WHO WE ARE

The Ethiopian National Association of the Blind (ENAB), established in 1960 with the aim to stand for the rights of the blind and partially sighted people, is the first disability organization in Ethiopia and has been at the fore front, in organizing and conducting advocacy works that benefited many blind people for the past more than 6 decades. Our unwavering commitment has yielded significant results, paving the way for a more inclusive future and we dream an inclusive society, where the blind are recognized as vital contributors. Yet, our journey continues until we achieve our vision to see an Ethiopia, where the blind are empowered to reach their full potential and we remain determined to keep pushing boundaries, advocating for change, and collaborating to build a truly equitable society, where no blind is left behind.

Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association (ELDA), formed in 2019, is the first lawyers with disabilities professional association and currently, by its hundreds active registered members, conducts multiple advocacy activities to influence policies and decisions makings of the government related to disability with an intention of ensuring the full and effective inclusion of PWDs.

Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO) is a Consortium of 18 CSOs working on Human Rights, democracy, and peace building. Registered under the FDRE Civil Society Organization Proclamation No. 1113/2011 with Registration No. 3932, CEHRO is working to promote the protection of Human Rights, improve the culture of democracy and peace building. It is also serving as a common platform for members to initiate and take a lead in the evidence-based advocacy, as well as working to strengthen the capacity of existing and new Human Rights CSOs. CEHRO has participated in the 3rd cycle UPR by submitting a joint parallel report with other stakeholders and was present in the review session of 33rd session of the UPR Working Group.

Acronyms

AAU	Addis Ababa University
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ADP	African Disability Protocol
CESCR	Committee of Economic Social and Cultural Rights
CGSARPA	Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CWDs	Children with Disabilities
DFA	Dakar Framework for Action
GA	General Assembly
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
ILO	International Labor Organization
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
NPA	National Plan of Action
OP	Optional Protocol
PACHPRRWA	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SREO	Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VRE	Vocational and rehabilitation education
WDE	World Declaration on Education
WWDs	Women with Disabilities

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the 3rd UPR cycle, Ethiopia has received 33 recommendations directly related to the rights of PWDs and the government has noted only 2 recommendations which include: 1, to Repeal the provisions and articles of the Family Code to prohibit discrimination based on disability (Algeria); [1] and 2 to Consider repealing specific provisions of the Family Code that create room for discrimination on the basis of on disability regarding rights (Sierra Leone).[2]

2. Apart from the above 2 noted recommendations, the Ethiopian government has received and supported 31 recommendations related to different rights of PWDs. In this joint submission, we, ENAB, ELDA and CEHRO examine Ethiopia's implementation of the UPR third cycle recommendations.

3. This submission is prepared in 6 sections. The first section provides the introductory part. The second section briefly discusses the methodology used in the preparation of this document. Section three discusses the background and context of the preparation of this submission. Section four devotes some paragraphs to the discussion of the legal and policy framework pertaining to the rights of PWDs. Under section five, we examine implementation status and concerning on the right to equality and non-discrimination; the right to education; the right to employment; the right of women and children with disabilities; and accessibility. Finally, in section six, recommendations are offered for the implementation of the rights of PWDs at domestic level.

II. METHODOLOGY

4. In preparing this joint submission, we have relied on both primary and secondary sources. As primary sources, we have used observations, interviews with victims and families and friends of the victim, and as a secondary source, we have used third party reports, and human rights violations reports from victims to our offices. The report has also been substantiated by the legal and policy framework analysis.

III. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

5. Ethiopia is party to many of the UN core human right treaties and is also a state party to the CRPD since 2010 The country has also undertaken some important measures to implement the treaties that it ratified. However, as recommendations of states in the third UPR cycle reveals, the difficulty of translating the recommendations and treaty provisions into domestic laws continues to be one of the most significant barriers to the full implementation of the rights of PWDs in Ethiopia.

6. The past four years in Ethiopia have been marked by significant changes, with the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affecting PWDs. Lockdowns due to the pandemic restricted movement and access to necessities, while closures of government and non-governmental organizations further limited support and reporting avenues for PWDs facing rights violations. Moreover, the soaring inflation in the country has made it difficult for PWDs to afford necessities, and it also increased the already alarming poverty rate among PWDs.

7. The other incident that has negatively affected the lives of many PWDs is the intense armed conflict and public violence that has undergone in the northern parts of the country that mainly affected (Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions), and the Amhara National Regional State is continuing under a state of emergency, declared for the past more than six months. Despite the overall incalculable damage on life and property in the country, the internal armed conflict has disproportionately affected the lives of PWDs, and human right violations on PWDs have remained unmonitored and undocumented.

8. In the conflict areas, while rape and human rights violations have been reported for being perpetrated against PWDs, parties to the armed conflict have also been reported for failing to provide protection to PWDs.[3] In Oromia region for instance, because of the ongoing internal conflict, PWDs have been disproportionately affected by the killings and displacements. In general, in many parts of the country, armed conflicts and violence have led to grave human rights violations of PWDs and in many parts of Ethiopia's regions where conflict and violence have been rampant, PWDs have suffered disproportionately, being vulnerable to plethora of human rights violations.[4]

9. In general, due to the widespread armed struggle and public uprising in our country, the lives of PWDs have been severely affected. Further, because of the human rights violations, there is an increase in the number of PWDs who commit suicide in the country which is a testament to the severe double challenges that PWDs are facing in Ethiopia.[5]

IV. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

10. Ethiopia, being one of the founding members of the UN since 1945, has a good human right treaties ratification record and is a party to several UN and regional human right treaties. Out of the 9 core human right treaties within the UN human right system, the country has ratified 7 of them including the CRPD. In addition to its good ratification record, Ethiopia has not made any reservations under the substantive provisions of any of the core human rights treaties. Since 2020, Ethiopia has also become a party to the Marrakesh Treaty that requires to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.

11. Within the African human rights system, Ethiopia is also a party to many treaties including the ACHPR, CGGARPA, PACHPRRWA and ACRWC. Despite the above good status of ratifications, However, Ethiopia is not a party to the optional protocol of the CRPD and ADP.

12. At domestic level, Ethiopia has issued PWDs employment Proclamation No. 568/2008, TVET Proclamation No. 954/2016 and has also formulated national employment policy and strategy for PWDs. Despite the relevance of the above laws and policies, the rights of PWDs are not fully realized, and the few legislative/policy measures taken so far have remained inadequate to ensure leave alone all rights, but also the employment rights of all PWDs.

13. Ethiopia is also among the few nations in the world that does not have a comprehensive disability law to date. Despite little effort by the government to draft a comprehensive legislation since 2022 under the auspices of the MoWSA, that resulted from the influence of the CRPD and

recommendation by its committee, however, the process has stagnated on its draft level for the past years, indicating that disability issue is the least priority in the national agenda.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE THIRD CYCLE AND CONCERNS

A. The Right to Equality and Non-discrimination

Status of Implementation: Partially implemented

14. The right to equality and non-discrimination is a fundamental principle of international human rights law. The Ethiopian government has received a number of recommendations with a view to ensure equality and non-discrimination of PWDs including elimination of all discrimination against PWDs (Congo);[6] to continue efforts to promote the rights of PWDs (Tunisia); [7] to improve the conditions of PWDs (Iraq);[8] to take concrete measures in order to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and members of their families, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Portugal);[9] to develop a national awareness-raising strategy in order to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against PWDs (Gabon); [10] and to ensure legal protection for PWDs and establish procedures for effective remedies (Gabon).[11]

15. As it has been affirmed in article 4, article 3 and further detailed in articles 2 and 5 of the CRPD, states are required to adopt legislation that eliminate discrimination against PWDs and if needed, are required to modify, or abolish domestic laws, regulations, customs, and practice that constitute a discrimination against disabled people. Similarly, the CESCR in its General Comment no.5, requires comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to remedy past and present discrimination and to deter future discrimination in relation to disability. Further, legislation should not only provide PWDs with judicial remedies as far as possible and appropriate, but also for social policy programs which enable PWDs live an integrated, self-determined and independent life.

16. SDG 10.3 also commits itself to ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequality by, amongst others, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard. This is closely linked to SDG 16.b that calls for promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

17. Despite the above UPR recommendations and treaty obligations, there are problems of legal protection of equality and non-discrimination. These problems start from the national Constitution. To start with, given the fact that the Federal Constitution is the supreme of the law of the land representing among other things the values and principles that the country stands for, the prohibition of discrimination based on disabilities in the Constitution carries important message in the national legal order since constitutional provisions have far-reaching effects. Unfortunately, the Federal Constitution does not contain a provision which guarantees the equal rights of PWDs compatible with the CRPD. The Constitution rather obliges the state within available means to allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled. It put in place an expression that aligns with the medical/charity model,

by emphasizing the need to give special protection and caring for PWDs. The Constitution views disability in a way that fosters welfare/medical approaches and indicates conflicting approaches to human rights and disability.

18. Lack of human right understanding of disability that comprehensively addresses all PWDs ensuring compatibility with the CRPD and other human rights instruments, remains one of the most important challenges in Ethiopia.

19. Despite incorporating a definition of PWDs aligned with the CRPD in specific Ethiopian laws, the country lacks a comprehensive, human rights-based definition across its legal framework. This inconsistency raises concerns about compliance with the CRPD. The CRPD Committee acknowledges a partially compatible definition in certain policies but highlights the continued presence of derogatory terms like "insane" and "deaf-mute" in legislation. They urge Ethiopia to swiftly eliminate such language and ensure all existing and new laws and definitions are aligned with the CRPD's human rights approach to disability.[12]

20. The absence of a legislative framework that comprehensively prohibits discrimination based on disability is also another big challenge. The Ethiopian government has not yet taken any legislative measure that comprehensively prohibits discrimination based on disability, except the little attempt made to prohibit discrimination based on disability in employment and other few scattered legislations.

21. Yet the other challenge with respect of the right to equality and non-discrimination in Ethiopia is lack of measures taken to modify or abolish domestic laws, regulations, customs, and practice that constitute a discrimination against PWDs. despite several recommendations in the third UPR cycle and the CRPD committee, there is little or no recent legislative measure that has been taken to modify or abolish domestic laws, regulations, customs, and practice that constitute a discrimination against PWDs in Ethiopia.

22. Finally, we sorrowfully recall that in 2020, Mr. M… A…, a blind person who was a member of ENAB committed suicide because of the increased discrimination and neglect he faced during the Covid-19 pandemic in Addis Ababa. His death is a testament of the absence of measures from the side of the government to ensure the protection of PWDs in risk conditions. The Ethiopian government did not also take any meaningful step to investigate the underlying cause of his death and has failed to take any appropriate measure, despite the cry from ENAB and other disability organizations.

B. Right to Education, Health, and Other Social Services

Status of Implementation: Partially implemented

23. The Ethiopian government has received several recommendations in the third UPR cycle and the right to education of PWDs has been amplified by many states. Key recommendations given to Ethiopia in the third UPR cycle in the issues at hand include, to implement a national action plan for assistance to victims of anti-personnel mines that can be measurable and time-bound, that guarantees their rights with equal conditions and covers needs with regard to disabilities, health, social assistance, education, employment, development and poverty reduction

(Argentina); [13] to continue efforts aimed at combating poverty, particularly among women, children and PWDs (Morocco); [14] to strengthen measures to ensure equal rights for PWDs, particularly in the exercise of their right to education, in an inclusive and safe environment (Ecuador); [15] to continue efforts to address prejudice against CWDs and to ensure them equal access to social and health-care services and inclusive education (Bulgaria); [16] to Promote access for CWDs to education and other basic services (Jordan); [17] to commit further to development in the fields of education, women, children and PWDs (Kuwait); [18] to keep improving access to and the quality of education for children, particularly for those living in rural areas and those belonging to minorities and especially for girls and CWDs; [19] to support the comprehensive educational policy for CWDs(Oman); [20] to continue efforts to improve access to education for PWDs, in particular children (Israel); [21] to take firm action to realize the right to available, affordable accessible, quality and inclusive education for children and youth with disabilities and special educational needs (Finland); [22] and to ensure the right to education for all children, including CWDs (Thailand).[23]

24. With regard to the international normative framework on disability and education, the right of PWDs to education has been declared in a number of international instruments, including the WDU for All stemming from the World Conference on Education for All (1990), The SREO for PWDs (1993) and more importantly, the DFA Education for All, adopted by the global community to reaffirm its commitment to the Education for All movement (2000).

25. The CRPD (Article 24) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasize the right of PWDs to inclusive and accessible education. This includes providing free primary and secondary education, employing qualified teachers in sign language and/or Braille, offering disability awareness training, ensuring reasonable accommodations, and making learning environments accessible through appropriate materials. These frameworks promote life-long learning opportunities for PWDs to develop skills and fully participate in society.

26. Despite the above strong international human rights framework that recognizes the rights of PWDs to education and significant number of recommendations given by states in the third UPR cycle, the percentage of children in special need education program, being nearly negligible, is only less than 2 percent of CWDs in school age have access to education that has inclusive facility and only less than one percent of CWDs have access to rehabilitation services. Furthermore, ample governmental research confirms that PWDs encounter multiple barriers in accessing education and they are worse off than persons without disabilities.

27. We, however, acknowledge the efforts made by the government in this regard that particularly including: 1) for adopting a special needs education/inclusive education strategy in the 2006 and by revising the same in 2012, 2) for designing the 2016-2025 master plan for the realization of inclusive education, 3) for arranging a resource center that provides support for inclusive education all over the country, and 4) for enacting laws such as the Higher Education Institutions Proclamation No. 1152/2019 that mainstreams disability.[24]

28. Despite the above encouraging measures, however, the realization of inclusive education is not explicitly recognized or binding in the national education policy and the existing legislative and policy framework is inadequate and ineffective to ensure inclusive education. Furthermore,

despite some legislative measures in education and that mainstream disability, existing disability mainstreaming laws do not establish implementation mechanisms nor a remedy system when the right to education of students with disabilities is violated.[25]

29. Ethiopia faces several challenges in implementing inclusive education. Existing policies are inadequate, and there is a lack of comprehensive legislation addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities. The number of qualified professionals specifically trained in inclusive education is insufficient, and those working in the field are not adequately encouraged to stay, leading to high turnover. Additionally, funding for inclusive education is inconsistent and unreliable, lacking a dedicated budget and often subject to the whims of individual decision-makers. These limitations hinder Ethiopia's ability to fully realize inclusive education and ensure equal access to education for individuals with disabilities.[26] PWDs also attend their education with little or no accessible learning materials and assistive devices. They are poorly treated during exams, which in turn affects their overall academic performance.

30. One instance that shades light on the extreme discrimination that PWDs are facing in education happened in 2020 and a man called Mr. A…. D…., a blind student at AAU who was a member of ENAB committed suicide by setting himself on fire after he was refused to entry into an exit examination after a few minutes. The late Mr. Abriham was delayed because of inaccessible roads and traffic. Despite the repeated explanation he provided for the cause of his delay, the invigilators refused his entry. The government did not investigate the case and the invigilators and were not made accountable for their actions or inactions.[27]

C. The right to Work and Employment

Status of Implementation: Partially implemented

31. The government of Ethiopia has received relevant recommendations to be implemented at domestic level that include: taking further measures to improve the working conditions of people living in rural areas, to improve the living conditions of farmers and to meet their needs (Qatar); [28] taking effective and affirmative measures to ensure the employment of PWDs in the open labor market (Hungary);[29] strengthening its efforts in the promotion and protection of the right of PWDs, including the right to employment in the public sector (Islamic Republic of Iran);[30] redoubling efforts to guarantee the employment of PWDs in the open labor market, in particular by increasing vocational training opportunities (Honduras); [31] and to take effective and affirmative measures to ensure that PWDs can enter the job market, in particular by increasing opportunities for vocational training (Haiti).[32]

32. Ethiopia, through its international commitments, is obligated to uphold the employment rights of PWDs. The ILO Convention No. 159 and Recommendation 168 mandate member states like Ethiopia to establish and review national policies specifically supporting vocational rehabilitation and employment opportunities for PWDs. Similarly, the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) emphasizes inclusive economic growth, decent work, and equal opportunities for all, explicitly including PWDs. Notably, in 2013, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution calling on states to ensure equal employment rights for PWDs, including prohibiting discrimination, promoting entrepreneurship, and eliminating accessibility

barriers in workplaces. These international frameworks establish a clear obligation for Ethiopia to actively promote and protect the employment rights of PWDs.

33. There are also domestic legal instruments in Ethiopia issued to provide rights to employment for PWDs. In this regard, the Right to Employment of PWDs, Proclamation No. 568/2008, the TVET Proclamation No. 954/2016 and the national employment policy and strategy are notable legislative endeavors of the country.

34. Despite some measures focusing on formal employment, Ethiopia faces challenges in comprehensively addressing the needs of PWDs in the workforce. Existing legislations often lack implementation, and rural areas lack the infrastructure needed for PWDs to contribute. This pushes many PWDs, especially women and those with severe disabilities, into informal jobs like begging or relying on charity. Legislative gaps and poor implementation hinder equal access to employment, leaving unemployment a major challenge for PWDs in Ethiopia.

D. The right to Women and CWDs

Status of Implementation: Not implemented

35. Concerning this right, the government of Ethiopia has received key recommendations that include: to Continue and increase efforts to ensure the access of women, including WWDs, to employment, education, housing, health care and public life (Ecuador); [33] to expand efforts to effectively eradicate discrimination against CWDs (Bahrain); [34] to mainstream the rights of WWDs in law and in practice (Sierra Leone); [35] to increase efforts to address discrimination against women and girls, PWDs and all minorities (Guyana); [36] to continue to strengthen the national policy on social protection, in particular for children, WWDs and the elderly to ensure their enjoyment of all human rights (Libya); [37] and to put in place provisions prohibiting discrimination against CWDs (Madagascar).[38]

36. While all PWDs face challenges, certain groups experience even greater disadvantage due to intersecting forms of discrimination. Women and children with disabilities (WWDs & CWDs) are particularly vulnerable. Compared to men without disabilities, WWDs often encounter significant obstacles to inclusion and societal participation. In Ethiopia, the needs, and perspectives of WWDs and CWDs are often neglected in both national gender equality and disability initiatives. The CRPD committee has expressed concern about the lack of inclusion for WWDs in both legal frameworks and implementation processes, and the absence of specific legislation protecting CWDs from various forms of abuse and neglect. It is crucial for Ethiopia to address these inequalities and ensure equal opportunity and protection for all PWDs, particularly WWDs and CWDs.

E. Accessibility

Status of Implementation: Parially implemeneted

37. During the third UPR cycle, Ethiopia has also received few recommendations that in one way or another relate with the right to accessibility of PWDs. Access by PWDs to the physical environment, buildings, services, devices and assistance for disability related needs, is seen by UN core human treaties including the CRPD, not as ends in themselves but as means to

preserving dignity and enabling individual autonomy and social inclusion. It is a prerequisite to ensure all human rights that PWDs are entitled under international human rights system and in the absence of which, the equal rights and participation of PWDs cannot be achieved. Therefore, we were keen interest to assess the implementation of the right to accessibility for PWDs, because, unless the right to access is safeguarded, PWDs will also be unable to realize not only all the recommendations of the UPR states, but also, all other fundamental rights, recognized under international human rights law.

38. The need to ensure Accessibility for PWDs is confirmed by different UN human rights treaty bodies and relates to many articles of the CRPD. The CRPD under Article 9 emphasizes accessibility as a fundamental right for PWDs, encompassing physical spaces, information, transportation, and public services. This ensures equal participation in daily life. Despite legal recognition, PWDs in Ethiopia often face limitations in exercising their right to mobility and accessing public infrastructure, highlighting a gap between established rights and their practical implementation within the country.

39. While Ethiopia enacted Building Proclamation No. 624/2009 and implementing regulations, most public buildings remain inaccessible to PWDs. This legislation focuses solely on new structures and lacks provisions for modifying existing ones. Accessibility measures often only include ramps and lifts in buildings exceeding seven floors. Additionally, the country lacks comprehensive accessibility standards for buildings and physical environments, covering aspects like accessible routes, parking, signage, and public spaces. Furthermore, insufficient attention has been paid to ensuring accessibility of information and communication technology (ICT). This gap between legal frameworks and practical implementation hinders genuine accessibility for PWDs in Ethiopia.

40. Furthermore, in practice, because the existing building law and directive are not implemented, and strictly monitored, blind and partially sighted people often suffer injuries, falling into ditches left open and uncovered by telecom, electric providers, road authorities, other institutions, and individual contractors.

41. One instance that witnessed the human rights violation of the right to accessibility and suffering of PWDs, took place in 2020 and a man called Mr. D…. H……, a visually impaired member of ENAB, fell into an empty lift installed in one of the Addis Ababa city administration public offices, and died because of injuries he sustained. The incident was quite shocking and Even though ENAB made all the possible attempt to follow-up the matter, and a few blind people, gathering from different corners of the city, attempted to organize a peaceful demonstration on the main streets up to the mayor office, the demonstration was quickly banned by security officials and the government has not conducted transparent investigation on the matter and has not made individuals accountable, that may be responsible for the fault. There are still similar injuries that PWDs face in their day-to-day activities and inaccessibility concerns are growing from all PWDs.

42. In this connection, the CRPD Committee has also expressed its concern that there is lack of implementation of laws, regulations and directives on infrastructure accessibility as well as that there is lack of compliance with the existing building code; that the concept of universal design

is not enforced in domestic law and that policies on accessibility are limited to physical impairment and not targeting all PWDs and that no criteria on accessibility have been adopted and applied within public procurement policies.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

43. With a view to implement the UPR recommendations and ensure the rights of PWDs, we recommend the following implementation measures to be taken:

A. Regarding legislative and ratification reforms

- To enact the comprehensive disability law through an inclusive process involving PWD organizations and experts within a year.

- To ratify the CRPD Optional Protocol and the African Disability Protocol within 18 months. Ratification must be achieved with clear deadlines to demonstrate commitment to upholding PWD rights and strengthening the legal system.

B. Regarding the Right to Equality and Non-discrimination

- To initiate anti-discrimination law within 12 months based on international human rights norms in consultation with PWDs; and
- To develop and roll out targeted training programs for public officials and PWD organizations on disability rights, and complaint mechanisms with a view to tackling discrimination against PWDs in different sectors.

C. Regarding Right to Education, Health, and Other Social Services

- To come up with inclusive strategic plan within 12 months in consultation with PWDs, and the strategy to prioritize inclusive and accessible vocational training for all PWDs.
- To have a dedicated budget and allocate for teacher training, assistive technologies, and scholarships.

D. Regarding the Right to Work and Employment

- To come up with national action plan (NAP) for SDG 8.5 specific to PWDs and the plan to be aligned with the CRPD framework.
- To initiate plans and strategies to make the workplace accessible for PWDs and the strategy/plan to contain checklists to monitor the workplace accessibilities for PWDs in different sectors.
- To amend proclamation no. 568/2008 that considers issues of employment quotas for PWDs in the public sector as well as other incentives for private employers.

E. Regarding Accessibility

- To develop a National Accessibility Action Plan (NAAP), that outlines clear goals, timelines, and stakeholders.
- To amend existing road safety and building codes and the amendment to contain provisions that protect PWD rights and hold violators accountable.

[1] A41 Constitutional and legislative framework, 163.83, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3, noted.
[2] F41 PWDs: definition, general principles, 163.74, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3, noted.
[3] Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Joint Investigation into Alleged Violations of International Human Rights, Humanitarian and Refugee Law Committed by all Parties to the Conflict in the Tigray Region of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, (a Report), p. 3 and 5.
[4] Ibid.
[5] The suicidal death report of the Mr. M…. A….., and Mr. A…… D……. who are blind individuals is made part of this submission. The two cases were reported to our organizations, and we have been following their cases.
[6] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.312, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported
[7] F4 PWDs, 163.307, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[8] F4 PWDs, 163.305, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[9] B31 Equality & non-discrimination: 163.263, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[10] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.313, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[11] F4 PWDs, 163.314, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[12] Concluding Observations on the Initial Report of Ethiopia Submitted to the CRPD Committee Adopted by the Committee at its sixteenth session (15 August September 2016), p. 2.
[13] F4 PWDs, 163.119, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[14] E25 Human rights & poverty, 163.244, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[15] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.128, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[16] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.311, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[17] F4 PWDs, 163.306, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[18] E51 Right to education – General, 163.270, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[19] E51 Right to education – General, 163.266, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[20] E51 Right to education – General, 163.271, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[21] E51 Right to education – General, 163.268, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[22] E51 Right to education – General, 163.269, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[23] E51 Right to education – General, 163.276, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[24] ENAB, research report on assessing the legal and practical challenges of inclusive education for learners with disabilities in Ethiopia, (2022, p. 43).
[25] Ibid.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Case reported to ENAB by family and friend and ENAB conducted interviews with the victim's family and friends.
[28] F4 PWDs, 163.233, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[29] F4 PWDs, 163.236, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[30] F4 PWDs, 163.304, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[31] F4 PWDs, 163.235, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[32] F4 PWDs, 163.234, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[33] F11 Advancement of women, 163.292, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[34] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.310, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.

[35] F41 PWDs: definition, general principles, 163.73, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[36] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.303, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[37] E24 Right to social security, 163.250, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.
[38] B31 Equality & non-discrimination, 163.127, A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3 Supported.