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The Eritrean "Border Disputes" and the Tragedy of "Border Straddling" Red Sea Afar People

Today (19.06.2017), the UN Security Council (UNSC) will hold an extraordinary meeting to discuss "the border dispute" between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea which was triggered by the withdrawing of the Qatari peacekeeping forces from the disputed Eritrea-Djibouti border with the Gulf Crisis. The Qatari forces have been deployed on the border line in the Djibouti–Eritrean border for the last 7 years to monitor the implementation of the terms of a ceasefire agreement signed in Qatar in June 2010 and to pursue a negotiated political settlement.

This is, we are told, triggered again by the blockade of three Gulf neighbouring Arab countries of Qatar State by land, air, and sea on the pretext of "financing of International Terrorism". The Eritrean "border disputes" and the subsequent "border wars" with its African and Asian neighbouring countries' across the Red Sea is not a new phenomenon.

The Eritrean regime might use this occasion to "to engage" or "re-engage" the international organizations while its friends in the West might see this as an opportunity to "bring Eritrea from the cold". The international community might try to prevent the eruption of a new border conflict between Djibouti and Eritrea. However, for the border-straddling Afar people, it is the continuation of the cultural genocide and human rights violations tragedy of the last 26 years oppressive regime rule of Asiasi Afwerki. We, the Afar People in Dankalia – Eritrea, are the most vulnerable **marginalized, discriminated and excluded ethnic minority groups** in Eritrea. We are denied and deprived of socio-economic opportunities for cultural, educational, language, social and economic development. We are the victim of social, cultural and political exclusion, enforced disappearances, politically motivated judicial killings, arbitrary arrest, unlawful eviction from our traditional homes and gross violations of human rights imposed on us by the regime for the 26 years. The Eritrea Regime is one of the world's most repressive and corrupted regimes, the Eritrean government has been found guilty of committing crimes against the Afar and Konama peoples over the past 26 years, according to a report realised on 8th June 2016 by the UN Commission of Inquiries on Human Rights in Eritrea (A/HRC/32/47). (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/CoIEritrea/A_HRC_32_CRP.1_read-only.pdf).

Our only wish is not only to bring an end to the misery and suffering of our people once and for all but to bring sustainable peace and security to our region of the Horn of Africa. This can only be erected on the grave of the dictatorial regime of the Isaias Afwerki.

RSADO calls upon the United Nations Security Council, International Community, Russian Federation, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the Arab League and the African Union to recognise the Asiasi Afwroki regime in Eritrea “endangered international peace and security” and we urge you to take measure against Eritrean regime to end the suffering which is facing the Afar in particular and the Eritrean citizens in general at hands of the Asiasi Afwerki

RSADO calls on all Eritrean democratic forces, civil society, trade unions, student unions and peace-loving peoples to coordinate and struggle together to dismantle Asias Afwerki regime and to establish a true democratic State based on the Rule of Law.

Victory to the RSADO
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