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**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Law and Governance**

**School of Law**

**“THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATE UNDER  
INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR IDENTITY -BASED  
VIOLATIONS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS: A CASE FROM  
OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE”**

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**The Responsibility of State under International Law for Identity -based  
Violations of Property Rights: A Case from Oromia National Regional  
State”**

Thesis

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University

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## **Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that the thesis comprises my own work. In compliance with widely accepted practices, I have duly acknowledged and referenced all materials used in this work. I understand that non-adherence to the principles of academic honesty and integrity, misrepresentation/fabrication of any idea/data/fact/source will constitute sufficient ground for disciplinary action by the University and can also evoke criminal sanction from the State and civil action from the sources which have not been properly cited or acknowledged.

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## ACRONYMS

- ACHR-American Convention on Human Right
- ACHPR( Banjul Charter)-African Charter on Human and Peoples Right
- Art- Article
- CEDAW-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CERD-convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- Cri.C- FDRE Criminal Code of Ethiopia
- Cri.P.C- Criminal Procedure Code of Ethiopia
- ECHR-European Convention on Human Right
- EHRC-Ethiopian Human Right Commission
- EWLA-Ethiopian Women Lawyer Association
- FDRE Constitution-FDRE Constitution of Ethiopia
- HRC-Human Right Committee
- ICC-International Criminal Court
- ICCPR-International Covenant on Civil and Political Right
- ICESCR-International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Right
- IOM-International Organization for Migration
- MoJ-Ministry of Justice
- OLF-Oromia Liberation Front
- OMN-Oromia Media Network
- UDHR-Universal Declaration on Human Right
- UN-United Nation
- UNGA-United Nation General Assembly

# CHAPTER ONE: - INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE PAPER

## 1.1. Background of the Study

International law is a system of treaties and agreements between nations that basically regulate the relations of sovereign states.<sup>1</sup> The main purpose of international law is to regulate relations between states, as the main actors in those relations. Furthermore, human rights are a part of international law; states are a primary subject and possess obligation.<sup>2</sup>

International human rights law governs the obligations of states towards citizens and other individuals within their jurisdiction.<sup>3</sup> It upholds the principle that every human being has an enshrined right. As a matter of international law, the state is one single entity, regardless of its unitary or federal nature or internal administrative division.<sup>4</sup>

An international human rights instrument entails an obligation on states towards their citizens or inhabitants. The **International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**<sup>5</sup> obliges state parties to respect and ensure human rights recognized under the convention without any distinction. The same goes for socio-cultural rights<sup>6</sup>, and under the **International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**, it is stipulated that a state should undertake to take steps for the full realization of rights stated under the convention. In general, states are obligated to respect, protect, and fulfil<sup>7</sup> the human rights enshrined in international treaties.

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<sup>1</sup> 'How International Law Works' (*Department of Foreign Affairs*, April 02, 2013) <https://www.dfa.ie/our-role-policies/international-priorities/international-law/how-international-law-works/> accessed 4 September 2022.

<sup>2</sup> 'Instruments & mechanisms' (*OHCHR*) <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-and-mechanisms/international-human-rights-law>> accessed 4 September 2022

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 16 December 1966, entered in to force 23 March 1966) 999 UNTS 171 (ICCPR), art 2

<sup>6</sup> International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Right, (adopted 16 December 1966, entered in to force 23 January 1966) 993 UNTS (ICESCR), art 2

<sup>7</sup> 'AGE Publication' (AGE Platform) <<https://publications.age>> accessed 28 July 2020.

'International Human Right Law, United Nation Human Rights Office of the High commission' (*OHCHR*)<<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instrument-and-mechanisms/international-human-right-law/>> accessed 28 July 2020.

The obligation laid on state parties assures that the state must refrain from interfering with or limiting the enjoyment of human rights; protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses by other individuals or groups of individual and take measures to facilitate the enjoyment of human rights. As previously stated, the human rights enshrined in international covenants, including the ICCPR and ICESCR, require state protection, respect, and fulfilment in order to be realized.<sup>8</sup>

In turn failure to fulfil its obligation entails responsibility on state parties. Including of not protecting, respecting of human right, and planning, preparing and committing international crimes and killings of protected persons in armed conflict, terrorism, and torture, can be attributed twice: both to the state and the individual.<sup>9</sup> State practice provides no support for the proposition that, in cases where responsibility has been allocated to an individual, there can be no room for attribution to the state too.

Property rights are accepted as human rights under the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR). It guarantees every person's right to own property individually as well as in common with others. Unless otherwise specified by law, the right to property cannot be arbitrarily denied.<sup>10</sup> Regional human right convention also guarantees property right. However, it's missing from ICCPR and ICESCR instruments. In this respect, scholars argue that property rights cannot be excluded from the ambit of human rights law.<sup>11</sup>

The Ethiopian Constitution, including numerous international and regional human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia in recent years, contains an explicit commitment to ensure the protection of human rights within the federal political structure.<sup>12</sup> Federal and state governments are under an obligation to respect and enforce the provisions of fundamental

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<sup>8</sup> ICCPR, art 2 and ICESCR, art 2

<sup>9</sup> André Nollkaemper, 'Concurrence between Individual Responsibility and State Responsibility in International Law' (2003), Vol. 52, No.3, p.5

<sup>10</sup> United Nation Declaration of Human Right, (adopted December 1948), UNGA Res 217 A A(III) (UDHR), art 17

<sup>11</sup> John G. Sprankling, 'McGeorge School of Law Scholarly Articles' (*Site*,2014) <[https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/faculty\\_articles](https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/faculty_articles)>, accessed 2 January 2021.

<sup>12</sup> Muhammad Habib, 'The Ethiopian Federal System; The Formative Stage' in Abdulkadir Yusuf(eds) (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2010), p.17

rights and freedoms guaranteed under the FDRE Constitution.<sup>13</sup> Ethiopia recognized right to property under the FDRE Constitution<sup>14</sup> and other subsequent legislation.

## 1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is amongst the countries that have been experiencing recurrent conflicts in recent years.<sup>15</sup> At the 2<sup>nd</sup> Special Meeting of the 6th Year of the House of Peoples' Representatives held on November 30, the prime minister noted that 313 conflicts have occurred in the last two and a half years in the country.<sup>16</sup> The cause of conflicts owed to either historical memories or political motives. The historical conflicts in the country are persisting and have remained the prime causes of the recurrent conflict. It is presumed that Ethiopia's political, social, and cultural history was dominated by the north.<sup>17</sup> On the other hand, Ethiopia's history has primarily been one of conflict between various groups motivated by ideologies of religion, region, nationality, or a combination of these, all aimed at gaining power and controlling resources.<sup>18</sup>

The conflicts mostly take the form of ethnic tension and identity-based violence that's happening in the country.<sup>19</sup> For instance, on August 4, 2018, in the Somali regional state, there was an organized attack on non-Somali ethnic groups. Furthermore, there's a frequent allegation of attacks on Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups in Benshangul Gumez regional states.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,(adopted on 8 December 1994 ) Proclamation No 1/1995, (FDRE Constitution) art 13/1

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, art 40

<sup>15</sup> Berihu Asgele Siyum, 'Underlying Causes of Conflict in Ethiopia: Historical, Political, and Institutional?', World Conference on Social Science Studies', (15-17 October 2012), Research Center for Public Sector Reform, Ethiopian Civil Service University, p.14

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p. 15

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p.17

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p.19

<sup>19</sup> Dr Bekalu Atnafu Taye, 'Ethnic federalism and conflict in Ethiopia' (*ACCORD*, July 03, 2020) <<https://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/ethnic-federalism-conflict-ethiopia/>> accessed 21 September 2022.

<sup>20</sup> Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate General, 'Ministry of Justice/MoJ/ Internal Report', /unpublished/

Oromia regional state is among the regional states in which conflicts occur and human rights have been violated. Major violent incidents occurred in June 2020<sup>21</sup> following the killing of a popular Oromo musician, Hachalu Hundessa, which prompted a wave of youth to mobilize for protest and riots.

The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) reported that due to the violence, people were killed and injured, and a large number of individuals, small-scale or large-scale, traders found in the region lost their property. The EHRC alleges that there are places by which the security force played a minimal role or preparedness in preventing and stopping the attack of people and property as a result the places and the people suffer from extensive attack to life and property.<sup>22</sup>

Therefore, this thesis will assess the *Responsibility of State under International Law in Identity –based Violence’s, for Violations of Property Rights* from the viewpoints of international human right instruments that Ethiopia is signatory, customary laws, Constitution of Ethiopia, regional constitution and other laws.

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The major objective of the research is:-

- ✓ Examining Responsibility of state in general and regional state in particular in protecting property rights of inhabitant in event of identity-based violence taking into account the Oromia Regional State as a case study.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objective**

In achieving the main objective of the research, there are also specific objectives addressed in this research will be:-

- ✓ Identifying the cause, the result, state of conflicts that occurred in the Oromia National Regional State.

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<sup>21</sup>‘Ethiopia Peace Observatory’, (*Oromia Region አረጋጋያ ክልል*, June 02,2021) [<https://epo.acleddata.com/oromia/>](https://epo.acleddata.com/oromia/), accessed on May 2, 2022

<sup>22</sup> Ethiopian Human Right Commission(EHRC) investigation Report , Executive Summary and Recommendation,

- ✓ Assess international obligation and responsibility of state in general and regional state in particular, in protecting and respecting of property rights.
- ✓ Examine the state of property rights protection in the Oromia Regional State identity based violence.

#### **1.4. Research Question**

In accordance with the above mentioned statement of the problem and objective of the thesis, that the research basis upon, there are certain questions need to be addressed under the issue of Regional state obligation to protect property right in event of identity based violence in Ethiopia, by giving specific reference to Oromia National Regional state. Thus, this research will address the following research questions.

- ✓ What is the state of violence in the Oromia Regional State?
- ✓ What is the protection afforded to property rights and state's responsibility in this regard?
- ✓ What is the state of property rights protection for the perpetrated identity based violence in the Oromia Regional State?

#### **1.5. Research Methodology**

Relevant documents, legal concepts, and provisions; related laws; and literature gathered from different journals, reports, books, legislation, and related commentary materials are consulted and reviewed by the researcher. Furthermore, the documentary materials that are reviewed by the researcher can be classified as legal documents, academic literature, or documents that reflect practices.

Legal documents as a primary source include international and regional human rights instruments, FDRE constitutions, Ethiopian Criminal Code (Cri.C), Oromia Regional State Constitution, and other related laws, which will be thoroughly examined. Academic literature as a secondary source mainly includes books, journals, articles, research works, and studies that deal with state obligations in protecting human rights in the event of identity-based violence.

Documents in practice include case files. There are 128 criminal files entertained in the Oromia Regional State Supreme Court in Bale, Adama, Shashamane, Assella, and Sebta Benches following the occurrence of violence that occurred in the Oromia Regional State. So

those cases will be dealt with and analysed in general from the overall reports, and among them, 9 cases will be selected and dealt with specifically.

Additionally, in order to achieve this objective, the research is conducted using an empirical method. Therefore, the researcher interviewed the relevant organ regarding regional state obligations toward property rights of individuals in identity-based violence. As a result, representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Oromia Regional State Supreme Court, victims of the violence, and officers from the Oromia Regional State City Administration Bureau are chosen to achieve the thesis's general and specific goals.

The Ministry of Justice is selected because it is a responsible organ in the leading investigation, prosecution, and following the trial in order to make the offender who infringes property rights criminally liable. One deputy director and three prosecutors who engage in leading the investigation and prosecution of such crimes, namely Mr. Habtamu Haile, Mr. Mulatu Shibeshi, Mr. Eshetu Demssie, and Mr. Bekele Adugna, are selected.

The cases were tried before the Oromia Regional State Supreme Court on its delegation power. Therefore, Mr. Mohammed Hassen, who is a judge and engages in the trial process, was selected for the interview. The officer from Oromia Regional State City Administration Bureau, Adama City Administration, Mr. Jibril Kedir, was selected in order to grasp information about the estimation of damaged property and compensation issues. Finally, four victims of the violence were selected from Adama, Bale, Dera, Jimma and, Shashmane for which they were selected based on the highest value of property damage they suffered. For security reasons, they are not willing to state their names in the study.

## **1.6. Scope of the Study**

This study covers the responsibility of states, in general, and regional states, in particular, to protect human rights in cases of identity-based conflict in Ethiopia. The study briefly examines the regional state's obligation to protect property rights. However, the study is limited to the Oromia regional states. The study selects, mainly stresses, and analyses the cases of violence that occurred in June 2020, following the death of artist Hacchalu Hundessa. This incident has a remarkable effect on the human rights of its inhabitants.

## **1.7. Limitations of the study**

Just like most human work, this thesis has faced challenges in order to have its current content and structure. The thesis is based on case analysis, by which all cases are

investigated, prosecuted, and trials are conducted in Afaan Oromo. Therefore, I face a challenge in understanding the file and trying to analyze those cases by using a translator and talking with the public prosecutor who works on it.

Furthermore, it is difficult to locate and interview victims because their homes are scattered throughout Oromia's regional state, which is far from Addis Ababa. It's also hard to treat and interview them owing to the physical and psychological trauma they face.

### **1.8. Significant of the Study**

The study will have multifaceted implications for human rights protection, prevention of such violations, and the legal and social arena. In addition to the existing legal frameworks of the country, the research will provide a point for the legislative body to review the existing laws and/or manage to come up with enforcement mechanisms. Therefore, the laws would be considered property rights infringement in times of identity-based conflicts/violence or even come up with new laws with better protection of property rights.

The research will provide opportunities to reveal the prevalence and impact of identity-based conflict in regional states, with specific reference to Oromia regional states, and the international duty of states in general and regional states in particular to protect the property rights of their inhabitants. It contributes to better steps in taking effective remedies in order to bring the offender to court through better investigative, prosecution, and trial techniques. In times of property rights infringement, it tries to show the problems faced by victims and indicate the possible way of adequately compensating them. It is hoped that its findings will help improve practice, offer perspective for further research, and serve an academic purpose.

### **1.9. Organization of the Paper**

The first chapter of the thesis has an introduction that encompasses the background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, methodology, scope, significance of the study, and limitations of the study. The second chapter discusses identity-based violence in Oromia regional state. Chapter Three discusses the theoretical foundation and legal framework of property rights and state responsibility. Chapter Four provides a critical analysis of property right protection in Oromia national regional state violence. Lastly, Chapter Five consists of a conclusion and recommendations.

### **1.10. Ethical Consideration**

The writer will also take an important ethical consideration into account. Inter alia, interviewees, including victims whose property has been damaged, are informed of the purpose of the study without any form of deception before securing consent from them. The writer also took care of the interviewee's response to unnecessary disclosure in a way that makes them vulnerable to further attack since they still live in the place where violence has occurred.

### **1.11. The Preferred Rule of Citation**

This thesis has referred the OSCALA referencing style according to LLM Thesis Guideline of the School of Law and Governance of Addis Ababa University.

## CHAPTER TWO:-VIOLENCE AND STATE OF VIOLENCE IN OROMIA REGIONAL STATE

### 2.1. Identity Based Violence's

#### 2.2.1. Meaning

An individual or a group of individuals may have identities of their own, which can be shared by other individuals or groups of people. Identity refers in a community to assigning oneself on the basis of cultural, religion, language, and other related aspects.<sup>23</sup> It assumes belongingness towards specific identities.

Identity has to do more with imagined commonalities even among people who may not be personally acquainted.<sup>24</sup> They may not know each other; instead, belonging to such an identity suffices. For instance, in the Rwanda Genocide, the Hutu extreme ethnic group were attacked the minority ethnic group, the Tutsi. It can't be said that all the Hutu or Tutsi ethnic group members know each other. Rather, belonging is the only requirement for inclusion in the relevant groups.

Ethnic identity is the main basis for differentiating identities. It has two interrelated, constitutive components.<sup>25</sup> The first is that a person belongs to a group that is different, separate, and unique from all other groups. And, second, the presence of other group is a reason to the group to separate and identify itself from the rest.

The extremism regarding ethnicity, religion, language and other bases of identity cause for many of the conflicts and barbarities in the world.<sup>26</sup> The presence of ethnic diversity extends crisis duration, increases the level of its violence, and impedes accommodative crisis

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<sup>23</sup> N. Jayaram , ' Identity, Community, and Conflict: A Survey of Issues and Analyses' (22 September 2012), Vol. 47, Economic and Political Weekly, pp. 44- 61, p.45 <<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41720163>> accessed 2 May 2022.h/;

<sup>24</sup> Ibid, p.46

<sup>25</sup>Kenneth D. Bush and E. Fuat Keyma, 'Identity-Based Conflict: Rethinking Security in a Post-Cold War Global Governance' (Sept.–Dec. 1997) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 311-328, p.319 <<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27800174>>> accessed 20 April 2022.

<sup>26</sup> N. Jayaram , (n 23), p.46

outcome.<sup>27</sup> Often, these conflicts have been violent, resulting in destruction of life and property and the hardening of community veins.

### **2.2.2. Property as a Means of Attack**

During violent conflicts, it is clear that there are human rights violations that are guaranteed under international human rights instruments. The number of deaths and injuries will be very high. However, in such conflicts, it is not only the lives of human beings that are lost or injured. However, the property of an individual gets lost or destroyed. These include houses, land, labor, utensils, cattle, livestock, and other productive assets.<sup>28</sup> The property rights of individual infringement during conflicts are not a well-studied area. While little assessment has been done related to the general economic loss of the community and its negative impact on post-conflict eras, During the Rwandan Genocide, 12% of all households lost their homes, and cattle stock was reduced by 50%; during Tajikistan's civil war, homes and livelihoods of 7% of households were damaged; and during the Burundi conflict, there was severe asset depletion of the community.<sup>29</sup>

### **2.3. Violence in Ethiopia**

From the first half of the 1990s in Ethiopia, conflicts between groups arose, mainly because groups were encouraged by the Transitional Charter to settle old disputes or claim territory they felt was rightfully theirs.<sup>30</sup> For example, in Gambella National Regional State there were conflicts between Amhara and Anuak; in Somalia Regional State there were conflicts to establish its own district by Sheikash with Ogaden sub-clans; there was a Guji and Gedio conflict over the control of a town called Hagere Mariam; and also a Guji and Borena land dispute can be mentioned.<sup>31</sup> By a very conservative estimate, several thousand people were killed in inter-ethnic conflicts in Ethiopia between 1991 and 2005.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Meirav Mishali-Ram, 'Ethnic Diversity, Issues, and International Crisis Dynamics', (Sep, 2006), Vol. 43, No. 5, Journal of Peace Research, pp. 583-600, p.583, < <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27640385>>, accessed on 22, August 2022

<sup>28</sup> Diriba Adugna Tulu, 'The Crime of Genocide in Ethiopian Criminal Law: Analysis of Its Definition and Scope in Light of International Criminal Law' (2020), Vol.82, International Affairs and Global Strategy, p.12

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, p.12

<sup>30</sup> International Crisis Group Working to Prevent Conflict Worldwide, *Ethiopia: Ethnic Federalism and Its Discontents*, (Africa Report, September 2009), p. 25

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

While later on, giving the opportunity of self-administration to dominant ethnic groups, it comes up with new minorities.<sup>33</sup> The impact of this can be seen in many conflicts, as some groups interpreted it as an opportunity to claim exclusive rights over land by evicting others. It can be inferred from the conflict between the Berta and Amhara and Oromo in Assosa zone.<sup>34</sup> Ethnicity has become the primary means of mobilization.<sup>35</sup>

Recently, with the coming of Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed to power, the reform process began. The enduring complaints over access to land and complex questions of identity and demarcation of internal borders have on occasion led to conflict between ethnic groups.<sup>36</sup> Through time, ethnic violence, including mob justice and identity-based violence, has become common all over the country.<sup>37</sup>

Conflicts<sup>38</sup> erupted in Regional states and caused killing and injury to person as well as damage to property. The violence committed by organized group which include kill and injure person in inhuman and cruel way, burning, damaging or taking property of a person, raping women and children.<sup>39</sup> It is results a large number of deaths or bodily injury of individual, person lost properties by which they accumulate it in their whole life and displaced.

## **2.4. State of Violence in Oromia Regional State**

### **2.4.1. Background to the Study Area**

Oromia is the largest regional state, which consists of 34% of the land in Ethiopia.<sup>40</sup> The population in Oromia regional state is estimated to be 35 million, given that each year the

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid, p.24

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

<sup>35</sup> Ibid

<sup>36</sup> Andinet Adinew Tesfaye and Endalkachew Abera Mekuriya, 'Human Rights and Access to Justice in Ethiopia Article 3; Conditions of Human Rights in Ethiopia in the Aftermath of Political Reform', Vol. 19, Northwestern Journal of Human Rights,p.30

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, P.31

<sup>38</sup> Ministry of Justice Internal Report (n 20)

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

<sup>40</sup> 'Ethiopia Peace Observatory' (n 21)

population increases by approximately 1.1 million.<sup>41</sup> The rural population of the state accounts for 89.5% of the total.<sup>42</sup>

Data shows that the majority of the Oromia region is inhabited by the Oromo ethnic group, followed by the Amhara and Gurage ethnic groups.<sup>43</sup> It includes 85% of Oromo, 9.1% of Amhara, and 1.3% of Gurage (some of the Sebatbet Gurage, Sodo Gurage, and Siltie), and the remaining 4.6% constitute another ethnic group.<sup>44</sup>

The region has been the site of protest and insurgency, especially beginning in 2014 to 2018.<sup>45</sup> The most recent chain of protests triggered by the government's plan to extend Addis Ababa's administration into Oromia resulted in the announcement of a six-month state of emergency on October 8th, 2016.<sup>46</sup> The protests were instrumental in bringing the current prime minister, Abiy Ahmed, to power.

There were protests and ethnic violence after the coming of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. Riots erupted in Burayu, with the immediate cause being disagreement over the return of Oromia Liberation Front (OLF) fighters to the city.<sup>47</sup> Furthermore, the West and Kellem Wollega, West Guji, and East and West Hararge areas are known for being active hotspots of conflict.<sup>48</sup>

Violence not only targets killing or inflicting harm to a person or group of people; it also includes the damaging of property of specified groups. For instance, human rights watch reported the destruction of approximately 480 structures across 5 villages in the Tole Kebele violence, including Gutin, Chekorsa, Silsaw, and Begene areas.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> 'Oromia-Region \_information Brochure' (UNHCR, 2021), < <https://www.static.help.unhcr.org> > accessed on September 19, 2022

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

<sup>43</sup> Ethiopia Peace Observatory (n 21)

<sup>44</sup> Oromia-Region \_information Brochure , (n 41)

<sup>45</sup> Ibid

<sup>46</sup> Negar Habibi, 'Conflict in Ethiopia: The Impact of Precipitation and Its Transmission Mechanism' (May 2017) University of Sussex The Institute of Development Studies Working Paper, p.1

<sup>47</sup> MoJ Internal Report (n 22)

<sup>48</sup> Ethiopia Peace Observatory' (n 21)

<sup>49</sup> 'Ethiopia: Civilians in Western Oromia Left Unprotected', (*Human Rights Watch*, August 31,2022) <<https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/08/31/ethiopia-civilians-western-romia-left-unprotected>> accessed 19 September 2022.

#### 2.4.2. Violence during June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020 Onwards

Hachalu Hundessa was a bold performer and artist, considered a cultural treasure, particularly by the Oromo people, the country's largest nationality, cultural, and linguistic group.<sup>50</sup> On June 29, 2020, he was shot in Addis Ababa and taken to a hospital, where he died from his injuries.<sup>51</sup> He was killed a week after an interview he gave about his understanding of Emperor Menelik and *Neftgna*.

Following his death, media outlets were actively propagating the attacks live and giving guidance to the attackers. The Oromo Media Network (OMN), operating from Minnesota, USA, broadcast a series of inflammatory hate-filled messages, including calls to lock and burn the homes of *Neftgna*.<sup>52</sup> The propagated slogans were made by journalists and activists, which include: "Call the Oromo people to kill and displace Neftgna; to avoid the system of *Neftgna*; and to break down the statute of Menelik."<sup>53</sup>

Within an hour of musician Hachalu Hundessa's assassination, it hit social media with scattershot conspiracy theories, hate speech, and disinformation campaigns.<sup>54</sup> One of the more popular claims holds that Hachalu's disparaging remarks about Emperor Menelik's statute, made during an interview with OMN a week before his killing, licensed the *Neftgna* to assassinate him.<sup>55</sup> Thousands of demonstrations took to the streets across the Oromia region on the evening of June 29 and early hours of June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> 'How the Murder of an Ethiopian Singer Triggered an Uprising', (Time, July 24,2020) <<https://time.com/5871217/ethiopia-protests-haacaaluu/>> accessed 14 September 2022.

<sup>51</sup> 'Ethiopia Announces Arrests in Prominent Singer's Killing' (*The New York Times*, July 11,2020) <<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/11/world/africa/ethiopia-hachalu-hundessa.html>> accessed 14 September 2022.

<sup>52</sup> 'Recent violence in Ethiopia's Oromia region shows hallmark signs of ethnic cleansing, says MRG' (*Minority Rights Group*, May 28, 2021), |22 JUL 2020), < <https://minorityrights.org/2020/07/22/ethnic-cleansing-romia/>> accessed 15 September 2022.

<sup>53</sup> MoJ vs. Jawar Mohammed Siraj et al. (Criminal File Number 260215, Lideta Federal High Court, 1<sup>st</sup> Anti-terrorism and Constitutional Bench) the case was discontinued by the MoJ on the basis of public interest on 28/04/2014 E.C.

<sup>54</sup> Endalkachew Chala, 'How the murder of musician Hachalu Hundessa incited violence in Ethiopia' (*Global Voices*, August 7, 2020) <<https://globalvoices.org/how>> accessed on 21 September 2022.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid

<sup>56</sup> MoJ vs. Jawar Siraj Mohammed et al. (n 53)

Even though the literal meaning of *Neftegna* is the bearer of arms or holder of the gun, the term is used to specify and represent specific groups in our country.<sup>57</sup> Literature suggests that *Neftegna* is seemingly used by Oromo extremists to refer to Amhara and orthodox Christian Oromo, Gurage, Tigray, etc.<sup>58</sup>

On the following day of his death, unrest spread in Addis Ababa, where troops deployed from the Oromia region in order to take the body to Ambo and attend the funeral.<sup>59</sup> Hachalu's body was being taken to his hometown, Ambo, about 100km west of the capital, but protesters tried to stop it and insisted that he should be buried in Addis Ababa. They forcefully returned the body to Addis Ababa. There was violence that occurred in Addis Ababa and Burayu, which involved the killing of people and the destruction of property.

In Oromia's regional state also, a large number of people, moving in groups and armed with firearms or harm-inflicting materials like axes, machetes, and sticks, began to beat, injure, and kill people<sup>60</sup> They destroy personal, government, and commercial property as well. The protest and violence erupted in most of central and eastern Oromia, particularly East Arsi, West Arsi, Jimma, and East Shewa zones.<sup>61</sup> The violence includes more than 37 cities and woreda.

### **2.4.3. Result of the Violence**

The criminal investigation reveals that most of the violence has occurred based on the identities of people, i.e., either ethnic or religious or both. The attack was directed against the perpetrators of the violence considered *Neftegna*, which includes the Amhara ethnic group and Orthodox Christian religion followers.

It resulted in the deaths of more than 110 people and bodily injuries to another 213 people. However, the report of the EHRC has a number of differences from the investigation report of the MoJ. The report shows that 123 people died and 500 people sustained physical

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<sup>57</sup> Nicola Barrach Yousefi, 'Hateful Speech and Conflict in the Federal Democratic of Ethiopia, A lexicon of Hateful and inflammatory words and phrases', (CARD and Destiny Ethiopia project), p.28

<sup>58</sup> Ibid

<sup>59</sup> Ibid

<sup>60</sup> EHRC Investigation Report (n 22) p.1

<sup>61</sup> Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate General, 'MoJ Oromia Cases Investigation Report', /unpublished/

injuries.<sup>62</sup> The violence also caused victims to lose their property, either by burning, looting, or vandalism. The estimated value of the public and private property that was damaged because of the violence was 4, 673,031,142 birr.<sup>63</sup>

On September 10, 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) released a report which stated violence in Oromia region following the killing of artist Hachalu Hundessa, displaced an additional 12,000 people.<sup>64</sup> On the other hand, the EHRC report shows that 6468 people were displaced due to the violence in fear of the attack and of losing their whole property.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid

<sup>63</sup> Ibid

<sup>64</sup> Ethiopian Human Rights Report, Executive Summary,' (2020), p.16

<sup>65</sup> EHRC Investigation Report (n 22 ) p.2

## **CHAPTER THREE: - PROPERTY RIGHT AND STATE RESPONSIBILITY**

### **3.1. Theoretical Foundation of Property Right**

#### **3.1.1. Background**

The conception of property begins with the creation of human beings. However, the subject of property changes from time to time and from place to place due to various social, cultural, and economic processes ; <sup>66</sup> and human development. In the past, objects of property included human beings.<sup>67</sup> With the development of human rights, international organizations call for the prevention, suppression, and complete abolition of slavery. In effect, countries adopted and humans could no longer be owned and administered by slave owners. Furthermore, through time not only physical thing, but design, symbols, and forms of writing have become the subject matter of property.

Regarding the right to property, many countries in the world, grant a person the right to generally exercise their private property rights. It consists of the rights of a private individual to accumulate, possess, give, rent, or transfer their property to other people. <sup>68</sup> However, there are also socialist countries that differ in ideology regarding property rights and provide a detailed specification of how property rights and market rights should be exercised.<sup>69</sup> Property rights<sup>70</sup> includes the right to exclude the rest of the world from using them; the right to use and benefit from them; and the right to transfer or even destroy the resource.

#### **3.1.2. Property right as Human Right**

The first document to clearly recognize the right to property as a human right is the UDHR. It affirms the right to private property as a human right by which every individual has a right to own property and grants a duty of non-interference from other individuals or states. Also, other international human rights instruments like CERD and CEDAW recognize the right to property.

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<sup>66</sup> Bruce G. Carruthers and Laura Ariovich, 'The Sociology of Property Rights',(2004), Vol. 30, Annual Review of Sociology, pp. 23-46, p.25 << <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29737683>>> accessed 22 April 2022.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid

<sup>68</sup> Daniel H. Cole and Peter Z. Grossman, 'The Meaning of Property Rights: Law vs. Economics?'(Little Brown, 1996), p.23

<sup>69</sup> Michael Robertson, 'Reconceiving Private Property' (December 1997),Vol. 24, No. 4, Journal of Law and Society, pp. 465-485, p. 466 << <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1410507>>> , accessed 22 April 2022

<sup>70</sup> Joseph T. Mahoney, 'Economic Foundation of Strategy',(2010), p.111

The UNGA adopted the ICCPR and ICESCR in 1966, with the main goal of providing a legally binding convention of the rights listed in the UDHR.<sup>71</sup> However, including the right to property, there are some rights provided under the UDHR that are not incorporated into those two covenants.<sup>72</sup> Legally speaking, the latter is a declaration that has no binding effect on state parties. As a result, the fate of rights recognized under the UDHR but not under the two covenants of international human rights law must be evaluated.

The UDHR was initially adopted as a standard for the promotion and adoption of human rights with no binding effect. However, it is a foundation for further enactment of human rights treaties internationally, regionally, or even domestically. Its moral, political, and legal influence was far from intended upon its enactment.<sup>73</sup> It has been incorporated under many domestic laws. The incorporation demonstrated through<sup>74</sup> includes direct constitutional reference to the UDHR or incorporation of its provisions; a reflection of the substantive articles of the UDHR in national legislation; and judicial interpretation of domestic laws with reference to the UDHR.

The UN World Summit on Human Rights, which was held in 1993, confirmed countries' commitment to the purpose and principles contained in the UDHR and took as a source of inspiration and basis for the UN in making advances in standard setting.<sup>75</sup> Furthermore, the International Law Institute adopted a declaration in December 1969 that affirms that there is an "obligation" on states to guarantee respect for human rights that flows from the recognition of human dignity in the UDHR.<sup>76</sup> In general, it is demonstrated that the UDHR is enforced and implemented by states without objection; its principles and human rights stipulations cannot be ignored.

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<sup>71</sup> 'Differences between UDHR, ICCPR and ICESCR' (*StuD'ocu*) <[Differences between UDHR, Iccpr and Icescr - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\) is a - StuDocu](#)> accessed 17 April 2022.

<sup>72</sup> These rights enshrined under Art 22, 28, 14 and 17 of UDHR, however it is not incorporated under ICCPR and ICESCR.

<sup>73</sup> Jacob Mchangama, 'The Right to Property in Global Human Rights Law' (Cato Institute) <<https://www.TheRighttoPropertyinGlobalHumanRightsLaw/>> accessed 17 April 2022..

<sup>74</sup> Hurst Hannum, , 'The UDHR in National and International Law',(1998) Vol.3, No. 2, 'Health and Human Rights Journal, p.145

<sup>75</sup> Ibid, p. 146

<sup>76</sup> Ibid, p.148

Regionally, the Banjul Charter recognizes property rights under economic, social, and cultural rights.<sup>77</sup> It recognizes property as a broad right that includes the protection of the real rights of individuals and peoples in any material thing that can be possessed as well as any right that may be part of a person's patrimony. The concept also includes the protection of a legitimate expectation of the acquisition of property. It encompasses the rights of an individual, group, or people to peaceful enjoyment of the property. It lays down a duty on the states to ensure peaceful enjoyment of property and protection from forced eviction.<sup>78</sup>

### **3.1.3. Legal Frame Work of Property Right**

#### **3.1.3.1. International legal instruments**

The UDHR<sup>79</sup> stipulates that every human being is endowed with the right to own property. The property might be owned either individually or communally. It also imposes non-interference duties on other individuals, including the state, in the exercise of the right. However, the state may intervene in the exercise of the right to property in exceptional circumstances, as specified by law.

CERD<sup>80</sup> recognizes that everyone has guaranteed civil rights, including the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. Also related to this, CEDAW<sup>81</sup> guaranteed the same rights for spouses.

#### **3.1.3.2. Regional legal Instrument**

The African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) is among the regional human rights instruments that contain a long list of rights that cover civil and political rights as well as economic, social, and cultural rights. The right to property is guaranteed under the charter,

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<sup>77</sup> African Charter on Human and People's Right(adopted 27 June 1981) 115 (XVI) 6<sup>th</sup> sess (Banjul Charter) (ACHPR), art 14

<sup>78</sup> 'Principles and Guidelines on the Implementation of Economic, Social And Cultural Rights (ESCR) in the African Charter On Human And Peoples' Rights', (African Commission On Human And Peoples' Rights) [https://achpr.org/public/Document/file/English/achpr\\_instr\\_guide\\_draft\\_esc\\_rights\\_eng.pdf](https://achpr.org/public/Document/file/English/achpr_instr_guide_draft_esc_rights_eng.pdf), accessed 10 January 2023.

<sup>79</sup> UDHR, Preamble and art 17

<sup>80</sup> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (adopted 21 December 1965, entry into force 4 January 1969) UNGA Res 2106(CERD), art 5/d/

<sup>81</sup> Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (adopted 18 December 1979, entry into force 3 September 1981) UNGA Res 34/180, (CEDAW), art 16/1/d

and it is only limited by the interest of public need or in the general interest of the community and in accordance with the provisions of appropriate laws.<sup>82</sup>

The Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) recognizes the right to property. It guarantees the peaceful enjoyment of his possession by every natural or legal person.<sup>83</sup> In terms of its relationship to the convention, declare that the protocol is an additional article to the ECHR convention, and thus all of the convention's provisions apply.<sup>84</sup>

### **3.1.3.3. Ethiopian Legal Framework**

#### **A. FDRE Constitution**

The FDRE Constitution recognizes the private property of individuals. The owner of the property enjoys a bundle of rights which include the right to acquire, use, transfer, or dispose of it. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to the limitations of other citizens or the public interest.<sup>85</sup> The Constitution tries to describe what constitutes private property and states that "tangible or intangible products which have value and are produced by the labor, creativity, enterprise, or capital of a person."<sup>86</sup> The Constitution further recognizes that private property can be subject to expropriation<sup>87</sup>

Land is governed differently from the governance of private property. It is the common property of the state and its people, which is not subject to sale or another kind of transfer.<sup>88</sup>

#### **B. Civil Code**

The 1960 Civil Code is the main legislation that governs private property in Ethiopia. It categorizes and defines different types of goods, such as movable and immovable items.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> Banjul Charter, art 14

<sup>83</sup> Protocol to European Convention on Human Right , (20 March 1952), Art 1

<sup>84</sup> Ibid, Art 5

<sup>85</sup> FDRE Constitution, art 40(1) and 40(8)

<sup>86</sup> Ibid, Art 40(2)

<sup>87</sup> Ibid, Art 40(8)

<sup>88</sup> Ibid, Art. 40(3)

<sup>89</sup> Civil Code of the Empire of Ethiopia, ( enter into force on 11 September,1960) Extraordinary issue No, 2 of 1960, art 1126 and the following

Under title 4, provides rules which govern possession.<sup>90</sup> It also provides ways of protection, either through the use of force or legal action.<sup>91</sup>

The right of ownership deals with acquisition, transfer, extinction, and proof of ownership.<sup>92</sup> Furthermore, it tries to declare the rights and duties of the property owner. The provision of the code indicates that property rights are wider rights and give the owner the right to use, exploit, dispose of the object (either for consideration or gratuitously) and to reclaim it from an unlawful possessor.<sup>93</sup>

### **C. FDRE Criminal Code**

The Criminal Code of Ethiopia (Cri.C) has the general objective of ensuring order, peace, and security of the state in general. It has a preventive purpose by giving due notice about the crime and its punishment. Once a crime has been committed, impose punishment to deter criminals from committing another crime and to teach others a lesson.<sup>94</sup>

Cri.C provides a provision for the protection of property. Its main purpose is to safeguard the economic interests of an individual.<sup>95</sup> The code tries to divide and govern property rights of movable, immovable, and rights in property in a way to avoid non-interference from other individuals.

### **D. Constitution of Regional State of Oromia**

The Oromia regional state constitution recognizes the private property of a person residing in the region. The provision seems to be a duplicate of the FDRE Constitution. The owner of the property is granted the right to acquire, use, transfer, or dispose of it. However, there are limitations of public interest and compatibility with other people's rights in the exercise of this right.<sup>96</sup>

Further, the Constitution reaffirms that land is common property and states that, the land found in the region is the common property of the *people of the region* and it cannot be

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<sup>90</sup> Ibid, Art1140-1150

<sup>91</sup> Ibid, Art 1148 and 1149

<sup>92</sup> Ibid, Art1151and the following

<sup>93</sup> Ibid, Art 1205 and 1206

<sup>94</sup> Criminal Code of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proclamation No.414/2004, ( Cri,C)art 1

<sup>95</sup> Ibid, Art 664

<sup>96</sup> Ibid, Art 40/2

subject to sale or other kinds of transfer.<sup>97</sup> The administration, use, and transfer of rural and urban land in the region are governed by other proclamations which are enacted according to Art 52/2/d since regional states have the power and function of administering land and other natural resources in accordance with federal laws. Last but not least, it recognizes that private property can be subject to expropriation on account of the public interest, subject to return payments.<sup>98</sup>

## **3.2. State Responsibility**

### **3.2.1. Background**

Any legal system must address the responsibility of its subjects for breach of duty.<sup>99</sup> The concept of responsibility reflects the binding nature of the legal obligation and, in a broader sense, the ‘sanctionability’ of the law in general. It consequently indicates the minimum level at which the law will be regarded as "effective," i.e., binding and, by that fact, legal rather than moral.<sup>100</sup>

In international law, the subject of state responsibility was already regarded as a major area of interest in the development of international law in the first half of the twentieth century. It had been selected for codification under the League of Nations and was one of the principal subjects of the unsuccessful conference in The Hague in 1930. In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly established the International Law Commission (ILC).<sup>101</sup>

The principle of state responsibility emanates from the nature of the international legal system, which relies on states as a means of formulating and implementing its rules, and arises out of the twin doctrines of state sovereignty and equality of states.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>97</sup> Ibid, Art 40/3

<sup>98</sup> Ibid, Art 40/8

<sup>99</sup> Robert Kolb, ‘The International Law of State Responsibility’, (Google Books, 2017), <<https://www.kobo.com/us/en/ebook/the-international-law-of-state-responsibility>>, accessed 13 January 2023

<sup>100</sup> Ibid

<sup>101</sup> ‘Articles on Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts’ (International Law Document, 2001) <<https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/rsiwa/rsiwa.html>>, accessed 24 December 2022.

<sup>102</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa, ‘The Doctrine of State Responsibility as a Potential Means of Holding Private Actors Accountable for Human Right; State Responsibility’, (2004), Vol. 5, Melbourne Journal of International Law, p.5

### 3.2.2. International Law Responsibility

As legal entities, nations that sign international treaties agree to be bound by their terms. Under the Vienna Convention, contracting party refers to a state that has agreed to abide by a treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force.<sup>103</sup> This is the basis for States' international obligations: legal responsibility pursuant to the terms of mutual agreement. International law rests on other legal principles, and, as such, its duties and obligations extend beyond treaties, including customary law and norms of jus cogens.

The convention defines the state's main obligation as refraining from acts that would be against the object and purpose of the treaty.<sup>104</sup> It further imposes legal obligations to abide by the treaty's purpose (*pacta sunt servanda* and *bona fide*), and its signatories' commitment not to justify noncompliance with domestic law provides a clear idea of the nature of state responsibilities under international laws.<sup>105</sup>

State responsibility is incurred; first is that there must be conduct consisting of an act or omission, which is attributable to the state under international law and, second is that the conduct must constitute a breach of an international obligation of the state.<sup>106</sup> In contrast to responsibility, which holds a state accountable for violations of international human rights, the objective of public international responsibility of states holds a state accountable to the extent that no specific damage or violation of a third party's rights is required. The requirement that there should be a breach of obligation is, therefore, sufficient.<sup>107</sup>

### 3.2.3. International Human Right Responsibility

Human rights have developed significantly from the basic premise that nations cannot treat their subjects as they please.<sup>108</sup> Therefore, unlike international law, international human rights law governs the relationship of a state with its subjects and inhabitants. International and regional legal instruments establish states' obligations to individuals.

Although it is difficult to assess a general category of state responsibilities under international human rights law, mainly because of the broad array of human rights and the way they are

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<sup>103</sup> Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (23 May 1969) , United Nations, vol. 1155, art 2.1.d

<sup>104</sup> Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, art 18

<sup>105</sup> Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, art 26 and 27

<sup>106</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa ( n 102)

<sup>107</sup> Gonzalo Sánchez de Tagle, ' The objective international responsibility of states in the Inter-American human rights system' (Mexican Law Review, January 2015), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1870057816300051> >, accessed 29 December 2022.

<sup>108</sup> Peter J. Spiro, 'The States and International Human Rights' (1997), Fordham Law Review Vol.66, p.5

exercised, the social and cultural conditions needed to fulfill them, and the position of a given state towards negative and positive rights, in essence, three basic elements comprise the core of human rights obligations assumed by states. Therefore, state is obligated to recognise and give effect to the rights and freedoms by respecting, protecting, promoting, and fulfilling them at the domestic level. Accordingly, a State incurs international responsibility if it fails to meet the demands of these duties.<sup>109</sup>

### **3.2.4. Obligation of States**

#### **3.2.4.1. Theoretical Foundation of State Obligation**

International human rights instruments provide the obligation of state parties to respect ensure and fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect is a negative obligation that prohibits violation by the state itself.<sup>110</sup> State parties are required to refrain from interfering with the enjoyment of rights, either directly or indirectly. Furthermore, it requires states to take positive measures to ensure that all branches of government at all levels, as well as all organs of state, do not violate fundamental rights.<sup>111</sup>

The obligation to ensure is a positive obligation, the state must take the necessary steps to give effect to the right enshrined.<sup>112</sup> This includes adopting of legislative measure; provide effective remedy and enforcement mechanisms.<sup>113</sup> The obligation to ensure also protects individual rights and freedoms from interference by other private individuals, groups, or entities.<sup>114</sup>

The obligation to fulfill is a positive expectation on the part of the state to move its machinery towards the actual realization of the rights. The state should continually aim at improving both the range of individuals, communities, groups, and people who have access to the relevant rights as well as the quality of enjoyment.<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> Equality Now and Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) v Federal Republic of Ethiopia, (n16 to 25 February 2016, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, 19<sup>th</sup> sess), p.27

<sup>110</sup> Viljam Engström , 'Who Is Responsible for Corporate Human Rights Violations?', (2002), Abo Akademi University Institute for Human Rights, p. 11

<sup>111</sup> 'Principles and Guidelines on the Implementation of ESCR', (n 78)

<sup>112</sup> Ibid

<sup>113</sup> ICCPR, art 2

<sup>114</sup> Viljam Engström (n 110) , p. 12

<sup>115</sup> 'Principles and Guidelines on the Implementation of ESCR', (n 78)

The following categories of obligations of states are found in the ICCPR and the Banjul Charter:<sup>116</sup>

**A. Duty to take preventive measures against occurrences of violations of human rights**

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) has made comments on the duties of the state, though it's made specific reference to specific rights. It recognizes that "states have the supreme duty to prevent wars, acts of genocide, and other acts of mass violence causing arbitrary loss of life."<sup>117</sup> Because such crimes result in serious human rights violations, such as mass killings or injuries to people, rape, displacement, and the destruction or taking of property as a means of committing such crimes.

A further obligation implicit in the duty to protect is the obligation to control and regulate private actors. The HRC has stated, for example, that states have the duty to provide a legislative framework prohibiting acts constituting arbitrary and unlawful interference with privacy, family, home, or correspondence by natural or legal persons.<sup>118</sup> Even though such a comment is for some rights, it surely applies to all other human rights provided by international human rights instruments. The ICCPR and ICESCR guarantee that such rights need legislative measures for human rights to be implemented and to avoid arbitrary interference.

HRC has stated that human rights, including the right to privacy, "are required to be guaranteed against all such interferences and attacks, whether they emanate from state authorities or from natural or legal persons." In theory, all human rights are susceptible to private interference. This duty covers all human rights.<sup>119</sup> Therefore, international human rights law guarantees non-intervention in the enjoyment of human rights by individuals.

The committee also stated that the state "should take measures not only to prevent and punish deprivation of life by criminal acts, but also to prevent arbitrary killing by their own security

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<sup>116</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa, (n 102), p. 11

<sup>117</sup> Office of High Commissioner for Human Right, (30 April 1982) CCPR General Comment No. 6, Sixteenth Session of the Human Rights Committee, Art 6

<sup>118</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa ( n 102), p.12

Human Rights Committee, (1988) General Comment 16, 43rd Session, as contained in Report of the Human Rights Committee

<sup>119</sup> Viljam Engström (n 110), p. 12

forces".<sup>120</sup> Furthermore, states should take "specific and effective measures to prevent the disappearance of individuals."<sup>121</sup> It implies that in order to ensure that human rights are protected; there should be an enforcement organ.

### **B. Duty to take remedial measures once the violations have occurred**

International instruments and key regional human rights covenants contain provisions requiring states to prevent and respond to violations of human rights in the private sphere and to regulate private actors.<sup>122</sup> Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to him by the Constitution or by law.<sup>123</sup> ACHPR interpreted the duty to protect: Even where it cannot be proven that violations were committed by government agents, the government has a responsibility to secure the safety and liberty of its citizens and to conduct investigations into the person who committed the act.<sup>124</sup>

In order to bring the offender to a court of law, the state must use the means at its disposal to carry out a serious investigation of violations committed within its jurisdiction in order to identify those responsible, impose the appropriate punishment, and ensure the victim adequate compensation.<sup>125</sup> While acknowledging that the mere fact that an investigation has not yielded a satisfactory result might not give rise to state responsibility, it held that the investigation must be 'undertaken in a serious manner and not as a mere formality preordained to be ineffective.'<sup>126</sup>

### **C. Compensation**

Victims of a crime are defined as "persons who have suffered harm, like physical or mental injury, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within a state."<sup>127</sup> Victims should

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<sup>120</sup> CCPR General Comment No. 6(n 117)

<sup>121</sup> Ibid

<sup>122</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa ( n 102)

<sup>123</sup> UDHR , art 8 and ICCPR, art 2/3

<sup>124</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa ( n 102), p. 12

<sup>125</sup> Ibid

<sup>126</sup> Ibid, p. 15

<sup>127</sup> Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (29 November 1985), UNGA Res 40/34.

be treated by giving respect to their dignity; they are also entitled to access to the mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress for harm suffered subject to national legislation.<sup>128</sup>

The declaration stipulates that restitution should be made by the individual or third party who's responsible for the act directly or indirectly.<sup>129</sup> It also provides instances in which the state is liable to make restitution or compensation. The state is responsible for victims' reinstatement for the criminal acts of its officials acting in an official capacity.<sup>130</sup> Additionally, if the compensation is not fully available from the offender or other sources, the state is obliged to provide financial compensation too.<sup>131</sup>

At the regional level, the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crime recognizes compensation for victims of crime and entails a duty on state parties to enact laws.<sup>132</sup>

Relating to property rights infringement, those laws are silent on compensation and restitution, regardless of the definition given for victims, which includes not only death or injury but also economic loss. Infringement of property rights, including causing damage, destroying, taking, and burning property, causes economic losses to victims. However, there are countries that provide redress for property rights infringement, among which Sweden can be mentioned.<sup>133</sup>

In Ethiopia, there is no exclusive piece of legislation dealing with the reparation of a victim of a crime.<sup>134</sup> However, two types of remedies can be assumed from the law's scattered provisions. Civil remedies are available under the civil code. It provides that a person is liable for the damage caused to another and further stipulates that s/he has to make good the damage.<sup>135</sup> The other is that a victim can resort to criminal remedies which are provided under Cri.C.<sup>136</sup> It states that "a victim of crime who has suffered considerable damage is entitled to claim, through criminal proceedings regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of

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<sup>128</sup> Ibid

<sup>129</sup> Ibid, Art 8

<sup>130</sup> Ibid, Art 11

<sup>131</sup> Ibid, Art 8

<sup>132</sup> European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crime, (November 1983), No. 116, 23

<sup>133</sup> Nicholas C. Katsoris, 'The European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes', (1990), Vol. 14, Fordham International Law Journal, p.23.

<sup>134</sup> Vibhute, K. I. 'Compensating Victims of Crime in Ethiopia: A Reflective Analysis of Legislative Paradigm and Spirit', (2010), International Review of Victimology, pp. 311–350, p.311.

<sup>135</sup> Civil code, art 2027 and 2028

<sup>136</sup> Vibhute, K. I. ( n 134), p.312,

Ethiopia (CrPC), that the criminal is ordered to pay damages by the way of compensation or to make restitution or to make good the damage".<sup>137</sup>

However, unlike other jurisdictions, there is no legal scheme provided for the state to either compensate a crime victim as it, contrary to its assurance given to him or her, has failed to protect life or property<sup>138</sup> or even when the state, through its officials, engages in the violation of fundamental rights.

### **3.2.5. Responsibility of State for Human Right Violation**

The duty to of states' towards human rights and freedom in turn requires the State refrain from interfering and to adopt and implement laws and other measures to prevent violations including by non-state actors, or to provide for redress when the rights and freedoms have been violated.<sup>139</sup>

Failure to fulfil such obligation entails responsibility on state. The violation of fundamental rights might be either directly imputable for the state or indirect responsible for the acts of private acts. State is directly responsible if the violation or infringement of human right done by state organ in systematic and widespread ways.

On the other hand governments have a duty to protect their citizens, not only through appropriate legislation and effective enforcement but also by protecting them from damaging acts that may be perpetrated by private parties<sup>140</sup> Therefore, an illegal act which violates human rights and which is initially not directly imputable to a state can lead to international responsibility of the State, not because of the act itself, but because of the lack of due diligence on the side of the state.<sup>141</sup>

The due diligence test is required state to prevent the violation from the occurrence, once it's been committed required to respond to it as required by international human right instruments. What matter the most is that whether the State has allowed the act to take place without taking measures to prevent it or to punish those responsible.<sup>142</sup>

The duty to prevent violations is escalated when the State becomes aware of a situation where a specific individual or category of individuals face a real risk of their rights and freedoms

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<sup>137</sup> Cri.C, art 101

<sup>138</sup> Vibhute, K. I. ( n 134), p. 328

<sup>139</sup> EWLA v Federal Republic of Ethiopia, (n 109)

<sup>140</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa ( n 102), p.16

<sup>141</sup> EWLA v Federal Republic of Ethiopia, (n 109)

<sup>142</sup> Ibid

being seriously violated by non-state actors. In such a case, the duty to prevent violations requires the state to adopt and diligently implement customised measures of protection that would avert the impending violations or indeed curb or eliminate altogether the prevailing violations.<sup>143</sup>

The duty to protect also entails the duty to provide for a mechanism or take measures for redressing violations when they occur. State has the duty to establish criminal responsibility by diligently investigating the violations with a view to ascertaining the facts; identifying the perpetrators; diligently prosecuting the perpetrators, when convicted to adequately punish them and ensure appropriate compensation provide to victims of the crime. This is in addition to civil remedies that may be availed to the victim against the perpetrators.<sup>144</sup>

In this regard the manner in which domestic courts discharge their functions is a factor to be considered in assessing whether the domestic authorities diligently discharged the State's duty to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and punish perpetrators of violations of a criminal nature.<sup>145</sup>

### ***3.3. Regional State Responsibility***

#### **3.3.1. Federalism and International Law**

It is a matter for each state to decide how its administration is to be structured and which functions are to be assumed by the government. But while the state remains free to determine its internal structure and functions through its own law and practice, international law has a distinct role.<sup>146</sup>

States may follow either a federal or unitary state structure. In a federal-state structure, smaller polities unite within an overarching political system by distributing power among general and constituent governments in a manner designed to protect the existence and authority of both national and subnational political systems.<sup>147</sup> In their international relations and responsibilities, nation-states were presumed to enjoy absolute control over their territories.

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<sup>143</sup> Ibid

<sup>144</sup> Ibid, p.29

<sup>145</sup> Ibid,p.30

<sup>146</sup> 'Draft articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts', (2001) ,p.39

<sup>147</sup> Brian R. Opeski, 'Federal States in the International Legal Order'(1996), Netherlands International Law Review, p.2

It is a generally accepted principle of international law that a federal entity possesses the sole agency to negotiate, conclude, and enter into international treaties.<sup>148</sup> Consequently, an act of a state organ shall be considered an act of that state under international law, whether the organ exercises legislative, executive, judicial, or any other functions, whatever position it holds in the organization of the state, and whatever its character as an organ of the central government or of a territorial unit of the state.<sup>149</sup>

The power division with respect to foreign affairs between central and regional authorities varies from federation to federation. In some federations (for example, Germany), the power to enter into treaties and to conduct other aspects of foreign relations is distributed between the central and regional governments.<sup>150</sup> Concerning the implementation of treaties, many federations have divided authority. In a jurisdiction like Germany, both layers of government have exclusive power to implement treaties whose subject matter is reserved for regional authorities. On the other hand, in Australia, the federal parliament has full power to implement treaties to which Australia is a party.<sup>151</sup>

While responsibility for entering into treaties may be vested in the federal sphere of government, responsibility for performing the treaty obligations may fall to the constituent states.<sup>152</sup> There are also federal states, whose regional states allow interaction and the conclusion of treaties with other sovereign countries. In some fundamental ways, such as state responsibility, the international community insists that federal and unitary states be treated alike.

### **3.3.2. Regional State Responsibility in International Human Right Law**

As a matter of international law, the state is one single entity, regardless of its unitary or federal nature or internal administrative division. As a result, the question is raised as to what role regional states play in protecting human rights and what happens if human rights violations are committed by regional or local governments.

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<sup>148</sup> Max Sorensen, 'Federal States and the International Protection of Human Rights' (April 1952), *Journal of International Law*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (pp. 195-218), p.1

<sup>149</sup> Draft articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, (n 146), p.40

<sup>150</sup> Brian R. Opeski, (n 147).p..2

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid*, p. 3

<sup>152</sup> *Ibid*, p. 8

The central government has a central role in the promotion, protection, and enforcement of human rights at a national level or all over the territory of a country. It is only a state that may delegate and ratify international human rights treaties. Upon ratifying an international human rights instrument, a state may enjoy implementation thereof to lower tiers of government, including local authorities.

In this respect, the central government might need to take necessary measures at the local level, in particular, to establish procedures and controls in order to ensure that the state's human rights obligations are implemented. Therefore, regional state and local authorities are obliged to comply, within their local competencies, with their duties stemming from the international human rights obligations of the state.<sup>153</sup>

The scope of the ICCPR and ICESCR demonstrates that the provisions of the convention apply to all parts of the federal state with no limitation or exception.<sup>154</sup> In order to achieve the protection and respect of human rights, regional governments and local authorities have a complementary role.<sup>155</sup> However, failures to provide human rights protection, and even in cases of infringement of human rights as a single autonomy, states are liable. Customary international law recognizes that "the conduct of any state organ shall be considered an act of that state under international law, whether the organ exercises legislative, executive, judicial or any other functions, whatever position it holds in the organization of the state, and whatever its character as an organ of the central government or of a territorial unit of the state."<sup>156</sup>

Currently there have been widely scattered examples of state and local governments formally indicating assent to various international human rights accords. However there is no established institutional arena in which to regularize subnational participation. It would be consistent with the internal law of most federal states, which extend some treaty-making capacities to component units in areas of their competence.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>153</sup> 'Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights', Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, p.6

<sup>154</sup> ICCPR, art 50 and ICESCR, art 28

<sup>155</sup> Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, (n 153)

<sup>156</sup> Ibid,

<sup>157</sup> Peter J. Spiro, (n 108), p.27

### **3.3.3. Ethiopian Perspective**

The 1995 FDRE Constitution forms two orders of governments which are parallel. Likewise, it divided the competency between the two tiers of governments. In an unequivocal manner, foreign relation competency is categorized as federal government exclusive power.<sup>158</sup> There is no constitutional and institutional set up that enables regional state to participate in foreign relation in general. At present, regardless of the formal constitutional and institutional arrangements, Ethiopian Regional States are involved in both federation foreign relations and their own foreign relations.<sup>159</sup>

## **3.4. Legal Framework**

### **3.4.1. International Legal Framework**

In international human rights law, states are the primary holders of obligations.<sup>160</sup> UDHR was the first international instrument to recognize states' obligations regarding the human rights of individuals. Ensure that the rights and freedoms guaranteed are fully realized.<sup>161</sup>

The ICCPR laid down an obligation on state parties to the convention.<sup>162</sup> The convention laid down a duty on state parties to take legislative and/or other measures. There should be non-intervention by states in the enjoyment of human rights by individuals. Also, states should have a device mechanism to protect an individual from other individuals or groups. Lastly, if a human rights violation occurred, states must have provided an effective remedy. States must ensure that the remedy is determined by a judicial or other competent organ and that the decision is enforced.

Another convention that imposes obligations on states in relation to human rights is the ICESCR. The convention laid down a duty to fulfil the effective and full realization of the rights provided. In order to achieve the full realization of rights, the state shall undertake the necessary steps for the use of the maximum of its available resources.<sup>163</sup>

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<sup>158</sup> Tesfaye Assefa, 'Federalism in Ethiopia and Foreign Relations: Regional States Diplomacy' (1990), Oromia Law Journal, Vol. 3, No.1, p.21

<sup>159</sup> Ibid, p.3

<sup>160</sup> Viljam Engström , (n 110)

<sup>161</sup> UDHR , art 28

<sup>162</sup> ICCPR , art 2

<sup>163</sup> ICESCR, art 2

### **3.4.2. Regional Legal Framework**

Following international recognition of human rights, regional governments establish their own human rights conventions, declarations, treaties, and other types of instruments. Regional human rights documents entail obligations on state parties.

The Banjul Charter confers duties on state parties to recognize and take legislative measures to implement the rights, duties, and freedoms provided under the charter.<sup>164</sup> Both the ECHR and the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) also require state parties to respect the rights recognized under the charters without discrimination.<sup>165</sup>

### **3.4.3. Ethiopian Legal Framework**

FDRE Constitution<sup>166</sup> proclaims that federal and state legislative, executive, and judicial organs at all levels shall have the responsibility and duty to respect and enforce fundamental right recognized.<sup>167</sup> It requires interpreting human rights in accordance with the principles of the UDHR, international covenants on human rights, and Ethiopian-adopted international instruments.<sup>168</sup> Because international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land, as per Art 9/4 of the FDRE Constitution.

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<sup>164</sup> Banjul Charter, art 1

<sup>165</sup> American Convention on Human Right(22 November 1969, Entry into force: 18 July 1978), (ACHR), art 1  
European Convention on Human Right, (1950) Rome, 4.XI. , (ECHR), art 1

<sup>166</sup> FDRE Constitution, art 13

## **CHAPTER FOUR: - PROPERTY RIGHT PROTECTION IN OROMIA REGIONAL STATE VIOLENCE**

### **4.1. Legislative Measure**

The violence that occurred in the Oromia regional state following the killing of artist Hacchalu Hundessa involved the killing and injuring of a person as well as the damaging property of a person who, the perpetrators of the crime, considered belonged to a group called “Neftegna”.

MoJ vs. Jawar Siraj Mohammed et al.<sup>169</sup> is charged based on Art 32/1/a/and/b/, 35, 38, and 240/1/a/and/b/and/2/of the criminal code. Following the death of artist Hacchalu Hundessa on June 29, 2020, in the evening, there was live broadcasting by its journalists and others. The broadcasting statements include: "Hacchalu was killed by Neftegna"; "It has to be the starting point to struggle with Neftegna".

In the case between MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa Jaleta et al.<sup>170</sup>, the defendants were accused of the crimes of armed rising, arson, and aggravated damage to property. The offense was committed from June 29 evening to June 30, 2020, in Oromia regional state, East Showa Zone, Adami Tulu, Bulbula city. The co-defendant committed the crime with a large number of people, moving in groups and armed with firesticks, fuel, sticks, knives, axes, and iron. The slogan chanted by the offenders was "Hacchalu killed by Neftegna, *Neftegna* should leave".

The other case is between MoJ vs. Seifu Ismael Hussen et al.<sup>171</sup> which is committed in Oromia regional state Arsi Zone Adaba woreda Adaba city, beginning from the hearing of the news that artist Hacchalu Hundessa was killed, i.e., June 29, 2020, to June 30, 2020. Seifu Ismael and his co-defendant were charged under Art 240/3 of the Cri.C for participating in the commission of the crime by engaging in the harming of humans and destruction of property of individuals and governments. The defendants, along with a number of other

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<sup>169</sup> MoJ vs. Jawar Siraj Mohammed et al. (n 53)

<sup>170</sup> MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa Jaleta, (Criminal File no 34016, Oromia Supreme Court, Adama Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>171</sup> MoJ vs. Seifu Ismael Hussen et al (Criminal File no 324541,, Oromia Supreme Court, Shashmane Bench, decided, unpublished)

groups of individuals, commit a crime by using fuel, fire sticks, and harm-inflicting materials like swords, sticks, and stones. The offender of the crime selects and attacks people who do not have Oromo ethnicity and the followers of the orthodox Christian religion. The slogans which were made by the defendants were: "Allah wa kiber, Hachalu killed by Neftgna, *Neftgna* should leave our city."

The term *Neftgna* is widely used in the violence that occurred following the artist Hachalu Hundessa, either in the slogans stated in the violence or in the call for action made by the Oromia Media Network broadcast. In general, as it can be inferred from the previous discussion, it connotes both the Amhara ethnic group and the Orthodox Christian group, and the attack is also directed against these specific groups.

In Ethiopia, there are either criminal or civil laws that govern and protect human rights, including the right to property. The victims were chosen based on their identity, which distinguished the cases from simple violations of fundamental rights. Those groups are protected pursuant to the Rome Statute of the ICC, the Genocide Convention, and CriC.<sup>172</sup> Ethiopian law has a wider range of protected groups incorporated in order to give better protection than even the international legal arenas.<sup>173</sup> The law prohibits organizing, engaging, or giving an order for the commission of a wider range of attacks on protected groups, which includes killing, bodily harm, or serious injuries to physical or mental health, and taking measures to prevent their propagation or continued existence of the protected group.

Regarding property rights, either the Genocide convention or Ethiopian Cri.c never state or recognize property rights infringements as a means to attack protected groups. In the case of MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa Jaleta, an estimated value of birr 14,715,484 (fourteen million seven hundred fifteen thousand four hundred eighty-four) was damaged, stolen, and burned. As it can be inferred from the case, the perpetrator committed the crime towards specific group. While, Cri.C of Ethiopia assumes a wide range of attacks except for property rights violations.

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<sup>172</sup> Convention on the prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide( adopted 9 December 1948 Entry into force: 12 January 1951) UNGA Res 260 A (Genocide convention), 09 December 1949, art 2, Rome Statute of International criminal Court, (adopted 17 July 1998, entry into force on 1 July 2002) UNTS vol. 2187, No. 38544 ,( Rome Statute)(ICC), art 6 and Cri.C, art 269

<sup>173</sup> Cri.C, art 269

On the other hand, the EHRC, in its findings, alleges that the attacks during the unrest and the overall commission of the crime by individuals and groups who directly took part constitute crimes against humanity.<sup>174</sup> Furthermore, prosecutor of the crime strongly argue that the crime committed is predisposed to crimes against humanity, but because there is no such provision, the investigation was not conducted appropriately.<sup>175</sup> However, there is no provision regarding crimes against humanity in the Cri.C or other laws that entail punishment. The constitution of Ethiopia talks about crimes against humanity, not a crime by itself, while it does label genocide, summary execution, forcible disappearance, or torture as crimes against humanity.<sup>176</sup>

In conclusion, international human right instrument provides that states have a duty to provide a legislative framework prohibiting acts constituting arbitrary and unlawful interference with human rights by natural or legal persons.<sup>177</sup> The crime of genocide is incorporated in an expressly more protected way under Ethiopian law. However, neither in international legal instruments nor in Ethiopian laws are property rights as a means to commit genocide recognized. Furthermore, there is no provision as to crimes against humanity anywhere in the laws of the country.

#### **4.2. Protection from Non-interference by Regional State**

The EHRC report shows that in the localities where the devastation was massive, local authorities and security did not respond to victims' repeated calls for help, being told instead that higher-ups gave no order to intervene. We are not here to protect private property; we are here to provide security to government development institutions, banks, and religious institutions.<sup>178</sup>

The criminal investigation also reveals that there was a command given to police officers **not to take action**. As a result, the police were looking when the perpetrator began the violence

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<sup>174</sup> EHRC Investigation Report (n 22) p.2

<sup>175</sup> Interview with Mr. Habtamu Haile, Deputy Director General at Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ, (Addis Ababa, June 2022)

<sup>176</sup> FDRE Constitution, art 28

<sup>177</sup> Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa,(n 102), p. 12

Human Rights Committee, as contained in Report of the Human Rights Committee, (1988,).General Comment 16, UN GAOR, 43rd sess, Annex VI, [1], UN Doc A/43/40

<sup>178</sup> EHRC Investigation Report , ( n 22), p.2

by burning tires, and it quickly progressed to an attack on individuals and property.<sup>179</sup> In their testimony before the court, the police officer states that after informing the higher official that there were not enough police officers to take action in order to protect the crime committed, the official ordered: "Not to take action on the person who was engaging in violence."<sup>180</sup> The only direction given was to protect the police station they are staying in.

Human rights must be protected against all such intrusions and attacks, whether they come from state authorities or not.<sup>181</sup> Human rights and freedoms guaranteed under the supreme law of the land are inviolable and inalienable, which need to be respected.<sup>182</sup> Either the federal or state government's legislative, executive, and judicial branches have the responsibility and duty to respect and protect.<sup>183</sup>

The enforcement organs, especially the police institutions, have direct responsibility for the prevention of crime. The mandate and duty of police institutions are, in general, to prevent the commission of crimes. The law provides Oromia Police Commission has the power and duty to prevent any activities and movements which contravene and endanger the constitutional system and prevent the occurrence of criminal acts.<sup>184</sup>

Ordering not to act contravenes the very purpose of the establishment of the police force in a country. In this regard, the Cri.C under Art 32/1/b stipulated that "without performing the criminal act, he fully associates himself with the commission of the crime and the intended result". Therefore, ordering not to take action in cases of violence can result in states failure to fulfil its obligation of human right protection. It is also accepting the consequence of the crime, which amounts to engaging in the crime itself. Violations can be committed directly or indirectly by officials or by other individuals. However, it is not shown that criminal

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<sup>179</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi, Public Prosecutor at Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ (Addis Ababa, April 2022)

<sup>180</sup> MoJ vs. Hameza Shibleyu Ahmed et'al, (Criminal File no 324580, Oromia Supreme Court, Bale criminal Bench, decided, unpublished)

Interview with Bekele Adugna, Public Prosecutor at Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ (Addis Ababa, April 2022)

<sup>181</sup> Viljam Engström (n 110), p.12

<sup>182</sup> FDRE Constitution, art 10/1/ and /2/

<sup>183</sup> Ibid, art 13

<sup>184</sup> Proclamation to provide for the reorganization and redefinition of the powers and duties of the executive organ of the Oromia National Regional State (2003), No. 163/2003, art. 34/1/and 2

investigation and prosecution are made on security officials for an order given ‘*not to take action on the person who was engaged in violence*’ ’

### 4.3. Protection from Violence by Individuals

In the case of MoJ vs. Qadero Adem Bedane et al.,<sup>185</sup> there are 74 people accused of participating in the commission of the crime. On June 30, 2020, it was committed in Oromia regional state, Arsi zone, Zeway Dughda Woreda, and Ogolcho city. The offenders commit the crime with a large number of people, moving in groups and attacking Amhara and Orthodox Christians. The slogans chanted were ‘we will destroy Amhara, we will burn their houses’. The offender of the crime holds a firearm and harm-inflicting materials, which include knives, sticks, and stones. Though the co-defendants are 74, there are large numbers of people who can’t be identified or lack sufficient evidence to prosecute. In order to protect the victims from that large number of offenders, it can only be controlled by security forces, not individuals.

In the case of MoJ vs. Bizunesh Anbesse Genta et al.<sup>186</sup> offender accused for violence occurred in West Arsi zone Shashmane city. The perpetrator of the crime was saying ‘this is the home of *Neftgna* Amhara, lets burn’. It shows that they were identified, selected and attack persons on the basis of their identity. The value of 187,572,140.52 birr property which includes trade centers, house and vehicles were damaged, stolen and burned. However near to the city of Shashmane there were camps of security force.<sup>187</sup>

In Bale zone, Umbulta woreda, there were Oromia regional state special forces when a group of people engaged in stealing, damaging, and burning property of individuals.<sup>188</sup> Those police forces were not engaged in preventing the commission of violence that destroys, burns, and steals millions of estimated property value.<sup>189</sup> The police reply that there is no **order given in order to take action.**<sup>190</sup> There are also places where the participants of the

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<sup>185</sup> MoJ vs. Qadero Adem Bedane, (Criminal File no 330895, Oromia Supreme Court, Assela Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>186</sup> MoJ vs. Bizunesh Anbesse Genta et al (Criminal File no 330895, Oromia Supreme Court, Assela Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>187</sup> Interview with victim from Shashmane (Addis Ababa, April 2022)

<sup>188</sup> Interview with victim from Bale (Bale zone, April 2022) ,as he stated he lost all his property and move from place to place in order to hide from suspects who is not under arrest or suspects family.

<sup>189</sup> Ibid

<sup>190</sup> Ibid

violence run the police officers, burn the police station, and take weapons.<sup>191</sup> It's not shown that the police try to defend the station or call in additional police forces in order to strengthen and prevent the commission of infringements.<sup>192</sup> In places where there are police forces assigned, there are not enough to prevent violence because the mob is made up of a large number of perpetrators. It is not enough to have a number of police.<sup>193</sup>

According to the African Commission, a state can be held responsible for violations occurring in the private sphere where it can be shown that it failed to exercise "due diligence" to prevent and respond to the violations.<sup>194</sup> It must be established that the government knew or ought to have known at the time of the existence of a real and immediate risk to the violation of human rights of an identified individual or individuals from the criminal acts of a third party and that they failed to take measures within the scope of their powers which, judged reasonably, might have been expected to avoid that risk.<sup>195</sup>

In addition to this, it's the mandate of every security force within a country to secure the peace and security of the community. In Ethiopia, the police have a duty to protect people from acts that contravene constitutionally guaranteed human rights and crimes.<sup>196</sup> There is also an constitutional duty on regional states to protect their inhabitants from violations of human rights, either from officials or individuals.<sup>197</sup> The police force has the main duty of protecting the public against violence, crime, and other harmful acts.<sup>198</sup> Therefore, in exercising its main duty, waiting for an **order** in order to prevent crime from its commission is contrary to the law. They are equipped with a weapon and established among all to prevent the commission of a crime, including the infringement of the property rights of an individual.

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<sup>191</sup> Interview with Bekele Adugna, (n 180)

<sup>192</sup> Ibid,

<sup>193</sup> Interview with Mulatu shibshi, (n 179)

<sup>194</sup> Velásquez Rodríguez v Honduras (landmark case -Inter-American Court of Human Rights.).

<sup>195</sup> Osman v United Kingdom, (European Court of Human Right Decision)

<sup>196</sup> Federal Police Commission Establishment Proclamation no 720/2011( 28th November, 2011) , art 6(1) Proclamation to reorganize and redefine the Power and Duties of Executive organ of Oromia National/Regional state( April 9, 2011), art 34/1

<sup>197</sup> ICCPR, art 2 and 50 and FDRE Constitution, art 13

<sup>198</sup> M. Chalom, J. Leonard, F. Vanderschueren and C. Vezina, ‘, The role of the police’, (Urban Safety and Good Governance, February 2021), <<https://www.un.org>> accessed 8 May 2022.

At the very least, it must attempt to protect the community from the offenders. Unless it amounts to indirect intention, for which it wants the result of the commission of the crime.<sup>199</sup>

#### **4.4. Effective Remedial Measure**

##### **4.4.1. Investigation**

###### **1. Less Attention Given for the Infringement of Property Right**

Violence was committed in most parts of the Oromia region.<sup>200</sup> There was a wide range of violence that occurred in the life and health and property of individuals, trade centers, and also governmental institutions. From the perspective of establishing the liability of the perpetrator of the crime, much attention was given to the one who takes the lives of individuals.<sup>201</sup>

43 co-offender is charged with violence committed in Oromia regional state Arsi zone Dodota Werda Dera City in the case MoJ vs. Ahmedin Mohammed Teso et al..<sup>202</sup> The offense was committed following the news that artist Hacchalu Hundessa had been killed, i.e., June 29, 2020. They are charged only with 1 count, under Art 240/3 of the Cri.C, for participating in the commission of the crime by engaging in the harming of humans and destruction of property. An estimated value of 123,937,470.30 birr personal property of individuals, including homes, commercial centers, and vehicles, as well as public property, were damaged, stolen, and burned.

As a means of attacking specific identities, the property of an individual was targeted. The damage was extensive and included the homes of many individuals, commercial centers, and public properties. It took a long time and manpower to investigate every property damaged by whom, and also, there were a number of arrested people related to such crimes. They had to work on it as fast as they could.<sup>203</sup> Therefore, an investigation into each and every property rights infringement was not conducted. Additionally, it can be inferred from the charges that even if the main charge shows and proves with evidence which perpetrator, individually as

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<sup>199</sup> Cri.C, art 32/1/b

<sup>200</sup> Report of EHRC (n 22), MOJ Oromia Investigation Report (n 61)

<sup>201</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>202</sup> MoJ vs. Ahmedin Mohammed Teso et'al, (Criminal File no 330820, Oromia Supreme Court, Adama Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>203</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

Eshetu Demssie, Public Prosecutor at transnational and organized crimes directorate, Ministry of Justice (Addis Ababa, March 2022)

well as in a group, damaged the property of the other, there are instances in which no additional charge added pursuant to Art 240/4 of the Cri.C.

## 2. Shortcoming in Investigating and Bringing Offenders Before the Court

It was not an easy task to get direct eyewitnesses because there was fear on the part of the witnesses to testify.<sup>204</sup> Ethiopia has enacted witness protection laws, in order to protect witness and whistleblowers of serious crimes. It provides means of protecting witness of serious crimes. However, there was no any protection provide for witnesses.<sup>205</sup>

They are also displaced to escape the violence and to protect their lives.<sup>206</sup> Even when the witnesses are ready to testify about the perpetrator of the crime who commits the burning, destroying, damaging, or stealing of the property of individuals, the witness is not able to identify the perpetrator.<sup>207</sup> The perpetrators come from outside the area; it is a new face to them. As a result, in the due process of investigation, the mastermind and even participants of the crime were not able to be identified by a witness.

In the case of MoJ vs. Ahmedin Mohammed Teso et al.,<sup>208</sup> there are 43 defendants, 22 of whom cannot be found and arrested. It includes masterminds who are organizing the commission of a crime. This implies that even those identified people can't be arrested and have their cases heard before a court of law. The evil minds of criminals differ based on their participation in the crime. The law is there to punish a criminal's intent. Therefore, the law meets its purpose more if the one who instigates, organizes, and leads many individuals and is a reason for much violence to occur is punished than a person who randomly participates in the commission of the crime.

### 4.4.2. Prosecution

As the case between MoJ and Jawar Siraj Mohammed shows, following the death of artist Hacchalu, through television, which can be accessed by the majority of the people, to struggle and take action against *Neftgna*.<sup>209</sup> In the case between MoJ vs. Qadero Adem Bedane et al., the perpetrators of the crime chanted a slogan that "we will remove Amhara, we will burn their house"

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<sup>204</sup> Interview with Habtamu Haile (n 175)

<sup>205</sup> Ibid

<sup>206</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>207</sup> Ibid

<sup>208</sup> MoJ vs. Ahmedin Mohammed Teso et al.(n 202)

<sup>209</sup> MoJ Vs. Jawar Siraj Mohammed et al. (n 53)

The case between MoJ vs. Hamza Shibleyu Ahmed et al.<sup>210</sup> The crime committed in Bale zone, Aggarfa woreda on the date of the news that artist Hacchalu Hundessa's death was heard, i.e., June 29 to 30, 2020. They are charged with attempting outrages against the constitution or the constitutional order. The offender, along with a number of other individuals, commits a crime by using harm-inflicting materials, which include stone and shovels. The slogans made by the perpetrators of the crime were "down Neftgna, *Neftgna* could not live here and we will return the blood of Hacchalu".

As stated in previous section, the crime was committed against specified ethnic and religious group which gives protection under international convention. The criminal code of Ethiopia under art 269 gives a wider protection to protected groups, which include religious and ethnical groups. Though there are evidences that the crime is committed based on identity and the attack directs against protected group, either the international or Ethiopian law not consider property right infringement as a means to commit such crime.

The offenders prosecuted under art 240 and 238 of the Cri.C, which concerned with armed rising and outrages against the constitution or the constitutional order. The former requires civil war or armed rebellion and the perpetrator of the crime need to be armed. The latter provision require through violence or any other unlawful means to overthrow, modify or suspend the Federal or State Constitution.

Armed rising is not aimed to cover identity-based violence's; rather it's about civil war and armed conflict/ revolt/ against constitutionally established governments.<sup>211</sup> It can be argued that such act of the crime is not falling under the provision.<sup>212</sup> Firstly, among the element of the crime the first one is the occurrence of armed conflict or civil war, for which there must be civil war in the sense that groups must fight each other. However, in this instance only one side is victim and the other side is attacker.<sup>213</sup> Second, there is also arming requirement stipulated under Art 240 of the criminal code. The concept of arming is not well defined in our legal system. However, the current proclamation enacted for the administration and

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<sup>210</sup> MoJ vs. Hameza Shibleyu Ahmed et'al (n 180)

<sup>211</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>212</sup> Ibid

<sup>213</sup> For example see cases of MoJ vs. Qadero Adem Bedane et al (n 185), MoJ Jawar Siraj Mohammed et'al (n 53)

control of firearm tries to define what it means, by referring weapons in general.<sup>214</sup> In the attacks directed against victims of the crime there are places where firearm not used.<sup>215</sup>

In the criminal case between MoJ Vs. Biniyam Taju Sheferaw et al.<sup>216</sup> crime committed in Oromia regional state Adama city on June 30, 2020. The main charge is based up on Art 240/2/ and /3/ of CriC. The slogan chanted by the perpetrator of the crime were ‘Artist Hacchalu killed by *Neftgna* and government, we will take revenge’ and upon which 46,253,882.12-birr property of individual and government were damaged, stolen and burned. Cri.C Art 240/4 leaves a room for individual liability ‘where the organizer or participant proved that s/he has caused injury to life, liberty, person, health or property or has committed another crime; he shall in addition be liable under the relevant provision of the law’. Even though there is offender whose participation in damaging of property of individual proved, there is no prosecution made based upon individual liability for specific property right infringement.

However apart from the prosecutor’s failure to add additional count on property right infringement, there are other circumstances raised by prosecutors which makes the investigation and prosecution of individual liability on specific crime more difficult. The first reason is that, due to threat of serious danger from the perpetrator, their families or the community they are living in, that victims or direct eye witness are not cooperative in identifying the offender of the crime. The second reason is that, perpetrator of crime who deed the actual harm were unknown to victims or which came from the rural area or other places which makes them unable to know who is the perpetrator of the crime. The last reason is that victims of the crime who witness about the commission of the actual damage displace or sometimes disappear. In such instances it makes impossible to get witness who can testify about who did what about the specific property damage. In other word it can’t be proved with evidence on organizer or participant who has a clear engagement in damaging property of another.<sup>217</sup> Therefore there are cases by which no count has been made on the basis of 240/4.

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<sup>214</sup> Firearm administration and control proclamation no 1177/2012(December 2020), art 2/2

<sup>215</sup> MoJ vs Etagu Megerssa (n 170)

<sup>216</sup> MoJ vs, Binyam Taju Sheferaw et al. (Criminal File no 330893, Oromia Supreme Court, Adama Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>217</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

### 4.4.3. Trial

#### A. Witness Protection

2567 witnesses were present in the courtroom to testify about the crime.<sup>218</sup> However, the witness was not fully free from any influence in order to enable them to testify in court about what they saw, heard, or understood. The influence was from the government and also from the community.<sup>219</sup> The violence that erupted was widespread, and the punishment supposed to impose on the offenders is severe. It is believed that there is a serious threat to the life and physical security of the witness or their family as a result of their testimony in court. The coercion, attack, or danger comes from the non-arrested suspects, their families, or supporters of the idea of the offenders.<sup>220</sup> The community interfered with witnesses by coercing them directly or indirectly.<sup>221</sup> From the government side, there is influence from a public prosecutor or police officer on a witness who refuses to testify because of fear or for the reason that they could not see the occurrence of the crime.

The protection of witnesses has an irreplaceable role in creating a conducive environment to ensure the safety and security of the community by having criminal offenders brought to justice and sustaining appropriate punishment. It assists witnesses in testifying the truth and uncovering facts, particularly in the most serious crimes. Under our law, protection of witnesses provides for testimony given on a suspect to be punishable by more than 10 years of rigorous imprisonment, requiring that the offense must be established upon such testimony and it must be believed there is a threat of serious danger.<sup>222</sup>

Despite the fact that the trial prosecutor promised and the witness protection proclamation guaranteed witness protection, no protection was provided. The only protections given were not disclosing the identity of a witness until the trial process begins and the witness testifies. Among the witnesses who testify before the court, some are displaced from the place where they lived and moved from place to place to avoid being traced by the offender, who has not

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<sup>218</sup> MoJ Oromia Cases Investigation Report (n 61)

<sup>219</sup> Interview Mohammed Hussen, Judge at Oromia Supreme Court, Shashmane Criminal Bench (Shashmane, May 2022)

<sup>220</sup> Interview with victim from Dera (Adama City, April 2022), she was a victim lost whole her property on the basis of the violence occurred in her locality called Dera.

<sup>221</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>222</sup> Protection of Witness and Whistle-blowers of Criminal Offences Proclamation no 699/2010, (11 February 2011), art 3

pleaded guilty, their family, or the community.<sup>223</sup> In order to have protection, a witness must prove there is a threat to them or their family's life, body, or property. Indeed, as a developing country, it's hard to give protection to each and every witness. But in a crime like identity-based violence, making the requirement strict has an impact on punishing the offender, even the organizer of the very crime.

### **B. Lack of Uniformity in Application of the Law**

In Oromia Regional State Supreme Court, Adama Bench from 878 prosecuted people, 304 could not be present in court, while the court ruled out the question of the prosecutor to try their case in absentia and discontinue the charge. On the other hand, in the Oromia Regional State Supreme Court, Assela Bench, there were 968 accused people. 372 people were not arrested during the investigation of the crime. After being summoned to appear before the court via Addis Zemen Gazette, the court allows for 284 accused persons to be tried in their absence. In Oromia Regional State Supreme Court, Sashmane Bench, there were 839 prosecuted people, and 110 people were tried in their absence because the court accepted the question of the prosecutor to try the case in the absence of the accused persons.<sup>224</sup>

The CriPC requires that for the case to be tried in the absence of the accused, it should have been punishable by not less than 12 years of rigorous imprisonment.<sup>225</sup> Art. 240/3 of Cri.C is punishable by 7 years to 20 years of imprisonment. The courts argued that there is a possibility of being sentenced to less than 12 years of imprisonment and ruled that the case for that specific accused person, whose warrant cannot be executed, should be dismissed.<sup>226</sup> On the other hand, others argue that there is no provision in the criminal code as well as other laws that entail punishment that begins with 12 years of imprisonment. Therefore, for the law to be effective, it needs interpretation. If the range of punishment reaches or if it is above 12 years of imprisonment, the case must be tried in the absence of the accused.

There is also no consistency in the interpretation and application of Cri.C Art 240. The prosecutor faces a challenge since the provision does not mainly aim to govern identity-based violence but rather civil war or armed rebellion.<sup>227</sup> In Adama Bench 19, Jimma Bench 15,

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<sup>223</sup> Interview with Victims from Bale (n 188)

<sup>224</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>225</sup> Cri.P.C, art 161

<sup>226</sup> MoJ vs. Ahmedin Mohammed Teso et al. (n 202)

<sup>227</sup> Interview with Eshetu Demssie(n 203)

Bale Bench 16, Assela Bench 26, and Shashmene 9, criminal files totally changed from Art 240 to Art 488 of the criminal code. Therefore, it clearly shows that there is no common understanding; the legal gap is the main reasons. It results in the non-uniformity of the decisions of the courts upon the same matter, for which the cause and the nature of the crime are the same.

The changing provision titled "Rioting" governs unlawful assembly. It punishes participants with one month of simple imprisonment or a fine; instigators, organizers, and ringleaders with six months of simple imprisonment; and in severe cases, it carries a five-year rigorous imprisonment sentence.<sup>228</sup> In the case of MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa et al.<sup>229</sup> the total damage to the property of an individual was estimated at 14,715,484 birrs. The court changes to rioting, and the first defendant was punished with 3 years of rigorous imprisonment; the second and third defendants were punished with 1 year and 6 months of rigorous imprisonment, and each had a 2000 birr fine.

Among others, it is the duty of the state to bring the offender to a court of law and to impose the appropriate punishment.<sup>230</sup> The Cri.C of Ethiopia aims at prevention by giving due notice of the crimes and penalties, and for those who infringe, providing punishment in order to deter them from committing another crime and make them a lesson.<sup>231</sup> As a result, because the punishment is not proportional to the property damage, it fails to achieve the criminal code's aim and purpose of punishment. A perpetrator who is punished in their absence doesn't have any effect unless they are arrested and serve their punishment. The same goes for perpetrators whose charges were discontinued for the reason that they couldn't be brought before a court of law.

Furthermore, among the defendants, 1518 were found guilty and the remaining 1268 were acquitted because the court found that the evidence provided by the prosecutor does not prove the crime in a clear and sufficient manner, and concerning those defendants that the court ordered to call their defence evidence, the court ruled that the evidence provided creates doubt on the evidence which has been provided by the prosecutor.<sup>232</sup> The data implies that

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<sup>228</sup> Cri.C, art 690, art 488/1/ and /2/

<sup>229</sup> MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa et'al (n 170)

<sup>230</sup> Homme et des Libertés v Chad (African Commission')

<sup>231</sup> Cri.C, art 690 and art 1

<sup>232</sup> MoJ Oromia Investigation Report, (n 61)

nearly half of the defendants are released, which shows that there are problems in the investigation, prosecution, and litigation.

#### **4.4.4. Compensation**

In the case between MoJ vs. Abdi Getachew Abebe et al.<sup>233</sup> people are accused under the main count of Art 240/1/b of the Cri.C of instigating and organizing individuals for the attack of individual victims and Art 240/3 of the Cri.C of participating in the commission of the crime by engaging in harming of humans and destruction of property of individuals and governments. In this case, the victim of the crime was targeted based on their ethnicity. The commission of the crime resulted in the death of 1 person and an estimated value of 96,547,843.42-birr property that belongs to an individual and the government being damaged, stolen, and burned. Due to the violence, which basically relies on identity, individuals have lost the property they have worked on all their lives. In this case, a person lost his three-star hotel and vehicles.<sup>234</sup>

In Bale woreda Umbilta kebele, people were displaced because they lost their property as a whole.<sup>235</sup> Also in Dera, a victim who was the owner of a hotel and other trade sectors lost her property, including her home. Her belongings were burned, and the remaining ones were stolen. The estimated value of the property was around 15,000,000 birrs. Many of the victims now lack the means to support themselves.<sup>236</sup> The Haile resort in Zeway and Shashmane, owned by athlete Haile G/sellassie, was damaged.<sup>237</sup> In Adama, the butcher's house was damaged in whole, and the person left the city and changed his address to another city.<sup>238</sup>

The law for victims of crime provides, subject to certain discouraging procedural requisites, the right to claim compensation from the offender if he or she has been caused considerable damage. However, there is a gap on the prosecutor's side to bring a civil suit against the offender whose deed to an individual's property is clear and supported by sufficient

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<sup>233</sup> MoJ vs. Abdi Getachew Abebe et al. (Criminal File no 223564, Oromia Supreme Court, Jimma Bench, decided, unpublished)

<sup>234</sup> Interview with victim from Jimma (Addis Ababa, April 2022)

<sup>235</sup> Interview with victim from Bale, (n 188)

<sup>236</sup> Ibid

<sup>237</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>238</sup> Interview with Victims from Adama, (Addis Ababa, April 2022) live in Adama who lost their entire butcher house based on the identity base violence occurred following the death of Artist Hachalu

evidence.<sup>239</sup> It is also presumed that when compared to the damage sustained by the victims or lost properties acquired through their lifetime, they cannot get comparable compensation from an individual. The other problem is that, as the crime is committed by a mob, in most cases, the one who actually causes the actual damage to certain property is not identified through the investigation. Therefore, determining who is liable and suited for compensation is not an easy task. The law requires the damage to be sustained because of the offender. It is not enough to be part of the mob or violence; rather, it needs further evidence. Therefore, victims not get compensation for the damage they incur from the criminal.<sup>240</sup>

In Adama, crisis assessments were done to estimate the value of the property damaged, and after that, the audit report was given to police officers in order to support the criminal investigation.<sup>241</sup> But there was no compensation given accordingly by regional governments.<sup>242</sup> In Bale, in most areas immediately after the occurrence of the violence, emergency assistance was provided by the government or individuals.

The state, on the other hand, does not compensate victims for damage to their property. Ethiopian law does not address the question as to whether the state is (or should be) responsible for compensating a victim of a crime, as a matter of right, for the financial loss incurred and any injury, mental or physical, sustained by the commission of a crime.<sup>243</sup> It is argued that victims of crime incurred loss or suffered harm because the state has failed to maintain law and order, ensure peace, enforce the law, protect its subjects and their property, and use its authority to suppress crime.<sup>244</sup> Furthermore, identity-based violence needs to be governed differently under the compensation schemes since it is committed in a systematic and organized way. As a result, when a victim fails to seek adequate compensation or is unable to obtain compensation due to financial inability or a lack of evidence, there must be a legal framework in place to seek a refund from the state itself.

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<sup>239</sup> Interview with Mulatu Shibeshi (n 179)

<sup>240</sup> Interview with Mohammed Hussen (n 219)

<sup>241</sup> Interview with Jbril Kedir, officer, Adama City Office of Mayor City Administration Bureau (Adama Town, April 2022)

<sup>242</sup> Ibid

<sup>243</sup> Vibute.K.I (n 134), p.329

<sup>244</sup> Ibid, p. 328

## CHAPTER FIVE: - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1. Conclusion

Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world. International human rights instruments impose obligations on states for their protection, respect, and fulfillment. The state follows either a federal or unitary state structure, being regarded as a single entity. However, in order to achieve the protection and respect of human rights, regional governments and local authorities have a complementary role.

Instead of always targeting private individuals, violations may occur against specific groups or individuals who hold such an identity. Identity-based violence is mostly committed in systematic and organized ways. Therefore, it might be a reason for the commission of international crimes such as crimes against humanity, war crimes, and/or genocide. That is why a special protection regime is needed.

In identity-based violence, attacks are directed against people based on their special identities. It is obvious that there will be organized violations of human rights. To achieve the end result of attacking the very existence of targeted groups, perpetrators of identity-based violence infringe on the right to life mainly through killing, inflicting injuries, and evicting people from the place they live in. However, it is also evident that as a means to attack a specific group, there are systematic property right infringements.

In order to give protection of human rights international legal instrument guarantees that states have the duty to provide a legislative framework prohibiting acts constituting arbitrary and unlawful interference with the fundamental rights guaranteed and prevent interference through their security forces. Furthermore, it is also imposed a duty on governments to ensure the safety and liberty of their citizens as well as to investigate and prosecute the perpetrator. State is responsible for human right violation directly for infringements and engages in violation by the acts of state organ or indirectly for the acts of private actor for not protecting or responding.

In Oromia regional state major violence's occurred, with an immediate reason of the killing of Artist Hacchalu Hundessa on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020. OMN Television and social media broadcasts for the people of Oromo to take action on *Nefigna*. Among the damages, it causes an estimated value of 4, 673,031,142-birr public and private property were damaged, burned and stolen.

Since state responsibility in international human right law emanates from failure to fulfill its obligation. Therefore, the study tries to assess the role of state in general and regional state of Oromia in particular in protecting and respecting property right of individual in such major riot.

The attack was made on a group they assumed Neftgna, i.e., which includes religious and ethnic groups. Ethiopia's legislative regime provides a wider range of protected groups compared to international legal instruments because it includes political groups. However, the provision doesn't recognize property as a means of attack protected groups. Furthermore, there is no provision regarding crimes against humanity in the criminal code or other laws that entail punishment. It is a legal lacuna that can be a hindrance for prosecutors to investigate and prosecute accordingly.

States are obliging to prevent human right violation by their security forces and take specific and effective measure to prevent criminal acts. However, there were places for which command given to police officers 'not to take action', and police officers does not take any action to protect the victims from the commission of the crime. Furthermore, in some places police officer does not take action, and give reason that order is not given by officials in order to taking preventive action.

Once the violation has occurred, states are required to conduct a serious investigation, identify the responsible person, and impose appropriate punishment. Therefore, the government of Ethiopia tries to find an effective remedy by conducting an investigation, prosecuting, and bringing the offender before a court of law. However, there are challenges faced in the process and the result. In the investigation, first, it is not an easy task and it can't be fully said that the perpetrator of the crime, especially masterminds, is identified and brought before a court of law. Because many offenders can either not be identified or those identified may not be brought before a court of law. Second, owing to its being used as a means of attacking specific identities, the property of individuals is targeted. However, each and every crime affecting the property rights of an individual was not investigated. Lastly, there were shortcomings in arresting and bringing the offender to justice.

Regarding prosecution, though there is an allegation and evidence that the violence can fall under the crime of genocide since the attack is directed against a specific group, the laws, in general, do not consider property right infringement as a means to commit such a crime.

Furthermore, there is no law in Ethiopia that punishes crimes against humanity, which poses a challenge to the team to investigate and prosecute accordingly.

On the other hand, offenders of violence are accused under articles 238 and 240 of the Criminal Code. However, the prosecutor faces challenges in proving the case since the element provided under the provision requires civil war, armed rebellion, or directed against the constitutionally formed government or the Constitution itself. Additionally, there is a gap on the part of the prosecutor to bring an additional count for property rights infringement, even though it is proven with evidence that s/he caused damage to the property of a person.

In the trial process, challenges are faced since there is a lack of uniformity in applying art. 240 of the Cri.C and cases related to trial in absentia. The punishment imposed on such an offender of a serious crime is not appropriate compared to the crime committed and the damage to property sustained. Witnesses of serious crimes need protection from potential harm that might be suffered because of their testimonies. However, there is no protection given to witnesses. Lastly, among the accused persons, a large number of the people were not arrested and brought before court.

Lastly, victims whose property was damaged, stolen, or burned did not get any compensation from individuals or the government. It is because the prosecutor does not file a civil suit with criminal charges against the offender, despite the difficulty of the procedure and the inability to pay comparable compensation in comparison to the damaged property. The law does not provide a state compensation scheme.

## **5.2. Recommendation**

- The government should enact law or repeal on the following matters in order to fulfil its obligation: -
  - There should be a law that criminalizes and provides serious punishment for crimes against humanity.
  - Since Art 240 of the Cri. C is there to govern armed risings or civil war; laws must be enacted to cover non-armed risings and consider property rights as a means of achieving the bigger idea of attacking based on identity.
  - The law that proclaims trial in absentia needs to be repealed in a way that incorporates and considers the current crime, punishment, and its seriousness.

- Regarding compensation of victims of serious crimes whose property is damaged, the procedural law must be repealed to have an easy, flexible, clear, and enforceable procedure to reimburse the offender who causes damage to the property of another individual.
  - There should be a law that enables a state compensation mechanism.
- International law, as well as domestic law, must recognize property right infringement as a means to attack a specific group.
  - Instead of relying solely on eyewitnesses, criminal investigations must rely on new technologies. Furthermore, there is a need to create a digitalized ID system in order to identify and know the whereabouts of offenders and to bring them before a court of law.
  - Regional state security forces, officials, and officers must be held accountable for the order given not to take action and for not preventing the crime of property right infringements.
  - The punishment of property rights infringement in identity-based violence must be appropriate by considering the value of the property damaged, which is aimed at achieving its deterrent effect.
  - Victims of the crime should get appropriate compensation from the government for the damage they incur by losing their entire property.
  - Victims and witnesses of crime of identity base violence's should get special protection. In turn it helps to be effective in the investigation, prosecution and litigation. Since witness can identify perpetrator of the crime with no fear. Therefore offender of the crime will get appropriate punishments for instigate or engage in property right infringement of identity based conflicts.
  - In order to avoid the crime from its root, there need to be a mechanism for national conciliation and Apology for victims of the crime.

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- MoJ vs. Bizunesh Anbesse Genta et al (Criminal File no 330895, Oromia Supreme Court, Assela Bench, decided, unpublished)
- MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa Jaleta, (Criminal File no 34016, Oromia Supreme Court, Adama Bench, decided, unpublished)

- MoJ vs. Hameza Shibleyu Ahmed et'al, (Criminal File no 324580, Oromia Supreme Court, Bale criminal Bench, decided, unpublished)
- MoJ vs. Jawar Mohammed Siraj et al. (Criminal File Number 260215, Lideta Federal High Court, 1<sup>st</sup> Anti-terrorism and Constitutional Bench) MoJ vs. Etagu Megersa Jaleta, (Criminal File no 34016, Oromia Supreme Court, Adama Bench, decided, unpublished)
- MoJ vs. Qadero Adem Bedane, (Criminal File no 330895, Oromia Supreme Court, Assela Bench, decided, unpublished)
- MoJ vs. Seifu Ismael Hussen et al (Criminal File no 324541, Oromia Supreme Court, Shashmane Bench, decided, unpublished)
- Homme et des Libertés v Chad (African Commission')
- Osman v United Kingdom, (European Court of Human Right Decision)
- Velásquez Rodríguez v Honduras (landmark case -Inter-American Court of Human Rights n.d.)




## **7. List of Interviews**

- Mr. Bekele Adugna, Public Prosecutor at Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ
- Mr. Eshetu Demssie, former Public Prosecutor at Transnational and organized crimes directorate, MoJ
- Mr. Habtamu Haile, Deputy Director General at Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ
- Mr Jbril Kedir, officer, Adama City Office of Mayor City Administration Bureau
- Mr. Mohammed Hussen, Judge at Oromia Supreme Court, Shashmane Criminal Bench
- Mr. Mulatu Shibeshi, Public Prosecutor, Transnational and Organized Crimes Directorate, MoJ (Addis Ababa, 25 April 2022)

- Victims of the violence, from Adama, Bale, Dera, Jimma, and, Shashmane their name are not stated for security purpose.

*Annex-I*

*MoJ vs. Abdi Getachew et al.*

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**The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**  
**Attorney General**

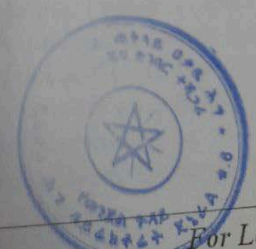
**Mana M**  
**Dhaadda**

**Himataan:-**  
**Himatanto**

- 1) Abdu Tees
- 2) Uma
- 3) Abdu Tees
- 4) Idaal hin fi Tees
- 5) Kaali Tees
- 6) Ahma Tees
- 7) Teedy Tees
- 8) Ahma Tees
- 9) Mahaa
- 10) Saabal Tees
- 11) Saabii Tees
- 12) Munav Tees
- 13) Kamaa

Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 14) Muzee A/Ibaad A/Bulguu Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/38 S/B- K/9 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 15) Shaadi A/Fannab A/Bulguu Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/35 S/B- K/3 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 16) Nitsaannot ( Mahsubaa) Kadir Sayid Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/32 S/B- K/10 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 17) Hamnaa Naasir Mahaammad Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/22 S/B- K/8 H/M- kan fuudhe  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 18) Alimoo Abdurrahim A/Fiixaa Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/22 S/B- K/8 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 19) Isaaq Nazif Bakka hin jirretti  
 20) Isheetuu Taayyee Bakka hin jirretti  
 21) Seefuu Faaris G/Sillaasee Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/30 S/B- K/10 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Godina Jimmaa Aanaa Limmuu Saqqaa Ganda Kaamoo Iddoo Addaa-----  
 22) Nasruu Jihaad Faaris Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/18 S/B- K/4 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Godina Jimmaa Aanaa Limmuu Saqqaa Ganda Komee Iddoo Addaa-----  
 23) Toofiiq Biyyaa A/Garoo Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/35 S/B- K/3 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 24) Amiin A/Fiixaa Bakka Hin Jirretti *Amiyaateera*  
 25) Hafiiz Ibraahiim Hajii Yuusuuf Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/32 S/B- K/3 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 26) Xaawulii Hasan Mahaammad Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/20 S/B- K/2 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachoo Booree Iddoo Addaa-----  
 27) Fu'aad Abdallaa Mahaammad Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/25 S/B- K/6 H/M- ---  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Ginjoo Iddoo Addaa-----  
 28) Kadir Shifaa Alii Saala- Dhi. Umrii- W/21 S/B- K/8 H/M- Kan fuudhe  
 Teessoo: Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Hirmaataa Iddoo Addaa-----

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**Himatni 3ffaafi 4ffaani bu'uura seera deensa falmii yakkaa keewyata 119n himata  
fooyya'ee dhibhaate dha,  
Himata 1ffaa**

**Himatamtoota 1ffaa banga 6ffaa irratti  
Yakkicha**

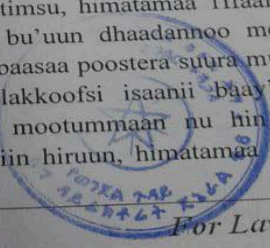
Seera yakkaa Mootummaa Federaalawaa Dimookraatawaa Riippablika Itiyoophiyaa bara 1997  
ba'e keeyyata 32(1)(a)(b), 35, 38 fi 240 (1)(b)(2) jalattii ibsame irra darbuun;

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni uummata yookiin jiraattota biyyittii sabaan adda qooduun walirratti kakaasuun  
walitti bu'insa waliinii kaasuuf yaadanii gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 A.L.I. tti ganama keessaa  
sa'aatii 12:30 irraa cegaluun Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Jimmaa keessa bakka garaa garaatti  
ajjeefamuu Artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababeeffachuun uummata gadda isaa ibsachuuf ba'e  
gurmeessuufi qindeessuun uummata walitti sassaabuun Hacaaluu kan ajjeesise mootummaa dha  
qabeenya Nafxanyaa magaalaa kana keessa jiru hunda gubnee balleessuu qabna. Hacaaluu  
mootummaan ofiif ajjeese gumaa isaa ni baasna, jechuun qajeelfama kennuun fuuldura bu'anii  
dhaadannoo Abiy Down Down, mootummaan Hacaaluu ajjeesee nu hin bulchu suura  
Muummicha Ministeeraa Dr. Abiy Ahmad cicciruun, Gumaa Gujii Wallaggaafi Harargee ni  
baasna jedhu baasaa uummata of duuba hiriirsuun boba'aa haylaandiin namootaaf qooduun :-

Himatamaa 3ffaani ganama naannoo sa'aatii 2:30 tti naannoo Hoteela Hanii Laand fuldura  
Addababayii jiru irratti uummata walitti qabuun Hacaaluu kan ajjeese mootumma dha qabeenya  
Nafxanyaa Magaalaa kana keessa jiru gubnee balleessuu qabna jechuun namootaaf qajeelfama  
yoo kennu,

Himatamaan 2ffaani ganama naannoo sa'aatii 12:30tti ganda Bachoo Booree naannoo  
addababaayii Fayiid jedhamutti uummata gadda ibsachuuf bahe walitti qabuun mootummaan  
Hacaaluu ofumaan ajjeese, gumaasaa ni baasna jechuun namoota miira keessa galchuun,  
magaalicha keessa kallattii adda addaan yoo bittimsu, himatamaa 1ffaafi 3ffaa waliin ta'uun  
uummata lakkoofsi isaa hedduu ta'e fuuldura bu'uun dhaadannoo mootummaan Hacaaluu  
ajjeesee nu hin bulchu, Abiy Down Down jedhu baasaa poostera sutura muummicha Ministeeraa  
qabu cicciruun, Himatamaa 4ffaani namoota lakkoofsi isaanii baay'ee ta'e dura bu'uun  
dhaadannoo mootummaan Hacaaluu ajjeesise, mootummaan nu hin bulchu jedhu baasaa  
namoota hiriira irra turaniif boba'aa Haaylaandiin hiruun, himatamaa 5ffaafi 6ffaani namoota



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Tel. 0115-51-50-99

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Addis Ababa - Ethiopia



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Attorney General



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የዓመቱ ቁጥር

Waliigala qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 96,547,843.47 ( miliyoona sagaltamii jahaaf dhibba shaniif afurtamii torbaaf dhibba saddeetiif afurtamii sadiif saantima afurtamii torba) ta'e

Akka manca'u waan goፅhaniif yakka walitti bu'insa waliinii ( sumaaansii) kaasuun yakka mootummaa irratti raawwatamu waan raawwataniif himatamaniiru.

**Himata 2ffaa himatamtoota 7ffaa hanga 28ffaa jiran irratti**

**Yakkicha**

Seera yakkaa Mootummaa Federaalawaa Dimookraatawaa Riippablika Itiyooophiyaa bara 1997 ba'e keeyyata 32(1)(a), 35, 38 fi 240 (3) jalattii ibsame irra darbuun;

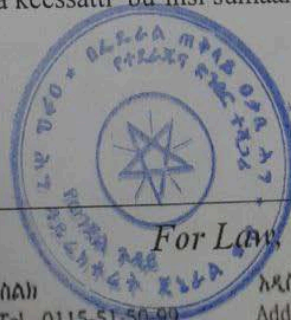
**Tarree yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni guyyaafi bakka himata 1ffaa keessatti caqasame irratti uummata ajjeefamuu Artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababeeffachuun gadda isaa ibsachuuf bahe kakaasuu fi qindeessuun gara walitti bu'insa sabaatti jijjiiruun uummata sabaan adda baasuun, tarkaanfii fudhachuun miidhaa lubbuufi qabeenyaa qaqqabe keessatti fedhiin hirmaachuun;

Himatamtoonni 7ffaa hanga 26ffaa jiran geggeessummaa himatamtoota 1ffaa hanga 6ffaa jiraniin namoota lakkoofsi isaani hedduu ta'e waliin ta'uun dhaadannoo Abiy Down Down, Gumaa Haacaaluu ni baasna, Mootummaan kun nu hin bulchu jedhu dhageessisaa Uleefi boba'aa qabachuun mooraa Hoteela Doolooloo keessa cabsanii seenuun kutaa hoteelichaa keessa deemuun boba'aa itti firfirsuun ibidda itti qabsiisuun gubuun, namni tokko kutaa ciisicha Hoteelichaa keessatti gubatee lubbuun akka darbu, konkolaataa garaa garaa baay'inni isaa 09 (sagal) mooraa Hoteelichaa keessa dhaabbatanii turan ibidda itti qabsiisuun gubuun, Mana kuusaa Obbo Tsahaay Abbabaa jedhamu boba'aa itti firfirsuun ibidda itti qabsiisuun yoo guban, dabalataan himatamtoonni 7ffaa, 17ffaa, 27ffaa fi 28ffaan namoota baay'inni isaani 100 ol ta'u waliin ta'uun konkolaataa wal harkisu biiraa fe'ee dhaabbatu qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obbo Tsahaay Abbabaa ta'e lamaafi konkolaataa Dhaabbata Ijaarsaa Saalini tokko simmintoo fe'ee dhaabate ibidda itti qabsiisuun waan gubaniif,

Walumaagalatti Magaalaa Jimmaa bakka garaagaraa keessatti bu'insi sumaaansii uumameen:

- 1) Lubbuun nama tokkoo akka darbu,



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Addis Ababa - Ethiopia



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Attorney General



hedduu of duuba hiriirsuun Abiy nu hin bulchu, gumaa Gujii, Harargeefi Wallaggaa ni baasna jedhu baasaa saba adda baasuun qabeenyumman isaa kan Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa ta'e gara hoteela Doloolotti uummata qajeelchee galchuun,

Himamattoonni Iffaa hanga 6ffaatti jiran uummata kakaasuun erga miira keessa galchani booda waliin ta'uun gara Hoteelichaa cabsanii seenuun

Hoteela Doloolloo ibidda itti qabsiisuun yoo guban kutaa ciisicha hoteelichaa keessa kan ture namni Abbabaa Kaasaa jedhamu gubatee akka du'u,

Lammaffaa konkolaataan garaa garaa hoteelicha keessa dhaabatanii turan baay'inni isaanii 09 (sagal) ta'an gubuun barbaadeessuu,

Mana kuusaa Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa jedhamu gubuun barbaadeessuu fi konkolaataa wal harkisu lama lakkoofsi gabatee isaa qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa ta'e karaarra dhaabatu lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-64213 I/T fi 3- 38117 I/T biiraa fe'ee ture waliin, konkolaataa Dhaabbata Ijaarsaa saaliinii tokko lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3- 01-57027 I/T ta'e simmintoo fe'ee ture waliin gubuun akka barbaadaa'u gochuu,

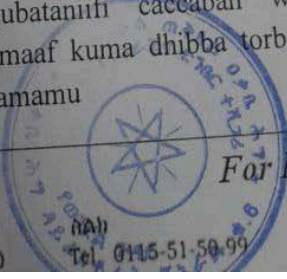
Walumaagalatti namoonni himamattoota kanarraa qajeelfama fudhachuun Magaalaa Jimmaa bakka garagaraa keessa naanna'uun:-

- 1) Lubbuun nama tokkoo akka darbu,
- 2) Konkolaatota lakkoofsi isaanii 44 ta'e qarshii 24,425,967.00 ( miliyoona digdamii afuriif kuma dhibba afuriif digdamii shaniif dhibba sagaliif jahatamii torba) tti tilmaamu gubuu fi caccabsuun mancaasuu,
- 3) Qabeenya garaagaraa konkolaattota manca'anirra ture tilmaamni isaa qarshii 2,661,069.63 ( miliyoona lamaaf kuma dhibba jahaaf jahatamii tokkoof jahatamii sgaliiif saantima jahatamii sadii) ta'e mancaasuu,
- 4) Hoteela abba Urjii 3 tokkoo, mana kuusaa tokko qabeenya keessa ture waliin tilmaamni isaa qarshii 53,562,183.68 ( Miliyoona shantamii sadiis kuma dhibba shaniif jahatamii lamaaf dhibba tokkoof saddeettamii sadiifi saantima jahatamii saddeet) t'u waliin gubuu,
- 5) Mana jireenyaa, mana daldalaafi mana kuusaa tilmaamni isaa qarshii 3,120,229.17 ( miliyoona sadiif kuma dhibba tokkoof digdamaa dhibba lamaaf digdamii sagaliif saantima kudha torba) ta'u,
- 6) Qabeenya garaagaraa manneen gubataniifi caccaban waliin manca'an qarshii 12,778,394.00 ( miliyoona kudha lamaaf kuma dhibba torbaaf torbaatamii saddeetiif dhibba sadiif sagaltamii afur) tti tilmaamamu

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Hundeessaa sababeeffachuun walitti bu'insa waliinii ( summaansii) uumama keessatti hirmaachuun,

Himatamtoonni 10ffaafi 14ffaan konkolaataa mooraa hoteela Doloooloo keessa dhaabatanii turanitti himatamaan 10ffaan yoo gaazii firirsu himatamaa 14ffaan ibidda itti qabsiisuun konkolaatota 1ffaa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3- 50538A.A qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa ta'e, 2ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3- 50103A.A qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa tilmaamni isaa qarshii 397,116 ta'e, 3ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 35-6375A.O qabeenyummaan isaa Dhaabbata Qajeelcha Maatii Itoophiyaa tilmaamni isaa qarshii 1,058,002 ta'e, 4ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-A62483A.A qabeenyummaan isaa Baankii Hojii Gamtaa Oromiyaa tilmaamni isaa qarshii 1,286,341 ta'e, 5ffaa konkolaataa yeroof abbaan qabeenyaa isaa hin beekamne lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-92977A.A tilmaamni isaa qarshii 1,212,971 ta'e, 6ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-84389A.A tilmaamni isaa 578,305 qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obboo Biraanuu Shittaayee ta'e, 7ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 4-196551.T. qabeenyummaan isaa kan Buufata Fayyaa Naannoo Sabaafsablammii Ummatoota Kibbaa tilmaamni isaa 1,012,827 ta'e, 8ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-58744A.A qabeenyummaan isaa Dhaabbata Tuuristii Beel Abisiiniyaa ta'e tilmaamni isaa 850,765 ta'e fi 9ffaa konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-58772A.A qabeenyummaan isaa Dhaabbata Tuuristii Beel Abisiiniyaa tilmaamni isaa 850,765 ta'e walumaagalatti qabeenya isaa 7,982,797.00 ( miliyoona torbaaf kuma dhibba sagaliif saddeettamii lamaaf dhibba torbaaf sagaltamii torba) ta'e yoo guban,

Himatamtoonni 18ffaa, 19ffaa, 21ffaafi 22ffaan Mana kuusaa meeshaa Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa meeshaa keessa jiru waliin ibidda itti qabsiisuun yoo guban,

Himatamtoonni 6ffaa, 7ffaa, 17ffaa, 27ffaafi 28ffaa Konkolaataa wal harkisu lama lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 3-64213 I/T fi 3- 38117 I/T ta'e qabeenyummaan isaa kan Obboo Tsahaay Abbabaa ta'e biiraa fe'ee dhaabatu waliin tilmaamni isaa qarshii 4,000,000.34 (Miliyoona afuriifi saantima soddonii afur) ta'e gaazii itti firirsuu ibidda itti qabssisanii waan gubaniif yakka gubiinsaa raawwataniif himatamaniiru.

**Himata 4ffaa Himatamtoota 18ffaafi 19ffaa irratti**

**Yakkicha**

Seera Yakkaa Mootummaa Federaalawaa Dimokraatawaa Riippabliika Itoophiyaa keewwa 32(1)(a) fi 669(3)(b) jalatti tumame irra darbuun

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**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni yaadanii gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 A/L/I ganama naannoo sa'aatii 5:00n bulchiinsa Magaalaa Jimmaa Ganda Bachuu Booree Hoteela Doloooloo keessatti uummata sababa jeequmsaan qabeenya Hoteela Doloooloo manaasuf seene waliin moorma Hoteelichaa humnaan erga seenanii Himatamaan 18ffaan Maashina ho'i ittiin safaramu yoo fudhata himatamaa 19ffaan Laaptooppii yeroof abban qabeenyummaan isaa hin beekanne garin isaa qarshii 10,000 (kuma kudhan) ta'u hoteelicha keessaa waan fudhateef hanna cimaa raawwatanif himatamanii jiru.

**Himata Siffaa himataman 4ffaa irratti**

**Yakkichi**

Labsii daddarbinsa meeshaa waraanaa ittisuuf bahe Lakkoofsa 1177/2012 keewwata 4(1), 22(2) fi (3) jalatti tumame irra darbuun,

**Tarree yakkichaa**

Himatamaan eeyyama osoo hin qabaatiin gaafa guyyaa 14/11/2012 A/L/I. ganama sa'aatii 5:30 Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Finfinnee Kutaa Magaalaa Nifaas Silk Laaftoo Aanaa 1 Iddoo Addaa naannoo koondomiiniyeemii Jamoo jedhamutti rasaasa meeshaa waraanaa bireenii jedhamu baay'nni isaa 295 (dhibba lamaafi sagaltamii shan) fi Shugguxii Istaarii lakkoofsi wagii isaa -- ta'e konkolaataa lakkoofsi gabatee isaa 2-A64772 A/A ta'een fe'ee ofii isaatiif konkolaachisaa Jimmarraa ka'uun Magaalaa Finfinnee Kutaa Magaalaa Nifaas Silk Laaftoo Iddoo Addaa Kondominiyeemii Jamoo jedhamutti hordoffii poolisiin waan qabameef yakka daddabarsa meeshaa waraanaa raawwateef himatameera.

**Hub. Sababa himanni fooya'eef tarreen ragaa sanadaa fuulli 04 dabalameera.**

**Ibsa Tarree Ragaa**

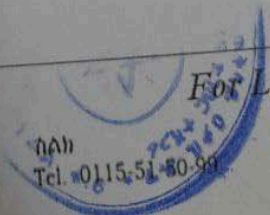
a) **Ragaa Namaa**  
Ragooleen namaa lakkoofsaan 46 ta'an bu'ura Labsii lakk. 699/2005 kwt. 4tiin eegumsi kan taasifameef waan ta'eef tarreen maqaa isaanii kan hin dhiyaanne yammuu ta'u, yeroo Manni Murtii ragaa dhagahuuf beellama kennutti tarreen maqaa isaanii mana Murtiiif kan dhiyaatu ta'uu isaa ibsina.

b) **Ragaa Barreeffamaa**

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***Annex-II***

***MoJ vs. Ahmed Mohammed et al.***





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 ጠቅላይ ዐቃቤ ሕግ  
 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
 Attorney General



ጠቅላይ ዐቃቤ ሕግ  
 ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ref. No  
 13-01-13

Mana Murtii Waliigala Oromiyaatti

Dhaddachaa dhaabbi Bahaatiif

Adaamaa

*kan rasaaan waqt  
 dhagalamu  
 (N-13)/43.*

L.G Abbaa Alangaa Waliigalaa MFDRI--12/8/13

L.G Mana Murtii Waliigala Oromiyaa-----

Waajjira poolisii A/Doddotaa L.G(C.R) 06/2013

Himataan:- Abbaa Alangaa Waliigala MFDRI

Himataamfootni:-

- ✓ 1 ffaa Ahimaddiin Muhaammad Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa ✓
- 2 ffaa Kadiir H/Muhaammad Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa
- 3 ffaa Kaliil Amaan Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa
- 4 ffaa Huseen Sulxaan Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa
- 5 ffaa Ahimad Muhaammad Kadiir Umrii 26 Sad/bar. Kutaa 7 Hojii:- hojj/guyyaa Teessoo:- A/Doddotaa Mag/Dheeraa G/02
- 6 ffaa Musxafaa Daddafoo Tibbeessoo Umrii 35 Sad/bar. Digrii Hojii:- hojjataa mootummaa Teessoo:- Magaalaa Dheeraa G/02 (Idaa irra jira)
- 7 ffaa Muhaammad Qaasim Hammoo Umrii 24 Sad/bar. Kutaa 8 Hojii:- lestiroo Teessoo:- A/Doddotaa Mag/Dheeraa G/02
- 8 ffaa Reedwaan Sa'id Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa
- 9 ffaa Kamiiloo Muhaammad
- ✓ 10 ffaa Abdallaa Muhaammad Quluu Umrii 16 Sad/bar. Kutaa 2 Hojii:- dhabaa ✓ Teessoo:- A/Doddotaa Mag/Dheeraa G/02

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ፀ 1 ዘላ ፀ 10 ዘላ ፀ 13 ዘላ ፀ 16 ዘላ ፀ 17 ዘላ ፀ 19 ዘላ ፀ 22 ዘላ ፀ 23 ዘላ  
 ፀ 30 ዘላ ፀ 31 ዘላ ፀ 32 ዘላ ፀ 38 ዘላ, ፀ 43 ዘላ





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11<sup>ffaa</sup> H/Amaan Hamdaa Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa  
 12<sup>ffaa</sup> Hammad Jamaal Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa

✓ 13<sup>ffaa</sup> Gosaa Daammanee Jimaa Umrii 23 Sad/bar. Kutaa 6 Hojii:- hoj/guyyaa ✓  
 Teessoo:- A/Doddotaa Mag/Dheeraa G/01

14<sup>ffaa</sup> Hayiluu Gammachuu Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa ✓  
 15<sup>ffaa</sup> Sulxaan H/Fayyoo Tufaa Umrii 22 Sad/bar. Kutaa 10 Hojii:- Q/Bulaa  
 Teessoo:- Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa ganda-----

✓ \* 16<sup>ffaa</sup> Kaliil Tunaa Taajuu Umrii 19 Sad/bar. Kutaa 9 Hojii:- Q/bulaa Teessoo:- ✓  
 A/Doddotaa Mag/Dheeraa G/02

✓ 17<sup>ffaa</sup> Ismaa'el Hammoo Qumbii Umrii 25Sad/bar. Kutaa 10 Hojii:- barataa ✓  
 Teessoo:- Aanaa Doddotaa Ganda Baddeessaa Batalaa

18<sup>ffaa</sup> Adam Buusarii Bakaraa Umrii 30 Sad/bar. Kutaa 8 Teessoo:- Magaalaa  
 Dheeraa Ganda 01

✓ → 19<sup>ffaa</sup> Tamaam Sulxaan Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa ✓  
 20<sup>ffaa</sup> Sulxii Faqoo Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa

21<sup>ffaa</sup> Ameentuu Qaasim Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa

✓ 22<sup>ffaa</sup> Hajjii Huseen Tolaa Umrii 30 Sad/bar. Hin qabu, Hojii:- Q/bulaa ✓  
 Teessoo:- Magaalaa Dheeraa G/02

✓ 23<sup>ffaa</sup> Jamaal Qaadii Abdo Umrii 36 Sad/bar. Kutaa 6 Hojii:- dhuunfaa ✓  
 Teessoo:- Mag/Dheeraa G/01

24<sup>ffaa</sup> Giiftii Qumbii Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa

25<sup>ffaa</sup> Kaliil Tunaa Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa

26<sup>ffaa</sup> Abdurrahimaan Jamaal Aliyyii Umrii 25 Sad/bar. Kutaa 10ffaa Hojii:-  
 dhuunfaa Teessoo:- Mag/Dheeraa G/02

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Seera yakkaa MFDRI bara 1996 bahe kwt 32(1A fi B), 35, 38 fi 240(3) bira darbuun yakka raawwatame

Tarree Yakkichaa

Himatamtootni kunniin gamtaadhaan ta'anii gurmaa'iinsa gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa kaasuun waraanni sumaansii akka ka'u kakaafame keessatti hirmaachuudhaaf itti yaadanii Waxabajjii guyyaa 22, 2012 A.L.I halkan Keessa tilmaamaan sa'aa 8:00 irraa eegalee hanga Waxabajjii guyyaa 23, 2012 A.L.I guyyaa keessa sa'aa 10:00tti Godinaa Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 01 fi 02 iddoo garagaraa keessatti namoota eenyummaan isaanii yeroodhaaf adda hin baanee fi hin too'atamne tilmaamaan namoota 1000(Kuma tokkoo) oli ta'an waliin ta'anii ajjeechaa Weellisaa Hacaaluu Hundeessaa irratti raawwatame nafxanyaan walqabsiisuun saba Amaaraa ykn hordoftoota amantii Ortodoksii irratti xiyyeeffachuun meeshaalee miidhaa geessisuu danda'an kanneen akka shugguxii, kilaashii, qoncooraa, faasii, qottoo fi boba'aa harkatti qabachuun dhaadannoo nafxanyaan nu keessaa haa bahu, Zariin Miniliik nukeessaa haa bahu, Abiyyi down down, Shimallis down down jechaa, garee adda addaatti qoqqoodamuun daandii aspaaltii fi daandii keessa keessaa dhagaa fi mukaan cufuun sochii geejjibaa daangessuun, waajjiraalee mootummaa Waxabajjii guyyaa 23, 2012 A.L.I irraa hanga Waxabajjii guyyaa 26, 2012 A.L.I tti akka cufaman gochuun, jiraattota Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 01fi 02 kanneen **saba Amaaraa ykn hordoftoota Amantaa Ortodoksii irratti miidhaa qaamaa fi qabeenyaa akkasumas ajjeechaa lubbuu geessisuun** Miseensota Poolisii nageenyaa naannoo kabachisuuf socho'aa turan irratti miidhaa qaamaa fi ajjeechaa lubbuu geessisuun, Meeshaalee waraanaa kanneen akka kilaashii 6(jahaa), S.K.S 3(sadii), Shugguxii 7(torba) miseensota poolisii, waardiyyaa fi Uummata irraa humnaan saamanuun, nama siiviilii 13(Kudhanii sadii) fi poolisii1(tokko) ajjeesuun, konkoolaataa namotaa dhuunfaa 7(torba) fi Tiraaktera 2(lama), Bajaajii 4(afuri), Motorsaaykiii 10(kudhan), Hoteela 1(tokko), Suuqiiwwan adda addaa 7(torba), Baaburaa fi Mana baaburaa 1(tokko), warshaa daakuu 1(tokko), Magaazina midhaanii adda addaa 5(shan), Mana foonii 5(shan), Mana gurgurtaa Moobaayilaa 3(sadii), Mana rifeensaa dubartii1(tokko), Kiliniika fayyaa 1(tokko), Mana sibiilaa 1(tokko), konkoolataa Mootummaa Toyotaa 1(tokko), Motorsaaykiii Mootummaa 5(shan), Mana jireenyaa nama dhuunfaa 34(soddonii afuri), Mana boba'aan itti gurguramu 1 (tokko), Giroosarii 1(tokko), Mana rifeensa dhiiraa 2(lama), Mana kuusaa dhugaatii biiraa 1(tokko), Mana ispoortii1(tokko), Kompiyuutera waajjiraalee mootummaa DELL jedhamu 17(kudhanii torba), pirintera 7(torba), laaptoppii 4(afuri), Maashinii fotookoopii 1(tokko), Bilbila waajjiiraalee Mootummaa 9(sagali), Foddaa waajjiraa 4(afurii), Pilaazmaa1(tokko) fi qabeenyoota manneen jireenyaa adda addaa saamuu, caccabsuu fi ibiddaan gubuun barbadeessanuun waliigala qabeenya





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tilmaamni gatii isaa qarshii 123,937,470.30(Miliyoona dhibba tokkoo fi digdmii sadiifi kuma dhibba sagaliifi kuma soddonii torbaafi dhibba afuriifi torbaatamaa fi saantima soddoma) ta'e faayidaan ala gochuun, namootni lakkoofsaan 31(soddonii tokko) ta'an iddoo jireenyaa isaanii irraa akka buqqa'an taasisuun, akkasumas fayyaa, qabeenyaa fi nageenya namootaa irratti miidhaa fi qisaasama ol'aanaa geessisuun yakka gurmaa'iinsa gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa kaasuun waraanni summaansii akka ka'u kakaafame keessatti gamtaadhaan ta'anii fedha isaanitiin raawwataa yakkaa muumme ta'uun hirmaachuu raawwatamii jiru,

Keessattuu, Himatamtootni 1ffaa Ahimaddiin Muhaammad, 2ffaa Kadiir H/Muhaammad, 3ffaa Kaliil Amaan, 4ffaa Huseen Sulxaan, 5ffaa Ahimad Muhaammad, 6ffaa Musxafaa Daddafoo, harka isaaniitti meeshaa miidhaa geessisu kan akka shugguxii, qoncooraa, feerroo, faasii,qottoo, ulee qabatanii nafxanyaa ni buqqifna, hacaaluun du'ee nafxanyaan nu keessa hin jiraatu, jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I ganama keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 12:00-1:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 iddoo addaa naannoo Hoteela Doddotaatti mana daldalaa **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Daanuur Muhaammad** deemuun mana daldalaa, meeshaalee qaama konkolaataa(spare parts) garagaraa kanneen akka Zayitii, Goommaa, hiiktuu biloonii adda addaa fa'a, suuqii keemikaala ilbiisotaa(qorichaa), suuqii qinixaaboo adda addaa, baajaajii lakk. Gabatee 1-65427 OR, mana jireenyaa keessa meeshaalee jiran kan akka friijii, saaxinii uffataa, kontrool biffee meeshaa keessa jiru waliin, qarshii dheedhii, waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 897,995.68(kuma dhibba saddeetii fi kuma sagaltamii torbaa fi dhibba sagalii fi sagaltamii shan fi 68/100) ta'e, saamuu, gubuufi mancaasuun, kan hirmaatan yoo ta'uu,

Keessattuu, himatamaan 1ffaa Ahimaddiin Muhaammad beenzila jaarikaanii lama saamee kan fudhate yoo ta'u, 2ffaa Kadiir H/Muhaammad qotoodhaan balbala mana jireenyaa rukutee cabsuun, mana seenee meeshaa mana keessa tures caccabsaa kan ture yoo ta'u, 3ffaan Kaliil Amaan balbala mana daldalaa qottoon rukutee cabsee kan seene yoo ta'u, 6ffaa Musxafaa Daddafoo dallaa irraan mana jireenyaa miidhamaa utaaalee seenuun keessaan himatamtoota jalaa balbala kan bane yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 7ffaa Muhaammad Qaasim, 8ffaa Reedwaan Sa'id, 9ffaa Kamiiloo Muhaammad, 10ffaa Abdallaa Muhaammad, 11ffaa H/Amaan Hamdaa, 12ffaa Hammad

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Jamaal, harka isaaniitti meeshaa miidhaa geessisuu danda'anii qoncooraa, feerroo, faasii, qottoo, ulee fi boba'aa qabatanii nafxanyaa ni buqqifna jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I ganama keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 4:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 mana jireenyaa **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Wandiyee Charuu W/Kidaan** dallaa ballbala cabsanii seenuun TV, Frijii, Siree lama uffata siree guutuu waliin, kontrool biffee meeshaa keessa jiru waliin, saaxinii uffataa uffata keessa jiru waliin, waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 451,839.43(kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma shantamii tokkoofi dhibba saddeetii fi soddomii sagal fi 43/100) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu 9ffaa Kamiiloo Muhaammad fi 10ffaan Abdalla Muhammad Xaafii hidhaa tokko tokko saamuun kan fudhatan yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 13ffaa Gosaa Daammanee fi 14ffaa Hayiluu Gammachuu namoota yeroo hin too'atamne tilmaamaan 100 oli ta'an waliin ta'uun harka isaaniitti meeshaa miidhaa geessisuu qoncooraa, feerroo, faasii, qottoo, ulee fi boba'aa qabatanii nafxanyootni magaalaa keenyaa haa bahan jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I guyyaa keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 4:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 01 iddoo addaa buufata konkolaataa magaalaa dheeraa fuulduratti **mana foonii hoteela miidhamtuu Asalefech Falleqee** dhagaa koblistoonii fi feeroon tumanii caccabsanii erga seenanii booda, firijii afur, teessoo 180, baajaajii tokko, moobayilii chaarjii irra ture 10, burcuqqoo jaambooo 100, warqiiwwan adda addaa, qarshii dheedhii waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 342,639.18(kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma afurtamii lamaa fi dhibba jahaaf soddomii sagal) caccabsuu, saamuu fi gubbuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu, himatamaan 13ffaan Gosaa Daammanee biiraa dhugaatii gosa adda addaa saamuun madaabaratti baatee kan fudhate yoo ta'u, himatamaan 14faa Hayiluu Gammachuu saayikiliin deddeebi'ee foonii saamee fudhachaa kan ture yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 19ffaa Tamaam Sulxaan, 17ffaa Ismaa'el Ammuu, 20ffaa Sulxii Faqoo, 21ffaa Ameentuu Qaasim, 22ffaa Hajjii Huseen, 25ffaa Kaliil Tunaa harka isaaniitti meeshaa miidhaa

6

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 For law, Justice, Equity

ፋክስ  
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 Tel. 0115-51-88-99







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geessisu Shugguxii, qoncooraa, faasii, qottoo, ulee qabatanii Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I ganama keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 3:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 mana jireenyaa **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Gizaachew Alamu** balbala cabsanii seenuun meeshaa mana keessa jiru TV, Siree uffata siree guutuu waliin, kontrool biffee meeshaa keessa jiru waliin, gaarii fardaa, saaxinii uffataa uffata keessa jiru waliin, waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 753,796.72 (kuma dhibba torbaaf kuma shantamii sadii fi dhibba torbaaf sagaltamii jaha fi 72/100) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun ykn gubuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu, himatamaan 17ffaa Ismaa'el Ammuu qoncoraa fi boba'aa harkaa kan qabu, balbala dallaa cabsee seenuun meeshaa mana keessa jiru caccabsaa kan ture yoo ta'u, himatamaan 19ffaa Tamaam Sulxaan mana miidhamaa fuuldura dhaabatee koottaa nafxanyaan as jiraa jedhee himatamtoota kanneenitti agarsiisaa kan turee fi shugguxii turkii harkatti qabatee balbala manaa qoncooraan dhahee kan cabse, akkasumas meeshaa mana keessa jiru himatamtoota waliin gara alaatti guuruun beenzila itti naqanii kan guban yoo ta'u, himatamaan 25ffaa Kaliil Tunaa meeshaa gaarii fardaa adda addaa Saamee kan fudhate yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 23ffaa Jamaal Qaadii, 24ffaa Giiftii Qumbii, 26ffaa Abdurrahimaan Jamaal harka isaaniitti qoncooraa, Eeboo faasii fi ulee qabatanii Haacaaluun du'ee nafxanyaan as keessa hin jiraattu jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I guyyaa keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 7:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 01 mana jireenyaa **miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Tsahaay Hayiluu** dallaa cinaa tokkoon buqqisanii seenuun balbala manaa qoncooraan rukutanii cabsuun seenanii meeshaa mana keessa jiru TV, Siree uffata siree guutuu waliin, kontrool biffee meeshaa keessa jiru waliin, firijjii, minjaala, saaxinii uffataa uffata keessa jiru waliin, waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa qarshii 391,375.03 (kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma sagaltamii tokkoo fi dhibba sadiif torbaatamii shan) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun ykn gubuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu, himatamaan 23ffaan Jamaal Qaadii koottaa nafxanyaan takka as jirtii jedhee yoo dubbatu, himatamtootni fi namootni yeroof hin too'atamne deebi'anii qabeenya miidhamtuu





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 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
 Attorney General



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kan mancaasan yoo ta'u, himatamtuun 24ffaa Giiftii Qumbii Hacaaluun du'ee nafxanyaan asi taa'uu hin qabduu gubaa jechaa kan turte yoo ta'u, himatamaan 26ffaan Abdurrahimaan Jamaal balbala manaa qoncoraan rukutee cabsuun mana seenee meeshaa mana keessaa gadi baasuun kibriitii itti qabsiisee kan gube yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 19ffaa Tamaam Sulxaan, 27ffaa Muhaammad Tunaa, 28ffaa Musxafaa Tunaa, 29ffaa Gabiyyoo Muhaammad, 30ffaa Hajjii Esawwaa harka isaaniitti qoncooraa, faasii, qottoo, ulee qabatanii nafxanyaa gadi baasnee gubna jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I guyyaa keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 5:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 mana jireenyaa **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Adaanee Yemaataw Alaamnew** dallaa balbala cabsanii seenuun mana seenuun, meeshaa mana keessa jiru TV, Siree uffata siree guutuu waliin, kontrol biffie meeshaa keessa jiru waliin, gaarii fardaa, hoolaa, qamadii, xaafii, waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 236,169.95 (kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma soddonii jahaa fi dhibba tokkoof jahaatamii sagalii fi 95/100) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun ykn gubuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu, himatamaan 19ffaan Tamaam Sulxaan faasii fi dhagaadhaan balbala mana miidhamaa rukutee cabsee seenuun uffata saaxinii keessaa gadi baasee kan gube yoo ta'u, himatamaan 28ffaa Musxafaa Tunaa sibiila harkaa qabuun foddoo manaa rukutee caccabsee, loonii hidhaa irra jiru haada irraa cicciree looni gara alaatti kan yaase yoo ta'u, himatamaan 23ffaan Jamaal Qaadii mana miidhamaa keessaa midhaan madaabaraadhaan saamee kan fudhate yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 42ffaa Arabaa Faaqoo, 36ffaa Kadiir Hajjii, 31ffaa Jamaal H/Abdurrahimaan, 37ffaa Kamaal Gazzaalii, 34ffaa Darajjee Asmaraa, 18ffaa Adama Buusarii Bakaree, 32ffaa Abdulqaadir Tukkuu Bushii, harka isaaniitti qoncooraa/Mancaa, eeboo fi ulee qabatanii Hacaaluun du'ee nafxanyaan biyya keenya hin teessu jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I ganama keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 12:30tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 01 iddoo addaa Jirruu jedhamutti mana jireenyaa **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Ingidaawarqi Nigusee Abarraa** dallaa balbala cabsanii seenuun, mana jireenyaa meeshaa keessa jiru waliin gubuun, mana kuusaa mukaa (magaazena) muka keessa jiru waliin gubuun, meeshaalee mana







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 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
 Attorney General



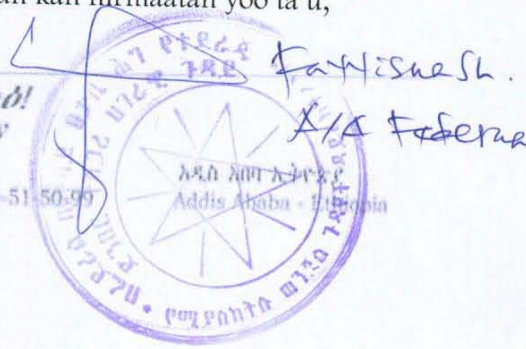
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keessa jiru saamuun, caccabsuun akkasumas gubuun tajaajila akka hin hin kennine gochuun waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 1,429,142.86(Miliyoona tokkoof kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma digdamii sagalii fi dhibba tokkoof afurtamii lama fi 86/100) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun ykn gubuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

Keessattuu himatamaan 42ffaa Arabaa Faqoo meeshaa mana keessaa gubaa kan ture yoo ta'u, Himatamtootni 33ffaa Sayid Abdallaa, 35ffaa Turee Geetuu, 41ffaa Muhaammad Muudaa, 39ffaa Xaahir Muhaammad, 38ffaa Issaa Amaan, 43ffaa Xahaa Irreessoo Esawwaa, harka isaaniitti qoncooraa, qottoo fi ulee qabatanii Hacaaluun du'ee nafxanyaan hin jiraattu, nafxanyaa asii balleessina jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I ganama keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 4:00tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 iddoo addaa Buufata konkolaataa fuulduratti mana Ispoortii **miidhamaa dhuunfaa Asaffaa Birhaanuu** cabsanii seenuun, manaa fi meeshaalee ispoortii mana keessa jiru waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 172,154(kuma dhibba tokkoof kuma torbaatamii lamaaf dhibba tokkoof shantamii afur) ta'e caccabsuun fi saamuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,

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Keessattuu, himatamaan 33ffaa Sayid Abdallaa afata lafaa cicciraa kan ture yoo ta'u, Himatamtootni 6ffaa Musxafaa Daddafoo namoota yeroodhaaf eenyummaan isaanii adda hin baanee fi hin too'atmne 50(shantamaa) oli waliin ta'uun harka isaaniitti qoncooraa, faasii fi ulee qabatanii nafxanyaa magaalaa keessaa ni baafna jechaa Waxabajjii 23, 2012 A.L.I guyyaa keessa tilmaamaan sa'aatii 7:30tti Godina Arsii Aanaa Doddotaa Magaalaa Dheeraa ganda 02 mana daldalaa fi mana jireenyaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa Maammush Takkaalinyi ta'ee, mana daldalaa girooserii fi raabsaa biiraa waaliyaa **miidhamaan Addisuu Muluneh Maammush Takkaaliny** irraa kireeffatee keessatti daldalu caccabsanii seenuun meeshaalee girooserii keessatti itti fayyadaman biiraa, sanduuqa biiraa, sanduuqa lallaafaa, lallaafaa, teessoowwan adda addaa caccabsuu, mana jireenyaa keessaa soofaa, firijjii fi kkf waliigala qabeenya tilmaamni gatii isaa 1,066,480.59(miliyoona tokkoof kuma jahaatamii jahaaf dhibba afuriif saddeettam59/100) ta'e caccabsuun, saamuun ykn gubuun kan hirmaatan yoo ta'u,



***Annex-III***

***MoJ vs. Binyam Taju et al.***



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Date

Mana Murtii Waliigala Oromiyaa Dhaddacha Bahaatiif

Adaamaa

L.G.Q.P. 02/2013  
L.G.A.A. 129/2013  
L.G.M.M.W.O.

Himataan: Abbaa Alangaa Waliigalaa Federaalaa

Himatamtoonni: 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, Biiniyaam Taajuu Shifarraa ✓ Baggalaa Lamuu ( )

✓ Umurii.....Waggaa 20

Hojii.....Jimaa gurguruu

Sad/barumsaa..... 8<sup>ffaa</sup> H/Lixee Amma Maku

Teessoon ..... Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo ( )

✓ 2<sup>ffaa</sup>, Seefuu Raggaasaa Abdoo ✓ Abdoo - Jaana mi

Umurii.....Waggaa 38

Hojii.....dhuunfaa / mow hammaa hu na

Sad/barumsaa.....1<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo

✓ 3<sup>ffaa</sup>, Gazzahaany Birhaanuu Girmaa

Umurii.....Waggaa 27

Hojii..... dhuunfaa / mow = Amma

Sad/barumsaa..... 8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Bokkuu Shan

✓ 4<sup>ffaa</sup>, Moosisaa Baqqalaa Hundumaa

Umurii.....Waggaa 23 -> 21

Hojii..... Barsiisaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 10+3

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gadaa ( )

✓ 5<sup>ffaa</sup>, Birtukaan Raggaasaa Gammadaa

Umurii.....Waggaa 25

Hojii..... hinqabdu

Sad/barumsaa..... 11<sup>ffaa</sup> - 9

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Biiqqaa /Arsii

✓ 6<sup>ffaa</sup>, Caaltuu Yuusuf Hasan - bu qaac tota reessa

Umurii.....Waggaa 40 - 43

Hojii.....Daldala

Sad/barumsaa..... hin baranne

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo

✓ 7<sup>ffaa</sup>, Kiyaar Muusxafaa Abdurraamaan

Umurii.....Waggaa 29

Hojii..... dhuunfaa /kan guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo

✓ 8<sup>ffaa</sup>, Abdurraamaan Sheek-Xaahir Aliyyii

Umurii.....Waggaa 18

Hojii..... Keessumeessaa Hoteelaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 4<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gadaa

\* 9<sup>ffaa</sup>, Girmaa Lammii Mikaa'el / Abuu kee to Amansii suu

Umurii.....Waggaa 42

Hojii.....Daldalaa

Sad/barumsaa..... Digirii jalqabaa

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo → he kaa

✓ 10<sup>ffaa</sup>, Sittiinaa Qaasoo Abdo

Umurii.....Waggaa 25

Hojii..... Dhuunfaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa

✓ 11<sup>ffaa</sup>, Jiituu Amaan Alii

Umurii.....Waggaa 18

Hojii..... hin qabdu



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Sad/barumsaa..... 10<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddacha Araara

✗ 12<sup>ffaa</sup>, Hiikaa Bulii Waaqwayyaa

Umurii..... Waggaa 28 <sup>+1</sup>

Hojii..... Mootummaa /Hojii guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 9<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Hangaatuu

✓ 13<sup>ffaa</sup>, Dastaa Kadiir Irreessoo *Baggalae Lamid CA bufaa*

Umurii..... Waggaa 24 -1

Hojii..... Wardiyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 10<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddachaa Araaraa

✓ 14<sup>ffaa</sup>, Ahmad Nuuraa Kabirhuseen

Umurii..... Waggaa 25

Hojii..... Barataa

Sad/barumsaa..... digirii jalqabaa *barataa sira*

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adamaa Ganda Gooroo

✓ 15<sup>ffaa</sup>, Ibraahim Mahaammad Abdallaa

Umurii..... Waggaa 28

Hojii..... Hojii Guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 12<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon.....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Hangaatuu

✗ 16<sup>ffaa</sup>, Kadiir Habtaamuu Dassaaloo

Umurii..... Waggaa 27

Hojii..... Wardiyyaa/1

Sad/barumsaa..... hin qabu **18**

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gadaa

✓ 17<sup>ffaa</sup>, Gammachiis Ligaabaa Gurraachoo

Umurii..... Waggaa 28 -23

Hojii..... barataa

Sad/barumsaa..... 10+3

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Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Hangaatuu

✓ 18<sup>ffaa</sup>, Kadiir Abdurra'uuf Tilmoo

Umurii.....Waggaa 34

Hojii..... Wardiyyaa

Sad/barumsaa.....10+1

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddachaa Araaraa

✓ 19<sup>ffaa</sup>, Abdiisaa Gonfaa Urgeessaa ?

Umurii.....Waggaa 25

Hojii..... Hojii Guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 6<sup>ffaaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Gooroo

✓ 20<sup>ffaa</sup>, Dabalu Tsaggaayee Taaddasaa ?

Umurii.....Waggaa 22

Hojii..... Hojjetaa Guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... hin qabu

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddachaa Araaraa

✓ 21<sup>ffaa</sup>, Shimallis Geetuu Kabbadaa ?

Umurii.....Waggaa 24

Hojii..... Hojii Guyyaa

Sad/barumsaa..... hin qabu

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhakaa Adii

✓ 22<sup>ffaa</sup>, Bashaatuu Abarraa Tasammaa ?

Umurii.....Waggaa 20=22

Hojii..... Waardiyyaa / Ho/ uummaa

Sad/barumsaa..... Digirii jalqabaa

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa

✓ 23<sup>ffaa</sup>, Shawuu Baatii Badhaasoo ?

Umurii.....Waggaa 25

Hojii..... dhuunfaa

Sad/barumsaa..... hin qabdu

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Hangaatuu



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✓ 24<sup>ffaa</sup>, Halimaa Hajii-Mahaammad Innooree

Umurii..... Waggaa 17

Hojii..... Barattuu

Sad/barumsaa..... 9<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon: -Go/Arsii Lixaa Aanaa Asaasaa Ganda Nageellee Sigaloo

→ 25<sup>ffaa</sup>, Meeriyeemaa Abbuu Abdurraamaan Umurii..... Waggaa 25 ?

Hojii..... Haadha manaa

Sad/barumsaa..... 8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoon .....Magaalaa Adaamaa Ganda Dhaddachaa Araaraa

**Himannaa 1<sup>ffaa</sup> Himatamaa 1<sup>ffaa</sup> - 10<sup>ffaa</sup>, Jiran Qofa Irratti Dhiyaate.**

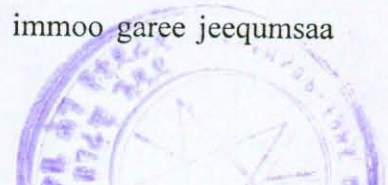
### Yakkichi

Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe keewwata **32(1, a fi b), 35 fi 240(1, a)** bira darbuun.

### Tarree Yakkichaa

Himatamtoonni kun gamtaan ta'uun yaadaa fi gochaa isaaniitiin gocha yakkichaatiif bu'aa inni argamsiisu keessatti guutummaan hirmaataa ta'uun, shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamne waliin gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan toora sa'aatii 3:00-6:30 gidduutti Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Ganda Gadaa fi Kutaa Magaalaa Boolee Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa keessatti taatee ajjeechaa artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka haalaa mijaa'aatti fayyadamuun ummatni mootummaa irratti akka ka'u taasisuuf itti yaadanii, "artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa mootummaa fi nafxanyaatu ajeesse, gumaa Haacaaluu baasuu qabna, dhiigni Haacaaluu dhangala'ee hafuu hin qabu", jechuun hiriiraa seeraan alaa bahuun himatamtoota 11<sup>ffaa</sup>-25<sup>ffaa</sup> jiranii fi namootaa kuma tokkoo ol ta'an yeroof eenyummaa fi maqaan isaanii addaan hin baafamne erga mari'achiisanii booda walitti qindeessuun fuuldura deema " 'down down Abiy' , 'down down nafxanyaa', Mootummaan nafxanyaa nu hin bulchu" jechaa dhaadannoo dhageessisaa jeequmsa kaasuun bakka Waajjira Kantiibaa yeroo gahan **waardiyootaa fi Poolisoota** eegumsa irra jiran dhagaa, ulee jirmaa addaa addaa, mancaa fi qottoo qabataniin tumuun **miidhaa qaamaa gara garaa erga irraan gahanii humnaan** ari'anii booda mooraa Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa himatamtootni 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 2<sup>ffaa</sup>, 5<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 7<sup>ffaa</sup> n dallaa cabsanii gama fulduraatiin garee jeequmsaa dursanii yoo ol seenan, himatamaa 3<sup>ffaa</sup> immoo garee jeequmsaa dursuun gama cinaatiin mooraa qorqoorroo mannaan ciranii yoo ol seenan, himatamaa 4<sup>ffaa</sup> immoo garee jeequmsaa

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kanaan “bakki rakkoon jirtu asi kootaa” jedhee gara Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaatti yoo qajeelchu, himatamaa 8<sup>ffaan</sup> immoo dursee mooraa Waajjira Paartii yoo seenu, himatamtuu 6<sup>ffaan</sup> immoo garee jeequmsaa dursuun sanadoota mooraa Waajjira Kantiibaa keessa jiran abiddatti yoo guuran, himatamaa 9<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 10<sup>ffaan</sup> immoo garee jeequmsaa Waajjira Bulchiinsa Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa guban dursuun geessuun, kakaasuun;

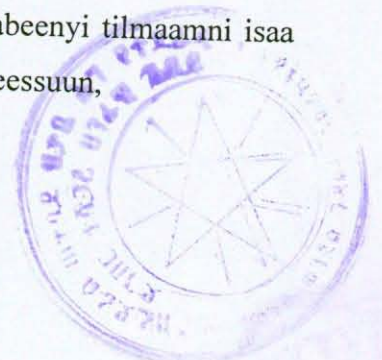
1. Waajjira Mallaqaa fi Walta’insa Diinagdee Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa gutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 11,026,484.00 (Miliyoona kudha tokkoo fi kuma digdamii jahaa fi dhibba afurii fi saddeetamii afur) baasu barbadeessuun,
2. Waajjira Abbaa Taayitaa Galiwwan Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa guutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 10,350,785.84 (Miliyoona kudhanii fi kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma shantamaa fi dhibba torbaa fi saddeetamii shanii fi saantima saddeettamii afur) baasu barbadeessuun,
3. Waajjira Mana Qopheessaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa guutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 8,156,679.32 (Miliyoona saddeeti fi kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma shantamii jahaa fi dhibba jahaa fi torbaatamii sagal fi saantima soddonii lama) baasu barbadeessuun,
4. Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa caccabeeffii barbadaahe tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 415,950.00 (Kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma kudha shan fi dhibba sagalii fi shantama) baasu barbadeessuun,
5. Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 4,248,271.00 (Miliyoona afurii fi kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma afurtamii saddeet fi dhibba lamaa fi torbaatamii tokko) baasu barbadeessuun,
6. Konkolaataa Qajeelcha Poolisii Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii abbaa gabbinaa lamaa Lakk.Gabatee 0306-OR fi Lakk. Shaansii ADNCUD22 X0055073 ta’e timaama qarshii 1,061,307.74(miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma jaatamii tokkoo fi dhibba sadii torbaa fi saantima torbaatamii afur) baasu gubuun,
7. Konkolaataa Qajeelcha Poolisii Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii abbaa gabbinaa tokkoo Lakk.Gabatee 0308-OR fi Lakk. Shaansii JTELB715104321833 ta’e timaama qarshii 955,674.72 (kuma dhibba sagalii fi kuma shantamii shanii fi dhibba jahaa fi torbaatamii afurii fi saantima torbaatamii lama) baasu gubuun,

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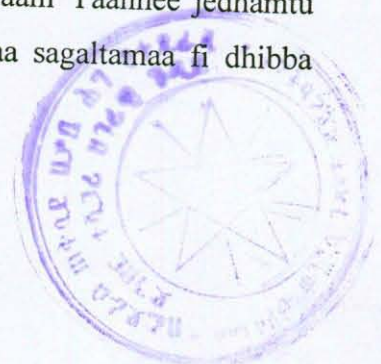
8. Konkolaataa Waajjira Bulchiinsaa fi Nageenyaa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii Lakk.Gabatee 4-02987 OR tilmaama qarshii 385,482.24(kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma saddeettamii shanii fi dhibba afurii fi saddeettamii lamaa fi saantima digdamii afur) baasu gubuun,
9. Konkolaataa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Niisaan Aliimiiraa Lakk. Gabatee 4-05351 OR fi Lakk. Shaansii MDHBBNA1720717058 ta'e tilmaama qarshii 599,227.20(kuma dhibba shanii fi kuma sagaltamii sagal fi dhibba lamaa fi digdamii torba fi saantima digdma) gubuun,
10. Konkolaataa Waajjira BLTO Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa ta'e lakk gabatee 4-00366 OR ta'e tokko gubuun,
11. Motor Saayikilii Doqdoqqee Waajjira Mana Qopheessaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa lakk. Gabatee 04-3686 OR ta'e tilmaama qarshii 34,277.10(kuma soddonii afurii fi dhibba lamaa fi torbaatamii torba fi saantima kudhan) baasu gubuun,
12. Konkolaataa Viitizii xiqqa<sup>qabeenigummaan isaa</sup> miidhamaa dhuunfaa Yoonaas Alii lakk gabatee B2-49493 AA ta'e lakk shaansii SCP10-0017920 ta'e caccabsuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 88,000.00(kuma saddettamii saddet) baasu balleessuun,
13. Konkolaataa harkifamaa Tiraakerii lakk gabatee 3-72446 ET ta'ee fi lakk shaansii WJME3TRE5FC300599 ta'e midhaan sanyii qamadii filatamaa kuntaala 200(dhibbaa lama) fe'ee dhaabbatu tilmaama qarshii 4,905,700.00 (miliyoona afurii fi kuma dhibba sagalii fi kuma shanii fi dhibba torba) baasu gubuun,
14. Waajjira Bulchiinsa Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa guutummaan guutuutti abiddaa itti qabsiisuun gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 1,851,484.76(miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma dhibba saddetii fi kuma shantamii tokko fi dhibba afurii fi saddettamii afur fi saantima torbaatamii jaha) baasu barbadeessuun,
15. Motor saayikilii miidhamaa Geetaachoo Isheetuu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 75,000.00 (kuma torbaatamii shan) baasuu barbadeessuun,
16. Suuqii miidhamaa Mudaar Abdulqaadir jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 55,982.00 (kuma shantamii shanii fi dhibba sagalii fi saddettamii lama) baasu barbadeessuun,
17. Suuqii miidhamaa Kadir Baannataa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 300,800.00 (kuma dhibba sadii fi dhibba saddeet) baasu barbadeessuun,

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18. Suuqii daldalaa Faashinii Ameen jedhamu qabeenyummaan kan miidhamtuu Beeteliheem Bayyanna jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 470,930.00 (kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma torbaatamaa fi dhibba sagalii fi soddoma) baasu barbadeessuun,
19. Suuqii daldalaa Laawundarii Ameen jedhamu qabeenyummaan kan miidhamaa dhuunfaa Wandasaan H/Maariyaam jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 647,369.00 (kuma dhibba jahaa fi kuma afurtamii torbaa fi dhibba sadii fi jahaatamii sagal) baasu barbadeessuun,
20. Suuqii daldala Meeshaalee Ijaarsaa kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Feenet Baay'isaa jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 260,700 (Kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma jahaatama fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
21. Giroosarii miidhamtuu dhuunfaa kan Salamawwit Addisee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 99,700.00 (kuma sagaltamii sagalii fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
22. Suuqii daldala Hojii Ujummoo fi Baanyoo kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Almaaz Damissee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 198,640 (kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma sagaltamii saddet fi dhibba jahaa fi afurtama) baasu barbadeessuun,
23. Suuqii daldala Isteeshinarii kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Dastaa Makoniin jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 334,560.00 (kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma soddonii afur fi dhibba shanii fi jahaatama) baasu barbadeessuun,
24. Suuqii daldala Mana Footoo Koppii kan miidhamaa dhuunfaa Birhaanuu Margaa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 185,000.00 (kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma saddettamii shan) baasu barbadeessuun,
25. Suuqii Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Beekaa Rabbii Hojii Tajaajila Barreeffamaa jedhamee beekamu kan miidhamaa dhuunfaa Abbabaa Bazzuu jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 45,000.00 (kuma afurtamii shan) baasu barbadeessuun,
26. Mootor Saayikilii fi Maashina Shunkurtii Daaku kan Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Dooksaa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 72,167.00 (kuma torbaatamii lamaa fi dhibba tokkoo fi jahaatamii torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
27. Suuqii Mana Footoo Koppii kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Meeriyaam Yaanee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 90,700.00 (kumaa sagaltamaa fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,

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28. Maallaqa callaa qarshi 80,000.00(kuma saddettama) kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Abarraash Korjii jedhamtu Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa keessatti abiddaan jalaa gubachuun,

Walumaagalatti, qabeenya qarshii **46,253,881.12**(miliyoona afurtamii jahaa fi kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma shantamii sadii fi dhibba saddeetii fi saddeettamii tokkoo fi saantima kudha lama) baasu ibiddaan gubuun, fi caccabsuun waan barbadeessaniif yakka mootummaarratti raawwatameef himatamanii jiru.

**Himannaa 2<sup>ffaa</sup> Himatamtoota 11<sup>ffaa</sup> -25<sup>ffaa</sup> Jiran Qofa Irratti Dhiyaate.**

**Yakkichi**

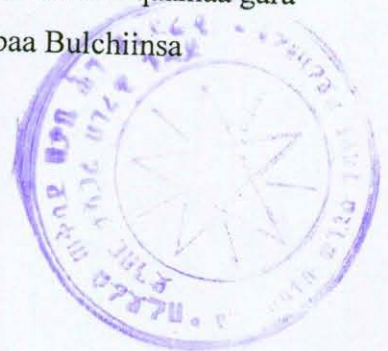
38 ?

Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe keewwata **32(1, a,b), 35, fi 240(3)** bira darbuun

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

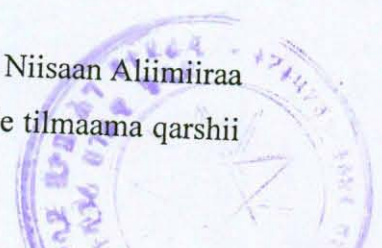
Himatamtoonni kun gamtaan ta'uun yaadaa fi gochaa isaaniitiin gocha yakkichaatiif bu'aa inni argamsiisu keessatti guutummaan hirmaataa ta'uun, shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamne kan akka, Habtaamuu Abarraa, Takkuu Raagoo, Tolaa Battee, Boonsaa Badhaadhaa, Taaddasaa Tashoomaa jedhaman waliin gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan toora sa'aatii 3:00-6:30 gidduutti Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Ganda Gadaa fi Kutaa Magaalaa Boolee Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa keessatti taatee ajjeechaa artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka haala mijaa'aatti fayyadamuun ummanni mootummaa irratti akka ka'uu taasisuuf itti yaadanii "artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa mootummaa fi nafxanyaatu ajeesse, gumaa Haacaaluu baasuu qabna, dhiigni Haacaaluu dhangala'ee hafuu hin qabu", jechuun hiriiraa seeraan alaa namootaa kuma tokkoo ol ta'an yeroof eenyummaa fi maqaan isaanii adda hin baane waliin dhaadannoo " 'down down Abiy', 'down down nafxanyaa', Mootummaan nafxanyaa nu hin bulchuu" jedhu dhageessisuun himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 10<sup>ffaa</sup> jiran qindeessanii fi kakaasan keessatti fedhinnaa isaaniitiin hirmaachuun bakka Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa yeroo gahan Waardiyyootaa fi Poolisootaa eegumsa irra jiran dhagaa, ulee jirmaa addaa addaa, mancaa fi qottoo qabataniin tumuun miidhaa qaamaa gara garaa erga irraan gahanii humnaan ari'anii booda mooraa Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa cabsanii olseenuun ;

*Yakki*



1. Waajjira Mallaqaa fi Walta'insa Diinagdee Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa gutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 11,026,484.00 (Miliyoona kudha tokkoo fi kuma digdamii jahaa fi dhibba afurii fi saddeetamii afur) baasu barbadeessuun,
2. Waajjira Abbaa Taayitaa Galiiwwan Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa guutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 10,350,785.84 (Miliyoona kudhanii fi kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma shantamaa fi dhibba torbaa fi saddetamii shanii fi saantima saddeettamii afur) baasu barbadeessuun,
3. Waajjira Mana Qopheessaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa guutummaan guutuutti gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 8,156,679.32 (Miliyoona saddeeti fi kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma shantamii jahaa fi dhibba jahaa fi torbaatamii sagal fi saantima soddonii lama) baasu barbadeessuun,
4. Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa caccabeefi barbadaahe tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 415,950.00 (Kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma kudha shan fi dhibba sagalii fi shantama) baasu barbadeessuun,
5. Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 4,248,271.00 (Miliyoona afurii fi kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma afurtamii saddeet fi dhibba lamaa fi torbaatamii tokko) baasu barbadeessuun,
6. Konkolaataa Qajeelcha Poolisii Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii abbaa gabbinaa lamaa Lakk.Gabatee 0306-OR fi Lakk. Shaansii ADNCUD22 X0055073 ta'e timaama qarshii 1,061,307.74(miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma jaatamii tokkoo fi dhibba sadii torbaa fi saantima torbaatamii afur) baasu gubuun,
7. Konkolaataa Qajeelcha Poolisii Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii abbaa gabbinaa tokkoo Lakk.Gabatee 0308-OR fi Lakk. Shaansii JTELB715104321833 ta'e timaama qarshii 955,674.72 (kuma dhibba sagalii fi kuma shantamii shanii fi dhibba jahaa fi torbaatamii afurii fi saantima torbaatamii lama) baasu gubuun,
8. Konkolaataa Waajjira Bulchiinsaa fi Nageenyaa Magaalaa Adaamaa Toyootaa Piikaappii Lakk.Gabatee 4-02987 OR tilmaama qarshii 385,482.24(kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma saddeettamii shanii fi dhibba afurii fi saddeettamii lamaa fi saantima digdamii afur) baasu gubuun,
9. Konkolaataa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Niisaan Aliimiiraa Lakk. Gabatee 4-05351 OR fi Lakk. Shaansii MDHBBNA1720717058 ta'e tilmaama qarshii

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- 599,227.20(kuma dhibba shanii fi kuma sagaltamii sagal fi dhibba lamaa fi digdamii torba fi saantima digdma) gubuun,
10. Konkolaataa Waajjira BLTO Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa ta'e lakk gabatee 4-00366 OR ta'e tokko gubuun,
  11. Motor Saayikilii Doqdoqqee Waajjira Mana Qopheessaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa lakk. Gabatee 04-3686 OR ta'e tilmaama qarshii 34,277.10(kuma soddonii afurii fi dhibba lamaa fi torbaatamii torba fi saantima kudhan) baasu gubuun,
  12. Konkolaataa Viitizii xiqqaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa Yoonaas Alii lakk gabatee B2-49493 AA ta'e lakk shaansii SCP10-0017920 ta'e caccabsuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 88,000.00(kuma saddettamii saddet) baasu balleessuun,
  13. Konkolaataa harkifamaa Tiraakerii lakk gabatee 3-72446 ET ta'ee fi lakk shaansii WJME3TRE5FC300599 ta'e midhaan sanyii qamadii filatamaa kuntaala 200(dhibbaa lama) fe'ee dhaabbatu tilmaama qarshii 4,905,700.00 (miliyoona sadii fi kuma dhibba saddeetii fi kuma afurtamii saddeetii fi dhibba saddeetii fi shantama) baasu gubuun,
  14. Waajjira Bulchiinsa Ganda Dhaddacha Araaraa guutummaan guutuutti abiddaa itti qabsiisuun gubuun tilmaama qabeenya qarshii 1,851,484.76(miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma dhibba saddeetii fi kuma shantamii tokko fi dhibba afurii fi saddettamii afur fi saantima torbaatamii jaha) baasu barbadeessuun,
  15. Motor saayikilii miidhamaa Geetaachoo Isheetuu abiddaan gubuun qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 75,000.00 (kuma torbaatamii shan) baasu barbadeessuun,
  16. Suuqii miidhamaa Mudaar Abdulqaadir jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 55,982.00 (kuma shantamii shanii fi dhibba sagalii fi saddettamii lama) baasu barbadeessuun,
  17. Suuqii miidhamaa Kadir Baannataa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 300,800.00 (kuma dhibba sadii fi dhibba saddeet) baasu barbadeessuun,
  18. Suuqii daldalaa Faashinii Ameen jedhamu qabeenyummaan kan miidhamtuu Beeteliheem Bayyanna jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 470,930.00 (kuma dhibba afurii fi kuma torbaatamaa fi dhibba sagalii fi soddoma) baasu barbadeessuun,
  19. Suuqii daldalaa Laawundarii Ameen jedhamu qabeenyummaan kan miidhamaa dhuunfaa Wandasaan H/Maariyaam jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii

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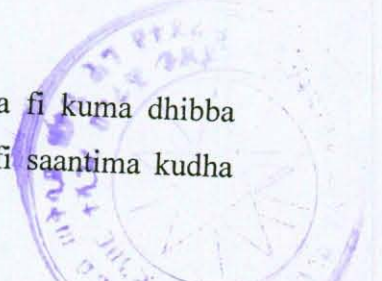


647,369.00 (kuma dhibba jahaa fi kuma afurtamii torbaa fi dhibba sadii fi jahaatamii sagal) baasu barbadeessuun,

20. Suuqii daldala Meeshaalee Ijaarsaa kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Feenet Baay'isaa jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 260,700 (Kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma jahaatama fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
21. Giroosarii miidhamtuu dhuunfaa kan Salamawwit Addisee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 99,700.00 (kuma sagaltamii sagalii fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
22. Suuqii daldala Hojii Ujummoo fi Baanyoo kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Almaaz Damissee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 198,640(kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma sagaltamii saddet fi dhibba jahaa fi afurtama) baasu barbadeessuun,
23. Suuqii daldala Isteeshinarii kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Dastaa Makoniin jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 334,560.00 (kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma soddonii afur fi dhibba shanii fi jahaatama) baasu barbadeessuun,
24. Suuqii daldala Mana Footoo Koppii kan miidhammaa dhuunfaa Birhaanuu Margaa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 185,000.00 (kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma saddettamii shan) baasu barbadeessuun,
25. Suuqii Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Beekaa Rabbii Hojii Tajaajila Barreeffamaa jedhamee beekamu kan miidhammaa dhuunfaa Abbabaa Bazzuu jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 45,000.00 (kuma afurtamii shan) baasu barbadeessuun,
26. Mootor Saayikilii fi Maashina Shunkurtii Daaku kan Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Dooksaa jedhamu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 72,167.00 (kuma torbaatamii lamaa fi dhibba tokkoo fi jahaatamii torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
27. Suuqii Mana Footoo Koppii kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Meeriyaam Yaanee jedhamtu abiddaan gubuun qabeenyi tilmaamni isaa qarshii 90,700.00 (kumaa sagaltamaa fi dhibba torba) baasu barbadeessuun,
28. Maallaqa callaa qarshi 80,000.00(kuma saddettama) kan miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Abarraash Korjii jedhamtu Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa keessatti abiddaan jalaa gubachuun,

Walumaa galatti qabeenya qarshii **46,253,881.12**(miliyoona afurtamii jahaa fi kuma dhibba lamaa fi kuma shantamii sadii fi dhibba saddeetii fi saddeettamii tokkoo fi saantima kudha

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lama) baasu ibiddaan gubuun, fi caccabsuun waan barbadeessaniif yakka mootummaarratti raawwatameef himatamanii jiru.

**Himannaa 3<sup>ffaa</sup> Himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 5<sup>ffaa</sup> Fi 15<sup>ffaa</sup> Qofa Irratti Dhiyaate.**

**Yakkichi**

Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe keewwata 32(1,a ,b), 35 fi Labsii Alaabaa Mootummaa FDRI Tumuuf Bahe lakk.654/2001 keewwata 24(1) bira darbuun.

**Tarree yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni kun waliin ta'uun yaadaa fi gochaa isaaniitiin gochaa yakkichaa fi bu'aa inni argamsiisu keessatti guutummaan hirmaataa ta'uun gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan toora sa'aatii 3:00-4:00 gidduutti Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Ganda Gadaa keessatti taatee ajjeechaa artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka haala mijaa'aatti fayyadamuun "Haacaaluu Hundeessaa mootummaa fi nafxanyaatu ajeesse, gumaa Haacaaluu baasuu qabna, dhiigni Haacaaluu dhangala'ee hafuu hin qabu, 'down, down Abiyyi', 'down, down Nafxanyaa', Mootummaan Nafxanyaa nu hin bulchu" jechaa hiriiraa seeraan alaa bahame kana himatamtoonni kun dursuun ulee gurguddaa, mancaa fi dhagaa qabatanii Waajjira Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa dhaquun balbala guddaa alaa cabsanii erga seenanii booda Waardiyyaa Waajjirichaa dhagaan tumanii Alaabaa Mootummaa Federaalaa fi Alaabaa Mootummaa Naannoo Oromiyaa humnaan buusani bifa kabaja alaabichaa slphisuun harkatti maratani fuudhanii waan deemaniif himatamanii jiru.

**Himannaa 4<sup>ffaa</sup> Himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 5<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 10<sup>ffaa</sup> Qofa Irratti Dhiyaate.**

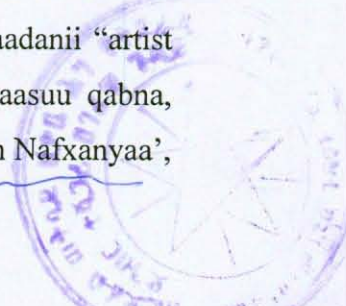
**Yakkichi**

Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe keewwata 32(1,a fi b), 35 fi 462(2,A) bira darbuun

**Tarree yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni kun waliin ta'uun yaadaa fi gochaa isaaniitiin gochaa yakkichaa fi bu'aa inni argamsiisu keessatti guutummaan hirmaataa ta'uun gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan toora sa'aatii 3:00-6:30 gidduutti Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa Ganda Gadaa keessatti taatee ajjeechaa artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka haala mijaa'aatti fayyadamuun ummanni mootummaa irratti akka ka'uu taasisuuf itti yaadani "artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa mootummaa fi nafxanyaatu ajeesse gumaa Haacaaluu baasuu qabna, dhiigni Haacaaluu dhangala'ee hafuu hin qabu, 'down, down Abiyyi', 'down, down Nafxanyaa',





Mootummaan Nafxanyaa nu hin bulchu” jechuun hiriira seeraan alaa bahame kana himatamtoonni kun dursuun ulee gurguddaa, mancaa fi dhagaa qabatanii namoota kuma tokkoo ol ta’an yeroof eenyummaa fi maqaan isaanii addaan hin baane erga mari’achiisanii booda jeequmsa kaasuun bakka Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa yeroo gahan dallaa alaa cabsanii itti seenuun wajjiraalee mooricha keessa jiran osoo gubaa jiranii qamooleen nageenyaa fi Poolisootni namoota kallattiin gochaa gubinsaa kana raawwachaa jiran yeroo to’anna jala oolchan himatamtoonni kun humna jeequmsaa mooraa ala jiran qindeessanii “namoota to’attan gadi dhiisaa yoo kana hin taane isin hin dhiifnu” jechuun Poolisoota irratti dhiibbaa uumudhaan shakkamtootni to’ataman kun akka miliqan waan godhaniif himatamanii jiru.

**Ibsa:-**Akkaataa Labsii Eegumsa Eertotaa fi Ragaa Baatotaa Lakk. 699/2003 keewwata 4(h)tiin nageenya isaaniitiif jecha maqaa fi eenyummaan ragoolee namaa 57(shantamii torba) ta’an kan hin ibsamne ta’uun haa hubatamu.

### **Ragaa Barruu**

- 1) Ragaan Ejensii Nageenya Biyyoolessaa Itiyooophiyaa irraa dhiyaate himatamaa 1<sup>ffaa</sup> fi himatamaa 4<sup>ffaa</sup> irratti dhiyaate hiikkaa afaanii waliin fuulli 9(sagal) dhiyaateera.
- 2) Ragaa tilmaama Konkolaattota mootummaa afurii fi doqdoqqee tokkoo ibsu xalayaa lakk 01642/13 gaafa guyyaa 07/01/2013 Waajjira Abbaa Taayitaa Geejjibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa irraa barreeffame fuulli lama himannaa waliin wal-qabateera.
- 3) Ragaa tilmaama qabeenya mootummaa fi qabeenya dhuunfaa akka Magaalaa Adaamaatti kan gubate, caccabsamee fi manca’e agarsiisu xalayaa lakk WK/E1/1246 gaafa guyyaa 11/01/2013 Waajjira Kantiibaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa irraa dhiyaate fuulli torba himannaan wal-qabateera.

### **Ragaa Barruu Mana Yaalaa Irraa Dhiyaate**

- 1) Ragaa yaalaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa Shaalloo Goobanaa Hospitaala Kolleejjii Fayyaa Adaamaa irraa lakk 062/434/12 gaafa guyyaa 28/11/12 barreeffame hiikkaa afaanii waliin fuulli lama himannaan wal-qabateera.

*[Handwritten signature]*



***Annex-IV***

***MoJ vs. Bizunesh Anbese et al.***



Lakk.  
Guyyaa

**Mana Murtii Waliigala Oromiyaa Dhaddachaa Dhaabbii kibbaatiif**  
**Shashamaannee**

Lakk.Ga.A/A. \_\_\_\_\_  
Lakk.Ga.Qo/Ya \_\_\_\_\_  
Lakk.Gal.MMWO \_\_\_\_\_

Himataan----- **Abbaa Alangaa Waliigala Federalaa**

***Himatomtoonni-- Iffaa Buzunesh Ambasse Ganta***

Umuriin Waggaa 32

Hujiin guyyaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda Abbostoo

***2ffaa Nigaatwaa Umar Mahaammad***

Umuriin Waggaa 20

Hujiin Guyyaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***3ffaa Soofiyaa Awwal Fooggatoo***

Umuriin Waggaa 24

Hujiin Hinqabdu

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***4ffaa Gannat Hayilee Addeetoo***

Umuriin Waggaa 22

Hujiin Guyyaa

Saalli Dubartii



Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***5ffaa Assabech Annooree Adooree***

Umuriin Waggaa 24

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***6ffaa Alamituu Aanjaa Anaatoo***

Umuriin Waggaa 35

Hujiin Guyyaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***7ffaa Massalach Meeggisoo Ommaatee***

Umuriin Waggaa 20

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***8ffaa Wagaayyoo Tashoomaa Mangistee***

Umuriin Waggaa 35

Hujiin hinqabdu

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***9ffaa Firyoot Tsagaayee Siyyuum***

Umuriin Waggaa 17

Hujiin Guyyaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa



***10ffaa Ayinaalam Maammoo Sadiidoo***

Umuriin Waggaa 30

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***11ffaa Maammuyyee Geetaa Lungaa***

Umuriin Waggaa 45

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***12ffaa Na'iimaa Nagga Taantuu***

Umuriin Waggaa 22

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***13ffaa Kaliil Kadiir Daaluu***

Umuriin Waggaa 30

Hujiin Daldalaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***14ffaa Ammanach Damissee Daanoo***

Umuriin Waggaa 18

Hujiin \_\_\_\_\_

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***15ffaa Yigramaachaw Mogos Ga/Kidaan***



Umuriin Waggaa 16

Hujiin dhuunfaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

***16ffaa Qonjiit Ochee Anjilloo***

Umuriin Waggaa 35

Hujiin Daldaltuu

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***17ffaa Taaddalch Tasfaayee Shaankaa***

Umuriin Waggaa 32

Hujiin Guyyaa

Saalli Dubartii

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 02

***18ffaa Jamiilaa Irreessoo Buuzeerii***

Umuriin Waggaa 30

Hujiin Hin qabdu

Saalli Dubara

Teessoon Ma/Shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

***19ffaa Abadallaa Baatii Amaloo***

Umuriin Waggaa 30

Hujiin Waardiyaa

Saalli dhiiraa

Teessoon Aanaa Shashamannee Ganda majaa Dammaa

***20ffaa Naasir Muhayyee Ibraahim***

Umuriin Waggaa 27

Hujiin gargaraa konkolachisaa



Saalli dhiiraa

Teessoon Magalaa Yaabelloo Ganda 02

**21ffaa Jamaal Muddaa Gobanaa**

Umuriin Waggaa 25

Hujiin Qo/Bulaa

Saalli dhiiraa

Teessoon Magalaa Shaashamannee Ganda 0

**22ffaa Ziyaad Maammanuur Nuuraa**

Umuriin Waggaa 20

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**23ffaa Nuuraddiin Daddafoo Buuqqatoo**

Umuriin Waggaa 18

Hujiin Barataa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**24ffaa Abdurrazaaq Daddafoo Buuqqatoo**

Umuriin Waggaa 20

Hujiin Barataa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**25ffaa Abdiisaa Huseen**

Umuriin Waggaa 24



Hujiin wellisaa  
Saalli Dhiiraa  
Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**26ffaa Sabboontuu Waliyyii Qanccuu**

Umuriin Waggaa 23  
Hujiin Daldalatuu  
Saalli Dubartii  
Teessoon Ma/Shaaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**27ffaa Habiiib Qaasim**

Umuriin \_\_\_\_\_  
Hujiin \_\_\_\_\_  
Saalli dhiiraa  
Teessoon \_\_\_\_\_

**28ffaa Abbilee Mahaammad \_\_\_\_\_**

Umuriin Waggaa  
Hujiin \_\_\_\_\_  
Saalli dhiiraa  
Teessoon \_\_\_\_\_

**29ffaa Qaasim Kadiir Cirfaa**

Umuriin Waggaa 35  
Hujiin Qonnaan Bulaa  
Saalli Dhiira  
Teessoon Ma/Sh/ne Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**30ffaa Goofaree Goobanaa Inishoo,**

Umuriin Waggaa 43,  
Hujiin Daldalaa,  
Saalli Dhiira



Teessoon Ma/Sh/ne Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 01

**31ffaa Jamaal Tashitee Shobee**

Umuriin Waggaa 22

Hujiin Dhuunfaa

Saalli Dhiira

Teessoon Ma/Sh/ne Ganda Aanaa 2ffaa Ganda 04

**32ffaa Dureessaa Onshaa**

Umriin \_\_\_\_\_

Hujiin \_\_\_\_\_

Saalli dhiiraa

Teessoon \_\_\_\_\_

**Himannaa 1ffaa**

**Himatamtootaa 29ffaa-31ffaa**

**Yakkichi**

**Seera Yakkaa Bara 1996 bahe kwt. 32(1)(A)(B),35 fi 240(2) kan ilaalu darbuu**

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni kun namootaa nagaan gidduutti waraana sumaansii akka ka'uuf yaadaniin g  
22-10-2012 tilmamaan halkan keessaa sa'atii 3:30 Bulchiinsa Magalaa Finfinnee Kutaa Ma  
Aqaaqii Qaallitti bakka addaa Galaan Kondominiyeemii jedhamuun beekamutti ajjeechaa A  
Haacaaluu Hundeessaa ka'umsa godhachuun gaafa 22-10-2012 namoota gurmeessuu fi  
durummaan gaggeessuun halkan keessaa tilmaamaan naannoo sa'atii 7:30 jalqabee hanga g  
guyyaa 23/10/12 tilmamaan waaree boodaa sa'atii 11:00 yommuu ta'utti naannoo Orom  
Godina Arsii lixaa Magalaa shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa gandoota gara garaa keessatti jiraatto  
magalaa shashamannee kan ta'aniin "isaan kun nafxanyaa dha" jechuun meeshaalee miid  
salphaa fi cimaa lubbuu fi qabeenya namaa irratti qaqqabsiisan kan akka qottoo,baangaa,sib  
ferroo fi ulee qabachuun:



**Himatamtoonni 29ffaa fi 30ffaan** gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aa 1:00 -4:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa ganda 03 iddoo addaa Quxxabaa jedhamee beekkamuu keessatti namoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamnee fi eenyummaan isaanii addaan bahee hin beekkamne lakkafsi isaanii heddu ta'e walitti gurmeessuudhaan adda durummaan garee kana gaggeessaa mana miidhamtootaa irra deemuun itti agarsiisaa gubaa fi gubsiisaa kan turan yemmuu ta'u gochaa isaanii kanaanis manni miidhamtoota dhuunfaa 1ffaa Takkuu Baraddaa,2ffaa Hundhachoo Tarrafaa,3ffaa Dir.Faantaahun Yimar,4ffaa Masfin Taarraqany,5ffaa Mana Muka itti hojjatan(Farnicharii) Misgaanuu, 6ffaa Hoteela Asmaarach,7ffaa Hoteela Daanii,8ffaa Giroosarii Almaazii fi mana namoota biroos akka caccaban,abiddaan gubatanii fi meeshaaleen mana keessa turan alatti gadi baasuun abiddaan akka gubatu gochuu isaatiif,

**Himatamaa 31ffaa** gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 4:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 04 iddoo addaa naannoo Kilinikii Garramoo jedhamee beekkamutti namoota baay'inni isaanii 40(afurtamaa) ol ta'an walitti yaamee manni kun mana nafxanyaati,mana amaaraati gubachuu qaba jechuun mana miidhamtoota dhuunfaa 1ffaa Addis/Immaawwaayesh Birhaanuu,2ffaa dallaa keessa galuun konkolaataa Doolfiinii lak.Gaba.3-09491SP ta'e qabeenyummaan isaa Sixootaaw Abbutee abiddaan yoo guban,meeshaalee manaa, mana miidhamtootaa keessa turan hunda isaa gara alaatti gadi baasanii abiddaan gubuudhaan faayidaan ala akka ta'u waan taasisseef,

Walumaagalatti himatamtootni kun waraana sumaansii ummatoota gidduutti akka ka'uuf jecha qabeenyaa mana daldalaa 400(dhibba afurii)tilmaamni isaa qarshii 99,868,285.80(miiliyoonaa sagaltamii sagalii fi kuma dhibba saddeetii fi kuma jatamii saddeetii fi dhibba lamaa fi saddeettamii shanii)oli baasuu fi Mana jireenyaa baay'inni isaa 156(dhibbaa fi shantamii ja'a)tilmaamni isaa qarshii 53,360,556.72(miliyoonaa shantamii sadii fi kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma shantamii ja'a fi saantima toorbatamii lama)baasuu fi konkolaata gosa gara garaa bajajii fi motor saayikilii dabalatee baay'inni isaanii 120 (dhibba tokkoo fi digdamaa)ta'e tilmaamni isaa qarshii 34,343,298(miiliyoonaa soddoo afurii fi kumaa dhibbaa sadii fi kuma afurtamii sadii fi dhibba lamaa fi sagaltamii saddeet)baasuu akka manaca'uu,lubbuun namaas akka darbu gochuun yakka waranaa sumaansii lammilee gidduutti akka ka'u kakaasuu isaanitiif himatamanii jiru.



**Himannaa 2ffaa**

**Himatamtootaa 1ffaa -28ffaa fi 32ffaa jiran qofaa irratti**

**Yakkichi**

**Seera Yakkaa Bara 1996 bahe kwt. 32(1)(A)(B),35 fi 240(3) kan ilaalu darbuu**

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni kun gochaa yakkaa gurmeessuu fi kakaasuu gaafa 22/10/12-23/10/12 himatamtoonni **29ffaa-31ffaatti jiraniin kakafamee fi shakkamtootaa Eenyummaan isaanii addaan hin baanee** raawwatan keessatti fedha isaaniitiin hirmaachuuf yaadanii shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamne fi enyummaan isaanii adda hin baanee waliin ta'uun gaafa 22-10-2012 halkan keessaa tilmamaan naannoo sa'atii 7:30 jalqabee hanga gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 tilmamaan waaree boodaa sa'atii 11:00 yommuu ta'utti naannoo Oromiyaa Godina Arsii lixaa Magalaa shashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa keessatti meeshaalee miidhaa salphaa fi cimaa lubbuu fi qabeenya namaa irratti qaqqabsiisan kan akka qottoo,baangaa,sibiila feerroo,ulee fi meeshaalee miidhaa qaqqabsiisu kan biroo qabachuudhaan waraanni sumaansii lammilee jiddutti akka ka'uuf jecha;

**Himatamtoonni 1ffaa-17ffaa jiran kun** gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 12:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 02 iddoo addaa Hoteela Tasfaamlaak jedhamee beekkamutti shakkamtoota yeroof hin qabamne fi ifatti adda bahanii hin beekkamne tilmamaan 100(dhibba yokko) ol ta'an waliin du'a Artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababa gochuudhaan jeequmsa ka'etti gargaaramanii mana Nyaataa/Hoteela/ Tasfaamlaak kan miidhamaa dhuufaa *Mallas Bartaa* ta'e humnaan caccabsanii seenuun qabeenya adda addaa manicha keessa ture saamanii fudhachuu fi hoteelaa kana caccabsuu keessatti hirmachuu isaaniitiif himatamaniiru.

**Himatamtuu 18ffaan kun immoo** gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 3:30 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 01 iddoo addaa naannoo Kondiiminiyeemii jedhamuun beekkamutti shakkamtootaa tilmamaan 500(dhibba shan) ol ta'an kan yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamne fi enyummaan isaanii adda bahee hin beekkamne akkasumas himatamtoota **29ffaa fi 30ffaa** waliin ta'un mana miidhamtoota dhuufaa 1ffaa Nugusee Asaffaa, 2ffaa

Amakkalach Taakkelee, 3ffaa Malkaamuu Nugusee, 4ffaa Qees Hayilamasqal Barihee fi qabeenya miidhamtoota biroo namaa fi dallaa keessaa seenanii qabeenya mana keessa ture alatti gadi baasuun himatamtuun tun miiltoowwan ishee waliin dhagaraa qabatee qabeenya miidhamtoota caccabsanii abiddaan gubuun faayidaan ala yoo taasisan, qabeenya miidhaa irraa dandamate saamuun yoo fudhatan hordoffii taasifameen gaafa 07/12/12 qabeenya miidhamaa dhuunfaa Nugusee Asaffaa kan ta'e 1ffaa Dhagaraa (Faasii) tokko, 2ffaa Moroda (Qartuu) tokko, 3ffaa fi Maarashaa tokko, waliin kan qabamtee fi miidhaa qabeenyaa irraan geessuun gochaa yakkaa warana sumaansii kakafamee keessatti hirmaachuu isheef;

**Himatamtoonni 19ffaa\_21ffaa jiran immoo** gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilamaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 12:00 irraa eegalee sababa du'a Artist Haacaaluu Hundeessaatiin walqabatee jeequmsaa fi hookkara Magaalaa Shaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa ganda 01 iddoo addaa Hoteela Lillii Vaalii jedhamuun beekkamutti ganama keessaa naannoo sa'aa 2:00 yemmuu ta'u Hoteela Lillii Vaalii jedhamuun beekkamuu kan qabeenyummaan isaa miidhamatuu dhuunfaa *Almaaz Morgaan* ta'e himatamtoonni kun shakkamtoota yeroof eenyummaan isaanii hin beekkamne lakkofsaan 1000 (kuma tokko) ol ta'an waliin humnaan Hoteelicha keessa seenuun hoteelicha irratti abidda qabsiisuun qabeenya hoteelichaa kan ta'e firaashii mana siree baayinni isaanii 3 (sadi) kan gatiin tilmaamni isaanii waliigalaan Qar. 6000 (kuma jaha) baasuu fi qabeenya miidhamtuu dhuunfaa kan biroos saamanii fudhachuun qabeenyaa gubuu fi jeequmsa fayyadamuun saamuu isaaniif himatamaniiru;

**Himatamatoota 22ffaa fi 23ffaan** kun immoo gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 3:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 01 iddoo addaa gooxii 7ffaa jedhamee beekkamuu keessatti shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamnee fi eenyummaan isaanii hin beekkamne waliin ta'uun ulee qabatanii qabeenya miidhamtoota dhuunfaa 1ffaa Giroosarii Abbaay kan qabeenyummaan isaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa *Kaasaahun Indashaaw* jedhamuun erga gubanii booda qabeenya miidhamaa mana jireenyaa keessaa gadi baasuudhaan yoo abiddaan guban, 2ffaa mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa Hababaa Sabbooqaa jedhamu keessa seenuun sanduuqa/biffee bananii Qar. 1600 yoo fudhatan, 3ffaa mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa ykn du'aa Wandasan Mokonnin keessaa meeshaa gadi baasanii abiddaan gubuun miidhaa geessisuu isaaniitiif;



**Himatamatoota 24ffaa-27ffaa jiran kun immoo** gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 3:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 01 iddoo addaa gooxii 7ffaa jedhamee beekkamuu keessatti shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamnee caalaa fi muktaar jedhamanii fi shakkamtoota yeroof eenyummaan isaanii addaan ba'ee hin beekkamne waliin ta'uun himtamaa **24ffaan fi 27ffaan** mana miidhaamaa Kaasaahun Indashaa, Masfin Tashoomaa fi suuqii fi manni dhugaatii biros akka akka gubatu keessatti hirmaachuun, **himatamaa 25ffaan** du'aa Wandweson Mokonnaan jedhamuu mana isaa dhaquun mormaa isaa muree haalaa gara jabina qabuun ajjeessuun, **himatamtuu 26ffaan** ulee qabattee shakkamtoota kana waliin kan jirtu yoo ta'u **himatamtoota 27ffaa** fi shakkamaa yeroof harkii isaa hin qabamne muktar jedhamuu waliin ta'uun mana sabaa fi sablammii irraa deemaa miidhaa qaqqabsiisuun keessatti yoo hirmaattu fi dabalataan shakkamaan muktaar jedhamu kan yeroof hin qabamne waliin ta'uun kun konkolaataa Iysuuzii dhiibanii karaa irratti baasuun akka abiddaan gubatu yoo taasisan, dabalataan **himatamtuu 26ffaan** namoota yeroof hin qabamne faana taatee mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa Fallaqa jedhamu meeshaa mana nyaataa keessaa gadi baasanii abiddaan gubuun, mana nyaataa miidhamaa dhuunfaa keessaa dhugaatii lallaafaa dhuguudhaan yoo miidhaa qaqqabsiisan, shakkamaan caalaa jedhamu immoo mana miidhamaa ykn du'aa Wandasan Mokonnin jedhamu irratti dhakaa darbachuun miidhaa yoo geessu walumaa galatti gochaa yakkaa waliin ta'uun raawwatanii miidhaa waan geessisaniif;

**Himatamaa 28ffaan** kun immoo gaafa 23/10/12 guyyaa keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 7:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 03 iddoo addaa Mana Barumsaa Arb Gabayaa jedhamuun beekkamuu biratti himatamaan kun shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamnee fi tilmamaan 50(shantamaa) ol ta'an wajjiin ta'uun mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa Abbebee Gorfee kan ta'e dallaa alaa cabsuudhaan erga seenaniin booda roottoo bishaanii abbaa liitira 2000(kuma lamaa) qabatu kan ala jiru caccabsanii faayidaan ala yoo godhan, balbalaa fi fooddaa mana jiraanyaa miidhamaas caccabsuun bu'aan ala yoo taasisan, qabeenya manicha keessa tures alatti gadi baasuun abiddaan gubanii mancaasuun tajaajilaan ala kan godhanii fi baajaajii qabeenyummaan isaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa ta'e lakk. gabatee ishee koodii 1-25138 OR abiddaan gubuun mancaasuun tajaajilaan ala gochuu isaatiif;

**Himatamaan 32ffaan** kun shakkamtoota yeroof hin qabamnee maqaan isaanii *Bunjaa, Wayyaa, Dinqishaa/Aabbuu/, Abdurazzaq* fi Addisuu jedhamanii fi shakkamtoota



yeroof hin beekkamnee fi lakkofsaan heddu ta'un waliin ta'uun gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaaman yemmuu sa'aatii 4:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 04 iddoo addaa Hoteela Keerihun jedhamuun beekamu keessatti hookkaraa fi jeequmsa kaasuun waaliin Hoteela Keerihun kan miidhamaa dhuunfaa Wandasan Alee ta'e keessa ol seenanii shakkamtuun Bunjaa jedhamtuu hoteelicha keessa ol seentee hoteela mucaan kiyya keessatti du'e jettee yoo iyyitu,shakkamaan Wayyaa jedhamuu immoo suuqii meeshaalee ijaarsaa sibiila daawwitii fi balbala caccabsuudhaan meeshaalee suqii keessa jira gadi baasee yoo caccabsu,shakkamtuun Dinqishaa/Aabbuu/jedhamuu immoo iddoo qarshiin taa'u eessa jedhee gaafatee hoteela keessa mana ciisichaa cabsee seenee, himatamaa 32ffaa waliin firaashii fi uffata adda addaa alatti gadi guuruudhaan abiddaan yoo guban,shakkamaan Abdurazzaq jedhamuu immoo himatamaa 32ffaa kana waliin iddoo gochaa sana kan ture yoo ta'u,shakkamaan Addisuu jedhamuu immoo boba'aa haayilaandiidhaan qabatee dibaabee hoteelicha ala kan ture irratti naqee kibriita irratti butee akka gubatu taasisuun isaanitiif;

Walumaa galatti himatamtootni kun gochaa yakkaa kakaasuu,gurmeessuu gaafa 22/10/12-23/10/12 **himatamtoonni 29ffaa hanga 31ffaa jirani fi shakkamtootaa yeroof Eenyummaan isaanii addaan hin baanee** raawwatan keessatti hirmaachuun waraana sumaansii ummatoota gidduutti akka ka'uuf jecha lubbuun nama tokkoo akka ba'u, qabeenyaa mana daldalaa 400(dhibba afurii)tilmaamni isaa qarshii 99,868,285.80(miiliyoonaa sagaltamii sagalii fi kuma dhibba saddeetii fi kuma jatamii saddeetii fi dhibba lamaa fi saddeettamii shanii)oli baasuu fi Mana jireenyaa baay'inni isaa 156(dhibbaa fi shantamii ja'a)tilmaamni isaa qarshii 53,360,556.72(miliyoonaa shantamii sadii fi kuma dhibba sadii fi kuma jaatama dhibba shanii fi shantamii ja'a fi saantima toorbatamii lama)baasuu fi konkolaata gosa gara garaa bajajii fi motor saayikilii dabalatee baay'inni isaanii 120 (dhibba tokkoo fi digdamaa)ta'e tilmaamni isaa qarshii 34,343,298(miiliyoonaa soddomii afurii fi kumaa dhibbaa sadii fi kuma afurtamii sadii fi dhibba lamaa fi sagaltamii saddeet) akka manaca'uu gochuun yakka waranaa sumaansii lammilee gidduutti akka ka'u kakafamee keessatti hirmachuu isaniitiif himatamaniiru.



**Himannaa 3ffaa**

**Himatamtoota 22ffaa-25ffaa jiran qofaa irratti**

**Yakkichi**

**Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe kwt. 240(4) fi 32(1)(A)(B) fi 539(1)(A)**

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni hookkaraa fi jeequmsa du'a Artiist Haacaaluu Hundeessaatiin walqabatee gaafa 22/10/12 fi 23/10/12 uummame ka'umsa godhachuudhaan yakka ajjechaa lubbuu rawwachuuf yaadaniif gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 3:00 ta'u Go/Ar/Lixaa Magaalaa Shaashamannee Aanaa 2ffaa ganda 01 iddoo addaa gooxii 7ffaa jedhamuun beekkamuu keessaati **himatamaa 25ffaa** fi shakkamaa Caalaa jedhamuu yeroof hin qabamne akkasumas namoota yeroof ifatti adda baheen hin beekkamnee fi harki isaanii hin qabamne waliin ta'uun nama ajjeesuuf yaadaniif du'aa *Wandasan Mokooniin* jedhamu hanga qe'ee isaatti deemuudhaan **himatamaa 22ffaan** morma du'aa silliksee qabuudhaan manaa gara alaatti gadi baasuudhaan alaabaadhaan harka yoo hidhu, **himatamaa 23ffaan** ulee qabatee himatamtootaa 24ffaa 26ffaa fi 27ffaa waliin kan turee fi bu'aa gochaa isaanii ofitti kan fudhate ta'uu fi **himatamaa 24ffaan** ulee qabatee du'aa himatamtoota waliin gargaaree hidhaa jechaa waliin hidhuun **himatamaa 25ffaan** du'aa haala suukaneessaa fi garjabeenyummaa qabuun halbeen morma irraa muruun akka lubbuun isaa darbitu yoo taasisu himatamtoonni kunneenis shakkamtoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamne waliin ta'uun qaama du'aa morma isaa irra albeen kutuun, akkasumas qaama saalaa isaa irraa muruunii qaama du'aa iddoo gara garaa irratti deddeebisanii reebuun haala suukanessaa fi gar jabeenyummaa garsiisuun waan ajjeesaniif yakka ajjechaa cimaa lubbuu namaa raawwataniin himatamanii jiru;

**Himannaa 4ffaa**

**Himatamtoota 1ffaa-17ffaa jiran irratti**

**Yakkichi**

**Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe 240(4) fi kwt.32(1)(A)(B) fi 682(1) kan ilaalu irra darbuun**

**Tarree yakkichaa**

**Himatamtoonni 1ffaa-17ffaa** gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 12:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 02 iddoo addaa Hoteela Tasfaamlaak jedhamee beekkamutti shakkamtoota yeroof hin qabamnee fi ifatti adda bahanii hin beekkamne lakkofsaan 100(dhibba tokko) ol ta'an waliin du'a Artiist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababa gochuudhaan jeequmsa ka'etti gargaaramanii mana Nyaataa/Hoteela/ Tasfaamlaak kan miidhamaa dhuufaa *Mallas Bartaa* ta'e jeequmsaa keessatti kan saamamee ture sakatta'insa gaafa guyyaa 03/11/12 ganama keessaa sa'aa 5:00-irraa eegalee guyyoota gara garaa mana isaanii irratti taasifameen



**Himat1ffaa**,harkatti Cilfaa Guddaa tokkoo fi Tirii lama,**himatamaa 2ffaa** harkaatti Saanii Buddeenaa lama fi teessoo gabaabaa tokk,**himatamaa 3ffaa** harkaatti Masoobii Dhaabbataa tokkoo,**himatamaa 4ffaa** harkatti Rootto Xiqqaa tokko,**himatamaa 5ffaa** harkaatti Maggarajaa/Gaaddiddeessituu/lama fi afata siree lama,masoobii lama,Teessoo gogaa shan,makrajii lama,dibbee tokko, **himatamaa 6ffaa** immoo teessuma jimmaa hootela kana keessaa fudhattee yoo deemtu, **himatamaa 7ffaa** biratti Makarajii lama, **himatamaa 8ffaa** biratti Saanii qadaadaa(Sahaan kidaan)tokko,waddituu ykn maxbasha tokko,**himatamaa 9ffaa** biratti Distii tokkoo fi baaldii tokko, **himatamaa 10ffaa** biratti kurree masoobii tokko, **himatamaa 11ffaa** biratti teessoo tokko, **himatamaa 12ffaa** biratti Saanii torba,dibbee tokko,gilgilee tokko,masoobii tokko,subee kitifoon itti dhiyaatu tokko,fi sanduuqa biiraa tokko, **himatamaa 13ffaa** biratti Baaldii tokko, **himatamaa 14ffaa** biratti ,Masobii tokkoo fi rakabootii tokko,**himatamaa 15ffaa** biratti saanii 9(sagalii ) fi faldhaana 9(sagal ), **himatamaa 16ffaa** biratti Kursii lama fi **himatamaa 17ffaa** biratti Baaldii tokko biratti waan argameef qabeenya bu'aa yakkaa ta'e mana isaanii keessatti dhoksanii waan argamaniif himatamaniiru.

#### **Himannaa 5ffaa**

#### **Himatamtootaa 19ffaa-21ffaa irratti**

#### **Yakkichi**

*Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe 240(4) fi kwt.32(1)(A)(B) fi 682(1) kan ilaalu irra darbuun*

#### **Tarree yakkichaa**

**Himatamtoonni 19ffaa fi 20ffaa jiran kun yakka dhoksa raawwachuun** *Badhadhina hin malle argachuuf yaadanii* gaafa 23/10/12 qabeenyaa miidhamtuu Almaaz Morgaa jedhamtuu kan ta'e Hooteelaa Liillii Vaalii kan Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 01<sup>st</sup> keessatti argamu keessaa du'a Artiist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababa gochuudhaan jeequmsa ka'etti gargaaramuun samamee ture keessaa Firaashii sadii(3) mana waardiyaa himatamaa 19ffaa fi 20ffaa ta'anii egaan keessatti sakatta'insa gaafa 27-10-12 tilmamaan guyyaa keessaa sa'atii 5:00 hanga 6:00 gidduu jirutti taasifameen harkaa fi harkaatti waan qabamaniif yakka dhoksa raawwataniif himatamanii jiru.

#### **Himannaa 6ffaa**

#### **Himatamaa 28ffaa qofaa irratti**

#### **yakkichi**

*Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe 240(4) fi kwt.32(1)(A)fi 580 kan ilaalu irra darbuun*

#### **Tarree yakkichaa**

**Himatamaan 28ffaa** kun gaafa 23/10/12 guyyaa keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'atii 7:00 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 03 iddoo addaa Mana Barumsaa Arb Gabayaa jedhamuun beekamu biratti himatamaan kun namoota yeroof harki isaanii hin qabamnee fi enyummaan isaanii hin beekamne tilmamaan 50(shantama) ol ta'an wajjiin ta'uun mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa Abbebee Gorfee kan ta'e dallaa alaa cabsuudhaan erga seenaniin boodaa himatamaan kun miidhamaa dhunfaa Ababee Gorfee jedhamuun "*sin ajjeesa hin jiraattu*" jechuun itti waan dhaddateef yakka sodaachisuu miidhamaa kana irratti raawwateef himatameera.



**Himannaa 7ffaa**  
**Himatamaa 18ffaa qofaa irratti**  
**Yakkichi**

*Seera yakkaa bara 1996 bahe 240(4) fi kwt.32(1)(A) fi 682(1) kan ilaalu irra darbuun*

**Tarree yakkichaa**

**Himatamtuu 18ffaan kun** gaafa 23/10/12 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan yemmuu sa'aatii 3:30 ta'u Magaalaa Shaashamannee ganda 01 iddoo addaa naannoo Kondiiminiyeemii jedhamuun beekkamutti qabeenyaa miidhamaa dhuunfaa Nugusee Asaffaa jedhamuu 1ffaa Dhagaraa(Faasii) tokko,2ffaa Moroda(Qartuu) tokko,3ffaa Maarashaa tokko ,4ffaa Naxalaa sadii du'a Artiist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababa gochuudhaan jeequmsa ka'etti gargaaramuun samamee ture keessaa hordooffii taasifameen gaafa 07/12/12 waliin waan qabamteef yakka dhoksaa raawwatteef himatamtee jirti.

**Hub: - Labsii** Egumsaa ragaa baatootaa yakkaa fi Odeeffannoo yakkaa kennitootaa labsii lakk.699/2003 kew.4 (1)(H)tiin Enyummaan ragaa keenyaa himannaa waliin kan hin dhiyaanne ta'uu ibsaa ,ibsaa tarree ragaa keenyaa garuu guyyaa manni murtii ragaa dhaga'uuf bellameetti kan dhiyeessinu ta;uu ibsina.



*Annex-V*

*MoJ vs. Etagu Megerssa et al.*





## Mana Murtii Waliigala Oromiyaatti Dhaddacha Dhaabbii Bahaatiif

### Adaamaa

Himataan..... Abbaa Alangaa Waliigala Federaalaa

Himatamtoonni.....1<sup>ffaa</sup> **Itaagu Magarsaa Jaalataa** Umrii: 24

Teessoon: Godina Sh/Bahaa Aanaa A/Tulluu Magaalaa Bulbulaa **Ganda 01**

2<sup>ffaa</sup> **Abdo Nagawoo Tibbeessoo** Umrii: 21

Teessoon: Godina Sh/Bahaa Aanaa A/Tulluu Magaalaa Bulbulaa Ganda 01

3<sup>ffaa</sup> **Salamoon Yirdaawu Alamuu** Umrii: 21

Teessoo: Godina Sh/Bahaa Aanaa A/Tulluu Magaalaa Bulbulaa Ganda 01

### Himannaan 1<sup>ffaa</sup>

### Himatamtoota Sadeen irratti

### Yakkichi

Seera Yakkaa bara 1996 bahe kwt 32(1)(A,B), 35,38(1) fi 240(1B)fi (3) bira darbuun ka raawwatame.

### Tarree Yakkichaa

Himatamtoonni raawwatoota yakkaa Muummee ta'uudhaan yaada isaanii fi gocha isaan guutuudhaan gocha yakkaa fi bu'aa inni fidu irratti guutummaa guutuun hirmaataa ta'uudhaan lammiilee yookaan jiraattota biyyaa hidhachiisuudhaan yookiin gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa akka kaasu kakaasuun waraanni sumaansii akka ka'u taasifame keessatti gaafa 22/10/2012 A.L.I tilmaamaan halkan keessaa sa'aati 5:00 hanga gaafa 23/10/2012 guyyaa keessaa tilmaamaan sa'a 9:00 ta'utti Naannoo Oromiyaa Godina Shawaa Bahaa Aanaa Adaamaa Tulluu Magaala Bulbulaa ganda 01 keessatti waraana sumaansii himatamtoota yeroof h



to'atamneen kaka'e keessatti fedhii isaaniitin hirmaachuuf yaadanii miiltoowwan isaanii namoota baay'inni isaanii tilmaamaan 1000 (kuma tokko) ol ta'an waliin gajaraa, Kibiriitii, Ulee, Boba'aa, ferroo, dhagaa, qottoo sibiilaa, madooshaa fi eeboo qabachuudhaan dhaadannoo gara garaa mootummaa fi sabaaf sab-lammoota biroo irratti xiyyeeffatu dhageessisaa magaala Bulbula keessa bakka adda addaatti socho'uun manoota kan nafxanyaati jedhanii waaman adda baasuun qabeenya namootaa daandiitti baasuun qabeenyi tilmaamni waliigalaa qarshii 14,715,484.00 (Miliyoona kudha afurii fi kuma dhibba torbaaf kuma kudha shaniif dhibba afuriif saddeettamii afur) kan ta'u fudhachuu, caccabsuu, gubuu fi barbadeessuun faayidaadhaan ala akka ta'u yommuu taasisan:

Keessumattuu himatamtuun **1<sup>ffaa</sup> Itaagu Magarsaa** miiltoowwan ishee yeroof hin qabamne waliin ta'uudhaan Hoteela Itoophiyaa fi Hoteela Misraaq qabeenya hoteelicha keessa jiru caccabsuu fi gubuu keessatti kallattiidhaan waan hirmaatteef, dabalataanis himatamtuun beenzila Hayilaandiin qabatee Hoteela Misraaq irratti firfirsaa kan turtee fi waraqa irratti tarree maqaa namootaa qabachuun waamaa qabeenya namootaa gubsiisaa waan turteef,

Himatamaan **2<sup>ffaa</sup> Abdo Nagawoo** immoo miiltowwan isaa wajjiin ta'uun motor saayikilii seeraan ala jedhamanii buufata poolisii keessatti too'atamanii turan keessaa tokko miilto isaa yeroof hin to'atamne Basittii Huseenaa jedhamu waliin ta'ee Buufata poolisii Magaalaa Bulbulaa keessaa gara daandiitti baasuun kan guban waan ta'eef; akkasumas dabalatanis himatamaan Abdii Nagawoo kun gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama sa'aati 2:00 yemmuu ta'u hoteela Itoophiyaa keessatti firaashaa fi meeshaalee biroo gadi baasuun gubee waan barbadeesseeff,

Himatamaa **3<sup>ffaa</sup> Salamoon Yirdaawu** jedhamus gareema kana waliin ta'uun qabeenya miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Itoophiyaa Baayisaa kan ta'e Hoteela Itoophiyaa keessa seenuudhaan qabeenya gara garaa Hoteelicha keessa jiru gara daandiitti gadi guuruun caccabsuu fi gubuu keessati waan hirmaateef yakka waraana sumaansii kaka'e keessatti fedhii guutuun hirmaachuun yakka mootummaa irratti raawwataniin himatamanii jiru.



ቁጥር  
Ref. No  
ቀን  
Date

**Himannaa 2<sup>ffaa</sup>**

*Himatamtoota*  
**Himatamtuu 1ffaa fi 3ffaa Irratti**

*Itaasuu  
Salamoon*

**Yakkichi**

Seera Yakkaa bara 1996 bahe Kwt 32(1)(A) fi 690 (1B) irra darbuun kan raawwatame.

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni qabeenya namaa irratti miidhaa geesisuuf yaadanii gaafa 23/10/2012 A/L/I tti ganama tilmaamaan yeroo sa'a 3:00 yeroo ta'u qabeenya miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Itoophiyaa Baayisaa kan ta'e Hoteela Itoophiyaa keessaa qabeenya gara garaa kanneen akka firaashii,ansoolaa,firiijii,siree,saanduqa biiraa gosa adda addaa gadi guuranii caccabsanii waan gubaniif qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 3,540,340.00(Miiliyoona sadiif kuma dhibba shaniif kuma afurtamaaf dhibba sadiif afurtama)'tti tilmaamamu waan barbadeessaniif yakka qabeenya balleessuu cimaa raawwataniif himatamaniiru.

**Himannaa 3<sup>ffaa</sup>**

**Himatamtuu 1ffaa Irratti**

*- Itaasuu*

**Yakkichi**

Seera Yakkaa bara 1996 bahe Kwt 32(1A),35,38,240(4) fi 494(2) irra darbuun kan raawwatame.

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtuun kun miiltowwan ishee biroo to'atamanii fi hin to'atamne waliin raawwataa yakkaa muummee ta'uudhaan nama ykn qabeenya irratti miidhaa waliigalaa qaqqabsiisuuf yaadde gaafa guyyaa 23/10/12 A.L.I. guyyaa keessaa tilmaamaan sa'a 7:00 yoo ta'u Godina Sh/Bahaa Aanaa Adaamii Tulluu Magaala Bulbulaa Ganda 01 keessatti qabeenyummaan isaa kan aadde Tizzitaa Mulgeetaa ta'e mooraa Hoteela Misraaq keessatti kan argamu mana jireenyaa fi meeshaalee achi keessa jiran waliin boba'aa harkatti qabatee jirtu irratti firfirsuudhaan qabeenya tilmaamni isaa qarshii 2,540,000.00 (miiliyoona lamaaf kuma dhibba shaniif kuma afurtama)'tti



tilmaamamu gubun faayidaan ala waan taasifteef yakka gubinsaa cimaa raawwatteen himatamtee jirti.

**Himannaa 4<sup>ffaa</sup>**

*Himatamza*

**Himatamza 2ffaa Irratti**

- *Abdo Nazawoo*

**Yakkichi**

Seera Yakkaa bara 1996 bahe Kwt 32(1)(A) fi 690 (1B) irra darbuun kan raawwatame.

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamaan kun miiltowwan isaa to'atamaniif hin to'atamne biroo waliin ta'uun haala himannaa 1ffaa keessatti ibsametti qabeenya namaa irratti miidhaa geessisuuf yaadee gaafa 22/10/12 A.L.I. halkan keessaa tilmaamaan sa'a 7:00 booda yoo ta'u motorsaayikilii Buufata Poolisii M/Bulbulaa keessatti seeraan ala jedhamanii to'atamanii turan keessaa miiltoo isaa yeroof hin to'atamne Basittii Huseenaa jedhamu waliin gadi baasuun daandii irratti ibidda itti qabsiisuun waan gubaniif yakka qabeenya balleessuu cimaa raawwateef himatameera.

Mulaatuu Shibashii

A/Alangaa Federaalaa

***Annex-VI***

***MoJ vs. Hamza Shibelyu et al.***





ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Mana Murtii Waliigalaa Oromiyaatti**

**Dhaddacha Dhaabbii Kibbaatiif**

**Shaashamannee**

Lakk/G/A/A-----

Lakk/G/Qo/Po----

Himataan:-Abbaa Alangaa Waliigalaa Federaalaa

Himatamtoonni:-

1<sup>ffaa</sup> Haamzaa Shibliyyii H/Ahmad

Hojii-Hojii Dhuunfaa; Umurii-waggaa 19; Sadarkaa barnoota-8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo- Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01

2<sup>ffaa</sup> Alawuyaa Nagaash H/Adam

Hojii- Hojii Dhuunfaa; Umurii-waggaa 19; Sadarkaa barnoota-8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo- Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01

3<sup>ffaa</sup> Feeysal Maammaa Aadam

Hojii-Hojii Dhunfaa;Umurii-waggaa 29; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01

4<sup>ffaa</sup> Kaaliid Musaa Ahmad

Hojii-Hojjataa Dhunfaa;Umurii-waggaa 35;Sadarkaa barnoota-6<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01

5<sup>ffaa</sup> Mohammad-Surur Hassan

Hojii-koonkolaachisaa, Umurii-; Sadarkaa barnoota-

Teessoo- Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01

6<sup>ffaa</sup> Kamaal Tamaam Haajjii

Hojii-Daldala; Umurii-waggaa 30; Sadarkaa barnoota-6<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01

7<sup>ffaa</sup> Muuzeeyifii Huseen Aliyyii

Hojii-Barataa; Umurii-waggaa 18; Sadarkaa barnoota-8<sup>ffaa</sup>

Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01





- 8<sup>ffaa</sup> Anbaruu H/Warjii Abdullaahi  
Hojii-daldalaa; Umurii-waggaa 22; Sadarkaa barnoota-6<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 9<sup>ffaa</sup> Sarkaalam Geetaachoo Asaffaa  
Hojii-Daldala; Umurii-waggaa 22; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 10<sup>ffaa</sup> Roorrisaa Hajjii waayyuu  
Hojii-Hojjataa guyyaa; Umurii-waggaa 27, Sadarkaa barnoota-  
Teessoo -Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 11<sup>ffaa</sup> Caacoo Barisoo Ibroo  
Hojii-Daldala; Umurii-waggaa 32; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda\_01
- 12<sup>ffaa</sup> Nuuraddiin (Nuuree) Ahmad Umar  
Hojii-Daldala; Umurii-waggaa 27; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 13<sup>ffaa</sup> Mudasiir H/Muhaamad Adam  
Hojii-Hojjataa guyyaa; Umurii-waggaa 22; Sadarkaa barnoota-  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 14<sup>ffaa</sup> Abdee Kadiir Abdurahaman  
Hojii-Barataa; Umurii-waggaa 20; Sadarkaa barnoota-8<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 15<sup>ffaa</sup> Yimaanah Alamaayyoo Mokraa  
Hojii-Qo/bulaa; Umurii-27; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>
- 16<sup>ffaa</sup> Alaamuuddiin Muhaammad Ahimad  
Hojii-Barataa; Umurii-waggaa 18; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 17<sup>ffaa</sup> Idiriis Ismaa'el Abdaa

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- Umurii-20; Hojii-Qonnaa; Sadarkaa barnoota-11<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo Go/Baalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda Asaanoo
- 18<sup>ffaa</sup> Fatiyaa Umar Waayyuu  
Hojii-Barattuu; Umurii-waggaa 18; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 19<sup>ffaa</sup> Madiinaa Hasan Haajjii  
Hojii-Hojjattu dhunfaa; Umurii-waggaa 18; Sadarkaa barnoota-hinbarbaanne  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aa/Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 20<sup>ffaa</sup> Seeyfuu Kamaal H/Umar  
Hojii-Daldala; Umurii-waggaa 21; Sadarkaa barnoota-8<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 21<sup>ffaa</sup> Ibraahiim H/Ahmad Aloo  
Hojii-Barataa; Umurii-waggaa 18; Sadarkaa barnoota-6<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo-Godina Baaalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Ganda-01
- 22<sup>ffaa</sup> Jamaal Umar Hajjii  
Umurii-24; Hojii-Daldalaa; Sadarkaa barnoota-10<sup>ffaa</sup>  
Teessoo Go/Baalee Aanaa agaarfaa Ganda Sabaajjaa
- 23<sup>ffaa</sup> Na'iimaa Kamaal (Bakka hinjirretti kan himatamte)
- 24<sup>ffaa</sup> Kuslumaa Shibiliyyii (Bakka hinjirretti kan himatame)
- 25<sup>ffaa</sup> Muntii Muktaar (Bakka hinjirretti kan himatame)
- 26<sup>ffaa</sup> Sulxaan Cuqulee (Bakka hinjirretti kan himatame)





**Yakkicha**

Seera Yakkaa Itiyoophiyaa kan bara 1996 bahe keewwata 32 (A) (B), 35, 27 (1) fi 238 (1) (B) fi (2) irra darbuun yakka Heera Mootummaa fi Sirna Heera Motummaa humnaan diiguuf yaaluu

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtootni kuniin waliin ta’anii raawwataa yakkaa muummee ta’uun yakkicha fi bu’aa yakkichi argamsiisu yaada guutuun ofitti fudhachuun Sirna Heera Mootummaa biyyattiitii fi Heera Mootummaa Naannoo Oromiyaatiin hundeeffame humnaan diiguuf ykn jijjiiruuf yaadanii gaafa 22/10/2012 halkan keessaa tilmaaman sa’aatii 9:00 irraa eegalee hanga gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan sa’aatii 4:00tti Godina Baalee Aanaa Agaarfaa Magaalaa Agaarfaa Ganda 01 keessatti du’a Artistii Haacaaluu Hundeessaa sababeefachuun hiriira gaddaaf erga bahaniin booda hiriira kana gara jeequmsaatti jijjiiruun dhaaddannoowwan kanneen akka “*down down* Nafxanyaa! Nafxanyaan nuu hin bulchuu! dhiiga Haacaaluu Hundeessa ni baasnaa! Poolisii Oromiyaa hin barbaanuu! Mootummaan hin jiruu! Mootummaan kufee jira!” jechaa sagalee guddistuun Magaala Agaarfaa keessa asiifi achi naanna’anii dhageessisaa namootni biroo immoo jalaa qabaa Ulee, Dhagaa, Akaafaa, Baangaa fi Boba’aa qabachuudhaan gommaa daandii Magaalaa keessatti gubuun akkasumas dhagaadhaan daandii seensaa fi bahiinsa Magaalichaa hunda cufuudhaan Caasaa fi Jaarmiyaalee Mootummaa Sadarkaa Aanichaatti jiru irratti xiyyeeffachuun saamaa, gubaa, barbadeessaa fi miidhaa qaamaa qaamolee nageenyaa irra geessisaa kan turan yommuu ta’u gocha kana kessatti:

Himatamtootni tarreen maqaa isaanii 1<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 7<sup>ffaa</sup> ibsame jeequmsa Magaalicha keessatti gaggeeffamaa ture adda durummaan qindeessuu fi namoota biroo jeequmsaaf kakaasuudhaan himatamtoota 8<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 25<sup>ffaa</sup> fi namoota biroo kan baay’inni isaanii tilmaamaan hanga 10,000 (kuma kudhanii) ta’an waliin ta’uudhaan gaafa 22/10/2012 halkan keessaa tilmaaman sa’aatii 9:00 irraa eegalee hanga gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaamaan sa’aatii 4:00tti Magaala kana keessa naanna’uun Caasaalee Mootummaa fi qabeenya Mootummaa irratti xiyyeeffachuun qabeenya Mootummaa akkasumas waajjiraalee Mootummaa Magaalicha keessatti argaman kanneen akka Waajjira Bulchiinsaa Aanaa, Waajjira Geejjiba Aanaa, Waajjira Ittifayyadama

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Lafaa, Waajjira Barnoota, Leenjii Teekiniikaa fi Ogummaa (BLTO), Waajjira Abbaa Taayitaa Galiwwaanii, Waajjira Afa-Yaa'ii, Waajjira Paablik Sarviisii fi Bulchiinsa Qa/Namaa, Waajjira Bulchinsa Ganda 01, Waajjira Aadaafi Turiizimii, Waajjira Maallaqaa fi Waltaa'iinsa Diinaagdee, Waajjira Abbaa Taayitaa Daandiiwwanii, Waajjira Dhimma Daa'imani fi Dubartootaa, Waajjira IMX, Waajjira Babaldhina Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa, Waajjira Humna Ibsaa, Waajjira Dhimmoota Kominikeeshinii Mootummaa, Waajjira Bulchiinsa Lafa Magaalaa, Waajjira Qonnaa fi Qabeenya Umamaa, Waajjira (Dhaabbata) Firank Fartii, Qabeenya Mana Barumsaa Weeb, Waajjira Ejansii Galmeessa Ragaalee Bu'uuraa, Waajjira Hawaasummaa, Waajjira Bishaan, Inarjii fi Albuudaa, Waajjira Dargaggoofi Ispoortii, Waajjira Bishaan Magaalaa, Waajjira Mana Qopheessaa Magaalaa, Waajjira Barnootaa, Waajjira Yuuniyeenii Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa, Waajjira Bulchiinsaa fi Nageenyaa, Waajjira Misooma Gabaa, Waajjira Soda Balaa, Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa, Waajjira Inveestimentii, Waajjira Misooma Beeyladaa, Mana Murtii, Mana Hojii Abbaa Alangaa, Waajjira Poolisii, konkolaata (6), Doqdoqqee (38), Jeneretera (6) fi meeshaalee Maajjiraalee kanneen keessa kan biroo saamu, gubuu fi barbadeessuudhaan Caasaa Mootummaa Sadarkaa Aanaatti jiru tajaajilaan ala gochuun; Himatamtoonni hundi isaanii Waajjiraalee armaan olitti caqafaman kana yemmuu saamaniif barbadeessanitti Himtamtuun 8<sup>ffaa</sup> Rootto tokko waajjira Interpiraayizii Maayikiroo fi Xixiqqaa keessaa saamuun akkasumas Waajjira Mana Hojii Abbaa Alangaa ibidda itti qabsiisuun gubuu, Himtamtuun 9<sup>ffaa</sup> Rootto tokko waajjira Interpiraayizii Maayikiroo fi Xixiqqaa keessaa saamuun, Himatamaan 11<sup>ffaa</sup> qaabeenya waajjiraalee motummaa kaneen akka qamadi fi sibilota adda addaa saamuun, himatamaan 15<sup>ffaa</sup> meesha waraanaa dubatti hafa maasii baayini isaa sadii (3) fi midhaan qamadii hanga isaa adda bahee hinbeekamne saamuun, Himatamtoonni 1<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 25<sup>ffaa</sup> jiran hundi isaanii qindeessummaa himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 7<sup>ffaa</sup> tiin ganama irraa tilmaamaan sa'atii 3:00 hanga 4:30tti Waajjira Poolisii Aanichaatti marsanii dallaa Waajjirichaa Baangaa fi uleen kukutuufi caccabsuudhaan dhagaa gara waajjiraa fi miseensota Poolisiitti darbachuun, miseensota Poolisiitiin uffata poolisii keessan baafadhaa meesha waraanaa keessan hiikkadhaa nutti makamaa jechuun meesha waraanaa akka hiikatani

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fi waajjira gadi lakkisani akka baqatan taasisuudhaan namoota yakka hanna cimaatiin (namoota lama), yakka dirqisiisani gudeeduutiin (nama tokko), yakka miidhaa qaamaa cimaatiin (nama tokko), yakka ajjeechaatiin (namoota jaha) fi shakkamtootni yakka adda addaatiin shakkamanii to'annoo seeraa jala turan kan murtii argataniifi hin argatiin dhiira soddonii sadii (33) fi dubara tokko (1) walumaagalatti namoota 34 to'annaa jalaa gadi lakkisiisuun, ciraa yakka Keellaa Cabsuu (kontirobaandii)'n qabame fi qabeenya waajjira poolisii keessa jiru kan garaagara, bu'aa bosonaa kanchii baay'ina qabu fi mana kuusaa cabsuudhaan meeshaalee waraanaa gosa garaagara kan saaman yommuu ta'u,

Himatamtoonni 2<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 6<sup>ffaa</sup> foddaa waajjira poolisii duubaan cabsanii seenuudhaan; Himatamaan 26<sup>ffaa</sup> beenzila highlandidhaan waajjira poolisiitti firfisuun ibidda itti qabsiisee gubuun himatamtoota hafanis wajjiin gubuun miseensotni poolisii erga dallaa waajjiraa gad-lakkisani baqataniis himatamtoonni hundi miseensota poolisiitti dhakaa darbachaa ari'uun; Himatamtoonni 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 2<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 17<sup>ffaa</sup>-25<sup>ffaa</sup> tti jiran miseensa poolisii Aanichaa kan taate kan yeroo sanatti dirqama hojii nageenya kabachiisuurra iddoo Waajjira Poolisii turte miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Saj. Sintaayyoo Daadhii kan jedhamtu Ulee, harkaa fi miilaan deddeebisani fuula ishee fi miila ishee bitaa irra rukkutuun buruksuun miidhaa qaamaa irraan gahuun,

Walumaa galatti himatamtootni kunniin waajjiraalee fi qabeenya Mootummaa tilmaamni isaa qarshii 111,006,915.00 (Qarshii Miiliyoona kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kudha tokkoo fi kuma jahaa fi dhibba sagalii fi kudha shan) ta'e gubuu, saamuu fi barbadeessuudhaan yakka sirna heera mootummaa humnaan diiguuf (jijjiiruuf) yaaluutiin himatamaniiru.

### Tarree Ragaa

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### 1. Ragaa Namaa

Bu'uura Labsii Eegumsa Ragaalee fi Eeruu Kennitootaa lakk. 699/2003 keewwata 4/h tiin tarree eenyummaa ragaa namoota 45 (afurtamii shan) ta'e himannaa irratti kan hin caqafne tahuu ni beeksifna.

### 2. Ragaa Barruu

1. Ragaan barreeffamaa xalayaa Lakk/6-15/1-61 ta'een gaafa 27/12/2012 Waajjira Sodaa Balaa Godina Baalee irraa barreeffamee kan tarreefi tilmaama miidhaa qabeenya mootummaa irra gahe ibsu xalayaa gaggeessituu waliin fuula 3 (sadii) dhiyaateera.
2. Bulchiinsa Biyyoolessaa Motummaa Naannoo Oromiyaatti Komishinii Poolisii Oromiyaa Lakk.2 irraa Qajeelcha Poolisii Godina Baaleetiif Xalayaa Lakk.KPO46-156/2234/8 gaafa 21/12/2012 barreeffame Xalayaa Gaggeessituu waliin fuuli 12 (Kudha lama) kan bu'aa qorannaa Sababa gubiinsaa ibsu ni jira.
3. Ragaa Mana Yaalaa maqaa miidhamtuu dhuunfaa Sintaayyoo Daadhii tiin Hospitaala Gobbaa irraa xalayaa lakk. kaardii 430687 ta'een gaafa guyyaa 17/07/2020 (ALA) barreeffame kenname fuula 1 (tokko) dhiyaateera.

### Ibsa:-

1. Himatamtoonni to'annaa jala jiran karaa walta'insa Komishinii Poolisii Oromiyaa fi Komishinii Poolisii Federaalaatiin dhiyaatu.
2. Himatni himatamtootni tarree himannaa 23<sup>ffaa</sup> hanga 26<sup>ffaa</sup> ilaalchisee bu'uura sdfy keewwata 161 (2)tiin bakka himatamtootni kun hin jireetti akka himatni isaanii ilaalamuuf kan dhiyaateedha.
3. Himannaan kun sababa dhibee Koronaatiin baay'ina himatamtootaa hir'isuuf jecha qoodamee kan dhiyaatedha



***Annex-VII***

***MoJ vs. Jawar Siraj et al.***



Ref. No.  
 No.  
 Date

2169  
 (ጠቅላይ ዐቃቤ ሕግ)  
 ቀን 12/2013

በፌዴራል ከፍተኛ ፍርድ ቤት  
 ለልደታ ምድብ 1ኛ ጸረ ሽብር እና  
 ሀገመንግስታዊ ስርዓት ላይ የሚፈጸሙ ወንጀሎች ችሎት  
አዲስ አበባ

የፍ/ቤ/መ/ቁ:-  
 የፌ/ጠ/ዐ/ሕ/መ/ቁ. 021/13  
 የፌ/ፖ/ወ/መ/ቁ. 005/13

ከሳሽ:- የፌዴራል ጠ/ዐቃቤ ሕግ

ተከሳሾች :-

1. ጃዋር ሲራጅ መሐመድ አድራሻ :- አዲስ አበባ ቦሌ/ክ/ከተማ
2. በቀለ ገርባ ዳኮ አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ቦሌ/ክ/ከተማ
3. ሀምህ አዳነ ታዬ ዕድሜ:- አድራሻ:-አዲስ አበባ
4. ጉቱ ሙሊሳ ገደፋ ዕድሜ:-52 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ኮልፌ ቀራኒዮ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ :-03
5. ደጀኔ ጣፋ ገለታ አድራሻ:- ፊንጫኔ ዙሪያ አሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን ቡራዮ ከተማ
6. መስተዋርድ ተማም አደም ዕድሜ:- 22 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ኮልፌ ቀራኒዮ ከተማ ወረዳ:-02
7. አረፋት አቡበከር ከድር ዕድሜ:- 22 አድራሻ:- ባሌ ዞን ሮቤ ከተማ ቀበሌ 0 2መ
8. አማን ቃሉ ባቲ ዕድሜ:-27 አድራሻ:-አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ:-12
9. አለማየሁ ገለታ ዋቀሳ ዕድሜ:- 27 አድራሻ:- ፊንጫኔ ልዩ ዞን ቡራዮ ከተማ
10. አሮሚያ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ ኃላፊነቱ የተወሰነ የግል ማህበር :- አድራሻ አዲስ አበባ ቁርቆስ ክ/ከተማ
11. ደጀኔ ጉተማ /በሌለበት/
12. መለሰ ድራብሳ ፋርጋሳ እድሜ 32 አድራሻ አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ ቀበሌ 01
13. ሸምሰዲን ጠሀ መሀመድ ዕድሜ 28 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ
14. ብርሃነመስቀል አበበ ሰኚ አ.ድ አሜሪካ ሲያትል /በሌለበት/
15. ጸጋዬ ረጋሣ አራርሳ /በሌለበት/





ቁጥር  
 Ref.No  
 ቀን  
 Date

- 16.ቦና ቲቢሌ ኮሮ ዕድሜ:-33 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ/ክ/ከተማ
- 17.ያለምወርቅ አሰፋ መንግስቱ ዕድሜ:- 33 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ :- 01
- 18.ጌቱ ተረፈ ሰርቤሳ ዕድሜ:-31 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ
- 19.ታምራት ሁሴን ሙዳ ዕድሜ: 29 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 01
- 20.በሽር ሁሴን ቦራ ዕድሜ:-28 አድራሻ:-አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 01
- 21.ሰቦቃ ቃቆ ገላልቻ ዕድሜ 28 አድራሻ:-አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ02
- 22.ኬኔ ዱሜቻ ባዩ ዕድሜ:-37 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ
- 23.ዳዊት አብደታ ጫሊ ዕድሜ:-32 አድራሻ:- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቦሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 02 የቤ/ቁ 5325
- 24. ቦጋለ ድራብሳ አዲ ዕድሜ:-41 አድራሻ:- ቡራዩ ከተማ ገፈርሳ ኖኖ ቀበሌ

1ኛ ክስ ከ1ኛ እስከ 15ኛ ባሉ ተከላሾች ላይ

ወንጀሉ

በ1996 ዓ.ም የወጣውን የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ የወንጀል ህግ ቁጥር 32/1/ሀ እና ለ፣35፣38 እና 240 1/ሀ/፣ለ/ እና /2/ ስር የተመለከተውን በመተላለፍ ::

የወንጀሉ ዝርዝር

ተከላሾች ለጊዜው ካልተያዙ ግብረአባቶቻቸው ጋር በዋና ወንጀል አድራጊነት ተካፋይ በመሆን በመላ ሃሳባቸው፣ በወንጀሉ ድርጊት እና በሚሰጠው ውጤት ሙሉ ተካፋይ በመሆን ከመሰከረም ወር 2012 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የተለያዩ የመገናኛ ብዙሀን እንዲሁም ማህበራዊ የትስስር ድረገፆችን በመጠቀም አንዱን ብሔር በሌላው ብሔር ላይ የእርስ በእርስ ግጭት እንዲያነሳ እንዲሁም ህዝብ በመንግስት ላይ እንዲነሳ ለማድረግ በማሰብ ከላይ ከተጠቀሰው ጊዜ ጀምሮ

የኦሮሞን ህዝብ ሲጨርስ የነበረው ነፍጠኛ ነው፣ መንግስት የሰልጣን ዘመኑ ከመስከረም 30 ቀን 2013 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የሚያበቃ በመሆኑ መንግስት ሆኖ መቀጠል አይችልም፣ እንደ ከዚህ



ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
 ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ቀደሙ አሁንም በስልጣን ላይ ሆኖ የኦሮሞን ህዝብ እያሰረ እና እየገደለ ያለው የነፍጠኛ መንግስት ነው። የኦሮሞን ምሁራን እየገደሉ እና እያቃጠሉ የነበሩት የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ሀይሎች ናቸው። ነፍጠኛ እኛን መስሎ እየገደለን ነው። ታግለን አራት ኪሎ ያስገባነው ከፋፍሎ ሊፈጀን ነው። በማለት በተለያዩ መንገድ ሲቀሰቅሱ ከቆዩ በኋላ በተለይም በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከምሽቱ 3:30 ሰዓት የተፈፀመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳን ግድያ ተከትሎ አስቀድሞ የነበራቸውን ሀሳብ ለማሳካት ይረዳቸው ዘንድ ሀጫሉን የገደለው ነፍጠኛ ነው። ሀጫሉን ከገደለ፣ ጡት እና እጅ ከቆረቆረ ጋር ዝምድና የለንም። አማርኛ የሚናገር ስርአት ሊበቃን ይገባል። ምኒሊክ የጫነብንን ባርነት ባንድነት ተነስተን ሀውልቱን ገልብጠን የሀጫሉን ጉማ ማውጣት አለብን። ከአሁን ጀምረን ነፍጠኛን ከወሰጣችን ማውጣት አለብን ፣ ነፍጠኛን አባረን ኦሮሞን ንፁህ ማደረግ አለብን። ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ሳይቀበር በፊት የምኒሊክ ሀውልት መፍረስ አለበት። የኦሮሞ ህዝብ መንገድ በመዝጋት ፊሳውን መመለስ አለበት በማለት አንዱ ወገን በሌላው ላይ እንዲነሳ ለማድረግ አስበው።

1ኛ ተከላሽ ጀዋር ሲራጅ ከመስከረም ወር 2012 ዓ/ም ጀምሮ የትጥቅ ትግል በማድረግ መንግስትን ከስልጣን ማስወገድ አለብን በማለት ከተለያዩ ከኦሮሚያ ክልል ከተሞች ወጣቶች በመመልመል ፣ በማደራጀት ፣ ተልዕኮ ሰጥቶ ስልጠና እንዲወስዱ በማድረግ ዝግጅት ሲያደርግ ቆይቶ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ግድያ መፈፀሙ ከተሰማበት ሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ከምሽቱ 3:30 ጀምሮ አጋጣሚውን በመጠቀም ከዚህ በፊት ይመራ በነበረውና አሁንም በተዘዋዋሪ መንገድ በሚቆጣጠረው በኦሮሚያ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ አማካኝነት በጋዜጠኞችና የተለያዩ ግለሰቦችን በቀጥታ ስርጭት በማስገባት ግድያውን የፈፀመው ነፍጠኛ ነው በማስባል የኦሮሞ ብሔር ተወላጅ የሆኑት ነፍጠኛ በሚል በተገለጹት በአማራ ብሔር ተወላጆች እና የአርቶዶክስ ተዋህዶ እምነት ተከታዮች ላይ ጥቃት እንዲፈጸም በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ቅስቀሳ እንዲደረግ በማድረግ፣ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከጠዋቱ 1:00 እስከ 2:00 ሰዓት ሲሆን በጉለሌ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 8 ልዩ ቦታው ቅዱስ ጳውሎስ ሆስፒታል ሚሊኒየም ሜዲካል ኮሌጅ ተብሎ ከሚጠራው አካባቢ የሚች ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳን አስክራን ለመሸኘት ለተሰበሰቡ ቀደም ሲል በህቡዕ ላደራጃቸው በግምት 30 /ሰላሳ/ የሚሆኑ የአደረጃጀቱ አመራሮች ከአሁን በኋላ ብቻችንን አናለቅስም። የነፍጠኛ ልጆች ከዚህ በፊት ሲጨርሱን እንደነበረው አሁንም እየጨረሱን ነው። ከአሁን በኋላ አብረን ነው የምናለቅሰው። አሁኑኑ ወደ ምኒሊክ ሀውልት

ለሕግ፣ ለፍትህ፣ ለርትዕ!  
 For law, Justice, Equity





ቁጥር  
 Ref.No  
 ቀን  
 Date

ሂደትና አፍርሱ፣ አንድ ነፍጠኛ ከመጣ እንዳታልፉ እርምጃ ውሰዱባቸው ከዛ በኋላ 4ኪሎ ወደሚገኘው ምኒሊክ ቤተ መንግስት በመሄድ ለአንዴና ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ ያለውን ስርዓት መገርሰስ አለብን ብሎ ተልዕኮ በመስጠት፣ በዚህ ቀን በግምት ከጠዋቱ 4:00 ሰዓት ገደማ የአርቲስቱ አስክራን በቤተሰቦቹ ፍላጎት ወደ አምቦ እየተወሰደ ከነበረበት በማስገደድ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ለመመለስና በከተማው ውስጥ ሁከትና ግጭት እንዲፈጠር ለማድረግ በማሰብ በኦሮሚያ ክልል ፊንፊኔ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን ቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ቦታው መዘጋጃ ቤት ሲደርስ በቦታው ተሰብስበው ለነበሩ ወጣቶች ለምን ትቆማላችሁ ከፖሊሶቹ መሳሪያቸውን ቀሙ የሚል ትዕዛዝ በመስጠቱ የከተማ መስተዳድሩን ሲጠብቁ የነበሩ ፖሊሶች ላይ ወጣቶቹ ድንጋይ በመወርወር መሳሪያ ለመንጠቅ ጥረት ሲያደረጉ ከተከሰሱ ጋር የነበሩት ከ17ኛ እስከ 24ኛ ያሉት ተከላሾች ደግሞ ወደ ፖሊስ ተኩስ በመክፈት የከተማ መስተዳድሩ ህንፃ ላይ ጉዳት ያደረሱ ሲሆን በግምት ከጠዋቱ 4:30 ሰዓት አስክራን በቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ቦታው ኬላ ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ ሲደርስ ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ ከ2ኛ-9ኛ እና ከ 16ኛ-24ኛ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሚችሉ ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስቱን አስክራን አስገድዶ በማስመለስ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ቂርቆስ /ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድለት በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ ከኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት አንድ የፖሊስ አባል ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ የአካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ፤

2ኛ ተከላሽ በቀለ ገርባ ሚያዚያ 21 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም እና በሚያዝያ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ሰበታ እና ሀገረማርያም ለሚገኙ ግብረአበሮቹ “ሁሉም በያለበት በመደራጀት ለአመፅ መዘጋጀት አለበት፣ የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት እየበረታ ስለሆነ በነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ስር መተዳደር አይገባም፣ መስዋዕትነት መክፈል አለበት” በማለት ቅስቀሳ ሲያደርግ ቆይቶ ይህን አላማውን ለማሳካት በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከምሽቱ 3:30 ሰዓት የተፈፀመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳን ግድያ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳን አስክራን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እየተሸኘ በነበረበት ወቅት በኃይል ወደ አዲስ አበባ ለመመለስና በከተማው ሁከትና ብጥብጥ እንዲነሳ ለማድረግ በማሰብ ለ 5ኛ ተከላሽ ደጀኔ ጣፋ ወጣቶችን አደራጅቶ አስክራን ከፊንፊኔ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን ቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ቦታው ኬላ ተብሎ



ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

ከሚጠራው ስፍራ እንዳያልፍ እና ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንዲመለስ እንዲያደርግ ትዕዛዝ በመስጠት ራሱም በቦታው በመገኘት እና በአካባቢው የነበሩ ወጣቶችን ከ1ኛ፣ ከ3ኛ-9ኛ እና ከ 16ኛ-24ኛ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሟች ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስቱን አስከሬን አስገድዶ በማስመለስ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ቂርቆስ/ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድለት በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ ከኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት አንድ አባል ህይወቱ ያለፈ፣ ሶስት አባላት አካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ እንዲሁም በዚህ ቀን ሻሸመኔ ከተማ ለነበረ ላልታወቀ ግብረአበሩ ስልክ ደውሎ መንግስት እሱን እና 1ኛ ተከላሽ ጃዋር ሲራጅን ለማሰር በወታደር እንደተከበቡ በመግለጽ ቁርን በመቀስቀስ በመንግስት ላይ ጫና እንዲፈጥሩ ትዕዛዝ የሰጠ በመሆኑ፤

3ኛ ተከላሽ ሀምዛ አዳነ ኦሮሚያ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ የቴሌቭዥን ጣቢያ እንዲሁም የፌስቡክ ገጹን በመጠቀም መስከረም 15 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በኦሮሚያ ክልል ውስጥ የሚከበሩ ህዝባዊ በዓላት ላይ የፌደራል ሰንደቅ አላማ ተይዞ ሊወጣ እንደማይገባ እና ይዘው የሚወጡም ከሆነ የኦሮሞ ልጆች እንዳትለቁቸው እርምጃ ውሰዱባቸው ብሎ ትዕዛዝ በመስጠት ፤ በጥቅምት 2 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የጠቅላይ ሚኒስቴሩ አማካሪዎች ህዝብን በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የሚጠሉ የነፍጠኛ አማራ ቁሶች እና ዲያቆናት ናቸው እንዲሁም ሀገራችን የፈረሰች መንግስት የሌላት ሀገር ናት በማለት፤ በየካቲት 13 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የኦሮሞ ብሔርተኞች በየቀኑ እየተገደሉ ስለሚገኙ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ በቁርጠኝነት ታጥቆ መነሳት አለበት በሚል ቅስቀሳ ማድረግ፤ በግንቦት 17 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የብልፅግና ፓርቲ የኦሮሞ ልጆችን እንደ አውሬ እያደነ ከምድር ላይ እያጠፋ እና በኦሮሞ ህዝብ ላይ የዘር ማጥፋት ዘመቻ እየፈፀመ ስለሆነ ለባርነት ላለመገዛት የመጨረሻ ትግል ለማድረግ ተዘጋጁ በማለት በአጠቃላይ ተከላሹ ከላይ በተዘረዘሩት ቀናት የተለያዩ የኦሮሞ ብሔር ተወላጆች የሆኑት በአማራ ብሔር ተወላጆች እና በኦሮቶዶክስ ተዋህዶ እምነት ተከታዮች ላይ እንዲሁም ህዝብን በመንግስት ላይ እንዲነሳ የሚያደርጉ ቅስቀሳዎችን እና ዝግጅቶችን ሲያደርግ ከቆየ በኋላ ከላይ የተገለጸውን አላማ ለማሳካት ሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የተፈፀመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ግድያ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012





ቁጥር  
 Ref.No  
 ቀን  
 Date

ዓ.ም በግምት ከቀኑ 4:00 ሰዓት ገደማ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ አስክሬን በቤተሰቦቹ ፍላጎት ወደ አምቦ እየተወሰደ ከነበረበት በማስገደድ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ለመመለስና በከተማው ውስጥ ሁከትና ግጭት እንዲፈጠር ለማድረግ በማሰብ በግምት ከቀኑ 4:30 ሰዓት ፊንጫኔ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን ቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ቦታው ኬላ ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ አስክሬኑ ሲደርስ ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ ከ1ኛ፣2ኛ፣4ኛ-9ኛ እና 16ኛ-24ኛ ካሉ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሟች ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስቱን አስክሬን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ በማስገደድ አዲስ አበባ በመመለስ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ ከኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት አንድ አባል ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ አካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ፤

4ኛ ተከላሽ ጉቱ ሙሊሳ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ለጊዜው ላልተያዘ ግብረአበሩ አርቲስት ሀጫሉን ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ከነፍጠኞች ጋር በመሆን ያስገደለው በመሆኑ ያለን አማራጭ ነፍጠኛን ማጥፋት ነው በማለት እንዲሁም ለጊዜው ያልተያዘ እና አምቦ የሚገኝ ግብረአበሩ የአርቲስቱን ግድያ በመቃወም አምቦ ከተማ መንገድ እየዘጉ መሆኑን ለ4ኛ ተከላሽ ገልጾለት ተከላሹም ተቃውሞው በቀጣይ ቀናት እንዲቀጥል በስልክ ትዕዛዝ የሰጠ በመሆኑ፤ ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ቀን የአርቲስቱ ቀብርም ሆነ የተጀመረው ትግል ፍጻሜውን የሚያገኘው በአዲስ አበባ ነው፤ አስክሬኑን ወደ አዲስ አበባ መልሰን በከተማው ውስጥ ብጥብጥ እንዲፈጠር እናደርጋለን በማለት ይህን ለመፈፀም አምቦ ላሉ ላልተያዙ ግብረአበሮቹ ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንዲመጡ በስልክ በመደወል ተልዕኮ በመስጠት ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ቀን ፊንጫኔ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ክልል ልዩ ዞን ቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ስፍራው ኬላ እና አሽዋ ሜዳ ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ ለጊዜው ስማቸው ያልታወቁ እና ያልተያዙ ግብረ አበሮቹን አደራጅቶ መንገድ በመዘጋት፤ አዲስ አበባ ስታዲየም በመሄድ አስክሬኑን እንዲጠብቁ ለጊዜው ላልታወቁ እና ላልተያዙ ግብረ-አበሮቹ ትዕዛዝ በመስጠት እንዲሁም በግምት ከቀኑ 4:30 ሰዓት ቡራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ቦታው ኬላ ተብሎ ከሚጠራው አካባቢ ከ1ኛ-3ኛ፣5ኛ-9ኛ እና ከ 16ኛ-24ኛ ካሉ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ

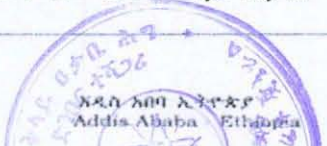




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በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሚችሉ ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስቱን አስክሬን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ በማስገደድ አዲስ አበባ በመመለስ ቁርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ ከኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት አንድ አባል ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ አካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ ከዚህ በተጨማሪም በዚህ ቀን በኦሮሚያ ክልል ምዕራብ ሸዋ ዞን ደንዲ ወረዳ ኤልፋታ ለነበረ እና ላልተያዘ ግብረአበሩ ደውሎ የአርቲስቱን አስክሬን ከቡራዩ ወደ አዲስ አበባ ኦሮሚያ ባህል ማዕከል በመመለስ እንዳስቀመጡት እና ህዝቡም ከየአቅጣጫው እየመጣ በመሆኑ አጋጣሚውን በመጠቀም የመጨረሻ ትግል እንደሚያደርጉ ለግለሰቡ ገልጻለት ግለሰቡም ኦነግ ሸኔ ከተባለው ቡድን ጋር በመሆን የመጨረሻ ትግል በማድረግ የመንግስትን ስልጣን መረከብ እንዳለባቸው ተልኮ የሰጠውና ተከላሽም ተልኮውን ተቀብሎ ለማስፈጸም ሲንቀሳቀስ በቁጥጥር ስር የዋለ በመሆኑ፤

5ኛ ተከላሽ ደጀኔ ጣፋ ከሰኔ ወር 2012 ዓ.ም በኋላ መንግስት የሰልጣን ዘመኑ የሚጠናቀቅ በመሆኑ መንግስት ሆኖ መቀጠል ስለማይችል የሽግግር መንግስት እንዲቋቋም እና የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ለአመፅ በአንድ ላይ በመነሳት የሀገር ባለቤትነቱን ለማረጋገጥ በሀገሪቱ የሚገኙ የምኒሊክ እና ሌሎች ተመሳሳይ ሀውልቶች መፍረስ አለባቸው የኦሮሞ ቁርዎች የሌሎች ብሄር ተወላጆችን ንብረት ማቃጠል አለባቸው እንዲሁም በቁር ደም ቤተመንግስት የገባውን ሀይል በቁር ትግል ማስወገድ አለብን በማለት ህዝቡን ሲቀስቅስ ቆይቶ ይሄንኑ ዓላማ ለማሳካት በማሰብ በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከምሽቱ 3:30 ሰዓት የተፈጸመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ግድያ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም በግምት ከሌሊቱ 5:10 ሰዓት ኦሮሚያ ክልል ባሌ ዞን ደምበል ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ ለጊዜው ስሙ ያልታወቀ እና ያልተያዘ ግብረአበሩ የቁር አባላት ድርጊቱን በመቃወም ወደ መንገድ መውጣታቸውን እና መንግስትን ከስልጣን ለማስወገድ የመጨረሻ ትግል እያደረጉ መሆኑን ሲገልፅለት ተከላሹም በርቱ ሀገሪቷ የቁር በመሆኗ እንደፈለጋችሁ አድርጉ ብሎ በስልክ ትዕዛዝ የሰጠ በመሆኑ፤ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በኦሮሚያ ክልል ምዕራብ ወለጋ ዞን ነጆ ወረዳ አካባቢ ለነበረው ለጊዜው ስሙ ላልታወቀ ግብረአበሩ ወጣቶች ተቀናጅተው በየአካባቢው የመንግስት መዋቅር እንዲቆጣጠሩ ትዕዛዝ ያስተላለፈ እንዲሁም አስክሬኑ የቀብር ስነ ስርዓት አምቦ እንዲከናወን በመሸኘት ላይ እያለ 2ኛ







ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
 ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ የኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት መካከል አንድ ሰው ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ አካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ፤

7ኛ ተከላሽ አረፋት አቡበካር በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ካ ኦሮሞ በሚል የፌስቡክ አካውንት ሀጫሉን በማጣታቸው የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ራሱን ማዘጋጀት እንዳለበት እና የደሙ ዋጋ እንዲከፈል የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ካለበት ተነስቶ ባለው መሳሪያ ወጥቶ እንዲፋለም ወጣቶችን ያነሳሳ በመሆኑ እንዲሁም ይህንኑ ዓላማ ለማስፈፀም እና ከላይ 1ኛ ተከላሽ የሠጠውን ተልዕኮ ለማስፈጸም በግምት ከቀኑ 4:30 ሰዓት በራዮ ከተማ ልዩ ስፍራው ኬላ ተብሎ ከሚጠራው አካባቢ ከሟች ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ ከ1ኛ-6ኛ፣8ኛ፣9ኛ እና ከ16ኛ-24ኛ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሟች ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉን አስክራን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ በማስገደድ አዲስ አበባ በመመለስ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ የኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት መካከል አንድ ሰው ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ አካል ጉዳት እንዲደርስባቸው ያደረገ በመሆኑ፤

8ኛ ተከላሽ አማን ቃሉ በሚያዚያ 29 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ከመጨረሻው መስከረም 30 ቀን 2013 ዓ.ም በኋላ ተራው የኛ ነው ምንም ያህል ቢፎክር መንግስት ከዚህ ቀን በኋላ ሊያልፍ አይችልም፣ የመንግስት የጸጥታ አካላት በአዳማ፣ በአሶሳ እና በራዮ አካባቢ ዜጎችን ያለ ምንም ጥፋት እንደሚያሰቃዩ፣ በቡራዩ የሚኖሩ ሌሎች ብሔሮች ላይ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ የአጻፋ እርምጃ ሊወስድ እንደሚገባ አንዱን ወገን በሌላው ወገን ላይ እንዲነሳ የሚያደርግ ዕሁፍ በሚጠቀመው ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ በማስተላለፍ፣ ይህንን ዓላማ ለማስፈፀም እንዲሁም ከላይ ከ1ኛ ተከላሽ የተሰጠውን ተልዕኮ ተቀብሎ በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ምሽት 3:30 ሰዓት የተፈፀመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ግድያ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከቀኑ 4:30 ሰዓት ፊንፊኔ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን በራዮ ከተማ ልዩ ስፍራው ኬላ ተብሎ



ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
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 ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
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ከሚጠራው አካባቢ ከሚችሉ ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ ከ1ኛ-7ኛ፣ 9ኛ እና ከ16ኛ-24ኛ ካሉ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር ከሚችሉ ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉን አስክሬን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ በማስገደድ አዲስ አበባ በመመለስ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ የኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት መካከል አንድ ሰው ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ የአካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ፤

9ኛ ተከላሽ አለማየሁ ገለታ በጥቅምት 7 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በሀረማያ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የተከሰተው ግጭት የፈጠረው ጠቅላይ ሚኒስቴር አብይ በመሆኑ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ራሱን ለአመፅ ማዘጋጀት አለበት በማለት ፤ በህዳር 18 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ሁሉም የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ኦሮሞ ሽኔ ከተባለው ቡድን ጎን ሆኖ አሁን በስልጣን ላይ የሚገኘውን መንግስት በመጣል ሚናውን እንዲወጣ፣ አማራዎች የኦሮሞን ምሁራን ሽብርተኛ እያሉ እና የኦሮሞ ተማሪዎችን እየገደሉ እንደሆነ፣ የኦሮሞ ህዝብም በመንቃት ራሱን ለትጥቅ ትግል ማዘጋጀት አለበት በማለት አንዱ ብሔር በሌላው ላይ እንዲነሳ እንዲሁም ህዝብ በመንግስት ላይ እንዲነሳ ለማድረግ በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ የቀሰቀሰ በመሆኑ እና ይህንን ዓላማ ለማስፈፀም እንዲሁም ከላይ በ1ኛ ተከላሽ የተሰጠውን ተልዕኮ ተቀብሎ በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ምሽት 3:30 ሰዓት የተፈፀመውን የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ግድያ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በግምት ከቀኑ 4:30 ሰዓት በራዩ ከተማ ልዩ ስፍራው ኬላ ተብሎ ከሚጠራው አካባቢ ከሚችሉ ቤተሰብ ፍቃድ ውጪ ከ1ኛ-8ኛ እና ከ 16ኛ-24ኛ ካሉ ተከላሾች ጋር በመሆን በአካባቢው የነበሩትን ዱላ፣ ድንጋይ እና የተለያዩ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የሚያስችል መሳሪያ የያዙ በርካታ ወጣቶችን በማስተባበር የአርቲስት ሀጫሉን አስክሬን ወደ አምቦ ከተማ እንዳይሄድ በማስገደድ አዲስ አበባ በመመለስ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ልዩ ቦታው የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ኦሮሚያ ቅርንጫፍ ጽ/ቤት በመውሰድና ሳይፈቀድ በኃይል ወደ ግቢው በመግባቱ በተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በቦታው ከነበሩ የኦሮሚያ ልዩ ኃይል ፖሊስ አባላት መካከል አንድ ሰው ህይወቱ ያለፈ እንዲሁም ሶስት አባላት ላይ አካል ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው በመሆኑ፤





ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
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10ኛ፣ 11ኛ እና 12ኛ ተከላሾች

10ኛ ተከላሽ አሮሚያ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ ኃ/የተ/የግ/ማ በኢትዮጵያ እና በሌሎች የአለም አካባቢዎች የብሮድካስት አገልግሎት ለመስጠት የተቋቋመ እና በኢትዮጵያ ብሮድካስት ባለስልጣን የተመዘገበ ሲሆን 11ኛ ተከላሽ ደጀኔ ጉተማ እና 12ኛ ተከላሽ መለሰ ድራብሳ ደግሞ የቴሌቪዥን ጣቢያው ኤዲተሮች በመሆን ሲሰሩ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንደሳ ግድያ ከተሰማበት ሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ/ም ምሽት ጀምሮ በቀጥታ ስርጭት ጋዜጠኞችን እና የተለያዩ ግለሰቦችን በማስገባት ግድያውን የፈፀመው ነፍጠኛ ነው። በማስባል አንዱ ወገን በሌላው ወገን ላይ ጥቃት እንዲፈጸም ለማድረግ በማሰብ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ/ም ከሀጫሉ ሁንደሳ ሞት ጋር ተያይዞ መደረግ ያለበት ትግል በማለት፤ የሀጫሉ መሞት ነፍጠኛን ለመንቀል የትግል መነሻ መሆን አለበት፤ ሀጫሉን የገደለው ነፍጠኛ ነው፤ በያለንበት ለመፋለም ዝግጅት ማድረግ አለብን፤ አለን የምንለውን ሰው ነው የገደሉብን፤ አለን በሚሉት ሰዎቻቸው መመለስ አለብን፤ የአሮሞ ህዝብ መሳርያ ይታጠቅ፤ ለእኛ ከሀጫሉ የሚበልጥ የለም፤ ቀንና ሌሊት አደባባይ በመወጣት ደሙ ሊመለስ ይገባል ፤ አሮሞ እንደ ጫሊ ጨለንቆ እንደ አኖሌ ቀን አደባባይ ላይ ይለቅ፤ ወደቤት እንዳትገቡ ፤ የነፍጠኛ ስርዓትን ከአሮሞ ህዝብ ላይ ነቅሎ መጣል ነው፤ ይህንን ለማድረግ የአሮሞ ህዝብ በሀገር ውስጥም ሆነ በውጪ ያለው በአንድነት በመነሳት ያልተቋረጠ ትግል በማድረግ የሞተው ሞቶ የሚያስፈልገውን መስዋትነት በመክፈል ትግል ማድረግ ያስፈልጋል፤ ቁሮዎች የሀጫሉን ቀብር ስነስርዓት ከፈፀሙ በኋላ የምኒሊክን ሀውልት ከአዲስ አበባ ሄደው ማፍረስ አለባቸው፤ ዛሬ የሀጫሉን ሬሳ እንዳይቀበሉ ከአዲስ አበባ የተውጣጡ የነፍጠኛ ወጣቶች ቁሮዎችን እንዳያልፉ መንገድ ላይ እየከለከሉ በመሆኑ ቁሮዎች በአንድነት በመነሳት ሊታገሏቸው ይገባል፤ መንግስት ከቻለ የምኒሊክን ሀውልት ያፍርስልን ካልሆነ እኛ እናፈርሰዋለን፤ ሀጫሉን መግደል ማለት የአሮሞን ህዝብ መግደል ነው፤ አሁን የምኒሊክን ሀውልት እናፈርሳለን ሀውልቱ ጋር ሄደን መሞት እንፈልጋለን፤ ከአሁን በፊት የአሮሞን ህዝብ ጡት እና እጅ ሲቆርጡ የነበሩ የጨቋኝ ስርዓት ጋር ዝምድና የለንም፤ ጠ/ሚ/ር አብይ አህመድ ሀጫሉን ሳይሆን የገደለው የአሮሞን ህዝብ ነው፤ የአሮሞን ህዝብ እያስገደለ ይገኛል፤ ሊመራን አይገባም፤ በአሮሞ ህዝብ ደም ስልጣን ላይ ወጥቶ አሁንም ሀጫሉን ያስገደለው እሱ ነው፤ የነፍጠኛ ስርዓትን እየመለሰብን ስለሆነ ለነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ልንበረከክ አይገባም፤ ይህንን ስርዓት



ቁጥር  
 Ref.No  
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ከራሳችን ላይ ለመጣል ከሁሉም አቅጣጫ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ መንገድ መዘጋት አለበት የብልፅግናን ፓርቲ ከአካባቢያችሁ በማስወጣት ለጊዜው የሚያስተዳድራችሁን የራሳችሁን ሰው በመምረጥ መንቀሳቀስ አለባችሁ፤ ሃጫሉን ሆነ ብለው በእስናይፐር ነው መትተው የገደሉት፤ ጠላቶቻችን አንድ በአንድ እያጠፉን እየጨረሱን ነው፤ እኛ ወደ መሬታቸው አልሄድንም በመሬታችን ሆነው ለ 150 አመታት ያደረጉንን የተሸከምነውን በቃ ልንል ይገባል፤ የፖለቲካ ሞትን በቃ ማለት የምንችለው የሃጫሉን አስክሬን ወደ ፊንፊኔ በመመለስ ነው፤ የምኒሊክ ሀውልት ሃጫሉ ከመቀበሩ በፊት መነቀል አለበት፤ ይህን ስርአት የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ሊነቅለው ይገባል፤ አማርኛ የሚናገር ስርአት ሊበቃን ይገባል፤ ሀጫሉን የገደሉት የምኒልክ ዘሮች ናቸው፤ የምኒሊክ ሀውልት ካልፈረሰ ከነፍጠኛ ጋር አንታረቅም፤ እኛ ኦሮሞዎች አማቸቹን/የአማራ ብሔር ተወላጆችን/ ረፍርፈን ከምረን ልናሳየው ይገባል፤ ከአሁን ጀምረን እስከጠዋት ነፍጠኛን ከወስጣችን ማወጣት አለብን፤ ነፍጠኛን አባረን ኦሮሞን ንፁህ ማደረግ አለብን፤ አንድ ብሄር እየገደለ ሌላው እየሞተ መቀጠል የለበትም እኛም እየገደልን ነው መሞት ያለብን፤ ለኦሮሞ የምትሆን ኢትዮጵያ የለችም፤ ባላችሁበት ሁሉ መንገድ ዝጉ፤ የብልፅግናን አደረጃጀቶች በሙሉ ተቆጣጠሩአቸው፤ ለጊዜው የሚያስተዳድራችሁን ሰዎች በከተማና በወረዳ ደረጃ ምረጡ የሚል ይዘት ያላቸው መልዕክቶችን በቀጥታ ስርጭት በማስተላለፍ አንዱ ብሄር በሌላው ብሄር ላይ እንዲሁም ህዝብ በመንግስት ላይ እንዲነሳ እና ጥቃት እንዲፈፀም የቀሰቀሱ በመሆኑ፤

13ኛ ተከላሽ ሽምሰዲን ጠሀ ማህበራዊ ትስስር ገፅን በመጠቀም ጥቅምት 16 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በአማራ ህዝብ ላይ መወሰድ ያለባቸው እርምጃዎች በማለት ከአማራ ነጋዴዎች ላይ እንዳትገዙ፤ እንዳትሸጡ፤ በነሱ ትራንስፖርት እንዳትጠቀሙ፤ ቤት ከነሱ አትከራዩ አታከራዩ እንዲሁም የውሀ ኩባንዮቻቸው ከኦሮሚያ ውስጥ ውሀ እንዳይቀዱ በማድረግ ከኦሮሚያ ክልል እንዲለቁ አድርጉ በማለት፤ ታህሳስ 18 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ነፍጠኛ ታጥቆ እና ተደራጅቶ በገጠር እና በከተማ ገብቶልህል ኦሮሞ ከእንቅልፍህ ንቃ በማለት የቀሰቀሰ በመሆኑ እንዲሁም በሰኔ 5 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በምዕራብ ሀረርጌ ጭሮ ከተማ ወጣቶች አመፅ ማቀጣጠል ጀምረዋል ቁርዎች ቆርጣችሁ ተነሱ ብልፅግና ሊያበቃለት ይገባል በማለት አንዱ ወገን በሌላው ላይ እና ህዝብን በመንግስት ላይ የሚያነሳሱ ቅስቀሳዎችን ሲያደርግ ቆይቶ በሰኔ 22 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳን ሞት እንደ አጋጣሚ በመጠቀም ሌሊት 8:00 ሰዓት የኦሮሞ ቁርዎች በሁሉም አካባቢ ያለውን መንገድ በመዘጋት ምንም አይነት እንቅስቃሴ እንዳይደረግ ማስቆም





ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
 ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

አለባችሁ፣ የሀጫሉን ደም እንመልሳለን፣ የቁርን ደም እንመልሳለን፣ ነፃነትን እናገኛለን፣ ነፍጠኛ ስር አንገዛም በማለት የቀሰቀሰ እና በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም ከንጋቱ 12:49 ሰዓት አሮሞ ከአንግዲህ ለማንም አይቀየርም፣ ለሀጫሉ ያልሆነ ከተማ ለእኛም አይሆንም የሚል ይዘት ያለው ተንቀሳቃሽ ምስል በማጋራት በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ሲቀሰቅስ የነበረ በመሆኑ፣

14ኛ ተከላሽ ብርሃነመስቀል አበበ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ/ም በኦሮሚያ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ የቴሌቭዥን ጣቢያ ከውጭ ሀገር በቀጥታ ስርጭት በመግባት አንዱን ወገን በሌላው ላይ እንዲሁም ህዝብ በመንግስት ላይ በሚያነሳሳ መልኩ የአርቲስት ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ሞትን ተከትሎ ሀጫሉን የገደለው ነፍጠኛ ነው፣ ነፍጠኛ ላይ እርምጃ ውሰዱ፣ የሃጫሉ መሞት ነፍጠኛ ለመንቀል የትግል መነሻ መሆን አለበት፣ ሀጫሉን የገደለው ነፍጠኛ ነው፣ ይህን ለኦሮሞ ህዝብ ነቀርሳ የሆነውን የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ከስር መሰረቱ ነቅሎ መጣል አለብን፣ ይህን ለማድረግ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ በውጪም በሀገር ውስጥም ያለው በአንድነት በመነሳት ያልተቋረጠ ትግል በማድረግ የሞተው ሞቶ የሚስፈልገውን መስዋትዕነት በመክፈል ትግሉ መቀጠል አለበት፣ አሁን ያለው ስርዓት የምኒልክ እና የጋይለስላሴ ስርዓት ነው፣ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ አሁንም እየተጨቆነ ነው፣ የኦሮሞ ምሁራንን እየገደሉ እና እያቃጠሉ የነበሩት የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ሀይሎች ናቸው፣ ሀጫሉ ሁንዴሳ ሳይቀበር በፊት የምኒልክ ሀውልት መፍረስ አለበት፣ አሁን ያለው የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት መቀመጫውን አዲስ አበባ አድርጎ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ላይ ግፍ እየሠራ ይገኛል፣ ይህንን የነፍጠኛ ስርዓት ከኦሮሞ ህዝብ ላይ ለመንቀል በሀገር ውስጥ እና በውጪ የሚገኝ የኦሮሞ ህዝብ በአንድነት በመነሳት መታገል አለበት፣ ሃጫሉን ሆነ ብለው በእስናይፐር ነው መትተው የገደሉት፣ ጠላቶቻችን አንድ በአንድ እያጠፉን እየጨረሱን ነው፣ እኛ ወደ መሬታቸው ላይ አልሄድንም በመሬታችን ሆነው ለ 150 አመታት ያደረጉንን የተሸከምነውን በቃ ልንል ይገባል፣ የፖለቲካ ሞትን በቃ ማለት የምንችለው የሃጫሉን አስክሬን ወደ ፊንፊኔ በመመለስ ነው፣ የሚኒሊክ ሀውልት ሃጫሉ ከመቀበሩ በፊት መነቀል አለበት፣ ይህን ስርአት የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ሊነቅለው ይገባል፣ አማርኛ የሚናገር ስርአት ሊበቃን ይገባል በማለት የቀሰቀሰ በመሆኑ፣

15ኛ ተከላሽ ፀጋዬ ረጋሳ ህዝብ በመንግስት ላይ እንዲሁም አንዱን ወገን በሌላው ላይ ለማነሳሳት በማሰብ በሰኔ 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም የሀጫሉ መገደል የሀዘን ቀን ሳይሆን የውሳኔ



ቁጥር \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ref.No \_\_\_\_\_  
 ቀን \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ቀን ነው፤ ህዝቡም መወሰን ያለበት አሁን ነው፤ ህዝቡ አብይ አህመድ እና ሚኒስቴሮቹን ከስልጣናቸው የሚያስወግድበት ቀን አሁን ነው። በማለት ማህበራዊ ሚዲያን በመጠቀም የቀሰቀሰ እንዲሁም በሰኔ 24 ቀን 2012 ዓ/ም ኩሽ ሚዲያ ኔትወርክ ዩቲዩብ ቻናልን በመጠቀም የብልፅግና መንግስት ህጋዊ መሰረት የሌለው በመሆኑ የተለያዩ ስልቶችን በመጠቀም ተቃውሟችሁን ወደ መንግስት ተቋማት በማዞር የመንግስትን መዋቅር ከዳር እስከ ዳር መነቃቀል አለባችሁ፤ ዶ/ር አብይን ጨምሮ ያሉ የብልፅግና አመራሮች የኦሮሞ ጠላት እና ፀረ ህዝብ ስለሆኑ በአሮሚያ ውስጥ ምንም ሊፈቀድላቸው አይገባም ፤ አሁን ለተቃውሞ የወጣው ህዝብ ፈፅሞ ወደ ቤት ውስጥ መግባት የለበትም፤ በተለያዩ ስልቶች መንገዶችን እና ከተሞችን በመዘጋት ህዝቡ ተቃውሞውን መቀጠል አለበት። በማለት የቀሰቀሰ በመሆኑ፤

በአጠቃላይ ከ1ኛ-15ኛ ያሉት ተከላሾች ህይማኖትን እና ብሄርን መሰረት በማድረግ በተለይም በአማራ ብሄር ተወላጆች እና በኦርቶዶክስ እምነት ተከታዮች ላይ ጥቃት እንዲፈፀም ለማድረግ የተለያዩ የመገናኛ ዘዴዎችን በመጠቀም እንዲሁም በአካል በመገኘት ከላይ በተገለጸው አግባብ ባነሳሱት የእርስ በእርስ ግጭት ምክንያት በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የተለያዩ አካባቢዎች የ 13 ሰው ሕይወት ያለፈ እንዲሁም 48,028,526.38/ አርባ ስምንት ሚሊዮን ህያ ስምንት ሺህ አምስት መቶ ህያ ስድስት ብር ከሰላሳ ስምንት ሳንቲም / ብር የሚገመት በመንግስት እና በግለሰቦች ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት የደረሰ እንዲሁም በአሮሚያ ክልል በተለያዩ ዞኖች እና ከተሞች 167 ሰዎች ህይወት ያለፈ፤ 360 ሰዎች ላይ ከባድ እና ቀላል የአካል ጉዳት የደረሰ እና ግምቱ 4,673,031,142.79 /አራት ቢሊዮን ስድስት መቶ ሰባሶስት ሚሊዮን ሰላሳ አንድ ሺህ አንድ መቶ አርባ ሁለት ብር ከሰባ ዘጠኝ ሳንቲም/ ብር የሆነ በመንግስት እና በግለሰቦች ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እንዲደርስ በማድረግ በሕዝብ ደህንነት ወይም ኑሮ ላይ ከፍተኛ ቀውስ ያስከተሉ በመሆኑ ተከላሾች በዋና ወንጀል አድራጊነት ተካፋይ በመሆን በፈፀሙት የጦር መሳሪያ ይዞ በማመፅ ወይም የእርስ በእርስ ጦርነት በማስነሳት በመንግስት ላይ የሚደረግ ወንጀል ተከሰዋል።

*Annex-VIII*

*MoJ vs. Qadero Adem et al.*





Ref. No.  
Date

## Mana Murtii Waliigalaa Oromiyaa Dhaddacha Dhaabbii Bahaatiif

### Adaamaa

Lakk.G.M.M.../52

L.G. A/Alangaa -----

L.G. Poolisii 01/13

Himataan:- Abbaa Alangaa Waliigalaa Federaalaa

Himatamtootni:-

✓ 1<sup>ffaa</sup> Qaadiroo Adam Badhaanee

Umurii:----- 60

Hojii:----- Bobbaasaa Konkolaataa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa, Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

✓ 2<sup>ffaa</sup> Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam Ciincaa/Jeeyilaan

Umurii:----- 32

Hojii:----- konkolaachisaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

✓ 3<sup>ffaa</sup> Miixxuu/Rahimaa Dasuree/Kadir Abdurahamaan

Umurii:----- 20

Hojii:----- Daldaltuu

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

?? x 4<sup>ffaa</sup> Dhaqqaboo Korroonsoo Waayyuu





Umurii:----- 22

Hojii:----- Barataa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa, Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

X 5<sup>ffaa</sup> Huseen/Hammanaa H/Galchuu

Umurii:----- --

Hojii:----- ---

Teessoo:- ---

✓ 6<sup>ffaa</sup> Gammachuu Gabii Idiris

Umurii:- 22

Hojii:- Hojii hin qabu

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii Aanaa, Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

✓ 7<sup>ffaa</sup> Gooba Leencaa/Tashoomaa/Lammaa Shibbiruu

Umurii:- 47

Hojii:- Daldalaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

✓ 8<sup>ffaa</sup> Wayyeessoo Gammadaa Daddafoo (145)

Umurii:- 36

Hojii:- Barsiisaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo

✓ 9<sup>ffaa</sup> Maammusha/Abdurahamaan Korroonsoo Waayyuu

Umurii:- 18

Hojii:- Barataa

*(Handwritten signature)*





Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogochoo

✓ 10<sup>ffaa</sup> Leeyilaa Kadir Yaaddressaa

Umurii:- 25

Hojii:- Daldaltuu

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barrichaa

11<sup>ffaa</sup> Huseen Daraarsoo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- --

12<sup>ffaa</sup> Yaadig Gannaa

Umurii:- -

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- -

13<sup>ffaa</sup> Aabbuu Fayyoo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- --

14<sup>ffaa</sup> Kurfaa H/Nadhii

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- --

15<sup>ffaa</sup> Saadam Biiftuu Bantii





Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- --

16<sup>ffaa</sup> Ahimad Hajjii Sulxii

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --

Teessoo:- --

✓ 17<sup>ffaa</sup> Maammusha Kadir Tibbeessoo

Umurii:- 21

Hojii:- Qotee Bulaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogoch

✓ 18<sup>ffaa</sup> Kamaal/Yaadig/Oneg/Bashir H/Quufaa

Umurii:- 18

Hojii:- Qotee Bulaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Malkaa shan

✓ 19<sup>ffaa</sup> Roomaan Bulbulaa Jabbii

Umurii:- 23

Hojii:- Daldaltuu

Teessoo:- G/Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Burqaa lammaffoo

✓ 20<sup>ffaa</sup> Kadijaa Kadir Yaaddressaa

Umurii:- 28

Hojii:- --



*[Handwritten signature]*



Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barrichaa

21<sup>ffaa</sup> Muhaammad Jamaal Galatoo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

22<sup>ffaa</sup> Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu Eda'oo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

23<sup>ffaa</sup> Abdulshakur Lammachaa

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

24<sup>ffaa</sup> Jofee Tunaa

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ----

Teessoo:- ----

25<sup>ffaa</sup> Gaarree H/Didoo

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ----

26<sup>ffaa</sup> Alamituu Umar





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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Attorney General



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Umurii:- --

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ----

27<sup>ffaa</sup> Moominaa Jaambo

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ----

Teessoo:- ----

28<sup>ffaa</sup> Hajjii Araarsoo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ----

29<sup>ffaa</sup> Mubaarek Waadoo

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ----

Teessoo:- ----

30<sup>ffaa</sup> Geetaachoo Tashoomaa Mollaa

Umurii:- 40

Hojii:- Hojjetaa Mootummaa

Teessoo:- Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barri

31<sup>ffaa</sup> Xaahir Miidhaksoo

Umurii:- --

Hojii:- --



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32<sup>ffaa</sup> Kaliil Gammachuu

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

33<sup>ffaa</sup> Mohaammad Amaan

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ----

34<sup>ffaa</sup> Jibiriil Borjaa

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

✓ ✓ 35<sup>ffaa</sup> Abdellaa Irreessoo

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---

36<sup>ffaa</sup> Gannaa Aliyyii

Umurii:- ---

Hojii:- ---

Teessoo:- ---



Himannaa 1<sup>ffaa</sup>





**Himatamaa 31<sup>ffaa</sup> (Xaahir Miidhaksoo ) qofaa irratti**

Seera yakkaa MFDRI Bara 1996 bahe, keewwata 32/1(A fi B), 35, 38 fi 240(1,b) bira darbuun yakka raawwatame

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamaan kun gaafa 23/10/2012, guyyaa keessaa, tilmaamaan, sa'aatii 5:00 yommuu ta'u, Godinaa Arsii Aanaa, Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchoo, iddoo addaa istaadiyoomii jedhamee waamamutti, ummata ajjeefamuu Weellisaa Haacaaluu Hundeessaa ilaalchisee gadda isaanii ibsachuuf jedhanii walitti qabaman kan lakkoofsaan 5000(kuma shan) ol ta'an fuul-duratti bahuun haasawaa taasiseen saba Amaaraa nu keessa jiran irratti taarkaanfii fudhachuu qabna; har'a magaalaa kana keessaa Amaara baasuu qabna; nafxanyaa ni buqqifna; kirriin tokkittiin hafuu hin qabdu; jechuun hawaasa amantaa fi sabaan kan wal-irratti kakaase yoo ta'u, namootni iddoo waltajjii sanaa turanis ergaa isaa fudhachuudhaan iddoo sadiitti wal-qoqqoduudhaan namoota saba Amaaraa yookiin nafxanyaa ittiin jedhan yookiin immoo hordoftoota amantaa ortodoksii ta'anii Aanicha keessa iddoo garaagaraa jiraatan irratti taarkaanfii fudhataniin lubbuun namoota afurii kan darbee fi namoota siiivilii 22(digdamii lamaa) ol ta'an irratti immoo miidhaa qaamaa cimaa fi salphaa kan qaqqabe, akkasumas, qabeenyi Qarshii 39,950,861.00(miliyoona soddonii sagalii fi kuma dhibba sagalii fi kuma shantamaa fi dhibba saddeetii fijaatamii tokkoo) tti tilmaamamu kan barbadaa'e waan ta'eef, yakka gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa akka kaasuu kakaasuu raawwateen himatamee jira.

**Himannaa 2<sup>ffaa</sup> Himatamaa 31<sup>ffaa</sup> (Xaahir Miidhaksoo ) malee Himatamtoota hafan Hunda Irratti**

**Yakkichi**

Seera yakkaa MFDRI Bara 1996 bahe, keewwata 32/1(A fi B), 35, 38 fi 240(3) bira darbuun yakka raawwatame

**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtootni gurmaa'iinsa gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa kaasuun waraanni sumaansii akka ka'u taasifame keessatti hirmaachuudhaaf itti yaadanii gaafa guyyaa 22/10/2012 A.L.I.tti, halkan Keessaa, tilmaamaan, sa'aatii 8:00 irraa jalqabee hanga guyyaa 23/10/2012





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A.L.I.tti guyyaa keessa sa'aatii 11:30tti, Godinaa Arsii Aanaa, Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogolchaa fi Gandoota Baadiyyaa adda addaa Aanichaa jala jiran iddoo garagaraa keessatti Weellisaa Haacaaluu Hundeessaa kan ajjeese nafxanyaa yookiin saba Amaaraati olola jedhu bu'uura godhachuun lola sumaansii kakaafame keessatti fedhjidhaan hirmaachuun jiraattota Aanichaa nafxanyaa yookiin miseensa Saba Amaaraati jedhanii yaadan yookiin immoo namoota hordoftoota amantii Ortodoksii irratti miidhaa qabeenyaa fi lubbuu qaqqabsiisuuf yaadaniid iddoo adda addaatti wal-qoqqooduudhaan miiltoowwan isaanii yeroodhaaf hin too'atamne baay'inni isaanii tilmaamaan namoota 1000 (kuma tokko) ol ta'an waliin meeshaalee nama ajjeesuu yookiin madeessuu danda'an qawwee, cuuphee, qoncoraa dullaa fi dhagaa qabachuudhaan, dhaadannoo namoota maqaa Amaaraa dhahatan of keessaa baasna; mana isaanii gubna jedhu dhageessisaa daandii konkolaataa Aanicha keessa jiru dhagaa fi mukaan cufanii sochii geejjibaa ugguruudhaan namoota siivilii 4(afur) kan ajjeesani fi namoota siivilii 22(digdamii lamaa) ol ta'an irratti immoo miidhaa qaamaa cimaa fi salphaa kan qaqqabsiisan yommuu ta'u, kana malees, qabeenya namoota dhuunfaa fi dhaabbilee mit-mootummaa garaagaraa kanneen akka mana jireenyaa, meeshaalee mana keessaa, mana daldalaa, bajaajii, doqdoqqee, gaarii harree, horii gaanfaa, uffata garaagaraa, meeshaalee faayaa kan akka warqii fi birrii, walumaagalatti, qabeenya tilmaamni isaa Qarshii 39,950,861.00(miliyoona soddonii sagalii fi kuma dhibba sagalii fi kuma shantamaa fi dhibba saddeetii fijaatamii tokkoo) ta'e caccabsuu, gubuu fi saamuudhaan, akka waliigalaatti fayyaa, qabeenyaa fi nageenya namootaa irratti miidhaa fi qisaasama ol'aanaa geessisanii waan argamaniif, yakka gurmaa'iinsa gareen tokko isa biroo irratti meeshaa waraanaa kaasuun waraanni sumaansii akka ka'u kakaafame keessatti gamtaadhaan ta'anii fedha isaaniitiin hirmaachuu raawwatani jiru.

Keessumattuu,

Du'aa **Mangashaa Mindaayee Waldegabri'eel** ilaalchisee, gaafa 23/10/2012 A.L.I. tti guyyaa keessaa, tilmaamaan, sa'aatii 5:00 yommuu ta'u, Godina Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barrichaa, iddoo addaa Abargadaa jedhamutti, himatamaan 14<sup>ffaa</sup> (Kurfaa H/Nadhii) jedhamu Amaarri Abargadaa keessa jirti jechuudhaan miiltoowwan isaa baay'inni isaanii namoota 500(dhibba shan) ol ta'an Magaalaa Ogolchoo irraa gara Ganda Uboo Barrichaa iddoo addaa Abargadaa jedhamutti fuudhee kan deeme yoo ta'u, gareen kun immoo dhaadannoo nafxanyaa yookiin saba Amaaraa balleessina; ni ajjeesna jedhu, dhageessisaa harkatti immoo, qawwee, feerroo, haaduu fi ulee, akkasumas, kibiritii fi boba'aa qabachuudhaan gara Abargadaa kan deeman yoo ta'u, erga Abargadaa gahani booda, himatamaan 1<sup>ffaa</sup> (Qadiroo Adam Badhaanee) kan jedhamu immoo garee kanatti mana jireenyaa du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee argisiisuudhaan himatamtoota 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam), 4<sup>ffaa</sup> (Dhaqqaboo Korroonsoo Waayyuu) fi 9<sup>ffaa</sup> (Maammush/Abdurahamaan Korroonsoo Waayyuu) waliin ta'uun mooraa mana jireenyaa caccabsanii ofii isaanii seenanii miiltoowwan isaanii kan seensisan yoo ta'u,





Himatamtootni 1<sup>ffaa</sup>(Qaadiroo Adam Badhaanee), 2<sup>ffaan</sup>(Habtaamuu/Ibrahim Adam), 5<sup>ffaan</sup>(Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu) fi 13<sup>ffaa</sup>(Aabbuu Fayyoo) jedhaman immoo du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee, haadha warraa du'aa Aadde Fiqirtee fi haadha du'aa Adde Abbabach qe'ee isaanii keessaa kan ari'an yoo ta'u,

Gareen warri kaan immoo miidhamaa dhuunfaa Girmaa Damissee Badhaadhaa jedhamu muka irraa gadi buusuudhaan mataa isaa iddoo lama buruksuudhaan lafatti erga kuffisanii booda, bakka inni kufetti immoo dugdaa fi qaama isaa iddoo garaagaraa rukutuudhaan dhiigsuun erga gaggabsanii booda himatamtuu 3<sup>ffaa</sup>(Miixxuu Dasuree) kan jedhamtu immoo harka isaa mirgaa qabdee harkisuudhaan ibidda baajaajii gubachaa ture keessa buusuuf yommuu harkisuu jalqabdu miidhamaan ani Amaara miti Oromoo dha jedhee dubbannaan isheen immoo kana dhiisaa Mangashaa ajjeesna jettee waan dubbatteef, gareen kun miidhamaan du'eera jechuun bira darbuun mana caccabsuun kan seenan yoo ta'u, isaan keessaa:

Himatamaa 5<sup>ffaan</sup>(Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu) kan jedhamu ulee fi cuubee qabachuudhaan mana seenee bakka ijoolleen du'aa Mangashaa, Kurii Mangashaa fi Buziyyee Mangashaa itti dhokatan siree jalaa harkisee baasuun miidhamtuu Kurii Mangashaa jedhamtu harka mirgaan ija ishee bitaa irra kabaluudhaan erga kuffisee booda iddoo isheen kuftetti immoo dugdaa fi ciqilee ishee bitaa rukutuun miidhaa erga irraan gahee booda morma ishee irraa immoo kirrii fannoo kan kute yoo ta'u, miidhamtuu Buziyyee Mangashaa immoo abootteedhaan ija ishee bitaa fi uleedhaan immoo qaama ishee iddoo garaagaraa rukutuudhaan dhukkubbiin akka isaanitti dhagahamu erga taasiseen booda, dabalataan, meeshaalee manaa kanneen akka Televiziyinii, minjaalaa fi soofaa kan caccabse yoo ta'u, kanamalees, haadha du'aa kan taate Aadde Abbabach Asfawuutiin morma ishee hudhee qabuun qawwee fidi jedhee yoo doorsisu, namni irraa qabuun manatti galchanii kan isheetti cufan yoo ta'u,

Himatamaan 2<sup>ffaa</sup>(Habtaamuu/Ibraahim Adam) jedhamu immoo ulee furdaa qabatee mana haati manaa du'aa Aadde Fiqirtee Malkaamuu itti dhokattee turte seenuudhaan ati sababa mucaa keef malee silaa si ajjeesna jechuun kan doorsise yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 12<sup>ffaan</sup>(Yaadig Gannaa) kan jedhamu immoo ulee harkaa qabuun meeshaalee manaa erga caccabsee, akkasumas, ibiddaan immoo gubee booda uffata immoo kan saame yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 22<sup>ffaan</sup>(Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) kan jedhamu immoo qawwee qabachuudhaan baajaajii lakk. gabatee 34614 OR ta'ee fi gaarii harreetti boba'aa firfirsuudhaan ibidda kibiritiidhaan itti qabsiisuudhaan kan gube yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 11<sup>ffaan</sup>(Huseen Daraarsoo) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabachuudhaan meeshaalee manaa erga caccabsee booda meeshaalee manaa kanneen biroo fi baajaajii immoo abiddaan kan gube yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 18<sup>ffaan</sup>(Kamaal/ Yaadid/Oneg/ Bashir H/Quufaa) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabachuudhaan meeshaalee manaa kan caccabsee fi kan gube yoo ta'u





Himatamtootni 5<sup>ffaana</sup>(Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu), 1<sup>ffaa</sup> (Qaadiroo Adam Badhaanee) fi 3<sup>ffaana</sup>(Miixxuu Dasuree) kanneen jedhaman qabeenya du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee kan guban yoo ta'u,

Himatamaan 5<sup>ffaana</sup>(Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu) immoo mana du'aa seenuudhaan nama Abbush Assaabal Nabii jedhamu hudhee qabuudhaan meeshaa waraanaa firaashii fi biiffee keessa sakatta'ee kan dhabe yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 2<sup>ffaana</sup>(Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam) kan jedhamu immoo horii gaanfaa torbaa fi haadha hoolaa tokko hidhaa irraa hiikuun himatamaa 22<sup>ffaana</sup>(Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) tti kan kenne yoo ta'u,

Himatamaan 36<sup>ffaana</sup>(Gannaa Aliyyii) kan jedhamu immoo haadha warraa du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee kan taate Aade Fiqirtee Malkaamuutiin abbaan manaa kee meeshaa waraanaa qaba fidi jedhe kan ishee doorsise yoo ta'u,

Haala kanaan miidhaa qaamaa fi qabeenyaa erga qaqqabsiisanii booda du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee iddoo inni dhokatee ture mana Obbo Hajjii Sulxii dhaquudhaan himatamaan 8<sup>ffaana</sup>(Wayyeessoo Gammadaa Daddafoo) kan jedhamu mana du'aan itti baqatee ture seenuudhaan meeshaan waraanaa barbaacha saaloonii keessaa fi dubartoota lama sakatta'ee dhabnaan, du'aan meeshaa waraanaa akka hin qabne erga mirkaneeffatanii booda dhiisanii deemuuf jennaan,

Haa ta'u malee, himatamtootni 11<sup>ffaana</sup>(Huseen Daraarsoo) fi 7<sup>ffaa</sup>(Gooba Leecncaa/Tashoomaa Lammaa) ulee furdaa qabatanii dhaabbachuudhaan du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee akka asii badu ganama itti himnee deemne ture; ammayyuu hinuma jiraa jechuun erga walitti dubbatanii booda,

Himatamaan 11<sup>ffaana</sup>(Huseen Daraarsoo) garuu of irra gadi taa'ee booyuudhaan qeerroo waan booyuuf qaba; Amaarri akkamiin nu keessa teessii; dhiistanii hin deemiinaa; ajjeesaa; kanaafan isin fide; jedhee kan dubbate yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 3<sup>ffaana</sup>(Miixxuu Dasuree) kan jedhamtu immoo diina otoo hin ajjeesiin hin deemnu; warra kaan ajjeesaa dhufne isa akkamiin dhiisnaa jettee du'aa mana inni itti dhokatee ture keessatti karaa qaawwa manaa ilaaluun kunooti jettee garee kana itti waan waamteef, gareen kun itti deebi'uun du'aatiin balbala bani; meeshaa waraanaa kee nuuf kenni yoo ittiin jedhan, du'aan immoo deebisee meeshaa waraanaa hin qabu narraa hiikaniiru; yoo ana amanuu baattan Obbo Qaasim Biimmee gaafadhaa jennaan, kanaan booda:

Himatamaa 1<sup>ffaana</sup> (Qaadiroo Adam badhaanee) kan jedhamu Haacaaluu Hundeessaa du'ee Amaarri hin teessu jechuudhaan uleedhaan harka bitaa ciqileetiin dhoofnaan du'aan manaa kan gadi bahee harka kennate yoo ta'u,



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Himatamaan 5<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen/Hammanaa H/Galchuu) kan jedhamu garuu erga du'aan manaa gadi bahee ulee harka lamaaniin qabachuun mataa isaa rukutee buruksuun kan kuffise yoo ta'u,

Himatamtootni 11<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen Daraarsoo), 12<sup>ffaa</sup> (Yaadig Gannaa), 21<sup>ffaa</sup> (Mohaammad Jamaal Galatoo), 22<sup>ffaan</sup> (Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) fi 29<sup>ffaa</sup> (Mubaarek Waadoo) kanneen jedhaman immoo bakka du'aan kufetti uleedhaan, ulee mismaraa of irraa qabuun fi sibiila gorroodhaan/qoncoraadhaan sammuu fi qaama isaa bakka adda addaa deddeebisanii tumuudhaan battalumatti erga ajjeesanii booda, diina keenya nafxanyaa ajjeefne jedhanii sirbaa kan turan yoo ta'u,

Kana malees, himatamaan 12<sup>ffaan</sup> (Yaadig Gannaa) kan jedhamu immoo reeffa irra utaalaa jechuudhaan ofii isaas kan utaale yoo ta'u,

Himatamaan 11<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen Daraarsoo) jedhamu immoo ijoollee du'aa hunda gubna jedhee kan dhaadate yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 16<sup>ffaa</sup> (Ahimad Hajjii Sulxii) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabatee reeffa bira dhaabbachuun, haati du'aa Aade Abbabach Asfawu reeffa irra uffata buusuuf yoo jettu inni immoo akka isheen irra hin buufne kan dhorke yoo ta'u,

Himatamtuu 10<sup>ffaa</sup> (Leeyilaa Kadir) kan jedhamtu immoo nu duwwaan garaan gubataa, isaaniinis garaan isaanii haa gubatu kan jettee dubbatte yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 6<sup>ffaan</sup> (Gammachuu Gabii) kan jedhamu immoo amma kan nu hafu mana Siisay Abaateeti jedhee kan dubbate yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 30<sup>ffaa</sup> (Geetaachew Tashoomaa Mollaa) kan jedhamu immoo gaafa 22/10/2012 halkan keessaa sa'aatii 8:00 irraa jalqabee Haacaaluu Hundeessaatu du'e bahaa jechuudhaan uummanni akka hiriira bahuuf kakaasaa kan ture yoo ta'u,

Himatamaa 31<sup>ffaan</sup> (Xaahir Miidhaksoo) jedhamu immoo uummata istaadiyoomiitti walitti qabaman fuuldura bahuun otoo kan du'eef boonyuu kan hafe du'aa jira maaliif teessuu jedhee uummata kan kakaase yoo ta'u,

Walumaagalatti, himatamtootni kunniin gaafa guyyaa 22/10/2012 halkan keessaa, tilmaamaan, sa'aatii 8:00 irraa jalqabee hanga gaafa 23/10/2012 tti, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Magaalaa Ogochoo fi Gandoota Baadiyyaa Aanicha keessa jiran garagaraa keessa naanna'uudhaan daandii cufuun waraana sumaansii kakafame keessatti fedhii isaaniitiin hirmaachuudhaan du'aa Mangashaa Miindaayee jedhamu mana isaatii baqatee mana olla isaa bakka dhokatee jiruu baasuudhaan qaama isaa iddoo garaagaraa tumuudhaan battalumatti kan ajjeesan yoo ta'u, dabalataan immoo mana, meeshaalee manaa fi baajaajii du'aa Mangashaa gubuun, caccabsuu fi saamuudhaan qabeenya Qarshii 1,180,500.00( miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma





saddeettamaa fi dhibba shan) tti tilmaamamu waan jalaa mancaasaniif, yakka gareedhaan waraana sumaansii kakaafame keessatti fedhiidhaan hirmaachuu raawwataniin himatamanii jiru.

### Himannaa 3<sup>ffaa</sup>

Himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 2<sup>ffaa</sup>, 3<sup>ffaa</sup>, 4<sup>ffaa</sup>, 5<sup>ffaa</sup>, 6<sup>ffaa</sup>, 7<sup>ffaa</sup>, 9<sup>ffaa</sup>, 10<sup>ffaa</sup>, 11<sup>ffaa</sup>, 12<sup>ffaa</sup>, 14<sup>ffaa</sup>, 21<sup>ffaa</sup>, 22<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 29<sup>ffaa</sup> qofa irratti

### Yakkichi

Seera yakkaa MFDRI bara 1996 bahe kwt 32(1A fi B), 35, 38(1), 240(4) fi 539(1)(A) bira darbuun yakka raawwatame.

### Tarree Yakkichaa

Himatamtootni kunniin Weellisaa Haacaaluu Hundeessaa kan ajjeese nafxanyaa yookiin saba Amaaraati olola jedhu bu'uura godhachuun lola sumaansii kakaafame keessatti fedhiidhaan hirmaachuun namoota nafxanyaa yookiin miseensa Saba Amaaraati jedhanii yaadan irratti miidhaa lubbuu qaqqabsiisuuf dursanii itti yaaduun miiltoowwan isaanii yeroof hin qabamne kan baay'inni isaanii namoota 500(dhibba shan) ol ta'an waliin korachuun meeshaalee nama ajjeesuu yookiin madeessuu danda'an qawwee, cuuphee, qoncoraa, dullaa fi dhagaa qabachuudhaan, dhaadannoo namoota maqaa Amaaraa dhahatan of keessaa baasna; mana isaanii gubna jedhu dhageessisaa, gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 A.L.I.tti, guyyaa keessaa, tilmaamaan, Sa'aatii 7:00 yommuu ta'u, Godinaa Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barrichaa, iddoo Addaa Abargadaa jedhamutti, himatamaan 14<sup>ffaa</sup>(Kurfaa H/Nadhii) jedhamu Amaarri Abargadaa keessa jirti jechuudhaan, Magaalaa Ogolchoo irraa gara Ganda Uboo Barrichaa iddoo addaa Abargadaa jedhamutti garee kana fuudhee kan deeme yoo ta'u, himatamaan 1<sup>ffaa</sup> (Qadiroo Adam Badhaanee) kan jedhamu immoo garee kanatti mana jireenyaa du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee argisiisuudhaan, himatamtoota 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam), 4<sup>ffaa</sup> (Dhaqqaboo Korroonsoo Waayyuu) fi 9<sup>ffaa</sup>(Maammush/Abdurahamaan Korroonsoo Waayyuu) jedhaman waliin mooraa du'aa caccabsanii seenuudhaan, du'aan gara mana ollaa isaatti baqatee iddoo turetti, himatamtootni 11<sup>ffaa</sup>(Huseen Daraarsoo) fi 7<sup>ffaa</sup>(Gooba Leecncaa/Tashoomaa Lammaa) ulee furdaa qabatanii dhaabbachuudhaan du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee akka asii badu ganama itti himnee deemne ture; ammayyuu hinuma jiraa jechuun erga walitti dubbatanii booda, himatamaan 11<sup>ffaa</sup>(Huseen Daraarsoo) jedhamu Amaarri akkamiin nu keessa teessii; dhiistanii hin deemiinaa; ajjeesaa; kanaafan isin fide; jedhee kan dubbate yoo ta'u, himatamaan 3<sup>ffaa</sup>(Miixxuu Dasuree) kan jedhamtu immoo diina otoo hin ajjeesiin hin deemnu; warra kaan ajjeesaa dhufne isa akkamiin dhiisnaa jettee du'aa mana inni itti dhokatee ture keessatti karaa qaawwa manaa ilaaluun kunooti jettee garee kana itti waamuudhaan, gareen kun itti deebi'uun





du'aatiin balbala bani; meeshaa waraanaa kee nuuf kenni yoo ittiin jedhan, du'aan immoo deebisee meeshaa waraanaa hin qabu narraa hiikaniiru; yoo ana amanuu baattan Obbo Qaasim Biimmee gaafadhaa jennaan, kanaan booda, himatamaa 1<sup>ffaan</sup> (Qaadiroo Adam badhaanee) kan jedhamu Haacaaluu Hundeessaa du'ee Amaarri hin teessu jechuudhaan uleedhaan harka bitaa ciqileetiin gadi jiru dhoofnaan du'aan manaa gadi bahee harka kennatus, himatamaan 5<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen/Hammaanaa H/Galchuu) kan jedhamu garuu erga du'aan manaa gadi bahee ulee harka lamaanii qabachuun mataa isaa rukutee buruksuun kan kuffise yoo ta'u, himatamtootni 11<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen Daraarsoo), 12<sup>ffaa</sup> (Yaadig Gannaa), 21<sup>ffaa</sup> (Mohaammad Jamaal Galatoo), 22<sup>ffaan</sup> (Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) fi 29<sup>ffaa</sup> (Mubaarek Waadoo) kanneen jedhaman immoo bakka du'aan kufetti uleedhaan, ulee mismaara of irraa qabuun fi sibiila gorroodhaan/qoncoraadhaan sammuu fi qaama isaa bakka adda addaa deddeebisanii tumuudhaan battalumatti erga ajjeesanii booda, diina keenya nafxanyaa ajjeefne jedhanii sirbaa kan turan yoo ta'u, himatamaan 12<sup>ffaan</sup> (Yaadig Gannaa) kan jedhamu immoo reeffa irra utaalaa jechuudhaan ofii isaas kan utaale yoo ta'u, himatamaan 11<sup>ffaa</sup> (Huseen Daraarsoo) jedhamu immoo ijoollee du'aa hunduma isaanii gubna jedhee kan dhaadate yoo ta'u, himatamaan 16<sup>ffaa</sup> (Ahimad Hajjii Sulxii) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabatee reeffa bira dhaabbachuun, haati du'aa Aadde Abbabach Asfawu reeffa irra uffata buusuuf yoo jettu inni immoo akka isheen irra hin buufne kan dhorke yoo ta'u, himatamtuu 10<sup>ffaa</sup> (Leeyilaa Kadir) kan jedhamtu immoo nu duwwaan garaan gubataa, isaaniinis garaan isaanii haa gubatu kan jettee dubbatte yoo ta'u, himatamaa 6<sup>ffaan</sup> (Gammachuu Gabii) kan jedhamu immoo amma kan nu hafu mana Siisay Abaateeti jedhee kan dubbate yoo ta'u, walumaagalatti himatamtootni kunniin miiltoowwan isaanii waliin ta'uun du'aa ulee fi qoncoraadhaan tumaanii battalumatti haala suukkanneessaa ta'een kan ajjeesan waan ta'eef, yakka walta'anii ajjeechaa namaa cimaa raawwataniin himatamanii jiru.

#### Himannaa 4<sup>ffaa</sup>

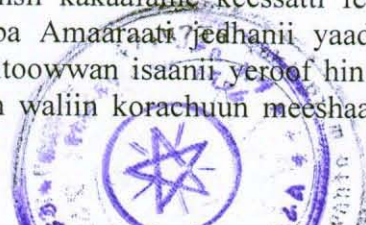
Himatamtoota 1<sup>ffaa</sup>, 2<sup>ffaa</sup>, 3<sup>ffaa</sup>, 4<sup>ffaa</sup>, 5<sup>ffaa</sup>, 9<sup>ffaa</sup>, 11<sup>ffaa</sup>, 12<sup>ffaa</sup>, 18<sup>ffaa</sup> fi 22<sup>ffaa</sup> qofa irratti

#### Yakkichi

Seera Yakkaa, MFDRI, Bara 1996 bahe, keewwata 32(1A), 240(4) fi 690(1/B) bira darbuun, yakka raawwatame.

#### Tarree Yakkichaa

Himatamtootni kunniin Weellisaa Haacaaluu Hundeessaa kan ajjeese nafxanyaa yookiin saba Amaaraati olola jedhu bu'uura godhachuun lola sumaansii kakaafame keessatti fedhiidhaan hirmaachuun namoota nafxanyaa yookiin miseensa Saba Amaaraati jedhanii yaadan irratti miidhaa qabeenyaa fi lubbuu qaqqabsiisuuf yaadanii miiltoowwan isaanii yeroof hin qabamne kan baay'inni isaanii namoota 500(dhibba shan) ol ta'an waliin korachuun meeshaalee nama





ajjeesuu yookiin madeessuu danda'an qawwee, cuuphee, qoncoraa, dullaa fi dhagaa, akkasumas, boba'aa fi kibiritii qabachuudhaan, dhaadannoo namoota maqaa Amaaraa dhahatan of keessaa baasna; mana isaanii gubna jedhu dhageessisaa, gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 A.L.I.tti, guyyaa keessaa, tilmaamaan, Sa'aatii 7:00 yommuu ta'u, Godinaa Arsii, Aanaa Zuwaay Dugdaa, Ganda Uboo Barrichaa, iddoo Addaa Abargadaa jedhamutti himatamaan 1<sup>ffaa</sup> (Qadiroo Adam Badhaanee) kan jedhamu garee kanatti mana jireenyaa du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee erga argisiisee booda, himatamtoota 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam), 4<sup>ffaa</sup> (Dhaqqaboo Korroonsoo Waayyuu) fi 9<sup>ffaa</sup> (Maammush/Abdurahamaan Korroonsoo Waayyuu) waliin ta'uun mooraa mana jireenyaa du'aa Mangashaa caccabsanii ofii isaanii seenanii miiltoowwan isaanii kan seensisan yoo ta'u, himatamaa 5<sup>ffaan</sup> (Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu) kan jedhamu ulee fi cuubee qabachuudhaan mana seenee meeshaalee manaa kanneen akka Televiziyinii, minjaalaa fi soofaa kan caccabse yoo ta'u, himatamaa 12<sup>ffaan</sup> (Yaadig Gannaa) kan jedhamu immoo ulee harkaa qabuun meeshaalee manaa erga caccabsee, akkasumas, ibiddaan immoo gubee booda uffata immoo kan saame yoo ta'u, himatamaa 22<sup>ffaan</sup> (Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) kan jedhamu immoo qawwee qabachuudhaan baajaajii lakk. gabatee 34614 OR ta'ee fi gaarii harreetti boba'aa firfirsuudhaan ibidda kibiritiidhaan itti qabsiisuudhaan kan gube yoo ta'u, himatamaa 11<sup>ffaan</sup> (Huseen Daraarsoo) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabachuudhaan meeshaalee manaa erga caccabsee booda meeshaalee manaa kanneen biroo fi baajaajii immoo abiddaan kan gube yoo ta'u, himatamaa 18<sup>ffaan</sup> (Kamaal/ Yaadid/Oneg/ Bashir H/Quufaa) kan jedhamu immoo ulee qabachuudhaan meeshaalee manaa kan caccabsee fi kan gube yoo ta'u, kana malees, himatamtootni 5<sup>ffaan</sup> (Huseen/Hammanaa Galchuu), 1<sup>ffaa</sup> (Qadiroo Adam Badhaanee) fi 3<sup>ffaan</sup> (Miixxuu Dasuree) kanneen jedhaman qabeenya du'aa Mangashaa Mindaayee kan guban yoo ta'u, himatamaa 2<sup>ffaan</sup> (Habtaamuu/Ibiraahim Adam) kan jedhamu immoo horii gaanfaa torbaa fi haadha hoolaa tokko hidhaa irraa hiikuun himatamaa 22<sup>ffaan</sup> (Abduljabbaar H/Biiftuu) tti kan kenne yoo ta'u, walumaagalatti, himatamtootni kunniin miiltoowwaan isaanii waliin ta'uun mana, meeshaalee manaa fi baajaajii du'aa kanaa gubuun, caccabsuu fi saamuudhaan qabeenya Qarshii 1,180,500.00 (miliyoona tokkoo fi kuma dhibba tokkoo fi kuma saddeettamaa fi dhibba shan) tti tilmaamamu waan jalaa mancaasaniif, yakka qabeenya nama biroo irratti miidhaa geessisuu raawwataniin himatamanii jiru.

Tarree Ragaa

A/ Ragaa Ijaa



*Annex-IX*

*Moj vs. Seife Ismael et al.*



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Attorney General



Ref. No. PB/1m/01/ET/PT/14/1/549  
Date 13-1-13

**Mana Murtii Waliigala Naannoo Oromiyaatti**

**Dhaddacha Kibbaatiif**

**Shashamannee**

**Lakk/Ga/A/W/Fed. 143 / 13**

**Lakk/Po/Ad/70/12**

Himataan.....Abbaa Alangaa Waliigala Federaalaa

Himatamtoonni.....

- ① Seefuu Isma'el Huseen <sup>26</sup> Umurii 18  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02
2. Ibrahiim Abdallaa <sup>Fatuo</sup> Umurii...  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa
3. Maammaa Hajjoo Hajii Ibrahim Umurii 23  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02
- ④ Baatuu Abdulqadir Umurii....  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa
- ⑤ Abittii Jamaal Umurii...  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda
- ⑥ Seefuu Rashiid Umurii...  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa
- ⑦ Xahir Hasan Dureessaa Umurii 18  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02
- ⑧ Baatirii yookin Badriyyaa Mohammed Umurii 30  
Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02
- ⑨ Musxafaa Adam Umurii...

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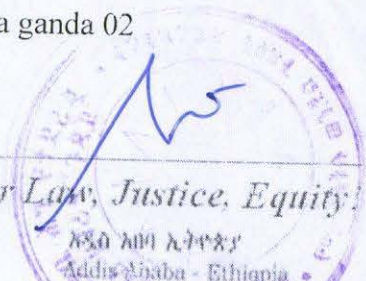
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FAX 0115-51-77-75

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P.O.Box 1370

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Tel. 0115-51-50-99

For Law, Justice, Equity!

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Addis Ababa - Ethiopia





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Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda..

- 10. Mohammedamin Abdullahi Anfootee *Umurii* 29  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa ganda Huunxee Alooalaa
- 11. Awwal Umar Mohammed *Umurii* 18<sup>16</sup>  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 01
- 12. Taammaanaa Addunyaa Hordofaa *Umurii* 28  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 01
- 13. Nuraddiin Abdallaa Hasan *Umurii* 19  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 01
- 14. Muusaa Hajjii Daabasoo *Umurii* 21  
 Tessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa ganda Cummuluqqo
- X 15. Seefuu Loggomoo *Umurii*...  
 Tessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adabbaa magaala Adaabba
- 16. Kadir Umer Amaan *Umurii* 18  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02
- 17. Sumayyaa ykn Arabee Duubee Waaqayyoo *Umurii* 19  
 Tessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa ganda Buchaa
- X 18. Ibrahim Abdallaa *Umurii*...  
 Tessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adabbaa magaala Adaabba
- X 19. Abdurazaq Mohammed Husen *Umurii*...  
 Teessoon Go/Arsii lixaa Aanaa Adabbaa magaala Adaabba

**Himata Iffaa, himatamtoota Iffaa hanga 20ffaa irratti**

**Yakkicha**

Seera Yakkaa Rippabilika Dimokiratawaa Federalawaa Itophiyaa bara 1996 bahe Kewwata 32(A)(B),35,38fi240(3)irra darbuun walitti bu'insi(waraana sumaansii)eenyummaa fi amantaa bu'ura godhate ummata biyyatti gidduutti akka umaamuu gochuunii fi feedhii isaaniitin keessatti qooda fudhachuu yakka raawwatame;

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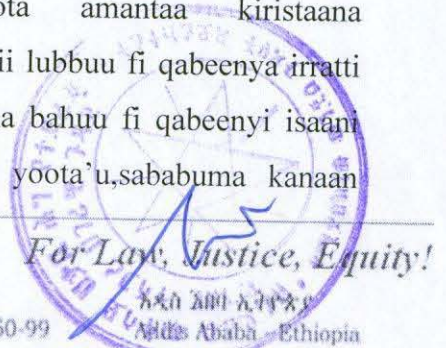


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**Tarree Yakkichaa**

Himatamtoonni kun ta'e jedhanii itti yaadanii korannaadhaan,raawwii yakkichaa keessatti kallattii fi al-kallattiin hirmaachuunifi bu'aa raawwii yakkichaan argamu fudhachuudhan,walitti bu'insi yookin wal waraansi sumansii enyuummaa fi amantaa bu'uura godhate sabaafi sablammilee biyyatti gidduutti umamee gareen tokko isa kan biraa irratti meeshaalee waranaa kaasuun gaga'insi lubbuu,bilisummaa,qaamaa,fayyaa fi qabeenya saba fi sablammiwwan biyyaatti irratti akka qaqqabu gochuu yaaduudhan, ajjeechaa artist Hacaaluu Hundessaa sababa gochachuun gaafaa guyyaa 22/10/2012 tilmaaman halkan keessaa sa'aatii 10:00 irraa hanga gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 galgala keessaa sa'aatii 12:00 ta'utti,bulchiinsaa mootummaa naannoo oromiyaa,godina Arsii Lixaa aanaa Adaabbaa,bakkee addaa magaala Adaabbaa jedhamuun beekamuttii, miltowwan isaanii qabamaniifi hin qabamne baayyiini isaanii tilmaaman hanga nama 1000/kuma tokkoo/ ol ta'an waalin gamtaan ta'udhan,harka isaaniitti meeshaalee miidhaa qaamaa fi qabeenya barbadeessuu isaan dandeessisu baangaa sibilaa,ulee mukaa,eeboo,dhagaacha,beenziila fi kibritii harka isaaniitti qabatanii,dhaadannoo "Allah wakuber,nafxeenya ni balleessina,Amaarri magaala keenya keessa nuuf haa bahu,Hacaluu kan ajjeese nafxenyaadha,gumaa Hacaaluu ni baafna!"jedhu dhageesisaa,daandii konkolaataa Shashamanneefi godina Baalee walqunnamsiisu magaalaa Adaabbaa irratti,dhagaa,mukaa fi gomman cufuun,karaa irratti gommaa gubuun,sochii gejjibaa fi namoota ugguruudhan,haala raawwii yakkichaaf isaan gargaaruun garee gareen walqiddessanii kutaalee magalittii keessaa socho'uudhaan,dhadaannoo armaan oliitti caqasame dhageesisaa,daandii keessoo magaala Adaabbaa keessa deemuun,sablammiwwan saba oromoon ala ta'an akkasumas,kanneen oromoo ta'anii hordoftoota amantaa kiristaana ta'an,hordoftoota amantaa Islaamaa irraa adda baasanii lubbuu fi qabeenya irratti xiyyeefannoo addaa gochuudhan lubbuun isaanii akka bahuu fi qabeenyi isaani haala addaa addaatiin akka manca'u kan godhan yoota'u,sababuma kanaan

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lubbuun namoota sabummaan isaanii oromoon ala ta'anii kanneen hordoftoota amantaa kiristaanaa ta'an 3/sadii/fi waliigalatti qabeenyi qarshii 139,655,945(miliiyona dhiibba tokkof soddonii sagaliifi,kuma dhibbaa jahaafi shantamii shanii fi dhibba sagalii fi afurtamii shanitti) tilmaamamu gamtaadhan kan mancaasan waan ta'ef,kessaattuu himatamtoonni 1ffaa,Seefuu Isma'el,2ffaa,Ibrahim Abdallaa,3ffaa,Maammaa Hajoo,4ffaa,Baatuu Abdulqadir,5ffaa,Abittii Jamaal,6ffaa,Seefuu Rashid,7ffaa,Xahir Hasan,8ffaa,Baatirii Mohammed fi 9ffaa,Musxafaa Adam jedhaman miltoowwaan isaanii biroo galmee Umer Tukkeefaa jalatti himataman waliin ta'uudhan, gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa'aatii 3:00 yoo ta'u, Go/Ar/Lixaa aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa bakkee addaa ganda 02 jedhamutti, miltoowwaan baayyinni isaanii tilmaaman 100/dhibba tokko/ol ta'an waliin ta'uudhan,harka isaaniitti meeshalee waraanaa aadaa miidhaa qaamaa fi manca'insa qabeenyaa geessisuuf oolan kan akka baangaa,cuuphee ,qottoo ulee,dhagaa fi beenzila qabatani dhaadannoo,"Allah wakuber,Amaarri fi nafxenyaa manzeen nu keessaa haabatu !" jedhu gamtaadhaan dhageesisaa mana jireenyaa miidhamtootaa 1ffaa,Geetuu Dabbabaa,2ffaa Dabbabaa waldehawariyaat dhaquudhan balbala dallaa qe'ce midhamtoota kanaa gamtaan humnaan cabsanii itti seenuun mana midhamtootaa meeshalee jireenyaa manicha keessaatti argaman hunda waliin gamtaan ibidda itti qabsiisanii gubanii guutumaan guututti kan barbadeessan yoo ta'u,midhaan nyaataa gosa addaa addaa magaazana dhunfaa midhamaa 1ffaa keessaatti argamus himatamtootuma kanaa fi miltoowwan isaanii hin qabamne birootaan saamanii kan fudhatan waan ta'eef,

Himatamtoonni 10ffaa,MohamedaminAbdullahii,11ffaa,AwwalUmer,12ffaa,Taam manaa Addunyaa,13ffaa,Nuraddiin Abdallaa,14ffaa,Musaa Hajjii jedhaman,himatamaa 5ffaa jedhamee kan galmee Umer Tukkeefaa irratti maqaan isaa caqasame,akkasumas miltoowwan isaanii yeroodhaaf adda bahanii hin

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 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
 Attorney General



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to'atmne waliin ta'uudhaan,gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa'aatii 1:00 irraa kaasee, Go/Ar/Lixaa aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02 jedhamutti, miltowwaan baayyinni isaanii tilmaaman 1000/kuma tokko/ol ta'an,waliin ta'uun,harka isaanii meeshaalee gubinsa qabeenyaafi miidhaa qaamaa geessisuu danda'an,baangaa,ulee mukaa,dhagaaa,kibritii fi beenizila qabatanii,dhaadannoo,"Hacaaluu kan ajjeesse nafxeenyaadha!"jedhu dhageesisaa,karaa konkolaataa guddicha godina Arsii Lixaa fi godina Baalee walqunnamsiisu,magaala Adaabbaa keessaatti dhagaa,gommaa konkolataa fi mukoota gurguddaan magaalitti keessa bakkee adda addaatti cufanii gommaa konkolaataa karaa irratti gubaa,sochii namootaa,geejjibaa fi kan humnoota nageenyaa guutummaan guututti ugguranii,qabeenya saboota biroo enyummaa isaanii fi amantii bu'uura godhachuun ibbidha itti kahuun mancaasuu yoo egalan,poolisiin aanaa Adaabbaa garee ittisa yakkaa,manca'insa qabeenyaa fi lubbuu namootaa baraaruuf,gara raawwii ittisa yakkaa kanatti miseensota isaa yoo bobbaasu,gamtaadhaan ta'uun polisii irratti dhagaa guuruunifi sochii qamoolee nageenyaa karaa itti cufanii uggurun,qabeenya namoota dhuunfaa caccabsaafi ibiddaan gubaa kan turan yoo ta'u,addatti,himatamaan 5ffaa,Ahameddin Musxafaa jedhamee galmee Umer Tukkeefaa irraatti himatame,hiriiricha irra dhaabbatee,"polisii homaa isin hin gootu,hin dheessinaa "jechoo miltowwan isaa jajjabeessa polisii irratti dhagaa darbataa kan ture fi hoteela Shebeele jedhamutti benzila itti firfirsuun dursee ibidda kan itti qabsiise yoo ta'u,himatamaan 10ffaa Mohamedamin Abdullahii,miseensuma garee kanaa ta'uudhaan,"hacaaluu kan ajjeese isini!"jechuun polisii irratti dhagaa darbataa kan ture yoo ta'u,himatamaan 11ffaa,Awwal Umer gama isaatiin,hiriira caqasame kana irra dhaabbatee,sagalee isaa ol kaasee "qabeenya saamaa gubaa "jedhee miltoowwan isaa kan jajjabeessa tureefi alabaa motummaa rippaabiliika federalawaa dimookiratawaa Itophiyaa toora hiriiraa kana irra dhaabbatee,"kun alabaa nafxaanyaa miniliki "jedhee himatamaa 14ffaa,Musaa Hajji wajjin ibiddan gubaa kan ture yoo ta'u,himatamaan

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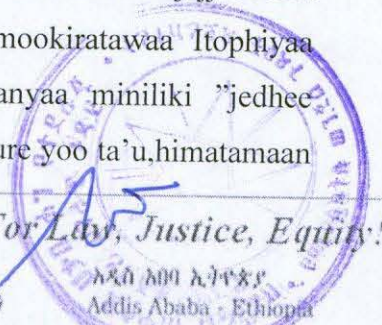
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 Tel. 0115-51-50-99

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 Addis Ababa - Ethiopia





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12ffaa, Taammanaa Addunyaa jedhamu, waahillan isaa yeroof hin qabamne waliin ta'uun dhagaa darbatee fuullee warshaa bishaan gadaa caccabsanii, tiransformerii humna ibsaa warshicha keessa jiru kan guban yoo ta'u, himatamaan, 13ffaa, Nuraddin Abdallaa, jedhamu gama isaatiin dhagaa darbatee, miseensa polisii aanaa adaabbaa ittisa yakka irratti bobbahee hojii irra ture, gargaaraa saajin Gammachuu Taaddasaa dhagaan qaama isarra kan rukkute yoo ta'u,

Himatamaan 15ffaa, Seefuu Loggomoo jedhamu, gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa'aatii 5:00 yoo ta'u, Go/Ar/Lixaa aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02 bakkee addaa waajira bishaanii jedhamutti, miltoowwaan isaa baayyinni isaanii tilmaaman 500/dhibba Shan/ol ta'an, waliin ta'uun, harka isaaniitti meeshaalee gubinsa qabeenyaafi miidhaa qaamaa geessisuu danda'an, baangaa, ulee mukaa, dhagaa fi beenzila qabatanii, dhaadannoo, "nafxanyaan magaala keenya keessaa haa baddu!" jedhu dhageesisaa mana miidhamaa dhuunfaa Bizuayew Argaw jedhamu miltowwan isaa kana qabatee erga dhaqee booda, "kun mana nafxanyaati" jechuun miltowwan isaa mana miidhamaa akka lixan erga godhee booda, "ati maaliif afaan oromoo hin dubbanne, maalif hiirira hin bane?" jechuun ulee mukaatiin qaama miidhamaa bakkee garagaraa rukkuttun dhukkubbin akka itti dhagahamu kan godhaniifi, meeshalee mana jireenyaa mana midhamaa kana keessaa gadi guuranii caccabsuun ibiddan akka gubatu kan godhe waan ta'eef,

Himatamtoonni, 16ffaa, Kadir Umer, 17ffaa, Sumayyaa Duubee jedhaman, gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa'aatii 5:00 yoo ta'u, Go/Ar/Lixaa aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02 bakkee addaa Shirkaa Safaraa jedhamutti miltowwan baayyinni isaanii tilmaamaan 100 (dhibbaa) ol ta'an, waliin ta'uun baangaa, ulee mukaa fi dhagaa harka isaaniitti qabatanii

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dhaadannoo, “Amaaraa fi manzee magaala kana keessaa ni baafna!” jedhu dhageessisaa, mana jireenyaa midhamaa dhuunfaa Abdiisaa Girmaa miltowwan isaanii waliin dhaquudhaan gamtaadhaan, mana jireenyaa midhamaa kana ibbidan yoo guban, himatamaan 16ffaa, addatti, mana miidhamaa toora hiriira kana keessaa bahuun, teeppi ‘jiipas’ jedhamu manuma midhaamaa kana keessa ol seenee saamee kan fudhate waan ta’eef,

Himatamtoonni, 18ffaa, Abdurazaq Mohammed, jedhamu gaafa guyyaa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa’aatii 4:00 yoo ta’u, Go/Ar/Lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02 bakkee addaa hoteela Jibril jedhamutti, miltowwan bayyinni isaanii 300/dhibba sadii/ ol ta’an waliin ta’uun, ulee, baangaa fi dhagaa qabataniidallaa mana jireenyaa midhamtuu dhuunfaa Abbabech Tasammaa humnaan cabsee miiltoowwan isaa hin qabamne ol sensiisuudhan, gamtaadhaan mana jireenyaa midhamtuu kanaa meeshalee manaa waliin ibidda itti qabsiisanii gubaa fi meeshaalee manicha keessaatti argaman saamaa fi cacabsanii barbadeessaa kan turan waan ta’eef,

Himatamaan, 19ffaa Ibrahim Abdallaa gaafa 23/10/2012 ganama keessaa tilmaaman sa’aatii 2:30 yoo ta’u, Go/Ar/Lixaa Aanaa Adaabbaa magaala Adaabbaa ganda 02 bakkee addaa Shirkaa Safaraa jedhamutti miltowwan baayyinni isaanii tilmaamaan 60/jaatamaa/ol ta’an, waliin ta’uun baangaa, ulee mukaa fi dhagaa harka isaaniitti qabataniidhaadannoo’’nafxanyaan nurraa ha bahu’’jedhu dhageessisaa midhamaa dhunfaa Iyyuel Mulaatuu, jedhamu harkaan qabataniid “ati nafxanyaadha!” jechuun himatamaan kun ulee mukaatiin mataa midhamaa rukkuttun lafatti kan kuffise waan ta’eef,

Walumagalatti himatamtoonni tarree lakk 1ffaa hanga 19ffaatti caqasaman kunneen korannaafi gamtaadhaan miltoowwaan isaanii galmee Umer Tukkeefaa

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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Attorney General



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jalatti himataman waliin ta'uudhaan, midhamtoota sabaa fi amantaa isaaniitiin adda basuun, dhaadannoo, "Allah wakuber, nafxeenyaa ni balleessina, amaara magaala keenya keessaa ni baasna jedhu dhageessisaa harka isaaniitti baangaa, ceboo, cuuphee, ulee mukaa, beenzila, kibritii fi dhagaa qabatanii garee gareen walqindeessanii gamtaan magaala Adaabbaa keessa socho'uun sablammiwwan adda addaa sabumman isaanii oromoon ala ta'an yookin kanneen sabummaan oromoo ta'anii hordoftoota amantaa kiristaanaa ortodoksii ta'an irratti xiyyeeffachuun, badii lubbuu fi qabeenya isaaniirratti gessisaniin akka aanaa Adaabbaatti lubbuun namoota 3/sadiifi/akka darbuufi qabeenyi qarshii 139,655,945 (miliyona dhiibba tokkof soddonii sagaliifi, kuma dhibbaa jahaafi shantamii shanii fi dhibba sagalii fi afurtamii shanitti) tilmaamamu akka manca' u waan taasisaniif, yakka waraana sumansii kaasuun motummaa irratti yakka raawwataniin, lubbuu, bilisummaa, fayyaa qaamaa fi qabeenyaa uummata irratti gaga'insi cimaa akka uumamu gochuutin himatamaniiru.

*Mosonnad Abassee  
A/Al Federaanaa*

**Tarree Ragootaa;**

**A/Ragaa Namaa;**

Himatamtoota kana irratti ragoota A/Alangaa baayyiinni isaanii 29/digdamii sagal/ta'an kan dhiyeessinu yoo ta'u, ragoota kanaaf eegumsi bu'ura seera, ragootaa fi namoota eeruu dhimmoota yakkaa irratti keennaniif eegumsa godhamu ilaalchisee bahe, labsii lakkoofsa, 699/2003 keewwata 4/H/fi /J/tiin eegumsi kan godhamaa jiruu waan ta'eef, maqaa tarree ragoota namaa osoo hin caqasiin himatni kan dhiyaate yoo ta'u, manni murtichaa raga Abbaa Alangaa dhagahuu yoo eegalu tarree raga bayyiinni isaanii 29/digdamii sagal/ dursinee mana murtiichaaf kan dhiyeessinu ta'uu ni ibsina.

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*Annex-X*

*Assessed damage to property; Adama Town*



Guyyaa \_\_\_\_\_

Qaboo yaa'ii koree ogeessotaa Qabeenya sababa Hokkoraa fi jeequmsa Guyyaa Ajjeechaa Art.Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka Magaalaa Adaamaatti Ka'een uummame qulqulleessc.

### Hirmaattinni

1. Obboo Jibriil Kadiir..... Walitti Qabaa Koree .....Waajjira Kantiibaa irraa
2. Obboo Baantaayyoo Abdoos .....Miseensa Koree.....Ogeessa Ijaarsaa M/Qophessaa
3. Obboo Shaambal Tafarraa \_\_\_\_\_ ogeessa Geejjibaa
4. Obboo Darajjee <sup>Mangasha</sup> Misnsa Koree.....Ogeessa Seeraa A/T/Galii/Magaalaa Adaamaa
5. Addee Saaraa. <sup>Genani</sup> Misensa Koree.....Ogettii Bittaa meshaa(Parcheezara)WMD

### Ajandaa Marii

Qabeenya sababa Hokkoraa fi jeequmsa Guyyaa Ajjeechaa Art.Haacaaluu Hundeessaa akka Magaalaa Adaamaatti Ka'een miidhaan irra gahe qulqulleesseessine tilaama ogummaa kaa'uu

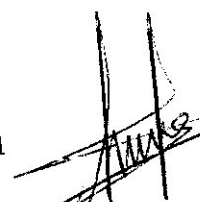

### Marii fi yaada Murtee Koree Tilmaama Qabeenya barbadaa'ee

Akkuma olitti Ajandaa Marii keenyaa dhimma tilmaama qabeenya barbadaa'ee irratti mari'atameen qabeenyota kanniin iddoo lamatti qooduun irratti mariin baldhaan gaggeffamera.Kunis Qabeenya Mootummaa fi Qabeenya Namoota dhuunfaa miidhaan irra gahe akkaataa ragaan koree keenyaaf dhiyaateen fi ogummaa adda addaatiin qulqulleessinee tilmaama isaa bifa itti aanuun dhiyeessinee jirra.

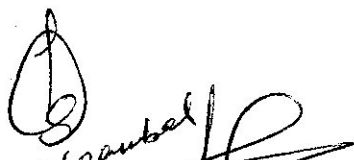
### I. Bu'uuruma kanaan Ajandaa keenya tokkoffaa irratti Qabeenya mootummaa

Waajjiraale Motummaa Ibiddaan barbadaa'an fi Qabeenya Dhaabbataa fi Dhumataa seektaroota keessatti barbada'an ilaalchisee koreen keenya seektaroota adda addaa irraa hundeessuun seektaricha miidhaan irra gahe waliin ragaaleen akka dhihaatan gochuun bu'uuruma ogummaa keenyaatiin ilaaluun hanga tilmaama qabeenya barbadaa'ee fi manca'ee tilmaama isaa bifa itti aanuun dhiheessinee jirra.

  
Shaarsal

1. Gamoo waajjira MWD Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa ibiddaan barbadaa'e tilmaama ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen qarshii 2,368,652.00 fi Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajiricha kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate qarshii 8,226,830.00 kan tilmaamamu yoo ta'uu walumaagalatti qarshii tilmaama qarshii 10,595,482.00 ta'u barbadaa'uu isaa kan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
2. Gamoon A/Taayitaa Galiwwan Bu/Magaalaa Adaamaa ibddaan barbadaa'e tilmaama ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen qarshii 4,191,685.84 fi Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajiricha kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate qarshii 6,159,100.00 tti kan tilmaamamu yoo ta'uu walumaagalatti tilmaama qarshii 10,350,785.00 ta'u barbadaa'uu isaakan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
3. Gamoon Waajjira M/Q/Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Ibddaan Barbadaa'ee tilmaama ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen qarshii 2,180,319.32 fi Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajiricha kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate qarshii 4,394,369.46 yoo ta'u walumaagalatti tilmaama qarshii 6,574,688.78 ta'ubarbadaa'uu isaa kan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
4. Gamoon Waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa Bulchiinsa Magaalaa Adaamaa Ibddaan Miidhaan irra gahe tilmaama ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen qarshii 2,490,521.63 fi Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajjira Paartii Badhaadhinaa kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate qarshii 1,733,770.00 kan tilmaamamu yoo ta'u walumaagalatti Qabeenyi barbadaa'e tilmaama qarshii 4,224,291.63 ta'u barbadaa'uu isaa kan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
5. Gamoon Waajjira Bulchiinsa Ganda Xaddacha Araaraa tilmaama ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen tilmaama qarshii 1,278,391.47 fi Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajiricha keessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate tilmaama qarshii 573,093.29 kan tilmaamame yoo ta'uu walumaagalatti qabeenyi barbadaa'e tilmaama qarshi 1,851,484.76 ta'u barbadaa'uu isaa kan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.







6. Buufata odeffannoo COVID 19 ganda Bokkuu shananii tilmaama qarshii 14,000 fi Miinii miidiyaa ganda Hangaatuu tilmaamni isaa qarshii 45,000 walumaagalatti 59,000.00 ta'uu barbadaa'uu isaa kan dhihaatee fi koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
7. Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajjira KMD kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojjichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate tilmaama qarshii 431,002.00 kan tilmaamamu ta'uu isaa koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
8. Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajjira kantiibaa caccabee ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojjichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate tilmaama qarshii 415,950.00 yoo ta'uu koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.
9. Qabeenya dhaabbataa fi dhumataa waajjira Kilaastara Qonnaa kessatti barbadaa'e ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojjichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate tilmaama qarshii 448,902.00 yoo ta'uu koreen keenyas sirrii ta'uu isaa ilaalee mirkaneessee jira.

Walumaagalatti gamoolee mootummaa barbadaa'an kunniin tilmaama qarshii ogeessota ijaarsaatiin hojjatamee nuuf dhihaateen qarshii 12,568,570.26 fi Meeshaalee Dhaabbataa fi Dhumataa waajjiraalee keessatti gubatee fi manca'ee ragaan isaa hoggansa mana hojjichaatiin mirkanaa'ee dhihaate 22,383,016.75 yoo ta'uu walumaagalatti Gamoo fi meeshaaleen Dhaabbataa fi dhumataa seektara mootummaa keessatti barbadaa'ee tilmaama qarshii 34,951,587.01 tti kan tilmaamamu barbadaa'uu isaa koreen keenya irratti waliigallee jirra.

## II. Konkolaattota mootummaa Gubatan ilaalchisee

T/L	Waajjira jalaa Gubate	Gosa konkolaataa fi Gabatee	Baay'i nna	T/G/Tokkoo	Waliigala tilmaama
1	Konkolaataa Kutaa Magaalaa Abbaa Gadaa	Nissaan Alimiiraa Gabatee 4- 05351	1	599227.20	599227.20
2	Konkolaataa M/Qopheessaa ergisaan Waajjira Bul/Nageenyaatii kenname	Toyota hilux pic up oro 4-02987	1	385482.24	385482.24
3	Konkolaataa Waajjira BLTO	00366	1	Ragaan hin argamne	Ragaan hin argamne
4	Konkolaattota Waajjira Poolisii Bu/Magaalaa Adaamaa	0308 Oro polis Toyota PIC UP single	1	955674.72	955674.72
		306 oro poolisii Tiyoottaa Dabil pic up	1	1061307.74	1061307.74
5	Motorsaakilii M/qophessaa	04.3686 or	1	34277.10	34277.10
	Waliigala			3,035,969.00	3,035,969.00

### III. Qabeenya Namoota Dhuunfaa Barbadaa'e


Qabeenya Dhuunfaa Daldaltoota jalaa Barbadaa'e ilaalchise kessattuu jequmsa ka'een Ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti suuqiiwwan Naanna'a waajjira gandichaa marsanii jiran gubachuu isaaniitiin daldaltoonni qabeenyi Kenya nu jalaa gubateera karaa jedhuun waajjira gandichaatiif iyyannoo iyyatanii koreen sadarkaa gandaa fi magaalaatti dhimmicha qulqulleessuuf dhaabbate erga ilaaleen booda raga armaan gadii irratti waliigaleera.

1. Obboo Darajjee Alamuu ganda xaddacha araaraa kessa kan jiraatanii fi qabeenyi jalaa gubate Konkolaataa fe'uumsaa midhaan fe'e yoo ta'u gatiin tilmaama dhiyaatee 5,391,850 dha. Buuruma kanaan ragaalee odiitaraa dhuunfaa abbaan qabeenyichaa hojjachiifatee raga nuuf dhiyesse irraa akka akka agaretti tilmaamichi konkolaataa qarshii 4,262,850.00 akka ta'e fi sanyii filatamaa 642,850 akka ta'e hubatameera.
2. Obboo Geetaachoo Isheetuu ganda xaddacha araaraa iyyannoon dhiheeffatan motora dhuunfaa na jalaa gubate karaa jedhuun kan iyyatanii fi gatiin isaatis 75,000 jedhanii iyyataniiru koreen sadarkaa gandaa ilaaluun mirkaneessanii gama kenyatti erganii jiru. Koreen keenyas kanuma mirkaneessee jira.
3. Obboo Mudar Abdulqaadir Hojii maarbili kan daldalan yoo ta'u meeshaa qarshii 55,982 baasu na jalaa barbadaa'e karaa jedhuun kan iyyatan yoo ta'u haaluma koreen sadarkaa gandaa ilaaluun mirkaneessanii gama kenyatti erganiin ilaalee sirrii ta'uu isaa mirkanessinee jirra.
4. Obboo Kadiir Baanataa Daaluu (Haliimaa Tulluu) ganda xaddacha araaraa kessatti Daldala Isteshinariif fi Mana Kooppii yoo ta'u iyyannoo isaanii qabeenyi barbadaa'e qarshii 300,800 karaa jedhuun iyyataniirukoreen keenyas ragaa koreen sadarkaa gandaa qulqullessee nuuf erge xiinxaluun sirrii ta'uu waliigallee jirra.
5. Beetaliehem Bayyanaa ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti daldala Ameen fashion jedhuun kan beekkamu qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 470,930 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru, Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya sadarkaa gandaaragaa qulqulleessee nuuf erge bu'ureeffachuun akkaataa qulqulleesseen sirrii ta'uu isaa waliigallee jirra.
6. Obboo Wandosn Hayilamaariyaam tajaajila daldalaa Ameen Laawundarii ganda xaddacha Araaraa keessatti kan gaggssan yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin



isaanii 647, 369, 00 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru, Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya raga nuuf dhiyaate ilaaluun sirrii ta'uu isaa waliigallee jirra.

7. Adde Feeneet Baay'isaa ganda Xaddacha Araaraatti Daldala meshaalee Ijaarsaa irratti kan bobba'an yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 260,700.00 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru, Koreen keenya bu'uuruma raga koree gandaa irraa dhiyaaten sirrii ta'uu isaa dhiyeessine jirra.
8. Addee Salaamaawiit Addisee Hojii Giroosarii fi dhugaatii ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan gaffeessan yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 99,700 00 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru. Bu'uuruma kanaan raga koreen gandaa dhiyessee ilaalle sirrii ta'uu isaa dhiyeessine jirra.
9. Addee Almaac Damissee Hojii Ujummoo fi Baanyoo ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan argaman yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 198,640 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru. Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya raga koreen gandaa dhiyessee ilaalle sirrii ta'uu isaa dhiyeessine jirra.
10. Addee Dastaa Mokonnin Isteeshinarii ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan argaman yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 334,560.00 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya raga koreen gandaa dhiyessee ilaalle sirrii ta'uu isaa dhiyeessine jirra.
11. Obboo Birahaanuu Margaa ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan argamanii fi hojii footoo kooppii kan hojjatan yoo ta'u qabeenyi gubate jedhanii iyyatan meeshaalee gatiin isaanii 185,000 kan ta'u jedhanii iyyataniiru. Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya raga gandaa irraa argate xiinxaluun sirrii ta'uu isaa waliigallee jira.
12. Obboo Abbabaa Bazuu WHG Beekaa Raabbii Hojii Tajaajila barreeffamaa kan jdhu ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan argamanii fi iyyannoo iyyataniin qabeenyi 45,000 na jalaa hatameera karaa jedhuun iyyatani jiru. Bu'uuruma kanaan koreen keenya raga gandaa irraa argate xiinxaluun sirrii ta'uu isaa waliigallee jira.
13. WHG Dooksaa Hojii Horii furdisuu ganda xaddacha araaraa keessatti kan argamanii fi iyyannoo iyyataniin motora fi maashina shunkirtii na jalaa gubatee jira jedhanii iyyataniin qabeenyi qarshii 72,167 na jalaa gubatera karaa jedhuun iyyatanis ragaan dhiyaate raga poolisii dhihaatee jira. Koreen keenyas sirrummaa isaa waliigallee jirra.

  
Shaamsal





