ስላልቻሉ ዘመዶቻቸው 300,000 ብር አሰባስበው አስለቅቀውታል።



በዘፈቀደ መያዝ እና እስራት

ጉዳይ 17

በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የሚኖር አንድ ነጋዴ፣ በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ኃይሎች ታፍኖ ተወሰዷል፤ ከተፈታ በኋላ ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አለው በሚል በመንግሥት ኃይሎች ተይዞ፣ ከባድ የእስር ሁኔታ እና ገንዘብ በመጠየቁ የትውልድ ከተማውን በፍርሃት ሸሽ።

በጉጂ ዞን በጎሮ ዶላ ዞን የሚገኘው የ32 ዓመቱ ነጋዴ ቦሩ ጋልጋሎ (ስሙ ለደህንነት ሲባል ተቀይሯል) ግንቦት 17 ቀን 2013 በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ታጣቾች ታፍኖ ተወሰደ። ከእስር እንዲፈታ አንድ ሚሊዮን ብር (ወደ 18,000 ዶላር) ተጠየቀ። ከሁለት ወራት እስራት በኋላ ነሐሴ 2013 ቤተሰቡ ገንዘቡን ከፍለው አስለቀቁት።

የቦሩ ፊተና በዚህ አላቢቃም። ጥቅምት 18 ቀን 2014 የመንግሥት ኃይሎች ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው በሚል በሃርቀሎ እስር ቤት ታሰረ። ከሌሎቹ ተመሳሳይ ተከላኾች ጋር የካቲት 14 ቀን 2014 ጀምሮ በእስር ቆይተዋል። የእስር ሁኔታ ከባድ እንደነበር ይገልጻል። አንዳንድ እስረኞች ከ15 እስከ 20 ሰዎች ባሉበት በትንንሽ እና በተጨናነቀ ክፍል ውስጥ ይታሰራሉ። ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ተብለው ከተጠረጠሩ ወጣቶች እስከ አረጋውያን ግለሰቦች እንዲሁም ሴቶች ልጆቻቸው ወይም የልጅ ልጆቻቸው ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ተሳታፊዎች ናቸው ተብሎ የሚጠረጠሩ ሁሉ ይገኙበታል። ቦሩ የማረሚያ ቤቱ ጠባቂዎች እና የአካባቢው ፖሊሶች፣ ሚሊሻዎች እንደ ኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ገንዘብ እንደሚጠይቁ ተናግሯል። የታሳሪው አቅም ላይ ተመስርተው በትንሹ ከ10,000 - 20,000 ብር እንዲከፍሉ ይጠየቃሉ። ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ተደራድረው ለማስለቀቅ አንዳንዴ የመሐል ሰዎችን እንደ አእመቻች አገናኝ ይጠማሉ። ቦሩ ከፍላ የፈጸሙት እንደተፈቱ፣ ሌሎች ደግሞ የሕግ እርዳታ ተከልከለው አካላዊ ቅጣት ተጥሎባቸዋል ብሏል።

ጉዳይ 18

**የቀድሞ የመንግሥት ሠራተኛው እየተባባሰ ስለመጣው የጉጂ ሁኔታ፣
ሰለ እስራት፣ እና ክስ ሳይመሠረት መታሰር የመሳሰሉ ሁኔታዎችን
አስረድተው ሕዝቡ ለሰላምና መረጋጋት ያለውን ጥማት ተናግረዋል።**

በጎሮ ዶላ የመንግሥት ሠራተኛ የነበሩት ቡላ ዳዳቻ (ስማቸው ተቀይሯል) በጉጂ ያለውን እስራትና እገታ እና ገንዘብ ጥያቄ እየተለመደ መምጣቱን አስረድተዋል። ቡላ ለአካባቢው አስተዳደር ቢሠራም በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ግንኙነት አለህ ተብሎ ተጠርጥሮ በመንግሥት ይታሠራል። እራሱን ጨምሮ በጉጂ ማረሚያ ቤቶች ውስጥ ብዙዎቹ ያለ ክስ እና ያለሕጋዊ የፍርድ ሂደት ለረዥም ጊዜ ታስረዋል ሲል ቡላ አመለክቷል። እስራም በሁሉም የዕድሜ ክልል የሚገኙ (ከታዳጊዎች እስከ ሽማግሌዎች) ኢላማ ያደረገ ሲሆን፣ ከሁለት ወር እስከ ሁለት ዓመት የሚደርስ እስራት ይገጠማቸዋል። እንዳንዶቹ ለጠባቂዎች ጉቦ በመክፈል ሲፈቱ ከፍያውን አልፈጽምም ያሉ ሰዎች በእስር ቆይተዋል ብሏል።

የቡላ ፈተና ከአንድ ወር እስር በኋላ እንደተለቀቀ አላበቃም። የካቲት 2015 በጉጂ ውስጥ የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን ምስረታ ምክንያት አዲሱን የመንግሥት መዋቅር በሚቃወሙ ሰዎች የተቃውሞ ሰልፍ ላይ በተፈጠረው ሁከት፤ ቡላ በጸጥታ ኃይሎች ከቢሮው በድጋሚ ተያዘ። ፍርድ ቤቱ የዋስትና መብታቸውን የጠበቃለቸው ቢሆንም ፖሊስ ለመልቀቅ ፈቃደኛ ባለመሆኑ ከሁለት ወራት በላይ በእስር እንዲቆይ ተደርጓል። ይህ ክስተት ቀደም ሲል ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ተብለው ከተያዙት ጋር ተጨምሮ የእስረኛን ቁጥር በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እንዲጨምር አድረጓል። በመጨረሻ ቡላን ጨምሮ ወደ 25 የሚጠጉ የመንግሥት ሠራተኞች ከሁለት ወራት እስር በኋላ ተፈቱ። ነገር ግን ከዐራት ወራት በላይ ደመወዛቸው ስልተከፈላቸው ለከባድ ችግር ተዳርገዋል። ከአምስት ወራት በኋላ ወደ ሥራ መመለስ ችለዋል። “ይህ የኔ ታሪክ ብቻ አይደለም” ሲል ቡላ ይገልጻል። “ብዙ የጉጂ ነዋሪዎች ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ተብለው ተጠርጥረው በየቀኑ ውንጀላ እና እስራት ይደርስባቸዋል። የጉጂ ሕዝብ ሰላም፣ መረጋጋት እና ከጠለፋ እና እስራት ፍራቻ ነፃ እንዲወጣ ይናፍቃል።”

ጉዳይ 19

**የመንግሥት ሰራተኛው በጉጂ ዞን ሊበን ወረዳ
ለእስርና ክስ ለመባረር ተዳርጓል**

የአዲሱን የምስራቅ ቦረና ምሥረታን ተከትሎ በተነሣ በጉጂ ዞን ሊበን ወረዳ የመንግሥት ሠራተኛ የሆነው የ30 ዓመቱ ዓለሙ ጋልሞ ከ14 ባልደረቦቹ ጋር ነው ሥራውን ያጣው።

ተቃውሞው መንግሥት ከባድ አድርጎ ተመልክቶት የነበረ ሲሆን ይህም ወደ 60 የሚጠጉ ሰዎች ለእስር እንዲዳረጉ አድረጓል። አቶ ዓለሙን ጨምሮ ሌሎችም ከሥራ ታግደው ያለክፍያ ከአንድ ዓመት በላይ ቆይተዋል። ከላፈው ዓመት ጀምሮ በወረዳው ከ500 እስከ 700 የሚደርሱ ሰዎች በጅምላ መታሰራቸው አቶ ዓለሙ ገልጸዋል። እነዚህ እስራት በዋናነት ያነጣጠረው ሰላማዊ ግለሰቦችን፣ ገበሬዎችን እና ተማሪዎችን ጨምሮ፣ ከአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ተብለው የተጠረጠሩ ግለሰቦች ላይ ነው።

አቶ ዓለሙ ሰዎች ስለሚታሠሩበት ዐውድ እና መንገዳዊ ሲገልጽ “በብዛት የሚጠቀሰው ምክንያት “ወቅታዊ ሁኔታዎች” የሚል ስለሆነ ሰዎች ፍርድ ቤት አይቀርቡም። ብዙዎች የተከሰሱበትን ትክክለኛነት ክስ አያውቁም” ይላል። አሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን እና የመንግሥት ሰራተኞችና ዘመዶቻቸውን በማፈን፣ ገንዘብ በመጠየቅ እና አንዳንዶችም የያዘዋቸውን ሰዎች እንደሚገድሉም ዓለሙ ተናግሯል። ዓለሙ ራሱ ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ብቻ አራት ዘመዶችን በአሳዛኝ ሁኔታ አጥቷል። በነዚህ ዓመታት ውስጥ በወራዳው (ሊባን ወረዳ) ሕዝብ በግጭት የሚደርስበትን አስቃቂ ሁኔታ ተቋቁሞ መቆየቱን ተናግሮ “እየተካሄደ ያለው ጥቃት ሰፊ ውድመት፣ የሕይወት መጥፋት እና ለቁጥር የሚያታክቱ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶች አስከትሏል። በአንድ ወቅት ሰላም የነበረው ማኅበረሰብ አሁን ወደ አስተማማኝ እና የተረጋጋ ሕይወት ለመመለስ ይፈልጋል” ሲል ምስክርነቱን ሰጥቷል።



የረዥም ጊዜ እስራት

ጉዳይ 20

“እውነት ወይስ ኢሰብዓዊ ድብደባ” የቀድሞ እስረኛ በምስራቅ ጉጂ አስቃቂ ምርመራ እና የተጨናነቁ የእስር ማሳሪያዎች እንደገለጸው

ጫላ (ማንነቱን ለመጠበቅ በቅጽል ስም የጠተራ) በምስራቅ ጉጂ ዞን ሊባን ወረዳ ነዋሪ አርብቶ አደር ነው። በመካሄድ ላይ ያለው የነፍጥ ግጭት ያመጣውን አስከፊ እውነት እንዲህ ይገልጻል፤ “ትልቅ የደህንነት ስጋት ነው.....በመንግሥት እና በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል ላለፉት

አምስት ዓመታት ከፍተኛ ሰብዓዊ መብት ጾት አስከትሏል። የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን ምሥርተክን ተከትሎም ብዙ ችግሮች ተከለስተዋል፤ የነበሩ ችግሮችም ተባብሰዋል። “ጫላ ተቃርኖውን ለማሳየት እንደሞከረው “ከተሞች ብዙ ጊዜ የሰላም መናኸሪያ ተደርገው ይታያሉ” ይላል። ነገር ግን የመንግሥት ኃይሎች በብዛት ስለሚንቀሳቀሱ የሰላም ዕጦት እንዳለ እና ሁሉ የውትረት ስሜት አለ። ጫላ ከገበያ አስቤዛ ገዝቶ በሚመለስበት ጊዜ የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች አስቆመውት ስለገዛው ዕቃ በተለይም ስለገዛው ስኳሩ ከጠየቁት በኋላ ያለምንም ማስጠንቀቂያ አማፅያኑን እየረዳህ ነው በማለት ወነጀሉት። “እንድንደል ትእዛዝ ሰጥተውብኝ ነገር ግን በሰባት ጥይት ተኩሰው መተውኛል። በፈጣሪ ዕርዳታ ለማምለጥ ችያለሁ” ሲል ተናግሯል።

ጫላ አራት ሰዎች ብቻ ቢሚደዘው ጠባብ ቢሮ ውስጥ ከሃያ ሰዎች ጋር ከ35 ቀናት በላይ ታስሮ ከባድ ሁኔታዎችን አሳልፏል። ያጋጠመውን ሲናገር፤ ከምሥራቅ ጉጂ ዞን የተለያዩ መንደሮች ከመጡ 14 ሰዎች ጋር አንድ ጊዜ መታሰራቸውን፤ ከዚያም ሌላ 24 ሰዎች ጋር መታሰሩን ገልጿል። በእስር ላይ በነበረበት ወቅት ጫላ ፍርድ ቤት አልቀረበም፤ ነገር ግን እውነቱ እስኪገልጽ ድረስ እንዲቆይ ተደርጓል። በመጨረሻም በ2014 ላይ ከእስር የተለቀቁት አንዳንድ ግለሰቦች ከአራት እስከ ስድስት ወራት በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታዎች እንዳለፉ የተወሰኑት ደግሞ ወደ ወረዳው መወሰዳቸውን ጠቁሟል። ጫላ በምሽት የሚደረጉ ምርመራዎችን ቢያሳልፍም አልፎ አልፎ አንዳንድ የመንግሥት ኃይሎች ደግነት በማሳየት ብስኩት ያጋሩን ነበር በማለት አስታውሷል።

ጫላ ከተለቀቀ በኋላ ባለስልጣናቱ “አትመለስ” እናም “ከሸኔ ርቀትህን እንድትጠብቅ፤ አሁን ትምህርትህን ወስደሃል በማለት አስጠንቅቀውታል። ለቀረበበት ክስ ምንም ዓይነት ማስረጃ እንዳልቀረበበት ይናገራል። በምስራቅ ጉጂ ዞን በተለይም እንደ ሊባን፤ ሳባ ቦሩ እና ጎሮ ዶላ ባሉ ወረዳዎች የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት ቀጥሏል። ምሽት አካባቢ ወጣቶች በከተማዋ በሰላማዊ መንገድ ለመመለስ እንደሚቸገሩ ጫላ ገልጿል። በከተሞች ውስጥ የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች የሚገኙ ሲሆን ታጣቂዎች ደግሞ በገጠር መንደሮችን ተቆጣጥረው ይገኛሉ። ስለዚህ፤ በከተሞች ውስጥ የወጣቶች እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ጥብቅ ቁጥጥር አለ፤ ይህም በዋነኝነት የታጣቂ ቡድኑ ደጋፊ የተባሉ አካላትን፤ በተለይም ወጣቶችን ለመቆጣጠር ታስቦ እንደሆነ ጫላ ለካርድ ተናግሯል።

ጉዳይ 21

ሰላማዊ ዜጎች በወታደራዊ ካምፖች ታስረው አስከፊ ሁኔታ አሳልፈዋል

የትውልድ ስፍራው ነጌሌ ከተማ ሆኖ የጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ የመንግሥት ሠራተኛ የሆነው ቶላ (እውነተኛ ስም ያልተገለጸ) በአካባቢው የተፈጠረውን ግጭት እና በ2015 በተደረገው

የአስተዳደር መዋቅር ለውጥ ምክንያት እየከፋ ያለውን የሰብዓዊ መብት አያያዝ ይገልጻል። “በተለይ በከተማ ያሉ ሰዎች ከመቼውም ጊዜ በበለጠ የተጋላጭነትና ፍርሃት ስሜት ይሰማቸዋል” ሲል ቶላ አስተያየቱን ሰጥቷል።

በ2014 ቶላ በቤተሰቦቹ እና በጓደኞቹ ምክንያት የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት “ሸኔ” ቡድን ይደግፋሉ በሚል ተጠርጥሮ ወደ 353 ከሚጠጉ ሰዎች ጋር በነገሌ በሚገኝ ትልቅ የጦር ካምፕ ውስጥ ታስሯል ታስሯል። ። ይህ የጅምላ እስራት በዋናነት በተለያዩ ቦታዎች (ገጠርም ከተማም) የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ደጋፊዎች ተብለው የተጠረጠሩ ሰዎችን ኢላማ ያደረገ ነው። በነገሌ ቶላ እና አብረውት የተያዙ ታሳሪዎች ምንም ጉዳት ባይደርስባቸውም፤ ለሌሎች ግን በከባድ ሁኔታዎች እያለፉ እንደሆኑ ገልጿል። ከተለያዩ አካባቢዎች የመጡ እስረኞች ጨለማ ክፍል ውስጥ ተጨናንቀው ከቆዩ በኋላ ላይ የጤና እክል አስከትሎባቸዋል። ቶላ ለአብነት የጠቀሰው ከአልጌ አካባቢ የመጣ የጤና ባለሙያ ነው። ባለሙያው ለታጣቂዎች መድኃኒት አቅርቧል በሚል ወንጀላ ተይዞ ለሦስት ሳምንታት በጨለማ ውስጥ ታስሮ ከባድ የጤና ሁኔታ ገጥሞት ነበር። አሁን እንዴት እንደሆነ እንደሚይታወቅ ይገልጻል። የእስር አያያዙ እኩልነት የጎደለው መሆኑን ቶላ ሲናገር “ከገጠር የመጡ እስረኞች እንደልብ ምግብ የማግኘት ዕድላቸው ከተማ ካሉት ታሳሪዎች ያነሰ በመሆኑ፤ ቤተሰቦቻቸው በከተማው ውስጥ ለታሰሩ ወገኖቻቸው ቤት ተከራይተው ምግብ ለማቅረብ ተገደዋል። ብሏል። ቶላ ያለ ክስ እና ፍርድ ቤት ከአራት ወራት እስር በኋላ “የደቡብ እገ አዛዥ” መታሰራ ስህተት መኖሩን ምና ይቅርታ ጠይቆ ፈታኝ” ይላል።

ጉዳይ 22

ከአማጺያን ጋር ግንኙነት አላቸው ተብለው የተጠረጠሩ እና የቤተሰብ አባላት ለእስራት ተዳርገዋል

ለደህንነት ሲባል ስማቸው ዋሬ ተብሎ የተቀየረ የምስራቅ ጉጂ ነዋሪ በሕብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ያለውን ነባራዊ ሁኔታ ለCARD አካፍለዋል። የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በተጠርጣሪዎች ላይ አልፎ አልፎ የሚወስደው እርምጃ ቢኖርም አብዛኛው የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት የሚፈጸመው በመንግሥት ታጣቂዎች መሆኑን ዋሬ አስታውቀዋል። ዋሬ በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ዘመዶቹ በተለይም አራት ሴቶች (ሁለት አክሲዮች እና ሁለት እህቶች) በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ውስጥ የቤተሰብ አባላት አሏቸው በሚል ወንጀላ ብቻ ከሁለት አመት በላይ ታስረው መቆየታቸውን ጠቅሷል። ዋሬ ሰዎች ያለፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ እንደሚታሰሩ፤ በታጠሩ የከብቶች ሜዳ፤ ትምህርት ቤት እና ፖሊስ ጣቢያ የመሳሰሉት ቦታዎች ያለመጠለያ ዝናብና ጸሐይ እየተፈራረቀባቸው እንደሚቆዩ ገልጿል።

ጉዳይ 23

ሌላው ለደህንነት በሚል ስሙ የተቀየረው ቤካ የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን ምስራታን ተከትሎ በተፈጠረው የጸጥታ ችግር ወቅት ስለነበረው ሁኔታ የደረሰበትን አካፍሏል። የአካባቢው ማኅበረሰብ በተለያዩ መንገዶች ይህን ውሳኔ ተቃውሟል ይላል ቤካ። በ2015 ከሕግ ከተደነገገው አሠራር ውጪ የዘፈቀደ እስር እና የጅምላ እስራት ከባድ ሆኖ ቀጥሏል። ቤካ ራሱ ሁለት ጊዜ በመንግሥት ኃይሎች ተይዞ እንግልት ደርሶበታል።

በ2016 ላይ ወደ ጎሮ ዶላ ከተማ ሲጓዝ በማያውቀው ምክንያት ተይዞ የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች በጥፊ እና በእርግጫ እንደመቱት ገልጿል። ቤካ በግርግሩ ወቅት ወጣቶች እንዴት ያለ ልዩነት እንደታሰሩ ሲገልጽ “ተቃዋሚ ሰልፈኞች በጅምላ ታስረው ሌሊቱን ሙሉ ሲዋከቡ ነበር” ይላል። “ለአንድ ሳምንት ያለማቋረጥ ተደብደበናል.....በዚህም ሳቢያ እግርጅ ተጎድተዋል” ብሏል። የሁለቱን ጊዜ እስራት ቤካ ሲያስረዳ፤ “አንደኛው ከ50 ሰዎች ጋር ሁለተኛው ደግሞ ከ100 በላይ ከሚሆኑ እስረኞች ጋር ነበር..... ሁለቱም የተከሰቱት በጎሮ ዶላ በሚገኘው የሀገር መከላከያ ሠራዊት ካምፕ ውስጥ ሲሆን፤ ቀደም ሲል ይህ ቦታ የቻይና ካምፕ ተብሎ ይጠራ ነበር” ብሏል። መጀመርያ በቁጥጥር ስር የዋለው በመንገድ ላይ እያለ ሲሆን ሁለተኛው ደግሞ ያለፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ ከቤቱ መወሰዱን ገልጿል። የአዲሱን የምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን መዋቅርን በመቃወም በሚል ውንጀላ በመጀመሪያው እስራት ለአንድ ሳምንት ከዛም በሁለተኛው እስር ሁለት ሳምንታት መቆየቱን ተናግሯል።

ጉዳይ 24

ጎሮ ዶላ፡ በጸጥታ ኃይሎች ኢሰብዓዊ ድብደባ ሰለባ የሆኑ ሰዎች

በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆነው ገመዳ (ስሙ የተቀየረ) በ2015 አዲሱ የዞኑ መዋቅር መተግበሩን ተከትሎ ስለደረሰው የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰት ተናግሯል። ገመዳ “የአካባቢው ማኅበረሰብ ተቃውሞ ባሰማበት ወቅት በጅምላ ታስረዋል..... ፍርድ ቤቱ እንዲፈቱ ትዕዛዝ ቢሰጥም ብዙ ሰዎች በተለይም እንደ ገልገሎ አዶ ያሉ የቀድሞ አካባቢ አስተዳዳሪዎች በምስራቅ ቦረና አዳዲስ ካቢኔ አባላት ድብደባ እና እስር እየደረሰባቸው ነው.....በሕዝባዊ ተቃውሞው ስፍር ቁጥር የሌላቸው ወጣቶች ታስረው በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ሃርቀሉ ከተማ ታስረዋል። እነዚህ እስረኞች እንደ ጠላት ወይም እንደታጣቂዎች በመቆጠር ድብደባ፣ ስድብ እና የስነ ልቦና ጥቃት ደርሰባቸዋል” ሲል ገመዳ ተናግሯል።

ጉዳይ 25

ሞተር ሳይክሉን በኃይል የተቀማው በኋላ እርሶ አደር

በጉጂ ዞን ሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆኑት አርሶ አደር ሉኮ ገልቹ (ዕድሜ 34) በቅርቡ በድርቅ ምክንያት ቤተሰባቸውን ለመደገፍ ጥረት ሲያደርጉ ነበር። የትራንስፖርት አገልግሎት መስጠት ለመጀምር ከቤተሰቦቹ እና ከጓደኞቹ ባገኘው ድጋፍ በ15,000 ብር የሞተር ሳይክል ገዛ። ሐምሌ 19 ቀን 2015 ማንነታቸው ያልታወቁ የታጠቁ ሰዎች፣ አንዳንዶቹ የወታደር ዩኒፎርም የለበሱ ሌሎች ደግሞ ሲቪል ለባሽ የሆኑ ሉኮ ሞተር ሳይክል እየነዳ አስፈራርተው ወስደውበታል። ከአስር ቀናት በኋላ፣ ሐምሌ 29 ቀን 2015 ሉኮ ሞተር ሳይክሉን እንደሚያገኝ ተስፋ በማድረግ ወደ መንደሩ ቢመለስም፣ ነገር ግን ከዘረፉት ሰዎች በአንደኛው ዛቻ ደርሶበታል። የሉኮ ወንድም የሆነው ዱሬሳ ገልቹ በአራት የታጠቁ ሰዎች ሰኔ 12፣ 2015 ሞተር ሳይክሉ የተወሰደበት ሌላ ሰው እንደሆነ ገልጾ፤ አባታቸው ሞተር ብስክሌቱን ለመግዛት ያደረጉትን የገንዘብ ድጋፍ አረጋግጠዋል። የሉኮ ገልቹ ሰፈር ነዋሪ የሆነው ዳሚስ በጁላይ 26 በእኩል ቀን የሉኮ ሞተር ሳይክል ሲሰረቅ ያየ የዓይን እማኝ ነው። ዱሬሳ ከስርቆቱ በኋላ የሉኮ ደህንነት እና ቤተሰቡን የማስተዳደር ችሎታ እንዳሳሰበው ገልጾ የሉኮ አካላዊ እና አዕምሮአዊ ሁኔታ እያሸቆለቆለ መምጣቱን እንዳስተዋለ ይገልጻል።

ጉዳይ 26

የገጠር ቀበሌ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ወታደሮች በተገኙበት በአካባቢው ትንሽ ሱቅ የነበራት ወጣት ልጅ ነበረች። የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ደርሰው ሱቅዋን ከፍታ ብስኩት እንድትሰጣቸው ጠየቁዋት። እሷም ሱቅን ለመክፈት ፈቃደኛ ባለመሆኗ በጥይት ገደሏት። (የማኅበረሰብ ፖሊስ፣ ሱሮ ቤርጋዳ)

ጉዳይ 27

በመንደራችን አንድ የኢትዮጵያ ወታደር አንዲትን ሴት ልጅ ሰክሮ ያሳድዳት ነበር። ልጅቷ ለማምለጥ ችላ፤ አንዲት ሴት ባለችበት ቤት መሸሽጊያ ፈልጋ ገባች። ሴቲቱን ሲያገኛት ልጅቷ የት እንዳለች ጠይቀው፤ ሴትየዋ እንዳላየቻት ተናግራለች። በመቀጠል ሴትየዋን በጥይት ተኩሰው ገደለዋታል። ነገር ግን ወታደሩ ራሱ በሌላ ወታደር በዚያው ቀን ተገደለ። (ከተፈናቃዮች እና ከስደት ተመላሽ ወንዶች ጋር የተደረገ የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)።

የአካል ጉዳት፣ የአዕምሮ ጤና መጓደል እና አልፎ ተርፎም ሞትን ያስከተለ አካላዊ ጥቃት በግጭት ቀጠና ውስጥ ባሉ ነዋሪዎች ዘንድ የተለመደ ክስተት ሆኗል። የዚህ ጥቃት ጫና ወንዶች ላይ ሲበዛ ሴቶችም ጉዳቱ በተወሰነ ደረጃ ይገጥማቸዋል። በርካታ ሰዎች ሕይወታቸውን አጥተዋል፣ ብዙዎች ተፈናቅለዋል፣ ሕፃናት ወላጅ አልባ ሆነው ያለ እንክብካቤ ቀርተዋል።



የስሜት/ ስነልቦናዊ መቃወስ

በቀጥታም ሆነ በተዘዋዋሪ በግጭቱ የተጎዱ የማኅበረሰቡ አባላት የስሜት እና ሥነ ልቦናዊ መቃወስ ስለባ መሆናቸውን በቃለ መጠይቅ ማወቅ ችለናል። የጾታዊ እና ጾታን መሠረት ያደረጉ ጥቃቶች ተጎጂዎች ምንም ዓይነት የምክር እና የሕክምና አገልግሎት ባለማግኘታቸው በስሜት ጭንቀት እና በረጅም ጊዜ የሥነ ልቦና ችግሮች እንደሚሰቃዩ ተናግረዋል። በጉርምስና ዕድሜ ላይ ከሚገኙ ወጣቶች ጋር ባደረገነው የቡድን ውይይት፣ ግጭት በተከሰተባቸው አካባቢዎች የሚኖሩ ሰዎች የዕለት ተዕለት ፍርሃት ያጋጥማቸዋል፣ በወደፊት ሕይወታቸውም ተስፋ መቁረጥ ይታይባቸዋል።

ጉዳይ 28

ከግጭቱ በፊት ሰዎች በኑሮአቸው፣ በትምህርታቸው እና በእለት ተእለት ሥራቸው ላይ ያተኩሩ ነበር። አሁን ግን በጀሯቸው እና በአእምሯቸው ውስጥ ሲያስተጋባ የሚሰሙት የተኩስ ድምጽ ብቻ ነው። በዚህ ምክንያት አዋቂዎችም ሆኑ ልጆች በምሽት ለመተኛት ይቸገራሉ። (የወጣቶች የቡድን ውይይት ቡሌ ሆራ እና ሱሮ በርጉዳ)።



ኢሰብዓዊ ድብደባ እና ዝርፈያ

ጉዳይ 29

ግጭቱ የሰዎችን ሕልም እና ሕይወት አጨልሟል

በጉጂ ዞን የዋዳራ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆነው ዳምባላ ዋጂ በአካባቢው በተፈጠረው ግጭት የ2015 የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ውጤት ባለማምጣቱ ሕልሙ እንደተጨናገፈ ይናገራል። ልክ እንደሌሎች ሁሉ፣ ጠበቃ ወይም ሥራ አስኪያጅ የመሆን ምኞቱ ከሸፈነ። ጦርነቱ ብዙዎችን አፈናቅሏል፣ ትምህርትንም አስተጓጉሏል። በአገር አቀፍ ደረጃ፣ በ2015 የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ያለፉት ከ845,188 3% ብቻ ማለትም 27,000 ተማሪዎች ብቻ ነበሩ። 28 የዳምባላ ትምህርት ቤትም ከዚህ የተለየ አልነበረም። ከ600 ተፈታኝ ተማሪዎች መካከል ሁለቱ ብቻ ናቸው የመግቢያ ውጤት ማምጣት የቻሉት። ዳምባላ የአብዛኛውን ተማሪ ውጤት አለማምጣት በጊዜው የተፈጠረው ሁከትን እንደምክንያት ያነሳል። የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት አካባቢ ያለው አንድ ትምህርት ቤት እንደ ወታደር ካምፕ ሲያገለግል እንደነበር ያስታውሳል። የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በትምህርት ቤቱ የሚገኘውን ይህን የጦር ሰፈር ለማጥቃት አካባቢው የጦርነት ቀጠና እንዲሆን አድርገዋል። “አንድ ሰው በጥይት ተኩስ መካከል እንዴት ሊያጠና ይችላል?” ሲል ዳምባላ ግጭቱ ለእርሱ እና ለሌሎች 598 ተፈታኞች ፈታና አለማለፍ አስተዋጽኦ እንደነበረው ይናገራል።

የፈተናው ብስጭት ሳይወጣለት፣ ዳምባላ እንደገና ሌላ ችግር ይገጥሟል። የወንድሙ የሰርግ ድግስ ላይ የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት አባላት ነን የሚሉ የታጠቁ ሰዎች አፍነው ይወስዱታል። ለአራት ቀናት በስውር ቦታ አስቀምጠው ከፋኛ ድብደባ እንዳደሱበት ተናግሯል። ዳምባላ የደረሰበትን አስከፊ ስቃይ እንዲህ ይገልጻል - “ድብደባ፣ መታሰር፣ የእጅ ስብራት እና

የጭንቅላት ጉዳት ደርሶብኛል”። አጋኞቹ በአካላዊ ጥቃት ብቻ አላቆሙም። 20,000 ብር (350 ዶላር የሚጠጋ) ከሰልክ ባንክ ሂሳቡ አስገድደው ወስደውብታል። ከቤተሰቡ ደግሞ 10,000 ብር (ወደ 175 ዶላር የሚጠጋ) ወስደው ነው የለቀቁት። ዳምባላ የደረሰበት ፈተና አካላዊ እና ሥነልቦናዊ ጠባሳ ጥሎብታል። “የጭንቅላቴ ቁስሉ ሙሉ በሙሉ አልሻርም..... እጆቼ ስለተሰበሩ ሁሌ ያመኛል፤ ከአሁን በኋላ የፀጉር ሥራ መሥራት አልችልም፤ 3 ሊትር ውሃ እንኳን ማንሳት አልችልም” ሲል ገልጿል። የደምቤላ ታሪክ በጉጂ ስላለው አሳዛኝ ሁኔታ ማሳያ ነው። ያለው ግጭት በአካባቢው የፍርሃት ድባብ እንዲሰፍን አድርጓል። ነዋሪዎች የቤተሰቦቻቸውን አባላት ከእስርና እገታ ለማስለቀቅ እንዲሁም ከሞት ለማትረፍ የተጋነነ ገንዘብ እንዲከፈሉ እንደሚጠየቁ አስረድተዋል።

CARD ከምስራቅ ጉጂ ዞን ከዐራት ወረዳዎች የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎችን የዳሰሳ ጥናት አካሂዶ በአነዚህ ወረዳዎች ከሚገኙት ከቡሳ ጎኖፋ (የክልሉ መንግሥት እርዳታ ኤጀንሲ) ባለሙያዎችን አነጋግሯል። የጉጂ ዞን የተፈናቃይ መልሶ ማቋቋም ጽሕፈት ቤት እንደገለጸው በአሁኑ ወቅት የተፈናቀሉ ሰዎች ቁጥር 143,601 ሲሆን እንደ ሳባ ቦሩ፤ ዋዳራ፤ አጋ ዋዩ፤ ጊርጃ እና ጎሮ ዶላ ያሉ ወረዳዎች በቅርቡ በአስተዳደራዊ ወደ ምስራቅ ቦረና ዞን መቀላቀላቸውን የገለጹ ሲሆን ከፍተኛ የምግብ እና የሕክምና እርዳታ እጥረት መኖሩን ዘግቧል።

ጉዳይ 30

ነዋሪዎቹ በመንግሥት ወታደሮች እና በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል በቀጠለው የነፍጥ ግጭት ምክንያት የተወሰኑት በመንግሥት ቁጥጥር ስር ወደሚገኙ አካባቢዎች መሰደዳቸውን እና ሌሎች ደግሞ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በሚቆጣጠራቸው አካባቢዎች መጠለላቸውን ይናገራሉ። በተለይ የእርዳታ ድርጅቶች በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ቁጥጥር ስር ወዳሉ ሥፍራዎች ለመሄድ ስለሚቸገሩ የተፈናቃዮች ቁጥር ከተዘገበው በላይ ሊሆን እንደሚችል የመንግሥት እና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ እርዳታ ባለሙያዎች ስጋታቸውን ገልጸዋል። በተጨማሪም፤ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች በመንግሥት ቁጥጥር ስር ባሉ ቦታዎች በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት የመንግሥት ደጋፊ ተብለው ሲፈረጁ፤ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በሚቆጣጠራቸው ቦታዎች ያሉት ደግሞ በመንግሥት ኃይሎች እንግልት ይደርስባቸዋል። በዚህም ምክንያት አንዳንድ ተጎጂዎች ወደ ተለየ ወረዳ ይሰደዳሉ። የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች ያጋጠሟቸው ፈተናዎች እንደተባባሰ እንዲሁም በደረሰው የሕይወት መጥፋት፤ የንብረት ውድመት እና መሠረታዊ አገልግሎቶች መቋረጥ ነዋሪዎችን ለከፋ ጉዳት መዳረጉን ገልጸዋል።

ከእነዚህ ተጎጂዎች መካከል አንዱ የ60 ዓመቱ ዳዳቻ ቦራማ፤ በ2015 የመንግሥት ወታደሮች በጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ከኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ጋር ሲታኮሱ ቤተሰቡ ያጋጠመውን ችግር ያስታውሳል። የመንግሥት ወታደሮች የዳዳቻን ጨምሮ ወደ 14 የሚጠጉ ቤቶችን እንዴት እንዳቃጠሉ እና የእህል ጎተራዎቻቸውን እንዳወደሙ ይናገራል። በዚህ ምክንያት እሱና ቤተሰቡ ኑሯቸውን እና ንብረታቸውን ጥለው ወደ ሀርቃሎ ተሰደዋል።

የደረሰውን ውድመት በመግለጽ ዳዳቻ በዘረፋ የጠፉ ወይም በዱር አራዊት የተበሉትን ከብቶቹን እና ያከማቸው ንብረት እጣ ፈንታ በተመለከተ እርግጠኛ አለመሆኑን የገልጸል። ምንም እንኳን ችግሩ ቢኖርም፤ ዳዳቻና ሌሎች ተፈናቃዮች ከአካባቢው ማኅበረሰቦች ያገኙትን ድጋፍ ገልጸ፤ መንግሥታዊ እና መንግሥታዊ ካልሆኑ አካላት እርዳታ አለመኖሩን ተናግሯል። የጸጥታው ሁኔታ አስተማማኝ ባለመሆኑ ወደ ቤት መመለስ አልቻለም። የሃምሳ ልጆች አባት የሆነው ዳዳቻ ቦራማ፤ ‘አሁንም ያለው ሁኔታ ሰላማዊ ስላልሆነ ወደ ቤቴ መመለስ አልቻልኩም። “የአንድ ትልቅ ቤተሰብ አባት ነኝ፤ ነገር ግን ሕይወቴን ለማቆየት የሌሎች ሰዎች ጥገኛ እንድሆን ተገድጃለሁ” ይላል።

ጉዳይ 31: የጨለመበት ሕይወት፡ በግጭቱ ውስጥ የቦሩ ጎዳና ፈተና

የግጭቱ ሌላው ገፈት ቀምሽ የጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆነው የ25 ዓመቱ ቦሩ ጎዳና ነው። በ2015 በመንግሥት ኃይሎች እና በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል የተደረገው ውጊያ ለሕይወቱ መጨለም ምክንያት መሆኑን ይናገራል። በተኩስ ልውውጡ መካከል የ15 እና የ30 ዓመት ሁለቱ ወንድሞቹ በአሳዛኝ ሁኔታ ተገድለዋል። በከተማው ስለሚደርሰው መከራ እርግጠኛ ባይሆኑም ቦሩ እና ቤተሰቦቹ ለደኅንነታቸው በመፍራት ግጭቱን ሸሽተው ከገጠር ወጥተዋል። በአሁኑ ጊዜ፤ ከሁለት ዓመት በላይ ተፈናቅለው ከቆዩ በኋላ፤ እርዳታ ለማግኘት እየታገሉ ይገኛሉ፤ አሁን የሚደርሳቸው እርዳታም በቂ እንዳልሆነ ይገልጻሉ። እሱን ጨምሮ ብዙ የተፈናቀሉ ቤተሰቦች ያጋጠማቸውን ችግር ከባድ መሆኑን ቦሩ ተናግሯል። ተፈናቃዮች ሲጦሯቸው የነበሩ በዕድሜ የገፉ ወላጆቻቸውን ለምከባከብ ብዙ መከራ አይተዋል። ብቸኛው ተስፋ በመንግሥት እና በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መካከል ሰላማዊ መፍትሄ ማምጣት ነው ብሏል። ቦሩ እንደሚለው “አለበዚያ የችግራቸው ጊዜ ይረዝማል።”

ጉዳይ 32: እያሱ ቡሼ ፡ በኣጋ ዋዩ የግጭትና መፈናቀል ሰለባ

ኢያሱ ቡሼ (እድሜ 50) ከሁለት ሚስቶች ስምንት ልጆች አሏቸው። የተፈናቀሉት ከኣጋ ዋዩ ወረዳ፤ ማዳ ሶዶ መንደር ነው። እንደሱ ገለጻ፤ በቀጠለው ግጭት ምክንያት በ2011 እና በ2015 ሁለት ጊዜ ለመፈናቀል ተዳርጓል። ከ220 በላይ አባወራዎች ቤታቸውን ጥለው በረሃ ውስጥ

ለመኖር ተገደዋል ይላል ኢያሱ። ኢያሱ “የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ብዙ ጉዳት አድርሶብናል” ሲሉ ገልጸዋል። “በእነዚህ መፈናቀሎች አምስት ሰዎች ሕይወታቸውን አጥተዋል። መንግሥት ጥበቃ እንደሚደረግልን ቃል ገብቶልን እና መመሪያ ሰጥቶን ወደ ከተማው ተዘዋውረን እንድንቀመጥ ተደርጎ ነበር። ነገር ግን ከተረጋጋን በኋላ ከፍተኛ የሆነ የተቅማጥ በሽታ በመከሰቱ ከአካባቢያችን አምስት ሕጻናት ሕይወታቸውን አጥተዋል። በተጨማሪም ለተላላፊ የቆዳ ሽፍታ በሽታ ተጋልጠዋል።

ጉዳይ 33: የኔንቆ ሳባ ከመፈናቀልና ከረሃብ ጋር የነበረው ፈተና

በአጋ ዋዩ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆነው የ48 ዓመቱ ኔንቆ ተፈናቅሎ የደረሰበትን ከባድ ችግር ይናገራል። ለዐራት ዓመታት እሱና ቤተሰቡን፣ ከአራት ሚስቶቹ እና 22 ልጆቹን ጨምሮ በፀጥታ ችግር እና በረሃብ ምክንያት ለመፈናቀል ተዳትረዋል። “ከመፈናቀላችን በፊት ከ50 በላይ ከብቶች ነበሩኝ። አሁን አሥር ብቻ ነው የቀረኝ” ይላል። ኔንቆ ለሱና ለሕዝቡ መፈናቀል የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን ተጠያቂ አድርጓል። “በሕዝቡን በማስቸገር እንዲሰደዱ አድርጓል፤ በዚህም ብዙ ችግር ደርሶብናል” ይላል። ኔንቆ በአካባቢው የፀጥታ ችግር ከከሰቱ በፊት ማንም በረሃብ እንደማያውቅ ገልጿል። አሁን ባለው ሁኔታ ስሜታዊ ሆኖ ሲናገር “አንዲት ዘመዳችን በሰባ ቦሩ ወረዳ በርሃብ ምክንያት ሞታ ተገኘታለች..... ሌላኛዋ እናት ደግሞ ልጇን እያጠባች በረሃብ ሕይወቷ አልፎ ቀበረናታል” ብሏል።

ጉዳይ 34: በግጭቱ የተደበቁ ተጎጂዎች፣ በጎሮ

ዶላ የአካል ጉዳተኛ የአላካ ሹጌ ታሪክ

በትጥቅ የታገዙ ግጭቶች ባሉባቸው አካባቢዎች፣ ቀድሞውንም አስቸጋሪ ሕይወት የሚያሳልፉት እንደ አካል ጉዳተኞች ያሉ ተጋላጭ የሕዝብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የበለጠ ይጎዳሉ። እነዚህ ግለሰቦች በግጭት አውድ ውስጥ ከአካላዊ ሁኔታቸው ከተነሣ በታጠቁ ሰዎች የበዝበዘና ለድርብርብ መከራ ተጋላጭነታቸው ይጭመራል፤ ለተጨማሪ አደጋ በማጋለጥ እና ለጤናቸው ሁኔታ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ ድጋፍና እንክብካቤ እንዳያገኙ እንቅፋት ይገጥማቸዋል። ከእነዚህ ተጎጂዎች መካከል አንዱ አላካ ሹጌ (ዕድሜ 36) ከጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ከአስር በላይ አባላት ያሉት ቤተሰብ ይመራል። በመምህርነት የሚያገለግል አካል ጉዳተኛ ነው። በጎሮ ዶላ ያለው ግጭት በትምህርት ላይ ተፅዕኖ እንዳሳደረ ይናገራል። በበረና እና በጉጂ ዞኖች መካከል የተፈጠረውን የአስተዳደር ክፍፍል ተከትሎ እንደ አላካ ያሉ የተፈናቀሉ መምህራን ለአንድ ዓመት ደሞዝ ላያገኙ እንደቆዩ ተናግሯል።

አላካ በሚኖርበት ከተማ ውስጥ ምግብ ቤት ነበረው። በግንቦት 2015 የተፈጥረው ግጭት ግን ሕይወቱን ለከፋ መከራ ዳርጎታል። ስለክስተቱ ሲናገር “መጀመሪያ ላይ ከተማዋ በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ተይዞ የነበረ ሲሆን በኋላ ግን መንግሥት ወታደሮች እንደገና ተቆጣጠሯት። ነገር ግን በዚህ ሽግግር ወቅት የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ሕብረተሰቡ ከተማውን ለቆ እንዲወጣ አዟ” ይላል። አላካ የአካል ጉዳተኛ በመሆኑ ምክንያት መራመድ አልቻለም። ከሬስቶራንቱ ምግብ ለመንግሥት ጦር ይሸጥ ነበር በሚል ውንጀላ በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት ተያዞ 68,000 ብር እንዲከፍል ተጠየቀ እሱ በቂ ገንዘብ ስላልነበረው ቤተሰቦቹ አዋጥተው አስለቀቁት።

ጉዳይ 35

በመፈናቀል እና ረሃብ ምክንያት የቤተሰብ አስጨናቂ ጉዞ

የሳባ ቦሩ ነዋሪ የሆነው የ40 ዓመቱ ዳዊት ዋቅ በውጊያው ሳቢያ እራሱን በአሳዛኝ ሁኔታ ውስጥ አገኝቶታል። በ70 ዓመቷ አዘውንት እናቱ እና ባለቤቱን ጨምሮ 13 ሰዎች ባሉበት ቤተሰብ መካከል፤ ያሳለፉትን ተከታታይ መከራዎች አጋርተዋል። “መጀመሪያ ላይ የጸጥታ ችግሮች አጋጥመው ነበር፤ ከዚያም በኋላ በከባድ ረሃብ ምክንያት ያለ ምግብ እንድንገኝ ተዳርገናል። በኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት መንግሥትን ይደግፋሉ በሚል ውንጀላ ቤቴ ፈርሶ ለደኅንነታችን ከቤተሰቦቼ ጋር እንድሰደድ ተገድጃለሁ። አሁን በጋርሜ መንደር እየኖርኩ ነው። ከሌሎች በርካታ ሰዎች ጋር በመሆን ያለንን ሀብት አሟጥጠነዋል፤ በሕይወት ለመትረፍ ብቻ የያዝነውን ሁሉ እየሸጥን ያለ ምንም እርዳታ ከባድ ችግር ውስጥ ገብተናል” ሲል ገልጿል።

ዳዊት የቅርብ ወዳጁ ስለሆነው ሶራ ቡኖን ታሪክ አካፍሎናል። ሶራ ከእናቱ እና ከሁለት ሚስቶቹ እንዲሁም ከሃያ በላይ የቤተሰብ አባላት ያሉት ሲሆን “እንደ ሶራ ያሉ ብዙ ቤተሰቦች ለከፍተኛ ረሃብ ተጋልጠዋል...ከብቶቻቸውን በመሸጥ ምግብ ለማግኘት እየሞከሩ ናቸው... በጣም የሚያሳዝነው ግን የተራዘመው ቀውስ ጭንቀት እየፈጠረብን ነው” ሲል ያሉበትን አስቸጋሪ ሁኔታ ገልጿል።

ጉዳይ 36: በምስራቅ ቦረና ሰላማዊ ሰዎች ግጭት ምክንያት ተሰደዋል

በምስራቅ ቦረና ጎሮ ዶላ ወረዳ ነዋሪ የሆነው የ33 ዓመቱ ነጋዴ ጉዲሳ ኃይሉ በግጭት ምክንያት መፈናቀሉን ይገልጻል። “ሁሉም ተፈናቅሏል - ነጋዴዎች፣ መምህራን፣ ገበሬዎች፣ ለደህንነት ሲባል ከ150 ኪሎ ሜትር በላይ በእግር ተጉዘን ተሰደናል” ብሏል። ቀበሌያችን በረሃማ ሲሆን ከሃርቀሎ (በሊባን ወረዳ) 60 ኪሎ ሜትር፣ ከነጌሌ ከተማ ደግሞ ወደ 150 ኪሎ ሜትር ርቀት ላይ እንደሆኑ ይናገራል። ዳዊት እንደሚናገረው አንዳንዶቹ የቀበሌያቸው ሰው ወደ ሃርቀሎ

የተወሰኑት ደግሞ ወደ ነገሌ ለመሰደድ ተዳርገዋል። ዳዊት ቀጥሎም በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት እና በመንግሥት ቁጥጥር ስር ካሉ ቦታዎች የገጠሩ አካባቢ ሰዎች ወደ ከተማ፣ የከተማ ነዋሪዎች ደግሞ ወደ ገጠር እንዲሰደዱ መደረጋቸውን ይገልጻል።

ጉዲሳ ሲናገር “ጎሮ ዶላ ከአምስት ዓመታት በላይ በሰላም እጦት እና በረሃብ ሲታመስ ቆይቷል። ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ያሉበትን አካባቢ የሚቆጣጠረውን ኃይል ይደግፋሉ በሚል ውንጀላ ይቀርብባቸዋል። በመንግሥት ባለስልጣናት እንዳይያዙ በመፍራት ይሰደዳሉ። በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት እና በመንግሥት ወታደሮች መካከል በተፈጠረው ግጭት ቤቶች ተቃጥለዋል፤ በርካታ ሰዎች ተገድለዋል፤ መፈናቀልም ምክንያት ሆኗል። ሕዝቡ በቀን ከታየ ለአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን እንደሚደግፍ ስለሚታሰብ ምግብ ለመግዛት ምሽትም ቢሆን መጓጓዣ ስለሌለ 150 ኪሎ ሜትር በእግራቸው ይጓዛሉ። ሰዎች በረሃብ ምክንያት እህል ፍላጋ ከነገሌ 150 ኪሎ ሜትር ርቀት ላይ ወደ ዱቆ መንደር (እኔ የምኖርበት) ይጓዛሉ። ይህ ላለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ሕይወታቸው ሆኖ ነበር። ወደ ሳራንሳር ከመፈናቀሉ በፊት ነጋዴ ነበርኩ። ምንም ድጋፍ ሳላገኝ ሕይወቴን ሌላ ቦታ ገንብቻለሁ። ሰዎች ለሕይወታቸው ይሰጋሉ። በመንግሥት የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊትን ረድተዋል በሚል ተጠርጥረው በቁጥጥር ስር እንዳይገቡ በከተማው ውስጥ እርዳታ ለመቀበል ራቅ ወዳሉ አካባቢዎች ለመሄድ ይፈራሉ” ብሏል። ጉዲሳ ቀጥሎ “ሰዎች ለአምስት ዓመታት እየተሰቃዩ ነው ያሉት ፤ ለሁለቱም ወገኖች የማስተላለፊው መልእክት ፈጣሪን እንዲፈሩና ለሕዝቡ ሰላም እንዲሰፍን ነው። እነዚህ ንጹሐን ሰዎች ያለምክንያት እየሞቱና እየተሰቃዩ ይገኛሉ” ብሏል።

በሳባ ቦሩ ወረዳ የቡሳ ጎኖፋ ባለሙያ የሆኑት አቶ ገልገሉ ጉዩ የጸጥታ ችግሮች እና ረሃብ የመፈናቀል መንስኤዎች መሆናቸውን ያስረዳሉ። በሳባ ቦሩ ከ20 መንደሮች በ19ኛ የሚኖሩ 93,000 የሚጠጉ ሰዎች ተፈናቅለዋል። የቡሳ ጎኖፋ እና ሊጋሽ ድርጅቶች ድጋፍ ቢያደርጉም፣ ከሚያስፈልገው በታች ነው። አባቶቻቸውን ያጡ ፣ ያዘኑ እና የተራቡ ሕጻናትን በመርዳት ላይ ያለውን አስቸጋሪ ሁኔታ ገልገሉ ለካርድ ገልጿል። “የምግብ፣ የእልባሳት፣ የንፅሕና መጠበቂያዎች፣ መድኃኒት እና የመኝታ ምንጣፎች ከፍተኛ ፍላጎት አለ። ተፈናቃዮቹ በበረሃማ አካባቢዎች እየተሰቃዩ ይገኛሉ፤ ለአደጋ የተጋለጡ እና የምግብ እጥረት ያለባቸው ናቸው። በተጨማሪም የኮሌራ እና የወባ ወረርሽኝ ያጋጥማቸዋል” ብሏል። ገልገሉ ስለተፈናቃዮች ቁጥር ሲናገር “በአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት በተፈጠረ የፀጥታ ስጋት ምክንያት የተሟላ የመፈናቀል መረጃ ለማግኘት አስቸጋሪ ነው” ብሏል። ምክንያቱ ደግሞ በሁሉም ወረዳዎች ባሉ ሁሉም መንደሮች በገፃገት ለመጓዝ እንቅፋት ስለሆኑ ነው” ይላል።

ከ2012 ጀምሮ በዋዳራ ወረዳ በተከሰተው ግጭት በሺዎች የሚቆጠሩ ተፈናቅለዋል። በአካባቢው የቡሳ ጎኖፋ ከፍተኛ ኃላፊ የሆኑት አሕመድ ዳለቻ እንደገለጹት የመንግሥት ሰራተኞችን እና ሥራ ፈጣሪዎችን ጨምሮ የመንደሩ ነዋሪዎች በግጭቱ ምክንያት ቤታቸውን ጥለው መሰደዳቸውን ተናግረዋል። ስለ ዳግም መፈናቀል ደግሞ “እነዚህ ተፈናቃዮች በአቅራቢያ ባሉ ከተሞች መጠለያ ይፈልጋሉ፤ አንዳንዴም በተረጋጋ ጊዜ ወደ መንደራቸው ይመለሳሉ.. ነገር ግን፤ እንደገና የተካሄደው ግጭት ዳግም እንዲፈናቀሉ አስገድዷቸዋል” ሲል አብራርተዋል።

የተመዘገበውና የተዘገበው የተፈናቃይ ቁጥር ከተከሰተው ችግር አንጻር አነስተኛ ነው፤ የአካባቢ አስተዳደር አካላትም ችግሩን አቅልለውት ነው የሚያዩት። የዋዳራ ወረዳ መረጃ እንደሚያመለክተው በአሁኑ ወቅት በአካባቢው ውስጥ ከ5,573 በላይ አባወራዎች (በግምት 27,865 ሰዎች) ተፈናቅለዋል። ከተፈናቃይ መጠለያማዕከላት የተሰበሰበው ይህ መረጃ ከብዙ የወረዳው አካባቢዎች የተፈናቀሉትን አይወክልም። ይህ መረጃ ከዋዳራ 20 መንደሮች ውስጥ በ13ቱ የተፈጠረውን ግጭት የሸሹ የሦስት ቀበሌዎች የተፈናቃይ ቁጥር የሚወክል ነው። በተጨማሪም የቡሳ ጎኖፋ መረጃ የሚይዘው በተመረጡ ሰፈራዎች ውስጥ ያሉትን ብቻ እንጂ ከአስተናጋጅ ማሕበረሰቦች ጋር የሚኖሩትን አያካትትም። ስለዚህ በዙፋ የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች ቁጥር ይፋ ከተደረገው በአጥፍ ሊጨምር እንደሚችል እና ወደ 300,000 ሊደርስ እንደሚችል የዘርፉ ባለሙያዎች ገምተዋል።

የተፈናቀሉ ሰዎች የኑሮ ሁኔታ በጣም አሳሳቢ ነው። ከቡሳ ጎኖፋና ከሌሎች የእርዳታ ድርጅቶች የሚሰጠው ድጋፍ ያለውን ፍላጎት ለማሟላት በቂ አይደለም። የውኃ እጥረት እና የንፅህና መጠበቂያ ተቋማት አለመኖር እንደ ተቅማጥ ላሉ በሽታዎች ኢጋልጧቸዋል ። የጤና አገልግሎት ተደራሽነትም በጣም አንስተኛ ነው። የገጠር ጤና ኬላዎች ተዘግተዋል፤ በከተሞች አካባቢ ጥቂት ተቋማት ባቻ ናቸው የተወሰኑ የመድኃኒት እና የሕክምና አገልግሎት የሚሰጡት።

ማጠቃለያ

በኦሮሚያ ክልል በጉጂ እና ምዕራብ ጉጂ ዞኖች (አሁን ምሥራቅ ቦረናን ጨምሮ) ለረጅም ጊዜ የቆየው የትጥቅ ግጭት በርካታ ከፍተኛ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶች አስከትሏል። የመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎችም ሆኑ የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት፤ በሰላማዊ ሰዎች እና ይቃወሙናል ብለው በፈረጁቸው ሰዎች ላይ ያለፍርድ ቤት ትዕዛዝ ግድያ፣ አፈና፣ በግዳጅ ማፈናቀል፣ ቤትና ንብረት ማቃጠል እና ዝርፊ፣ ያየጅምላ እስራት፣ ድብድባና ማስቃየትን ጭመሮ ከመጠን ያለፈ የኃይል እርምጃ ወስደዋል። እነዚህ ድርጊቶች የብዙ ዜጎች የሕይወት መጥፋት፣ ንብረት ውድመት እና በአካባቢው ሕዝብ ላይ ስጋት እና ፍርሃት እንዲፈጠር ምክንያት ሆነዋል።

ሁለቱም ወገኖች ሆን ተብሎ በተፈጸመው የንብረት ማውደም ምክንያት ብዙ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ቤት አልባ እና ከንብረት ውጪ እንዲሆኑ ተዳርገዋል። ጾታዊ ጥቃት፣ በተለይም ሴቶች እና ልጃገረዶች ማጥቃት የጦርነት ስልት በማድረግ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት እና ስቃይ አድርሰዋል። በግዳጅ መሰወር፣ በዘፈቀደ ማሰር እና ከባድ ድብደባ ማድረስ የተለመዱ የመሠረታዊ መብትና ክብር ጥሰቶች ሆነዋል። ግጭቱ መጠን ሰፊ መፈናቀልን አስከትሏል፤ በርካታ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች በተፈናቃይ ማዕከላት ያሉ ዜጎች መሠረታዊ አገልግሎቶችን እና ሰብዓዊ እርዳታዎችን ማግኘት አልቻሉም። እስካሁን ድረስ ጥቃቶችን ለማስቆም፣ ለሰላማዊ ዜጎች ጥበቃ ለማድረግ፣ ሴቶችና አካል ጉዳተኞችን ጨምሮ ልዩ ትኩረት እና ጥበቃ ለሚያስፈልጋቸው ቡድኖች ምንም ጥበቃ ለማድረግ የተወሰደ እርምጃ የለም። ግጭቱ በመቀጠሉ ጥፋተኞችን በሕግ ለመጠየቅና የሰብዓዊ መብት ረገጣ እና ጥሰት ተጎጂዎችን ለማቋቋም የተደረገ እንቅስቃሴ እስካሁን አልታየም።

እነዚህን ከባድ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶችን ለመቅረፍ እና የቀጣናውን ሰላምና መረጋጋት ለመመለስ በተለያዩ ጉዳዮች አፋጣኝ እርምጃ መውሰድ ያስፈልጋል። በግጭቱ ውስጥ የተሳተፉ ሁሉም አካላት (መንግሥት እና የኦሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት) ግጭቶችን ማቆም እና ዓለም አቀፍ የሰብዓዊ ሕግጋትን እና የሰብዓዊ መብት መስፈርቶችን ማክበር አለባቸው። ሰላማዊ ዜጎች እና ተጋላጭ ሰዎችን እላማ ከማድረግ በመቆጠብ ጥበቃ ሊያደርጉላቸው ይገባል። የደረሱ የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶች እና ረገጣዎች በገለልተኛ አካል ተመርምረው ወንጀለኞቹን በመለየት አስተማሪና ፍትሐዊ የተጠያቂነት ሂደቶች መፈጸም አለባቸው። በግጭቱ የተጎዱትን ለመደገፍ ሁሉን አቀፍ የሰብዓዊ እርዳታ እና ሁሉን አቀፍ የድጋፍ ማዕቀፎች መዘርጋት አለባቸው። ዘላቂ እና ሁሉን አቀፍ ሰላምን ለማረጋገጥ፣ የዜጎችን መብትና በሙላት ለማረጋገጥ በተፋላሚ አካላት መካከል የሚደረግ ሰላማዊ የፖለቲካ ውይይትና ድርድር ወሳኝ ነው። ዓለም አቀፉ ማኅበረሰብ በኦሮሚያ ያለው የነፍጥ ግጭት ሰላማዊ አልባት እንዲገኝ ለማድረግ የማደራደር እና ውይይትን ማመቻቸትን ጨምሮ ዲፕሎማሲያዊ ድጋፍ

በማድረግ ግጭቱን ለመፍታት የበኩሉን አስተዋፅኦ የማድረግ ወሳኝ ኃላፊነት አለበት። በተጨማሪም ለሰብዓዊ እርዳታ ሥራዎች እና ለሰላም ግንባታ ውጥኖች የገንዘብ እና የቴክኒክ ድጋፍ መስጠት የተጎዱትን ወገኖች ሲቃይ ለማቃለል እና በአካባቢው ዘላቂ ሰላም ለመፍጠር ያስችላል።

ምክረ ሐሳብ

1. በግጭቱ ውስጥ የሚሳተፉ አካላት (የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት) ግጭቶችን እና የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶችን የዓለም አቀፍ የሰብዓዊ ሕግጋትን እና የሰብዓዊ መብት መስፈርቶችን በመከተል በተለይም ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን፣ ሴቶችን፣ ሕጻናትን፣ አካል ጉዳተኞችን ጨምሮ ልዩ ጥበቃ የሚያስፈልጋቸውን ቡድኖች፣ በግጭቱ የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች እና በተፈጥሮ አደጋዎች የተጎዱትን ዜጎች፣ የሲቪል መሠረተ ልማቶችን የመጠበቅ ኃላፊነታቸውን ሊወጡ ይገባል
2. የኢትዮጵያ ሰብዓዊ መብት ኮሚሽን እና የተባበሩት መንግሥታት የሰብዓዊ መብት ኮሚሽን ገለልተኛ፣ ነጻ እና ጥልቅ ምርመራ በማድረግ የተከሰቱትን የሰብዓዊ መብት ጥሰቶችና ረገጣዎችን በመመርመር፣ ወንጀለኞችን በመለየት እና ተጠያቂነትን በፍትሕዊ እና ግልፅ የፍትህ ሂደቶች በተከተለ መልኩ እንዲረጋገጥ መጠየቅ አለባቸው።
3. የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና አጋር ድርጅቶች የተፈናቀሉ ዜጎችን፣ ሴቶችን፣ ሕጻናትን እና ሌሎች ተጋላጭ ወገኖችን ፍላጎት በማስቀደም መጠለያ፣ ምግብ፣ ውኃ፣ የንጽሕና መጠበቂያ እና የጤና አገልግሎትን ጨምሮ ለተጎጂ ዜጎች አስቸኳይ እና ያልተገደበ ሰብዓዊ ድጋፍ ማድረግ አለባቸው።
4. መንግሥት ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን ከተጨማሪ ጉዳት ለመጠበቅ እና ተፈናቃዮች ወደ መጡበት ቦታ የሚመለሱበትን ሁኔታ ለማመቻቸት፣ የተባበሩት መንግሥታት የሰብዓዊ መብት ኮሚሽን ጋር በተመባበር ባለሙያዎችን ማሰማራት እና ደኅንነቱ የተጠበቀ የመጠለያ ከባቢ አየር መፍጠርን የመሳሰሉ የዜጎች ጥበቃ ዘዴዎችን መዘርጋት አለበት።
5. የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና የአሮሞ ነጻነት ሠራዊት የጀመሩትን ድርድር በመቀጠልና ሰላማዊ የፖለቲካ ውይይት በማድረግ ልዩነቶቻቸውን በመፍታት የመላው ኢትዮጵያውያን መብትና ክብር በማስጠበቅ እና ሰላማዊ መፍትሔ ለማምጣት በቁርጠኝነት መሥራት አለባቸው።

የዓለም አቀፉ ማኅበረሰብ፣ ለጋሽ ሀገራት እና ዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች በፍጥነት ሁለቱም ወገኖች ግጭቱን እንዲያቆሙ የማግባባት፣ የማደራደር እና የማመቻቸት ድጋፍ ሊያደርጉ ይገባል። በተጨማሪም፣ ለኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እና ሰብዓዊ መብቶችን ለማስፈን ለሚሠሩ ሰብዓዊ እርዳታ ድርጅቶችን ሰላም ግንባታ ላይ ለተሰማሩ ሀገራዊ የሲቪል ማኅበረሰብ ድርጅቶች እና ዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች አስፈላጊውን የገንዘብ እና የቴክኒክ ድጋፍ ማድረግ አለባቸው።



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Namoomaa Suukkanneessaa
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Keessatti Raawwatu Saaxiluu**

SEENDUUBEE FI GALUMSA

Oromiyaan, bal'ina lafa biyyattii itti dhiyeenyaan %34 ta'u uwwusuuniifi lakkoofsa uummataa itti dhiyeenyaan %34.5 ta'u qabaachuun, naannolee Itoophiyaa keessaa bal'ina lafaafi baay'ina uummataa hundarra caalu kan qabdudha. Lafa ol ka'aa giddu galeessaa irraa haga naannawaa tikfattootaa kibbaatti, haala teessuma lafaa garaa garaa qabachuun, bahaa hamma dhihaatti kan diriiredha. Wayyabni Oromoo ta'ee (%80), itti aansuun Amaara (%7), fi saboota kan biroo (%5) qabachuun, naannochi mana saboota garaa garaati. Qabsoo Qeerroo (2014-2018) kan gara aangootti ba'uu Abiy Ahmed keessatti shoora guddaa taphate dabalatee, Oromiyaan waggoota baay'eef dirree qabsoo taatee turte.

Siyaasessitootniifi rogeeyyiin Oromoo, jaarmiyaa Adda Bilisummaa Oromoo (ABO), paartii sabboonummaa sabummaa bu'uureffachuun bara 1973 mirga ofiin of bulchuu Oromoo tarkaanfachiisuuf hundaa'e dabalatee, yeroo cehumsa siyaasaa Abiy Ahimediin hoogganamuu sana siyaasa keessatti hirmaachuuf biyyatti deebi'anii turan. ABO'n mirga walubummaa uummata Oromoo dhaadhessuufi moggeeffama siyaasaafi dinagdee irratti qabsaa'uu keessatti hirmaachaa ture²⁹. Walta'iinsi Asmaraa bara 2018 Mootummaa Itoophiyaafi ABO gidduutti taasifames waraanni akka dhaabbatuufi ABO'n karaa nagaa siyaasa keessatti akka hirmaatuuf kan taasifamee ture³⁰. Haa ta'u malee, walta'iinsichis kan umurii hin dheeranneefi yeroo ji'a shan hin caalle gidduutti kan diigame

29 Jalata, Asafa. "ETHIOPIA AND ETHNIC POLITICS: THE Taatee OF OROMO NATIONALISM." *Dialectical Anthropology*, vol. 18, no. 3/4, 1993, pp. 381–402. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29790544>. Accessed 3 March 2024.

30 "Ethiopia signs deal with Oromo rebels to end hostilities", *Al Jazeera*, 7 August 2018

ture³¹. Jijjiramootaafi miira danfaa jalqaba bara Abiy Ahmed ture booda, haalli siyaasaa Itoophiyaa gar malee gadi bu'aa adeemuun biyyattiin lola wal waliinii, wal dhibdee sabootaafi goolama keessatti kufte³².

Addi Bilisummaa Oromoos (ABO) rakkoon hooggansaa isa mudachuufi hooggantooti isaa hidhamuufi waajjiroonni isaa cufamuu irraa kan ka'e filannoo keessaa of baase. Eega humnootni ABO bu'uura walii galtechaatiin biyyatti deebi'anii as, walii galtee sanaaf bitamuu mootummaa irraa akka abdii kutatan kan isaan taasise dhiibbaawwan isaanirra gahaa turan gabaasaniiru. Ajajootni waraanaa ABO muraansis Lixaafi Kibba naannochaa keessatti sochiiwwan riphee loltummaa itti fufan³³. Bara 2019 keessa, ABO'n damee waraanaa isaa irraa fottoquu ibsuu isaa hordofee dameen waraanaa sun Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) jechuun ittiin waamama isaa haareffate. Mootummaan garee kana "ABO-Shanee" jedhee waama; akkasumas Caamsaa 2021 galmee garee shoroorkessitootaa irratti galmeesse.

Wiirtuuwwan goolamaas Oromiyaa lixaafi kibba Oromiyaa keessatti jalqabanii, waggoota booda gara kutaalee naannochaa hundatti babal'atan. Raayyaan Ittisa Biyyaa Itoophiyaafi humnootni addaa naannolee, milishaafi Humna Addaa Oromiyaa dabalatee (haga bara 2023'tti) riphee loltoota kanaa wajjin lolatti seenan; kunis naannichi riphee loltummaa hamaafi jeequmsa bal'aan akka liqimfamu taasise.

Godinni Gujii dirree lolaa qabsoo hidhannoo kanaa ta'uun ishee dhiittaan mirga namoomaa addaan hin citne akka uumamuufi tasgabbiin dinagdeefi hawaasummaa akka dhabamu taasiseera³⁴. Jeequmsi, mancaatiifi raafamni daran akka hammaatu taasisuu isaanii irraan ka'e,

31 Marew Abebe Salemot, "Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?" 4 January 2024, LSE Blog [Why did peace talks fail in Ethiopia with the Oromo Liberation Front?](#) | Africa at LSE (Accessed 23 March 2024)

32 ibid

33 Ajajaa WBO Zoonii Lixaa: 'Qabsoo nagaatti deebi'uuf qabxiwwan ijoo dhugaatti guutamuu qaban jiru' (Translated from Afan Oromo OLA Western Command leader, "There are key points that need to be met in reality to return to the peaceful struggle"), BBC Afan Oromo, 11 December 2019

34 <https://ollaa.org/between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place/>

qaamotni wal dhibdee kana keessa jiran lameenuu gaarii hawaasa Gujii caalaa ajandaa siyaasaa ofii isaaniif dursa waan kennan fakkaata. Akka gabaasa dhiyoo kana OCHA'n baaseetti, sababii wal waraansa bara 2018 irraa kaasee itti fufee jiruuf kanaaf, itti dhiyeenyaan namooti 453,000 ta'an Godinaalee Oromiyaa akka Boorana Bahaa, Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa irraa ammallee qe'ee isaanii irraa akka buqqa'anitti jiru³⁵.

CUUNFAA

Waggoota shanan darban kana keessatti, wal dhibdeen Mootummaa Itoophiyaafi Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) gidduutti godinaalee Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessatti uumame, gaaga'amni uummata nagaa guddaan akka uumamuuf sababa ta'eera. Wal dhibdeen yeroo dheeraaf addaan hin citin jiru kunis jiraattota naannichaaf dararama hamaafi sarbama mirga namoomaa qaamoleen humnoota nageenyaa mootummaafi gareen hidhattootaa WBO keessatti qooda fudhataniiiru jedhamu dhale. Lammiileen nagaan godinaalee kanneen keessa jiraatan ajjeechaa seeraan alaa, hidhaa jumlaa, gudeeddii, mancaatii qabeenyaafi humnaan butamanii dhabamsiifamuu keessaa jiraatu.

Wal dhibdeen kuniifi dararaan qaqqabaa ture kan addaan hin citne ta'ee utuu jiruu, gaaga'amni uummata nagaa bakkeewwan kana keessatti uumamu qalbii sabaahimaalee argachuu waan hin dandeenyeef, uummati miidhamaa jiru kun dararama namuu isa hin dhageenye keessatti akka kufu isa taasiseera. Bara 2023'tti hundeeffamni godina haaraa Godina Boorana Bahaa rakkoo ture ittuu hammeessuun sochiiwwan mormii kan haala nama gaddisiisuun humnoota nageenyaa harkatti gaaga'amuu uummata nagaa fide dhale³⁶. Wal dhibdeen kun hanqina tajaajila namoomaa kan hammeesse qofa osoo hin taane, danqaawwan duruma iyyuu turan kanneen akka gogiinsaafi daandiin dhaabbilee gargaarsaaf saaqamxe dhiphachuu isaatti dababalamee jireenya jiraattotaa, keessumaa kan buqqaatota keessoo, daran hammeesse. Barbaachisummaa xiyyeeffannoofi tarkaanfii furmaataa ariifataa gidiraa uummata miidhamee kanatti xumura godhu kan

36 Oduu: Jiraattotni akka jedhaniitti Godina Gujii keessatti mormii murtoo magaalaa Negeellee godina haaraa hundaa'e Godina Boorana Bahaa jalatti hammachiisuuf darbe irratti taasifame irratti yoo xinnaate namootni sadii ajjeefamaniiru

sirriitti agarsiisu, humnootni mootummaafi WBO lameenuu godinaalee Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessatti sarbama mirga namoomaa jiraattota irratti qaqqabsiisuu keessaa harka qabaachuu isaaniiti³⁷.

Qorannoon CARD'n geggeeffames kan ifa baasu dhugaa qabatamaa kan keessatti jiraattotni godinaalee Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa ajjeechaa jumlaa, ajjeechaa dhoksaafi addababayii, hidhaaseeraan alaa, dararaa, manneetii gubuu, nama butanii gatii itti gaafachuu, gudeeddii shamarraniifi dubartootaaf saaxilamanidha. Kana irraa kan ka'es baay'oliin maqaa hidhattootaaf iddoo jireenyaa kennuutiin, ykn mootummaadhaaf basaastu jedhamanii shakkamuun buqqaatiif saaxilamanii, wiirtuuwwan Namoota Buqqaatota Keessoo (IDP) keessaa iddoo jireenyaa barbaaduu irraatti argamu. Dararaan kunneen maatii mancaasuu qofa osoo hin taane dubartootaafi shamarran ol adeemoo rakkoo xiinsammuufi hawaasa keessatti maqaa badaa qabaachuuf isaan saaxileera.

Dhugaan hadhaawaan kunis waltajjii marii CARD Guraandhala 2023 qopheesse irratti hirmaataa nama ture kan itti gaafatamummaafi iftoominni ariitiin mirkanaa'uu akka qabu dubbateen jalala saramee ibsameera. Waltajjiin marii kunis haq-maleessummaan hin gabaafamneefi beekamtiin hin kennamneef yaaddoo guddaa baatanii kan deemaniifi barbaachisummaa yakkoona kanaaf furmaata kennuufi yakkitoota ammoo itti gaafatamoo taasisuu ifatti kan agarsiise ture.

37 Bakkootni duratti godinaalee kanneen lamaan jala turan Godina haaraa Boorana Bahaa kana jala galfaman. Gabaasni kun tarii godinaalee kanneen akka maqaa godina isa haaraatiin odoo hin taane akka miidhamtootni waamanitti waamuu danda'a.

MALA QORANNOO

Malli qorannoo kun adeemsawwan qorannoo sakatta'a barruulee maddeen lammaffaa, daawwannaa bakkee, af-gaaffii qooda fudhattoota murteessoo ta'an kanneen akka miseensota hawaasa naannichaa, tajaajila kennitoota, hojjetoota dhaabbilee namoomaafi geggeessitoota amantaa, akkasumas xiinxala maddeen lammaffaa kanneen akka gabaasa sabaahimaalee, gabaasa dhaabbilee addunyaaleessaafi dhaabbilee miti-mootummaa fa'a irraa argamu kan of keessatti hammatedha. Jalqabbiin kan taasifame Bitootessaafi Caamsaa 2023 gidduutti yeroo ta'u, ragaaleen dabalataa ammoo kan funaanaman Amajjii 2024 ture. Ragaalee wal simsiisuufi fudhatamummaafi dhugummaa argannoo qorannichaa mirkaneessuuf, maloota funaansa ragaalee akkamtaa af-gaaffilee, marii gareefi xiinxala wabiilee kan of keessatti hammate ture. Qorannoon kunis iccitiifi nageenya hirmaattotaa, keessattuu warra odeeffannoo ho'ituu kennuu isaaniif balaan irra gahuu danda'uu, mirkaneessuuf jecha sonoota safeeffannaa qorannoof dursa kan kenne ture. Kana gochuudhaanis, gabaasichi haala qabatamaa lola qawwee yeroo dheeraaf geggeeffamaa jiruu kana keessatti sarbama mirga namoomaafi gaaga'ama namoomaa lammailee godina Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa mudate kan ifatti baasudha. Yoo bifa addaatin ibsame malee guyyaa fi barri akka lakkoofsa Awurooppaatti gabaafaman.

ARGANNOOWWAN IJOO

Dhiittaaleen mirga namoomaa godinoota Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessatti raawwataman gochoota gara jabummaan raawwataman kan hawaasa naannichaa irratti miidhama guddaa qabsiisan hedduu kan of keessatti hammatudha. Dhiittaaleen kunis ajjeechaa seeraan alaa, ajjeechaa dhoksaafi addababayii, hidhaa jumlaa, hidhaa seeraan alaa, dararaa, manneetii gubuu, tasa butamuu namootaa, buqqaatii, gudeeddii shamarraniifi dubartootaa kan of keessaa qabudha. Wal dhibdeen kunis uummaticha irraan gaaga'ama hamaa kan sarbama mirga jiraachuu, bilisummaa, nageenyaafi kabaja namoomaa isaanii hordofsiisedha. Hammeenya yakkoota kanaafi itti gaafatamummaan utuu hin mirkanaa'in hafuun isaa barbaachisummaa itti gaafatamummaafi haqa mirkaneessuun, akkasumas furmaata waaraa kennuun mirgaafi nagoomii hawaasaafi namoota dhuunfaa godinoota Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessatti wal dhibdee kanaan miidhamanii eeguuf qabu kan agarsiisudha.



1. **Ajjeechaa Seeraan Alaa:** Humnootni nageenya mootummaafi loltoonni Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) lamaanuu kara seeraan alaa adeemsa seeraa hin hordofneen lammiilee nagaa ajjeesaniiru; akkasumas ajjeechaa jumlaafi ajjeechaa iccitaawaa keessattis hirmaataniiru. Gochoonni kunneenis yeroo baay'ee kan wal qabatan shakkii hidhata mootummaa yk WBO wajjin jiraachuu malu kan sarbama seeraan alaafi ajjeechaaf nama saaxilu waliini. Ta'iiwwan tokko tokko, kan yeroo caaseffama haaraa godinaalee bara 2023 raawwataman, kan dhalachuu godina Boorana Bahaaf sababa ta'an, uumamaniifi uummatni mormiif bahe rasaasaan simatamuufi ajjeefamuu isaaf sababa ta'anis gabaafamaniiru.



- 2. Hidhaa Jumlaa:** Aangawootni hidhaa jumlaa raawwataniiru; sababa gahaa tokko malee, akkasumas adeemsa seeraa bifa hin eegneen namoota hedduu mana hidhaa buusaniiru. Tasa namarraa mulqamuun bilisummaa akkanaa kunis mirga hidhamtootaa kan sarbuufi haala rakkisaa mana hidhaa kan akka wiirtuuwwan mana hidhaa yeroo kan tajaajiloota bu'uuraa hin qabnee keessatti ugguramuuf kan isaan saaxilu ta'ee argameera. Tarkaanfileen akkanaa kunneenis kan fudhatamaa turan shakkii namootni kun Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) waliin hidhata qabu jedhu irraa kan ka'eefi yeroo mormii hundeeffama godina haaraa Godina Boorana Bahaa sana ture.



- 3. Gudeeddii:** Dubartootniifi shamarran bakkoota lolli qawwee itti hammaatu godinoota Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessa turan yakkoota koorniyaa bu'uureffatan kanneen akka gudeeddii, reebichaafi salphifamuu gara garaa kanneen gidiraa isaanii ittuu hammeessan baay'eef saaxilamaniiru.



- 4. Mancaatii Qabeenyaa:** Itti yaadanii beekaa qabeenya uummataa kanneen akka mana jireenyaafi qabiyyeewwan biroo mancaasuun lammiilee nagaa hedduu manaafi wantoota bu'uuraa jireenyaaf barbaachisan biroo malee kan hambiseefi hanqina tajaajila namoomaa naannicha keessa ture ittuu kan hammeesse ture. Sarbamuun mirga qabeenya horachuu lammiilee kun dhiibbaa ammee jiruu namoota dhuunfaa irraan gahu garasitti rakkinoota akka walii galaatti hawaasa nannichaa mudataniifis galtee ta'a.



- 5. Humnaan Dhabamsiifamuu:** Namootni dhuunfaa humnaan ugguramuuniifi achi buuteen isaaniifi hireen isaanii utuu hin beekamin, humnaan dhabamsiifamuun isaanii, maatiiwwan isaaniif mataa dhukkubbiifi rakkoo xiinsammuu kan dhale ta'uu garasitti, mirga bilisummaan jiraachuufi nageenya dhuunfaa isaanii akkasumas mirga seera duratti wal qixa ilaalamuu isaanii illee kan sarbedha.



- 6. Hidhaafi To'annoo Tasaa:** Bifa mirga bilisummaan jiraachuufi nageenya dhuunfaa isaaniifi mirga seera duratti dhiyaachuu isaanii sarbuun, lammiilee nagaan akkaataa adeemsa seeraa hin eegneefi himanni osoo irratti hin banamin hidhaafi to'atamuu tasaaf saaxilamaniiru.



- 7. Reebichaafi Gidirfamuu:** Faallaa Heera ltoophiyaa, kan reebicha, dararaafi adabbii namummaa namaa gadi buusu hadheeffatee mormuu, namootni dhuunfaa mana hidhaa keessatti darbataman reebichaafi dararaa qaamaafi sammuu gara garaaf saaxilamaniiru. Sarbamni mirgootaa hamaan akkasii kunis mirgaafi kabaja namoomaa kan mancaasu waan ta'eef barbaachisummaa itti gaafatammaaafi haqa mirkaneessuun rakkoo kana hiikuuf qabu kan akeekuudha.



- 8. Ugguranii Beenyaa Itti Gaafachuu:** Akka tooftaa namootni yakka shakkamniif dirqamanii amanan taasisuuf ykn of jala galchuutti (humnaan jilbiinfachiisuufi gabbarsiisuuf), namootni dhuunfaa

yeroo baay'ee butamanii ugguramuun waan baratameefi sodaafi saaxilamummaa jiraattota naannoo ittuu waan hammeessaa jirudha.



- 9. Buqqaatii:** Lolli qawwee kun jiraattotni baay'een qe'ee isaanii dhiisanii akka baqataniifi wiirtuuwwan buqqaatota keessoo (IDP camps) deemanii iddoo qubannaa akka barbaadan taasiseera. Dabalataanis, rakkoon hanqina tajaajila namoomaa rakkoo sababa gogiinsaan uumameetti dabalamee hanqina dhiyeessii tajaajila namoomaa uumuun miidhama buqqaatota keessoo kanneen daran hammeesseera. Sababa hanqina dhiyeessii tajaajila namoomaa irraa kan ka'e namoonni wiirtuu dhiisanii hawaasa keessatti faca'anis lakkoofsaan baay'eedha.

Ajjeechaa seeraan alaa, hidhaa jumlaa, reebichaafi gudeeddii dabalatee, wal dhibdeen godinaalee Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa keessatti uumame sarbama mirga namoomaa hedduu uumeera. Dhiittaaleen mirga namoomaa kunis, mirgaafi kabaja namoomaa isaanii mancaasuun, uummaticha irratti gidiraafi rakkoo xiinsammuu hammana hin jedhamne fideera. Rakkoo kana furuudhaafis, itti gaafatamummaa mirkaneessuun, uummata nagaa tiksuun, akkasumas naannolee miidhaman keessatti nageenyaafi tasgabbi deebisuun, tarkaanfileen atatttamaa fudhatamuutu irra jira.

ARGANNOO GADI FAGOO



BUQQAATIIFI BURJAAJJII JIREENYAA

TAATEE 1

“Eerga wal dhibdeen kun jalqabeen as yeroo itti nageenyi tasuma hin jirre baay’ee keessa darbine. Magaalotni humnoota nageenyaa mootummaatiin kan eegaman yeroo ta’u naannoowwan akka baadiyyaa ammoo loltoota Waraana Bilisummaa Oromootiin kan qabamaniidha. Wal dhibdeen mootummaafi Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo gidduu jiru qe’ee keenya dhiisnee akka godaannu nu taasiseera. Dabalataanis caaseffamni dhiyoo kana Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa godina Gujii duraanii jalaa baasuun Godina Boorana Bahaa jalaa galches buqqaatii dabalataa uumeera. Caaseffamni haaraan kunis, kan ji’oota kudhan dura raawwatame, rakkoo buqqaatii kana daran hammeesseera. Haalli jireenyaas baay’ee ulfaataadha, keessattuu dubartoota warra gaaga’ama hedduuf saaxilamoo ta’aniif. Humnootni Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo gandoota baadiyyaa keessatti, akkasumas humnootni nageenyaa mootummaa naanno magaalotaatti lameenuu dubartoota irratti yakka gudeeddiifi koorniyaa bu’uureffate raawwachuun isaanii gabaafameera. An miseensa maatii na jalaa buqqa’an shaniifi kanneen hafan kan rakkina ulfaataa kana keessatti rakkachaa jiran nan qaba. Rakkoon bulchiinsaa akka nuti saaxilamoo taanuufi tajaajilawwan bu’uuraa akka tajaajila fayyaafi barnootaa Godina

Gujii Bahaa aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti hin arganne nu taasisee jira. Uummatni nagaanis eegumsa tokko malee miidhama wal dhibdee kanaa baataa jira. Addumattuu dubartootni gaaga'ama hamaa balaa yakkoota gudeeddiifi koorniyaa bu'uureffatanii kan qaamota lamaaniinuu irratti raawwatamuu keessa jiru. Wanti mootummaan hojjetu buqqaatii uumame keessatti shoora guddaa taphatu iyyuu, isaan garuu nuun nu komatu. Namootni baay'een magaalaa keenyaafi naannoo keenya irraa buqqa'aniiru; kun immoo tajaajiloota bu'uuraafi filannoo geejjibaa malee isaan hambiseera."

Dubartii dahoo Shaakkisoo keessa jiraattu umuriin ishee itti dhiyeenyaan digdamoota walakkaa ta'u

TAATEE 2

"An kanin buqqaafame Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa Godina Gujii irraati. Qabeenya keenya hundumaa, adurree keenya dabalatee, duubatti dhiisnee akka godaannu eerga taasifamnee waggaa sadii guunneerra. Jireenya keenyaaf akka malee sodaannee turre. Ammatti Shaakkisoo jirra, dahoo keessa jiraachaa. An ijoollee saddeetin qaba; maatiin keenya guutuun buqqa'eera. An nama amantiiti malee nama siyaasaa miti. Yooman dubbisuu hin danda'u iyyuu ta'e, muuxannoo koo irraa nan qooda. Falmiin hidhannoo mootummaafi Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo gidduutti yeroo waggootii ja'atti dhiyaatuuf adeemsifamaa jira. Yeroo mootummaan gara biyyaatti akka deebi'aniif Adda Bilisummaa Oromoof waamicha dhiyeessetti, akka ilmaan keenyaatti isaan simanne. Haa ta'u malee, mootummaan sana booda *Shanee* jedhee isaan waamuu jalqabe; haalli jirus hammaachaa deemuu jalqabe. Halkan halkan loltoota *Shaneetu* nu bulcha, guyyaa guyyaa ammoo humnoota mootummaa. Loltootni *Shanee*³⁸ kun halkan halkan dhufanii rifeensa keenya nuuf haa

38 Gabaasa kana keessatti humni hidhatee Oromiyaa keessatti mootummaarratti fincilaa jiru "Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO)" ykn "Shanee" jedhamee ibsameera. Akkaataa Mootummaan Itiyoophiyaa fi namoonni afgaaffii taasifneen itti waaman itti fayyadamuuf jechi Shanee jedhu akka dhimmi itti bahame ibsaa, Giddu Galli Dagaagsa Mirgootaa fi Dimookiraasii

dhooftu jechuun abbaa manaa ishee biraa dubartii fudhatanii deemu. Eerga fudhatanii deemaniis, kan heerumte taatus ta'uu baattus, al shan, ja'a ykn al saddeet sagaliif gareedhaan ishee gudeedu. Adaraa maqaa koo akka hin dhoofne, na ajjeesu waan ta'eef.

Haalli ykn rakkinni kana irra ulfaataa ta'e hin jiru. Abbaan manaa ammoo nama mootummaadhaaf hojjetu yoo ta'e, warri *Shanee* waan isa ajjeesaniif haalichi daranuu hammaataa ta'a. *Shaneen* halkan kan dhufan yoo ta'e, waan nuti qabnu hundumaa nu jalaa fudhatanii deemu. Humnootni mootummaa ammoo sochii *Shanee* naannoo tokkoo yoo quba qabaatan, jara *Shanee* soortu jedhanii nu yakkuudhaan akka jirutti mana nu irratti gubu.

TAATEE 3

Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, ganda Nuura Hambaa keessatti, dubartiin Jamiilaa Baatii Galgaloo (maqaa sirriin dhokfameera) jedhamtu, ganama saatii 1:00 irratti *ABO Shanee* irraa waamichi bilbilaan yeroo taasifameefitti du'a filattee dhaquu didde- dhaqus dhiisus du'uun koo hin ooluu hoo jettee. Abbaan manaa ishee jaraa wajjin dubbii keessa akka isheen hin seenneef ishee amansiisuuf yaalii taasisu iyyuu isheen garuu hamma dhumaatti diduun, jara *Shanee* sanattis akka dubartii abbaa manaa qabduufi reef deessee kaatuu tokkootti fedha isaanii wajjin saalquunnamtii raawwachuu akka hin qabne itti himte. Akkuma sanaan jarris isheetti dhukaasanii ishee ajjeesan. Daa'imti ishee yeroo sanattis mucaa ji'a torbaa ture. Haalotni akkasii baratamaniiru. Ganda biraa Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti argamtu keessattis, dubartiin borumtaa guyyaa cidha ishee *Shaneedhaan* fudhatamte jirti. Warra buqqa'anii gara magaalatti ykn baadiyyaatti godaananiin alatti, hammeenya haala amma jiruu kana irraan kan ka'e dubartootni keenya illee as hin jiran. Loltootni *Shanee* fi humnootni mootummaa lameenuu

miidhaa koorniyaa bu'uureffate dubartootaafi shamarran irratti raawwataniiru. Loltootni *Shanee* halkan halkan dubartii abbaa manaa ishee fuulduratti gudeedu; humnootni mootummaa ammoo guyyaa guyyaa. Humnootni mootummaa midhaaniifi mana walitti qabanii gubu. Namni magaalaa keessaa mana qabu ammoo akka deggeraa mootummaatti waan yaadamuuf *Shaneen* irratti xiyyeeffata. *Shaneen* humnoota mootummaa deggertu akkasumas soortu jedhee yeroo nu komatu, humnootni mootummaa ammoo qabeenya qonnaan bulaa jalaa saamu. Albuudni Gujii keessatti argumu illee madda wal dhibdee kan biraadha. Sababaii dhiibbaafi gudeeddii loltoota garaa garaan yeroo wal fakkaataatti irratti raawwatamuu irraan kan ka'e, magaalaa keenya keessatti dubartiin hafte hin jirtu. Humnootni lamaanuu halkaniifi guyyaa nu ajjeesaa jiru. Nuti warri aanaa Gooroo Doolaa irraa buqqane qaamolee mootummaa biratti "*Shanee*" jedhamnee waan moggaafamneef gargaarsa namoomaaf galaa dhufe irraa nuti homaa iyyuu yeroo hin argannetti humnootni mootummaa garuu baasanii mi'a gargaarsaaf dhufe kana gurguratu. Humnootni mootummaa qe'ee abbootii keenyaa dhiisnee akka godaannu nu ajajaniiru. Garuu nuti hundi asumatti dhalannee guddanne, eessa deemuu dandeenyaa? *Shaneenis* nu ajjeesa; humnootni mootummaas nu ajjeesu. Biyyichi abaarameera. Maanguddoo waggaa 70 irraa haga ijoollotaatti namni hunduu humnoota garee lamaanuutiin gudeeddiif kan saaxilameedha. Duratti humnoota *Shanee* qofa ture kan nama butee ugguree beenyaa itti gaafatu; amma garuu humnootni mootummaas adeemsuma wal fakkaataa ta'een namoota butanii dhabamsiisuun beenyaa birrii miliyoonotaa itti gaafachuu jalqabaniiru. Caaseffama Godinaa haaraa irraan kan ka'e, ijoollotni mana barumsaa deema hinjiran, namootnis, keessumaa dubartii deessuun, tajaajila fay'aa argachaa hin jiran, akka Waaqayyo isaan godhe ta'u.

Dubartii dahoo Shaakkisoo keessa jiraattu umuriin ishee itti dhiyeenyaan digdamoota walakkaa ta'u

Sababii mootummaadhaan sobaan himatameef lubbuusaaf kan sodaate, Boruun (maqaan nageenya isaa jedhamee jijjiirameera) muuxannoo isaa suukkanneessaa ta'e kan sababa humnaan qe'ee isaa godina Gujii naannoo Oromiyaa keessatti argamtu irraa buqqifamuun itti dhufe, kan maatii isaa dhukaasa kallattii lamaa gidduutti rakkatan irratti qisaasama guddaa qabsiise hima. Boruun yeroo ammaatti qe'ee isaa irraa humnaan buqqaafamuu isaa hordofee Yuuniversitii Bulee Horaa bakka duraan barsiisaa ta'ee itti tajaajilaa ture dhiisee Finfinnee keessa jiraata.

“Akka ilaalcha kootti, buqqaatiin Gujii keessaa kun kan jalqabe naannoo giddu-gala bara 2018 yeroo mootummaan kaka'umsa nagaa buusuu fudhachuun ka'eefi loltootni Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo akka hiikkataniif kakaasaa tureedha. Abbootii Gadaa biraa deggersi haa jiraatu iyyuu malee, kaka'umsichi firii utuu hin horatin hafe, buqqaatiinis itti fufe. Waggoota ja'aaf wajjiniin waanin tureefis ulfaatina haalichaa ija kiyyaan argeera. Maatii keessaa yoo namni tokko loltoota sanatti dabalame, maatii warra hafan hundumaa dararaa, buqqaatiifi hidhaatu isaan quunnama.

Yeroo wal dhibdee bara 2018, yeroon Yuuniversitii Hawaasaatti barnoota koo Digirii Lammaffaa barachaa jirutti, Yuuniversitii Bulee Horaatti Barsiisaa (Lecturer) ta'ee qacarameen hojjedhan ture. Haa ta'u malee, sababii hammaachuu wal dhibdee sanaafi akeekkachiisa yoon Bulee Horaatti deebi'e akkan hidhamuu danda'u naaf kenname irraa kan ka'e, miindaan narraa dhaabbate. Kana irraa kan ka'e, waggaa tokkoofi walakkaa hoji dhabaa ta'ee eegan jiraadheen booda, anis gara Finfinneettin godaane. Kana booda, anis butamee ji'oota ja'aaf bakka iddoon isaa hin beekamnettin hidhame. Isa booda ji'oota torbaaf, mana hidhaa kan biraatti dabarfamuu koon dura, mana hidhaa seera qabeessa qarqara magaalaa Finfinnee Buraayyuutti argamu keessattin hidhamee ture. Boodarra haaluma nagaadhaanin gadi dhiifame. Turee wanti ifa bahe tokko manni

hidhaa dhoksaa sun Finfinneema keessatti kan argamu ta'uu isaafi yeroo mana murtiitti deddeebi'aa turre Ambulaansiifi loltootaan marfamnee akka deddeebifamaa turreedha.

Anis kanin himatame Lixaafi Kibba Oromiyaa keessatti namoota 47 ajjeesuuniifi garee hidhatee socho'u *Abbaa Torbee*³⁹ jedhamu wajjin hidhata qabda jedhameeni. Amma yooman mana hidhaa irraa gadi dhiifame illee sodaa guddaan marfameen jiraadha, akkasumas gadi bahee hawaasatti makamuufi biyya kiyyatti deebi'uu irraa of eegee jechuudha. An jaarmiyaa siyaasaa kamii wajjin iyyuu hidhata hin qabu; siyaasa keessattis hin hirmaadhu.

Humnaan qe'ee ofii irraa buqqaafamuufi dahoo argachuu ilaalchisee, rakkochi bif-daneessa ta'uu isaa Boruun ni dubbata. Tokkooffaa irratti, mootummaan duula waraanaa bal'aa ta'e labsuun jiraattotni baadiyyaa gara daandii guddaa isaanitti dhiyoo jiruutti akka godaanan dirqisiisa. Tikfattootnis ta'e qonnaan bultootni qixxeema miidhamu; al tokko godaannaan ammoo gara qe'ee isaaniitti deebi'uu waan hin dandeenyeef isaanis ta'e beeladootni isaanii soorata malee hafu. Buqqaatiin akkasiis ji'a ja'aaf tura, yaalii qe'ee ofiitti deebi'uuf taasifamu garuu utuu hin milkaa'in hafu meeqa dabalatee jechuudha.

Lammaffaa irratti, warri maatii miseensa garee hidhattootaa ta'an, ykn warri dirqamaan akka itti makaman taasifaman 'maatii Shanee' maqaan jedhu itti mogga'eetu mooraa mootummaan addatti qopheesse keessa qubsii famu. Maatiin deggersa tokko iyyuu mootummaa biraa utuu hin argatin kophaatti baafamee taa'a; dhimmi isaanis iccitiidhaan waan qabamuuf Dhaabbilee Miti-Mootummaa (NGO) irraallee gargaarsa argachuu hin danda'an.

39 Abbaan Torbee garee ajjeechaa dhoksaadhaan ijaarame, kan bara Warraaqsa Oromoo (Oromo Protests) bara 2014-2018 aanga'oota mootummaa sadarkaa gadiitti jiran irratti xiyyeeffachuu isaan beekamtii argatedha

Sadaffaa irratti, yeroo hidhattootni gandoota tokko tokko to'atanitti, aanga'ootni mootummaafi qaamoleen tikaa nageenyaaf jecha gara magaalatti godaanu. Dabalataan, namootni dhuunfaa hidhattoota deggeru jedhamanii shakkaman ni hidhamu; warri kaan ammoo fedhii isaaniitiin nageenya isaaniif jedhanii gara magaalota akka Shaashamannee, Hawaasaafi Finfinneetti godaanu.

Kana malees, hooggantootni aadaa, maanguddootniifi abbootiin amantaa sagalee mormii dhageessisan humnaan qe'ee isaanii irraa buqqaafamanii gara magaalatti galuun nageenya isaaniif jecha gareewwan humnoota mootummaafi hidhattootaa keessaa isa tokkotti michoomanii jiraatu. Haala nama gaddisiisuun hidhati maatii gidduu jiru illee addaan citeera; kanas seenaa maanguddoo biyyaa sababii ilmi isaa garee hidhattootaatti dabalameef qofa to'annoo jala oolfamuun duubarra ammoo ajjeefamee irraa hubachuun ni danda'ama.

Nama butanii ugguruunis taatee hadhaawaa gareewwan lamaan- garee hidhattootaafi garee humnoota mootummaatiin raawwatamuudha. Ugguramtootni ji'oota muraasa booda gadi dhiifamu; garuu hireen isaanii illee hin beekamu. Sababii mootummaan naannolee albuudaan badhaadhan keessatti mi'oota irra dhorkaa kaa'uuf beelli hammaachuu isaa irraan kan ka'e, naannoowwan albuudaan badhaadhanitti rakkinicha ittuu badduu baasuun buqqaatii dabalataaf karra bana.

Yeroo wal dhibdee bara 2020, UNOCHA'n naannolee baay'ee miidhaman Godina Gujii kan akka Aanaa Sabbaa Boruuf gargaarsa midhaan nyaataa taasissee ture. Ta'iiwwan baay'ee suukkanneessoo ta'an kan akka daa'ima harma haadha duutee hootuufaa haalli naannicha keessa ture hammam suukkanneessaa akka ta'e kan argisiisanidha. Qaamni lamaanuu tarreeffama maqaa namoota diina keenya ittiin jedhanii of harkaa qabaachuun isaanii ammoo itti fufiinsa marsaa dararaafi buqqaatii biraa dhalaa deema.



QABEENYA BARBADEESSUUFII SAAMICHA BEELADOOTA

TAATEE 4

Qotee bulaa Godina Gujii, kan yeroo wal dhibdee sana haala sukkaanneessaan qabeenya isaa dhabeefi maatiin isaa dahoofti deggersa tokko malee gaaga'ama keessatti kufe

Dhaddacha Booramaa (maqaa nageenya isaaf jedhamee jijjiirameera) kan jiraatu ganda Nuura Humbaa, aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, Godina Gujii (kan amma Boorana Bahaa ta'e) keessa jiraata. Nama waggaa 72 yeroo taa'u, haadha manoota 6 fi ilmaan dhiiraafi durbaa 50, walumatti maatii 57 qaba. Gurbaan inni angafaa naannoo gammoojjiiitti hojii qonnaa irratti bobba'ee argama. Obbo Dhaddachaan gaafa dubbatan, "Gaafa guyyaa Sadaasa 9, 2023, naannoo mana jireenyaa kiyyatti Raayyaa Ittisaa Mootummaafi Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo gidduutti lolli dhohe. Lolichis garee lamaanuu irraa loltootni hedduun akka wareegamaniif sababa ta'e. Kana irraa kan ka'es humnootni mootummaa shakkii WBO deggertu ykn hidhata wajjin qabdu jedhuun manneen ganda kiyya keessa jiranitti ibidda qabsiisuuf murteessan." Itti fufees, "Sababa kanaanis manneen haadha manoolii koo 6, kan naannoo tokko keessa qofa jiraniifi namootni 14 ta'an keessa jiran humnoota nageenyaa mootummaatiin guutumaatti barbadaa'e. Haala nama gaddisiisuun, sangoota 6, re'oota 20, xaafii kuntaalli 40, boqolloo kuntaali 200, midhaanoti gosa biroo kuntaalli 50, birriin Itoophiyaa 500,000 (naannoo Doolaara 8700) irbaata ibiddaa ta'e."

Garaa madaaheen, Obbo Dhaddachaan itti fufee, “Maatiin koo ayyaana Waaqayyoon haa baraaraman iyyuu malee, qabeenyi keenya hundi garuu barbadaa’eera. Rakkoo keessa jirru kana irraa kan ka’e an amma ijoollee mana barumsaa hordofuu dadhabde baay’een qaba.” Akkana jedhee guddunfa: “Ammatti maatiin koo dahoofi soorata malee jiraatu. Gaaga’ama guddaa keessa jirra; namni gargaarsaaf gara isaa ilaallus hin jiru.”

TAATEE 5

Abbaa ijoollee 9 aanaa Gooroo Doolaa kessatti buqqaatii, mancaatii qabeenyaafi daandii irratti kufuuf saaxilame

Bariisoo Goobanaa (maqaan nageenya isaaniif jecha jijjiirameera), abbaan ijoollee 9, Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, ganda Waatoo keessa jiraata. Waan ture gaafa yaadatus, “Bara 2023 keessa, loltuun Itoophiyaafi Waraanni Bilisummoo Oromoo naannoo mana kootiitti walitti bu’an. Humnoota nageenyaa irraa namoota baay’eetu du’e. sana booda humnootni nageenyaa Itoophiyaa ijoollee koo mana keessaa gadi baasuun mana kootti qabeenya birrii 800,000 (itti dhiyeenyaan naannoo Doolaara 14,000) baasuu danda’uu wajjin ibiddi itti qabsiisan. Yeroo ammaa kanatti, maatiin koo mana hin qaban; daandii irra jiraatu. Haalli nuti keessa jirru abdi-kutachiisaadha. Mancaatii nu irratti raawwatame booda dhaabbata mootummaa ‘Buusaa Gonofaa’⁴⁰ jedhamutti galmoofnu illee, hamma ammaatti gargaarsi nuuf taasifame tokko illee hin jiru.

Itti fufuunis Obbo Bariisoon, “Yeroo ammaa kanatti wanti nyaannee bullu harka arjummaa olloota keenyaa irraa waan argannudha. Kana malees, sababii walitti bu’iinsaan nagaafi tasgabbiin jeeqamaa jiraachuu isaa irraa kan ka’e, aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessa ammallee haalli jiru dukkanaa’aadha. Qonnaan bultootni

40 Buusaa Gonofaan dhaabbata wal gargaarsaa mootummaadhaan hoogganamu kan bara 2022 hundaa’eefi namoota balaa uumamaafi lolaan miidhamaniif deggersa namoomaa kan taasisudha.

lafa isaanii misoomsuu hin dandeenye; tikfattootni beelada isaanii if iddoo marga dheedichaa argachuu hin dandeenye; barattootnis barnootaan gar gar galaniiru. Dhuma irrattis, nagaafi tasgabbiin deebi'ee akka mo'u ni taasisa jennee mootummaa irraa abdii xiqqoo tokko qabna.”



HIDHAA JUMLAATO'ANNOO TASAA

TAATEE 6

Jiraataan magaalaa Harqelloo aann Gooroo Doolaa, hidhaa dheeraa utuu mana murtiitti hin dhiyaatan namoota irratti raawwatu akka itti ibsu

Damboobaa Adulaa (maqaa dhugaan dhokfameera), dargaggeessi jiraataa Magaalaa Harqelloo, Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, Godina Gujii ta'e, haala qabsoo naannottiin keessa jirtu qalbii namaa keessatti fakkii nama sururu kaasee agarsiisa. Hidhaa yeroo dheeraa namoota yakkaan shakkamanii hidhamanii ilaalchisee yaaddoo guddaa akka qabus ni dubbata. Baay'oliin guyyaa tokkoof utuu dhaddachatti hin dhiyaatin yoo xiqqaate ji'oota ja'aaf ni hidhamu.

Hidhaan jumlaa dargaggoota magaalaa Harqeelloo irratti xiyyeeffate waggoottan sadan darbaniif danqaa guddaa ta'usaa muuxannoo ofii isaa irraa ka'ee hima, Damboobaan. Akka nama dhuunfaatti Damboobaan ofii isaatii iyyuu utuu himatni irratti hin dhiyaatin ykn dhaddachatti hin dhiyeeffamin ji'oota sadiif hidhamee ture. Adeemsi iftoomina hin qabne akkasii kunis yeroo isaa kan

qisaasesseefi muddama miiraa keessa kan isa galche ture.

Namootni baay’een seenaa yakkamummaa hinqabne kan amma illee mana hidhaatti gidirfaman jiraachuu isaaniifi kun ammoo hariiroo hawaasummaa silumaa nyaatamaa jiru gara badduu bahuutti kan adeemsisaa jiru ta’uu isaa Damboobaan xiyyeeffannoo itti kennee dubbata. Haala yaadessaa aanicha keessa jiru akkasittiin ibsa: tajaajilootni bu’uuraa dhaabbataniiru, sababii rakkoo nageenyaaf manneen barnotaa 82 cufamaniiru, akkasumas waajjirootni mootummaas tokkoon barbadaa’aniiru, tokkoon ammoo hojii dhaabaniiru.

Rakkoon nageenyaa addaan hin citne kun, qonnaan bulootni oomisha isaanii akka hin makaranne taasisuun rakkoo dinagdee isaan keessa jiran daranuu hammeesseera. Damboobaan mootummaan tarkaanfii giddu-seentummaa hatattamaa fudhachuun furmaata bu’a qabeessa akka fiduu qabu waamicha dabarfachuun yaada isaa guduunfa. Tarkaanfiin hiika qabu hamma hin fudhatamnetti rakkoon kun akka itti fufuufi uummata guutuufis dararaa ittuu caalu akka dhaluuf deemu akeekkachiisa.

TAATEE 7

Abbaa ijoollee shanii magaa Negeellee, Godina Gujii irraa osoo mana murtiitti hin dhiyaatin hidhaa cimaafi rakkisaa waggaa tokkoof saaxilame

Jamaasir Waaqoo, abbaa ijoollee shaniifi jiraataa Magaalaa Nageellee ganda 01, Godina Gujii kan ta’e muuxannoo isaa suukkanneessaa ta’e nuuf qoodeera. “Jalqaba irratti waajjira poolisiitti ji’a ja’aaf hidhamuyyuu, tasumaa mana murtiitti dhiyaadhee hin beeku. Yeroo kana keessattis, fedhiileen bu’uuraa kanneen akka nyaataa, qorichaafi dahoo salphaatti wantoota hin

argamne turan. Haadha manaa koofi ijoollee koo irraa adda bahuu koo irraa kan ka'es muddamni xiinsammuu an dabarse salphaa hin turre.

"Ji'a sagal booda", jedha Jamaasir, "Akkuma isaattin seeratti dhiyaadhe. Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo wajjin hidhata qabda jedhamee himatamus, ragaan tokko illee ana irratti dhiyaachuu hin dandeenye. Ji'a sadii guutuuf mana murtiitti na deddeebisanis, murtii irra gahuun hin danda'amne ture."

"Ragaan ana irratti dhabamuu isaa irraan kan ka'en waggaa tokko booda hiikamee", jedha Jamaasir. "Itti fufiinsaan marsaa afuriif waajjira poolisiitti hidhameen ture. Yeroon hidhame hundattuu, waa'ee himata ana irratti dhiyaatee waanin beeku hin qabun ture. Mana hidhaa namni humnaa ol itti guute, hidhamtoota 150-200 ta'an mana xinnoo keessatti walitti naqanii hidhuun gaaga'ama fay'aa guddaa uumee ture, keessattuu yeroo weerara Covid-19 sana."

Jamaasir xiyyeeffannoo itti kennuun, "Mootummaan haaloo bahuu dhiisee itti gaafatamummaa guutuu fudhachuun ABO (WBO jechuusaati) wajjin mariin furmaata barbaaduu qaba" jedha. "Kanaan ala, maraammartoon rakkinnaa kun ittuma fufa. Godina Gujii keessattis mirgoota dimokraasiifi namoomaa irraa haajaa dhabaa jiraachuun naannochaaf xiyyeeffannoon addaa kennamuufii akka qabu kan dirqamsiisudha."

Itti dabaluunis, "Sabaahimaaleen biyya keessaafi idila addunyaa, akkasumas dhaadhessitootni mirga namoomaa, dhimmi kun xiyyeeffannoo akka argatuuf uummata Gujiif sagalee ta'uu qabu." jedha.



MIIDHAA SAALAA KOORNIYAA BU'UUREFFATE

Wal dhibdeen kun qaama hawaasaa warra baay'ee saaxilamoofi moggeeffamoo ta'an irraan dhiibbaa hin dandamatamne geessiseera. Qorannichi akka agarsiisutti, qaamoleen lameenuu sarbama mirga namoomaa hammama hin jedhamne, kan darbee rakkoo gadi fagoo hawaasa walii galaa irratti uume, dubartootaafi shamarran irraan gahaniiru.

TAATEE 8

Haala nama gaddisiisuun, wal dhibdeen kan wal qabate dararaaniifi miidhaan koorniyaa bu'uureffate Gujii keessatti bara 2019 irraa kaasee utuu addaan hin citin itti fufuu isaati. Aanaa Malkaa Sooddaa , ganda Daadaa Ciimmaa Gafarsaa, bakka Dhagaa Luttuu jedhamu keessatti mucaan durbaa waggaa saddeetii Halakaa Gammadaa Dambalaa (maqaan jijjiirameera) jedhamtu, gaafa guyyaa Hagayya 22, 2023 bakka re'ee tiksitutti loltoota mootummaa shaniin gudeedamteetti. Loltootni mootummaa kun guyyaa sana guutuu walitti fufiinsaan ishee gudeedaa eega oolaniin booda, yeroo isheen of wal'aaltu achuma bosona keessatti ishee gatanii adeemsa isaanii itti fufan. Haa ta'u malee, maatiin ishee bosona isheen keessatti kuftee turte keessaa ishee kaasanii gara Hospitaala Malkaa Sodaatti geeffatan. Obboleessi ishee gaabbii guddaadhaan liqimfamee akkas jedhee dubbata: “Jarri kun, warri maqaaf dhala namaati jedhamanii yaadaman kun, akkamittiin akka isaan mucaa waggaa saddeetii utuu isheen adaraa nan miidhinaa

jettee itti boossuu gareedhaan itti wal jijjiiranii gudeedan hubachuu hin dandeenye. Namni akkasii maanni? Jireenya mucaa ol adeemtuu kanaa itti dukkaneessaniiru; isheenis gonkumaa kana irraa deebitee dandamachuu dhiisuu dandeessi.” Dabalataanis ogeessi fayyaa Hospitaala Malkaa Sooddaa kun hammeenya miidhaa mucaa irra gahee mirkaneesseera. Rakkoon xiinsammuu dhimmi kun fide maatiis ta’e isheen amananii fudhachuu hamma dadhabanitti hamaa ture. Gaddaan kan garaan ishee cabe haati mucattii imimmaan dhangalaasaa, “Maal ta’a qooda ishee nama shaniin gudeedan bakka ishee anaan nama kudhan ta’anii gudeedaniiruu utuu ta’ee? Amma kun maal isaaniitu nama?” jettee gaafatti.

Bakkoota wal dhibdeen jiranitti, dubartootniifi shamarran tikfatootaa gaaga’ama ol aanaa ta’eef saaxilamu. Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu keessatti, mucaan durbaa waggaa 12 (kan maqaan ishee kabaja isheef jedhamee dhokfame) muuxannoo suukkanneessaa dabarsitee turte. Gaafa guyyaa Amajjii 05, 2022, bakka loon tiksaa jirtutti loltootni WBO lama ishee gudeedan. Hidhattootni kunis eega sarbama irraan geessisanii booda yeroo isheen gargaarsaaf iyyitutti ishee dhiisanii deeman. Hammuma isheen gargaarsaaf iyyite keessaa, namni ishee qaqqabe hin jiru. Saaxilamummaa ishee fayyadamuun madaa yaaduun namatti ulfaatuu ishee madeessan. Miidhama ishee kanas gaafa ibsattu akkas jetti: “Silaa ta’ee na ajjesuutu isaan irra ture; kana booda waanin jiraadhus miti. Wanti na jajjabeessu, wanti jireenya koof gammachuu kennus hin jiru. Sammuun na du’eera- qooda duwwaa socho’u ta’eera.” Jechoonni ishee dhiibbaa nama sururu kan sarbama koorniyaa bu’uureffateen miidhamtoota irra gahu ifatti kan agarsiisaniidha.

TAATEE 9

(Qorannoon koorniyaa kanatti aanee dhiyaatu (Taatee 9 - 13) kan geggeeffame Bitootessa 2023 haga Caamsaa 2023’tti)

Naannoo an jiraadhu keessatti, dubartiin heerumte tokko loltoota WBO saddeetiin gudeedamteetti. Dabalataanis, ganda ollaa

*keenya keessatti mucaan durbaa haadha ishee fuulduratti loltoota WBO'tiin gudeedamteetti. Gaafa haati gidduu seenuuf jettu, achumatti haadhatti dhukaasanii galaafatan. Ta'iiwwan akkasii kun dhiibbaa hammana hin jedhamne dubartootaafi shamarran keenya irraan geessiseera. (Abbaa amantii, **Suroo Berguudaa**).*

Sababa maaliitiif loltootni kunneen yakka koorniyaa bu'uureffate akka raawwatan yeroo gaafatamanitti, hirmaattotni hundinuu sababa isaanii akka quba hin qabne dubbatu. Qorannoon dhimmicha irratti geggeeffame akka agarsiisutti, loltootni dhirota ta'an yakka koorniyaa bu'uureffate kana keessatti akka isaan hirmaatan wantoota isaan kakaasan keessaa muraasni fedhii garee ykn naannoo tokko adabuuf, salphisuufi to'achuuf qaban akka ta'e ni agarsiisa. Kaka'umsi kun haala keessa jiramuu wajjin wal simachuu mala. Haaluma wal fakkaatuun, loltootni Itoophiyaas yakka koorniyaa bu'uureffate dubartootaafi shamarran irratti raawwatamu kana keessaa harka akka qaban ibasameera.

TAATEE 10

*Yeroo loltuun Federaalaa mucaa durbaa waggaa 18, kan mana barumsaa an itti baradhutti barattu naannoo keenya keessatti gudeedu ija koon argeera. Eerga yakka sana irratti raawwateen booda, akka isheen waan irra gahe kana hin gabaasneef jecha achumatti itti dhukaasee deeme. Loltuun kun maatii intalaa hundatti eega itti dhaadateen booda abbaa ishee ajjeesee deeme. (Marii Garee Dargaggootaa, **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**)*

Ijoolleen durbaa yeroo loltuudhaan gudeedamanitti, sababii yaaddoo balaa loltootni sun booda isaan irraan gahuu danda'anii irraan kan ka'e, yakkoota akkasii gabaasuuf kaka'umsi isaan agarsiisan baay'ee gadi aanaadha. Balaa inni boodarra isaanitti fiduu malu irraan kan ka'e, miidhamtooti waa'ee yakka koorniyaa bu'uureffateefi gudeeddii isaan irratti raawwatee dubbachuu irraa of qusatu.

Dhugumatti, akka Geggeessaa amantii **Surroo Barguddaatti**, yakkamtootni kunneen sarbama mirga namoomaa isaan qaqqabsiisaniif qaamni itti isaan gaafatu waan hin jirreef, hawaasa gidduutti yakka isaanii kana hojjechuu ittuma fufu. Miidhamtootni balaa inni booda irra baatee itti dhufu waan sodaataniifi adeemsa ittiin yakkoota akkasii gabaasan waan hin beekneef yeroo baay'ee ni callisu. Kana irraa kan ka'e, miidhamtootni kunneen qabaa miidhaa sammuufi miiraa dhuma hin qabnee kan yakki kun isaan irraan geessisee keessa guyyuu jiraatu. Shamarran miidhaa saalaa kana ija isaaniin argan ykn dhagahan haala wal fakkaataa keessatti saaxilamummaan ofii isaaniis hammam akka ta'e waan hubataniif, ofii isaaniis sodaa hamaa keessa deddeebi'u.

TAATEE 11

*Akka nama dhuunfaa tokkootti, rakkoon narra gahuu danda'a jedhee waanin yaaduuf, akka garaa koo asiifi achi socho'uu nan sodaadha. Yeroo rakkoon tokko uumamutti humnootni mootummaa loltoota WBO wajjin hidhata qabdu ittiin jedhanii ijoollee dubaraa gudeeduu danda'u. Gara galtoo isaa ammoo, loltootni WBO ijoollee dubaraa kana mootummaatu basaasaaf nutti erge jedhanii yakkuun isaanis qabanii gudeedu. Ijoollee dubaraa sadii kan humnaan butamanii gara mooraa loltootaa geeffamanii achitti reebicha, dararaafi gudeeddiif saaxilaman nan yaadadha. Shamarran kun miidhaan qaamaa guddaafi dararaan isaan irra gahus akkuma isaatti dhuma irratti haala suukkanneessaa kana jalaa miliquu danda'aniiru. (Marii Garee Shamarran waliinii, **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**)*

CARD dhiironniifi shamarran miidhaa saalaaf saaxilamanii turan akka jiran quba qabaachuu isaanii hirmaattota marii yeroo gaafatetti, af gaaffilees ta'e mariiwwan garee dhiironni miidhaa saalaaf saaxilaman akka jiran irraa dhagahame hin jiru. Walumaa galatti, argannoowwan kan ibsan dubartootni heerumanis ta'e hin heerumne, buqqaatotni keessoo (IDPs), jiraattotni naannoo,

ga'eeyyiin, akkasumas daa'imman wal qixa rakkoo miidhaa saalaafi koorniyaa bu'uureffate kan qaamota lamaanuu irraa itti aggaamamuuf saaxilamoo ta'uu isaaniiti.

Dubartoota miidhaan gudeeddii wal dhibdee kanaan wal qabate irra gahe ilaalchisee hubannoowwan wal faallesaantu jiru. Hirmaattotni marii garee (FGD) tokko tokko akka jedhanitti, miidhamtootni gudeeddiin wal dhibdeen wal qabate irratti raawwatee hamma warra haala biraa keessatti gudeedamanii tuffii hawaasaafi loogiif hin saaxilamani. Haa ta'u malee, dargaggootni, dubartootniifi ga'eessotni harki caalu akka jedhanitti, dubartiin tokko al tokko gudeeddiin irratti raawwatameera taanaan ilaalchi hawaasni isheef qabu achumaan jijjiirama. Akka ga'eeyyiiniifi dargaggootni tokko tokko jedhanitti, shamarreen akkasii hawaasa gidduutti maqa bal'eessiifi tuffii ol aanaaf saaxilamti, akkasumas carraan isheen heerumuuf qabdu baay'ee gadi bu'aa ta'a.

Akka aadaa Gujiitti, shamarran gudeeduun gocha ciigaasisaadha; namni yakka kana yeroo raawwatee argamuttis jaarsoliin dhaddacha waamaniitu dhimma akkanaa hiiku. Dhaddacha kana irrattis, namni yakka sana raawwate mucayyoo miidhamteefi maatii isheef beenyaa akka kanfalu gaafatama. Dabalataanis, namni yakka kana raawwate kun mucayyoo yakkicha irratti raawwate akka fuudhuuf illee gaafatamuu danda'a. Akka odeeffannoo maddeen ijoo ta'an irraa argameetti, sababii aadaa kanaa irraan kan ka'e ta'iiwwan gudeeddii baay'een isaanii utuu hin gabaafamin hafu.

Shamarran umurii ijoollummaa isaaniitti gudeedaman, keessumaa waggaa 15 gaditti, yeroo baay'ee qoodinsatu irra gaha, akkasumas naannoo seenaan isaanii kun hin beekamnetti godaananii akka jiraatan taasifamu. Bu'uura marii dhiirtoafi dubartoota buqqaatota keessoo (IDP) fi deebifamtoota tokko tokkoo wajjin taasifameen, durbummaan dubara tokkoo hawaasa keessatti baay'ee gati

jabeessa, kabajamaafi hawaasa duratti barbaadamaadha⁴¹. Maatii intalaatiif illee madda kabajaati. Akka hirmaataan marii garee (FGD) dhiirotaa tokko jedhetti, *“Intalli hiyyeettiin garuu durbummaa qabdu intala ishee dureettii garuu ammoo durbammaa hin qabne caalaa filatamtuudha.”* Ilaalchi akkasii kunis yaada isa *“qulqullummaan saalaa”* dubara tokkoo kallattiin kabaja maatii ishee wajjin kan wal hidhateedha jedhuufi yakki miidhaa saalaas karaa ittiin garee tokko irratti to’annoo ofii mirkaneeffataniifi salphisaniidha jedhu kan jabeessudha. Fayyummaafi mirga shamarraniifi dubartootaa caalaa durbummaaf iddoo kennuudhaan, ilaalchiif shaakalliin akkasii aadaa yakka miidhaa saalaaf haala mijeessuu keessa darbee jajjabeessuu danda’u uuma. Miidhaan xiinsamuu miidhamtoota yakka akkanaa irra gahu tuffiifi qoodinsa hawaasa ofii isaanii irraa irratti raawwatuun kan dabaalamedha.

TAATEE 12

*Akka aadaa naannichaatti, carraa dubarri gudeedamte tokko heerumuuf qabdu baay’ee gad aanaadha. Utuma yakki sun sababii waraanaan wal qabateen kan irratti raawwate ta’ee iyyuu, dhiironni hawaasicha keessa jiran intala akkanaa fuudhuudhaaf baay’ee mamu. Kana irraa kan ka’e, carraan dubarri akkasii qabdu dhiira haati manaa jalaa duute, ykn kan siluma iyyuu haadha manoota danuu qabutti heerumuu qofa. (Marii Garee (FGD) dhiirota naannoo, **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**).*

Qorannoo kana keessatti, hirmaattotni qorannoo kanaa, shamarran umuriin xiqqoo ta’an irraa kan hafe, hundi isaanii iyyuu shamarran sababii gudeeddii wal dhibdee kanaatiin wal qabateen irra gaheen ulfaa’an beekuu isaanii gabbasaniiru.

41 Hawaasicha keessatti durbi tokko heeruma dura saal-quunnamtii raawwachuu hinqabdu ulaagaa jedhutu jira

TAATEE 13

Yeroon biyya turetti, shamarran anaa wajjin waldaatti gartuu faarfannaa tokko keessaa wajjin faarfannu kan WBO deggeran tokkotu ture. Oduun shamarran kanneen keessaa shanan isaanii loltoota WBO'f ulfaa'aniiru jedhu naanna'aa ture. Kana irraa kan ka'es, mootummaan shamarran kana keessaa tokko qabee mana hidhaa buuse. Qorannoo irratti taasifameenis fedhiin ishee hundumtuu kara WBO akka guutamuuf dhugaa baate. Boodarra shamarran kanneen keessaa lamaan isaanii buufata fayyaa tokkotti ulfa of irraa baasisan. Shamarran warri hafan achi buuteen isaanii iyyuu hin beekamu. (Marii Garee (FGD) shamarranii, **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**).

Halkan tokko loltootni WBO ganda keenya dhufanii abbaafi haadha isaanii kophaatti dhiisanii durboota afur butanii deeman. Oduun kun ganda guutuu rifaasise; garuu ijoolleen kun garam akka geeffaman namni beeku tokko illee hin turre. Afranuu isaanii eega gudeedaniin booda, lamaan isaanii gara qe'eetti akka deebi'aniif yeroo heyyamamuuf, lama garuu WBO biratti hafan. Shamarran warri lamaa deebi'an jiruu suukkanneessaa keessa darban maatii isaaiif qoodan. Nama ganda sanaa irraa akka dhagahametti, isaan keessaa intalli isheen tokko deesseetti. (Marii Garee (FGD) buqqaatota keessoofi deebifamtoota dhiiraafi dubartootaa **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**).

Shamarraniifi dubartootni miidhaa saalaa koorniyaa bu'uureffate, kan wal dhibdee jiruu wajjin wal qabateef saaxilaman dhiibbaa hawaasummaa sababa kanaaf isaan irra gahaa jiru kanneen akka loogii, gaa'illi isaanii rakkoof saaxilamuufi akka waan gaa'ilaaf hin taaneetti ilaalamuu fa'a gabaasaniiru. Kana malees, rakkoo fayyaa kan akka ulfa yeroo malee, miidhaa qaamaafi miidhama xiinsammuu hedduuf saaxilamaniiru.



AJJEECHAA AKKAFEEETEE

TAATEE 14

Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu keessatti hidhattootni uummata nagaa irratti duula hammaataa geggeessanii turan. Amajjii bara 2024, miseensa WBO'ti jedhamanii hidhattootni shakkaman nama kudhan, Adulaa Saalii dabalatee, ajjeesan. Adulaan, namni ganna 52, jiraataa ganda Haroo Gaalii ta'e, yeroo ija haadha manaa isaa duratti hidhattootaan ajjeefame haadha manaa isaa Xequu Bariisoo wajjin doqdoqqeedhaan imalaa ture. Namootni ijaan argan akkaataa uffannaa isaaniifi dhahannaa rifeensa isaanii irraa kan ka'e namootni yakka kana raawwatan loltoota WBO'ti jedhu. Sababni ajjeechaa kanaas, kan Aduulaa dabalatee, ifa utuu hin ta'in hafe. Ragooleen akka jedhanitti, jarri WBO al tokko tokko qarshiif jedhanii, al tokko tokko ammoo mootummaa wajjin hidhata qabdu jechuudhaan jiraattota nagaa irratti tarkaanfii ni fudhatu. Firootni isaa akka jedhanitti, Aduulaan hawaasa tikfatee bulu biratti nama kabajamaafi nama ijoollee isaa mana barumsaatti ergatu ta'uu ragaa bahu. Haadha manaa lama nama qabuufi abbaa ijoollee 20 ture.

Gaafa guyyaa Hagayya 30, 2023, taphataa kubbaa miilaa kan ta'e Mengistuu Shuggee (maqaan jijjiirameera), fi tikfatee bulaa fayyaaleessa kan ta'e Samaroo Boruu (maqaan jijjiirameera) gara Shaakkisoootti imala jalqaban. Bakka Carii Baqaqaa jedhamutti jireenya isaaniitti aduun dhiite. Hidhattootuma wal fakkaatoo-warra maalummaan isaanii dhaabbataa ta'etu gara jabinaan

namoota kana lameen ajjeese. Mangistuun ijoollee lama dhiisee yoo wareegamu, Samaroon ammoo abbaa ijoollee afurii ture. Miseensi maatii tokko akka CARD'tti himetti, sababa hanqina soorataa irraan ka'e ijoolleen mana barumsaa addaan kutaniiru.

Gaafa guyyaa Mudde 23, 2022, Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu ganda Cari Baqaqaatti, hidhattoota WBO'ti jedhamanii kan shakkaman nama Soora Galchuu jedhamu utuu inni ijjoollotni sababa wal dhibdeef mana barumsaa addaan kutan akka mana barumsaatti deebi'aniif hojii namoota kakaasuu hojjechuu irratti argamuu ajjeesan. Sooraan nama garaa isaa irraa barnoota leellisuufi nama gaa'ila afur irraa ijoollee 30 horedha. Duuti isaa maatii isaa baay'ee shororkeesse; keessumaa ilmi isaa hangafaa kan barataa yuunivarsitii waggaa jalqabaa ta'e Gumii Soora, kan boodarra barnoota addaan kutuuf dirqame akka malee shororkaawe. Ilmaan Soora Jalduu, kan umuriin isaanii barnootaaf gahe hundumtuu barnoota isaanii dhiisuuf dirqaman. Duratti horsiisa beeladaafi daldalaan maatii isaa jiraachisaa kan ture Soora Jalduu, du'a isaa booda maatiin isaa haala abdi-kutachiisaa keessatti kufan. Madda galii waan hinqabneef, maatiin isaa jiraachuuf jecha hojii humnaa guyya guyyaa hojjechuuf dirqaman.

Gaafa guyyaa Amajjii 5, 2023, Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu ganda Cari Baqaqaa keessatti, hidhattootni namoota ijaan arganiin WBO akka ta'an himaman, Ayyelee Bariisoo ajjeesan. Ayyeleen utuu doqdoqqee isaatiin gara Shaakkisootti imalaa jiruu ture kan inni dubbii keessa seene. Dhaabi utuu ittiin jedhamuu didee, tarii saamicha sodaatee, imala isaa ittuma fufe. Kana irraa kan ka'e, hidhattootni sunis doqdoqqee Ayyeleetti dhukaasuun doqdoqqettii hojii ala taasisuun akkanni lafa jirutti dhaabatu isa taasisan. Achii booda haala suukkanneessaa ta'een morma irraa muruun, qaama isaa kukkutanii akka isa ajjeesan ragaa bahu namootni naannoo sana turan. Dubbicha namni ijaan arge tokko naasuu isaa akkana

jedhee dubbata: “Jireenyakoo keessatti waan baay’ee argeera garuu takkaa gocha gara jabinaafi bineensummaa akkasii yeroo ilmi namaa tokko ilma namaa akka isaa irratti raawwatu argee hin beeku” jedha. Ragaan dabalataa nama ta’ii kana ijaan arge kan biraa irraas argameera. Ayyeleen, namni duratti bulchaa Ganda Qeentichaa ture kun, haadha manoota isaa lamaafi ijoollee isaa 15 dirree irratti facaasee du’e. Amma haala ulfaataan liqimfamanii, mana barumsaa addaan kutanii, soorata ittiin jiraatan barbaacha daandii irraa naanna’aa oolu.

Gocha gaddisiisaa kan biraa gaafa Fulbaana 5, 2023 raawwateen ammoo, galgala keessaa naannoo sa’aatii 2:00 keessa, hidhattootni nuti WBO’dha ofiin jedhan namoota lama, Addisuu Neenqoo fi Gadaa Roobee jedhaman, bakka Boonoo jedhamutti dhukaasa araarama hin qabne irratti banan. Miidhamtootni gaa’ilaafi duraa duubaan ijoollee afuriifi lama qaban kun, yeroo gochi kun isaan irratti raawwatamutti firoota isaaniif bilbilaa jiru turan. Gandattii keessatti lolli humnoota mootummaafi WBO gidduutti dhohee ture. Jeequmsi kun hundi haa jiraatu iyyuu malee, jiraattotni sagalee dhukaasaa dhagahuun alatti maal akka adeemaa jiru quba hin qaban ture. Addisuu Neenqoo fi Gadaa Roobee iddoo neetwoorkiin jiru barbaaddatanii nagummaa maatii isaanii mirkaneeffachuuf maatii isaaniitti bilbilachaa jiru. Haa ta’u malee, utuu isaan hin xumurin loltootni WBO dhufanii waan mootummaa gargaaraa jiran itti fakkaatee itti dhukaasanii ajjeesan. Maatiin namoota ajjeefamanii kun namootni kun qulqulluu yakka tokko hinqabneefi kara haqa qabeessa hin taaneen utuu mootummaa wajjin hidhata tokko illee hin qabaatin akka ajjeefaman himu. Haaluma wal fakkaatuunis, maatiin miidhamtoota kun gadda isaan mudate irraa akka hin dandamanne himu. Daa’imman miidhamtoota kanaa warri xixiqqoon, waan abboota isaanii irratti ta’e waan hin beekneef dhufaatii abbaa isaanii yeroo hunda karaa eegu. Haadha manoota miidhamtootaa kana keessaa isheen tokko, gaaffii

ijoolleen abbaan isaanii yoom akka dhufu gaafatan maal jettee akka deebistu wal'aaluu ishee dubbatti. Ba'aan daa'imman kana guddisuus mogolee ishee buuseera. Hojii dhaabbataa tokko malee amma itti gaafatama dachaa baattee jirti- tokko akka haadhaatti, kan biraan akka madda galiitti. Imimmaan ishee coccobsaa, "Egaa amma akkamiinan isaan jiraachisa? Foon koo isaanii kennuu hin danda'u (akka nyaataniif), gadameessa koottis isaan deeffadhu" jettee gafatti.

Dambalaa Xissee Culuqii (maqaan nageenya namichaaf jecha jijjiirameera), namni ganna 50 fi abbaa ijoollee 10 ta'e, namoota dhibbaan lakkaawaman, qaama hidhatee socho'uufi ofii isaa WBO jedhee waamuun ajjeefaman keessaa isa tokkoofi kan utuu gara iddoo albuuda warqee baafatu deemuu ajjeefameedha. Gaafa guyyaa Amajjii 1, 2021, Dambalaan Aanaa Aagaa Waayyuu ganda Burii Ejersaa keessatti itti dhukaafamee ajjeefame. Sana booda loltootni WBO waan inni qabu hunda, birrii 500,000 (doolaara 8700) yeroo sanatti harka isaa irra jiru dabalatee, saamanii deeman. Sana booda, mucaan Dambalaa inni angafti, dirqamni maatii jiraachisuufi ijoolloota isaa gad jiran guddisuu gateettii isaa irratti waan kufeef barnoota isaa yuunivarsitii addaan kutuuf dirqame. Intalli Dambalaa, Baddeessoo Dambalaa, gidiraa keessa jirtu haala garaa nama nyaatuun, "Jireenya qananii jiraanna turre; amma garuu abbaan keenya gara jabinaan waan nu irraa ajjeefameef harka duwwaatti hafne. Nuti ammatti du'oo jiraatoodha, guyyaa haqni itti mo'u eegaa jirra" jettee ibsatti.

Godaanaa Gammadaa, gaafa guyyaa Ammajjii 19, 2022 Godina Gujii aanaa Wadaraa keessatti utuu Negeellee irraa gara Adoolaatti imalaa jiruu loltoota WBO'tiin seeraan ala ajjeefame. Gareen WBO, lagannaa geejjibaa yeroo sanatti siyaasa mootummaa dadhabsiisuuf labsame cabsan jedhanii yaaduun awutoobusii uummata fe'ee Negeellee irraa gara Adoolaa deema jiru irratti dhukaasa banan.

Du'a yeroo malee isa mudate kanaan dura, Godaanaan hojjetaa mootummaa nama tureefi dhiyootti gosa barnootaa Indastiriyaal Injineriingiitiin Yuunivarsiitii Bulee Horaa irraa Digirii Maastersiin nama eebbifame ture. Eebbifamee ji'a shan gidduutti ajjeefame. Raahelis, *"Inni waan hunda koo ture, garuu wal fuunee waggootii sadii qofa wajjin dabarsuu dandeenye. Amma inni na bira hin jiru; intalli keenya xiqqoon yeroo hunda isa iyyaafatti. Yeroo hunda ishee sobuutu narraa eegama. Egeree ifaa waliin abjoonna turre; amma garuu waan hunduu natti dukkanaa'eera. Waanti akka kanaa nama madeessu hinjiru; dhibee kana irraas kan na fay'isu hin jiraatu. Intala keenyaaf jedhee jabina of barsiisaan jira, dadhabbii tokko malee ishee jiraachisuuf dhama'aan jira. Erga inni ajjeefamee rafee hinbeeku. Maal gochuun akka narra jirus, nama akkamii ta'uun akka narra jirus hin beeku. Ekeraa ka'ee deemun ofitti fakkaadha."* jettee gadadoo keessa jirtu himatti.



AJJEETCHAA SEERAAN ALAA

TAATEE 15

Humnootni mootummaa godina Gujii seeraan ala namoota hidhata WBO qabu jedhanii yaadan ajjeesuu isaanii

Gaafa Sadaasa 26, 2023, Godina Gujii Aanaa Wadaraa keessatti, loltoota WBO wajjin lola si'ataa keessa seenuun humnootni motummaa seeraan ala namoota nagaa sadii- Mohaammed Abdulqaadir, Addisuu Abaabilee fi Boruu Haroo jedhaman- WBO

wajjin hidhata qabdu jedhanii shakkuun ajjeesaniiru. Barsiisotni lama- Abdulmajiin Qassoofi Adoolaa Oddoo- shakkiima wal fakkaataan guyyaa wal fakkaataa irra rukutamanii madaa'aniiru. Jiraattotni naannoo, ragoonni ijaan arganiifi maatiin miidhamtoota gochi suukkanneessaan kun raawwatamuu isaa mirkaneessaniiru.

Kana malees, Aanaa Galaanaa, Godina Gujii keessatti, saxaxa wal fakkaataa ittiin jiraattota nagaan irratti ajjeechaa seeraan alaa raawwatan ittuma fufsiisaniiru. Guyyaa gaafa Sadaasa 24, 2023, lammiilee nagaan ja'a- Badhaanee Lolee, Taarikuu Miraa, Bushaa Axaaraa, Nigusee Gannaalee, Halakee Hoxxeessaa, fi Chuuchuu Areerii- maqaa WBO deggertu jedhamuun seeraan ala ajjeefamaniiru. Naannochi wal dhibdee keessatti liqimfamee jira; uummata nagaan irratti aggaammachuunis akkuma itti fufetti jira. Dhuma irrattis, Qoonoo Duubaa, daldalaa uffataafi abbaa ijoollee ja'aa kan ta'e, gaafa Sadaasa 30, 2023 ganda Fiigaa Biqqee, Godina Gujii kessatti humnoota mootummaan to'annoo jala oolfame. Innis gara iddoo buufata loltootaa, bakka halkan walakkaa dhukaasni dhagahametti, geeffame. Ajjeefamuun isaas kan mirkaneeffame borumtaa isaa reefi isaa naannoo mooraa loltootaa sanatti argamuu isaatiin ture. Ajjeefamuu isaafis sababa kan ta'e, daldalaa ta'uu isaa irraan kan ka'e loltootaaf akka qawwee bitu gaafatamee waan dideef akka sodaatti ilaalamuu isaati.



HUMNAAN DHABAMSIISUU (BUTANII UGGURUU)

TAATEE 16

Barsiisotniifi lammiilee nagaan hidhattoota kanneen akka WBO'tiin butamanii beenyaa maatii isaanii dhiphinaaf saaxile akka kanfalaniif gaafatamuu

Aanaa Wadaraa Godina Gujii keessatti, barsiisotni afur- Awwal Waaree (28), Karrayyuu Quxisuu (30), Huseen Boruu (31), fi Taaddasaa Tolaa (34)- gaafa guyyaa Sadaasa 26, 2023 loltoota WBO jedhanii of waamaniin butaman. Hundi isaanii namoota gaa'ila dhaabbataniifi mana barumsaa sadarkaa tokkoffaa irraa barsiisan, kan jireenya isaaniif miindaa mootummaan ji'aan isaaniif kaffaalu irratti hirkatanii jiraatan turan. Barsiisotumti butamanii turan kun waan isaanirra ga'e ni dubbatu. Namoota galii gad aanaa argatan ta'anii utuma jiranii, akka gad dhiifamaniif garuu birii 50,000 - 200,000 beenyaa gaafataman. Maatiifi firoottan isaanii busii sassaabanii lubbuu isaanii oolfachuu danda'an. Haa ta'u malee, yeroo isaan butamanii turan irraa kaasee hamma isaan gad dhiifamanitti haati manootii isaaniifi daa'imman isaanii beelaan gidirfamaa turan.

Haaluma wal fakkaatuun, Shuggee Shuxuuraa, namni mucaan isaa garee hidhattoota (WBO'n) jalaa ajjeefame, Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu, Godina Gujii keessatti baatii Sadaasaa 2023 keessa butamee ugguramee ture. Filannoo ulfaataatu isa quunname: birrii

uggurtootni gaafatan kanfalu ykn ammoo du'aaf of qopheessuu. Akka tikfatee bulaa tokkootti, Shuggeen yeroo sanatti birrii callaa of harkaa hin qabu ture. Haa ta'u malee, ijoolotniifi firootni isaa walitti dhufuun birrii 300,000 uggurtoota - garee loltoota WBO ofiin jedhu-harkaa isa baasisuuf barbaachisu walitti qabuu danda'aniiru.



HIDHAAFI TO'ANNA TASAA

TAATEE 17

Daldalaan tokko aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti, sodaa irraa kan ka'e qe'ee isaa dhiisee godaanuu isaan dura, humnoota WBO'tiin butamee, achii WBO wajjin hidhata qabda jedhamee humnoota mootummaatiin to'atamee mana hidhaa keessatti gidirfamuufi beenyaa gaafatamuu isaa

Boruu Galgaloo (nageenya isaaf jecha maqaan jijjiirameera), daldalaan ganna 32 Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, Godina Gujii keessa jiraatu, gaafa guyyaa Caamsaa 22, 2021 humnoota WBO'tiin butame. Humnaan mana isaa keessaa qabanii isa fuudhanii beenyaa birrii miliyoona tokko (doolaara 28,000) kaffaltu malee jedhanii ji'a lamaaf ugguranii isa tursan. Filannoo tokko iyyuu waan hin qabneef, maatiin Boruu birrii miliyoona tokko kaffaluun uggura inni ji'a lamaaf jala ture keessaa Hagayyaa 2021 isa baasisan.

Dhimmi Boruu achitti hin dhaabanne. Aduu gaafa Onkoloolessa 28, 2021, WBO wajjin hidhata qabda jechuun humnooti mootummaa mana hidhaa Harqalloo isa buusan. Innis namoota akka isaa

shakkii wal fakkaataan hidhaman kanneen biroo wajjin hamma gaafa Guraandhala 11, 2022'tti mana hidhaa ture. Haalli manaa hidhichaa rakkisaa ture. Hidhamtootni gariin kutaa dhiphoo namni akka malee itti danatu keessatti nama 15-20 ta'anii hidhamu turan. Gariin ammoo kutaa waloo bal'aa ta'e kan kutaawwan xixiqqoo 12 ta'an walitti fullaasuun kutaa tokko taasifame keessa hamma nama 400 fa'a ta'anii hidhamtoota kaanii wajjin jiraatu. Manichi namoota umurii hundaa kan of keessatti qabatedha- ol adeemtota WBO wajjin hidhata qabdu jedhamanii to'ataman irraa kaasee haga maanguddootaafi haawwan ilmaan isaanii ykn ilmaan ilmaan isaanii WBO wajjin hojjetu jedhamanii shakkamaniitti jechuudha.

Boruun akka jedhutti, eegdotniifi poolisootni naannoos, akkuma warra WBO, haa xinnaatu iyyuu malee (Birrii 10,000-20,000), akkuma galii abbaatti beenyaa nama gaafachuu irraa duubatti hin deebi'an. Faallaa warra WBO, isaan kun akka irratti hin baramneef jedhanii nama gidduu galee haala mijeessuufitti fayyadamu. Boruun akka jedhutti, warri kafaluu didan tajaajila yaala fayyaa dhowwatamuufi reebichi yeroo irratti raawwatu, warri kafalan garuu gadi dhiifamu. Innis birrii 20,000 kanfale gadi dhiifamu iyyuu, jireenya isaaf waan sodaateef Gooroo Doolaa gadi dhiisee gara Adoolaatti godaane.

TAATEE 18

Hojjetaa mootummaa duraanii kan ture hammaataa deemuu haala Gujii kan to'annaa, ugguramanii beenyaa gaafatamuu, himata malee hidhamuun beekamuufi dheebuu uummatni nagaafi tasgabbiifi qabu akka itti ibsu

Bulaa Dhadachaa (maqaan jijjiirameera), duratti Gooroo Doolaa keessatti hojjetaa mootummaa kan ture, haalli Gujii ittuu hammaachaa deemaa akka jirutti ibsa. Nama ugguranii beenyaa itti gaafachuun waan ariitiin amaleeffatamaa dhufaa jirudha. Bulaa mataan isaa iyyuu, utuma hojjetaa mootummaa ta'ee

jiruu, WBO wajjin hidhata qabda jedhamee shakkamee humnoota mootummaatiin to'atamee ture. Akka hubannoo Bulaatti, Gujii keessatti irra caalaan hidhamtootaa warra himata malee ykn adeemsa seeraa tokko malee yeroo dheeraaf tursiifamanidha. Hidhaa dheeraa ji'a lamaa haga waggaa lamaa ta'u, kan hidhamtoota umurii hundaa- dargageessaa haga maanguddootaa- irratti xiyyeeffate ija isaan argeera. Gariin eegdotaaf matta'aa kanfalanii yeroo hiikaman, gariin ammoo kanfaluun waan didaniif hidhaa keessa tursiifamu.

Dhimmi Bulaas hidhaa ji'a tokkoo irraa hiikamuu isaa isa marsaa jalqabaa kanaan hin dhaabanne. Amajjii 2023, irra deebiin caaseffama godinootaa kan godina Gujii Lixaa, Booranaafi Baalee irraa kukkutuun Godina Boorana Bahaa uumee ilaalchisee mormii dhoheen wal qabatee waajjira isaa irraa humnoota nageenyaa yeroo sanatti nama caaseffamicha morma jedhamee shakkamu hundumaa hidhaatti guuraa turaniin qabamee irra deebiin hidhame. Warrumti manni murtii mirgi wabii akka eegamuufif murteesseef illee sarbama dabalataaf saaxilamaa turan. Poolisiinis gad isaan dhiisuu waan dideef hidhaa dheeraa ji'a lama caaluuf isaan saaxileera. Hidhamtoota silumaa WBO wajjin hidhata qabu jedhamanii shakkiin hidhamanitti hidhamtooti haaraan gaafa dabalaman, mana hidhichaatti baay'inni hidhamtootaa humnaa ol itti ta'e. Bulaas dabalatee, hojjetootni mootummaa gara 25 ta'an baatii lama booda gadi dhiifaman. Haa ta'u malee, miindaan isaanii gara baatii afuriif waan irraa dhaabbateef, gidiraan isaanii ittuma fufe. Kan isaan hojiitti deebi'uu danda'anis ji'a shan eega fixanii booda ture. "Kun seenaa koo qofa miti" jedha Bulaan gaafa guduunfu. Gujii keessatti baay'oliin guyya guyyaadhaan maqaa WBO wajjin hidhata qabdu jedhuun himataafi hidhaaf saaxilamaa jiraatu. Ummatni Gujii kan dheebote nagaa, tasgabbi, sodaa butamuufi hidhamuu irraa bilisa ta'ee jiraachuudha.

TAATEE 19

**Hojjetaa mootummaa annaa Liiban, godina Gujii kan
sababa mormii keessatti hirmaateef hojii irraa ari'atmuufi
hidhaaf saaxilame, kan rakkoowwan akka walitti
bu'iinsaa, sababa qabsoo hidhannootiif miidhaa irra
gahu keessa dhaabatee nagaafi tasgabbbii dheebotu**

Alamuu Galmoo, nama ganna 30, Aanaa Liiban, Godina Gujii keessatti hojjetaa mootummaa kan ture, namoota isa wajjin hojjetan 14 wajjin hojii irraa ari'atame. Kunis kan ta'e caaseffama haaraa aanaalee kan jiraattotaafi hojjetoota mootummaa irraa mormiin isa mudate hordofeeti. Mormichis tarkaanfii haadhaawaan mootummaadhaan akka fudhatamu kan taasiseefi namootni 60 jumlaan hidhamuu isaanitiif sababa kan ta'e ture. Namootni biroonis, Obbo Galmoo dabalatee, kaffaltii tokko malee hojii irraa ittifamaniiru, akkasumas ari'amaniiru. Innis, sababii rakkoo wal irraa hin citnee kanaan waggaa tokkoo oliif hoji dhabaa ta'ee ture. Akka Alamuun jedhutti, waggaa darbe kana keessa hidhaan jumlaa namoota 500 - 700 irratti xiyyeeffatu waan baratamaa ture. Hidhaan kunis irraa guddeessan kan xiyyeeffatu maqaa WBO deggertu jedhuun lammiilee naga warra akka barsiisotaafi barattootaa irrattidha.

Alamuun sodaafi wanti amanamu dhabamuu wantoota hidhaa wajjin wal qabatanii akkasiin ibsa. Hidhamuu nama tokkootiif sababni dhiyaatu "haala yeroo" sababa jedhu qofa ta'uu isaa irraa kan ka'e, of irraa faccisuuf ykn mana murtiitti dhiyaachuun rakkisaadha. Namootni baay'een himatuma isaan irratti dhiyaate iyyuu sirriitti hin beekani. Duumessi sodaa kun ammoo sarbama qaamolee lamaanuu irraa dhufuun kan dabaalamedha. Alamuun waa'ee namoota nagaafi firoota hojjetoota mootummaa hidhattoota WBO'tiin qabamanii beenyaan itti gaafatamuufi yoo fedhan ammoo ajjeefamaniis ni dubbata. Haala nama gaddisiisuun, Alamuun waggoota shanan darban keessatti haala akkanaatiin firoota shan

kan dhabe yoo ta'u, walumaa galatti firoota isaa torba awwaaleera. Alamuun akka himutti, waggoota shanan darbaniif uummatni Liiban haala suukkanneessaa qabsoo hidhanoon uumame keessa darbaniiru. Jeequmsi wal irraa hin citne kunis qisaasama qabeenyaa hedduu, du'aafi sarbama mirga namoomaa lakkoofsa hin qabne qaqqabsiiseera. Uummatni yeroo tokko nagaa ture, amma booyichi isaa wal waraansi akka dhaabatuufi jireenya nagaafi tasgabbii qabu, kan lolaafi buqqaatii irraa bilisa ta'etti deebi'uudha.



HIDHAA YEROO DHEERAA

TAATEE 20

“Dhugaa ykn Reebicha”: namni manaa hidhaa turee bahe, Gujii Bahaa keessatti, qorannoo mana hidhaa adabbiin dabaalameefi kutaawwan mana hidhaa namni humnaa ol itti baay’atu akka itti ibsu

Caalaan, namni nageenya isaaf jedhamee maqaan isaa dhokfame, tikfatee bulaa ganda Algee, aanaa Liiban, godina Gujii bahaa keessa jiraatudha. Dhugaa hadhaawaa keessa jiru, kan sababa wal dhibdee yeroo dheeraaf ture kanaan itti dhufe akka itti aanutti ibsa. “Nageenyi dhimma guddaadha” jedha Caalaan gaafa yaadachiisu. Walitti bu’iinsi humnoota mootummaafi hidhattoota Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) gidduu waggoota shanan darbaniif ture danqaawwan dinagdeefi hawaasummaa hedduu dhaleera. Haa ta’u malee, Amajjii/Guraandhala 2023 irraa kaasee garuu

sarbamni mirga namoomaa haalaan dabaluu isaa taajjabeera. Kunis caaseffama haaraa godinootaa mootummaan Naannoo Oromiyaa diriirseen wal irra oola. Waan isa jalaa wal faallesse tokkos ni caqasa, Caalaan. “Silaa magaalotni iddoo buufata nagaa turan” jedha. Haa ta’u malee, baay’inaan keessa buufachuun humnoota nageenyaa mootummaa magaalaattis muddama uumaa jira. Magaalaa keessaa yeroo waa bitatutti illee, Caalaan akka waan humnootni kun isa hordofaa jiraniitti itti dhagahama; sababni isaas humnootni mootummaa akka waan inni mormitoota warra bakkoota magaalattii marsanii jiran keessa baay’inaan socho’aniif gargaarsa gochuuf deemuutti waan shakkaniif.

Caalaan taatee suukkanneessaa irratti raawwatame akkasitti ibsa. Gabaa keessaa waan nyaataa bitatee isaa bahaa jiru humnoonni nageenyaa isa dhaabbachiisan. Waa’ee wantoota inni bitee deemaa jiruuu, keessumaa waa’ee sukkaaraa, eega qoratanii booda, akeekkachiisa tokko malee, riphee loltoota gargaarta jedhanii isa yakkan. “Akkan ajjeefamuuf ajajamanii al torba natti dhukaasan” jedha Caalaan. “Kan nama gammachiisu akkuma isaatti jalaa bahuu danda’uukooti”. Akka Caalaan jedhutti, humnootni nageenyaa yakka sarbama mirga namoomaa namoota irratti raawwataniif akka sababaatti kan isaan dhiyeessan mi’a namootni bitatan akka waan gargaarsa WBO’f ooluutti dhiyeessuudha. WBO’nis sababa argamuu humnoota mootummaa irraa kan ka’e akka garaa isaanii gabaa bahuu hin danda’an. Yeroo biraatti ammoo, Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) gargaarta jedhanii isa yakkuun mana isaa sakatta’anii turan. Achii booda mooraa waraanaa “Qalqalchaa” jedhamu kan magaalaa Algee keessatti argamtu, kan duratti buufata fayyaa ture garuu amma akka mana hidhaatti fayyadaman, keessatti isa hidhan.

Caalaanis kutaa waajjiraa dhiphoo nama afur qofa teessisuu dandeessu tokko keessatti nama 35 ta'anii keessatti ugguraman keessatti haala ulfaataa dabarse. Waan keessa darbe kanas yeroo yaadatu, al tokko namoota 14 wajjin hidhamuu isaafi, sana booda ammoo namoota 24 gandoota gara garaa Gujii Bahaa irraa dhufanii wajjin hidhamuu isaa ibsa. Turtii isaa mana hidhaa keessatti, Caalaan dhugaa jiru hamma himutti akka mana hidhaa keessa turu kan itti himamu irraan kan hafe guyyaa tokko dhaddachatti dhiyaatee hin beeku. Bultii keessa dhuma bara 2021 gadi haa dhiifamu iyyuu malee, namootni kan biroonis ji'oota afurii haga ja'aatti haaluma wal fakkaataa keessa akka darbaniifi kaan ammoo gara aanaatti akka dabarfaman dubbata. Qorannoo halkan halkan taasifamu keessa darbu iyyuu, "humnoota mootummaa" keessaa namootni gaarummaa isatti agarsiisan buskutiifaa akka isaaf qoodaa turan ni dubbata, Caalaan.

Yeroo hidhaa irraa gad dhiifamuttis, aangawootni akkas jechuun Caalaa gorsan: "Shanee irraa fagaadhu; jibba itti agarsiisi; amma barumsa fudhatteetta". Waan ittiin isa yakkaniif ragaa tokko illee dhiyeessuu hin dandeenye. Haa ta'u malee, dhiittaan mirgoota namoomaa Godina Gujii aanota akka Liiban, Sabbaa Boruu fi Gooroo Doollaa keessatti akkuma itti fufetti jira. Akka Caalaan jedhutti, naannoo magaalatti argamni humnoota nageenyaa mootummaa baay'inaan waan jiruufi naannoon baadiyyaa ammoo humnoota riphee loltootaan qabatamee waan jiruuf, eega aduun lixee booda akka garaa isaanii socho'uu ilaalchisee dargaggoota danqaa guddaatu isaan mudata. Kana irraa kana ka'e, keessumaa naannoo dargaggootaatti, sosochii deggersa hidhattoota mormitootaa of keessaa qabu to'achuuf jecha, sochii dargaggootaa irratti to'annoo jabaatu taasifama.

TAATEE 21

Lammiileen nagaan haala hamaa buufata Ioltoota keessa jiru akka itti ibsan

Tolaan, (maqaan jijjiirameera) hoojjetaan mootummaa dhalootaan Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa irraa ta'e, garuu amma Negeellee keessa jiraatu, wal dhibdee naannicha keessa jiruufi caaseffama haaraa godinaalee naannichatti hojii irra ooleen wal qabatee naannichatti haalli qabiinsa mirga namoomaa hammaachaa adeemuu isaa ibsa. "Namootni, keessumaa warri naannoo magaalaa jiraatan yoom iyyuu caalaa saaxilamoo akka ta'antu itti dhagahama" jedhee yaadachiisa, Tolaan.

Bara 2014 (akaa lakkoofsa Itoophiyaatti), sababa hidhata maatiin isaafi hiriyootni isaa isaan wajjin qabaniif jecha, Tolaanis Waraana Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) damee "Shanee" jedhamu deggerta jedhamee shakkamuun hidhamee ture. Namoota 353 wajjin mooraa waraanaa guddicha Negeellee keessatti argamu keessatti hidhamee ture. Hidhaan jumlaa kunis kan xiyyeeffate namoota WBO deggeru jedhamanii shakkaman, keessumaa gandoota baadiyyaa keessaa warra daandii irratti qabaman, akkasumas warra magaalota keessaa irratti ture.

Tolaa dabalatee kan isaa wajjin Negeellee keessatti hidhaman irra miidhaan kan hin geenye ta'u iyyuu, warri kaan haala hammaataa keessa akka turan ibsa. Hidhamtootni bakkoota biroo irraa dhufan mana dukkanaa keessatti kan darbatamaniifi kana irraa kan ka'e booda irra rakkoo fayyaaf kan saaxilaman turan. Kanaan wal qabatee, Tolaan akka fakkeenyaatti ogeessa fayyaa aanaa Algee keessaa hidhattootaaf qoricha dhiyeessita jedhamee shakkamee mana dukkanaa keessatti torbee sadiif hidhame kaasa. Haalli fayyaa inni amma irra jiru hin beekamu.

Tolaan akka jedhutti qabiinsa hidhamtoota irratti illee wal caalchisuun ni mul'ata: hidhamtootni warri gandoota baadiyyaa irraa dhufan, faallaa warra magaalaa irraa hidhamanii, nyaata argachuu hin danda'an. Kun immoo maatiin hidhamtoota kanneenii namoota isaan jalaa hidhamaniif nyaata dhiyeessuuf jecha baadiyyaadhaa bahanii dhufanii magaalatti mana kireeffatanii akka jiraatan isaan dirqisiiseera.

“Himatni utuu narratti hin banamin ykn guyyaa tokko illee utuun mana murtiitti hin dhiyaatin baatii afuriif eegan hidhamee booda”, jedha Tolaan gaafa guduunfu, “ajajaan Cibraa Kibbaa waanti raawwatame dogoggora ta'uu isaa amanuun dhiifama gaafatee gadi na dhiise” jedha.

TAATEE 22

Hidhaafi reebicha mormitoota irratti raawwatame

Jiraataan Godina Gujii Bahaa tokko, kan maqaan isaa nageenya isaatiif jecha Waareetti jijjiirame hawaasa gidduutti haalli jiru kan ittuma fufe ta'uu isaa CARD'f qoodeera. Waareen akka jedhutti, Waraanni Bilisummaa Oromoo darbanii darbanii shakkamtoota irratti tarkaanfii fudhachuun isaanii akkuma jirutti ta'ee, dhiittaan mirga namoomaa harki caalu garuu humnoota mootummaatiin raawwatamaa jira. Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti, fiironni isaa, addatti dubartootni afur (adaadotni isaa lamaafi obbolootni durbaa lama) waanuma miseensa maatii loltuu Waraana Bilisummaa Oromootti makame qabdu jedhamanii himatamaniif qofa waggaa lamaa oliif hidhamanii akka turan hima, Waareen. Waareen namootni ajaja mana murtii malee hidhamuu isaanii, bakki isaan itti hidhamanis iddoowwan akka dallaa looniitti ijaaraman fa'a keessatti ta'uu isaa, manneen barnootaa, fi waajjira poolisii keessatti fa'a akka ta'eefi iddoo dahoon wayii hin jirretti aduufi bokkaan bakka itti wal jijjiirutti akka ta'e ni hima.

TAATEE 23

Beekaan (nageenya isaaf maqaan jijjirameera), muuxannoo rakkoo caaseffama godina haaraa Boorana Bahaan wal qabatee uumame jalatti isa mudate akkasitti hima. Erga hojiirra oolmaa caaseffama mootummaan direerse kanaa as haalli Gujii keessa jiru hammaataa deemuu isaas tuqee darba. Hawaasni naannoo dhimma kana irratti mormii isaa kallattii garaa garaan dhageessifateera, jedha Beekaan. Haa ta'u malee, hidhaan tasaafi hidhaan jumlaa guutummaa bara 2023 akkuma hammaatetti kan itti fufe ture.

Beekaa mataan isaa iyyuu humnoota mootummaatiin al lama hidhamee dararaaf saaxilamee ture. Dhuma bara 2023 utuu gara magaalaa Gooroo Doolaatti imalaa jiruu tasa mormii uummataa inni waa'eema isaa iyyuu quba hin qabne gidduu seene. Humnootni mootummaas humnaan kaballaafi dhiitacha fayyadamaa isa qabatan. Yeroo jeequmsaa sanattis ol adeemtonnis utuu ilaalchi wayii hin godhaminiif jumlaan konkolaattotatti hidhamanii akka turan dubbata.

Akka beekaan jedhutti, mormitootni jumlaan to'atamanii halkan guutuu dararamaa bulan. "Torbee tokkoof walitti aansaa nu reebaa turan", jedha waa'ee miila isaa reebicha sana irratti waan miidhameef okkoluu caqasaa.

Beekaan waa'ee to'atamuu isaa marsaa lamaanii ibsa dabalataa akkasiin kenna: Jalqaba nama 50, itti aansee nama 100 taanee to'atamne. Lamaanuu kan ta'e mooraa Raayyaa Ittisa Biyyaa, kan duraan Buufata Chaayinootaa jedhamuun beekamu, aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti argamu keessatti ture. To'annaan jalqabaa kan irratti raawwatame utuma inni karaa irra deemuu yeroo ta'u, kan lammataa garuu ajaja mana murtii tokko malee mana jireenyaa isaatii isa qabuudhaani. Isa jalqabaa irratti torbee tokkoof, isa

lammataa irratti torban lamaaf hidhamee kan ture yoo ta'u, yeroo hunda iyyuu yakki inni ittiin himatamaa ture karoora mootummaan Godina Booranaa haaraaf qabu mormite jedhamuun ture.

TAATEE 24

Gooroo Doolaa: mormiin hidhaafi reebicha humnoota nageenyaatiin raawwatamuuf sababa ta'uu

Gammadaanis (maqaan nageenyaa isaaf jedhamee jijjiirameer) dhiittaa mirga namoomaa hojiirra oolmaa caaseffama haaraa godinaalee bara 2023 wajjin wal qabatee uumame akkas jechuun dubbata. Yeroo jiraattotni naannoo mormii isaanii dhageessifatanitti, humnootni mootummaa deebii kan kennan mormitoota jumlaadhaan to'annoo jala oolchuun ture. “Utuma manni murtii akka gad dhiifamaniif murtoo dabarsee jiruu, namootni baay'een, keessumaa bulchaan duraanii obbo Galgaloo Oddoo, harka kaabinoota godina Boorana Bahaa keessatti dararaa seeraan alaa dhandhama turan”, jedha Gammadaan.

Kanumaan wal qabatee, aangawootni mootummaa warri godina haaraa irratti mormii qaban akkamiin gara magaalaa Negeellee, kan dur Gujii keessa turte amma garuu qaama Boorana Bahaa taateetti akka naanneffaman ni dubbata, Gammadaan. Kanuma gidduutti ammoo, ol adeemtotni lakkoofsi isaanii hammana hin jedhamne yeroo mormii kanaa magaalaa Harqalloo jedhamtu, kan aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti argamtu keessatti hidhamaniiru. Hidhamtootni kunis diina ykn hidhattoota jedhamuun maqaan itti mogga'ee, dararaa reebichaa, arrabsoofi xiinsammuu hedduu keessa darbuuf dirqamaniiru.

TAATEE 25

Haaloo narratti bahu sodaa jedhuun qotee bulaa eega doqdoqqeen isaa qawweedhaan sodaachifamee irraa fudhatamee qe'ee isaa gad dhiise godaane

Lookoo Galchuu (34), qonnaan bulaa Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu, Godina Gujii kan ta'e sababii gogiinsa dhiyoo kana mudatee irraa kan ka'e maatii isaa sooruuf baay'ee rakkata. Tajaajila geejjibaa kennuuf deggersa maatiifi hiriyoota isaan doqodoqqee tokko birrii 115,000 baasee bitate. Gaafa Adoolessa 26, 2023 hidhattootni eenyummaan isaanii hin beekamne, kan gariin isaanii uffannaa loltuu, gariin isaanii ammoo uffata nama dhuunfaa uffatanii jiran, utuma inni oofaa jiruu doqdoqqee Lookoo irraa fudhatan. Namootni lama waan machii qaban fakkaatu. Gaafa inni kennuu didus sitti dhukaasna jedhanii isa sodaachisan. Guyyaa kudhan booda, aduu gaafa Hagayya 5, 2023, doqdoqqee isaa deebisee akka argatu abdachaa gara gandattiitti haa deebi'u iyyuu malee, warra isa saaman keessaa inni tokko ammas itti roorrissee ari'e. Innis lola sodaatee bakkicha gadhiisee deeme.

Dureessaa Galchuu, obboleessi Lookoo, kan akkuma Lookoo doqdoqqeen isaa hidhattoota afuriin gaafa Waxabajjii 19, 29023 jalaa fudhatame doqdoqqee sana bituu keessatti abbaan isaa maallaqaan isa gargaaruu isaa hima. Damis, namni jiraataa ollaa Lookoo Galchuu ta'e, doqdoqqeen Lookoo Adoolessa 26 gara galgalaa hatamuu ishee ijaan argeera. Hidhattootni afur, kan gariin isaanii uffata loltuu Itoophiyaa duraanii uffatan, doqdoqqettii barbaacha gara Lookootti dhiyaatan. Yeroo Lookoon didus, isaan keessaa tokko kilaashii luqqifatee motoora doqdoqqeettiitti dhukaase. Sana booda hidhattootni sun doqdoqqettii fudhatanii sokkan. Fayyummaafi maatii ofii isaa jiraachisuu danda'uun Lookoo

akka isa yaaddessu, jijjiirama qaamaafi sammuu eega madda galii isaa hangafaa kan taate doqodoqqeen isaa irraa fudhatamtee booda Lookoo irraa mul'atu ibsuun dubbata, Dureessaan.

Akka mariiwwan gareefi af-gaaffilee irraa hubachuun danda'ametti, rakkoowwan akkasii kun yeroo dheeraadhaaf kan turaniifi shamarraniifi dubartoota irra dardarraniifi dhiirota ga'eessota irratti caalaa hammaata. Miidhamtootni dararaa qaamaa, harka humnoota nageenyaa mootummaafi loltoota WBO keessatti reebichaafi gidiraa hamaa argu. Baay'oliin adabbii gara jabinaafi ulfina namummaa nama irraa mulqu, kan namoota naannoo biratti 'lakkoofsa saddeet' jedhamee beekamu kan harkiifi miili namaa lamaanuu gara dudduubaatti naanneffamee hidhamu dhandhamaniiru. Adabbiin gosa kanaa kun baay'inaan kan raawwatamu dardarraniifi dhiirota ga'eeyyii irratti. Namootni bifa kanaan adabaman baay'een kaan ni laamsha'an, kaanimmoo qaamaa hir'atanii haala hojii hojjechuu isaan hin dandeessifne keessatti kufaniiru.

Dararaa qaamaa kanatti dabalataan, mootummaan dardarran, dhiirota ga'eeyyii, shamarraniifi dubartoota shakkii WBO wajjin hidhata qabdu jedhu qofaan hidheera. Gama biraan ammoo, loltootni WBO mootummaa wajjin hidhata qabdu jechuudhaan shamarran ol adeemtota bakka hojii isaaniitti itti dhukaasee isaan ajjeeseera.

TAATEE 26

Gandoota baadiyyaa WBO'n argamu keessatti, mucaa dubaraa dukkaana xiqqoo qabdu tokkotu ture. Loltootni WBO's dhufanii dukkaana ishee bantee buskutii akka isaaniif laattu gaafatan. Gaafa isheen diddus, gadi waamanii itti dhukaasanii ishee xajjeesan. (Poolisii Hawaasaa⁴², Surroo Barguadaa)

42 Poolisiin hawaasaa yeroo baay'ee warra yakka ittisuufi tasgabbiiti tikuuf hawaasuma keessaa filatamaniidha. Poolisummaan hawaasaas tarsiimoo ittiin michoomni poolisiifi hawaasa gidduufi uumamee yakki ittiin ittifamuufi tasgabbiin ittiin tikfamuudha.

TAATEE 27

Ganda koo keessatti loltuu Itoophiyaa utuu machaa'ee jiru mucaa durbaa tokko hordofaa ture tokkodu jira. Mucayyoonis akkuma isaatti jalaa miliqxee mana dubartiin tokko keessa jirtu seentee dhokatte. Innis dubartittii gaafa argu, mucayyoo sana akka argite ishee gaafannaan, isheen is akka hin argine itti himte. Kana booda, gara jabinaan dubartitti dhukaase. Haa ta'u malee, loltuu sanas guyyaama wal fakkaataa mootummaan itti dhukaasee isa ajjeese. (Marii Garee Dhiirota Buqqaatota Keessoo fi Deebifamtootaa, **Bulee Horaafi Surroo Barguddaa**)

Reebichi miidhama qaamaafi sammuuf nama saaxilu, hamma ajjeesuutti illee kan deemu, namoota naannoo wal dhibdeen itti hammaatu keessa jiraataniif ta'ii guyyuu ta'aa dhufeera. Ba'aan dararaa kanaa irra guddeessaan dhiirota irratti kan hammaatu yoo ta'e iyyuu, firiin isaa hamma tokko dubartootas utuu hin gaaga'in hin hafne. Namootni hedduun lubbuu isaanii dhabaniiru, baay'een qe'ee isaanii irraa buqqa'aniiru, ijoollonni maatiin irraa du'anii kunuunsa haadhaafi abbaa isaanii malee hafaniiru.



MIIDHAMA XIINSAMMUU/MIIRAA

Miseensota hawaasa naannoo sanaa haasofsiifne irraa wanti argine wal dhibdee kanaan kallattiifi alkallattiin miidhamuu isaaniitiin osoo hin daangeffamin hunduu dararaa miiraafi xiinsammuu qaqqabaa tureen gar malee miidhamuu isaaniiti. Miidhamtootni miidhaan saalaafi koorniyaa bu'uureffate irra gahe, tajaajila fayyaafi gorsaa

tokkollee waan hin arganneef, ammallee caba miiraafi xiinsammuu keessa akka jiran gabaasu. Akka dardarran marii garee irratti hirmaatan irraa hubachuun danda'amutti, warrootni naannoo wal dhibdeedhaan hubamte keessa jiraatan sodaa guyyaa guyyaaf kan saaxilamaniifi waa'ee egeree isaanii waan beekan warroota hin qabnedha.

TAATEE 28

*Wal dhibdeen uumamuu isaan dura, xiyyeeffannoon namoota hundaa jiruufi jireenya isaanii, barnoota isaaniifi deddeebii isaanii guyyaa guyyaa irra ture. Garuu wanti isaan dhagahan hunduu sagalee rasaasaa gurra isaanii irraa itti iyyu qofadha. Kana irraa kan ka'e daa'immanis ta'e ga'eessotni halkan illee rafuuf baay'ee rakkatu. (Marii garee dardarraniifi ol adeemtota, **Bulee Horaafi Berguudaa**)*

Gabaabumatti, hirmaattotni qorannoo kanaa afgaaffiin taasifameef hunduu sababa wal dhibdee kanaatiin dararama miiraatiin gidirfamaa jiraachuu isaaniitu dubbatu.



REEBICHAAFI SAAMICHA

TAATEE 29

Gujii keessatti sababii wal dhibdeen abjuufi jiruun namootaa dukkanaa'uu

Dambalaa Wajii, jiraataa Aanaa Wadaraa, Godina Gujii kan ta'e, nama sababii wal dhibdee kanaatiif abjuun isaa jalaa dukkanoofedha. Akkuma namoota hedduu, qormaatni seensa

yuuniversitii bara 2023, kan inni silaa gara hawwii abbaa seeraa ykn geggeessaa ta'uuf qabuutti ittiin tarkaanfatu jalaa bittinnoofta.

Akkuma biyyaatti, waraanni baay'olii qe'ee isaanii irraa buqqisee barnootas addaan kuteera. Bara 2022/23, barattoota qormaata seensa yuuniversitii fudhatan 845,188 keessaa, barattoota 27,000 (%3) qofatu qabxii yuuniversitii isaan seensisu argate⁴³. Manni barumsaa Dambalaas kana irraa adda hin turre. Barattoota 600 keessaa, barattoota lama qofatu qabxii gaarii galmeessise. Dambalaan sababni jumlaadhaan kufaatii barattootaa wal dhibdeen addaan hin citne jiraachuu isaati jedha. Manni barumsaa oolmaa daa'immanii ollaa isaanii jiru tokko akka buufata loltuu mootummaa naannoo tasgabbeessuuf dhufaniitti tajaajilaa jiraachuu isaa qaceellootti yaadata. Sababa loltootni WBO mana barumsaa buufata loltuu mootummaatti jijjiirame kana har'aa borii haleelaniif, naannochi gara dirree lolaatti jijjiirameera. "Namni dhukaasa gidduu taa'ee akkamiin qayyabachuu danda'a?" jedhee gaafata, sababii kufaatii isaafi barattoota 598 kan biroo kan ta'e lola kana ta'uu isaa yaadachiisaa. Jeequmsiifi sodaan wal irraa hin citne akkasii kun hawwii barnootaa isaanii jalaa bittinneesseera.

Aarii qormaata isaa irratti isa mudateen utuma wal'aansoo qabuu, ammas wanti jireenya Dambalaa dukkaneeessu isa mudate. Utuu cidha obboleessa isaa irra jiranii, hidhattootni WBO ofiin jedhan Dambalaa butanii ugguran. Erga akka malee isa reebanii booda iddoo dhoksaatti guyyaa afuriif hidhanii isa teessisan. Dambalaan dararaa hamaa isa irra gahe- rebicha, hidhamuufi caba harka isaa irra gaheefi miidhama mataa isaa irra gahe hin dagatu. Warri isa butan kun isa reebuu qofaan hin dhaabbanne. Maallaqa inni mana rifeensa sirreeffannaa keessa yeroo hejjetaa ture walitti qabate birrii 20,000 (\$350) baankii irraa qabu gara isaaniitti dabarsiifatan.

43 [Ethiopia: only 3% of high school students pass university entrance exams | Africanews \(Waxabajjii 10 2023\)](#)

Madaa maatii isaa irratti gidiraa biraa kan dabaluu ammoo dabalataan birrii 10,000 (\$175), birrii maatiin isaa silumaa harka qalleeyyii ta'an argachuuf boolla meeqa lixan, gaafatamuu isaati.

Gidiraan Dambalaan keessa darbe kun godaannisa qaamaafi miiraa itti uume. Madaan mataa ammallee hin fayyine; cabni harka isaas guyyuu isa dhahata. Kana booda akka durii mana rifeensa sirreeffannaa keessa illee hojjechuu hin danda'u- bishaan liitira sadii illee lafaa kaasuu nama hin dandeenye ta'eera. Sagaleen dhukaasaa darbee darbee dhagahamu jiruufi jireenya isaanii burjaajessuu irraa kan ka'e sodaan michuu isaanii yeroo hundaa ta'eera. Seenaan Dambalaa fakkii waan Gujii keessatti ta'aa jiruu ifatti namatti agarsiisa. Gandootni 10 aanicha keessaa duratti loltoota WBO'tiin qabamanii turuu isaaniifi isaan keessaa 8 humnoota mootummaatiin deebi'anii qabatamuu isaanii hima. Dararaan kunis qilleensi sodaa naannottii akka dhuunfatu godheera; jiraattonnis maatii isaanii jalaa butaman gad dhiisifachuuf gatii humna isaanii ol ta'e yeroo gaafatamanitti kaffaluu yoo dadhabne akkam taana kan jedhuun sodaa gatii hammaa olii kaffaluu ykn ajjeefamuu maatii isaanii keessa jiraatu.

CARD aanota afur godina Gujii Bahaa jala jiran keessatti lakkoofsa nama qe'ee isaanii irraa buqqaa'anii baruuf qorannoo taasissee, akkasumas ogeeyyii Buusaa Gonofaa (dhaabbata gargaarsaa mootummaa naannoo) keessa hojjetanii wajjin afgaaffii taasissee ture. Akka Waajjira Deebisanii ijaaruu godina Gujiitti, lakkoofsi namoota qe'ee isaanii irraa buqqaa'anii ammatti 143,601 gaheera. Aanotni akka Sabbaa Boruu, Saabaraa, Aagaa Waayyuu, Girjaa, fi Gooroo Doolaa dhiyoo kana bulchiinsi isaanii Boorana Bahaa jala galuun isaa hanqinni guddaan midhaan nyaataafi meeshaalee wal'aansaa akka uumamu taasisseera.

TAATEE 30

Jiraattotni akka sababa buqqaatii isaaniitti kan kaasan walitti bu'iinsa humnoota mootummaafi loltoota WBO gidduu jiru yoo ta'u, gariin isaanii naannoo to'annoo mootummaa jala jirutti gaafa godaanan, gariin isaanii ammoo gara bakkeewwan to'annoo WBO jala jiraniitti godaanu. Dhaabbileen gargaarsaa naannolee to'annoo WBO jala jiran qaqqabuuf danqamuu isaanii caqasuun, lakkoofsi buqqootota keessoo (IDPs) dachaa ta'uu danda'a jechuun ogeeyyonni sodaa qaban ni ibsu. Dabalataanis maqaa WBO deggeru jedhamu of irraa haquuf miidhamtootni tokko tokko guutummaatti gara aanaa biraatti godaanu.

Lammiilee nagaanis himannaa wal faallessu lama gidduutti qabamanii argamu- warri bakkoota to'annoo mootummaa jala jiran kessa jiraatan WBO'dhaan mootummaa deggertu jedhamanii himatamu; warri bakkoota to'annoo WBO jala jiran keessa jiraatan ammoo WBO deggertu jedhamanii mootummaadhaan himatamu. Lubbuu jaalatamtoota isaanii dhabuun, qabeenyi barbaadaa'uun, tajaajilootni bu'uuraa addaan cituun danqaaleen buqqaatota keessoo mudatan caalaatti akka hammaatu taasisuu isaa jiraattotni gaddaan liqimfanii dubbatu.

Namoota akkasii keessaa tokko Dhaddacha Booramaa, nama umurii 60, kan buqqaatii bara 2022 yeroo humnootni mootummaafi loltootni WBO ganda isaanii ganda Nooraa Humdaa, aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessatti walitti bu'an maatii isaa irra gahe dubbatuudha. Jeequmsa yeroo sana uumames loltootni mootummaa kan isaa dabalatee manneen 14'tti ibidda qabsiisuu isaaniifi gumbiiwwan callaa midhaanii jireenyaaf murteessoo ta'an baatan jalaa barbadeessuu isaaniifi wajjin wal qabsiisee ibsa. Kana irraa ka'uudhaanis, inniifi maatiin isaa jireenya isaaniifi qabeenya isaanii hundumaa of duubatti dhiisanii gara Haraqallootti godaanan.

Dambalaan caba irratti ta'e kana gaafa yaadu, hiree beeladootaafi midhaan isaa achitti hafee, kan yookiin hatamee ykn bineensaan nyaatamuu, homaa tokko akka hin beeknetti dubbata. Haala rakkisaa keessa darbaa jiru garasitti, Dambalaan gargaarsa hawaasa naannoo irraa argateef beekamtii kennuu hin dhiisne; garuu ammoo deggersi karaa mootummaafi dhaabbilee miti-mootummaa godhamu akka hin jirres dubbateera. Ammatti, Dambalaan sababii itti fufuu wal dhibdee sanaaf gara qe'ee isaatti deebi'uu waan dadhabeeff amma iyyuu akka baqatetti jira. Abbaa ijoollee kudha shanii kan ta'e Dhaddacha Booramaa, "Haalli nageenyaa ammallee amansiisaa waan hin taaneef gara qe'ee kootti deebi'uu hin dandeenye. An abbaa maatii bal'aa garuu ammoo jiraachuuf namoota kaan irratti hirkatuudha" jechuun gadda cimaa keessa ta'ee dubbata.

TAATEE 31: Jireenya dukkanoofta: Seenaa Boruu Godaanaa wal dhibdee kana keessatti dabarse

Boruu Godaanaa, namni waggaa 25 fi jiraataa aanaa Gooroo Doolaa ta'e, godaannisa waraanaa wajjin jiraata. Walitti bu'iinsa bara 2022 humnoota mootummaafi loltoota WBO gidduutti uumametu jireenya isaa itti dukkaneesse. Dhukaasa gamaa gamanaan walitti dhukaafamu gidduu bu'anii, obbolootni isaa waggaa 15 fi waggaa 30 haala gaddisiisaadhaan dhukaasa loltoota mootummaatiin jalaa ajjeefaman. Nageenya isaaniif waan sodaataniif, Boruufi maatiin isaa jeequmsa kana baqatanii, jireenya isaanii baadiyyaa dhiisuun gara jireenya egereen isaa hin beekamnee gara jireenya magaalatti godaanan. Har'a, waggoota lama booda, ammallee akka buqqa'anitti, jireenya isaaniif gargaarsa ofii isaa iyyuu ga'aa hin taane irratti hirkatanii jiraachuuf rakkachaa jiru.

Boruu waa'ee maatii buqqa'ee hunda dubbata. Maatiin isaa, kan sababa baay'ee dulloomoo ta'aniif lola isa jalqabaa sana jalaa baqachuu hin dandeenye, amma magaalaa keessatti isa irratti hirkatanii jiraatu. Buufataaleen buqqaatotaas baay'ina

buqqaatotaan, keessumaa dubartoota abbaan manaa irra hin jirre ijoollee guddisuuf rakkataniin, humnaa ol guutee jira. Abdiin isaanii tokkichi, jedha Boruun, mootummaaniifi WBO'n rakkoo isaanii nagaadhaan hiikkachuu isaaniiti. Kanaan ala, “barri rakkina isaanii inuma irra dheerata” jedha.

TAATEE 32: Iyyaasuu Bushee: Jiraataa aanaa Aagaa Waayyuu sababa wal dhibdeen buqqaatiin isa mudate

Iyyaasuu Bushee (umrii 50), haadha manoota lama irraa ijoollee saddeet qaba. Aanaa Aagaa Waayyuu irraa buqqa’e. Akka inni jedhutti, sababa wal dhibdee kanaa irraan kan ka’e marroo lamaaf- tokko bara 2019 fi ammas bara 2023 keessa- qe’ee isaa irraa buqqa’uun isa quunnameera. Abbootii warraa 220 ol ta’antu qe’ee isaanii irraa buqqa’ee gammoojjii keessa qubachuuf dirqame. “WBO’n rakkoo cimaa nu irraan gahe” jedha Iyyaasuun. “Namootni shan yeroo buqqaatii kana lubbuu isaanii dhabaniiru. Mootummaanis akka nu eegu waadaa nuu seenee gara magaalatti akka godaannuuf nu ajaje. Haa ta’u malee, eerga nuti achi buufannee booda, weerarri garaa kaasaa ka’uudhaan hawaasa keenya keessaa daa’imman shan nu jalaa ajjeese. Dabalataanis, dhibeen daddarbaa ta’e kan gogaa qaama namaa irratti waan shif jedhee yaa’u uumu ka’uun isaa ammoo haala keenya ittuu hammeesse.”

TAATEE 33: Kan buqqa’eefi hiyyoome: Wal’aansoo Neenqoo Sabbaa buqqaatiifi beelaa wajjin qabu

Neenqoo Sabbaa, nama waggaa 48 fi jiraataa ganda Karroo Sabbaa, aanaa Aagaa Waayyuu kan ta’e mufannaa guddaa qabaachuu dubbata. Waggoota afuriif, inniifi maatiin isaa 27’n, haadha manoota isaa afuriifi ilmaan isaa 22 dabalatee, sababa rakkoo nageenyaafi hongeetiin qe’ee isaanii irraa buqqa’anii jiraatu. “Buqqa’uu keenyaan dura,” jedha Neenqoon, “Loon 50 olin qabannure. Amma kudhan qofatu naa hafte.” “Gochi WBO uummatichaaf

rakkina dhale,” jedha “rakkinoota hedduu” akka isaan godaanan isaan taasisse yaadachaa. Neenqoon xiyyeeffannoo itti kennee “Naannoo keenya keessatti rakkoon nageenyaa uumamuu isaan dura namni tokko iyyuu beelaan du’ee hinbeeku” jedhee dubbata. Gadda dhuunfaa isa mudate itti dabalun, Neenqoon miira gadi fagoo keessa seeneetu seenaa qalbii namaa cabsu kana dubbata. “Dubartiin firakoo taate tokko Aanaa Sabbaa Boruu keessatti duute argamte,” jedhee itti fufa. “Fakkiin sammuu kiyya keessatti uumame waan dagatamu miti. Yeroo lubbuun ishee beelaan fudhatamtutti mucaa ishee harma hoosisaa turte. Dhaqnee awwaalle.”

TAATEE 34: Miidhamtoota Dhokatee Wal-dhibdee: Seenaa Alaqaa Shuggee, nama qaamaa miidhamaa Gooroo Doolaa keessa jiraatu tokkoo

Bakka walitti bu’iinsi dhukaasa dabalate jirutti, haalli siluma rakkisaa ture ittuu hammaata; kun immoo hawaasa saaxilamoo ta’an kan akka qaama miidhamtoota haala kan warra kaanii irra hammaataa ta’een isaan huba. Namootni kunneen yeroo rakkoon akkasii jirutti danqaa adda ta’e, kan saaxilamummaa isaanii ol kaasuufi akka hidhattootni akka malee isaanitti fayyadaman taasisutu isaan mudata. Kun immoo ba’aa ulfaataa ta’e isaanitti fe’uu bira darbee, gaaga’ma hamaa ta’eef kan isaan saaxiluufi sirna gargaarsaa dabalataa akka isaan hin fayyadamne taasisuun moggeeffamaafi qoodamiinsa dabalataaf kan isaan kennudha. Miidhamtoota akkasii keessaa tokko Alaqaa Shuggee (36) nama Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessa jiraatuufi maatii miseensota 10 ol qabu jiraachisuudha. Inni qaama miidhamaa hojii barsiisummaa hojjetuudha. Wal dhibdeen aanaa Gooroo Doolaa keessa ture barnoota irratti dhiibbaa uumeera. Barsiisotni buqqaafaman akka Alaqaafaa, sababii gargar cabiinsa bulchiinsa godinaalee Booranaafi Gujii irraan kan ka’e, gara waggaa tokkootiif miindaa hin fudhanne.

Caamsaa 2021 keessa Alaqaan magaalaa keessa jiraatu keessaa mana nyaataa tokko qaba ture. Duratti magaalattiin to'annoo WBO jala kan turte yoo taatu, boodarra humnootni mootummaa loltoota WBO ari'anii baasuudhaan magaalattii deebisanii to'atan. Haa ta'u malee, yeroo cehumsaa kana keessa, uummatni magaalattii gad dhiisee akka bahu WBO'n ajaja dabarse. Rakkoo miila isaa irraa kan ka'e deemuu waan hin dandeenyeef, Alaqaan ajajicha hojiirra oolchuu hin dandeenye. Mana nyaataa isaa irraa humnoota mootummaatti nyaata gurgure. Kana irraa kan ka'e, humnoota mootummaa gargaarte jedhanii yakkuun warri WBO Alaqa ugguran. Humnoota mootummaa gargaaruu isaatiif adabbii birrii 68,000 akka kaffaluuf isa dirqisiisan. Maatiin Alaqaas lubbuu isaa baraaruuf jecha maallaqa jedhamee walitti funaanan.

TAATEE 35: Imala suukkanneessaa maatiin beela, buqqatiifi sodaa keessa taasisu

Daawwit Boruu, namni waggaa 40 fi jiraataa Sabbaa Boruu ganda Dhakaa Dullachaa ta'e, seenaa suukkanneessaa nama dabarsedha. Haadha isaa waggaa 70 fi haadha manaa isaa dabalatee, miseensa maatii kudha sadii qabatee rakkoowwan gurguddoo keessa darban akkasitti seenessa. "Rakkoo hongee hiyyummaa keessattiifi waan ittiin jiraatan malee nu hambise dura rakkoo nageenyaa hamaatu nu mudatee ture. Mootummaa deggerta jedhamee WBO'dhaan yakkamee manni koo waan narratti diigameef, nageenya kiyaaf jedheen maatii koo fudhadhee baqadhe. Amma ganda Garmee keessa buufannee, warroota haala daran hammaataa keessa jiran danuu keessaa tokko taanee jirra. Lubbuu keenya ittiin turfachuuf jecha waan qabnu hundumaa gurgurree amma harka qullaatti hafnee jirra. Wantoota fedhiilee bu'uuraa ta'an, kanneen akka uffataa illee guuttachuu waan hin dandeenyeef, kufaatii hamaaf saaxilamnee jirra; dhaabbileen gargaarsaa harka deggersaa isaanii nuuf hiixatan tokko illee hin argamne."

Seenaan Daawwit kan maatii dhiyoo irra illee kan darbuudha. Gadadoo michuun isaa Soraa Bunoo jedhamu, kan haadha manoota isaa lamaaniifi haadha isaa wajjin jiraatu, maatii bal'aa miseensa maatii digdamaa ol qabuu wajjin dabarse akka itti aanutti dubbata. “Maatii hedduun, kan akka Bunoofaa, beelaaf saaxilamuu irraa kan ka’e maatii isaaniif waan isaan nyaatan dhiyeessuuf jecha beeladoota isaanii gurguru. Haala nama gaddisiisuun, dheerachuun rakkoo kanaa sammuu baay’ee keenyaa kan miidheefi namootni hedduun rakkoo xiinsammuutiin akka gidirfaman kan taasisedha.”

**TAATEE 36: Lammiilee nagaan Wal dhibdee
Booraha Bahaa keessa jiru baqatanii bahuu**

Guddisaa Haayiluu, daldalaan waggaa 33, kan Aanaa Gooroo Doolaa, Godina Boorana Bahaa keessa jiraatu, buqqaatii sababa wal dhibdeef irra gahe akkasiin dubbata. “Namni hunduu qe’ee isaa irraa buqqa’eera- daldalootni, qonnaan bultootni, barsiisonnis. Nageenya keenyaaf jennee kiilomeetira 150 ol imalleerra. Gandi Saransaar guutummaatti onteetti. Harqalloo (aanaa Liiban keessa) irraa ammoo kiilomeetira 60 qofa fagaatti, akkasumas Negeelleen immoo kiilomeetira 150 irraa fagaatti. Namootni Saransaar kallattii lamaan godaanu: kaan gara Harqallootti, kaan immoo gara Negeelleetti. Buqqaatiin kun toora aanolee eeggatee adeemsifama-uummatni baadiyyaa gara magaalaatti yeroo baqatan, warri magaalaa ammoo gara baadiyyaatti baqatu. Gariin gara bakkoota to’annoo mootummaa jala jiraniitti yeroo baqatan, gariin amma bakkoota WBO’dhaan to’atamanitti godaanu.

Lammiilee nagaan maqaa nama naannoo isaan keessa jiran to’atu deggeruutiin himatamu. Kanaaf barbaacha aangawoota mootummaa jalaa ba’uuf godaanu. Gooroo Doolaan waggoota shanii oliif, dhabamuu nageenyaafi hongeen goolamaa turteetti. Walitti bu’iinsi humnoota mootummaafi WBo gidduutti uumamus gubachuu manneenii, ajjeechaa lammiilee hedduufi buqqaatiif

sababa ta'eera. Tajaajilli geejjibaa waan hin jirreef uummatni waan nyaataaf oolu illee bitachuudhaaf miilaan kiilomeetira 150 imaluutu irra jira; sanuu guyyaa yoo karaa irratti argaman WBO'f gargaarsa geessitu jedhamanii waan qabamaniif halkaniin deemanii bitatu. Sababa beelaa irraan kan ka'e, callaa midhaanii argachuuf namootni kiilomeetira 150 Negeellee irraa haga Dhuqqoo (bakka an jiraadhu) imalu. Harreetti baay'ee fe'uu hin danda'an, akkasumas akka hin argamneef jecha halkaniin imalu. Waggoota shanan darbaniif kun jireenya isaaniif ta'eera. Utuun homaa tokkollee hin fudhatin buqqaafamuu koon dura, Saransaar keessatti daldalaan ture. Iddoo biraatti jireenya koo akka haaraatti jalqabuu danda'eera, garuu eenyu biraa iyyuu deggersa hin arganne. Namootni lubbuu isaaniitiif sodaatu. Humnootni mootummaa WBO'f deggersa geessaa jirtu jedhanii nu qabu jedhanii waan sodaataniif, namootni iddoo fagoo irraa ka'anii gara magaalaa deemanii gargaarsa fudhachuu ni sodaatu. Waggaa shaniif dararamaa jira uummatni kun" jedha Guddisaan. "Ergaan an qaamota lamaaniifuu qabu Waaqa sodaadhaatii uummata kanaa nagaa deebisaa kan jedhudha. Uummatni qulqulluun kun faayidaa tokko malee gidirfamaafi ajjeefamaa jira."

Galgaluu Guyyoo, ogeessi Buusaa Gonofaa aanaa Sabbaa Boruu keessaa hojjetu, rakkoon nageenyaafi beelli sababoota buqqaatii namoota hedduu duuba jiran akka ta'an ibsa. Uummatni lakkoofsa guddaa qabu- 93,000'tti kan dhiyaatu, gandoota 20 anaa Sabbaa Boruu keessa jiran keessaa gandoota 19 ta'an irraa buqqa'aniiru. Buusaa Gonofaafi dhaabbileen gargaarsaa biroon deggersa haa taasisan iyyuu malee, deggersi taasifamu kun gahaa utuu hin ta'in hafa. Daa'imman abbaan irraa du'ee boo'icha irra jiraniifi beela'anii jiran gargaaruun hammam rakkisaa akka ta'e ibsee darba, Dubeen. Mi'oota akka nyaataa, uffannaa, meeshaalee qulqullinaa, qorichaafi afata irra ciisaniif fedhii ol aanaa ta'etu jira. Uummatni buqqa'e kun qilleensa ulfaataafi dhabamuu nyaataaf saaxilamaa ta'ee,

gammoojjii keessatti haala ulfaataa dabarsaa jira. Weerara koleeraafi busaaf illee ni saaxilamu. Dubeen akka jedhutti, sababii rakkoo nageenyaa WBO'n uumamuuf, gandoota keessa akka garaa asiifi achi deemanii odeeffannoo fudhachuun waan hin danda'amneef odeeffannoo guutuu buqqaatiin wal qabate argachuun ni cima.

Bara 2020 as, walitti bu'iinsi aanaa Waadaraa Godina Gujii keessatti uumame namoota kumaatamaan lakkaawaman buqqaaseera. Aangawaan Buusaa Gonofaa naannichaa, sababa walitti bu'iinsaa irraan kan ka'e jiraattotni gandattii, hojjetoota mootummaa dabalatee, qe'ee isaanii gad dhiisanii godaananiiru jedha. Buqqaatotni kunis magaalaa ollaa isaanii jirtu keessa iddoo jireenyaa barbaaddatu; al tokko tokko yeroo haalli jiru tasgabbaa'utti yeroo gabaabduuf mana isaaniitti deebi'aa jechuudha. Haa ta'u malee, lolli akka haaraatti deebi'ee ka'u ammas akka isaan godaanan isaan taasisa.

Lakkoofsi buqqaatotaa gabbaafame rakkoo ta'aa jiru sirriitti kan ibsu miti. Akka odeeffannoo aanaa Waadaraatti, maatiin 5,573 (itti dhiyeenyaan namootni 27,865) ta'an aanattii keessa qofaa buqqa'aniiru. Odeeffannoon mooraa buqqaatotaa irraa funaaname kun, buqqaatota biroo hedduu kan hin hammannedha. Buqqaatotni gandoota 20 aanaan Waadaraa qabdu keessaa gandoota 13 keessaa buqqa'an kun gandoota magaalaa sadii qofa keessatti walitti gobbatanii qubatanii jiru.

Lakkoofsi sirriin namoota buqqa'anii kana irra baay'ee ol ka'aadha. Waajjirri Deebisanii ijaaruu (Buusaa Gonofaa) Godina Gujii kan inni lakkaa'u buqqaatota aanaalee afurii qofa; miidhamtoota godinaalee ollaa (Booranaafi Gujii Bahaa) warra magaalaa godina Gujii keessa buufatanii jiran hunda utuu hin lakkaa'in jechuudha. Dabalataanis, odeeffannoon Buusaa Gonofaa kan inni of keessatti qabatu warra iddoo qubannaa beekamtiin kennameef keessatti argaman malee warra uummata naannichaatti makamee jiraatu of keessatti hin

qabatu. Ogeeyyiin akka tilmaamanitti lakkoofsi buqqaatotaa inni sirriin dachaa kan Buusaa Gonofaa, jechuunis 300,000 gahuu akka danda'udha.

Haalli jiru buqqaatotaaf baay'ee hammaataadha. Deggersi Buusaa Gonofaafi dhaabbilee gargaarsaa kan biroo irraa argamu fedhii isaanii quubsuuf gahaa miti. Hanqinni bishaaniifi meeshaalee bu'uuraa qulqullinaaf oolanii guddaa ta'uun isaa tatamsa'ina dhibeewwan akka garaa kaasaatiif haala mijataa uuma. Tajaajilli fayyaas gar malee murtaa'aadha. Manneen yaalaa baadiyyaa kessa jiran cufamoo ta'uun isaanii manni yaalaa ba'aa humna isaa olii baatu tokkichi magaalaa keessatti akka hafuufi rakkoo hanqina qorichaafi filannoo wal'aansaaf akka saaxilamu taasiseera.

GUDUUNFAA

Wal dhibdeen godinaalee Gujiifi Gujii Lixaa, Oromiyaa, Itoophiyaa keessatti dhalate gaaga'ama namoomaa guddaa kan dhiittaa mirgoota namoomaan of mul'ise dhaleera. Humnootni nageenyaa mootummaafi Waraanni Bilisummaa Oromoo (WBO) lameenuu ajjeechaa seeraan alaa, hidhaa jumlaa, lammiilee nagaafi mormitoota irratti humna hammaan olii fayyadamuu keessatti qooda fudhataniiiru. Gochoonni kunis du'a lubbuu namoota baay'eefi qilleensa sodaafi yaaddoo nageenyaa jiraattota naannoo keessatti uumuuf sababa ta'aniiru.

Haala kanas caalaatti kan hammeesse, jiraattotni mana jireenyaafi qabiyyeewwan bu'uuraa malee akka hafan kan taasise, ta'e jedhanii qabeenya uummataa barbaadeessuudha. Miidhaan saalaa, kan akka tooftaa waraanaatti keessumaa kan shamarraniiifi dubartoota irratti raawwatamaa tures gidiraa xiinsammuu hammana hin jedhamne qaqqabsiiseera. Humnaan dhabamsiisuun, hidhaan tasaafi reebichi waan baratamaafi mirgoota bu'uraafi kabaja namoomaa miidhamtootaa sarbu ture. Wal dhibdeen kun buqqaatii ol aanaa lammiilee kan fideefi lammiilee nagaan dahoo barbaacha buufataalee buqqaatota keessoo (IDP), bakka itti tajaajiloota bu'uraafi gargaarsa namoomaa argachuuf danqaa biraan isaan mudatu, akka seenan isaan dirqisiise ture.

Rakkoolee dhiittaa mirga namoomaa kana hambisuufi naannottii keessatti nagaafi tasgabbii deebisanii ijaaruuf, kallattii gara garaatiin tarkaanfilee gara garaa fudhachuun barbaachisaadha. Qaamoleen wal dhibdee keessaa harka qaban hunduu (Mootummaafi WBO'n) dhukaasa dhaabuudhaan, lammiilee nagaafi gareewwan saaxilamoo ta'an tiksuu irratti xiyyeeffachuun, seerota namoomaa addunyaafi ulaagaa mirga namoomaaf bitamuu danda'uutu irra jira. Yakkamtoota yakkoota kanneen raawwatan addaan baasuufi kara adeemsa seeraa haqa qabeessa ta'een itti gaafatamummaa mirkaneessuuf qorannoon of danda'aa ta'e taasifamuu qaba. Warra rakkoo kanaan miidhaman

gargaaruufis gargaarsi namoomaa hunda-hammataa ta'eefi malootni ittisaa bu'a qabeeyyii ta'an bocamanii hojiirra ooluu qabu. Furmaata karaa nagaa kan mirgaafi kabaja lammiilee kabachiisu fiduufis qaamoleen wal dhibdee qaban taa'anii mariifi wal marii taasisuun murteessaadha. Biyyootni alaas waliigaltee karaa nagaa dhufu jajjabeessuuf, rakkoon kun furmaata akka argatuuf, mariisisuufi mariif haala mijeessuu dabalatee, deggersa dippiloomaasii taasisuuf itti gaafatamummaa murteessaa ta'e qabu. Dabalataanis, dhaabbilee nagaa buusuufi gargaarsa namoomaa kennuu irratti bobba'aniif deggersa maallaqaafi teekinikaa taasisuun gidiraa miidhamtootaa hambisuufi naannottii keessatti nageenya waaraa buusuuf shoora ol aanaa taphata.

FALA (YAADA FURMAATAA)

Qaamoleen wal dhibdeekanakeessaaharka qaban lamaan (Mootummaafi WBO'n) ariitiidhaan dhukaasaafi dhiittaa mirga namoomaa dhaabuu, akkasumas, seerota namoomaa addunyaafi ulaagaalee mirga namoomaaf bitamuu danda'uutu irra jira; xiyyeeffaannoo addaa lammilee nagaa, bu'uuraalee misoomaa hawaasaa, gareewwan saaxilamoo ta'an- keessumaa dubartoota, daa'immaniifi buqqaatota keessoo, akkasumas warra wal dhibdee, buqqaatiifi balaa uumamaan miidhaman tiksuu irratti taasisuu qabu.

Qorannoon gadi fagoo ta'e, kan karaa haqa qabeessa ta'eefi adeemsa seeraa iftoomina qabuun sarbamoota raawwatamaniifi yakkamtoota adda baasuufi itti gaafatamummaa mirkanneessu, qaama of danda'aafi loogii irraa bilisa ta'e kan akka Komiishinii Mirga Namoomaa Itoophiyaa fi Komiishinii Mirga Namoomaa Dhaabbata Mootummoota Gamtoomaniin geggeeffamuu qaba.

Mootummaan Itoophiyaafi michootni isaa deggersa namoomaa, dahoo, nyaata, bishaan, meeshaalee qulqullinaafi wal'aansaa hunda-qaqqabaa ta'e miidhamtoota hundumaaf, buqqaatota keessoo, dubartoota, daa'immaniifi garee saaxilamtootaa biroof dursa kennuun, dhiyeessuu danda'uutu irra jira.

Jiraattota miidhama dabalataa irraa eeguufi buqqaatotni keessoo (IDP) nagaan gara qe'ee isaaniitti akka deebi'aniif haala mijeessuuf, mootummaan tooftaa ittiin uummata nagaa tiksuu, kan akka eegdotaa mirga namoomaa Dhaabbata Mootummoota Gamtoomanii (UN) seensisuufi zoonii nagaa hundeessuu kalaquu qaba.

Qaamoleen wal dhibdee qaban (Mootummaan Itoophiyaafi WBO'n) marii jalqabamee ture itti fufuufi marii ijaaraa ta'e taasisuun garaa garummaa isaanii furatanii furmaata karaa nagaa kan mirgaafi kabaja namoomaa uummata Itoophiyaa hundaa eegu fiduu irratti hojjechuu qabu.

Biyyootni alaa, dhaabbileen gargaarsaa, fi dhaabbileen miseensota danuu of keessaa qaban rakkoon kun akka dhaabbatuuf deggersa mariisisuu guddaa taasisuu qabu. Dabalataanis, mootummaa Itoophiyaafi dhaabbilee siiviilii mirga namoomaa tarkaanfachiisuufi gargaarsa namoomaa taasisuu irratti hojjetaniif, akkasumas naannoo miidhamni irra qaqqabe keessatti hojii nageenya ijaaruufi araara buusuuf hojjetamuuf haala mijeessuu keessatti deggersa maallaqaafi taakinikaa barabaachisaa ta'e kennuu qabu.



CARD

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