United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/47/ETH/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 August 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-seventh session
Geneva, 4–15 November 2024

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 and the outcome of the previous review.[1] It is a summary of 54 stakeholders' submissions[2] for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. EHRC referred to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review and stated that Ethiopia should:

(a) Ratify ICPPED, ICRMW, OP-CAT, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol of 2014 to the 1930 Forced Labour Convention, and ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers;[3]

(b) Adopt the access to information proclamation in compliance with international human rights standards; and end all forms of harassment and arbitrary detention of media workers, activists, and human rights defenders;[4]

(c) Investigate incidents of excessive use of force during assemblies and hold perpetrators accountable; and adopt a law on the use of force by security forces in line with international human rights standards;[5]

(d) Ensure accountability for election-related violations; reform laws to eliminate violence against women in politics; set accessibility standards for polling stations; and ensure political representation for persons with disabilities;[6]

(e) Ensure accountability for extra-judicial killings and provide effective redress for families;[7]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Please recycle

(f) Adopt a comprehensive definition of torture in line with international human rights standards and establish a redress mechanism for victims; ensure accountability for such crimes; and enhance human rights training for law enforcement officials;[8]

(g) Expedite the introduction of a minimum wage;[9]

(h) Implement effective programmes to ensure food security;[10]

(i) Ensure that urban redevelopment initiatives did not cause unlawful displacement and evictions;[11]

(j) Resolve ongoing conflicts and intensify the reconstruction of educational facilities, considering the significant decrease in school enrolment due to conflict, insecurity, and displacement; address systemic challenges affecting student retention; and increase access in mainstream education for children with disabilities;[12]

(k) Improve the content and methodology of human rights education at primary and secondary educational levels and expand human rights education to the tertiary level;[13]

(l) Ensure that court proceedings were accessible to persons with disabilities; and mainstream disability issues in policies, legislation, and training tools;[14]

(m) Intensify awareness-raising programmes to address the root causes of harmful traditional practices and undertake legal reform to adequately prohibit such practices and punish perpetrators; [15]

(n) Implement anti-trafficking laws to prevent and address trafficking in persons, considering its disproportionate impact on women and children;[16]

(o) Prohibit child abuse in the draft criminal procedure and evidence law and provide for accountability for such acts, and for safe houses; and improve the service quality at the rehabilitation centre for children in conflict with the law and establish additional centres;[17]

(p) Expedite the adoption of the draft law on internally displaced persons and establish an interagency coordination mechanism;[18]

(q) Resume asylum seekers' registration and renewal of refugee documents; end arbitrary detention; and eliminate the risk of forceful return;[19]

(r) Intensify community awareness campaigns on birth registration, and address challenges related to the legal requirement for the presences of both parents during birth registration.[20]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[21] and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

3. UPR-BCU stated that Ethiopia should consider supporting the recommendations that would be received at the upcoming review as an expression of mutual reinforcement of the State's commitment to promoting the Sustainable Development Goals.[22]

4. JS21 noted that Ethiopia had not ratified ICCPR and OP-CAT.[23]

5. JS23 noted that Ethiopia had not ratified ICRMW and ICPPED.[24] ELSA noted that in the previous review, Ethiopia had supported recommendations to ratify ICPPED.[25]

6. ELSA expressed concerned that Ethiopia had not ratified the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.[26]

7. ICAN urged Ethiopia to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.[27]

8. ELSA stated that Ethiopia had not issued a standing invitation for country visits to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council;[28] and JS1 state that none of the visitation

requests by various special rapporteurs and working groups had been facilitated by Ethiopia.[29]

9. ELSA stated that the expulsion of seven United Nations personnel on 30 September 2021 was a significant concern and undermined Ethiopia's cooperation with the United Nations.[30]

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

10. LHR stated that despite the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1994 (Constitution), guaranteeing the right to political participation to groups and to individuals, this right has been disregarded in State Constitutions which allowed for discrimination against individuals who did not belong to the "mother ethnic groups" to which the statehood was granted.[31]

11. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS1 stated that while some efforts had been made by Ethiopia to revise the proclamations on media and access to information,[32] and anti-terrorism,[33] the trajectory towards genuine reform had been marred by inconsistency and regression.[34]

12. JS30 stated that a personal data protection proclamation had been crafted and once adopted, could play a key role in overseeing the management and safeguard of personal data.[35]

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

13. JS8 stated that a supported recommendation from the previous review on the human rights training of police officers, prosecutors and judges had not been fully implemented. The limited understanding of human rights standards by law enforcement personnel had contributed to arbitrary arrests, excessive use of force and violations of due process rights; and the absence of sufficient human rights training for legal professionals had created barriers to justice for persons seeking redress for human rights violations.[36]

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

14. JS10 stated that although progress had been made in attaining gender equality, Ethiopia had remained a highly patriarchal society.[37] JS13 stated that despite substantial law and policy reform, there still remained laws, policies and practices that perpetuated discrimination against women and girls.[38]

15. UPR-BCU stated that the humanitarian crises and the deleterious impact of COVID-19 had amplified and compounded gender norms that hindered girls' school attendance, and increased the risk of child marriage, early pregnancy, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and child labour.[39]

16. JS11 stated that women with disabilities had encountered significantly more obstacles to inclusion and societal participation in comparison to men to disabilities. The needs of women and children with disabilities were often neglected in national gender equality and disability initiatives.[40]

17. EMIPRO stated that indigenous communities from Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Lower Omo Valley were considered to have dark skin when compared to the majority of the Ethiopians and consequently experienced discrimination and racial abuse; and that it was still common in Ethiopia to refer to dark skin people as "Bariya" which meant "slave".[41]

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

18. JS21 stated that Ethiopia had not formally abolished the death penalty or implemented a moratorium on executions, nor had it limited the application of the death penalty to the "most serious" crimes. It recalled that at the previous review, recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty and an issuance of a moratorium on executions had not enjoyed the support of Ethiopia.[42]

19. UPR-BCU stated that although the death penalty was maintained as an eligible punishment, there was *de facto* moratorium in place, but there was no commitment or willingness from Ethiopia to introduce a *de jure* moratorium with a view to abolition. Ethiopia should mandate EHRC to consider the question of the abolition of the death penalty.[43]

20. JS19 stated that since the previous review, the rights to life and personal security had been violated by government and non-government armed entities, who had targeted civilians and minority groups, and had been fuelled by the prevailing culture of impunity.[44]

21. JS14 stated that since the previous review, Ethiopia had witnessed an alarming increase in extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions by government security forces as well as by non-state armed groups in response to situations of unrest and during the armed conflict, noting that at the previous review, relevant recommendations had enjoyed the support of Ethiopia.[45] JS26 stated that government security forces and Fano militia had perpetrated thousands of extrajudicial killings of Oromo civilians. People had been killed because of real or fictitious links to the Oromo Liberation Army and to terrify the civilian population.[46]

22. JS4 referred to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review which it considered to have not been implemented and stated that there had been reports of violations of liberty and security of persons, including the targeted arrests of ethnic Tigrayans in Addis Ababa on the assumption that they were a risk to the federal government, and concerns for the liberty and security of foreigners.[47]

23. JS4 noted challenges in the investigation and prosecution of arbitrary killings and stated that the lack of accountability had contributed to the continued practice of arbitrary executions. It considered a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review to have not been implemented.[48]

24. JS23 stated that Ethiopia had failed to enact a comprehensive definition of torture, pursuant to Article 1 of CAT.[49] OSGUK stated that relevant supported recommendations had not been implemented and that the torture of detainees remained a common practice.[50]

25. JS7 referred to supported recommendations from the previous review relating to conditions of detention and stated that although that had been positive changes, several challenges remained, such as the incarceration of juveniles with adult prisoners, poor access to health care and rehabilitation services, and prison overcrowding. It considered the recommendations to have been partially implemented.[51]

26. JS2 stated that LGBTI+ detainees were subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment by law enforcement officers.[52]

27. JS19 stated that the enactment of the Federal Prison Proclamation,[53] was expected to overhaul regulations and directives and help in the restructuring of the federal penitentiary system to be replicated by regional correctional administration. However, harsh and life-threatening conditions persisted in prisons and pre-trial detention centres.[54]

International humanitarian law

28. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS14 stated that the two-year armed conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia had resulted in widespread and serious violations of international human rights, humanitarian, and refugee law, and had constituted war crimes and crimes against humanity. It stated that war crimes had been committed by all parties to the conflict and highlighted large-scale massacres, indiscriminate shelling and drone strikes,[55] attacks against Eritrean refugees, pillage, widespread sexual violence against women and girls, and destruction of civilian property.

Ethnic cleansing of Tigrayans in the Western Tigray Zone had been committed. despite the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, signed in November 2022, human rights violations against civilians had persisted.[56] ELSA stated that the root causes of the conflict had remained unaddressed.[57]

29. JS28 stated that ethnic-based killings and other atrocities had been perpetrated across Tigray with the intention of annihilating the Tigrayan population. The destruction of ethnic Tigrayans had been planned before the commencement of the war, which indicated a genocidal intent.[58]

30. JS22 stated that infrastructure in Tigray had been significantly damaged because of warfare and deliberate acts of destruction, which included targeted attacks on critical infrastructure such as water treatment and supply systems, telecommunication services, and mainstream broadcasting infrastructure. In addition, schools, healthcare facilities, energy sources and transportation routes had also been targeted. According to JS22, this was a calculated campaign of economic and infrastructure devastation, which signaled a genocidal agenda.[59]

31. JS29 stated that the conflict had caused tremendous damage to the faith communities in the region. Troops had attached the town of Axum characterized by its historic Orthodox Christian Population. [60]

32. JS14 stated that conflict-related sexual violence had reached alarming levels, noting that it had document widespread and egregious sexual violence in Tigray and the health care impact, trauma and stigma experienced by survivors.[61] JS17 stated that Gender-based violence, sexual abuse and rape had been utilized as weapons of war, with most sexual violence survivors enduring rape by multiple perpetrators, with a significant number experiencing gang rape.[62] JS24 stated that this violence contributed to the spread of HIV and exacerbated the humanitarian crisis, and therefore sexual and reproductive health services should be prioritised in the distribution of humanitarian aid.[63]

33. TADA-UK stated that the deliberate depravation of food and humanitarian aid as a tactic of war in the Tigray region had been extensively documented.[64]

34. JS16 stated that schools had been damaged and pillaged, and in some cases transformed into a military bases and barracks. [65] Health care facilities had been systematically targeted as a deliberate and widespread assault on the healthcare infrastructure, and churches and mosques have been bombed.[66]

Human rights and counter-terrorism

35. While welcoming the repeal of the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism of 2009[67] and enactment of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism,[68] JS6 stated that in practice, however, the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly was restricted by insecurity and declarations of states of emergency and martial law.[69]

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

36. JS23 stated that thousands of suspects, particularly those who had been detained in the conflict and emergency settings, had been deprived of fundamental legal safeguards, which included unlawful and prolonged detentions without due process.[70] It had also become a common practice for the police to either ignore or neglect implementing court orders to release suspects on bail.[71] UNPO stated that members of the Oromo Liberation Front were held in "incommunicado" detention and denied access to a lawyer or an independent doctor.[72]

37. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS25 noted with concern the low age of criminal responsibility, which was 9 years of age. It urged Ethiopia to reform the juvenile justice system to ensure its full compliance with CRC.[73]

38. WCC-CCIA stated that the penalty framework for sexual violence in the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Criminal Code)[74] had led to perpetrators receiving sentences that did not reflect the gravity of their actions.[75]

39. JS10 stated survivors of gender-based violence had faced a challenge in accessing justice, as cases of domestic violence and rape had often received low propriety in the justice

system.[76] Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS24 stated that the judicial system had faced challenges in holding perpetrators accountable for sexual and gender-based violence.[77]

40. JS13 stated that child survivors and witnesses of crime had been exposed to secondary victimization during initial contact, investigation, and pre-trial and trial phases, due to the lack of a victims-centred approach in the justice system.[78]

41. JS13 noted the adoption of the national legal aid strategy in November 2023, and stated that access to legal aid for girls and young women had been limited and the strategy lacked gender sensitivity.[79]

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

42. Noting that Ethiopia was officially a secular State and that Article 27 of its Constitution mirrored Article 18 of ICCPR, ADF stated that Articles 492 and 816 of the Criminal Code, which prohibited expressing anything blasphemous, contradicted the constitutional safeguards on freedom of religion and expression.[80] MAAT noted persistent government interference in religious affairs.[81]

43. JS20 stated that since the previous review, there had been rising tensions among religious groups, discrimination of persons who had renounced a religion or belief, incitement of ethnic and religious violence through hate speech, and attacks on places of worship.[82]

44. JS6 stated that the Computer Crime Proclamation,[83] which had hindered freedoms of expression and opinion, had yet to be revised.[84] Noting that Article 14 of the Proclamation criminalized the dissemination of any content that incited violence, chaos, or conflict among persons, JS1 stated that this vague and subjective concept of "incitement" did not conform to the requirements of legality, necessity or proportionality, and that its broad interpretation was used to crack down on lawful speech.[85]

45. JS1 stated that the Hate Speech and Disinformation Prevention and Suppression Proclamation,[86] was inconsistent with human rights standards and had a chilling effect on freedom of expression.[87]

46. CPJ stated that there had been impunity for perpetrators of attacks against members of the press.[88] Also, the requirement that journalists must register with the authorities, as prescribed in the Media Proclamation,[89] had been used to suppress media freedom.[90]

47. JS23 stated that states of emergencies had been frequently used to arbitrarily crackdown on peaceful dissent.[91] CPJ stated that media and anti-terror laws contained provisions that had been used to persecute dissenting voices.[92]

48. JS6 stated that despite the enactment of the Organization of Civil Societies Proclamation,[93] the environment remained challenging, particularly for those engaged in monitoring and investigating human rights violations and conducting human rights education and advocacy. Civil society personnel, journalists and media workers had been targeted with acts of intimidation, threats, violence, and judicial harassment. The authorities had used arbitrary and pretrial detention and denial of bail as instruments of repression.[94] Articles 29 and 59 of the 1961 Criminal Procedure Code were used to prolong detention in the absence of formal charges.[95]

49. JS30 stated that restrictions on connectivity had been frequently imposed, and internet shutdowns, often amid political and ethnic unrest, had been defended on the basis of necessity and preservation of security and public order.[96]

50. UNPO stated that freedom of expression had been subject to interference and systematic censorship.[97] JS30 stated that the legal framework did not explicitly address censorship of online content. However, various laws and regulations, including provisions in the Criminal Code and the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism,[98] had been used to restrict online content deemed to be against national security or public order.[99]

51. JS19 stated that since the previous review, various laws had been adopted with the objective of ensuring a fair, peaceful, free and democratic election system. In addition, ten

election-related directives had been adopted. However, there had been drawbacks in their implementation.[100] UNPO stated that state-driven violence and arbitrary arrests had been employed to silence political opponents and remove them from the public sphere.[101]

52. JS5 stated that since the previous review, there had been a decrease in the representation of women in various branches of government, which underscored the need for renewed efforts to improve women's political participation and representation.[102]

Right to privacy

53. JS1 stated that Ethiopia had purchased spyware technology which had been used by law enforcement authorities to hack into phones of detainees, in violation of Article 26(2) of the Constitution. [103]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

54. WCC-CCIA referred to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review and stated that although the legal framework had been significantly strengthened, Ethiopia had disproportionately focused on transnational trafficking in persons and had not taken sufficient action to address trafficking within its borders.[104]

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

55. JS25 stated that the lack of a diversified economy had posed a challenge for unemployed persons to find work, especially for young people.[105]

56. JS12 stated that the Labour Proclamation,[106] increased the minimum age for employment from 14 to 15 years, but did not prescribe specific permissible work for children and did not cover children and young workers in the informal sector. Also, much of government intervention to address child labour emphasised preventative measures with limited attention given to rehabilitation, reintegration and removal of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. [107]

57. JS11 stated that there were challenges in comprehensively addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in the work force, including the lack of implementation of relevant legislation.[108]

Right to social security

58. JS18 referred to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review and stated that although Ethiopia had made progress in implementing a comprehensive social protection policy aimed at shielding citizens from economic and social hardship, there was concern, particularly about limited access to essential services for street people and for persons with disabilities. [109]

Right to an adequate standard of living

59. JS25 stated that food insecurity had become a concern and there was also a severe water crisis because of the drought, which negatively impacted agriculture.[110] JA stated that there were a variety of waterborne diseases, due to poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water.[111]

60. JS18 stated that the escalation of living expenses had adversely affected the right to a standard of living that was adequate for the health and well-being of individuals and families.[112]

61. JS12 stated that widespread child poverty had led to a lack of access to essential services such as health care, nutrition, sanitation, water, and housing.[113]

62. JS19 stated that since 2022, there had been widespread housing demolition and forced evictions in the newly established Sheger City of Oromia Region. People had been evicted without proper notice and in some instances, homes had been demolished before the residents had removed their belongings.[114]

63. LHR state that the Legetafo Legedadi City Administration had demolished about 3000 houses in an informal settlement without a proper alternative settlement plan and compensation.[115]

Right to health

64. JS18 referred to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review and stated that Ethiopia had made significant efforts to achieve comprehensive health care, including through the Health Sector Transformation Plan II 2020/21-2024/25 and a universal health care system through a community-based health insurance model. However, there were concern about the high cost of health insurance and it impact on older persons.[116]

65. JS12 stated that despite the crucial role of antenatal and postnatal services in reducing maternal and newborn mortality, these services remained minimal.[117] JS25 stated that under-five mortality and maternal mortality had been exacerbated by poor health infrastructure, lack of doctors in rural areas, low access to family planning services and high rates adolescent pregnancy.[118]

66. JS10 stated there were challenges in ensuring proper menstrual hygiene management for women and girls, which were rooted in limited access to hygiene facilities, insufficient education, and stigmatisation.[119] JS24 referred to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review and stated that Ethiopia needed to do more to ensure that adolescents and young people enjoy their right to health, particularly access to sexual and reproductive health services.[120]

67. JA stated that the spread of communicable diseases in tandem with the effects of climate change had impacted on the right to health.[121] UNPO stated that the measles outbreaks had remained a serious concern across the country.[122]

Right to education

68. JS9 noted that steps had been taken to strengthen the legal framework to guarantee the right to education, but stated that the draft education proclamation had yet to be adopted, and accordingly considered a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review to have been partially implemented.[123] In relation to another relevant supported recommendation, JS9 stated even though the development of the Education and Training Roadmap and other documents were critical steps to ensuring quality education, several practical measures were required to achieve this objective. It noted the lack of quality education and considered the education system to be in a crisis.[124]

69. JS25 stated that most pupils did not progress from primary to secondary education, for various reasons including poverty, food insecurity, learning difficulties, large class sizes and high teacher-pupil ratios.[125] According to JS9, Ethiopia had failed to take appropriate measures to increase student retention in secondary and tertiary education and considered a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review to have not been implemented.[126]

70. JS9 noted that government targets in ensuring girls' access to primary and secondary education had not been achieved. Cultural, social, and economic factors stood in the way of girls' access to education.[127]

71. UPR-BCU stated that the COVID-19 pandemic had widened education inequalities for vulnerable children and adolescents living in poor and /or remote rural areas.[128] BC stated that with the adoption of distance learning practices, one in two children had not had access to education, and the digital divide between rural and urban areas had become apparent. The lack of electricity and low income had prevented many rural households from using the technology and obtaining needed internet connectivity.[129]

72. JS9 stated that despite measures taken access to education for persons with disabilities was severely limited.[130] JS25 stated efforts had been made to implement inclusive education but many schools did not have adequate infrastructure to provide a conducive learning environment for children with disabilities.[131]

73. SAR stated that widespread ethnic tensions had led to significant violence and other incidents on university campuses, which had a severe toll on access to higher education.[132]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

74. Noting the policies introduced by Ethiopia to mitigate the effects of climate change and the commendable achievement of the power grid being decarbonized, JA stated that there remained a need for more effective implementation of climate change and environmental policies and for general population's awareness of their environmental rights. Also, Ethiopia had not included environmental protection provisions in the bilateral investment treaties concluded to encourage foreign investment.[133]

75. OSGA stated that most of the rivers and lakes in Ethiopia were being poisoned by industry and highlighted the lack of government response to the contamination of drinking water in the Awash river basin.[134]

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

76. JS10 noted the prevalence of gender-based violence and stated that it had deep roots in the patriarchal traditions and customs that had long shaped Ethiopia, including strict gender roles, patriarchal authority, and customs of hierarchical ordering within the family.[135]

77. WCC-CCIA stated that rape within marriage was not regarded as crime as rape was defined in the Criminal Code as non-consensual sex committed outside wedlock.[136]

78. JS10 stated that there was a need to establish more shelters that were accessible to victims of gender-based violence.[137]

79. JS13 stated that female genital mutilation, child marriage and marriage by abduction were highly pervasive in Ethiopia, and victims had been discouraged from reporting such incidents.[138]

Children

80. JS25 stated that children were among those most vulnerable in Ethiopia, particularly those children in street situations, living in rural areas, with disabilities, in conflict with the law, in detention, and who were victims of economic exploitation.[139]

81. JS13 noted that the adoption of the National Road Map to End Child Marriage and FGM (2020-2024) and acknowledged the notable progress that had been made in reducing child marriage. However, these was a long way to go to eliminating all harmful practices.[140] UPR-BCU noted that Article 7(2) of the Revised Family Code[141] and Article 648 of the Criminal Code permitted exception to the minimum age of marriage. It considered relevant supported recommendations from the previous review to have been partially implemented.[142]

82. ECP stated that corporal punishment was lawful in the home, but was explicitly prohibited in schools, as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions and as a sentence for a crime.[143]

Older persons

83. JS18 expressed concern about the high cost of health insurance and the low pension payment, which made it difficult for retirees and older persons to receive medical care.[144]

Persons with disabilities

84. JS11 stated that the existing relevant legislative and policy frameworks had been inadequate to fully protect the rights of persons with disabilities and that there had been difficulties in integrating the recommendations from the previous review and treaty provisions into domestic law. There was a lack of a comprehensive disability law and the Constitution, did not specifically guarantee the equal rights of persons with disabilities and viewed disability in a way that fostered welfare and medical approaches to disability which was contrary to the human rights-based approach to disability.[145]

85. While welcoming Ethiopia's support of a relevant recommendation from the previous review, JS25 noted with concern the persistence of discrimination against persons with disabilities and albinism.[146]

86. JS11 stated that most public buildings remained inaccessible to persons with disabilities and the Building Proclamation No. 624/2009 focused solely on new structures and lacked provisions for modifying existing buildings.[147]

87. JS12 stated that the service delivery for children with disabilities had been insufficient due to inadequate budgetary allocations and a weak capacity for implementation.[148]

88. EMIPRO stated that indigenous women, children and persons with disabilities had faced double discrimination due to their minority status and their marginalization within their respective communities.[149]

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

89. EMIPRO stated that although the Constitution recognised the right to self-determination for all ethnic groups, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples had continued to be deprived of their right to self-determination.[150]

90. JS27 stated that Ethiopia had failed to implement supported recommendations from the previous review which related, inter alia, to reconciliation between communities, and the prevention of inter-ethnic and intercommunal violence, and the protection of civilians from such violence.[151]

91. JS3 stated that the Amhara people, the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, had been subjected to targeted attacks, displacement, and grave human rights violations, committed with the intention of eliminating the Amhara people from certain regions of Ethiopia.[152]

92. JS15 stated that within the atrocities committed against Tigrayans, there were small communities, including the Irob and Kunama, who had faced threat, and their situation required urgent investigation.[153]

93. OAA stated that the survival of the Karrayyu, an indigenous pastoralist group, was under treat due to violations, which included targeted killings of traditional authorities, leaders and guardians of the "Gadaa system", which governed the affairs of the group.[154]

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons

94. JS1 noted that consensual same sex acts were prohibited by Article 629 of the Criminal Code which was used to crack down on LGBTQ+ civil society organizations, censor speech and incite discrimination, violence, and hostility.[155]

95. JS2 stated that in 2019, the authorities granted legal recognition to an association which under the leadership of a prominent Orthodox Christian priest, actively campaigned against the rights of LGBTQ+ persons and had engaged in the practice of conversion therapy.[156]

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

96. MAAT stated that Ethiopia had been unable to fully implement its 2019 law on refugees and had also been unable to effectively implement the "outside the camps" policy. In addition, commitment to Eritrean refugees had diminished since the signing of the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 2018.[157]

Internally displaced persons

97. JS14 stated that Ethiopia had ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) in line with relevant supported recommendations from the previous review.[158] CEHRO stated that Ethiopia had made reservations to Articles 12(2) and 22 of the Kampala Convention, which prescribed compensation and other types of reparation. It considered the recommendations to have been partially implemented.[159]

98. ORA stated that the conflict-induced displacement had been challenge for Ethiopia with the large influx of conflict-induced internally displaced persons in the country.[160]

Stateless persons

99. JS12 noted the persistence of a low rate of birth registration. The requirement of a fee for birth registration had posed challenges for families with limited resources. JS12 considered the adoption of a relevant proclamation[161] to be a positive step but noted the existence of gaps and inconsistencies that hindered birth registration.[162]

100. JS18 stated that the inability of street people to obtain identity cards affected their legal recognition and, consequently, their ability to enjoy a range of human rights. The absence of a system to issue identity cards to such people eroded fundamental principles such as dignity, equality, and non-discrimination that formed the bedrock of the entire human rights framework.[163]

101. JS25 stated that displaced people experienced difficulties obtaining identification documents which affected their employment, medical care, and education.[164]

Notes

[1] A/HRC/42/14, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1, and A/HRC/42/2.

[2] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
BC	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CEHRO	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia);
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (United States of America);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
ELSA	Ethiopian Law Schools Association, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia);
EMIRPO	Ethiopian Minorities and Indigenous Peoples Rights Organization, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
IOWA–2	International Oromo Women's Organization, Washington (United States of America);
JA	Just Atonement, New York (United States of America);
LHR	Lawyers for Human Rights, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia);
MAAT	Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
OAA	Oromo Advocacy Alliance, Washington (United States of America);
ORA	Oromo Relief Association, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
OSGA	Oromo Support Group Australia (Australia);
OSGUK	Oromo Support Group UK (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
SAR	Scholars at Risk, New York (United States of America);
TADA–UK	Tigrayan Advocacy & Development Association UK, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, Brussels (Belgium);
UPR–BCU	The UPR Project at BCU, Centre for Human Rights, School of Law, Birmingham City University, Birmingham, (United Kingdom);
WCC–CCIA	World Council of Churches, Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Access Now and UHARI EASHRI (Joint submission 1);
JS2	The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, (United States of America) and House of Guramayle (Joint Submission 2);
JS3	Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Paris (France) and Stop Amhara Genocide (Joint Submission 3);
JS4	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations, Ethiopian Human Rights Council and Inclusive Vision for Democratic Ethiopia (Joint Submission 4);
JS5	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations and TIMRAN (Joint Submission 5);
JS6	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defend Defenders, and Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (Joint Submission 6);
JS7	Center for Justice and Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (Joint Submission 7);
JS8	Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy, Ethiopian Initiative for Human Rights, Ethiopian Law Schools Association, Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations, and Center for Democracy and Human Rights (Joint Submission 8);
JS9	Ethiopian Law Schools Association, Sustainable East African and Development Society and Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (Joint Submission 9);
JS10	Development Expertise Centre, Ethiopia Women and Disabilities National Association, TaYa, Organization for Development of Women and Children in Ethiopia (Joint Submission 10);
JS11	The Ethiopian National Association of the Blind, Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association and Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organization (Joint Submission 11);
JS12	Hiwot Ethiopia, The Organization for Social Development, The Young Women Christian Association, Ratson Women, Youth and Children Development Program, Gurage People's Self–help Development Organization, Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations, and South West Charitable Organization (Joint Submission 12);
JS13	Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Plan International, Network of Ethiopia Women Association, Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, New Millennium Women Empowerment Organization, and Yellow Movement (Joint Submission 13);
JS14	Human Rights Watch and Physicians for Human Rights (Joint Submission 14);
JS15	International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute and the Coalition for Genocide Response (Joint Submission 15);
JS16	Tigray Medical Association, Legacy Tigray Advocacy Group, Health Professionals Network for Tigray, Tigray Human Rights Advocacy Network, Ethiopian Canadians for Peace, Wegahta Facts, Dekna Foundation, Alliance of Civil Society Organization of Tigray, Asmlash Grant Foundation, Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia, Youth Association, Chura Abuguda Artistic Organization, New Horizon for Disability and Development, Quality Education for Sustainable Development (Joint Submission 16);
JS17	Health Professionals Network for Tigray, Araya Zerihun Women and Children Charitable Organization, Tigray Human Rights Advocacy Network, Legal Aid Centre, Shine and Rise, Legacy Tigray Advocacy Group, Asmlash Grant Foundation, Chura Abuguda Artistic Organization, Alliance of Civil Society Organization of Tigray, New Horizon for Disability and Development, Wegahta Facts, and Youth Association

	(Joint Submission 17);
JS18	Stand for Integrated Development Ethiopia and Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (Joint Submission 18);
JS19	Ethiopian Human Rights Council and International Federation for Human Rights (Joint Submission 19);
JS20	Tearfund, Faith to Action Network, Evangelical Churches Fellowship of Ethiopia, The Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter–Church Aid Commission, Iman Islamic Association, Ethiopian Mulu Wongel Amagnoch Church Development Commission, Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organisations (Joint Submission 20);
JS21	The Advocates for Human Rights and The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (Joint Submission 21);
JS22	OMNA Tigray, Wegahta Facts, Legacy Tigray Advocacy Group, Tghat Media, Alliance of Civil Society Organization of Tigray, Rescue and Oasis for Disables of War, Fikre–Human Beings Association of Brotherhood, Youth Association, Quality Education for Sustainable Development, and Riese Debri Teka Senior Citizens Care Association (Joint Submission 22);
JS23	World Organization Against Torture, Geneva (Switzerland), and Ethiopian Human Rights Council (Joint Submission 23);
JS24	Forum for Africa Women Educationalists (FAWE) Ethiopia, Plan International Ethiopia, Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) Ethiopia, Terres des Hommes Netherlands, Voluntary Service Overseas, IPAS Ethiopia (Joint Submission 24);
JS25	IIMA – Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (Joint Submission 25);
JS26	Oromia Support Group UK and Oromia Support Group Australia (Joint Submission 26);
JS27	Oromia Support Group Australia and Oromia Support Group UK (Joint Submission 27);
JS28	The Duty Legacy Ltd – Global Human Rights Consultancy, Victim Advocates International, Irob Anina Civil Society, Legacy Tigray Advocacy Group, Never Again International Canada, Tigray Human Rights Advocacy Network, Alliance of Civil Society Organization of Tigray, Legal Aid Center, Araya Zerihun Women and Children Charitable Organization, New Horizon for Disability and Development, Wegahta Facts, and Irob Kalaalo Civil Society (Joint Submission 28);
JS29	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax (United States of America), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (Coordination of Associations and Individuals for Freedom of Conscience) and Stop Amhara Genocide (Joint Submission 29);
JS30	Ethiopian Human Rights Council, Small Media Foundation and The International Press Institute (Joint Submission 30).

National human rights institution:

EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul, (The Gambia).

[3] EHRC, paras. 51–52, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.1 (Côte d'Ivoire) and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.

[4] Ibid., paras. 2–8, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.56 (Maldives) and para. 163.219 (Chile), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.

[5] Ibid., paras. 9 and 10, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.217 (Ghana), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.

[6] Ibid., paras. 11–15, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.207 (Switzerland), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.

[7] Ibid., paras. 16 and 17, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.200 (Portugal), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[8] Ibid., paras. 18–20, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.154 (South Africa) and para. 183.157 (Czechia), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[9] Ibid., paras. 24 and 25, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.232 (Angola), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[10] Ibid., paras. 24 and 25, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.239 (Viet Nam), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[11] Ibid., paras. 24 and 25, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.242 (Brazil), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[12] Ibid., paras. 30 and 31, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.277 (Uganda) and para. 163.306 (Jordan), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[13] Ibid., paras. 49 and 50, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.121 (Bhutan), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[14] Ibid., paras. 30 and 31, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.277 (Uganda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[15] Ibid., para. 36, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.166 (Rwanda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[16] Ibid., para. 37, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.224 (Rwanda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[17] Ibid., paras. 39–40, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.199 (Honduras) and para. 163.192 (Tunisia), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[18] Ibid., paras. 41 and 42.
[19] Ibid., paras. 43–47, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.315 (Argentina) and para. 163.316 (Morocco), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[20] Ibid., paras. 43–47, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.327 (Holy See), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[21] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP–ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR–OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR–OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP–CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP–CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
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
OP–CRC–IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP–CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[22] UPR–BCU, para. 51.
[23] JS21, para. 5. JS21 made recommendations (p. 6). See also JS29, para. 4; and ELSA, para. 22.
[24] JS23, p. 2. See also JS29, para. 4. See also ELSA, paras. 12 and 22. ELSA made recommendations (para. 14).
[25] ELSA, para. 12, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.26 (Iraq), para. 163.37 (Oman), para. 163.29 (Sierra Leone) and para. 163.30 (Ukraine), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[26] Ibid., para. 10. ELSA made recommendations (para. 11).
[27] ICAN, p. 1.
[28] ELSA, para. 32. ELSA made recommendations (para. 34).
[29] JS1, para. 7. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 7). See also OSGA, para. 2. OSGA made a recommendation (para. 3).
[30] ELSA, para. 29. ELSA made a recommendations (para. 30).
[31] LHR, para. 20. LHR made recommendations (para. 27).
[32] Proclamation No. 590/2008.
[33] Proclamation No.652/2009.

[34] JS1, para. 23, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.56 (Maldives) and para. 163.58 (Germany), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1.
[35] JS30, para. 43.
[36] JS8, paras. 9–11 and 15, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.189 (South Africa), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS8 made recommendations (paras. 18–20).
[37] JS10, para. 3. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11).
[38] JS13, para. 4.1. JS13 made recommendations (p. 6).
[39] UPR–BCU, para. 24. UPR–BCU made recommendations (p. 6).
[40] JS11, para. 36.
[41] EMIPRO, para. 27. EMIPRO made recommendations (paras. 29–30).
[42] JS21, paras. 2 and 8. JS21 made recommendations (p. 6.)
[43] UPR–BCU, paras. 33, 43 and 47. UPR–BCU made recommendations (p. 11).
[44] JS19, paras. 3.1 and 3.2. JS19 made a recommendation (para. 9.1).
[45] JS14, para. 10, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.200 (Portugal) and para. 163.188 (United Arab Emirates), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS14 made recommendations (pp. 4–5).
[46] JS26, paras. 2, 10, 11, 13. See also TADA–UK, p. 5. TADA–UK made recommendations (p. 5); and OSGA, para. 7. OSGA made a recommendation (para. 8).
[47] JS4, paras. 10, 11 and 13, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para 163.181 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and para. 163.183 (France), A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS4 made recommendations (pp. 9–10).
[48] Ibid., paras. 14 and 15, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.200 (Portugal) and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS4 made recommendations (p. 10).
[49] JS23, p. 3. JS23 made recommendations (p. 10).
[50] OSGUK, paras. 5 and 6, referring A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.153 (Kyrgyzstan), para. 155 (Spain) and para. 163.157 (Czechia), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. OSGUK made a recommendation (para. 7)
[51] JS7, paras 18–20, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.179 (Holy See) and para. 163.180 (Zambia), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS7 made recommendations (p. 8)
[52] JS2, para. 19, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para.163.200 (Portugal). S2 made recommendations (para. 49).
[53] Proclamation No. 1174/2019.
[54] JS19, paras. 5.1 and 5.2. JS19 made a recommendation (para. 9.5). See also JS21, para. 21.
[55] See also JS1, para. 28. JS1 made recommendations (para. 29) and JS26, para. 16.
[56] JS14, paras. 2–9, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.183 (France), para. 163.198 (United States of America), para. 163.315 (Argentina) and para. 163.181 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS14 made recommendations (p. 3). See also JS15, paras. 5–7. JS15 made recommendations para. 48; JS23, pp. 5–6. JS23 made recommendations (p. 10); TADA–UK, pp. 1 and 3. TADA–UK made recommendations (pp. 3–4); ACHPR, p. 6; and ECLJ, para. 7. ECLJ made a recommendation (para. 35).
[57] ELSA, para. 6.
[58] JS28. pp. 3–4. JS28 made recommendations (pp. 12–13). See also TADA–UK, p. 4. TADA–UK made recommendations (p. 4.)
[59] JS22, pp. 1, 2, and 4–7 JS22 made recommendations (pp. 9–11)
[60] JS29, para. 7. JS29 made recommendations (paras. 39–42).
[61] JS14, paras. 21–24. JS14 made recommendations (pp. 8–9). See also JS15, paras. 22 and 23; IOWO–2, para. 6. IOWO–2 made recommendations (para. 16); TADA–UK, p. 2. TADA–UK made recommendations (pp. 2–3.); WCC–CCIA, p. 1. WCC–CCIA made recommendations (p. 3); and OSGUK, para. 9
[62] JS17, pp. 1–2. JS17 made recommendations (pp. 9–11). See also UNPO, para. 18.
[63] JS24, para. 20 and 22. JS24 made recommendations (p. 11).
[64] TADA–UK, p. 5 TADA–UK made recommendations (p. 5). See also JS15, para. 28. JS15 made recommendations (para. 28). See also JA, para. 16.
[65] JS16, pp. 1–4. JS16 made recommendations (pp. 13–14). See also JS26, para. 27. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 31).
[66] Ibid., p. 5, 8 and 10. JS16 made recommendations (pp. 13–14).
[67] Proclamation No. 652/2009.
[68] Proclamation No. 1176/2020.
[69] JS6, paras. 5.4 and 5.5. JS6 made recommendations (para. 6.4).
[70] JS23, p. 3. JS23 made recommendation (p. 10). See also OSGUK, paras. 11–19. OSGUK made a recommendation (para. 20).
[71] Ibid., p. 4. JS23 made recommendations (p. 10). See also OSGA, para. 3; OSGUK, para. 21; and UNPO, para. 15.f
[72] UNPO, para. 15.

[73] JS25, para. 10. JS25 made recommendations (para. 12).
[74] Proclamation No. 414/2004.
[75] WCC–CCIA, p. 2. WCC–CCIA made recommendations (p. 3).
[76] JS10, para. 11. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11).
[77] JS24, paras. 15–18, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.70 (Norway), para. 163.140 (Fiji), para. 163.282 (Myanmar), para. 163.284 (India), para. 163.290 (Sri Lanka) and para. 163.291 (Thailand), and HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS24 made recommendations (p. 11).
[78] JS13, para. 5.12. JS13 made recommendations (p. 10).
[79] Ibid., para. 5.13. JS13 made recommendations (p. 10).
[80] ADF, paras. 5–12. ADF made recommendations (para. 30).
[81] MAAT, p. 2.
[82] JS20, p. 4. JS20 made recommendation (pp. 5 and 7). See also ADF, paras. 13–24. ADF made recommendations (para. 30).
[83] Proclamation No. 958/2016.
[84] JS6, paras. 3.3 and 4.3. JS6 made recommendations (para. 6.3).
[85] JS1, para. 21. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 23).
[86] Proclamation No. 1185/2020.
[87] JS1, para. 19. See also JS30, paras. 10 and 31. JS30 made recommendations (para. 51).
[88] CPJ, para. 7.
[89] Proclamation No. 1238/2021.
[90] CPJ, para. 12. CPJ made a recommendation (para. 54).
[91] JS23, p. 4.
[92] Ibid., para. 11.
[93] Proclamation No. 1113/2019.
[94] JS6, paras. 3.8 and 3.9. JS6 made recommendations (para. 6.3). See also JS23, p. 8; MAAT, p. 4. MAAT made recommendations (pp. 9–10); and OSGA, para. 4. OSGA made a recommendation (para. 5).
[95] Ibid., para. 3.13. JS6 made recommendations (para. 6.3).
[96] JS30, paras. 14 and 16. JS30 made a recommendation (para. 48). See also JS1, para. 17. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 23); and MAAT, p. 5.
[97] UNPO, para. 11.
[98] Proclamation No. 1176/2020.
[99] JS30, para. 8. JS30 made recommendations (paras. 50 and 51).
[100] JS19, paras. 4.1–4.4.
[101] UNPO, para. 2. UNPO made a recommendation (p. 6).
[102] JS5, para. 16. JS5 made recommendations (p. 5).
[103] JS1, para. 24. JS1 made recommendations para. (27). See also JS30, para. 44. JS30 made recommendations (para. 49).
[104] WCC–CCIA, p. 6. WCC–CCIA made recommendations (p. 7).
[105] JS25, para. 51. JS25 made recommendations (para. 52).
[106] Proclamation No. 1156/2019.
[107] JS12, paras. 12 and 14. JS12 made recommendations (p. 5).
[108] JS11, para. 34
[109] JS18, paras. 5 and 6, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.250 (Libya), and HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS18 made recommendations (p. 6).
[110] JS25, paras. 33–35. JS25 made recommendations (para. 36). See also MAAT, p. 8; OSGA, paras. 13 and 14. OSGA made a recommendation (para. 15); and JA, paras. 22–25.
[111] JA, para. 26
[112] JS18, para. 14. JS18 made recommendations (p. 8).
[113] JS12, para. 9. JS12 made recommendations (p. 5).
[114] JS19, para. 7.1. JS19 made a recommendation (para. 9.3)
[115] LHR, paras. 5. LHR made recommendations (para. 27
[116] JS18, para. 8 and 9. (JS18, paras. 8 and 9, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.256 (Qatar), and HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS18 made recommendations (p. 7).
[117] JS12, paras. 19–23. JS12 made recommendation (p. 8).
[118] JS25, para. 44. JS25 made recommendations (para. 49).
[119] JS10, paras. 2(f) and 23. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11).
[120] JS24, paras. 10–12, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.257 (State of Palestine), para. 163.289 (South Africa) and para. 163.311 (Bulgaria), and HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS24 made recommendations (p. 11).
[121] JA, para. 30. JA made a recommendation (para. 40)
[122] UNPO, para. 21.

[123] JS9, paras. 11 and 12, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.77 (Côte d'Ivoire), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29).
[124] Ibid., paras. 17–19, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.265 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29). See also JS25, para. 26. JS25 made recommendations (para. 29).
[125] JS25, paras. 21–23, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.79 (Cabo Verde), para. 163.127 (Madagascar) and para. 277 (Uganda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS25 made recommendations (para. 29).
[126] JS9, para. 16, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.277 (Uganda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29).
[127] Ibid., para. 23, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.274 (State of Palestine) and para. 163.277 (Uganda), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29). See also JS12, para. 31; JS13, paras. 6.1 and 6.2. JS13 made recommendations (p. 12); JS25, para. 24. JS25 made recommendations (para. 29); and BC, para. 19. BC made a recommendation (para. 39).
[128] UPR–BCU, para. 23. UPR–BCU made recommendations (UPR–BCU, p. 6.)
[129] BC, para. 15. BC made recommendations (paras. 35–37.
[130] JS9, paras. 25 and 26, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.268 (Israel) and para. 163.269 (Finland), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29). See also JS11, paras. 28 and 29. JS11 made recommendations para. 43(c).
[131] JS25, para. 20, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.266 (Holy See), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. See also CC, para. 31. BC made a recommendation (para. 42).
[132] SAR, paras. 15–18. See also JS9, para. 14. JS9 made recommendations (para. 29).
[133] JA, paras. 3, 15, 18–21. JA made recommendations paras. (37 and 39.)
[134] OSGA, paras. 9 and 10. OSGA made a recommendation (para. 12).
[135] JS10, paras. 2(a), 5, 6. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11). See also, MAAT, p. 6; and WCC–CCIA, p. (2). WCC–CCIA made recommendations (p. 3).
[136] WCC–CCIA, P. 5. WCC–CCIA made a recommendation (p. 5). See also JS10, para. 11. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11).
[137] JS10, para. 15. JS10 made recommendations (pp. 10–11).
[138] JS13, paras. 5.8–5.10. JS13 made recommendations (p. 10). See also JS25, para. 37. JS25 made recommendations (para. 42); MAAT, p. 7; BC, para. 21. BC made a recommendation (para. 40); JS12, para. 15. JS12 made recommendations (p. 6); and UPR–BCU, para. 18.)
[139] JS25, para. 9. JS25 made recommendations (para. 12).
[140] JS13, paras. 5.8–5.10. JS13 made recommendations (p. 10). See also JS25, para. 37. JS25 made recommendations (para. 42); MAAT, p. 7; BC, para. 21. BC made a recommendation (para. 40); JS12, para. 15. JS12 made recommendations (p. 6); and UPR–BCU, para. 18.)
[141] Proclamation No. 213/2000.
[142] UPR–BCU, paras. 6–11 and 13–20, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.173 (Burundi), para. 163.174 (Cape Verdi), para. 163.160 (Cyprus), para. 163.129 (France), para. 163.164 (Italy), para. 163.161 (Namibia), para.163.167 (Slovenia), para.163.168 (Spain), para. 163.288 (Uganda), para. 163.158 (Hungary), para. 163.163 (Israel), para.163.166 (Rwanda), para. 163.170 (Zambia) and para. 163.172 (Burkina Faso), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. UPR–BCU made recommendations (p. 6.).
[143] ECP, pp. 2–3. See also JS25, para. 18. JS25 made a recommendation (para. 19).
[144] JS18, para. 9. JS18 made recommendations (p. 7).
[145] JS11, para. 5, 12, 13 and 17. JS11 made recommendations (para. 43). See also WCC–CCIA, p. 4. WCC–CCIA made recommendations (pp. 4–5).
[146] JS25, para. 11, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.311 (Bulgaria), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS25 made recommendations (para. 12).
[147] JS11, para. 39. JS11 made recommendations (para. 43 (e).
[148] JS12, para. 10. JS12 made recommendations (p. 5).
[149] EMIPRO, para. 31. EMIPRO made recommendations (paras. 33–35).
[150] Ibid., paras. 4 and 5. EMIPRO made a recommendation (para. 6).
[151] JS27, paras. 2 and 3, referring to A/HRC/42/14 para. 163.94 (Netherlands), para. 163.181 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), para 163.182 (Canada), para 163.183 (France), para. 163.209 (Holy See), para. 163.210 (Kazakhstan), para. 163.211 (Libya), para. 163.212 (Luxembourg), para. 163.213 (Romania), para. 163.216 (Barbados), para. 163.320 (New Zealand), para. 163. 321 (Republic of Korea), para. 163.322 (Sweden), para. 163.323 (Australia) and para. 163.324 (Mexico), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS27 made a recommendation (p. 10).
[152] JS3, pp. 1–11. JS3 made recommendations (p. 12).
[153] JS15, paras 36 and 45.
[154] OAA, para. 2. OAA made recommendations (para. 25–31).
[155] JS1, para. 32–33. JS1 made recommendations (para. 35). See also JS2, para. 9. JS2 made

recommendations (para. 49).

156 JS2, para. 13–14. JS2 made recommendations (para. 49).

157 MAAT, p. 3. MAAT made recommendations (pp. 9–10.).

158 JS14, paras. 37 and 38, referring to A/HRC/42/14, para. 163.5 (Norway), para. 163.6 (Switzerland), para. 163.7 (Uganda), para. 163.10 (Belgium) and para. 163.317 (Germany), and A/HRC/42/14/Add.1. JS14 made recommendations (pp. 12–13).

159 CEHRO, para. 7. CEHRO made a recommendation (p. 6). See also ELSA, paras. 18 and 19. ELSA made recommendations (para. 20).

160 ORA, paras. 1 and 8. ORA made recommendations (paras. 19–22). See also JS4, para. 5.

161 A Proclamation to Provide for the Amendment of the Vital Events Registration and National ID Proclamation, Proclamation No. 1049/2017.

162 JS12, para. 11. JS12 made recommendation (p. 5). See also JS25, paras. 13–15. JS25 made recommendations (para. 16).

163 JS18, paras. 12 and 13. JS18 made recommendations (p. 8).

164 JS25, para. 31. JS25 made recommendations (para. 32).