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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Ethiopia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 22 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. Noting relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, HRF stated that Ethiopia had not made any progress in ratifying OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.⁴ Additionally, Ethiopia was yet to ratify ICPPED and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁵

3. CS called for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169.⁶ ICAN called for the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.⁷

4. AI stated that Ethiopia had not extended a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and was yet to accept requests for visits from the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.⁸

B. National human rights framework⁹

5. AI stated that the reform agenda put forward by the prime minister had the potential to improve the human rights situation in Ethiopia, provided it was effectively implemented.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



It noted that positive steps had been taken by the administration towards reforming draconian legislation, particularly the legislation pertaining to anti-terrorism, civil society, and the media.¹⁰

6. Noting that the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia dedicated an entire chapter to human rights, AI stated that the power to interpret the Constitution was vested in one chamber of the Federal Bicameral Parliament and not the Judiciary, and thereby barring the Judiciary from independently adjudicating cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution.¹¹

7. CS stated that Ethiopia did not have national legislation protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and consequently their rights were not effectively protected.¹²

8. Noting relevant recommendations from the previous review, JS14 stated that the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission was not in full compliance with the Paris Principles.¹³ JS13 questioned the independence of Commission in light of the Commission's report on the public protests in Oromia regional State, which inter alia determined that the measures taken by the security forces against the protestors were necessary and proportionate, instead of focusing on the plight of the victims.¹⁴ JS14 stated that it was vital for the Commission's work to ensure accountability for human rights violations by both the state and individuals.¹⁵

9. AI stated that the Commission lacked capacity and independence.¹⁶ Noting relevant recommendations from the previous review, JS14 stated that Ethiopia should make every effort to ensure that the operational autonomy of the Commission was fully respected and that the appointment of the commissioners and other senior officials was made on a non-partisan basis.¹⁷

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Equality and non-discrimination*¹⁸

10. JS9 stated that while discrimination of persons living with HIV and AIDS was prohibited in various pieces of legislation, such as the Federal Civil Servants Proclamation No. 1064/2017, Ethiopia was yet to enacted specific anti-discrimination legislation protecting these persons from discrimination.¹⁹

11. JS3 stated that in the health sector, the Health Sector Transformation Plan (2015/16-2019/20) and National Guidelines for Comprehensive HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment (2014) included in its objectives the prevention of HIV-related stigma and discrimination. However, the Guidelines were not legally enforceable and could not be used to hold health workers accountable for breaches in professional code of conduct.²⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

12. JS3 stated following protests over environmental and health concerns, in May 2018, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas had suspended the gold-mining license for the Lega Dembi area, including the Lega Dembi and Sakaro mines, until completion of an environmental assessment. JS3 stated that if the mines were to be allowed to resume operations, the Ministry should strictly enforce laws and regulations to ensure that no harm would be caused to the environment and the health of the local communities.²¹

13. JS9 stated that in response to the recurrent drought, a multi-year plan was needed similar to the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for 2018 which provided comprehensive disaster risk management and supported displacement.²²

*Human rights and counter-terrorism*²³

14. JS2 stated that the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation No 652/2009, was broad in application and defined acts of terrorism in vague language.²⁴ Noting that Ethiopia supported recommendations from the previous review to ensure that legitimate acts of political dissents

were not criminalized under the anti-terrorism legislation, JS2 stated that the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation had been often used as a pretext to stifle independent journalists and political dissidents, and that the relevant recommendations from the previous review had not been implemented.²⁵

15. JS4 stated following a pledge from the Prime Minister to review all restrictive legislation, including the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation, a Legal and Justice Advisory Council had been established and public consultations had been held.²⁶

16. JS2 stated that in September 2018, Oromo Liberation Front had been removed from the list of terrorist groups which had resulted in a number of fighters returning from a neighbouring country. It was unclear whether there will be accountability for previous alleged human rights violations.²⁷

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*²⁸

17. JS2 stated that at the previous review, Ethiopia had supported several recommendations on improving the human rights situation,²⁹ through the prevention of arbitrary detention,³⁰ and the elimination of inhumane treatment and torture by security forces and law enforcement agencies.³¹ AI stated that it had documented various human rights violations by state officials, including torture and other ill-treatment, extra-judicial executions, and arbitrary arrest and detention.³²

18. HRF stated that security forces had systematically and arbitrarily arrested and detained without trial, tens of thousands of people, and that by carrying out these arbitrary arrests, detentions, and violations of due process, Ethiopia was in violation of its domestic law.³³

19. JS13 stated that massive violations on the right to life and physical integrity had been committed, especially in the margins of the protests that had occurred in several parts of the country during the period under review.³⁴

20. JS13 stated that during the conflicts in the territories of Oromia and Somali Regional States in 2018, there had been serious violations of the rights to life and physical integrity by the security forces and by civilians, and that the Government had failed to prevent such violations.³⁵ JS6 stated that in the Oromia region, there had been cases of indiscriminate state sponsored violence, including the crackdown by the Ethiopian Federal police on people protesting against the Addis Ababa Integrated Master Plan.³⁶

21. AI stated that it had documented a series of extrajudicial executions, mainly in the Oromia and Somalia Regions, but that no formal investigations had been opened into those cases, nor had there been reparations or remedies.³⁷

22. JS8 stated that the Ministry of Health had issued a circular banning medicalization of female genital mutilation in all facilities. It added that according to Government reports, between 2016 and 2018, tens of millions of people have been reached through awareness and mobilization campaigns, but that it had been difficult to assess the impact of such measures. There was also underreporting of cases of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices.³⁸ Noting that the Government had established shelters for victims, JS8 stated that the number of shelters were low, under staffed and under equipped. Non-Governmental Organizations providing shelters had faced a number of difficulties and had received inadequate assistance from the Government.³⁹

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁴⁰

23. Noting that at the previous review, Ethiopia had supported recommendations to strengthen the criminal justice system to ensure easy and fair access to justice for all persons,⁴¹ respect the right to a fair trial,⁴² and respect the rights of all persons to due process of law, particularly the presumption of innocence,⁴³ JS2 stated that there had been a lack of respect for the right to fair trial and for the presumption of innocence, and that many people had reported being detained without formal charges.⁴⁴

24. FN stated that the lack of judicial independence had led to the trials of Government critics being riddled with due process violations and with conviction effectively pre-ordained. Due process violations had been particularly egregious for individuals charged under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.⁴⁵

25. JS14 stated that the role of the courts in adjudicating on the application of human rights was limited as judges were of the view that they did not have the power to interpret the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. Consequently, access to justice was hindered, the role of the judiciary as a guardian of human rights was undermined, the space for human rights accountability has diminished, and the culture of impunity was reinforced.⁴⁶

26. JS13 stated that the judicial response to complaints of torture and ill treatment during police or prison custody had been unacceptably inadequate and inconsistent, raising serious questions as to the independence and capacity of the judiciary. On many occasions, the judiciary had refrained from its responsibility of protecting the rights of detained accused.⁴⁷

27. AI stated that torture and other ill-treatment was a routine interrogation tool, especially for people suspected of terrorism. While the principal aim of torture was to extract “confessions”, cases had been documented where torture was being used to force people to testify falsely against others suspected of terrorism. Allegations of torture and other ill-treatment by accused in terrorism trials were rarely investigated. Additionally, objections by the defence to the admissibility of forced “confessions” as evidence, had mostly been rejected and judges have received the confession as admissible evidence irrespective of how they may have been obtained.⁴⁸

28. JS5 stated that the age of criminal responsibility was 9 years of age,⁴⁹ and children between the ages of 15 and 18 years of age in conflict with the laws had been prosecuted as adults. In the cases of children who had been exploited through prostitution, they had been wrongly considered as perpetrators rather than victims and had been punished for acts committed as part of their sexual exploitation.⁵⁰

29. JS5 stated that the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code had not provided for child-sensitive mechanisms. Despite the establishment of child friendly courts and child protection units in some parts the country, child friendly procedures and mechanisms remained limited. Children did not have access to effective remedies.⁵¹

30. JS11 stated that legal aid services for children and other vulnerable groups had been inadequate in terms of accessibility, scope of services and effectiveness.⁵² JS13 stated that the pro bono scheme was limited to serious criminal cases and the draft national legal aid strategy was yet to enter into force. Also, the Public Defence Office of the Federal Supreme Court had operated with limited capacity and resource constraints.⁵³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁵⁴

31. JS4 stated that Ethiopia had retained laws that criminalized expression and were incompatible with international standards, referring to the Criminal Code and the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation of 2008.⁵⁵ JS13 stated that the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation had made almost all of the information concerning the activities of public offices inaccessible to the media.⁵⁶

32. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS2 stated that the state of emergency in 2017, had created a pretext for restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly and movement. It considered that those recommendations not to have been implemented.⁵⁷

33. JS2 stated that at the previous review, Ethiopia had supported recommendations to alleviate tensions between ethnic and religious groups through intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, which JS2 considered to have been partially implemented.⁵⁸

34. JS1 stated that the Computer Crime Proclamation of 2016 criminalized an array of online activities, creating concern over its ability to censor critical commentary and political opposition. This legislation also strengthened Government surveillance of online and mobile phone communications and enabled real-time monitoring or interception of communications.

Additionally, it required service providers to store records of all communications and metadata for at least a year.⁵⁹

35. AI stated that in Oromia Regional State, the freedoms of expression and assembly had been violated during peaceful protests when the Federal Government had responded with unnecessary and excessive use of force.⁶⁰

36. JS2 stated that the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation had stifled the development of independent human rights organizations and had curtailed their work.⁶¹ JS13 stated that the space for freedom of assembly and association had been shrinking, especially since the adoption of the Proclamation.⁶² JS4 stated that the Proclamation had limited access to foreign funding for human rights organizations and had placed undue restrictions on the process of formation, licencing and registration of civil society organizations.⁶³

37. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS4 stated that during the period under review, the Government had continued to use restrictive legislation to impede the work of human rights defenders and journalists.⁶⁴

38. JS13 stated that Ethiopia was looking forward to the upcoming sixth national election in 2020. It recalled that since the adoption of the Constitution in 1995, five national and local elections were held with the ruling party claiming victory in all those elections. None of those elections had been accepted as free and fair by opposition political parties and in a number of instances by international observers. In the last election in 2015, the ruling party had claimed victory for all the seats in the Federal House of Peoples' Representatives and opposition political parties had no presence in the Federal Parliament or in the Regional State Councils.⁶⁵ JS14 stated that the appointment of the members to the Election Board of Ethiopia had not been insulated from partisan politics, and it was difficult to ensure the impartiality and independence of the members of the Board.⁶⁶

39. JS13 stated that the Expert Group that had been constituted in the Justice Reform Council to advise on reforming the electoral system was a step in the right direction.⁶⁷ JS14 stated that recent reforms of the electoral system could improve the fairness of the electoral system and increase the participation of different political parties and their representation in the national parliament.⁶⁸ According to JS14, almost all exiled political parties had been invited to participate in the democratic process and the elections in 2020.⁶⁹

40. Referring to relevant supported recommendations, JS12 stated that there was a low number of women in senior leadership and policy making positions, as well as in the Judiciary.⁷⁰

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

41. Noting major relevant policy initiatives, anti-trafficking legislation and bilateral agreements with other states, JS8 stated that Ethiopia had still lacked a comprehensive policy on trafficking in women and children and that given the scale of the problem, such a policy should be put in place as soon as possible. Furthermore, the relevant legislation failed to criminalize consumers who knowingly buy the services of trafficked persons and thereby ignoring the demand that fosters trafficking in persons. JS8 added that domestic trafficking especially of young women and children from rural to urban areas, had been a prevalent problem.⁷¹

42. JS8 stated that the prosecution of trafficking cases had been hampered by the close links the traffickers had with local law enforcement and other officials. Local level officials had appeared to have participated in trafficking persons, as they had often been involved in recruitment, forgery and falsification of documents, and the issuing identity cards to minors.⁷² There were also insufficient rehabilitation services for victims and a lack of standardised procedures for frontline responders to proactively identify trafficking victims.⁷³

43. JS5 stated that poverty was a major contributing factor to prostitution and exploitation of children. Children from rural and remote areas, especially girls, were vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation. In addition, trafficking and exploitation were facilitated by the low rate of birth registration and with no proof of age or identity, children were susceptible to child trafficking, as they would simply disappear, unnoticed by the authorities,

and without at least the protection of a birth certificate to protect them against early marriage, child labour or criminal prosecution as an adult.⁷⁴

44. JS5 stated that although the Criminal Code prohibited the procurement of children for prostitution and the engagement of sexual activity with minors, the exploitation of children in prostitution had remained widespread across the country and had been prevalent in most urban areas.⁷⁵ The Criminal Code remained silent on online grooming and sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism and they were not addressed in any other legislation.⁷⁶

45. JS5 stated that Ethiopia had been known to have a high rate of trafficking and was a country of origin and transit to three migration routes in Africa.⁷⁷ Noting relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS5 stated that efforts had been undertaken which included awareness-raising of the proclamation on trafficking and to strengthen investigations and prosecutions through the training of investigators, prosecutors and judges.⁷⁸ It added that this training must be sustained and the necessary financial resources to increase investigative capacities must be provided.⁷⁹

*Right to privacy and family life*⁸⁰

46. CS stated that surveillance of the general population had been conducted at the grassroots level and that EPRDF,⁸¹ had several informants and enforcers in the remote regions of the country. Surveillance had been conducted through a “one-to-five” system, where one party member had been assigned to monitor five people.⁸²

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*⁸³

47. JS10 stated that unemployment and underemployment had been widespread; and that there was a lack of decent employment. Unemployment must be reduced through targeted measures to increase urban employment, introduce minimum wage in the private sector, accelerate and expand the proper implementation of the urban and rural safety net, and accelerate the utilization of the Youth Revolving Fund to create employment opportunities for the youth.⁸⁴ In addition, Ethiopians should be free to pursue a livelihood of their choice anywhere within the national territory and the constraints that restricted individuals from working outside of their designated region should be addressed.⁸⁵

48. JS7 stated that unemployment and underemployment, especially among young people, had continued to drive social unrest.⁸⁶

49. JS12 stated that discriminatory recruitment practices against women on grounds of pregnancy and marital status had been prevalent and hampered women’s access to employment.⁸⁷ Women had faced challenges in accessing and maintaining employment in the medium and large manufacturing sector.⁸⁸

*Right to an adequate standard of living*⁸⁹

50. JS12 stated that there had been an acute shortage of housing in urban areas and with high increases in rental access to affordable housing had been limited.⁹⁰ JS7 stated that the housing crisis had arose because of the absence of legislation promoting housing cooperatives, protecting buyers and guaranteeing access to affordable rental houses.⁹¹ Ongoing housing projects had been plagued by corruption and relied on the private sector, who had not always been efficient. Although some of the housing units intended for people with low incomes had been subsidised by the State, those units had been sold at prices unaffordable to those people.⁹²

51. JS7 stated that the development plan for Addis Ababa had envisaged the demolition of all the slums and relocation of residents to new places. However, residents had been relocated to unsuitable locations with underdeveloped infrastructures and facilities. In addition, the accommodation provided had no water and electricity services.⁹³

52. JS7 stated that the right to water and sanitation had not been recognized by legislation and that the supply of water had been poorly managed by state-owned enterprises. The supply

of water had been inadequate. Large volumes of water had been contaminated with harmful micro-organisms and was not suitable for drinking.⁹⁴

53. JS7 stated that there had been food insecurity and under-nutrition, and that poorly implemented state policies had exacerbated the food crisis over the last decade. Noting the subsidies on food items such as flour and edible oil, JS7 stated that the system of ration cards had allowed households to buy set quotas of food commodities at subsidized prices. However, a considerable portion of vulnerable households had been excluded from the system due to factors which included a lack of an identity card for a particular residential area. Also, the quantities of the rationed food had been insufficient.⁹⁵

Right to health⁹⁶

54. JS7 stated that the neglect of the public healthcare sector was clearly visible and the low levels of public spending on health had compromised the quality of services in most health institutions. Additionally, there had been an imbalance in the distribution of health services between urban and rural areas. Although 80 percent of the population lived in rural areas, only a small portion of the health institutions were located in those areas.⁹⁷

55. JS9 stated that hospitals had a shortage of physicians in some specialities such as orthopaedics and dermatology.⁹⁸ JS12 noted that there were significant gaps in the quality of midwifery education in areas such as obstetric complications, gynaecology, public health and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.⁹⁹

56. JS12 stated that modern contraceptive use among rural women was significantly lower than urban women. In addition, there was also a huge regional disparity in contraceptive use among regions, with Afar and Somali regions having the lowest use rates, and Addis Ababa and the Amhara regions having the highest use rates.¹⁰⁰

57. JS7 stated that there were no complaints mechanisms for cases of clinical malpractice or infringement of patients' rights. Although criminal proceedings may be instituted, they rarely delivered satisfactory outcomes due to the lack of reliable expert evidence from medical institutions.¹⁰¹

Right to education¹⁰²

58. Noting the relevant measures that had been taken, JS10 stated that access to free and compulsory education had remained a challenge.¹⁰³ It stated that the claim that primary education was free had been based on the absence of tuition fees in public schools and ignored the costs incurred by families in enrolling their children in school.¹⁰⁴

59. JS7 stated that the poor quality of public education had remained a major challenge and had hindered the capacity of children to develop to their full potential. Most primary education institutions, particularly those located in the rural areas, were not fit for use and lacked functional water and sanitation services.¹⁰⁵ It added that there had been high rates of violence in class rooms and gender-based violence in schools.¹⁰⁶ JS10 stated that the high pupil-to-class ratio and pupil-to-text book ratio, the politicization of the education system, and the lack of effective teachers training and development, had been some of the factors that had a negative impact on quality of education, and should be addressed by the Government.¹⁰⁷

60. JS7 states that schools had been constrained by the lack of access to public funding when attempting to improve the quality of education.¹⁰⁸

61. JS12 stated that even though repetition rates for girls at the primary school level had historically been lower than boys, girls' dropout rates had been higher than boys.¹⁰⁹ JS10 stated that the measures that had been introduced to ensure the equal participation of girls at the primary school level had not been given the required attention. Furthermore, Ethiopia had failed to adequately address the difficulties that impacted the secondary school retention rates, particularly in rural, pastoralist and semi-pastoralist areas.¹¹⁰

62. JS10 stated that although some aspects of human rights education had been provided within the framework of civic and ethical education taught in schools, the promotion and protection of human rights had not been an objective of this subject. Hence there was a need

to incorporate human rights education in the existing curriculum at primary, secondary and preparatory levels.¹¹¹

63. SAR expressed concern about attacks on university space, which included violent attacks on student protesters, long-term detentions of students, encroachment on university autonomy, professional and academic pressure to support the ruling party, and sexual violence and harassment on campus.¹¹² SAR stated that although the autonomy of universities was protected by the Higher Education Proclamation, the Ministry of Education had reportedly regularly intervened in the designing of university curricula, and that Government actors had restricted the academic activities of professors and students.¹¹³

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹¹⁴

64. JS12 stated that women had experienced discrimination in marriage and family life. Customary and religious traditions, practices, and norms were deeply patriarchal and discriminatory towards women and prevalent in many parts of the country. They regulated the requirements and procedures that needed to be satisfied during the formation of a marriage, the role of women during the marriage, remedies in relation to divorce, and issues of inheritance.¹¹⁵

65. JS8 stated that efforts to criminalize all forms of violence against women had been hampered by substantive legal and policy issues including the fact that marital rape was not criminalized. Additionally, the Criminal Code did not provide a comprehensive definition of domestic violence. JS8 stated that efforts to combat violence against women had been further undermined by the absence of procedural protections such as restraining orders; and that there was no comprehensive, stand-alone legislation to address violence against women, including sexual harassment in the workplace.¹¹⁶

66. Noting that the second Growth and Transformation Plan, the second National Human Rights Action Plan and the Women's Development and Change Strategy introduced in 2017 prioritized the elimination of violence against women, JS8 stated that it was uncertain as to whether those measures had been implemented, as there was no follow-up report and documentation. It however noted that the rate of gender based violence remained high.¹¹⁷

67. Noting that the 2005 Federal Rural Land and Administration and Use Proclamation and regional laws enacted in conformity with the Proclamation provide for the right of women to obtain land use right certificates, JS12 stated that gaps had continue to exist in the equal access of land for women.¹¹⁸ In addition, agricultural production and division of labour were governed by local norms, which prohibited women from ploughing their land, thus, privileging male agricultural labour.¹¹⁹

*Children*¹²⁰

68. JS5 noted the lack of implementation of strategies and national action plans designed to implement the CRC was due to underfunding and the lack of expertise and coordination.¹²¹

69. GIECPC recalled that at the previous review, Ethiopia had expressed its commitment to improving the rights and welfare of children and had indicated that it was taking steps to eliminate corporal punishment in family settings.¹²² However, corporal punishment in the home remained lawful.¹²³ GIEACPC called for the enactment of legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal in all settings, particularly in the home.¹²⁴ JS9 stated that although corporal punishment is prohibited in schools, children had been subjected to corporal punishment by their teachers.¹²⁵

70. JS9 stated that the law permitted children between the ages of 14 and 16 years to engage in certain forms of hazardous work undertaken as part of Government vocational training. In addition children had been subjected to exploitation in the domestic work, textile weaving and agricultural sectors.¹²⁶

Persons with disabilities

71. JS9 stated that since the previous review, Ethiopia had adopted progressive policies on the rights of persons with disabilities, in addition to favourable exiting legislation. However, the legislation and policies had been poorly implemented.¹²⁷

72. JS9 stated that the Health Sector Transformation Plan for 2015/16- 2019/20, which focused on improving the quality and accessibility of health services and ensuring universal health coverage, did not specifically provide for health services for children with disabilities. In addition, Health Sector Disability Mainstreaming Manual, adopted in 2017, did not make provision for inclusive services for children with disabilities.¹²⁸

73. JS9 stated that children with disabilities had the lowest school enrolment rate. Most schools had experienced a shortage of special needs teachers and classroom resources to accommodate the needs of children with disabilities.¹²⁹

74. JS9 stated that the authorities had failed to make legal and judicial information available in Braille and most court building did not accommodate the needs of persons with physical disabilities. In addition, adequate training of the rights of persons with disabilities had been provided regularly to staff of the law enforcement agencies.¹³⁰

Minorities and indigenous peoples¹³¹

75. JS6 stated that Ethiopia had leased millions of hectares of land with oil and gas reserves to foreign companies.¹³² CS stated that the leased land had been home to 15 million Indigenous Peoples who were farmers, hunters and gatherers. This had affected Indigenous Peoples in Gambella, the Lower Omo Valley and Benishangul Gumuz.¹³³ JS6 stated that the Ogaden-Somali population were agro-pastoralists who depended on the land for their livelihood. JS6 called on Ethiopia to ensure that local governments were involved in the decision-making process to extract oil and gas reserves.¹³⁴

76. CS stated that the construction of the Gilgel Gibe III Dam had impacted the availability of water which had increased the threat of food insecurity and conflict among the indigenous communities. There was also a lack of consultation of indigenous communities and the little consultation that was done was undertaken after the commencement of the construction of the dam.¹³⁵

77. CS stated that the country's "villagization policy" had led to many small-scale farmers being moved from their traditional grazing land and thereby violating their customary rights. Additionally, the policy, which had been intended to resettle those in rural areas to areas where they could have better access to clean water, schools, and healthcare, had led to massive human rights violations, as those amenities had not been provided in a timely manner.¹³⁶

78. CS stated that in 2017, there had been a conflict between the Oromo and the Somali, which arose as a result of grazing rights, although the underlying issues for the conflict related to political, economic, and regional causes. Additionally, there had been ongoing ethnic tensions between the Gedeo and the Oroma, the causes of which had related to land and resources, and centred around governance issues and the treatment of the Gedeo as second class citizens. According to CS, the policy of ethnic federalism, which had divided the country into nine ethnic federal regions, may be worsening the ethnic conflict.¹³⁷

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

79. AI stated that it had documented the forced displacement of people in different parts of the country, following ethnically motivated attacks, and that no formal investigation had been undertaken in that regard.¹³⁸

80. CS stated that ethnic conflicts in Gedeo and West Gurji in the southwest had led to the displacement of 1.4 million people, making it the highest level of violence-related displacement in 2018. It added that unless the root cause of the displacement was addressed, its implications could have dire consequences on the country's stability and development.¹³⁹

81. JS9 stated that unaccompanied and separated children identified at the country's boarder, was sheltered separately from adults. However, the children did not receive social

support and supervision, resulting in some children leaving the camp, and thereby exposing themselves to smuggling, trafficking and gender based violence. JS9 called for the installation of appropriate systems to protect refugee children from violence, exploitation, and trafficking.¹⁴⁰

82. JS11 stated that the widespread displacement had led to children losing access to education due to the limited education services in temporary shelters. It added that in most instances, the displaced persons had not been provided with adequate and dignified shelters, and had no access to adequate health care, leaving them vulnerable to diseases. In addition, the protection needs of unaccompanied children had been unmet.¹⁴¹

Stateless persons

83. JS9 stated that since the previous review, progress had been made in ensuring birth registration for refugees, which was essential for access to education and social services. However, unaccompanied or separated refugee children had not been able to get a birth certificate.¹⁴²

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
CS	Cultural Survival, Massachusetts, United States of America;
FN	Freedom Now, Washington D.C, United States of America;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End all Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York, United States of America;
ICAN	International Campaign to abolish nuclear weapons, Geneva, Switzerland;
MAAT	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Cairo, Egypt;
SAR	Scholars at Risk Network, New York, United States of America.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Access Now, New York, United States of America; and Small Media, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Joint Submission 1);
JS2	The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States of America; and United Oromo Voices (Joint Submission 2);
JS3	Support of Health-Focused, Effective Environmental Regulation of Mining, comprising of Development by Unity and Brotherly Action for the Future, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Girja Integrated Rural Development Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Center for International Human Rights of Northwestern Pritzker School of Law, Chicago, United States of America (Joint Submission 3);
JS4	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia; The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Committee to Protect Journalists; ARTICLE 19; Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organizations; Pen International; and Access Now (Joint Submission 4);
JS5	ECPAT International, Bangkok, Thailand; and Defence of Children - ECPAT Nederland, Leiden, The Netherlands (Joint Submission 5);
JS6	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, Bruxelles, Belgium; and Ogaden People's Rights Organization (Joint Submission 6);
JS7	Ethiopian Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Women Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Human Rights Council, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organization, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Transparency Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Sara Justice from All Women Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian National Association for the Blind, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Advocates Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 7);
JS8	Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Human Rights Council; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Sara Justice from all Women Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 8);

JS9	Ethiopian National Association for the Blind, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organizations, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Advocates Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 9);
JS10	Ethiopian Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organizations, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 10);
JS11	Advocates Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organizations Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian National Association for the Blind Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Human Rights Council, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Network of Ethiopian Women's Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Sara Justice from All, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Transparency Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 11);
JS12	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; The Network of Ethiopian Women's Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Human Rights Council, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Sara Justice for All, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 12);
JS13	Human Rights Council Human Rights Council, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Transparency Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organizations, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Network of Ethiopian Women's Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian National Association for the Blind, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Sara Justice from All, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Advocates Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
JS14	Transparency Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organization, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Joint Submission 14).

² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.1-9, 155.33, 155.34, 155.36, 155.47, 155.49, 155.50, 155.51, 155.88, 155.139, 155.160, 155.169, 156.6, 157.1-6, 157.8, 157.9, 158.1-15, 158.18-22, 158.30 and 158.48.

⁴ HRF, para. 6, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.6 (Congo) and para. 155.7 (Uganda).

⁵ HRF, para. 6; See also JS9, para. 20.

⁶ CS, p. 7.

⁷ ICAN, p. 1.

⁸ AI, p. 2; See also HRF (para. 27(e)).

⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.10-32, 155.35, 155.37, 155.39-46, 155.67-69, 155.75, 155.89, 155.94, 155.95, 155.109-112, 155.119, 155.123, 155.150, 155.155, 155.156, 155.159, 155.161, 155.167, 155.170, 156.6, 157.7, 157.11, 158.17, 158.23-25.

¹⁰ AI, p. 1.

¹¹ AI, p. 1. AI made recommendations (p. 5).

¹² CS, p. 2. CS made recommendations (p. 7).

¹³ JS14, para. 2.1 and fn. 2, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.19 (Afghanistan), para. 155.20 (Nicaragua), para. 155.21 (Kenya), para. 155.22 (Serbia), para. 155.23 (Namibia), para. 155.24

- (Sierra Leone), para. 155.25 (Mali), and para. 2.10. JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.1).
- ¹⁴ JS13, para. 12, referring to Report on the findings of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission's investigation into the human rights situation during the disturbances in parts of Oromia regional State and the dispute related to issues of identity and self-administration raised by the Qemant nationality in Amhara regional state and the resolution passed by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia House of Peoples' Representatives, June 2016, p. 57.
- ¹⁵ JS14, para. 2.8. JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.1).
- ¹⁶ AI, p. 2; See also JS14, para. 2.10.
- ¹⁷ JS14, para. 2.1 and fn. 2, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.19 (Afghanistan), para. 155.20 (Nicaragua), para. 155.21 (Kenya), para. 155.22 (Serbia), para. 155.23 (Namibia), para. 155.24 (Sierra Leone), para. 155.25 (Mali), and para. 2.11. JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.1).
- ¹⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.52, 155.64-66, 155.98, 155.99, 155.101, 155.102, 155.144, 155.154, 157.17.
- ¹⁹ JS9, para. 15. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(b)).
- ²⁰ JS3, para. 19.
- ²¹ JS3, paras. 3, and 15-17. JS3 made recommendations (para. 32).
- ²² JS9, para. 22. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(c)).
- ²³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.162, 155.163, 155.164, 155.165, 155.166, 156.11, 157.18, 158.50, 158.52 and 158.53.
- ²⁴ JS2, para. 35. JS2 made a recommendation (para. 44); See also SAR, para. 14. SAR made a recommendation (para. 35); FN, para. 4. FN made a recommendation (p. 6).
- ²⁵ JS2, pg. 3, paras. 10 and 11, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.106 (Germany) and para 157.18 (Mexico); read together with A/HRC/27/14/Add.1. JS2 made recommendations (para. 44). See also JS6, para. 30. JS6 made a recommendation (para. IV (5)); MAAT, p. 2. MAAT made a recommendation (p. 5); FN, para. 4. FN made recommendations (p. 6).
- ²⁶ JS4, para. 2.1; See also SAR, paras. 14 and 15; HRF, para. 27 (d).
- ²⁷ JS2, para. 7. JS2, made recommendations (para. 44).
- ²⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.70-74, 155.77, 155.79-83, 155.85-87, 155.90, 156.1, 156.4, 156.5, 157.10, 158.26-29, 158.31, 158.33.
- ²⁹ JS2, para. 4, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.29 (Russian Federation) and para. 155.112 (Switzerland).
- ³⁰ JS2, para. 4, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.104 (Japan), para. 155.106 (Germany), para. 155.74 (Liechtenstein) and para. 156.5 (Canada).
- ³¹ JS2, para. 4, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.68 (Chile), para. 155.69 (Kyrgyzstan), para. 155.70 (Finland).
- ³² AI, p. 2. AI stated that its submission focused largely on serious human rights violations committed before Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's new administration in April 2018 (p.1).
- ³³ HRF, paras. 11-16. HRF made recommendations (para. 27 (a) and (b)).
- ³⁴ JS13, para. 6.
- ³⁵ JS13, paras. 10 and 11. (JS13 made recommendations (para. 16)).
- ³⁶ JS6, para. 10. See paras. 10-27 for specific cases.
- ³⁷ AI, pp. 3-4. AI made recommendations (p. 4).
- ³⁸ JS8, paras. 3.1-3.7. JS8 made recommendations (para. 3.8); MAAT, p. 3.
- ³⁹ JS8, paras. 4.1-4.10. JS8 made recommendations (para. 4.11).
- ⁴⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.91-93, 156.3 and 157.12.
- ⁴¹ JS2, para. 20, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.91 (Zimbabwe).
- ⁴² JS2, para. 20, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.92 (Switzerland).
- ⁴³ JS2, para. 20, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para.156.3 (Germany).
- ⁴⁴ JS2, paras. 20-22.
- ⁴⁵ FN, para. 5.
- ⁴⁶ JS14, paras. 5.2-5.4, JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.4).
- ⁴⁷ JS13, para. 48. JS13 made a recommendation (para. 51).
- ⁴⁸ AI, p. 4. AI made recommendations (p. 6); See also HRF, paras. 17 – 19. HRF made a recommendation (para. 27 (c)).
- ⁴⁹ See also JS11, para. 37.
- ⁵⁰ JS5, para. 21.
- ⁵¹ JS5, paras. 42-46. JS5 made recommendations (para. 49); See also JS11, paras. 31 and 32. JS11 made recommendations (para. 42).
- ⁵² JS11, para. 33. JS11 made recommendations (para. 42).
- ⁵³ JS13, para. 19-21. JS13 made recommendations (para. 25).
- ⁵⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.100, 155.103, 155.104, 155.105, 155.106, 155.107, 155.108, 155.113, 155.115, 155.116, 156.7, 156.8, 157.13, 157.14, 158.32, 158.34, 158.35, 158.36-49, and 158.51.
- ⁵⁵ JS4, paras. 4.4 and 4.5. JS4 made recommendations (para. 6.3).

- ⁵⁶ JS13, para.27. JS13 made recommendations (para. 27).
- ⁵⁷ JS2, pg. 3, paras. 8 and 9, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.104 (Japan), para. 155.106 Germany), and para. 156.5 (Canada); See also JS4, para. 2.3; CS, p. 5; MAAT, p. 3; JS4, para. 4.3. JS4 made recommendations (para. 6.3).
- ⁵⁸ JS2, pg. 3, para. 5, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.102 (Holy See), para. 155.103 (Canada), and para. 155.104 (Japan).
- ⁵⁹ JS1, paras. 9 and 10. JS1 made a recommendations. (paras. 14 and 15).
- ⁶⁰ AI, p. 2. AI made recommendations (p. 5). See also JS4, para. 5.3. JS4 made recommendations (para. 6.4).
- ⁶¹ JS2, paras. 13, 16 and 17. JS2 made a recommendation (para. 44). See also JS6, para. 32.
- ⁶² JS13, para. 34. JS15 made recommendations (para. 36).
- ⁶³ JS4, para. 2.6. JS4 made recommendations (para. 6.1).
- ⁶⁴ JS4, para. 3.8 and fn. 22 referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.113 (Finland); See also JS4, para. 3.10 and fn. 30, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.108 (Chile). JS4 made recommendations (para. 6.2); CS p. 7.
- ⁶⁵ JS13, para. 37.
- ⁶⁶ JS14, paras. 4.1 and 4.2. JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.2); See also JS13, para. 40.).
- ⁶⁷ JS13, par. 43. JS13 made recommendations (para. 44).
- ⁶⁸ JS14, para. 4.5. JS14 made recommendations (para. 6.2).
- ⁶⁹ JS14, para. 4.6.
- ⁷⁰ JS12, paras. 46, 52 and 54, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.117 (Sri Lanka), para. 155.118 (Equatorial Guinea) and para. 155.120 (Afghanistan). JS12 made recommendations (para. 57).
- ⁷¹ JS8, paras. 6.11-6.1.8 JS8 made recommendations (para. 6.1.9).
- ⁷² JS8, para. 6.2.4. JS8 made recommendations (para. 6.2.8).
- ⁷³ JS8, paras. 6.3.5 - 6.3.8. JS8 made recommendations (para. 6.3.9).
- ⁷⁴ JS5, para. 7; See also JS11, paras. 24-29. JS11 made recommendations (para. 30).
- ⁷⁵ JS5, para. 8.
- ⁷⁶ JS5, para. 24-26. JS5 made recommendations (24-26).).
- ⁷⁷ JS5, para. 9.
- ⁷⁸ JS5, paras 35 and 36, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 155.86 (Angola and Cuba) and para. 155.73 (Liechtenstein).
- ⁷⁹ JS5, para. 39.
- ⁸⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.62, 155.96 and 155.97.
- ⁸¹ Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front.
- ⁸² CS, p. 5.
- ⁸³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.121, 155.122, 155.168 and 157.15.
- ⁸⁴ JS10, para. 48.
- ⁸⁵ JS10, para. 49.
- ⁸⁶ JS7, para. 3. JS7 made recommendations (para. 15).
- ⁸⁷ JS12, para. 37.
- ⁸⁸ JS12, para. 37. JS12 made recommendations (para. 39).
- ⁸⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.124-129, 155.131-135 and 155.138.
- ⁹⁰ JS12, para. 8. JS12 made recommendation. (para. 9).
- ⁹¹ JS7, para. 35.
- ⁹² JS7, para. 36. JS7 made recommendations (para. 39).
- ⁹³ JS7, para. 37. JS7 made recommendations (para. 39).
- ⁹⁴ JS7, paras. 40-43. JS7 made recommendations (para. 44).
- ⁹⁵ JS7, paras. 45-51. JS7 made recommendations (para. 52).
- ⁹⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.136, 155.137, 155.140-143, 155.152, 155.157, 156.9.
- ⁹⁷ JS7, paras. 16-18. JS7 made recommendations (para. 25).
- ⁹⁸ JS9, para. 10.
- ⁹⁹ JS12, para. 25. JS12 made recommendations (para. 28).
- ¹⁰⁰ JS12, para. 27. JS12 made a recommendation (para. 28).
- ¹⁰¹ JS7, para. 24.
- ¹⁰² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.144, 155.145, 155.146, 155.147, 155.148, 155.149, 155.151, 156.10 and 157.16.
- ¹⁰³ JS10, paras. 6-11 and 43.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS10, para. 16.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS7, para. 28.
- ¹⁰⁶ JS7, para. 30. JS7 made recommendations (para. 33).
- ¹⁰⁷ JS10, para. 13.
- ¹⁰⁸ JS7, para. 31. JS7 made recommendations (para. 33).
- ¹⁰⁹ JS12, para 14. JS12 made a recommendation (para. 14).

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- ¹¹⁰ JS10, para. 12.
¹¹¹ JS10, para. 30.
¹¹² SAR, para. 16. SAR made recommendations (para. 33-38).
¹¹³ SAR, para. 27. SAR made a recommendation (para. 38).
¹¹⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.53-61, 155.63, 155.76, 155.78, 155.117, 155.118, 155.120 and 156.2.
¹¹⁵ JS12, para. 42. JS12 made recommendations (para. 45).
¹¹⁶ JS8, para. 5.8. JS8 made recommendations (para. 5.9).
¹¹⁷ JS8, paras. 2.1-2.10. JS8 made recommendations (para. 2.11).
¹¹⁸ JS12, paras. 3 and 4. JS12 made recommendations (para. 6).
¹¹⁹ JS12, para. 5. JS12 made recommendations (para. 6).
¹²⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.38, 155.84 and 155.153.
¹²¹ JS5, para. 18 and 19. JS5 made a recommendation (para. 19).
¹²² GIEACPC, para. 1.1, referring to A/HRC/27/14, para. 98.
¹²³ Ibid, para. 2.1.
¹²⁴ GIEACPC, p. 2; See also JS9, para. 29.
¹²⁵ JS9, para. 30. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(d)).
¹²⁶ JS9, paras. 34 and 35. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(d)).
¹²⁷ JS9, paras. 4-7. JS9 made recommendations (para. 44(a)).
¹²⁸ JS9, para. 9. JS9 made recommendations (para. 44(a)).
¹²⁹ JS9, paras. 11 and 12.
¹³⁰ JS9, para. 14. JS9 made recommendations (para. 44(a)).
¹³¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/14, paras. 155.158.
¹³² JS6, paras. 44- 46. JS6 made a recommendation (para. IV (8)).
¹³³ CS, p. 4. CS made recommendations (p. 7).
¹³⁴ JS6, paras. 44- 46. JS6 made a recommendation (para. IV (8)).
¹³⁵ CS, p. 4. CS made recommendations (p. 7).
¹³⁶ CS, p. 5. CS made recommendations (p. 7).
¹³⁷ CS, pp. 6-7. CS made recommendations (p.7).
¹³⁸ AI, pp. 4-5. AI made recommendations (p.6).
¹³⁹ CS, p. 3. CS made recommendations (p. 7).
¹⁴⁰ JS9, para. 26. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(c)).
¹⁴¹ JS11, paras. 6- 16. JS11 made recommendations (para. 20).
¹⁴² JS9, para. 23. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 44(c)).
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