

Ethiopia Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 14 July 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T161	ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT	15-Mar-64	1960	1992
T493	TIGRAI PEOPLES LIBERATION FRONT	1976	1976	1990
T354	OROMO LIBERATION FRONT	31-Dec-77	1977	2012
T542	ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY	1976	1979	1992
T844	ERITREAN ISLAMIC JIHAD MOVEMENT		1980	2011
T549	OGADEN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT	26-Feb-94	1984	2012
T23	AL-ITTIHAAD AL-ISLAMI	13-Oct-93	1988	2005
T605	ERITREAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT	1973	1989	1990
T1755	ISSA AND GURGURA LIBERATION FRONT (IGLF)	10-Oct-91	1991	1991
T2235	AFAR REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC UNITY FRONT	31-Dec-96	1993	2012
T1989	ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT (ERDF)		1994	0
T2101	ETHIOPIANS		1995	2001
T2250	ALL ETHIOPIA UNITY PARTY (AEUP)		2002	2005
T2287	KINIJIT		2004	2006
T2659	MURLE TRIBE		2006	2012
T2147	AL-SHABAAB		2006	2012
T2517	SOMALI ISLAMIC FRONT		2008	2009
T9012	WESTERN SOMALI LIBERATION FRONT		0	0
T9013	AFAR LIBERATION FRONT		0	0
T9014	EDU		0	0

T9016	SOMALI ABO LIBERATION FRONT		0	0
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I. ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1960

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: 1964

Aliases: Eritrean Liberation Front, Eritrean Liberation Front (Elf), Eritrean Liberation Movement (Elm)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 310, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
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- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "Non-State Actor Data.' p. 199-207. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 1897, Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1897>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1960

Group End: 1992 (repressed by EPLF)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ELF was created in July 1960 by students and scholars in Egypt (MIPT 2008). The group formed because of mounting resentment towards Selassie's government for ignoring Eritrean autonomy throughout the 1950s (Lobban 1972). Their first attacks occurred in 1961 (MIPT 2008; *ibid*). The organization aims to create an autonomous Eritrea free from Ethiopian control (*ibid*). ELF is mainly an ethno-nationalist group despite occasionally demonstrating traits of religious and Marxist movements (MIPT 2008)

Geography

ELF has a base of operations in Eritrea and Ethiopia (MIPT 2008). ELF originally formed in July 1960 by students and scholars in Egypt (MIPT 2008). It has also destroyed property in and near Djibouti and Addis Ababa (Lobban 1972; GTD 2016). Within Ethiopia the group has been active in Kerene, Asmara, Mekele, Massalva, Ghinda, and Bahar Dar (GTD 2016). Since 1969, ELF has participated in plane hijacking and bombings in Germany, Karachi, Khartoum, and Aden, and held an attack in Italy (Lobban 1972). In 1982, ELF was forced into Sudan (*ibid*). ELF is a transnational organization.

Organizational Structure

ELF is a group that was initially founded by students and scholars (MIPT 2008). Villages in ELF's area of control have elected representatives in the organization for civil-military decision-making, but no formal political wing existed (Lobban 1972). The group received military and financial support from Iraq and Syria (MIPT 2008).

Size estimates on the group vary as the Ethiopian government claimed the group began with 1,000 members and in 1969 had 8,000 members (Lobban 1972). However, another source claims that at its peak the group had 12,500-15,000 members (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.225).

No additional information could be found on specific ELF wings or leadership.

External Ties

ELF has received explicit military and financial support from Iraq and Syria (MIPT 2008). Isaias Afewerki who eventually became president of Nigeria was a member of ELF in 1966. He then went on to co-found the EPLF, an ELF splinter which eventually pushed the organization into Sudan in 1982 (*ibid*; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.226).

Group Outcome

In 1968, dead ELF members were displayed in Eritrean cities by Ethiopian authorities (Lobban 1972). The Ethiopian army in Eritrea is composed of peasants, leading to

unsophisticated and uncoordinated counter-insurgency actions against ELF. They employed indiscriminate violence (Lobban 1972; in 1970, the army shot 112 people in a mosque and their napalm killed 600 civilians (ibid). In 1970, the EPLF emerged as a splinter of ELF because of ideological disagreements about the religious affiliation of the group (MIPT 2008). The group began fighting both this new rival group and the government (MIPT 2008). By 1982, ELF was pushed out of Eritrea into Sudan by the EPLF. Their last violent attack occurred in 1992 (GTD 2016).

II. TIGRAI PEOPLES LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: 1976

Aliases: Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (Tplf), Tigray Peoples Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "TIGRAI PEOPLES LIBERATION FRONT." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4287, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
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- Berhe, Aregawi. "The Origins of the Tigray People's Liberation Front." African Affairs103, no. 413 (2004): 569-92. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3518491>.
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- Aregwai Berhe. "A political history of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (1975-1991): Revolt, ideology, and mobilisation in Ethiopia." 2008.
<http://www.harep.org/Africa/7219.pdf>
- Young, John. "The Tigray and Eritrean Peoples Liberation Fronts: A History of Tensions and Pragmatism." The Journal of Modern African Studies 34, no. 1 (1996): 105-20.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/161740>.
- GTD Perpetrator 2127, Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2127>
- "Ethiopia's Afar Rebels Claim Killing 49 Government Soldiers in East." 2011.BBC Monitoring Africa, Mar 27.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/858720641?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Weyane

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: violence reportedly ended in 1991 (political movement). Group is attributed with one attack in 2016 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The TPLF was created in February 1975 when former Tigrayan National Organization militant members reorganized the group to mimic the EPLF (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p. 536; MIPT 2008). It was formed in order to oppose and overthrow the Mengistu dictatorship (MIPT 2008; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 200). Their first recorded violent attack occurred in 1976 (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 200). The group initially desired self-rule for Tigrayans within Ethiopia and later wanted an independent Tigrayan state (Aregawi 2004 p.591). Eventually the TPLF shifted their political goal to overthrow the Mengistu regime and establish a different Ethiopian government in its place (MIPT 2008). The group has a communist and ethno-nationalist ideology (ibid; Aregawi 2004 p.569).

Geography

The TPLF was based in western Tigray around Amba Alagi Path near Makale and Maichew (Schmid and Jongman 1988 536). By 1988, the group controlled Tigrayan towns above and below the capital Mekelle (Young 1996 p.108). The TPLF conducted attacks in the following Ethiopian locations: Aksum, Workumba, Korem, Jari, Lalibela, Kobe District, and Burke (GTD 2016). This group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

One of the most notable TPLF leaders was named Gessesew Ayele aka Sihule, who was a member of parliament (Aregawi 2004 p.589-590). None of the significant militant leaders of the TPLF, Siye Abraha, Mohammed Yanous, or Hadish Araya had prior military experience (Young 1996 p.108). The TPLF often worked with local militias in contrast to the large-scale military operations of the EPLF (Young 1996 p.110). The organization had a formal political wing (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 200). After they overthrew the regime in Addis Ababa in 1991, the TPLF used the EPRDF to take political control of Ethiopia (Aregawi 2004 p.589).

Initial members seem to be students and even at its height the group was composed almost completely of Tigrayans (MIPT 2008; *ibid*). The group had 10,000 members in 1986 and by 1990 had 40,000-50,000 members (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 200). Information on specific funding could not be found; however, it can be inferred that most of the TPLF's initial funding came from a local level (Aregawi 2008 p.169).

External Ties

The TPLF was created in February 1975 by former Tigrayan National Organization members who were influenced by the EPLF (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p. 536; MIPT 2008). The TPLF and the EPLF often worked together until 1985 when the EPLF tried to sever ties, only to mend relations in 1988 (Young 1996 p.116-117; Aregawi 2004 p.591). The EPLF provided material and financial support to the TPLF (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 200). In 1989, the TPLF formed an alliance with the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement which created the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (MIPT 2008; Young 1996 p.114). In 1986 a faction of the TPLF began to follow a Marxism-Leninism ideology and splintered to form the Marxist-Leninist League of Tigray (Aregawi 2004 p.591).

Group Outcome

In 1976 the Mengistu military force "the Derg" created a 60,000 member peasant army they called the Raza Project which got crushed by the TPLF and other groups on the Tigrayan border (Young 1996 p.106). The government doubled their trained forces to 40,000 members in 1980 in response to the increase in the number and power of militant groups (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536).

The TPLF formed an alliance with the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement in 1989, creating the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (MIPT 2008; Young 1996 p.114). This alliance enabled the TPLF to overthrow the Mengistu regime and take control of the Ethiopian government through the EPRDF in 1991 (MIPT 2008). In 1992, the Derg attempted to regain power through a Red Star campaign which failed (Young 1996 p.107). In 2010, in response to an attack by the ARDUF, the TPLF, which was in control of the government, used troops to attack ARDUF forces and Afar civilians (BBC 2011). The TPLF is primarily active as a government political party but in 2016 they did conduct a violent attack (GTD 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- TNO was originally a militant organization with "vague" connections to ELF in the 1960s
- TNO was "inspired" by the EPLF and splintered from the ELF (sorta) around the 1960s
- TPLF was mostly students and the leadership were ex-militants from TNO

- Differences between the TPLF and EPLF: not less organized. EPLF had more of a conventional army while the TPLF was more composed of local militias and cell-based across towns.
- The Derg was assembled kinda like a paramilitary organization (counter-militia). The Derg wasn't trained, just armed, so they were pretty ineffective. Unclear why they don't use the conventional army, but might be because you can't glean a lot of information from the cells.
- there is a coup in 1975 which could explain why they don't go out.
- Note from Tanya: I looked into TPLF and it seems to still be a political party, albeit a corrupt one, so when ARDUF attacked it, since TPLF was in control of the Ethiopian government technically ARDUF attacked Ethiopian troops

III. OROMO LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1977
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: 1977

Aliases: Oromo Liberation Front, Oromo Liberation Front (Olf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "OROMO LIBERATION FRONT." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3651, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Ethiopia." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors,, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature. p. 536. Library of Congress. 1988. Attached.
- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "Non-State Actor Data.' p. 199-207. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ethiopia: The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), including origin, mandate, leadership, structure, legal status, and membership; treatment of members and supporters by authorities (2014-2015), 7 May 2015, ETH105146.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5696030f4.html>
- Colette Desol, Katia Girma, Alain Leterrier. "Dawud Ibsa Ayana, Chairman of the Oromo Liberation Front." Les Nouvelles d'Addis. 2006.
http://nfrance.com/~eq10357/P10_magazine/15_grandentretien/15050_itvOLF/15050_itvOLF_eng.html
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- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Ethiopia: Information on the Oromo Ethnic Group, the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), and the Oromo People's

Democratic Organization (OPDO), 18 April 2001, ETH01004.ZAR, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3decdfcf4.html>

- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Ethiopia: Information on the Oromo Liberation United Front, 26 October 1999, ETH00001.SPM, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a6a2c.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 1894, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=189>
- Paul Trevor William Baxter, Jan Hultin, Alessandro Triulzi. "Being and Becoming Ormo." p. 76-77. Nordic Africa Institute. 1996

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: OLA (armed wing)

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 2014 active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The OLF formed in 1973 in response to aggressive persecution efforts taken by Abyssinian leaders in Addis Ababa against Oromo separatists (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). The group's territorial claims include the capital, Addis Ababa. The group's claims on the capital may explain why the government's response was harsh. The group's first violent action took place in 1974 (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 205). The OLF was founded by members of the Bale Oromo Movement and the Ethiopian student movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). The Bale Oromo Movement staged a revolt in the early 1960s to overthrow a regional leader, which yielded numerous ex-militants (Trevor, Baxter, Hultin, and Triulzi p.76 1996). It later retreated into Somalia where it began to reorganize and later form the OLF. The organization aims to create an independent Oromo state in southern Ethiopia (MIPT 2008; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 204). The OLF has an ethno-nationalist ideology (ibid).

Geography

The OLF has conducted attacks in several Ethiopian locations, including Addis Ababa, Bishoftu, Adi Quala, Dire Dawa, Mechatat, Kombolcha, and Mecera (GTD 2016). They have also conducted attacks in the Kenyan cities of Wajir and Isiolo (ibid). They are active in the provinces of northern Bale, Sidamo, Arsi, southern Shewa, and Hararghe

(Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). They claim to have offices in the US, London, Somalia, and Eritrea (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 205). The OLF is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The OLF was founded by members of the Bale Oromo Movement and the Ethiopian student movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). The Bale Oromo Movement staged an armed uprising in the early 1960s, creating a number of fighters with combat experience (Trevor, Baxter, Hultin, and Triulzi p.76 1996).

In 2015 the group's chairperson was Daud Ibsa, after the prior leader Gelasa Dilbo was exiled (Canada IRB 2015). Their spokespersons are named Hassan Hussein, Shigat Geleta, and Beyan Aroba (ibid). As of 2008, the group was divided into two main factions as of 2008: one led by Daud Ibsa and the other led by Kamal Galchu (ibid). Another faction led by Nuro Dedefo also exists (ibid). The Galchu faction no longer wants to create a secessionist state and has been renamed a splinter group by the Ibsa faction (ibid).

The OLF possesses a General Assembly that makes decisions that the National Council, which is composed of 4 members, enforces (ibid). The National Council also elects a chairman and 9 executive members (ibid). In 2014, two factions of the group, the National Council and Transitional Authority combined into one organization (ibid). The armed wing of the OLF is known as the Oromo Liberation Army and is divided into companies, platoons, and squads (Jamestown Foundation 2011). The OLF had 7,000-10,000 armed members in the 1990s (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 205). In 1987-1988, it had approximately 3,000 fighters and 10,000 supporters (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). Most members are from the Oromo ethnic group (Canada IRB 2015). No information could be found on group funding.

External Ties

The OLF was a part of a government led by the EPRDF coalition in 1991 (Canada IRB 2015). However, due to a tense relationship with the TPLF, the OLF left in 1992 (ibid; US BCI 2001). The OPC and the OFDM were accused of assisting the OLF by the Nigerian government (ibid).

Somalia and Eritrea are suspected of offering "aid" to the OLF, but there are no details about what type of aid this entails (MIPT 2008). The only organizations the OLF admits to have close ties with are the ONLF, Sidama Liberation Front, Beni-Shangul Liberation Movement, and the Gambella People Liberation Movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006).

Group Outcome

The government began to crackdown on the OLF through mass arrests and capturing major organization leaders in 2000 (MIPT 2008). Then in 2006 thousands of Oromos were captured and put in makeshift “concentration camps” by the Nigerian government (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). By 2011 the Ethiopian government classified the OLF as a terrorist organization (Canada IRB 2015). In February 2013, OLF leader Kamal Galchu was captured and the next year he was dismissed from the group (ibid). Ethiopian and Kenyan government forces combined to arrest OLF fighters in November 2014 (ibid)

IV. ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: 1976

Aliases: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party

Part 1. Bibliography

- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. “Non-State Actor Data.” p. 199-207. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ethiopia: Information on the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, 1 December 1993, ETH15999.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6acf722.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ethiopia: The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP); whether the EPRP is banned from carrying out its activities; recent role and activities of the EPRP within Ethiopia, especially in the context of the 2005 elections; whether members of the EPRP are arrested or harassed by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Forces (EPRDF) (2004-2006), 7 November 2006, ETH102062.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f1472f2.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ethiopia: The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP); recent activities inside Ethiopia; and arrests or harassment of its members by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Forces (EPRDF), 1 March 1999, ETH31443.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abf35c.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 1896, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1896>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 2017 (political party)

Note: UCDP is wrong here and says the group escalated in 1976 - a year before its first violent attack.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The EPRP was created in 1972 during the Selassie regime in Ethiopia (Canada IRB 2006; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.199). Their first violent attacks, called the "White Terror," started in February 1977 in response to the successive Marxist Mengistu regime (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p. 204; Canada IRB 1993). The group first aimed to topple Selassie and, following the coup, overthrow the Mengistu regime and his forces known as the Derg (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.199; Canada IRB 2006). The EPRP has a radical leftist ideology (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.199).

Geography

The EPRP is based in Tigray and also has bases along the Sudanese border (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.204; Canada IRB 1993). It is unclear whether bases along the border are in Ethiopia or Sudan. The group has conducted attacks in the following Ethiopian locations: Jijiga, West Gojam, and Debre Zeit (GTD 2016). After the TPLF attacked the EPRP the group left for the Gondar region (Canada IRB 1993). Sources report that by 1993 the group moved its headquarters to the US, signaling the EPRP has a transnational base of operation (ibid).

Organizational Structure

The EPRP was led by Kiflu Tadesse until 1980. Kebede Desta was an official in the organization until 1991 (Canada IRB 1999). The EPRP might have arisen from the same 1960s student movement as the TPLF, EPLF, and All Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Canada IRB 1993). The group has an active leftist political wing (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.204). The group partially splintered into factions in 1978 after being attacked by the TPLF (Canada IRB 1993). The group has a moderate political party that seems to exist mainly as opposition to the EPRDF since the 2000s (Canada IRB 1999). No further information could be found on leadership, membership, size, or funding.

External Ties

The EPRP might have arisen from the same 1960s student movement as the TPLF, EPLF, and All Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Canada IRB 1993). The EPRP and the TPLF clashed in 1978; the TPLF emerged victorious, causing the EPRP to later splinter in Gondar (Canada IRB 1993). Starting in 1991, the EPRP shifted its focus to opposing the EPRDF violently and in the 2000s became the political opposition to the EPRDF (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). There are reports of the EPRP supporting a group created by the Coalition for Unity and Democracy in 2006 (Canada IRB 2006). No information could be found on explicit or alleged support offered to the EPRP.

Group Outcome

The Mengistu regime responded to the EPRP by killing and imprisoning anyone suspected of being tied to the group after the White Terror attacks (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.203). Starting in 1991, the EPRP shifted its focus to violently opposing the EPRDF (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). When the Mengistu regime was toppled and replaced with an EPRDF government in the 2000s the EPRP became focused on opposing the EPRDF (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). Their last violent attack is reported to be 1992 but they are suspected of being active in militant operations after (GTD 2016; Canada IRB 1999). In 1997, for example, several EPRP members were taken to court for alleged connections to the “Red Terror” campaign but information on the outcome of their hearing could not be found (ibid). There are also reports of the EPRP supporting a militant group created by the Coalition for Unity and Democracy in 2006 (Canada IRB 2006).

Note:

- No ev of violent activity during the Selassie regime.
- Larger ideological disagreement between the EPRP and the Mengistu regime after 1975 which could explain decision to become violence
- The EPRP has vague ties to ELF, but there is no evidence they were actually members. They were just inspired by ELF.
- The EPRP and TPLF fought each other in 1978, but it's unclear why they were fighting and whether it was over resources, members, etc.

V. ERITREAN ISLAMIC JIHAD MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement (Eijm), Abu Sihel Movement, Eijm - As Eritrean Islamic Jihad (Eij), Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement - Abu Suhail Faction, Eritrean Islamic Reform Movement, Eritrean Islamic Salvation Movement, Harakat Al

Jihad Al Islami - Abu Suhail Faction, Harakat Al Jihad Al Islami Al Eritrea, Harakat Al Khalas Al Islami, Islamic Salvation Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- "EJIM." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4535, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Eritrea: Whether an Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) member, who was required to report to the police on a weekly basis would be given official permission to leave Eritrea and whether that person's children between the ages of 18 and 40 who had not completed national service would be allowed to leave with her, 1 May 1999, ERT31892.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac8d4c.html>
- "Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement (EIJM)." BAAD Narratives. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015. <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/eritrean-islamic-jihad-movement-eijm>
- "Islamic Salvation Movement/Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement/Harakat al Jihad al Islami." FAS. 1999. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ism.htm>
- "Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement." Eritrean Human Rights Electronic Archive. N.D. <http://www.ehrea.org/EJIM.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Abu Sihel Movement; Eritrean Islamic Reform Movement (EIRM); Harakat al Khalas al Islami

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 2003 (political movement?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement began in 1975 and had its first violent incident soon after. It was originally a splinter off of ELF (EHR N.D). It splintered due to ideological disagreements about how Islamist the group should be. In 1980, it substantially reorganized and proclaimed it was formally establishing itself as a merger between the National Eritrean Islamic Liberation Front, the Islamic Vanguard, the Organization of Eritrean Pioneer Muslims, and the Islamic Awakening merged to create the official organization (BAAD 2015). The group aims to eradicate the Eritrean government, create an Islamic state with Sharia law in Eritrea, and raise awareness of the discrimination against Muslims in Eritrea (ibid; MIPT 2008). The group had mixed

goals when it operated in Ethiopia, but is primarily center-seeking in Eritrea because it wants to abolish and replace the Eritrean government (ibid). The EIJM is a Muslim fundamentalist organization (Canada IRB 1999).

Geography

The EIJM is mainly based in Khartoum, Sudan but also has bases in Eritrea and Ethiopia (MIPT 2008; Canada IRB 1999). It is active in the western Eritrean lowlands near its border with Sudan but does not seem to conduct attacks in countries other than Eritrea (MIPT 2008). The EIJM is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The EIJM was led by Khalil Mohammed Amer in 2010 and then by his deputy Abu al-Bara' Hasan Salman in 2013 (BAAD 2015; MIPT 2008). The militant faction of the EIJM, which emerged between 1998 - 1993, is led by Shaykh Abu Suhail aka Muhammad Ahmad, an ex-mujahedeen fighter from Afghanistan (EHR N.D). No information could be found on group funding; however, Sudan has allegedly provided the group with weapons and training (MIPT 2008). In 1994-1995, the group had an estimated 500-700 members. In subsequent years, their size remained somewhere in the hundreds (BAAD 2015). The group is comprised of former ELF members, Muslim youths, conservative Eritreans, and Eritrean refugees (EHR N.D; ibid).

External Ties

The group splintered from the ELF in 1975, but maintained no ties or connections to other Eritrean separatist movements. The Eritrean government claims Sudan gives financial support and sanctuary to the EIJM (BAAD 2015). The group first established a relationship with Osama Bin Laden and Al-Qa'ida in 1996 (ibid). Some sources say that only the most radical factions of the EIJM accept Al-Qa'ida's financial, weapons, and training support (MIPT 2008; ibid).

The Eritrean Islamic Reform Movement, the Abu Suhail organization, the Eritrean Islamic Salvation Movement, and the Eritrean Islamic Party for Justice and Development are all splinter groups and other names for the EIJM (EHR N.D; FAS 1999). The organization includes members of Eritrean Pioneer Muslim Organization, Eritrean National Islamic Liberation Front, Islamic Defense Committee, Movement of Oppressed Eritreans, and Islamic Uprising (MIPT 2008). The EIJM falls under the Eritrean Solidarity Front [ESF] umbrella organization (BAAD 2015).

Group Outcome

In the early 1990s the ruler of Sudan, Hasan al-Turabi, closed EJIM facilities in the country (EHR N.D). No information could be found on any important counter-insurgency attempts against the EJIM by the Ethiopian government, possibly because of the several names it operates with. The last notable series of attacks by the EJIM occurred in 2003 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-ESF is a general umbrella group that fights for Eritrean autonomy (Eritrean Solidarity Front) - similar to MEND?

VI. OGADEN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1984

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1994

Aliases: Ogaden National Liberation Front (Onlf), Javhadda Waddaniga Xoreynta Ogaddeenya, Ogaden National Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ONLA (Ogaden National Liberation Army)

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 2014 (still active - GTD)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ONLF was created in 1984 as a splinter from the Western Somali Liberation Front (Bloom and Kaplan CFR 2007; MIPT 2008). The group did not become active violently until 1991 when the EPRDF overthrew the Ethiopian regime (Abdullahi 2007). It is unclear whether the group wants to make Ogaden a separate state within Ethiopia or join it to Somalia (Global Security N.D; IRIN 2012). The ONLF has an ethno-nationalistic ideology because it fights on behalf of the Somali population living in Ethiopia (Bloom and Kaplan CFR 2007; Global Security N.D.).

Geography

The ONLF has conducted attacks in various Ethiopian areas, including Kebri Dehar, Addis Ababa, Jijiga, Abole, and Gunagado (GTD 2017). They conducted attacks in areas in Somalia such as Caato and Yeed (ibid). They fight mainly in the Dhagahbour, Fiiq, Godey, Qorahay, and Wardheer areas (Abdullahi 2007). The ONLF conducts transnational attacks; it is unclear if they have bases in Somalia.

Organizational Structure

Abdullahi Mohamed Sacdi was one of the founding members of the ONLF (Abdullahi 2007). The initial leader of the ONLF was Hassan Jire Qalin. However, his leadership seems to have mainly extended to the group's political presence (ibid). The ONLF had an active political wing (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 450). Later the ONLF split into two factions, a more violent wing led by Sheik Ibrahim Abdalla, and an "accommodationist" wing led by Bashir Abdi Hassan (ibid). The accommodationist faction went on to support the EPRDF and eventually create the Somali People's Democratic Party (ibid). In 1998, the militant faction regrouped under Mohamed Omar Osman, a Somali ex-marine, who became the group's Chairman (ibid). The militant faction of the ONLF is called the ONLA but they seem to operate as the same entity (MIPT 2008). The Vice Chairman is named Abdukadir Hassan Hiirmoge and the General Secretary is named Mohamed Ismail (ibid). The group's funding seems to come from Somali diaspora, and the Nigerian government claims the ONLF is supported by Eritrea (Bloom and Kaplan CFR 2007; Global Security N.D.).

In 2008 it was estimated that the ONLF had 8,000 militant members (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 450). A majority of ONLF members belong to the

Ogaden and Darood Somali ethnic groups (MIPT 2008). The WSLF, an organization several ONLF founders belonged to, was an Ogaden separatist movement (Bloom and Kaplan CFR 2007; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The ONLF was founded by members of the Western Somali Liberation Front, a rebel organization (Bloom and Kaplan CFR 2007). The group often works with the Oromo Liberation Front; in 2000, it joined the OLF and four other organizations to form an alliance called the United Liberation Front of Oromiya (MIPT 2008). Then, in 2006, the ONLF, OLF, and Coalition of Union of Democracy formed an alliance for freedom and democracy [AFD] which was dedicated to peaceful resistance (Abdullahi 2007). The militant faction of the ONLF is called the ONLA but they seem to operate as the same entity (MIPT 2008). The initial political faction of the ONLF went on to support the EPRDF and eventually created the Somali People's Democratic Party (Abdullahi 2007).

The Eritrean government supplied weapons to the ONLF in 1999 and has offered military support to the group (Abdullahi 2007). Al-Qaeda is suspected to have ties with the group but no further details could be found (MIPT 2008; Global Security N.D.). The ONLF has given explicit support to the Barre government in Somalia and in return they seem to have sent troops to help the group (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 450).

Group Outcome

In 1994, the government created an opposition party to the ONLF's political faction called the Deri Dawa (Abdullahi 2007). In 2004 and 2005, peace talks between the ONLF and the Ethiopian government failed (MIPT 2008). In retaliation for an attack on private oil interests in Abole in 2007, the Ethiopian army began to kill villagers and burn down homes in the area (Global Security N.D.). In 2008, Human Rights Watch claimed the Ethiopian government was forcing relocations, decimating villages, and enabling extrajudicial killings and violence (IRIN 2012). The group was officially designated as a terrorist organization in 2010 (ibid). Then in October 2010 the Ethiopian government claimed to have negotiated peace with a faction of the ONLF but the agreement broke down and fighting resumed (ibid). The group's last recorded violent attack occurred in 2014 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- The group starts being violent in 1992 which may be because the TPLF has just achieved relative victory by overthrowing the other regime
- Ethiopia is also unstable during this time and there is a 'window' to become more violent (start militancy!)
- Deri Dawa was a counter-political movement designed to suck support away from the ONLF. It was composed of elders and members of other clans that still participated in

Ethiopian politics. It was designed to be seen as a legitimate counterweight to the ONLF. Comes at the same time the TPLF government is stressing unity and trying to consolidate power. They didn't have as many military resources in 1994.

-The government was trying to broker a peace, but after the ONLF touched oil then the army started reacting because it's such an important commodity. There's an international component involved as well with China because the ONLF took over a Chinese oil site.

VII. AL-ITTIHAAD AL-ISLAMI
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: 1993

Aliases: Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami (Aiai), Aiai, Islamic Union, Islamic Unity

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1997 (splintering/political movement)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami was created in 1984 following the merger of two main Somali groups, al-Jama'a al-Islamiya and Wahdat al-Shabab al-Islam (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). It is unclear if more insurgent groups were involved in the merger. The group's first violent incident occurred in 1992 after the end of the Siad Barre regime (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006). The group's goal in the late 1980s was to overthrow the Siad Barre regime (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). After the regime ended in 1991, AIAI aimed to create an Islamic state in Somalia and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, which is mainly Somali and Muslim (MIPT 2008; FAS 1999). The organization is a Salafi jihadist group (ibid).

Geography

The group is mainly active in Somalia but also conducted attacks in Kenya and Ethiopia (MIPT 2008; FAS 1999). Its Ethiopian base was initially in Qaw, west of Bosasso; it later moved to Gedo in the 1990s (Crenshaw 2016). Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami has attacked the following Somali locations: Bardera, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Bosasso, Marka, and Beledweyne (GTD 2016; Crenshaw 2016). AIAI has been active in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, and conducted attacks in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). The group has also conducted attacks in Djibouti (Crenshaw 2016). The AIAI is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

One of the group's initial leaders was a former soldier who fought in Afghanistan named Al Afghani (Crenshaw 2016). Hassan David Aweys led the group until it disbanded in 1997 and went on to become a leader in the Islamic Courts Union, Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, and Hizbul Islam (ibid). Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki also led a faction of the group until it disbanded and went on to hold a leadership position in the ICU, then he created a Somali group named the Ras Kamboni Brigade (ibid). In 1997, Aweys announced that AIAI would stop violent attacks and focus on being a political entity, but it seems to have mainly splintered into several cells (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006).

The group received financial support, training, and logistical support from Al Qaeda and Sudan's government (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). The group also received funding from overseas Islamic organizations and the Somali diaspora (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006). The groups also imposed taxes on cities under their control, such as Bosasso, charging protection fees (Crenshaw 2016).

Sources estimate the group's size to be 2,000 members, but these estimates came after the organization became inactive in 1997 (BBC 2002; MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami was created in 1984 as a merger of two main Somali groups, al-Jama'a al-Islamiya and Wahdat al-Shabab al-Islam (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). No other information could be found in the group's membership base except that they seem to come from religious Somali organizations (ibid).

External Ties

The group has received explicit financial, training, and logistical support from Al Qaeda and Sudan's government (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). The Eritrean government has also given the group weapons (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.451). Osama Bin Laden has given Al-Ittihaad Al-Islam explicit financial support (BBC 2002). One of the group's leaders, Hassan David Aweys, went on to become a leader in the Islamic Courts Union, Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, and Hizbul Islam (Crenshaw 2016). Another AIAI official, Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki, also went on to hold a leadership position in the ICU, then created a Somali group named the Ras Kamboni Brigade (ibid). After 1991, the group allied itself with the ONLF and the two organizations worked together to separate the Ogaden region from Ethiopia (ibid; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After the group was suspected for being involved in Ethiopian bombings in the 1990s, the Ethiopian led an attack against the organization (MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). A new state was also formed in eastern Somalia called Puntland, whose secular nature drove AIAI out (MIPT 2008). Both these factors engendered a drop in organizational members, which made it difficult for AIAI to remain a cohesive active group; in 1997, its leader Aweys announced it would cease violent activities (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). Its last attack occurred in 2005 but this is most likely by a rogue support of the AIAI because the organization itself is militarily inactive (GTD 2016; IPT 2006).

Notes for Iris:

- AIAI expanding their goals in Ethiopia through Ogaden movement and helping ONLF.
- possibility that AIAI was trying to coopt Ogaden movement?
- by the 1990s, the group is primarily in Ethiopia so Somalia is not really taking active counterinsurgency actions against it
- collaboration with the ONLF and increased violence saw the government step up its attack
- AIAI is much smaller than the ONLF
- the government doesn't rely on a peasant army here, but sends in its regular military

VIII. ERITREAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eritrean People's Liberation Front (Eplf), Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, Eritrean People's Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Woldemikael, Tekle Mariam. "Political Mobilization and Nationalist Movements: The Case of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front." *Africa Today* 38, no. 2 (1991): 31-42. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4186739>.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1991 (political party)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The EPLF began as a splinter group from ELF in 1970 (Canada IRB 2006; FAS 1999). The group aimed to establish an independent Eritrea free from Ethiopian control (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.225). Their first violent attack occurred in 1972 (ibid). In contrast to the ELF, the EPLF adopted no specific ideology beyond an ethno-nationalist viewpoint which enabled it to gain more support among various groups (Woldemikael 1991 p32).

Geography

The EPLF eventually grew to operate through all of modern-day Eritrea and moved into Asmara, the port of Assam and the Dahlak islands (FAS 1999). The group is based in Arota and its militant and political factions operate there (Woldemikael 1991 p. 34). The EPLF is not a transnational group and did not have an external base.

Organizational Structure

The group had a Central Committee that was composed of 72 members which were elected by representatives during a General Congress. Twelve members of the Central Committee then get elected to lead the Political Committee (Woldemikael 1991 p. 34-35). Both committees are led by the General Secretary of the EPLF (ibid). The group had a political wing. Members of the EPLF were ex-militants of ELF. Leadership was upper class and well-educated while they recruited fighters from mainly villagers and peasants. The group was originally organized in a series of regional cells.

The first EPLF general secretary was Ramadan Mohammed Nur; in 1999, the EPLF president was Isaias Afwerki and Nur became attorney general (ibid; FAS 1999). The EPLF doesn't gain much funding from other countries but received many of its weapons from combat with the Ethiopian Army (Woldemikael 1991 p34-35). At its peak in 1991 the EPLF was estimated to have 60,000 members (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.225). The group doesn't draw from one specific ethnic or religious membership base due to its secular nature (Woldemikael 1991 p32).

External Ties

The EPLF emerged as a splinter group off of ELF in 1970 then pushed ELF into Sudan by 1980 (Canada IRB 2006). The group has alliances with the TPLF, EPRDF, OLF, and ALM. It also maintains close connections with the bordering countries of Sudan and Somalia including friendly "ties" (Woldemikael 1991 p40). It is not specified what type of ties this included, such as whether there was any material support. The group decided to cut ties with the TPLF in 1985 but then mended relations in 1988 (Young 1996 p.117) In 1991, several groups including the EPLF led by the TPLF overthrew the government in Addis Ababa and achieved an independent Eritrean state (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.225; Canada IRB 2006). The political core of the EPLF, renamed as the

PFDJ, became Eritrea's only political party and seized control of the government in 1994 (FAS 1999).

Group Outcome

Several groups, including the EPLF led by the TPLF, overthrew the government in Addis Ababa in 1991, achieving an independent Eritrean state. The EPLF's last official violent attack occurred during the same year (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.225; Canada IRB 2006). This led to the dissolving of the EPLF. A political party called the PFDJ emerged in its place, retaining the same core organizational structure as the original group (Canada RIB 2006). Former EPLF leader Isaias Afewerki became the new president of Eritrea and the new transitional government was led on a one party system (ibid).

IX. ISSA AND GURGURA LIBERATION FRONT (IGLF)

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: 1991

Aliases: Issa And Gurgura Liberation Front, Issa And Gurgura Liberation Front (Iglf)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1994 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found on the IGLF's formation. Their first violent attack occurred on October 10, 1991, when they launched an attack that killed 100 people (GTD 2016). The group aimed to overthrow the Ethiopian government and first clashed with Ethiopian forces in 1992 (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.749-750; Non-State Armed Groups. N.D). The IGLF has an ethno-nationalistic ideology because it fights on behalf of the Issa and Gurura clans (Non-State Armed Groups. N.D).

Geography

The group mainly operates in eastern Somalia (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.749-750). However, they also participated in a series of Ethiopian political clashes in Dire Dawa (GTD 2016; Canada IRB 1992). The IGLF is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The IGLF has a political and militant wing (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.749-750). A majority of members come from the Issa and Gurgura clans in 1992, which is ethnically Somali (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.749-750; Non-State Armed Groups. N.D). No other information could be found on funding, membership, size, or leadership of the group.

External Ties

The IGLF has alleged unspecified support from Somalia (Non-State Armed Groups. N.D). The Ethiopian Gurgura Liberation Front and the Ethiopian Gurgura Nation splintered off of the IGLF in 1992 (Canada IRB 1992). No other information could be found on sources of explicit support.

Group Outcome

According to one source, the group ended in 1994. However, after clashes with the Ethiopian government in 1992, no reports could be found of further violent action taken by the group (MIPT 2008; Non-State Armed Groups. N.D). No information could be found on the government response tailored to the IGLF. A reason for the group terminating could be unstable leadership and splintering (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.749-750).

Notes for Iris:

-there is speculation in CSG that the group had multiple leaders around the same time which led to splintering and disagreement. There was no clear organization for the group which could be a reason for its demise, but none of this was able to be corroborated.

X. **AFAR REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC UNITY FRONT**

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1996

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Background to Ethiopia's Afar Rebels." 2007.BBC Monitoring Africa, Mar 02, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/458562640?accountid=14026>.
- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "Non-State Actor Data." p. 199-207. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ARDUF, Uguguma, Ugogomo

Group Formation: 1993

Group End: 2010 (suspected to still be active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ARDUF formed in 1993 as a merger of 3 pre-existing Afar groups (BBC 2007). They first came to attention in 1995 for a kidnapping operation (ibid). The group aims to take control of Afar territory that would include land in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti (ibid). It is unclear where they desire a sovereign state or an independent region, but their goals are autonomy-seeking (ibid). The group has an ethno-nationalistic ideology.

Geography

The Afar region, which the group aims to liberate, lies between the Ethiopian border and Eritrea, 500 miles northeast of Addis Ababa (Western Mail 2007). The ARDUF operates in the central and northern area of the Afar region, specifically zone four and two of the Afar state (BBC 2011). This is not a transnational organization.

Organizational Structure

The ARDUF was led by Mahamooda Gaas, but no information could be found on his prior occupation (UPENN 1999). In 1997 when the group announced a ceasefire with the Ethiopian government some members joined the Addis Ababa government and became part of political parties (BBC 2007). A majority of members come from the Afar ethnic group (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p. 566). No specific information could be found on the groups which merged to become Afar (BBC 2007). It seems the group's funding explicitly comes from other Afar organizations in Eritrea and Djibouti (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p. 566). No further information could be found on membership or size (ibid).

External Ties

In September 1998 the ARDUF merged with three other Afar organizations and formed an alliance with the EPRDF in Ethiopia (UPENN 1999). This alliance formed out of opposition to Eritrean forces during border wars between the two countries (ibid; BBC 2007). The organization joined the United Ethiopian Democratic Forces umbrella group in 2003 (BBC 2007). In 2010 the ARDUF mounted an attack against the TPLF in the Afar state (BBC 2011). It seems the group's funding explicitly comes from other Afar organizations in Eritrea and Djibouti (ibid). No further information could be found on explicit or alleged support for the ARDUF.

Group Outcome

When the group became violent in 1995 the government responded with a massive crackdown (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D. p.565). By 1997, a ceasefire between the Ethiopian government and several factions of the ARDUF seemed to signal the end of the conflict (ibid). Then, in September 1998, the ARDUF merged with three other Afar organizations and formed an alliance with the EPRDF, which was in control of the Ethiopian government, in response to Eritrea/Ethiopia border wars (UPENN 1999). Their last violent incident occurred in 2010 when they launched a surprise attack on TPLF/Ethiopian forces (BBC 2011). There is no evidence to show the group has become inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-the ceasefire is only between the government and the ARDUF forces. It does not apply to TPLF political movements.

-group is still active - it targets political movements and not government officials

-Note from Tanya: I looked into TPLF and it seems to still be a political party, albeit a corrupt one, so when ARDUF attacked it, since TPLF was in control of the Ethiopian government technically ARDUF attacked Ethiopian troops

XI. ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT (ERDF)

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eritrean Revolutionary Democratic Front, Eritrean Revolutionary Democratic Front (Erdf)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2001 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found on the formation or violent attacks by the ERDF. The group first came to attention in 1999 when it joined with other Eritrean organizations to form the umbrella group AENF (Canada IRB 2003). The Alliance of Eritrean National Forces is a center-seeking group that wants to overthrow the Afeworki government in Eritrea (FAS 1998). The ERDF has a Marxist ideology (ibid). It did not oppose the Ethiopian government, but the Eritrean government.

Geography

No information could be found on the location of ERDF attacks or bases. It is unclear if the ERDF is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The ERDF was led by Abdalla Mahmud in 2001 (Canada IRB 2003). No further information could be found on group leadership, wings, membership, or size.

External Ties

The ERDF was a part of the AENF coalition with the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Eritrea and the Eritrean Kunama Democratic Movement in 1999 (Canada IRB 2003; ANS 1999). Then, in 2001, the group merged with the EDPLF, possibly to increase the explicit support given to them by the EPRDF (Canada IRB 2003).

Group Outcome

In 2001 the ERDF merged with the EDPLF (Canada IRB 2003). No information could be found on their last attack or any government response directed to the group.

XII. ETHIOPIANS
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 2001
Onset: NA

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

XIII. ALL ETHIOPIA UNITY PARTY (AEUP)

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: All Ethiopian Unity Party (Aeup), All Ethiopia Unity Party, All Ethiopia Unity Party (Aeup), All Ethiopian Unity Party

Note: violent political party?

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: AAPO (former name)

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 2005 (merger) (IRIN 2005)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The All Ethiopian Unity Party, formerly known as the All Amhara People's Organization, was initially a political party created in 1991 (Canada IRB 2006). They changed their name in 2002 to create a more inclusive political platform (ibid). Initially the group had a clear ethno-nationalistic ideology, seeking to promote the rights of the Amhara (Canada IRB 2006). The group's only recorded violent incident occurred after the May 2005 election in Addis Ababa (ibid; GTD 2016).

Geography

Since the AEUP is a political party the organization is based throughout Ethiopia. Their only recorded violent attack occurred in Addis Ababa (Canada IRB 2006; GTD 2016). This is not a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The AEUP's leader at the time of their violent incident was named Hailu Shawel (Canada IRB 2006). Since the group adopted an inclusive platform in 2002 it is unclear whom their membership base consists of (ibid). The group seems to mainly exist as a political entity with no direct militant wing. No further information could be found on leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

The All Ethiopia Unity Party, the Union of Ethiopia Democracy Party, Rainbow Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian Democratic League formed an alliance called the Coalition for Unity and Democracy in 2004 (Canada IRB 2006). On September 29, 2005, the groups officially merged into one organization named the Coalition for Unity and Democracy [CUD] (IRIN 2005). No other information could be found on alleged or explicit support given to the AEUP.

Group Outcome

Since the AEUP was a political opposition party leading up to the 2005 elections, members of the group were targeted by those in control of the government (Canada IRB 2006). In 2004 the group formed an alliance called the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (Canada IRB 2006). On September 29, 2005, the AEUP officially merged with other groups to form the CUD (IRIN 2005). Any government response taken after their 2005 attacks was thus most likely recorded as taken against the CUD political party and its leaders and not the AEUP.

XIV. KINIJIT
 Min. Group Date: 2004
 Max. Group Date: 2006
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Coalition For Unity And Democracy (Cud), Coalition For United And Democracy (Cud), Coalition For Unity And Democracy Party (Cudp), Kiniji, Qinijit

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Ethiopia: Main opposition coalition merges to form party." IRIN via ReliefWeb. 2005. <http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-main-opposition-coalition-merges-form-party>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Ethiopia: 1. Please provide information concerning the treatment of Kinijit Party members and activists. Are supporters in general (rather than members) of interest to the government? 2. What is the general position of Amara people in Ethiopia currently? 3. Are single women able to live independently or without family support and obtain employment in Ethiopia? 4. What information is available concerning the trafficking of women in Ethiopia? 5. Do women who have previously been trafficked face an increased risk of being found and re-trafficked?, 8 February 2008, ETH32850, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f3f8b7a2.html>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Ethiopia: 1. Please provide information on the policies of the Kinijit (also known as the Coalition for Unity and Democracy or CUD) in relation to housing, youth, education, health and employment. 2. Please provide information on the current leadership group and / or high profile members of the Kinijit (or CUD). 3. Is there evidence of government instigated conflict between Tigrayans and other ethnic groups in Ethiopia? 4. What sort of activities did pro-CUD agitators engage in during the campaign or lead up to the April 2005 elections? 5. Are there reports of demonstrations being held in Addis Ababa in June 2005 and October 2005? If so, what types of people were arrested or held? 6. Please provide information on the Zeway Concentration Camp, including its location, its size/layout/divisions, any other identifying features, what it is used for, and whether demonstrators arrested in October 2005 were held there. Please provide photographs of the camp if available. 7. What is the location of the 4th Division Police Station in Addis Ababa? Does it have a jail on site or nearby?, 14 April 2009, ETH34682, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe1d2d.html>

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- http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/222859/330333_en.html
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<http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f14731a.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2007 (splinters; arrested leaders)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The All Ethiopia Unity Party, the Union of Ethiopia Democracy Party, Rainbow Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian Democratic League formed an alliance to create the Kinijit, also known as the CUD, in 2004 (Canada IRB 2006). Then on September 29, 2005, the groups officially merged into one organization under the same name (IRIN 2005). Their first recorded violent incident happened on January 23, 2006 (GTD 2016). No information could be found on group aims or ideology as this organization is a political opposition group (Australia RRT 2008).

Geography

All recorded Kinijit attacks have taken place in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa (GTD 2016). This is not a transnational organization.

Organizational Structure

The president of the group is a civil engineer named Hailu Shawel. The Vice President is a lawyer named Birtukan Mideksa (Australia RRT 2009). Both were put on trial as being

suspected of inciting 2005 violence in Addis Ababa (ibid). Since the CUD is composed of several different organizations, factions of the group turned on each other when leaders began to be arrested (Canada IRB 2012). A splinter faction of the group led by Ayele Chameso became the sole owner of the CUD political party name (ibid). The organization has no militant wing and exists mainly as a political entity. No further information could be found on membership, size, or source of funding.

External Ties

The All Ethiopia Unity Party, the Union of Ethiopia Democracy Party, Rainbow Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian Democratic League formed an alliance to create the Kinijit, also known as the CUD, in 2004 (Canada IRB 2006). Then on September 29, 2005, the groups officially merged into one organization under the same name (IRIN 2005). The Coalition of Unity and Democracy Party and the Alliance for Freedom and Democracy splintered from the CUD (Australia RRT 2009). Several founding members of the Unity for Democracy and Justice Party were previously part of the CUD (Canada IRB 2012). No information could be found on explicit or alleged support given to the group.

Group Outcome

The government captured 30,000-50,000 CUD supporters during the 2005 Addis Ababa riots (IRIN 2005; US Department of State 2007). Then, after the 2005 elections were over, those suspected of being involved with the organization were targeted by the government. CUD websites were blocked and anti-Kinijit propaganda was broadcasted (Australia RRT 2008). Their last recorded violent incident occurred in 2006 (GTD 2016). Then, in 2007, several leading CUD members were arrested by the government and upon release left to North America and Europe (Australia RRT 2009). Starting in 2008, the CUD became inactive as a political organization and splintered into several different organizations (Canada IRB 2012).

- XV. MURLE TRIBE
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "SSDM/A-Cobra Faction," Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan, Small Arms Survey, 2013,
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Note: this refers to Cobra Faction (SSDM/A-Cobra Faction)

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Murle Tribe originated in Ethiopia and moved to Pibor County, Jonglei State in the 1930s (Sudan Tribune N.D). They began fighting with neighboring tribes the Lou Nuer and Dinka when they moved (Osman 2016 p.9). However, because the Sudanese government armed the group in order to combat the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the Murle had militias by 2003 (Osman 2016 p.7; Young 2003 p.430). After the civil war ended in 2005, the Murle aimed to establish semi-autonomous territory and defend themselves from neighboring tribes (Osman 2016 p.11). The group's violence spiked in 2010 when Murle candidate David Yau Yau lost the April elections and rebelled (Sudan Tribune N.D; Osman 2016 p.11). Yau Yau then led a Murle militia again in 2012 called the Cobra faction in response to violence by the South Sudan government against the Murle people and their aim changed to oppose the South Sudan government (Osman 2016 p.7-13; HSBA 2013). They have an ethno-nationalist ideology.

Geography

The Murle live in the south-eastern Upper Nile area (Young 2003 p.430). The members armed by the government are based in Jongley and the Fertit around Wau (Young 2003 p.430). The Dinka are based to the west of them and the Lou Nuer are to the north (Osman 2016 p.6). Their militia groups are not transnational, but the tribe straddles the South Sudan-Sudan border.

Organizational Structure

David Yau Yau led several members of the tribe to rebel against the government in 2010 after he was unable to become a member of the Jonglei State parliament (Sudan

Tribune N.D; HSBA 2013). Previously he was a theology student (Osman 2016 p.7). The tribe itself has a hierarchical structure with spiritual leaders and elders (Osman 2016 p.8). In 2010, David Yau Yau led a small rebellion of 200 men from the Murle ethnic group that was granted amnesty (HSBA 2013). After 2012, he led a “Cobra faction” of the South Sudan Defense Movement that mainly consisted of Murle members whose estimated numbers as of 2013 range from 3,000-6,000 fighters with only 500-1,000 core members (Osman 2016 p.13; HSBA 2013). The organizational structure of the Cobra faction is unknown. The Murle tribe consists of members from the Murle ethnic group. No size estimates of the tribe or militia force could be found. The tribe was armed by the Sudanese government in order to combat the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (Osman 2016 p.7; Young 2003 p.430).

External Ties

The tribe has constant violent confrontations with neighboring Dinka and Lou Nuer tribes (Osman 2016 p.9). Since 2011, violent relations between the Lou Nuer and the Murle have resulted in thousands of casualties (Sudan Tribune N.D; Los Angeles Times N.D). The South Sudan government is allegedly supporting the Lou Nuer tribe (Al-Jazeera 2013).

The tribe was explicitly armed with weapons from the Sudanese government in order to combat the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (Osman 2016 p.7; Young 2003 p.430). After South Sudan disarmed the tribe they allegedly obtained weapons from Ethiopia (Osman 2016 p.7). The members under David Yau Yau are allegedly supported by the government in Sudan, the method of support was unspecified (Sudan Tribune N.D) The Cobra faction allegedly has Chinese ammunition and weapons and along with Athor has been supplied with weapons by Eritrea (HSBA 2013).

Group Outcome

In 2010, David Yau Yau led a Murle militia in retaliation for losing the April elections. The government responded by negotiating and giving David a position as major general of the South Sudan army in 2011 (Osman 2016 p.11; Sudan Tribune N.D).

In 2012, South Sudan disarmed the Murle tribe by creating a militia of the neighboring Dinka and Lou Nuer which attacked the tribe (Osman 2016 p.7). In response to this operation, David rebelled for the second time (Osman 2016 p.13). On March 28, 2014, he signed an agreement with the South Sudan government which granted a semi-autonomous region to the Murle and other minorities in exchange for disbanding his Cobra faction (Osman 2016 p.13).

As of 2016 the Murle are mainly involved in a violent ethnic conflict with neighboring tribes which has worsened as the Pibor region has been incorporated into a new state

called Boma and David Yau Yau has been removed as the Pibor state administrator (Los Angeles Times 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Cobra Faction

Group Formation: 2003 (armed), against South Sudan 2012 (Cobra Faction)

Group End (Outcome): 2017 (active in tribal conflict)

Note for Iris:

- this is later known as the Cobra Faction
- it's originally a militia then an amorphous movement then, under the leadership of Yau Yau becomes the Cobra Faction
- some proxy war dynamics and promoting instability
- the Murle tribe moved into South Sudan

XVI. AL-SHABAAB
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Shabaab, Harakat Al-Shabaab Al-Mujahideen

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<http://edition.cnn.com/2014/12/02/world/africa/al-shabaab-explainer/index.html>
- Jamestown Foundation, Al-Shabaab: Why Somalia's al-Qaeda Affiliate Wants Puntland, 10 March 2017, Terrorism Monitor Volume: 15 Issue: 5, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/58c6930c4.html>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Al-Shabaab al-Islaam, Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya, Al-Shabaab al-Jihaad al Shabaab, As-Saḥāb, Ash-Shabaab, Hizbul Shabaab, Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (HSM), Harakat Shabaab Al Mujahidin, Mujahideen Youth Movement (MYM), Hezb al-Shabaab, Hisb'ul Shabaab, Hizbul Shabaab, Movement of Warrior Youth, Mujahidin Al-Shabaab Movement, Shabaab, The Party of Youth, The Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations (PRM), The Youth, Unity of Islamic Youth, Youth Wing, Muhajiroon brigade (division made up of foreign fighters)

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2017 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al Shabaab was the paramilitary youth wing of the ICU when it splintered in 2006 to become an independent organization (Masters and Sergie 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2016). There is some controversy over this, however, as some believe the group actually started in 1997 as an extremist faction of the AIAI (Yan 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its first violent incident occurred in 2007 (Crenshaw 2012;

GTD 2017). The group's goal is to overthrow the Somali government and establish an Islamic state (Counter Extremism n.d.; Masters and Sergie 2015; Crenshaw 2016; BBC 2016). It also wants to expel foreign troops and the AMISOM mission (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group ascribes to a Wahhabi Islamist ideology (Wise 2011; BBC 2016; Counter Extremism n.d.).

Geography

The group is transnational. It controls most of the territory in southern Somalia and lost control of Kismayo, Baidoa, or Mogadishu in 2011-2012 (BBC 2016; Crenshaw 2016). It conducted attacks in Nairobi, Kenya, Kampala, Uganda, and Djibouti (Yan 2015; Crenshaw 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group's original leader was Aden Hashi Ayro, who previously fought for the AIAI in the 1990s (Crenshaw 2016). A US drone strike killed him in 2008 (Crenshaw 2016). The group's current leader in 2017 is Ahmed Umar Abu Ubaidah (Counter Extremism n.d.). The group has a central hierarchical organization (Counter Extremism n.d.). It has several different branches including two different armed wings, a religious law enforcement wing, an intelligence wing, and a media wing (Counter Extremism n.d.; Yan 2015; Crenshaw 2016). The group funds itself through diaspora support, extortion, and control over the charcoal industry (Yan 2015; Counter Extremism n.d.). The group also allegedly receives financial support from Eritrea, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Yemen (Counter Extremism n.d.; Crenshaw 2016). The group originally started as the youth wing of the ICU and continues to primarily recruit children and young men into its ranks (Counter Extremism n.d.). It also attracts members through online information operations (Yan 2015; Counter Extremism n.d.). The group had approximately four hundred fighters in 2006 and 6,000-7,000 in 2008 (Masters and Sergie 2015; Crenshaw 2016). The group's size estimates in 2015 were 7,000-9,000 (Crenshaw 2016).

External Ties

The group originally splintered from the IAIA around 2003 and joined the ICU due to ideological disagreements (Yan 2015). It splintered from the ICU in 2006 (Yan 2015). Ayro allegedly received training in Afghanistan at an unknown date (Mackenzie Institute 2016). In 2008, al Shabaab began to establish ties with al Qaeda (Crenshaw 2016). The group established a formal alliance with al Qaeda in 2012, receiving funding and training (Counter Extremism n.d.; International Crisis Group 2014; Crenshaw 2016). In 2010, the group forcefully merged with Hizbul Islam (International Crisis Group 2014, 9). The group rejects ISIS (BBC 2016). The group also allegedly receives financial support, weaponry, and training from Eritrea, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Yemen, and Hezbollah (Counter Extremism n.d.; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 499; Masters and Sergie 2015; Crenshaw 2016).

Group Outcome

The group originally splintered when Ethiopian troops pushed the ICU out of Mogadishu, Somalia (Crenshaw 2016). In 2007, Uganda began sending forces to Somalia under AMISOM to fight al Shabaab (Masters and Sergie 2015). In 2008, the US designated the group an FTO (Yan 2015). In 2010, the group forcefully merged with Hizbul Islam (International Crisis Group 2014, 9). In 2011, an African Union coalition launched a new offensive against al Shabaab, which resulted in the recovery of Mogadishu, Somalia (BBC 2016). In 2014, a faction of al Shabaab splintered after the group refused to switch its allegiance to ISIS. In 2014, AMISOM launched a new offensive known as Operation Eagle against al Shabaab forces, which successfully liberated several towns around the Ethiopia-Somalia border (International Crisis Group 2014). In 2016, the group began a resurgent campaign in and around Mogadishu against AMISOM forces (Jamestown Foundation 2017). In 2016, Ethiopia withdrew some troops from the area ostensibly for cost control although al Shabaab claimed it a victory (BBC 2016).

XVII. SOMALI ISLAMIC FRONT
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jabhatul Islamiya, Jabhatul Islam, Jabhatul Islamiya, Jabatulla Islamiya, Jabathul Islamiya, JABISO

Group Formation: 2007/2008

Group End: 2009 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it was active as early as 2007 or 2008 when it fought against occupying Ethiopian troops (Norway LandInfo 2009). It came to attention in 2009 when it clashed with security forces and merged to form Hizbul Islam (Shabelle Media Network 2009; AllAfrica 2009). It opposed the TFG and fought to overthrow it with the assistance of Hizbul Islam (Shabelle Media Network 2009). The group ascribed to an Islamist ideology (AllAfrica 2009).

Geography

The group was active in Garee, Mogadishu, and Gaaljecel, Somalia (AllAfrica 2009; Canada IRB 2016). It was generally active in south and central Somalia in the same areas as al Shabaab.

Organizational Structure

The group's leader, Sheikh Mohamed Ibrahim Hayle, was from the Arjuan clan (AllAfrica 2009; Canada IRB 2016). Members were from the Hawiye ethnic group (Norway Land Info 2009; Canada IRB 2016). No information could be found about group size or if it had a political wing.

External Ties

The group had ties to Hizbul Islam and Al Shabaab (Canada IRB 2016). It was part of a larger umbrella organization, Hizbul Islam, composed of Ras Kamboni, Al Muqawama Islamiya, Jabathul Islam, and Anole Camp (New Zealand Refugee Status 2010).

Group Outcome

In 2009, the group clashed with security forces outside Mogadishu (AllAfrica 2009). That year, it merged with three other groups to form Hizbul Islam (Norway Land Info 2009).

Torg ID: 9012
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: None

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: WSLF

Group Formation: 1974 (Schmid and Jongman) or 1975 (Ofcansky and Shinn; Canada IRB 1989)

Group End: 1984 (splinters)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) was formed in 1974 or 1975 by Yusuf Dheere Mohamed Sugaal (Schmid and Jongman 1988; DADM n.d.; Ofcansky and Berry 1991, p.396). The group is identified as an ethno-nationalist separatist group with an aim to secede the Ogaden region from Ethiopia (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.396; Canada IRB 1999). The group's first known attack was against the Ethiopian government, in February 1975 (Gleditsch et al p.449). The group became active after the fall of the Ethiopian monarchy (Canada IRB 1990).

Geography

The WSLF has conducted attacks within Ethiopia (GTD 2017). The group resides in the Ogaden region, and has influence in Bale, Sidamo, and Ars (Canada IRB 1990;). The WSLF held a conference at Harar, in which they decided to form SALF (Ofcansky and Shinn p. 396 2004). The group claimed all territory east of Moyale (Schmid and Jongman 1998).

Organizational Structure

The WSLF's founder is Yusuf Dheere Mohamed Sugaal (DADM n.d.). The group's leaders are Abdullah Hassan Mohamoud Dubed and Abd An-Nessir Sheik Adam (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group has a youth wing called the Western Somali Liberation Movement Youth Union (WSLMYU) and the chairman of this group is Abdirahman Mahdi (DADM n.d.). Members of the WSLF later formed an independent group known as the Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF) in 1976 (Ofcansky and Berry p.396 1991). The group allegedly had 6,000 fighters in 1977 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 396). The group was estimated to have 20,000 members in 1978 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 452). Members of the group are ethnic Ogaden (Canada IRB 1990).

The WSLF has a splinter group called the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) (Ofcansky and Berry p.188 1991).

External Ties

The WSLF formed an independent (armed) wing known as the Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF) (Ofcansky and Berry p.396 1991). The WSLF has a splinter group called the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) (Ofcansky and Berry p.396 1991). The group supported the EPRDF after 1991 (Ofcansky and Berry p.384 1991). The group also received extensive support from Somalia including troop reinforcements and intervention in Ethiopia (Gleditsch et al. p 451; Canada IRB 1990; Canada IRB 1989).

Group Outcome

The group's last recorded attack occurred in 1983 in Ethiopia (GTD 2017). The Ethiopian government and the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) reached a peace agreement in 2010 (Pana Press 2010). The Ethiopian government initially clashed with WSLF forces during the initial Ogaden War and were heavily repelled (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p. 362). Somali forces intervened on behalf of the WSLF in 1978 (Canada IRB 1990). However, the Ethiopian army effectively repelled the Somali national army, delivering a major blow to the WSLF (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 362). The group's last known attack was in 1984 (Ofcansky and Shinn p. 397 2004). The group splintered in 1974 or 1987 due to internal conflict and this led to the creation of the OLF (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Ofcansky and Shinn p.397 2004).

Notes for Iris:

- WSLF formed a lot of different factions from the first Congress
- SALF is an independent armed group
- all part of the larger separatist movement in the Ogaden region
- 2010 agreement part of a larger separatist peace agreement in Ethiopia

XIX. AFAR LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 9013

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: 0

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ALF

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Afar Liberation Front is an ethno-nationalist separatist group that was founded by Sultan Ali Mirah Hanfary in 1975 (IRIN News 1999; Canada IRB 1992). Afars are nomadic herders within Ethiopia (BBC 2012). The group’s objective was to create an independent Afar state (BBC 2012). The group’s first attack occurred in 1975 (BBC 2012; Gleditsch et al. 2013).

Geography

The ALF primarily conducted attacks in southeastern Ethiopia, but they have a presence in northern Djibouti as well (IRIN News 1999). The Afar claimed the territory lying along

the Ethiopia and present-day Eritrea border (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 565). They also claim the area where Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia intersect (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 565).

Organizational Structure

The ALF was part of many other groups: the Afar People's Democratic Organization (APDO), the Afar Revolutionary and Democratic Unity Front (ARDUF), and the Afar National Democratic Movement (ANDM) (Canada IRB 2002). The leader of the group was Sultan Ali Mirah (Canada IRB 1992). He was forced to flee in 1975 following the government's first crackdown. In exile, he began to organize a militant group. He organized a group of students to receive training in Somalia in order to boost the group's military viability (Shehim 1985). The Afar Democratic Organization (ADO), is considered to be a rebel organization (Canada IRB 1992). The group consists of ethnic Afar people, and is estimated to have 3,000 members in 1991 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.10).

External Ties

The ALF supports the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004). The group received unspecified types of support from the Eritrean Liberation Front and opposed the Tigray People's Liberation Front (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 10; Canada IRB 1992). The group had a rivalry with the Afar Democratic Organization. Members received military training in Somalia (Shehim 1985).

Group Outcome

The group suffered major losses after an Ethiopian military offensive, known as the Danakil Depression, in 1977 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.10). The group stopped fighting in 1991 (BBC 2012; Gleditsch et al. 2013). The EPRDF launched a massive military crackdown on the Afars in 1995 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.10). The group transitioned into a political party and participated in elections starting 1995 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.10; Canada IRB 2002). The group is no longer active but they may still have influence in Ethiopia due to multiple objectively-similar groups still present in the country.

XX. EDU
Torg ID: 9014
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset:

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ethiopian Democratic Union, Ethiopian National Democratic People's Union

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: N/A

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) is a liberal/royalist group with the objective of returning the monarchy and democracy to Ethiopia (Human Rights Library 2003). It was formed in 1975 by the Kagnev Battalion in response to the Derg regime overthrowing Selassie (Canada IRB 1989; Canada IRB 2000; Ofcansky and Shinn 2004; Human Rights Library 2003). The leader of the group is Ras Mengesha Seyoum (Canada IRB 2000). The group conducted its first attack in 1976 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.151).

Geography

The EDU has operations in the Gondar region in Ethiopia (Human Rights Library 2003). It also conducted attacks around Gondar and Metemma (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004). The group was formed in London (Human Rights Library 2003; Ofcansky and Shinn 2004). The group was driven out of Tigray by the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (Gleditsch et al. 2013).

Organizational Structure

The EDU's leader was Ras Mengesha Seyoum (Canada IRB 2000). The EDU's founder, Iyashu Megensha, was a former lieutenant general and Ethiopian ambassador to the UK who formed the group out of exile in London (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 145). The group contained many Haile Selassie supporters (Human Rights Library 2003). It was estimated that the group had 10,000 troops in 1977 (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013). The members of the group were mostly former officers with experience in fighting (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013). The group typically recruited upper-class members who had served under the monarch (Human Rights Library 2003). The group had a hierarchical command and control structure (Gleditsch et al. 2013). The group was organized with a military and propaganda wing (Human Rights Library 2003). The group had approximately 10,000 members in 1977 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, p.151).

External Ties

The group receives support from Sudan and the Eritrean Liberation Front (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004). The group also receives financial support from the United States and Saudi Arabia (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013). The group has a rivalry with the TPLF and the EPRDF (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 146). The group clashed with the EPRDF in 1991 (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 146).

Group Outcome

The group fell apart by 1979 due to internecine fighting with the TPLF and the Ethiopian government's counterinsurgency operation (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 146). It experienced massive factionalization and a lack of internal cohesion, causing the organizational structure to eventually fall apart (Gleditsch et al. 2013). However, the group conducted violent attacks as late as the 1990s (Ofcansky and Shinn 2004, 146). The group is no longer active but they may still have influence in Ethiopia.

Notes for Iris:

- the organizational structure has a very diverse social base
- it received support from the US and Saudi Arabia possibly due to aligned interests
- external support was very limited so fell apart rather quickly

-inter-group fighting

XXI. SOMALIA ABO LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 9016

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: N1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Somalia Abo Liberation Front (SALF) is a guerilla organization consisting of the Somali Abo people, and it formed in 1975 as a splinter of the WSLF (Schmid and Jongman 1988, p.537). The group's objective is to create a state for the Oromo people (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group's first violent attack occurred as late as 1977 (Gleditsch et al. 2013; UCDP Data).

Geography

The SALF mainly operated in the Oromo region (Schmid and Jongman p.537 1988).

Organizational Structure

The Somalia Abo Liberation Front (SALF) had members from the Somali Abo people (Schmid and Jongman p.537 1988).

External Ties

The Somali Abo Liberation Front had ties to the WSLF (Ofcansky and Berry 1991).

Group Outcome

The SALF's last violent attack was in 1980 (UCDP ACD n.d.).