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“Such a Brutal Crackdown”

Killings and Arrests in Response to Ethiopia’s Oromo Protests



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Map of Zones in Oromia, Ethiopia



Abbreviations

EHRP	Ethiopia Human Rights Project
EFFORT	Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EPRDF	Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
HRCO	Human Rights Council Ethiopia
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
OFC	Oromo Federalist Congress
OLF	Oromo Liberation Front
OMN	Oromia Media Network
OPDO	Oromo People’s Democratic Organization
TPLF	Tigrayan People’s Liberation Front

Summary

State security forces in Ethiopia have used excessive and lethal force against largely peaceful protests that have swept through Oromia, the country's largest region, since November 2015. Over 400 people are estimated to have been killed, thousands injured, tens of thousands arrested, and hundreds, likely more, have been victims of enforced disappearances.

The protests began on November 12, 2015, in Ginchi, a small town 80 kilometers southwest of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, which is surrounded by Oromia region and home to most of Ethiopia's estimated 35 million Oromo, the country's largest ethnic group. The decision of authorities in Ginchi to clear a forest and football field for an investment project triggered protests in at least 400 different locations across all the 17 zones in Oromia.

Security forces, according to witnesses, shot into crowds, summarily killing people during mass roundups, and torturing detained protesters. Because primary and secondary school students in Oromia were among the early protesters, many of those arrested or killed were children under the age of 18. Security forces, including members of the federal police and the military, have arbitrarily arrested students, teachers, musicians, opposition politicians, health workers, and people who provided assistance or shelter to fleeing students. Although many have been released, an unknown number of those arrested remain in detention without charge, and without access to legal counsel or family members.

This report is based on more than 125 interviews with witnesses, victims, and government officials. It documents the most significant patterns of human rights violations during the Oromo protests from late 2015 until May 2016.

In November 2015 when the protests started, protesters initially focused their concerns on the federal government's approach to development, particularly the proposed expansion of the capital's municipal boundary through the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan ("the Master Plan"). Protesters feared that the Master Plan would further displace Oromo farmers, many of whom have been displaced for development projects

over the past decade. Such developments have benefitted a small elite while having a negative impact on local farmers and communities.

As the protests continued, the government in mid-January 2016 made a rare concession and announced the cancellation of the Master Plan. But by then protester grievances had widened due to the brutality of the government response, particularly the high death toll and mass arrests. Farmers and other community members joined the protesting students, raising broader economic, political and cultural grievances shared by many in the ethnic Oromo community.

Human Rights Watch's research indicates that security forces repeatedly used lethal force, including live ammunition, to break up many of the 500 reported protests that have occurred since November 2015. The vast majority of protesters interviewed described police and soldiers firing indiscriminately into crowds with little or no warning or use of non-lethal crowd-control measures, including water and rubber bullets.

Security forces regularly arrested dozens of people at each protest, and in many locations security forces went door-to-door-at night arresting students and those accommodating students in their homes. Security forces also specifically targeted for arrest those perceived to be influential members of the Oromo community, such as musicians, teachers, opposition members and others thought to have the ability to mobilize the community for further protests. Many of those arrested and detained by the security forces have been children under age 18. Security forces have tortured and otherwise ill-treated detainees, and several female detainees described being raped by security force personnel. Very few detainees have had access to legal counsel, adequate food, or to their family members.

Many of those interviewed for this report described the scale of the crackdown as unprecedented in their communities. As 52-year-old Yoseph from West Wollega zone put it, "I've lived here for my whole life, and I've never seen such a brutal crackdown. There are regular arrests and killings of our people, but every family here has had at least one child arrested... All the young people are arrested and our farmers are being harassed or arrested."

The Ethiopian government has claimed that protesters are connected to banned opposition groups, a common government tactic to discredit popular dissent, and has charged numerous opposition members under the country's repressive counterterrorism law. Respected opposition leader Bekele Gerba is one of 23 senior members of the Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC), a legally registered political party, who have been charged under the counterterrorism law after spending four months in detention. Bekele has been a staunch advocate for non-violence and for the OFC's continued participation in Ethiopia's flawed electoral processes. Students peacefully protesting in front of the United States embassy in Addis Ababa have also been charged under the criminal code.

Students' access to education, from primary schools to universities, has also been disrupted in many locations because of the presence of security forces in and around schools, because teachers or students have been arrested, or because students are afraid to come to class. Schools were temporarily closed by government officials for weeks in some locations to dissuade protests.

The brutal response of the security forces is the latest in a series of abuses against those who express real or perceived dissent in Oromia. Between April and June 2014, security forces killed dozens of people when they used excessive force against demonstrators in western Oromia who raised concerns about the Master Plan. To date the government has failed to conduct or support an independent investigation into the killings and arbitrary arrests in 2014.

The Ethiopian government has also increased its efforts to restrict media freedom – already dire in Ethiopia – and block access to information in Oromia. In March, the government began restricting access to social media sites in the region, apparently because Facebook and other social media platforms have been key avenues for the dissemination of information. The government has also jammed diaspora-run television stations, such as the US-based Oromia Media Network (OMN), and destroyed private satellite dishes at homes and businesses.

The Ethiopian government should drop charges and release all those who have been arbitrarily detained and should support a credible, independent and transparent investigation into the use of excessive force by its security forces. It should discipline or prosecute as appropriate those responsible and provide victims of abuses with adequate

compensation. These steps are essential to rebuild much-needed confidence between the Oromo community and the Ethiopian government.

Ethiopia's brutal crackdown also warrants a much stronger, united response from the international community. While the European Parliament has passed a strong resolution condemning the crackdown and another resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate, these are exceptions in an otherwise severely muted international response to the crackdown in Oromia. Ethiopian repression poses a serious threat to the country's long-term stability and economic ambitions. Concerted international pressure on the Ethiopian government to support a credible and independent investigation is essential. Given that a national process is unlikely to be viewed as sufficiently independent of the government, the inquiry should have an international component. Finally, Ethiopia's international development partners should also reassess their development programming in Oromia to ensure that aid is not being used – directly, indirectly or inadvertently – to facilitate the forced displacement of populations in violation of Ethiopian and international law.

Recommendations

To the Government of Ethiopia

Excessive Use of Force Against Protesters

- Support a credible, independent and transparent investigation into the use of excessive force by security forces. The inquiry should include a full accounting of the dead and injured, the circumstances surrounding each incident resulting in death or injury, the extent to which government security forces were implicated in human rights violations.
- Discipline or prosecute as appropriate all members of the security forces, regardless of rank or position, responsible for using excessive force against protesters.
- Consistent with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, law enforcement and security agencies should issue clear orders to their personnel that any use of force must be strictly necessary and proportionate to a real and imminent threat, and that use of excessive force will be punished. Lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life. Law enforcement officials who carry firearms should be authorized to do so only upon completion of special training in their use. Training of law enforcement officials should give special attention to alternatives to the use of force and firearms, with a view to limiting their use.

Arbitrary Detention

- Promptly release from custody those individuals who have not been charged or were charged for the peaceful exercise of their fundamental rights, including freedom of expression, association, and assembly.
- Cease detaining civilians in military camps and barracks and ensure that all individuals are detained in official detention facilities.

Enforced Disappearances

- Promptly report to families the name, location and other pertinent information of all individuals taken into custody.
- All authorities who have received inquiries from families of people who are missing or believed forcibly disappeared should reply promptly, providing all known information on the whereabouts and fate of these individuals and on steps being taken to acquire such information if not readily available.
- All those forcibly disappeared should be immediately released or brought before a judge and charged with a legally recognizable offense.
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Treatment in Detention

- Ensure that all prisoners are treated in accordance with the revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules).
- Promptly, transparently, and impartially investigate all allegations of torture or ill-treatment in detention and ensure that all personnel implicated in abuse, regardless of rank, are appropriately disciplined or prosecuted.
- Publicly and unequivocally condemn the practice of torture and other forms of mistreatment in detention making clear that there is never a justifiable reason for mistreatment, including extracting confessions, retribution for alleged support of banned groups, or other punishment.
- Significantly improve legal safeguards at places of detention, including ensuring the right to access a lawyer from the outset of a detention, presence of legal counsel during all interrogations, and prompt access to family members and medical personnel. Close all detention facilities that do not meet international standards.
- Ensure that the federal police, military, regional police, public prosecutors, and other law enforcement personnel receive appropriate training on interrogation practices that adhere to international human rights standards.
- Take all necessary steps to end incommunicado detention and prolonged solitary confinement at detention facilities.

- Allow independent oversight of all detention facilities and prisons by providing access for international humanitarian and human rights organizations and for diplomats to engage in unhindered monitoring of conditions and private communications with all prisoners.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Freedom of Expression

- Eliminate restrictions on the right to freedom of movement of domestic and foreign journalists throughout Ethiopia, including in areas where serious human rights abuses are allegedly occurring. Instruct police and security personnel to permit freedom of movement of the media.
- Cease blocking and censoring of social media sites and websites of political parties, media, and bloggers, and publicly commit not to block such websites in the future.
- Cease jamming radio and television stations and publicly commit not to jam radio and television stations in the future.

Abuses Related to Development Programs

- Engage in open and transparent consultations with communities affected by development programs, particularly when programs could result in displacement from land affected by the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan.
- Ensure that displaced communities have adequate redress, preferably by restitution or if not possible, just, fair, and equitable compensation for the lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.

To the Ethiopian Judiciary

- Ensure that statements, confessions, and other information obtained through torture or other ill-treatment are not admitted as evidence. In cases of a claim that evidence was obtained through coercion, the authorities must provide in court information about the circumstances in which such evidence was obtained to allow an assessment of the allegations.

- Ensure that complaints of torture and ill-treatment in detention are promptly investigated and that detainees who bring complaints about mistreatment in detention are protected from reprisals.

To the United Nations Human Rights Council:

- Press Ethiopia to immediately end the use of excessive force against protesters and related human rights abuses, and to hold accountable those responsible for killings and other abuses in connection with the protests.
- Press for the release of all protesters, opposition politicians, journalists and others arbitrarily detained during the time of the protest and prosecuted under the criminal code or anti-terrorism law.
- Urge Ethiopian officials to invite relevant UN human rights mechanisms, including the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to visit Ethiopia.
- Support a credible, independent and transparent investigation into the use of excessive force by security forces. The inquiry should include a full accounting of the dead and injured, the circumstances surrounding each incident resulting in death or injury, the extent to which government security forces were implicated in human rights violations.

To Ethiopia's International Partners:

- All concerned governments should press Ethiopia to immediately end the use of excessive force against protesters and related human rights abuses, and to hold accountable those responsible for killings and other abuses in connection with the protests.
- Support a credible, independent and transparent investigation into the use of excessive force by security forces. The inquiry should include a full accounting of the dead and injured, the circumstances surrounding each incident resulting in death or injury, the extent to which government security forces were implicated in human rights violations.

- Publicly call and privately press for the release of all protesters, opposition politicians, journalists and others arbitrarily detained during the time of the protest and prosecuted under the criminal code or anti-terrorism law.
- Donors that fund programs with the federal police, regional police or military should carry out thorough investigations into allegations of human rights violations by security forces during protests and within places of detention to ensure their funding is not contributing to human rights violations.
- Improve and increase monitoring of trials of protesters and others arrested for exercising their basic rights to ensure trials meet international fair trial standards.
- Publicly and privately raise concerns with Ethiopian government officials at all levels regarding torture, ill-treatment, and other human rights violations in detention facilities in Ethiopia.
- Actively seek unhindered access to detention facilities for international humanitarian and human rights organizations and for diplomats to monitor the conditions of arbitrarily detained protesters, opposition politicians, and journalists.
- Publicly and privately raise with government officials concerns about freedom of assembly and expression and how violations of these rights may undermine development and security priorities.
- Ensure that no form of support, whether direct or indirect financial, diplomatic, or technical, is used to assist in investment projects within the area of the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan that have the potential for displacement until the government investigates human rights abuses linked to the process and takes appropriate measures to prevent future abuses.
- Urge Ethiopian officials to invite relevant UN and AU human rights mechanisms, including the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to visit Ethiopia.

To the Authorities in Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Djibouti, Somaliland and Somalia

- Ensure that individuals fleeing the crackdown and requesting asylum can do so quickly and effectively, and that they receive prompt processing of their applications and protection from targeted threats.

To Potential Investors

Potential investors should ensure that:

- Local communities, farmers, and pastoralists have been fully consulted and that fair compensation is provided by the government, as per Ethiopian law, to any owners or customary users of land who are displaced.
- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) have been carried out that identify potential impacts and strategies to mitigate these impacts. These EIAs should be available publicly and to impacted communities.

Methodology

This report documents the most significant patterns of human rights violations during the Oromo protests between November 2015 and May 2016, and is based on research conducted during this period in Ethiopia and East Africa. Human Rights Watch researchers interviewed more than 125 individuals from 62 locations across Oromia's 17 zones and three "special zones." Interviewees included victims, witnesses and government officials in Oromia, media professionals, and former government and intelligence officials. All were interviewed individually in person, via telephone, or another secure method of communication. Those interviewed had a wide range of backgrounds from diverse geographic areas, ages, gender, livelihoods, and political affiliations, to provide as broad a perspective as possible.

Ten different translators in five locations helped to interpret from Afan Oromo or Amharic into English where necessary. No one interviewed for this report was offered any form of compensation. All interviewees were informed of the purpose of the interview and its voluntary nature, including their right to stop the interview at any point, and gave informed consent to be interviewed.

Human Rights Watch also consulted court documents, photos, videos and various secondary material, including academic articles and reports from nongovernmental organizations, and information collected by other credible experts and independent human rights investigators that corroborate details or patterns of abuse described in the report. Human Rights Watch took various precautions to verify the credibility of interviewees' statements. All the information published in this report was based on at least two and usually more than two independent sources, including both interviews and secondary material.

This report is not a comprehensive investigation of the human rights abuses associated with the 2015-2016 protests in Oromia. The Ethiopian government's restrictions on access for independent investigators and hostility towards human rights research make it difficult to corroborate details of the many incidents that have occurred across a wide geographic area. It is also challenging to verify government claims of violence by protesters.

Human Rights Watch conducted some research for this report inside Ethiopia, but some victims of abuses were interviewed outside the country, where they were able to speak openly about their experiences. Ethiopian government repression makes it difficult to assure the safety and confidentiality of victims of human rights violations. The government frequently tries to identify victims and witnesses providing information to the media or human rights groups. The authorities have harassed and detained individuals for providing information or meeting with international human rights investigators, journalists, and others.

Even after individuals flee Ethiopia, their family members who remain may be at risk of reprisals. Ethnic Oromos fleeing the crackdown also face significant challenges finding security and protection in neighboring countries and regions such as Djibouti, Egypt, Puntland, Kenya, Somaliland and Sudan.

Given concerns for their protection and the possibility of reprisals against family members, interviewees have been assigned pseudonyms. Locations of interviews and key identifying information has been withheld.

Human Rights Watch wrote to the government of Ethiopia on May 24, 2016 to share the findings of this report and to request input on those findings. We also requested information regarding steps that the government may have taken to carry out investigations or discipline security forces but we did not receive any response at time of writing. Human Rights Watch staff shared previous findings and reports on the Oromia protests with officials at the Ethiopian Embassy in Washington, DC.

I. Background

On November 12, 2015, authorities began clearing a forest and football field for an investment project in Ginchi, a small town in Oromia, Ethiopia's largest region, about 80 kilometers southwest of the capital, Addis Ababa.¹ The move sparked student protests in Ginchi, in turn triggering a wave of demonstrations across Oromia. Since mid-November there have been at least 500 known incidents of protests involving students, farmers and others, mostly in Oromia but also in other locations with large populations of Oromo ethnicity.²

As with previous protests in Oromia in 2014, many protesters raised concerns over the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan ("the Master Plan"), a proposed 20-fold expansion of the municipal boundary of Addis Ababa, surrounded by Oromia Regional state.³

Protesters fear the expansion will further displace Oromo farmers without consultation or adequate compensation. Addis Ababa has already experienced significant growth over the past 10 years, resulting in significant displacement of Oromo farmers from land around the city. On the rare occasions that authorities have provided compensation, the funds are usually inadequate to make up for lost livelihoods and farmers rarely receive alternate land. There is little recourse for the losses in courts or other institutions.

Protesters also expressed concerns that implementation of the Master Plan would split east and west Oromia because the new municipality would no longer be administered by Oromia Regional State. Some protesters feared this could affect regional government

¹ Oromia Regional State is the largest state geographically (see map) and the Oromo population is the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, comprising approximately 35% of the population. See also: http://www.csa.gov.et/images/documents/pdf_files/regional/CountryLevel.pdf. The last Ethiopian census was carried out in 2007.

² For instance, Oromo students attending various universities throughout Ethiopia, including Dilla, Mekele, etc. have also organized protests.

³ The plan included an expansion of the municipal boundary by up to 1.1 million hectares—an area roughly the size of Belgium—that would constitute an approximately 20-fold increase in the area of the capital. This land would be removed from the jurisdiction of Oromia Regional State and placed under the jurisdiction of the Addis Ababa City Administration. Addis Ababa's municipal council is elected every five years and is accountable to the federal government.

budgets, Oromo education, and Afan Oromo language resources in school and government offices within the new Addis Ababa municipality.

Many protesters also raised grievances and cited abuses related to local business and development projects including flower farms, mining activities and light manufacturing development. For example, protests in Guji zone raised concerns about gold and tantalum mining in Shakiso, and protests in Mirab Welega zone referenced marble quarries near Mendi.⁴ While grievances vary depending on the project and area, some common concerns include displacement, environmental degradation and impact on the water supply of dangerous and largely unregulated chemicals, failure to hire local labor, and real or potential tensions due to migration of laborers from other parts of Ethiopia.⁵

As the protests continued into December and early 2016, protesters also increasingly voiced anger and frustration at the brutal response of the security forces to the protests – the killings and mass arrest of protesters and the suppression of Oromo associations and political parties. The protests also draw on decades of deeply held grievances within Oromo communities who feel they have been politically, economically and culturally marginalized by successive governments in Ethiopia.⁶

⁴ There are two major mineral deposits. The company MIDROC operates the Lega Dembi gold deposit which is the largest gold producer in Ethiopia. According to MIDROC's website gold is exported to a refinery in Switzerland. See <http://www.midroc.com/projects/project-archive/midroc-gold-mine> for more information. The other large mineral deposit near Shakiso is the Kenticha tantalum deposits. These deposits were mined by the state-owned Ethiopian Minerals Development S.C. (EMDSC). The government has expressed a desire to process the tantalum concentrate rather than exporting the raw tantalum concentrate, much of which is exported to China; AllAfrica, "Ethiopia: Enhancing the Contribution of the Mining Sector," October 11, 2014, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201410131301.html> (accessed May 19, 2016). There have been numerous efforts at privatizing EMDSC since 2013 and mining of tantalum has reportedly stalled since that time while this process is undertaken. Tantalum is used to make capacitors in electronic equipment such as computers and mobile phones. Small-scale alluvial mining of placer deposits for gold also contributes to livelihoods in the area. In Mendi, an Indian company, Alisha Mining PLC, acquired marble quarries near Mendi in 2013. The raw marble is processed in their processing plant in Burayu, near Addis Ababa. It is not known if there are other marbles quarries in the Mendi area. See also; 2merkato, "Ethiopia: Alisha Establish Marble Processing Plant," February 23, 2015, <http://www.2merkato.com/news/alerts/3603-ethiopia-alisha-establish-marble-processing-plant> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with protesters, locations withheld, December 2015 - May 2016.

⁶ See Human Rights Watch, "Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia's Oromia Region," Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-o>; see also, Amnesty International, "Because I am Oromo", Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region" of Ethiopia. October 10, 2014 <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

Patterns of repression and control in Oromia

Oromia is home to many of Ethiopia's estimated 35 million ethnic Oromo, the country's largest ethnic group.⁷ Ethnic Oromo who express dissent are often arrested and tortured or otherwise ill-treated in detention, often accused of belonging to or being sympathetic to the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF). The OLF is an armed insurgent group designated a terrorist organization by Ethiopia's parliament in 2011. The group has waged a limited armed struggle with minimal military capacity according to many analysts.⁸ Government officials often cite OLF presence, activities, and links to justify acts of repression of Oromo individuals. Tens of thousands of Oromo individuals have been targeted for arbitrary detention, torture and other abuses even when there is no evidence linking them to the OLF.⁹

Abuses against individuals of Oromo ethnicity occur within a broader pattern of repression of dissenting or opposition voices in Ethiopia. Countrywide, there are few opportunities for citizens to express critical or dissenting views. Independent media and civil society have been decimated since controversial elections in 2005 and the passage of two draconian laws in 2009.¹⁰ Those who speak out – particularly those who criticize government development programs – are regularly described as “anti-peace” or anti-development and face harassment or arrest and then politically motivated prosecutions. Ethiopia's electoral

⁷ According to the last census in 2007 the population of Oromia was 27.1 million. Countrywide, 25.3 million responders identified themselves as ethnic Oromos. The figure of 35 million is a population projection based on the estimated population increase at the national level by the World Bank.

⁸ The OLF is one of five organizations designated as terrorist organizations. The others are Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabab, the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), and Ginbot 7. The OLF was founded in the 1960s as part of Oromo nationalist movements fighting against the Haile Selassie government. The OLF's fragile alliance with the Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) splintered early in the 1990s after the coalition ousted the Derg government in 1991 and the OLF withdrew from elections and government. Since then it has waged what most observers view as a limited and ineffectual armed resistance against the government.

⁹ See Human Rights Watch, “Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia's Oromia Region,” Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-o>, and Amnesty International, “‘Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region” of Ethiopia. October 10, 2014 <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch, “Journalism is Not A Crime”: Violations of Media Freedom in Ethiopia,” January 21, 2015, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0115_ForUploadR.pdf and Human Rights Watch, “One Hundred Ways of Putting Pressure”: Violations of Freedom of Expression and Association in Ethiopia, March 24, 2010, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/03/24/one-hundred-ways-putting-pressure/violations-freedom-expression-and-association>. The 2005 election results sparked controversy, protests, and a bloody government crackdown. Up to 200 people were killed, tens of thousands of people were detained, and scores of opposition leaders, journalists, and human rights activists were arrested.

environment provides little opportunity for opposition voices in Oromia or elsewhere: the ruling party won 100 percent of parliamentary seats at both federal and regional levels in the May 2015 federal elections, a telling reflection of the atmosphere of intimidation.¹¹

Membership in the ruling coalition's Oromia affiliate, the Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO), is often a requirement for employment or for upward mobility within government, which is by far the largest employer in Oromia. Ordinary citizens in Oromia and other states say that loyalty to the ruling party is required to guarantee access to seeds, fertilizers, agricultural inputs, food aid and many of the benefits of development.¹² Telephone surveillance is commonplace and a grassroots system of community monitoring and surveillance, commonly called "one to five" or "five to one," is in place in many parts of Ethiopia, including large swathes of Oromia.¹³

Independent civil society groups and associations are severely restricted and members report regular harassment.¹⁴ Historic and contemporary suppression of Oromo institutions, civil society and political parties make it difficult for the government to negotiate with any particular group to find a lasting solution to the grievances. As a result, protests flare up in

¹¹ Opposition parties, including the legally registered Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) reported that state security forces and ruling party cadres harassed and detained their members in the lead up to the 2015 elections, while onerous registration requirements effectively put opposition candidates at a disadvantage. These restrictions, alongside the absence of independent media and civil society, meant there was little opportunity for dissenting voices to be heard or meaningful political debate on key issues ahead of the elections.

¹² Human Rights Watch "Development without Freedom: How Aid Underwrites Repression in Ethiopia," October 2010, <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia1010webwcover.pdf>.

¹³ Human Rights Watch, "They Know Everything We do" Telecom and Internet Surveillance in Ethiopia," March 2014, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0314_ForUpload_1.pdf. See also "Suppressing Dissent". The "one to five" system has numerous variations depending on location and subject matter, but generally involves one individual monitoring, coaching or mobilizing five other individuals or households. This is used in many development initiatives including the health development army and model farmers, but also for local surveillance within communities, mobilizing around elections, etc. See Human Rights Watch, "Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia's Oromia Region," May 2005, <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0505.pdf>, pp 30-39. (accessed June 7, 2016).

¹⁴ Amnesty International, "Because I am Oromo", Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia," October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf>, and Human Rights Watch, "Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia's Oromia Region," Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-o>, Human Rights Watch, "One Hundred Ways of Putting Pressure": Violations of Freedom of Expression and Association in Ethiopia, March 24, 2010, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/03/24/one-hundred-ways-putting-pressure/violations-freedom-expression-and-association> (accessed May 19, 2016).

Oromia on a cyclical basis.¹⁵ For instance in 2004 the planned relocation of the regional capital from Addis Ababa to Adama generated demonstrations,¹⁶ as did concerns over perceived government interference in the religious affairs of Muslim communities between 2011-2014,¹⁷ and the first round of protests over the Master Plan in 2014.

The 2014 protests – which were smaller and more localized – were in other ways a precursor to the events of 2015-2016. Between April and June 2014 security forces dispersed students and others protesting the Master Plan in a number of cities using teargas and live ammunition, killing at least several dozen people and arresting several thousand, including hundreds of members of the Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC).¹⁸ Many remain in custody without charge at time of writing. Most of the approximately 30 individuals that Human Rights Watch interviewed who were victims or witnesses of the 2014 protests alleged torture and other ill-treatment in detention. Some former detainees have not been permitted to return to their universities or schools, and claimed they were released on the condition that they do not participate in further protests. There was no known government investigation into the use of excessive and lethal force during the 2014 protests or the grievances driving the protests.¹⁹

¹⁵ Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹⁶ Human Rights Watch, “Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia’s Oromia Region,” Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-o>.

¹⁷ “Ethiopia: Muslim Protesters Face Unfair Trial,” Human Rights Watch news release, April 2, 2013, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/04/02/ethiopia-muslim-protesters-face-unfair-trial>.

¹⁸ The Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) is Oromia’s largest legally registered opposition party. See Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016) for information on 2014 crackdown against the OFC.

¹⁹ “Ethiopia: Brutal Crackdown on Protests,” Human Rights Watch news release, May 5, 2014, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/05/05/ethiopia-brutal-crackdown-protests>.

Displacement Linked to Economic Development

Ethiopia is experiencing an economic boom and the government has ambitious plans for further economic growth.²⁰ Access to land and natural resources, including water, will be required to sustain this growth. Since 2009, Ethiopia has leased vast portions of land to foreign and domestic investors, particularly in lowland areas, like Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz that have relatively low population density and often ample water supplies.²¹

Recent government efforts to market lands for investment opportunities have included the water intensive sugar and cotton industries.²² Mineral deposits are also being developed in Oromia, the Afar region and elsewhere.²³ There is little evidence of environmental assessments being carried out for any of these developments and little or no assessment of the water needs or requirements for downstream users.

Around Addis Ababa, a growing middle class has created increased demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties, accompanied by reports of displacement of farmers without adequate consultation or compensation. Many protesters view the Master Plan as sanctioning through government policy the displacement that has already been occurring around Addis Ababa for years. Some proponents of the plan have argued that since Addis Ababa will grow with or without a plan, the plan would facilitate development in a more organized manner, potentially reducing the negative impact of displacement and improving consultation, compensation and the provision of alternative livelihoods.

Government Response to the Protests

During the first weeks of the protests in November and December 2015, the Oromia regional security forces mainly responded to the protests, with the assistance of the

²⁰ See Government of Ethiopia's Second Growth and Transformation Plan 2015, <https://www.africaintelligence.com/c/dc/LOI/1415/GTP-II.pdf> (accessed June 8, 2016).

²¹ Oakland Institute, "Understanding Land Investment Deals in Africa: Country Report: Ethiopia," 2011, http://www.oaklandinstitute.org/sites/oaklandinstitute.org/files/OI_Ethiopa_Land_Investment_report.pdf (accessed May 18, 2016).

²² Government of Ethiopia, "Investment Opportunity in Sugar Cane Plantation in Ethiopia," <http://www.ethiopianembassy.org.in/investment/Opportunity%20in%20Sugar%20Cane%20Plantation%202014.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

²³ "Investment Opportunity in Mining Sector in Ethiopia," 2015, <http://www.ethiopianembassy.org.in/investment/new/Opportunity%20in%20Mining%20Sector%202015.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

federal police in some locations.²⁴ They regularly arrested and beat protesters, many of whom were primary and secondary school students, and there were some reports of live ammunition being used.²⁵

In mid-December the response from security forces shifted and escalated dramatically following Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn's December 16 statement that the government "will take merciless legitimate action against any force bent on destabilizing the area."²⁶ On the same day that the prime minister released his statement, the director general of communications, Getachew Reda said that "an organized and armed terrorist force aiming to create havoc and chaos has begun murdering model farmers, public leaders and other ethnic groups residing in the region."²⁷ The government then deployed military forces throughout Oromia and have subsequently responded to the protests with a military operation. Wako, a 17-year-old student from West Shewa, said the response of the security forces changed markedly between two different protests in November:

During the first protest [in mid-November], the Oromia police tried to convince us to go home. We refused so they broke it up with teargas and arrested many. Several days later we had another protest. This time the [federal police] had arrived. They fired many bullets into the air. When people did not disperse they fired teargas, and then in the confusion we heard the sounds of more bullets and students started falling next to me. My friend [name withheld] was killed by a bullet. He wasn't targeted, they were just shooting randomly into the crowd.²⁸

On January 12, 2016, the OPDO announced on state television that the Master Plan would be cancelled. Such a policy reversal was unprecedented but many Oromo have been

²⁴ The Oromia regional security forces are largely made up of ethnic Oromos. The federal police and military are ethnically mixed.

²⁵ In Ethiopia, primary school covers grades 1 to 8, and secondary school covers grades 10 to 12. Formal education levels are low in many parts of Oromia, particularly among girls. Recent government and donor efforts to increase the availability of primary and secondary schooling has resulted in many students enrolled in primary and secondary school who are over 18.

²⁶ BBC, "Ethiopian forces 'kill 140 Oromo protesters'," January 8, 2016, <http://bbc.com/news/world-africa-35261314> (accessed May 10, 2016).

²⁷ Sudan Tribune, "Ethiopia's opposition leaders implicated in Oromia violence," February 28, 2016, http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?iframe&page=imprimable&id_article=58167 (accessed May 19, 2016).

²⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #43, location withheld, January 2016.

skeptical given general distrust, a history of broken government promises, and continued brutality and arrests by security forces. A university student told Human Rights Watch: “Those announcements are for the outside world. It means nothing when the soldiers keep shooting us in the street, torturing us in the jails, and the government keeps throwing out our farmers.”²⁹

Human Rights Watch was not able to identify any tangible change in the response of the security forces following the revocation of the Master Plan. Security forces continued to treat the protests as a military operation and use unnecessary and excessive force. There were several egregious incidents around the time of the Master Plan cancellation, with at least 12 protesters killed between January 17 and 20, 2016 in Mieso, Sodoma and Chinaksen in Hararghe zone by the Somali Regional State’s notorious Liyu police.³⁰

²⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #88, location withheld, April 2016.

³⁰ The Liyu police have a murky legal mandate and have been implicated in serious human rights abuses in the Somali Regional State in the government’s ongoing counterinsurgency campaign against the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). For more information see Human Rights Watch, “Collective Punishment: War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia’s Somali Regional State,” June 13, 2008, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/06/12/collective-punishment>.

II. Violations by Security Forces

I've lived here for my whole life, and I've never seen such a brutal crackdown. There are regular arrests and killings of our people, but every family here has had at least one child arrested. One family of seven who live near me are all in detention. This generation is being decimated in this town. All the young people are arrested and our farmers are being harassed or arrested. For me, my four sons have all disappeared, my [12-year-old] daughter is too afraid to go back to school, and I fear being arrested at any moment.³¹

–Yoseph, farmer, 52, from West Wollega zone, January 2016

Security forces committed numerous human rights violations in response to the protests, including arbitrary arrest and detention, killings and other uses of excessive force, torture and ill-treatment in detention, and enforced disappearances. Human Rights Watch believes that at least 400 people have been killed, unknown numbers have been forcibly disappeared, thousands injured, and tens of thousands arrested. While many were released, an unknown number of people remain in detention without charge. Many of the released detainees described torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in detention. Many of those killed, injured, or arrested were students. An unknown number – likely thousands – are internally displaced, and thousands more have fled the country.³² Precise numbers are unknown given limitations on access and independent reporting.

Lencho, a 16-year-old Grade 5 student from near Shashemene, described the protest that started in his school in late December:

We were angry about the Master Plan and about students being killed by the soldiers [elsewhere in Oromia], so we decided that the next day we were to join other schools to protest. That next morning we all marched chanting to end the “Master Plan.” We were a small group of maybe 50. We met three other groups of protesters from other schools, and the crowd was large. We

³¹ Human Rights Watch interview with #106, location withheld, April 2016.

³² Increased amounts of Oromo asylum seekers are reported in Kenya, Egypt, Somaliland, Djibouti, and Puntland.

were marching to the center of town, chanting slogans about the plan and to release students from prison. Once we were close to the center of town, we met a wall of police and soldiers. As soon as we saw them, they fired teargas. I didn't know what it was at first. Then I heard students screaming, some students were running away, but many were on the ground, and the police were beating them with rubber sticks. Others were grabbing students and leading them away or throwing them in the back of trucks. I could see this because I was far enough back that the police hadn't got to us yet.³³

Human Rights Watch documented a similar pattern of security force response in most of the 62 protests Human Rights Watch documented. In most locations, federal police and military lead the response. In three locations protesters reported that security forces tried to persuade them to disperse before firing teargas. In almost all locations, the security forces fired teargas to disperse students and began beating those who did not leave with wooden and rubber sticks, and occasionally whips. Hundreds of protesters reportedly suffered broken limbs from beatings.

Moti, an 18-year-old from East Hararghe zone, said:

We were walking, demanding an end to the use of force and against the Master plan, then we saw the police. Minutes later there was smoke and it started burning our eyes and throats, then I remember being hit with a stick on my arms. Then I ran away. I went to the clinic the next day because they had broken my wrist.³⁴

In some places students were injured by other panicked protesters who trampled them when teargas was fired. Hirba from near Ambo said, "It all happened quickly. Students who were tear-gassed or were injured after being hit by the police were then run over by students trying to get away. My friend broke his arm and another broke a rib because students ran over them to get away."³⁵

³³ Human Rights Watch interview with #91, location withheld, April 2016.

³⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with #83, location withheld, April 2016.

³⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with #110, location withheld, April 2016.

In many locations, injured students were either carried off by other protesters or taken away by security forces to unknown locations.

Lencho described what happened after police failed to break up protests with teargas:

Then there was another wave of older students who came later and were very angry, particularly when they [police] started taking away students. When those students marched forward, you could hear bursts of gunfire. I didn't know what it was at first, I thought it was just more teargas, but then I saw people falling down. I saw the soldiers shooting into the crowd of students. That is when I ran away. I learned later that three people had been shot, and one died.³⁶

Human Rights Watch found that security forces used live ammunition in about half of the protests we documented, and apparently used few deterrent measures other than teargas before using live ammunition. In several instances, protesters said soldiers first fired in the air to try and disperse protesters. When that did not disperse the crowds quickly, the federal police or military fired bullets indiscriminately into the crowd. There is no indication that the shootings were targeted at specific individuals in any of these locations. Nuru, a 20-year-old protester in East Hararghe, said:

It all happened very quickly. Just when we realized teargas was thrown, then we heard bullets and everyone screaming, and people running around – students, police. The only ones who didn't seem to be running around were the soldiers who were shooting into the crowd. They were maybe [35 meters away].³⁷

After the protests ended, security forces conducted mass arrests in almost all locations – usually the evening of the protest. Witnesses said security forces went door-to-door looking for students who had participated, and continued to arrest people in the days and weeks following the protest. Many described the scale of the arrests and violence by security forces as unprecedented in their memory.

³⁶ Lencho was later arrested another night when soldiers went door to door looking for protesters.

³⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with #86, location withheld, April 2016.

Summary Killings and Use of Lethal Force During Protests

Human Rights Watch documented 27 killings by security forces in the 62 protest locations we investigated. We received additional vague or uncorroborated information from dozens of other sources about cases of killings. There are also reports of approximately 400 killings from other sources that have investigated, including the nongovernmental Human Rights Council Ethiopia (HRCO), Ethiopia Human Rights Project (EHRP) and other independent activists and investigators. Specific details on killings are provided in Annex 1.

Under international human rights law, law enforcement officials may use only such force as is necessary and proportionate to maintain public order, and may only intentionally use lethal force if strictly necessary to protect human life or in self-defense.³⁸ Although some protesters reportedly threw stones at police and destroyed property in some locations, such acts of criminal damage do not justify intentional use of lethal force. International standards also require that governments ensure arbitrary or abusive use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials is punished as a criminal offense.³⁹

Four high school students from Arsi who were interviewed separately described the killing of a 17-year-old fellow student. Waysira, 17, said:

We heard a Grade 6 student was killed in [neighboring village]. To show our solidarity we decided to protest. When the different classes came together and started marching toward the government office, security forces moved toward us. They threw teargas, and then we heard the sound of gunfire. My friend [name withheld] was shot in the chest, I saw him go down and bleeding. We ran away and I never looked back. His mother told me later he had been killed.⁴⁰

³⁸ Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August to 7 September 1990, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1 at 112 (1990), rule 9. <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/i2bpuff.htm> (accessed June 8, 2016).

³⁹ Ibid, rule 7.

⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with #69, location withheld, April 2016.

Another student described the scene in Bedeno in East Hararghe zone in January, 2016, when security forces shot at least six students:

My friend [name withheld] was shot in the stomach [at the protest], his intestines were coming out, he said, “Please brother, tie my [wound] with your clothes.” I was scared, I froze and then tried to do that but I was grabbed and arrested by the federal police. Jamal died. They arrested me and took me to Bedeno police station.⁴¹

The number of killings during protests appears to have increased in the middle of December and in mid-late February. Large numbers of protesters were killed in West Shewa zone (particularly Ambo), Southwest Shewa Zone (particularly Waliso), Dilla town in Gedee zone of SNNPR state, and Shakiso town in Guji zone. There were many killings reported in East and West Hararghe zones in January and February, some of which involved the Somali Regional State’s notorious Liyu police. Generally it was the military that used live ammunition against protesters, where military forces were deployed.

Security forces also killed students, including children, when they went house-to-house searching for protesters in the evenings after protests. Security forces killed some students when they tried to flee from arrest and others died in unknown circumstances in scuffles during arrests. The exact circumstances of many deaths are unknown. Witnesses and family members described killings at night in Waliso, Dembidolo, and Ambo towns. People said they heard bursts of gunfire at night in many locations but did not always witness the killings. One man described his younger brother’s death in West Shewa zone:

[After the protest] I hid away from home, but my 16-year-brother hid at home. According to the neighbor, when they [security forces] arrived he ran and they chased him out back and they shot into the dark. The next morning they found his body with a bullet in the back of the neck.⁴²

⁴¹ Human Rights Watch interview with #54, location withheld, April 2016.

⁴² Human Rights Watch interview with #47, location withheld, January 2016.

Security forces also killed students at schools and other locations when they tried to prevent future demonstrations. Gameda, a 17-year-old Grade 9 student near Shashemene, described security forces entering his school compound in mid-December:

We had planned to protest. At 8 a.m., Oromia police came into the school compound. They arrested four students [from Grades 9-11]. The rest of us were angry and started chanting against the police. Somebody threw a stone at the police and they quickly left and came back an hour later with the federal police. They walked into the compound and shot three students at point-blank range. They were hit in the face and were dead. They took the bodies away. They held us in our classrooms for the rest of the morning, and then at noon they came in and took about 20 of us including me.⁴³

Some people said they heard single bullets fired at night, including in Waliso town and Jeldu woreda, raising concerns of extrajudicial executions. In Waliso and Jeldu there were also credible reports of individuals being killed in unknown circumstances, although details of death are unknown, making it difficult to ascribe the deaths to the single gunshots.⁴⁴

In addition to killings, dozens of students and other protesters received bullet wounds, some in the back, and many in the lower body. Many of those injured and killed were under age 18. This may have been because students were often at the front of the protests because, as one 28-year-old protester put it, “They are eager and have not been through this before.”⁴⁵

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions

Ethiopian security forces have arrested tens of thousands of protesters, students, farmers, OFC members and intellectuals since the protests began in mid-November.

⁴³ Human Rights Watch interview with #5, location withheld, January 2016.

⁴⁴ A woreda is a unit of local administration in Ethiopia. Each region is divided into zones, with each zone divided into several woredas. Each woreda, in turn, is divided into kebeles.

⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with #86, location withheld, April 2016.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention.⁴⁶ The United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention says that deprivation of liberty is arbitrary “[w]hen it is clearly impossible to invoke any legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty” or the basis for detention is a violation of basic rights.⁴⁷ It is not enough to follow the procedures of the law, such as issuing formal but unsubstantiated charges: as the UN Human Rights Committee has explained, “arbitrariness” is not to be equated with “against the law,” but must be interpreted more broadly to include elements of inappropriateness, injustice, lack of predictability and due process of law.”⁴⁸

The security forces have frequently carried out mass arrests, without regard to any unlawful action by individuals. Students described many classmates being arrested or fleeing their communities in fear. A Grade 8 student at a school in Arsi said that of the 28 people in her class, only four were left: 12 were arrested and their whereabouts are unknown, three were arrested and released, four fled the community, one was killed by bullet, two were injured, and the whereabouts of two others were not known. Their teacher had also been arrested. Class was no longer taking place.⁴⁹

Authorities have detained people in police stations, prisons, military camps, and other unofficial, unknown places. In many locations, children were detained with adults in violation of international law.⁵⁰ Several students told Human Rights Watch that government offices or classrooms were being used as makeshift detention centers, but Human Rights Watch was not able to verify these allegations. People detained for longer than several weeks were often relocated to larger detention centers or military camps. Often they did not know where they had been detained until they were released. Some of the military camps are well known and have histories of mistreatment, including Sanakle,

⁴⁶ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force Mar. 23, 1976, art. 9. Ethiopia became a party to the ICCPR in 1993.

⁴⁷ UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, “Individual Complaints, Urgent Appeals, Deliberations,” <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/detention/complaints.htm>.

⁴⁸ Communication No 305/1988: Netherlands. CCPR/C/39/D/305/1988 (Jurisprudence), Views Of The Human Rights Committee Under Article 5, Paragraph 4, Of The Optional Protocol To The International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights - Thirty-ninth Session concerning Communication No. 305/1988, August 15, 1990.

⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #55, location withheld, April 2016.

⁵⁰ Convention on the Rights of the Child, G.A. res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force Sept. 2, 1990, article 37(c).

near Ambo town; Ganale, near Dodola town in Mirab Arsi zone; Urso in Hararghe; Adele in Hararghe; and Taraloch, while others were previously unknown.

Human Rights Watch learned of large transfers of prisoners from local places of detention to larger military camps between March 19-21, 2016, including Urso military camp. Due to lack of access, Human Rights Watch was not able to corroborate these claims. Typically, prisoners in military camps are more vulnerable to torture, are detained for longer periods of time, and lack access to lawyers, relatives or any form of judicial review.⁵¹

Arrests During Protests

Arrests often follow a similar pattern during the protests. Oromia police, federal police and occasionally the military would arrest students during the protests, usually after throwing teargas canisters. Where Oromia or Somali Region Special (“Liyu”) Police were involved, they also made arrests. Arrests at protests were usually not targeted – security forces would arrest whomever they could and then take them to the nearest detention facility, witnesses said. Most detainees spent several weeks in detention and were then released without charge. Human Rights Watch documented arrests at all 62 protest locations we investigated.

There have been a few small protests in Addis Ababa. Security forces arrested 20 Addis Ababa University students following a peaceful March 8 demonstration in front of the United States embassy. The students were charged under the Criminal Code and Peaceful Demonstration and Public Political Meeting Procedure Proclamation on charges of “inciting the public through false rumors.” The charge sheet alleges that students:

...collectively protested while holding messages written in Amharic, English and Afan Oromo which says “Schools should be for knowledge not for military camp”; “Stop mass killing Oromos”; “Government should pull out its military force from Oromia”; “Ethiopian military force is terrorizing Oromo people”; “Government should not give land for the investors while

⁵¹ Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

the people are starving”; and, “American government should see Ethiopian false democracy.” These messages could mislead the public opinion.⁵²

The students face up to three years in prison if convicted.⁵³

Outside of urban areas like Addis Ababa, Jimma, Adama, and Ambo, very few of the 46 former detainees interviewed by Human Rights Watch were brought before a judge and none had access to a lawyer.

Arrests After Protests

Security forces regularly conducted door-to-door raids and arrests in the evenings after protests. Human Rights Watch documented arrests of this type in all of Oromia’s 17 zones and three “special zones.” Young students – generally boys – were typically targeted. The youngest student reportedly arrested was a 6-year-old girl detained in Borana zone.⁵⁴ Different branches of the security forces went door-to-door together looking for students. A 17-year-old student from Arsi zone said:

This was our third day of protesting. We knew the pattern. During the protest they would arrest who they could, but at night they would go door-to-door arresting students. If they couldn’t arrest those they wanted, they would arrest our parents. So we would all run to the rural areas and hide and just hope that when we came back our parents had not been arrested.⁵⁵

Security officials sometimes arrested family members in order to pressure students, a form of collective punishment. Human Rights Watch documented 10 cases in which parents or spouses of wanted students were arrested in order to persuade those students to turn

⁵² 1983 (ET) peaceful demonstration and political procedure proclamation number 3 article 7/1/a/ and the 1996 (ET) FDRE criminal code article 32/1/a/ and 482/1/a/ Translated from Amharic to English.

⁵³ Evidence submitted included the memo to Government of Ethiopia, UN, US Embassy, AU, EU and Human Rights Watch with their demands. Available here: <http://ehrp.org/full-amharic-charge-on-aau-oromo-students-protested-at-us-embassy-addis-ababa/> (accessed May 19, 2016); and a video of the protests submitted as evidence available here: <https://youtu.be/kh9-1KaXwwk> (last viewed May 19, 2016).

⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with #74, location withheld, April 2016.

⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with #79, location withheld, April 2016.

themselves in to authorities. Human Rights Watch and others have documented similar tactics in Oromia in the past.⁵⁶

Security officials also arrested those suspected of hiding protesters in their homes. Lelisa, a woman who assisted students fleeing the security forces in Arsi in early December, said:

I wasn't at the protests but I heard gunfire all day long and into the night. Students were running away and hiding themselves. Ten students came to me and asked for help so I hid them from the police. The police were going door-to-door at night arresting students. They came to my house, arrested all the boys and I convinced them that the three girls were my daughters. Then an hour later they came back and arrested my husband. They beat him in front of me, when I begged them not to kill him they kicked me and hit me with the butt of their gun. They took him away. I have heard nothing from him since.⁵⁷

Arrests at Schools and Universities

Human Rights Watch documented four cases where security forces arrested students or teachers in their classrooms to prevent students from protesting or to deter future protests. Midasa, an 18-year-old Grade 7 student from Hidilola in Borana zone said:

It was the second day of the first round of protests in Hidilola. The police came to our school and wouldn't let anyone leave. We were all called into the courtyard and all our names were read out to see who was there. After your name was called out if you were present you were told to go to the classroom or the principal's office – if you were sent there [the principal's office], you were taken to jail. I went to the classroom. The teacher was telling us if anyone protested they would be expelled from school, and then the same police came in and started just randomly grabbing and hitting

⁵⁶ Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, "Because I am Oromo", Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia," October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr25/006/2014/en/> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁵⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with #16, location withheld, January 2016.

students. I went home and was told police had also gone door to door and told parents if students protested the parents would be arrested.⁵⁸

Soldiers or federal police frequently stormed university dormitories and arrested Oromo students. Human Rights Watch documented arrests in Ambo, Adama, Jimma, Haramaya and other university dormitories. The selection of students seemed arbitrary in some cases but in other situations the security officers read out the names of selected students. In Jimma in December, students were asked to identify those who were Oromo and students of other ethnicities were told to leave the dormitory. Security forces then violently beat the Oromo students and arrested many that evening.⁵⁹

In some universities, the police or military occupied the campus and restricted students from leaving to prevent them from protesting. At Ambo University, which was a key site of the 2014 protests,⁶⁰ students protested the continued occupation of the campus by security forces in late December and demanded the military stop beating, harassing and arresting students. They repeatedly raised concerns with the university's president. Gudina, a 23-year-old engineering student said:

He [the university president] called all the students and asked them to stop demonstrations. He did not listen to the student [demands] but he said... [the] military officers are here to stay, they will not leave. Shortly after he left and some of the students started to leave the university and go home then the military officers attacked us. They started beating the students with rubber sticks. They started kicking and punching students mercilessly. I was one of the students gathered by the military outside one of the blocks. The officers asked us to lie down with our faces on the ground. Then they started beating us on the back with sticks.⁶¹

⁵⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #76, location withheld, April 2016.

⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #22, location withheld, January 2016.

⁶⁰ "Ethiopia: Brutal Crackdown on Protests," Human Rights Watch news release, May 5, 2014, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/05/05/ethiopia-brutal-crackdown-protests>.

⁶¹ A widely shared Youtube video of this incident is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPftkFCn15g> (last viewed May 19, 2016); Human Rights Watch interview #58, location withheld, April 2016.

Gudina was detained for three weeks. Another student, describing the same incident, said, “They were beating us like animals...They asked us to walk on our knees and my knees are still hurting.”⁶²

Kadir, a student at Rift Valley University in Waliso, described security forces storming the classrooms:

Students would run in all directions, it was like a war zone. One student was shot and killed while trying to run away. On 10 separate occasions they came into the classroom. Sometimes they would try to prevent us from leaving the classroom to protest, other times they would come and arrest students at random.⁶³

Arrests of influential community leaders, opposition leaders, government officials and artists

In the days and weeks following the protests, security officials arrested scores of individuals deemed to be influential or prominent in their communities, or those with a history of past problems with the government or security forces. Within schools, these individuals included student association leaders, cultural club leaders, older students, and prominent teachers. Artists, opposition political party supporters, individuals with perceived family ties with the OLF, business owners, people involved in promoting Oromo art and culture, and even influential local government officials were also arrested.⁶⁴ Several OPDO officials in woreda governments told Human Rights Watch that the lists of those targeted were often compiled by local security officials, administration officers, and even school administrators.⁶⁵

⁶² Human Rights Watch interview with #59, location withheld, April 2016.

⁶³ Human Rights Watch interview with #71, location withheld, April 2016.

⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch and other organizations have frequently documented this pattern of mass arrests in Oromia during politically sensitive times such as elections or protests. See Human Rights Watch, “Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia’s Oromia Region,” Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-o>; and Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁶⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with #78, #101, location withheld, April 2016.

Human Rights Watch found that individuals who had previously been involved in the 2014 protests were at particular risk. Many had been released on the condition that they do not participate in future protests. They were arrested as soon as the current round of protests began.

High-profile politicians were also targeted. On December 23, 2015, security forces arrested Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) Deputy Chairman Bekele Gerba at his home and took him to Addis Ababa's Maekelawi prison.⁶⁶ He was arrested with 22 other OFC officials, including OFC legal counsel Dejene Tafa. They were charged under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation at the Federal High Court 19th criminal bench on April 22, 2016.⁶⁷ According to family members, it has been difficult to find a lawyer who is willing to defend them, highlighting the level of fear within the legal profession when it comes to defending high-profile opposition politicians. Bekele has been a staunch advocate for non-violence and a moderate voice in Ethiopian politics in an increasingly polarized political environment.⁶⁸

Music, one of the few mediums the government has been unable to censor or control, has played an important role in mobilizing students and raising awareness of Oromo rights. Jamal, an 18-year-old student from Adaba woreda in West Arsi zone, described being searched every morning at school for one week by the military. "They were searching for those that had Oromo music on their phones," he said. "They arrested six people that had protests songs on their phone, songs by Caalaa Bultum,⁶⁹ Ebisa Adunya,⁷⁰ and Kadir

⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch has documented the frequent use of torture and ill treatment of detainees in Maekelawi. See Human Rights Watch, "They Want a Confession: Torture and Ill-Treatment in Ethiopia's Maekelawi Police Station," October 17, 2013, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/10/17/they-want-confession/torture-and-ill-treatment-ethiopias-maekelawi-police-station>. Bekele was also arrested in August 2011, convicted under the criminal code, and sentenced to eight years in prison. The sentence was reduced to three years and seven months on appeal. He was released prior to the 2015 elections.

⁶⁷ Charged under Anti-Terrorism Proclamation 621/ 2009 and criminal code articles 32, 35, 38. It is also mentioned that they were responsible for the damage on 122 people, infrastructure and education process interruptions. The defendants are also accused of being in leadership and member of the OLF and inciting and coordinating violence in relation to the protest on the Addis Ababa Master Plan. Charge sheet available at: And unofficial translation of charge sheet into English at: <http://ehrp.org/gurmessa-ayano-et-al-bekele-gerba-full-english-charges-of-ofc-leaders/> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁶⁸ See, for example, NPR, "Just Out Of Jail, Ethiopian Leader Brings A Sharp Message To Obama," August 26, 2015, <http://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2015/08/26/434975424/just-out-of-jail-ethiopian-leader-brings-a-sharp-message-to-obama> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁶⁹ Youtube video available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPqjeualNkM> (last viewed May 19 2016).

⁷⁰ Killed in August 1996, see Youtube video available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2B3FoDnH6mo> (last viewed May 19, 2016).

Martu.”⁷¹ The whereabouts of those six students are not known.⁷² Several well-known Oromo musicians have also been arrested.

An Ethiopian intelligence official confirmed to Human Rights Watch that targeting public figures was deliberate government policy. He said, “It is important to target respected Oromos. Anyone that has the ability to mobilize Oromos will be targeted, from the highest level like Bekele, to teachers, respected students, and Oromo artists.”⁷³

A local woreda official told Human Rights Watch:

When the protests were happening in other parts of our [zone], we were told to round up all those that might want to protest – our list included the best students, those who were involved in any language or cultural clubs, teachers who had not shown their loyalty to government, several well-known business owners, and past troublemakers. We were to stop this protest but also to prevent future problems by arresting those who were not close to us [government]. They were all arrested or ran away, but the protests happened anyway. I was then blamed, and heard I was to be arrested so I ran away too.⁷⁴

Even local government officials were fired or arrested in many locations and accused of mobilizing protesters, being overly sympathetic, or failing to control the protesters.⁷⁵ Targeting of government officials increased in March and April of 2016. Six local government officials told Human Rights Watch that they were already under suspicion because of their perceived support for OFC and because some refused to join the OPDO.

⁷¹ Kadir Martu, was previously arrested based on his lyrics. While claiming asylum in Sudan, he was arrested for being in the country illegally and deported back to Ethiopia. According to Amnesty International, they received information he was rearrested on return and detained in Maekelawi. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwIBLnnpnq4> (last viewed May 19, 2016).

⁷² Human Rights Watch interview with #79, location withheld, April 2016.

⁷³ Human Rights Watch interview with #27, location withheld, January 2016.

⁷⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with #95, location withheld, April 2016. There were protests in this location but they were minor in nature.

⁷⁵ Walta Info, “Oromiya demotes, sacks 829 officials,” April 14, 2016, http://www.waltainfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=23653&Itemid=134 (accessed May 19, 2016).

Three of the officials were told to go and spy on students to determine who was behind the protests in order to show their loyalty. Eba, a woreda government official, said:

I was to go and mingle with three nearby villages and find out who was encouraging students to protest. I refused. Then they made a false allegation that I was the one who was mobilizing. They fired me. Many officials in the woreda lost their jobs, and it was those that refused to carry out such duties that lost their jobs. When the protests did start after that, I was to be arrested. Since I wasn't home, they arrested my brother. He hasn't been seen since.⁷⁶

Enforced Disappearances

Hundreds of individuals remain unaccounted for and dozens of parents told Human Rights Watch that they do not know the whereabouts of their children since they were arrested by the authorities. Six parents told Human Rights Watch that they had asked at the local security office or police station and security officials denied their children were in custody. In each of these cases, witnesses had informed the parents that their children had been arrested at or after the protests.

Such cases appear to be enforced disappearances under international law. An enforced disappearance is defined under international law as the arrest or detention of a person by state officials or their agents followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty, or to reveal the person's fate or whereabouts.⁷⁷ "Disappeared" people are often at high risk of torture, a risk even greater when they are detained outside of formal detention

⁷⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with #82, location withheld, April 2016.

⁷⁷ Enforced disappearance is defined as: "the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law." International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance ("Convention against Enforced Disappearance"), Human Rights Council, Report to the General Assembly on the First Session of the Human Rights Council, at 32, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/1/L.10 (2006), article 2. Ethiopia is not a party to the Convention against Enforced Disappearance. See also Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, G.A. res. 47/133, 47 U.N. GAOR Sup8p. (No. 49) at 207, U.N. Doc. A/47/49 (1992).

facilities. In addition to the harm done to the person, enforced disappearances cause continued suffering for family members.

Enforced disappearance violates a range of fundamental human rights protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Ethiopia is a party, including prohibitions against arbitrary arrest and detention; torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment; and extrajudicial execution.

The mother of a missing 15-year-old student from the Borana zone said:

He went to school in the morning. They had planned to protest. He told me he wouldn't but I knew he would. That was the last time I heard from him. ...Others told me he was arrested by federal security. But I went to the police station, to the local security office and no one had any information about him. I talked to some boys who were arrested at the protest and had been taken to the local police station, and they said they had heard he was taken to a military camp somewhere but they weren't sure.⁷⁸

Parents told Human Rights Watch that it was risky to inquire at local detention facilities about their children's whereabouts. A mother trying to find information about her 17-year-old son, who had been arrested and taken to Torolach military camp, said: "I went to the camp to find out why they had arrested him and they detained me for one week. Then my husband came to see us in the camp and they arrested him too."⁷⁹

Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Sexual Assault in Detention

Mistreatment in detention is common and there have been numerous credible reports of torture, particularly from those who have been detained before. Most of the 46 interviewees who had been detained during the protests said that they were beaten in detention, sometimes severely. At least six of the beaten detainees were under age 18. Security forces used wooden sticks, rubber truncheons, or whips to beat people. Several students said they were hung up by their wrists and whipped. Four students said they were

⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #104, location withheld, April 2016.

⁷⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #89, location withheld, April 2016.

given electric shocks on their feet and two described having weights tied to their testicles. These torture techniques match established patterns of torture in Oromia.⁸⁰

International law prohibits torture – the authorities’ infliction of severe pain or suffering to obtain information or a confession – and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Governments are obligated to investigate and prosecute torture and other ill-treatment by government officials and agents. Statement made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in court, except against a person accused of torture.⁸¹

All of the former detainees who spoke to Human Rights Watch said that the authorities accused them of mobilizing students to join the protests and interrogated them about why students were protesting and who was mobilizing and organizing them. Federal police, military personnel or people in civilian clothes conducted the interrogations. Interrogators almost always spoke Amharic, Ethiopia’s official language, and in many locations Oromia regional police acted as interpreters from Amharic to Afan Oromo.⁸² Many former detainees described interrogators speaking Tigrinya or an “unknown language” to each other.⁸³ In some locations, detainees that Human Rights Watch interviewed who were as young as 15 said they did not understand the interrogators’ questions because they did not speak fluent Amharic and there was no interpretation.

Interrogators often accused protesters, particularly in the early months of the protests, of taking direction from outside agents, and regularly mentioned both the OFC and OLF. Many former detainees said they were questioned about family connections to opposition politics. Some said they were told they would be released if they identified those

⁸⁰ For example, See Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr25/006/2014/en/> (accessed May 19, 2016).

⁸¹ See Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, G.A. res. 39/46, annex, 39 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 51) at 197, U.N. Doc. A/39/51 (1984), *entered into force* June 26, 1987. Ethiopia became a party to the convention in 1994.

⁸² While Amharic is spoken across Ethiopia, many Oromos in rural areas, particularly older farmers and young students, do not speak Amharic fluently. Primary education in Oromia is predominantly in Afan Oromo, while Amharic is taught as a single course.

⁸³ Tigrinya is the language spoken by ethnic Tigrayans. The Tigrayan People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) is the key party in the ruling coalition Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), and there are many ethnic Tigrayans employed in Ethiopia’s security and intelligence services.

mobilizing students.⁸⁴ Detainees were also accused of providing information to diaspora or international media, particularly in November and December, and several people said their phones, Facebook accounts, and email accounts were searched during their detention. Many former detainees said they were interrogated the first night, and sometimes over the course of several nights.

Many students interviewed by Human Rights Watch said they were released after several weeks, although some were detained for several months. Thousands remain in detention. Most of the individuals interviewed by Human Rights Watch who were detained for more than one month described treatment that appeared to amount to torture. Tolessa, a first-year university student from Adama University, said:

We were recovering from the teargas and trying to find out who had been shot during the protest. Then the security forces stormed the dormitories. They blindfolded 17 of us from my floor and drove us two hours into the countryside. We were put into an unfinished building for nine days. Each night they would take us out one by one, beat us with sticks and whips, and ask us about who was behind the protests and whether we were members of the OLF. I told them I don't even know who the OLF are but treating students this way will drive people toward the OLF. They beat me very badly for that. We would hear screams all night long. When I went to the bathroom, I saw students being hung by their wrists from the ceiling and being whipped. There were more than one hundred students [that] I saw. The interrogators were not from our area. We had to speak Amharic [the national language]. If we spoke Oromo they would get angry and beat us more.⁸⁵

Badasa, 18, a Grade 9 student who was arrested before the protests in Adaba, in West Arsi zone, said that each night for three nights he was chained by the hands and wrists, had a metal pole positioned under his legs and was hung upside down between two desks. Badasa said the security officials beat the bottom of his feet and kept asking, "Who is behind you?" He told Human Rights Watch, "There were three spaces in the 'torture room'

⁸⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with #86, location withheld, April 2016.

⁸⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with #32, location withheld, January 2016.

for others to be hung upside down that way. On the third night there were two others being questioned, they were screaming very loudly. The rest of the time it was just me.”⁸⁶

Jamal, 19, a Grade 8 student from Chiro in West Hararghe, said he and three others were taken to a graveyard where they were beaten with a whip:

“You are terrorists, you are trying to mislead students and create insecurity,” the soldiers said to us. Another man was hung upside down by his ankles from a chain hanging from a tree and beaten with a stick. Blood was dripping from his head and he was unconscious. The rest of us were then taken back to the police station. We don’t know what happened to that other boy. We never saw him again.⁸⁷

Negasu, a 24-year-old living in the outskirts of Addis Ababa, was arrested on February 19, 2016, the day after a protest. He said he was taken to military camp and beaten and questioned. At night he and four others were taken blindfolded to an unknown location, about a one-hour drive away. Wearing just their underwear, they were all hung upside down by their ankles in a small room and questioned about who was behind the protests. Following the interrogation, the room was closed and the officers burned rubber, filling the room with toxic smoke. Negasu fainted, and woke up when a federal police official poured cold water on him. He had previously been arrested during the 2014 protests and badly tortured in a different military camp.⁸⁸

An unknown number of individuals have died of mistreatment while in detention. Human Rights Watch received credible reports of deaths in detention facilities in Bedeno woreda in East Hararghe, Kachisi in West Shewa zone, and in Nekemte town in East Wollega zone.

Several women said they were raped or sexually assaulted while in detention, almost exclusively in military camps. One woman said she was raped during an interrogation, but most said it occurred while they were being held in solitary confinement. Two cases documented by Human Rights Watch involved multiple soldiers.

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with #79, location withheld, April 2016.

⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with #87, location withheld, April 2016.

⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #51, location withheld, April 2016.

A 22-year-old woman named Mona told Human Rights Watch that she was arrested the night of a protest in late December and taken to what she described as a military camp in the Borana zone. She was held in solitary confinement in total darkness. She said she was raped three times in her cell by unidentified men during her two-week detention. She believed there were two men involved each time. She was frequently pulled out of her cell and interrogated about her involvement in the protests and the whereabouts of her two brothers, who the interrogators suggested were mobilizing students. She was released on the condition that she would bring her two brothers to security officials for questioning.⁸⁹

Meti, a woman in her 20s, was arrested in late December for selling traditional Oromo clothes the day after a protest in East Wollega:

I was arrested and spent one week at the police station. Each night they pulled me out and beat me with a dry stick and rubber whip. Then I was taken to [location withheld]. I was kept in solitary confinement. On three separate occasions I was forced to take off my clothes and parade in front of the officers while I was questioned about my link with the OLF. They threatened to kill me unless I confessed to being involved with organizing the protests. I was asked why I was selling Oromo clothes and jewelry. They told me my business symbolizes pride in being Oromo and that is why people are coming out [to protest]. At first I was by myself in a dark cell, but then I was with all the other girls that had been arrested during the protest.⁹⁰

Most of the detainees interviewed by Human Rights Watch reported crowded conditions, inadequate food and water, and often no food at all, particularly when individuals were detained for short periods. Families were not permitted to visit in most locations, and sometimes families who brought food to detainees were turned away – as happened in Jilanko and Ambo.⁹¹ Men and women were kept in different cells in most locations.

⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #3, location withheld, January 2016.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with #1, location withheld, January 2016.

⁹¹ Article 21 of the Ethiopian Constitution states that all arrested persons have “the right to communicate with, and be visited by, spouse(s), close relatives and friends, medical attendants, religious and legal counsellors.”

Children were detained with unrelated adults. Fifteen detainees described being kept in solitary confinement, 12 of them in military camps.⁹²

All of these descriptions match established patterns of torture and ill-treatment of detainees that Human Rights Watch and other human rights groups have documented in Oromia's many official and unofficial detention facilities.⁹³

Denial of Medical Treatment, Harassment of Health Workers

Human Rights Watch documented multiple cases of Ethiopian security forces entering medical facilities in order to deny care to or apprehend injured protesters, and harassing or arresting healthcare workers for treating them. Such interference with the provision of medical care violates the right to health.

Human Rights Watch documented six cases of individuals who were unable to access medical treatment for injuries sustained during the protests because health workers were intimidated by security forces. Demiksa, a student from East Wollega, was refused medical treatment in late December 2015 for his injured arm and face after he was pushed to the ground in a panic when Oromia regional police fired teargas at protesters: “[The health workers] said they couldn’t treat me. Security forces had arrested two of their colleagues the day before because they were treating protesters. They were accused of providing health care to the opposition.”⁹⁴

Garoma, a clinical nurse in a health clinic close to Ambo, also described soldiers coming to his clinic to find wounded protesters. He said:

⁹² The ICCPR in article 10 states that “[a]ll persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for their inherent dignity of the human person.”

⁹³ Human Rights Watch, “Suppressing Dissent: Human Rights Abuses and Political Repression in Ethiopia’s Oromia Region, Vol. 17, No. 7 (A), May 10, 2005, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/05/09/suppressing-dissent-0>; Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016); Human Rights Watch, “They Want a Confession: Torture and Ill-Treatment in Ethiopia’s Maekelawi Police Station,” October 17, 2013, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/10/17/they-want-confession/torture-and-ill-treatment-ethiopias-maekelawi-police-station>.

⁹⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with #105, location withheld, April 2016.

There were three students injured, one from a bullet, and two with broken limbs from being hit by police at the protests. Soldiers came into the emergency room and asked, “Who are they? Why are you treating them?” They wanted to know what medicine I was giving them. Then they started questioning the students: “Were you in the demonstration? Is that how you got injured?” They took two of them away. The next night I had the day off but the same soldiers came back asking for me, demanding to know where I was. I decided to leave that town.

Garoma, a member of OFC, had previously been detained and tortured in a military camp for six months during the 2014 protests, and promised he would not involve himself in any future protests.⁹⁵

Several health workers reported being targeted by security officials in the days following protests, usually by federal police or the military. They said that security forces harassed them and arrested some of their colleagues because they posted photos on social media showing their arms crossed in what has become a symbol of the protest movement. A health worker in East Wollega said he had been forced at gunpoint to treat a police officer’s minor injuries while student protesters with bullet wounds were left unattended. The health worker said at least one of those students died from his injuries that evening.⁹⁶

Health workers in Nekemte town in East Wollega zone and in West Arsi zone told Human Rights Watch they were arrested following protests. In each case they were accused of treating injured students and of encouraging students to protest further. Five said that colleagues went missing in the days after the protests and were feared “disappeared.” In each case, those health workers had been threatened by security officials because of their perceived involvement in the 2014 protests, or by local OPDO cadres because they had refused to join OPDO. The disappearance of these health workers meant less qualified staff were available to treat the injured and other patients because limits on qualified staff in many small rural Oromia health facilities.

⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with #64, location withheld, April 2016.

⁹⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with #20, location withheld, January 2016.

Denial of Access to Education

Students reported closures of schools in a variety of locations throughout all 17 zones in Oromia. Schools were often closed for several weeks around the time of the protests and many schools are still not fully functional because students are afraid to go to class, teachers have been arrested or forcibly disappeared, or parents have pulled their children out of school to avoid arrest. Local governments closed schools to prevent students from mobilizing, according to many students. Some students told Human Rights Watch that the lack of education left them no choice but to go back to their family farms or consider fleeing Ethiopia.

The government's response to largely non-violent protests by shutting down schools is an unnecessary and disproportionate restriction of the right to education. The closures and other measures, such as the intimidating presence of security officials in classrooms, affected a large number of students, not just those who participated in protests. Closing schools, threatening teachers and effectively discouraging student attendance compounded the abuses involved in the government's quashing of the right to expression and assembly in non-violent protests.

The government often uses suspension to punish students perceived to be involved in protests or expressing dissent against the government.⁹⁷ Security officials told students that they would not be allowed to return to their university because of their involvement in the protests, according to several students interviewed by Human Rights Watch. Several students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 11 told Human Rights Watch that they had been released from detention on the condition they would not go back to school. The Grade 6 student said she had the highest marks in her class the previous year and was told by the principal she would not be allowed to go back to school because she attended the protests.⁹⁸ As a result, she decided to flee the country.

Teachers and administrators said they were arrested because their students protested. They also described the pressure they were under to monitor activities of students and to actively prevent protests. Security forces, usually military, occupied schools in some

⁹⁷ Many individuals who were detained in the aftermath of the 2014 protests reported not being allowed to go back to school, either as a condition of release from detention or by decree from the university or school administration.

⁹⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #43, location withheld, January 2016.

locations to deter protests. In some locations they were stationed outside of the compound, while in others they were inside the school, including in the classroom. In three locations where classes did resume, students and teachers described plainclothes security officers sitting in on classes. One teacher described being threatened when he resumed teaching in Arsi zone:

During the protest I was arrested and accused of inciting students. I was released on the condition I would talk them out of protesting. If there were any more protests, I would be killed. I signed a form that said this. Then there were plainclothes officers in my classroom pretending to be students, they don't even speak Afan Oromo [the language of instruction] but their presence stops everyone from saying anything. Each day students stop coming or just disappear. Prior to the protests I had around 60 students, now I have just 17. All the best students were arrested, and many are just too afraid to show up.⁹⁹

National examinations were scheduled for late May 2016. Oromo students petitioned local and federal government to have exams postponed because the ongoing disruption to education would disadvantage Oromo students writing these exams. On May 29, Oromo diaspora activists leaked the exams on social media. The federal government shortly thereafter postponed the national examinations.¹⁰⁰

Conditions of Release and Restrictions on Movement

The timing and reasons for release sometimes seem as arbitrary as the arrest. In many cases family members posted bail or bribed local security officials, and in some locations, elders petitioned for the release of large groups of students. Former detainees described various terms and conditions they were forced to agree to in order to secure their release. Frequently they were told not to join future protests or they would be arrested, or “have action taken against them.” None of the conditions were imposed through any judicial process. In several cases, people who signed agreements with these conditions were then

⁹⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with #111, location withheld, April 2016.

¹⁰⁰ AllAfrica, “Ethiopia: National Higher Education Entrance Exam Cancelled Due to Leakage,” May 30, 2016, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201605311273.html> (accessed June 6, 2016).

rearrested or threatened with arrest when future protests occurred. Others had to report on a daily or weekly basis to the local security office or police station in order to control their movements. The agreements were typically in Afan Oromo or Amharic and no one received a copy.¹⁰¹

A number of students said that military, school administrators, or local government officials told them that they were not permitted to be in public with more than one person. This seemed particularly prevalent in East Hararghe zone.¹⁰² Several said they were released from detention on this condition and had to sign a document making this commitment as a condition for their release. A 16-year-old said he was released from detention on the condition that he not “participate in protests, go to the market, or attend football matches or cultural events.”¹⁰³ Other students were told they had to report to the police station daily, which effectively limited their movement to their communities.

¹⁰¹ Similar agreements have been documented in connection with past detentions and releases documented by Human Rights Watch and other organizations. Amnesty International, “Because I am Oromo’, Sweeping Repression in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia,” October 10, 2014. <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/4000/afr250062014en.pdf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹⁰² Human Rights Watch interview with #87, location withheld, April 2016.

¹⁰³ Human Rights Watch interview with #112, location withheld, April 2016.

III. Violence by Protesters

The Ethiopian government has repeatedly characterized the protesters as violent and stated that seven security officials have been killed during the protests as of mid-February 2016. In the 62 protest locations that Human Rights Watch investigated, scattered acts of violence by protesters occurred at only a handful of sites.

Few details are available on the circumstances surrounding security officials' deaths.¹⁰⁴ Some may be linked to an incident in Aji, near Shashemene, in mid-February 2016. The incident started on February 12 when federal security forces fired on a bus after a wedding, killing four people, provoking further protests in the area. Three days later, a clash between federal security forces and armed men believed to be local police or militias resulted in the deaths of seven security officers, according to the government. Witnesses described an exchange of gunfire over several hours. In nearby Seraro woreda, three detainees reported that the police largely abandoned their posts at the police station to go and provide support to the security forces. Protesters then overran the police station, freed several hundred detainees and apparently took some small arms. Similar jail breaks were reported in Ambo and several other locations, though the exact circumstances are unknown.

Human Rights Watch received credible information that during some protests the protesters damaged and looted government buildings, including local woreda administration offices and police stations in locations where government officials or security forces had largely abandoned their posts, such as Dodola and Seraro woredas in Arsi. Schools and health clinics were reportedly not touched. Human Rights Watch was not able to corroborate government allegations that churches and other religious institutions were destroyed.¹⁰⁵ Protesters have generally not damaged private businesses, except for some foreign-owned farms and some properties owned or perceived to be owned by the

¹⁰⁴ Mail and Guardian Africa, "Seven Ethiopian security forces killed, state buildings damaged, in restive Oromia region – minister," February 16, 2016, <http://mgafrica.com/article/2016-02-2016-seven-ethiopian-security-forces-killed-state-buildings-damaged-in-restive-oromia-region-minister/> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹⁰⁵ For example, see VOA, "HRW: Killings and Detention in Ethiopia's Oromia Continue," February 22, 2016, <http://www.voanews.com/content/killing-detention-oromia-human-rights-watch-report/3202181.html> (accessed May 19, 2016).

TPLF-led EFFORT group of companies, including buses owned by Salem Bus Line (or Sky Bus Transport System).¹⁰⁶

Witnesses told Human Rights Watch that in some places students responded to security force aggression by throwing stones. In two of these locations, there were reports that students threw stones prior to live ammunition being used. In two other locations, witnesses said that protesters threw stones only after soldiers started firing live ammunition. In Mendi, three people separately suggested that there were *agents provocateurs* among them who were throwing stones at private businesses. One said:

There were agents in our protest throwing stones. They are known to be working for the local government in the intelligence services. They were throwing stones at a Tigrayan-owned hotel. We did not want this, we all wanted the protests to be peaceful. So we grabbed them and handed them to police but police would not take them and arrested us instead. I spent three weeks in detention as a result.¹⁰⁷

In addition to protests, demonstrators engaged in nonviolent resistance: blocking roads, boycotting classes, and refusing to pay taxes. Some participants told Human Rights Watch that they also blocked roads to prevent the movement of security forces and disrupt trade. Students told Human Rights Watch about their internal discussions and decisions to keep the protests non-violent. A student from West Hararghe said:

We knew the government was trying to show us [protesters] as violent. We heard there was some violence elsewhere, but in our area we were determined that the protests must be completely peaceful. We were told even when they shoot and arrest, we must show the world that Oromos will not turn to violence.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray (EFFORT).

¹⁰⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with #93, location withheld, April 2016.

¹⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with #99, location withheld, April 2016.

Ethiopian law requires permits for demonstrations.¹⁰⁹ Most protesters interviewed by Human Rights Watch did not know whether permits had been acquired, although the spontaneous nature of the protests in many locations suggest that permits were unlikely. In four locations, the organizers of protests told Human Rights Watch that they were not aware of the need for permits. In each of these cases, they notified the school administration in advance about the scheduled protest. In four other protest locations, protesters did apply to the local woreda office. In all four cases they were rejected, and on one occasion the applicant was arrested. Badessa, a 22-year-old grade 9 student in East Wollega, said:

We had a big debate within our school whether to go to the local administrator or not to tell him we were going to protest. He's a known [government] cadre, but three of us decided to. He immediately said no, and told us to get out of his office. An hour later they [regional police] intercepted us on our way back home from school, and arrested the three of us. I was in detention for four days. I don't know where the other two are.¹¹⁰

The rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly provided under international human rights law may be limited within narrowly defined boundaries. However, the restrictions under Ethiopian law allow the government to suppress these rights beyond the limits set by international law.

As a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Ethiopia is obligated to abide by this framework. The ICCPR guarantees the right to peaceful assembly and specifies that "no restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."¹¹¹

The restrictions permitted should be interpreted narrowly. For example, terms such as "national security" and "public safety" refer to situations involving an immediate and violent threat to the nation. "Necessary" restrictions must be proportionate: that is, carefully balanced against the specific reason for the restriction being put in place.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ Peaceful Demonstration and Public Political Meeting Procedure Proclamation No. 3/1991.

¹¹⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with #94, location withheld, April 2016.

¹¹¹ ICCPR, article 21.

¹¹² See Manfred Nowak, *U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: CCPR Commentary*, (Kehl: N.P. Engel, 2nd ed. 2005), pp. 488-94.

The UN Human Rights Committee, the international expert body that monitors state compliance with the ICCPR, has repeatedly highlighted the importance of such proportionality. In international law, "necessary" restrictions on freedom of assembly must be proportionate: that is, carefully balanced against the specific reason for the restriction being put in place.¹¹³

¹¹³ See, for example, UN Human Rights Committee, *Vladimir Petrovich Laptsevich v. Belarus*, Communication 780/1997.

IV. Restrictions on Access to Information

The Ethiopian government's pervasive restrictions on independent media and civil society organizations have resulted in tight control over the flow of information from affected areas. Information has become even sparser since early March when there were numerous reports that the government restricted access to many social media sites in Oromia.¹¹⁴ Facebook and other social media platforms have been largely unavailable since that time.

The restrictions are part of a broader repression of freedom of expression and access to information in Ethiopia, whose government is one of the biggest jailers of journalists in Africa.¹¹⁵ What little independent media and analysis remains is concentrated in Addis Ababa, with limited independent reporting from Oromia. Ethiopian media coverage of the protests has largely repeated government narratives, with a few exceptions.

At least two Addis-based journalists were arrested during the 2015-2016 protests although it is not clear whether their arrests are protest-related. Fikadu Mirkana and Getachew Shiferaw were arrested in Addis Ababa.¹¹⁶ On April 28, 2016, Fikadu was released. On May 19, 2016, Getachew was charged under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation. Several international journalists from France, the United Kingdom, and the United States and their translators have also been detained for up to 24 hours while trying to cover the protests.¹¹⁷ International journalists regularly report having problems getting visas if they are suspected of investigating or reporting on politically sensitive topics or human rights issues, including the Oromia protests.

¹¹⁴ William Davison, Bloomberg, "Twitter, WhatsApp Down in Ethiopia Oromia Area After Unrest," April 12, 2016, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-12/twitter-whatsapp-offline-in-ethiopia-s-romia-area-after-unrest>The lack of availability of social media has primarily targeted Oromia (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹¹⁵ At least 12 journalists have been imprisoned, many of whom were convicted under Ethiopia's abusive counterterrorism law. In 2014 at least 30 journalists fled the country and six independent publications closed down. The government intimidates and harasses printers, distributors, and sources. For comprehensive analysis of the different techniques and strategies used to decimate independent media, see Human Rights Watch, "'Journalism is Not A Crime': Violations of Media Freedom in Ethiopia," January 21, 2015, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0115_ForUploadR.pdf.

¹¹⁶ Fikadu was arrested on December 19, 2015. Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), "Ethiopia arrests journalist after channel reports on protests," December 22, 2015, <https://www.cpj.org/2015/12/ethiopia-arrests-journalist-after-channel-reports-.php> (accessed May 19, 2016); Getachew was arrested on December 25, 2015. He was chief editor of *Negere Ethiopia*, the newspaper of the legally registered Semayawi ("blue") Party. He was also a columnist for several publications.

¹¹⁷ Foreign Correspondents' Association of East Africa, <https://www.facebook.com/fcaeastfrica/posts/994952387266037?fref=nf> (accessed May 19, 2016).

Diaspora-run television stations have helped fill the information gap, including the US-based Oromia Media Network (OMN).¹¹⁸ OMN is one of the key channels for students in Oromia to learn what was happening in other parts of Oromia – both in the 2014 protests and the early months of the 2015-2016 protests. The government has gone to extraordinary lengths to restrict access to OMN in Ethiopia, jamming the station 15 times for varying periods since it started broadcasting in March 2014, in contravention of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) regulations.¹¹⁹

In December 2015 OMN began transmitting on a satellite owned by French company Eutelsat, which is virtually impenetrable to jamming. In response federal police began destroying or disconnecting satellites dishes receiving OMN.¹²⁰ Three business owners told Human Rights Watch they were arrested for showing OMN in their places of business.¹²¹ Eventually the Ethiopian government applied pressure on the satellite company to drop OMN, which was off the air between January 22 and April 30, 2016. On May 1, OMN announced that it was broadcasting again on Canadian-owned Telstar 12.

Facebook and other social media have been an important medium for Oromo to disseminate information about the protests and crackdown. People have regularly posted photos of injured students and videos of protests on Facebook, particularly in the first

¹¹⁸ The Oromia Media Network operates out of Minneapolis, United States, and according to its website is “is an independent, nonpartisan and nonprofit news enterprise whose mission is to produce original and citizen-driven reporting on Oromia.” OMN puts forward its independent vision: “Ultimately, when it comes to media, the Oromo and other people in Ethiopia face two stark choices: state-controlled media that produces propaganda as the ruling party’s mouthpiece or the anti-government opposition media disseminating partisan polemics.” It broadcasts mainly in Afan Oromo. For more information on OMN, see Oromia Media Network, “About Us,” 2014, <https://www.romiamedia.org/about/>.

¹¹⁹ ITU Constitution, art. 15, and ITU Radio Regulations, art. 15. Ethiopia joined the ITU in 1932. The International Telecommunication Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations tasked with promoting technical interoperability of telecommunications networks. They “allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.” International Telecommunication Union, “Overview,” <http://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/overview.aspx> (accessed May 4, 2016). Data from ITU’s Ethiopia country profile is available at http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/afr/memberstates/country_details.asp?countryIndex=ETH. When the government jams a particular satellite television station this has the unintended outcome of jamming many of the other stations that also use that satellite. For example, when Ethiopia jammed OMN in May 2014, it also inadvertently jammed other channels on Saudi-based Arabsat including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) resulting in the unavailability of those stations across East Africa. Satellite providers identified the source of the jamming as coming from northeast Ethiopia. See Human Rights Watch, “They Know Everything We do”: Telecom and Internet Surveillance in Ethiopia, March 2014, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0314_ForUpload_1.pdf for more information.

¹²⁰ Human Rights Watch documented destruction of satellite dishes in five zones, particularly prevalent in January 2016.

¹²¹ Human Rights Watch interview with #22, 28, and 68, location withheld, January and April 2016.

months of the protests. But in some locations such as West Shewa and Arsi the authorities have targeted people who videoed the protests or took photos of injured protesters on their phones. Since March, there have been widespread reports that social media and file-sharing sites have been largely unavailable in Oromia, including Facebook, Twitter, and Whatsapp, particularly when accessed from mobile phones. As a result the information coming out of Oromia has dramatically decreased.¹²² Website-blocking is not unusual in Ethiopia.¹²³

Independent nongovernmental organizations that might investigate and report on the events in Oromia have also faced severe restrictions. The 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSO law) has severely curtailed the ability of independent human rights organizations to document human rights violations.¹²⁴ The independent Human Rights Council released a report on the protests on March 14, 2016.¹²⁵ That this was the first and thus far only report from independent Ethiopian civil society on an issue of such political significance is a stark reflection of the restrictions on media and civil society in a country with a population approaching 100 million.

Fear of reprisals and pervasive government surveillance has contributed to a great reluctance to speak to journalists or researchers about sensitive issues, such as human rights concerns.¹²⁶ Moreover, the Ethiopian system of grassroots mobilization and surveillance, called “one to five” or “five to one,” contributes to fears of speaking about sensitive issues outside of one’s closest circles. However, two OPDO local government cadres from different zones told Human Rights Watch that this monitoring system was rapidly breaking down in their areas in western Oromia. One cadre said:

¹²² The government is the only telecom provider in Ethiopia.

¹²³ In 2013 at least 37 websites with Ethiopia-related content were blocked. Most of the sites tested and found blocked were operated by Ethiopians in the diaspora. See Human Rights Watch, “They Know Everything We do’: Telecom and Internet Surveillance in Ethiopia,” March 2014, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0314_ForUpload_1.pdf for more information.

¹²⁴ Charities and Societies Proclamation (2009). The law bars work on human rights, good governance, conflict resolution, and advocacy on the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities if organizations receive more than 10 percent of their funds from foreign sources.

¹²⁵ Full report on file with Human Rights Watch. Executive summary available in English at: <http://ehrc.org/2016/03/14oth-special-report-executive-summary/> Full report in Amharic available at: <http://ow.ly/mdel3oomWn1> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹²⁶ Human Rights Watch has documented widespread telephone surveillance capacities of the Ethiopian government, and has documented a variety of cases where intercepted phone calls or call records were used to persecute individuals, particularly in Oromia. See Human Rights Watch, “They Know Everything We do’’: Telecom and Internet Surveillance in Ethiopia, March 2014, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0314_ForUpload_1.pdf for more information.

We don't get the information we used to. The whole system relies on individuals being willing to report deceptive behavior up the ladder to us. In the last year, individuals have not been willing – it has been a dramatic change. It might be because they are so angry with the government they are not willing to provide us information anymore, or it might be at higher levels individuals are afraid of reporting anti-government behavior because they would be held responsible for what is happening in their areas...usually we would know who was mobilizing against us, this time we had no information.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with #115, location withheld, April 2016.

V. Government Response

Ethiopia's usual response to allegations of rights violations by its security forces is to dismiss reports as "politically motivated" or "unsubstantiated allegations from the opposition." Government officials rarely acknowledge any abuses by the security forces and regularly charge that peaceful protests have subversive agendas and connections with "terrorist networks." Government characterizations of the 2015-2016 protests range from denial and exaggeration of protester violence to describing the protest movement as "anti-peace elements" that need to be dealt with by the military. At the same time there has also been an unusual and uncharacteristic government acknowledgement of the legitimacy of protester demands and an apology for "what happened."

In the initial weeks of the protests, government statements alleged violent acts by protesters. These statements may have contributed to the use of excessive force by the security forces. For example on December 16, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn stated:

We know destructive forces are masterminding the violence from the forefront and from behind and they have burnt down a number of government and people's property. We have also seen that armed forces have killed and injured security forces and members of the public. This thing cannot continue like this. I would like to pass a message that we, in conjunction with the public, will take merciless legitimate action against any force bent on destabilizing the area.¹²⁸

Shortly thereafter, there was a marked increase in military deployment and reports of killings of peaceful demonstrators.¹²⁹

¹²⁸ Ludovica Iaccino, International Business Times, "Addis Ababa master plan protests: Hailemariam Desalegn warns 'merciless action' will be used," December 17, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/addis-ababa-master-plan-protests-hailemariam-desalegn-warns-merciless-action-will-be-used-1533790> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹²⁹ There were many other examples of these types of statement coming from Ethiopian government officials. For example, Abiy Berhane, minister counsellor at the Embassy of Ethiopia in London told IBTimes UK: "The violence in some parts of Oromia region is instigated by foreign-based opposition groups who are determined to overthrow the constitutional order in Ethiopia by the use of force. They are using the Addis Ababa Integrated Master Plan as a pretext to advance their agenda of inciting violence aimed at creating chaos and instability in the country." <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/addis-ababa-master-plan-protests-hailemariam-desalegn-warns-merciless-action-will-be-used-1533790> (accessed May 19, 2016).

In January, as the protests spread and there was hints of other protests in different parts of Ethiopia, some government officials made allusions to Eritrea – unsurprising given the ongoing “cold war” between the two countries – but did not provide any evidence to support the claim.¹³⁰

At the same time the government began to acknowledge that the protesters had some legitimate grievances around the Master Plan, and on January 12 the government announced its cancellation. But by then the grievances and demands of protesters had grown beyond the Master Plan.

Throughout the protests government officials have continued to describe some protesters as criminals. For example, on February 26, Minister of Communications Getachew Reda said: “Now they are armed gangs who are committing crimes; they destroyed bridges, burned down churches. It’s nothing like before. If one thinks these are demonstrations, it’s far from the truth.”¹³¹

Yet there has also been a shift in government statements about some of the underlying grievances in recent months, perhaps because government officials increasingly recognize that there are legitimate concerns, and they have begun to depict the problems as issues of good governance – presumably local government within Oromia – and the lack of employment opportunities for Oromo youth. In early February, the prime minister said:

The root cause of protests in this country is not politics. It is having so many young people who are unemployed. We haven’t addressed the unemployment problem in Oromia and also in other parts of the country....the [recent] protest is triggered by unemployed youths. ...

The second issue, which created this problem, is the governance issue. There is lack of good governance, especially at the grassroots [in Oromia]. Farmers are evicted from their land without proper legal process. Those who want [to take] land

¹³⁰ For example, on January 17, Getachew Reda said: “soon it took another face as anti-peace elements came in agitating and involving directly or indirectly, instigating violence. Propaganda from Asmara is also playing a part in this.”

¹³¹ Mail and Guardian Africa, “Fear stalks Ethiopia’s Oromia region after brutal crackdown—the protest is about much more than what you see,” February 25, 2016, <http://mgafrica.com/article/2016-02-25-fear-stalks-ethiopia-s-romia-region-after-brutal-crackdown-the-protest-is-about-much-more-than-what-you-see> (accessed May 19, 2016).

in a corrupt way, working with some private sector people, are evicting farmers, and the farmers resent. Farmers are the social base for this party. So if farmers resent, then there will be unrest.¹³²

Shortly thereafter, many local OPDO officials, at high levels down to low levels were removed from their posts, and there were arrests of government officials in Oromia.¹³³

On March 10, the prime minister addressed parliament and stated that the government recognizes the need to address the protester's grievances and said it "unreservedly apologizes to our people for what happened." At the same time he said the government "will intensify their decisive actions against the anti-peace forces."¹³⁴ The continued characterization of the protest movement as "anti-peace" may have undermined the apology's impact.

It is unclear whether the government is undertaking any, much less any credible investigations into the crackdown. On March 26, Getachew Reda told Al Jazeera that "People, whether they are civilians or security officials who have been involved in an excessive use of force, will be held responsible."¹³⁵ The Ethiopian Embassy in the United Kingdom, in a statement confirmed on February 23 that an independent investigation was underway, but did not clarify the form of the investigation.¹³⁶ The majority of the investigations carried out by Ethiopian government institutions in the past have not been credible and lacked independence and impartiality.

¹³² The Guardian, "Ethiopian prime minister: 'We are an island of stability in a troubled region,'" March 9, 2016, http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/09/ethiopian-prime-minister-hailemariam-desalegn-island-of-stability-troubled-region?CMP=tw_t_gu (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹³³ See, for example, Walta Info, "Oromiya demotes, sacks 829 officials," April 14, 2016, http://www.waltainfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=23653&Itemid=134 (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹³⁴ BBC, "Ethiopia's Oromo protests: PM Hailemariam Desalegn apologises," March 10, 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35773888> (accessed May 19, 2016). See also Ministry of Foreign affairs tweets: **PMHailemariam We need to recognize that ensuring #GoodGovernance is existential issue that requires tooth & nail fight to keep hope alive, and ** #PMHailemariam Problems in #Oromia #Amhara are direct results of unresponsiveness & unemployment #GoodGovernance.

¹³⁵ Al Jazeera, "Ethiopia's Oromo people demand equal rights in protests," March 26, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/03/ethiopia-oromo-people-demand-equal-rights-protests-20160326061204927.html> (accessed May 19, 2016).

¹³⁶ It reads: "An investigation has been launched to establish the identity of the culprits behind corrupt land acquisition practices with a view to making them legally accountable. Furthermore, the investigation aims at identifying those who are responsible for the loss of innocent lives." See http://ethioembassy.org.uk/news_archive/PresRelHRW.pdf (accessed May 19, 2016).

The Ethiopia Human Rights Commission, the national human rights commission that is heavily government influenced, has reportedly been investigating and should be submitting a report to parliament soon.¹³⁷ There were widespread concerns over the Commission's lack of independence. Human Rights Watch has documented several incidents where individuals who filed a complaint with the commission were told "they were anti-development," or that displacement from development, religious issues, and freedom of the press were beyond the commission's mandate. The commission carried out no known investigation into the 2014 protests.

Human Rights Watch wrote to the government of Ethiopia regarding the findings in this report (see Annex 2) but had not received a response as of this writing.

¹³⁷ Star Africa, "Ethiopia's human right commission to present report on recent violations," March 19, 2016, <http://en.starafrika.com/news/ethiopias-human-right-commission-to-present-report-on-recent-violations.html> (accessed May 19, 2016).

VI. International Response

Public criticism by donor governments and allies of Ethiopia's worsening human rights situation has been minimal. Bilateral and multilateral donors have instead given priority to the government's record on development and economic progress, perception of relatively low corruption, its hosting of the African Union, its security and counterterrorism partnerships, and its contributions to regional peacekeeping operations. Governments have at times criticized specific human rights violations, such as the prosecution of journalists, but invariably the critiques are issued along with strong statements of support for Ethiopia's overall trajectory and increased programming, which undercuts their impact. Foreign government officials say that human rights issues in Ethiopia are best raised by quiet diplomacy, and that public condemnations are counter-productive. While private interventions have their place in promoting human rights, the downward trajectory of Ethiopia's rights record over the past decade suggests that quiet diplomacy alone has not been effective.

With a few exceptions, Ethiopia's key partners have responded with near silence to the violent crackdown in Oromia. The European parliament and United States Senate have produced the strongest statements, not only condemning the Ethiopian government's response to the protests but also trying to push their own governments to take stronger stances.

On January 21, 2016 the European parliament unanimously passed a strongly worded but non-binding resolution that condemned Ethiopia's use of excessive force, called for a credible investigation into the killings of protesters, and said the European Union "should measure its financial support according to the country's human rights record and the degree to which the Ethiopian Government promotes reforms towards democratization."¹³⁸ Since that time, there has been no evidence of a shift in policy from the EU and its member countries or evidence of any significant pressure being exerted on the Ethiopian government.

¹³⁸ See European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2016 on the situation in Ethiopia (2016/2520(RSP) available at, <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0023+0+DOC+XML+Vo//EN&language=EN> (accessed May 19, 2016).

The US Senate introduced a non-binding resolution on April 20, 2016 that condemned the Ethiopian government over the “killings of peaceful protesters” and “arrest and detention of journalists, students, activists and political leaders who exercise their constitutional rights to freedom of assembly and expression through peaceful protests.” It called on the Ethiopian government to halt the use of excessive force and conduct a credible, full, and transparent investigation,” called on the Secretary of State to “conduct a review of security assistance to Ethiopia” and called on USAID, the US aid agency, to “to improve oversight and accountability of United States assistance to Ethiopia.”¹³⁹

At time of writing the resolution had not yet been passed. The US State Department has made three statements urging consultation prior to the implementation of development plans. On December 18, the US State Department issued a statement that expressed regret for the deaths, and urged the government “to permit peaceful protest and commit to a constructive dialogue to address legitimate grievances.” It also urged protesters “to refrain from violence and to be open to dialogue.”¹⁴⁰ On January 14, 2016, the State Department called on the government to “refrain from silencing dissent” and called “for the release of those imprisoned for exercising their rights, such as political party leaders and journalists.”¹⁴¹ On April 29, they issued a third statement condemning the terrorism charges against Bekele Gerba and others.¹⁴² The US government has not publicly condemned the use of excessive force by security forces.

UN human rights special procedures and experts have also consistently provided rare condemnation of Ethiopia’s growing repression. On January 21, 2016, a group of four UN special rapporteurs made a strong joint statement condemning the government’s response

¹³⁹ See “S.Res.432 - A resolution supporting respect for human rights and encouraging inclusive governance in Ethiopia” available at, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-resolution/432/text> (accessed May 16, 2016); there have also been a variety of other statements from Congress and Senate officials including, <http://www.foreign.senate.gov/press/ranking/release/cardin-rubio-colleagues-condemn-ethiopias-crackdown-on-civil-society>-<http://www.rubio.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ID=oef69e42-7157-430d-90b7-86a9baa28c55>.

¹⁴⁰ See Press Statement from the US Department of State, “The United States Concerned By Clashes in Oromia, Ethiopia December 18, 2015 <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/12/250778.htm> (accessed May 16, 2016).

¹⁴¹ See Press Statement from the US Department of State, “The United States Calls for Meaningful Dialogue About Oromo Community Concerns,” January 14 2016, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/01/251256.htm> (accessed May 16, 2016).

¹⁴² See Press Statement from the US Department of State, “On Ethiopia’s Charges of Terrorism Against Political Leaders,” April 29, 2016, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/256745.htm> (accessed May 16, 2016).

to the protests, and called for the release of detained protesters and the need for an independent, transparent investigation.¹⁴³

Without additional pressure for accountability, however, it seems unlikely that Ethiopia will respond adequately to UN mechanisms' criticisms, based on past experience. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child stated in 2015 that it was "deeply concerned" by excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests and detentions by federal forces in Oromia in April 2014, which killed or injured children, and by "the brutal repression of peaceful meetings of children and young people which took place in Addis Ababa in 2014, resulting in several deaths."¹⁴⁴ The Committee called on Ethiopia – apparently without result -- to investigate, and also to revise its criminal justice system, in which the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 9, children ages 15 and above are prosecuted as adults, child offenders are detained with adults, and there is little disaggregated data on children in conflict with the law, or reintegration and counselling support.

¹⁴³ UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, news release, "UN experts urge Ethiopia to halt violent crackdown on Oromia protesters, ensure accountability for abuses," January 21, 2016, <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16977&LangID=E> (accessed May 16, 2016).

Mr. Maina Kiai, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Mr. David Kaye, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Mr. Michel Forst, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Mr. Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

¹⁴⁴ Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Ethiopia, CRC/C/ETH/CO/4-5, 3 June 2015, paragraphs 29 and 39, available at http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC/Shared%20Documents/ETH/INT_CRC_COC_ETH_20797_E.pdf (accessed May 19, 2016).

Acknowledgments

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Annex 1: Documented Killings

Several organizations and individuals, including Human Rights Watch, the Human Rights Council (HRCO), Ethiopia Human Rights Project (EHRP), and the Human Rights League Horn of Africa (HRLHA) have compiled lists of alleged victims of killings. These lists are based on photos, videos, credible media reports, interviews with witnesses, family members, and health workers, and other information.

Annex 1 contains a partial list of 314 alleged victims of killings between November 15, 2015 through May 15, 2016, including the names of the victims and the approximate date and location of their deaths. The annex is compiled based on information contained in the various lists as well as Human Rights Watch interviews with witnesses, family members, and health workers.

Given the geographic range and wide timeframe of the incidents and the restrictions on access, it is not possible to corroborate many details of the 314 alleged killings listed in Annex 1, but Human Rights Watch included these cases based on information collected from different and independent sources as well as information from the 62 protest locations that Human Rights Watch investigated in detail. There are credible allegations of approximately 100 more victims of killings where Human Rights Watch has gathered credible but partial information; for that reason we have not included those individuals on this list. Where there was insufficient or conflicting information between different sources, the details of these incidents and victims were not included in the list. The list is partial underscoring the need for all of the killings and other serious abuses to be comprehensively investigated.

	Name	Date	Zone
1.	Abdi Abraham Abduraham	1-Dec-2015	East Hararghe
2.	Karasa Chala	2/3-Dec-2015	West Wollega
3.	Gutu Abara Dheressa	2-Dec-2015	West Wollega
4.	Dabala Tafa Robi	2-Dec-2015	North Shewa
5.	Dejene Serbessa	3-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
6.	Miftah Juneydi Bushra	5-Dec-2015	East Hararghe
7.	Murad Abdi Ibrahim	7-Dec-2015	East Hararghe
8.	Bekele Seifu	7-Dec-2015	West Shewa
9.	Bekele Seboka Hunde	7-Dec-2015	West Shewa
10.	Ebisa Guta (Bucho)	7-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
11.	Wakjira Gidisa	7-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
12.	Mesret Tilahun	7-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
13.	Haile Dubale	8-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
14.	Gelana Begana	8-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
15.	Ayansa Madeba	9-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
16.	Moreda Qen'a	9-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
17.	Ayana Benti	10-Dec-2015	-
18.	Banti Dhuguma	10-Dec-2015	West Wollega
19.	Alazar Qalbessa	10-Dec-2015	West Wollega
20.	Lucha Gamachu	10-Dec-2015	West Wollega
21.	Bayissa Badhasa	9/10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
22.	Tamene Tsegaye	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
23.	Gudata Bayissa Gobena	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
24.	Dereje Gadissa Taye	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
25.	Chala Teshome	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa

26.	Abdata Bayisa	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
27.	Fikadu Girma	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
28.	Habtamu Tsagaye	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
29.	Garredo Tolessa	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
30.	Ayansa Mekonnen	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
31.	Lencho Hundara	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
32.	Ayansa Hirqata	10-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
33.	Tariku Asafa	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
34.	Wako Moroda	10/12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
35.	Bayissa Tadesse	9/10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
36.	Bu'e Dhaba	10-Dec-2015	West Shewa
37.	Shabe Diba	10-Dec-15	West Shewa
38.	Bilbila Lalisa	10/13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
39.	Chalchisa Gonfa	10/13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
40.	Nasradin Mohammed	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
41.	Hussen Haji Desu	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
42.	Hussien Dula Ule	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
43.	Amare	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
44.	Abdulatif Haji Adam	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
45.	Misraa Haji Naboo	11-Dec-2015	West Arsi
46.	Sarbessa Sirnessa	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
47.	Birhanu Dinka	12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
48.	Kebeda Teressa	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
49.	Dereje Workineh	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
50.	Dejene Dinka	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
51.	Tadese Abdisa	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
52.	Kebede Tadese	12-Dec-2015	SW Shewa

53.	Teshale Irgassa	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
54.	Girma Ragassa	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
55.	Lamessa Fayera	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
56.	Disso Mikessa	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
57.	Ulfata Chimdi	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
58.	Alemnesh Mengesha	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
59.	Tadessa Dhaba	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
60.	Teferi Dhang'i'a	12-Dec-2015	East Wollega
61.	Yalew Demise	12-Dec-2015	West Shewa
62.	Dereje Gonfa	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
63.	Berhanu Dinqa	13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
64.	Abdata Lata Wayessa	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
65.	Inahagehu Hayilu	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
66.	Tsegaye Abebe	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
67.	Baqalaa Ragasa	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
68.	Birtukan Bedada	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
69.	Tadasa Jambare	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
70.	Chaltu Tadesa	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
71.	Kebede Tafa	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
72.	Tadesse Tsige	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
73.	Gelane Bekana	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
74.	Seifu Tura	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
75.	Aschalew Warku	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
76.	Zarihun	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
77.	Ashanafi	13/14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
78.	Hiqa Chala	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
79.	Solomon Mogas	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa

80.	Boru Gutama Hadiyo	13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
81.	Tade Sefera	12/13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
82.	Dajane Sarbessa	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
83.	Fikadu Dirriba	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
84.	Serbasa Kebede	13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
85.	Rabbuma Ga'era	13/15-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
86.	Bale Kirkira	13-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
87.	Bekele Lelisa	13-Dec-2015	West Shewa
88.	Tadasse Dhaba Jobir	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
89.	Birhanu Hailu Amansisa	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
90.	Dereje Worqu	14-Dec-2015	-
91.	Wondu Kenesa	14-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
92.	Kada Tafa	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
93.	Bayissa Dabale	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
94.	Kumela Eshete	14-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
95.	Bayisa Woga	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
96.	Wogenie Debelo	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
97.	Dibaba Woyesa	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
98.	Abebe Bule	14-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
99.	Taye Dufera	14-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
100.	Girma Eshetu	14-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
101.	Waquma Tolisa	14-Dec-2015	East Wollega
102.	Lemesa Kokuna	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
103.	Qejela Yohannes	14-Dec-2015	West Wollega
104.	Debela Negera	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
105.	Abera Gebissa	14-Dec-2015	West Shewa
106.	Tilahun Muleta	15-Dec-2015	West Wollega

107.	Nato Guluma	14/15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
108.	Magarsa Baji	14/15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
109.	Bekele Tumsa	14/15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
110.	Dajane Bayisa	15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
111.	Biranu Bajiga	14/15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
112.	Beli Kurkura	15-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
113.	Damee Dabali	15-Dec-2015	West Wollega
114.	Dinka Chala Gutama	15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
115.	Kumsa Tafa	15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
116.	Sisay Bekele	15-Dec-2015	West Shewa
117.	Gammachu Tilahun Hundessa	16-Dec-2015	West Wollega
118.	Barihun Shibiru	16-Dec-2015	West Shewa
119.	Tolasa Lellisa Soressa	16-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
120.	Badho Kebede	17-Dec-2015	West Shewa
121.	Lema Magarsa	17-Dec-2015	West Shewa
122.	Dule	17-Dec-2015	West Shewa
123.	Kano Tola	17-Dec-2015	East Wollega
124.	Shashitu Firdisa	17-Dec-2015	-
125.	Gebeyehu Amsalu Tulu	17-Dec-2015	East Wollega
126.	Zewdu Seyum	17-Dec-2015 - 5-Jan-2016	West Shewa
127.	Dadhi Kumsa	17-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
128.	Makonnen Guddisaa	16/17-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
129.	Kumaa Leenjisa	17/19-Dec-2015	SW Shewa
130.	Nabiyu Waggari	17-Dec-2015	Kelem Wollega
131.	Sirne Gudata	14/17-Dec-2015	West Wollega
132.	Eshetu Fedessa	17-Dec-2015	West Wollega
133.	Sorsa Chaka	17-Dec-2015	SW Shewa

134.	Fayissa Dadhi	19-Dec-2015	West Shewa
135.	Shashitu Mekonnen	21-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
136.	Gezahegn Olika	21-Dec-2015	West Wollega
137.	Almaz Guddata	21-Dec-2015	West Wollega
138.	Qanani Fikadu	21-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
139.	Yadata Guya	21-Dec-2015	West Wollega
140.	Marrataa Alamu Guutamaa	17/25-Dec-2015	North Shewa
141.	Masarat Dinqa	26-Dec-2015	West Wollega
142.	Adugna Iresso	30-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
143.	Marga Rundassa	31-Dec-2015	Horo Gudru Wollega
144.	Izadin	3-Jan-2016	East Wollega
145.	Abbas Abdulrahman	5-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
146.	Hussen Dawi Amed	6-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
147.	Hora Banti Irena	6-Jan-2016	-
148.	Magarsa Mati Gudeta	6-Jan-2016	Horo Gudru, Wollega
149.	Chala Deyas	8-Jan-2016	SNNPR
150.	Samson Ketema Bekele	9-Jan-2016	Bale
151.	Tamene Woubshet Demise	9-Jan-2016	West Shewa
152.	Abdata Olansa	11-Jan-2016	West Shewa
153.	Chala Mohammed [Ahmed]	12-Jan-2016	Dire Dawa
154.	Awel Ibrahim	12-Jan-2016	West Arsi
155.	Awal Aliyi	12-Jan-2016	West Arsi
156.	Lencho Dinkessa	13-Jan-2016	West Shewa
157.	Bari Said Ali	13-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
158.	Soboka Dilgasu	13-Jan-2016	West Shewa
159.	Chala Dinkesa	14-Jan-2016	West Shewa

160.	Biruk [Tolassa] Dhufera Obsina	15-Jan-2016	Dire Dawa
161.	Abdellaa Mohamed	16-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
162.	Yasino (Abdella) Ali	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
163.	Abdella Hassan	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
164.	Mussa Hassan	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
165.	Abdulahkiim	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
166.	Ahmad	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
167.	Adam Ali	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
168.	Mohammed Nama	17-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
169.	Jamal Duri	20-Jan-2016	East Hararghe
170.	Shalama Taressa	21-Jan-2016	Horo Gudru Wollega
171.	Mohammed Adem Roba	23-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
172.	Birhanu Gaddis	23-Jan-2016	West Shewa
173.	Ifa Mesfin	24-Jan-2016	SNNPR
174.	Abebe Lata	25-Jan-2016	West Shewa
175.	Usmail Sufian Adam	25-Jan-2016	West Hararghe
176.	Zerihun Jiregna Bayana	26-Jan-2016	East Wollega
177.	Tsegaye Darge	4-Feb-2016	East Wollega
178.	Nuguse Guye	5-Feb-2016	Borana
179.	Alemu Yabo	5-Feb-2016	Borana
180.	Ibrahim Usmail	5-Feb-2016	SNNPR
181.	Assaffa	6-Feb-2016	East Wollega
182.	Filcha Wariyo	15-Feb-2016	West Arsi
183.	Mustefa Hussien	15-Feb-2016	West Arsi
184.	Shukuri	15-Feb-2016	West Arsi
185.	Ushexo Nagesso	15-Feb-2016	West Arsi
186.	Juhara Mussa	16-Feb-2016	East Hararghe

187.	Mohammed Abdella Adem	16-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
188.	Mohammed Garada	16-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
189.	Mahadi Sani	17-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
190.	Safi Ibro	17-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
191.	Sabit Jamal	17-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
192.	Ayub Mustafa Haji-Nabi	17-Feb-2016	Arsi
193.	Baristu Ula	17-Feb-2016	West Arsi
194.	Abdissa Tadesse	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
195.	Geru Ararsa	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
196.	Abdoo Hajii	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
197.	Desta Dhaqabo	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
198.	Gelgelu	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
199.	Kadu Waayu	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
200.	Waya	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
201.	Muhammed Tusiye	18-Feb-2016	West Arsi
202.	Bekuma Chaluma Dirbaba	19-Feb-2016	West Shewa
203.	Melese Yihun Engida	19-Feb-2016	West Shewa
204.	Dammu Mohammed	19-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
205.	Kelifa	19-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
206.	Magarsa Abdalla	19-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
207.	Galana Tasisa	19-Feb-2016	West Shewa
208.	Abdalla Mohammed Yahya	20-Feb-2016	West Arsi
209.	Jafar Taye	20-Feb-2016	West Wollega
210.	Muayib Aburezaq	21-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
211.	Asad Abraham Abdulla	21-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
212.	Amenu Terefe	21/24-Feb-2016	East Wollega
213.	Geleta Negero	21-Feb-2016	East Wollega

214.	Bilisumma Abdisa	21-Feb-2016	East Wollega
215.	Hasane Abdela	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
216.	Dereje Mante	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
217.	Roba Mamo	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
218.	Arganne	22-Feb-2016	West Wollega
219.	Aziza Mohammed	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
220.	Firomsa Abdi Abdulla	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
221.	Beshula Gemechu	22-Feb-2016	West Arsi
222.	Najash Garada	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
223.	Magarsa Mohammed Abdurahman	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
224.	Abdella Aliyi Boruu	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
225.	Rashid Mohammed	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
226.	Hussen Mahamed Abdurahman	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
227.	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
228.	Fedhasa Bultume	22-Feb-2016	West Shewa
229.	Huzeyfa Hassen Mohammed	22-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
230.	Tolera Merga	22-Feb-2016	East Wollega
231.	Obsa Mohammed	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
232.	Abdi Aliyi	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
233.	Mustefa Ahmade	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
234.	Yitbarek Nugesse	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
235.	Magarsa Ahmed Ibrahim	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
236.	Dastu	22-Feb-2016	West Hararghe
237.	Mohammed Jamal Sharaf	23-Feb-2016	East Hararghe
238.	Ramadan Hasan Muldhaata	24-Feb-2016	West Wollega
239.	Fufaa Galaalchaa Guutee	23/24-Feb-2016	Kelem Wollega
240.	Malkaamuu Daggafaa Morkaa	23/24-Feb-2016	Kelem Wollega

241.	Burruusee Taaffasaa Shorroo	24-Feb-2016	Kelem Wollega
242.	Mirreessaa Waltajjii Shorroo	24-Feb-2016	Kelem Wollega
243.	Taamesgen Dhalootaan Mandii	24-Feb-2016	Kelem Wollega
244.	Amanu Terfa	24-Feb-2016	East Wollega
245.	Taressa Barissa Lata	24-Feb-2016	West Shewa
246.	Birhanu Waltaji	24-Feb-2016	West Shewa
247.	Terefe Guta	24-Feb-2016	West Shewa
248.	Motumma Fayyeera Tolasa	24-Feb-2016	West Shewa
249.	Samuel Abash	24-Feb-2016	East Wollega
250.	Badhane Tisse	27-Feb-2016	Guji
251.	Israel Tisse	27-Feb-2016	Guji
252.	Galchu	27-Feb-2016	Guji
253.	Tesfaye Chali	28-Feb-2016	East Wollega
254.	Fayissa Chali	28-Feb-2016	East Wollega
255.	Dagafa Firrisa	28-Feb-2016	East Wollega
256.	Boja Qabata	1-Mar-2016	West Shewa
257.	Kadir Siraj Ahmed	1-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
258.	Murad	1-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
259.	Abdi Waraati	1-Mar-2016	West Wollega
260.	Isayas Gebeyehu	2-Mar-2016	West Wollega
261.	Birhanu Tafa Bekele	3-Mar-2016	West Shewa
262.	Misganu Meseret	4-Mar-2016	East Wollega
263.	Motuma Feyera	5-Mar-2016	West Shewa
264.	Jamila Hussein	9-Mar-2016	West Arsi
265.	Awwel Usmii	9-Mar-2016	West Arsi
266.	Hayder Aliyi	10-Mar-2016	West Hararghe
267.	Tasfaayee Caalii Teessoo	10-Mar-2016	East Wollega

268.	Fayyisaa Caalii Teessoo	10-Mar-2016	East Wollega
269.	Daggafaa Tolasaa Teessoo	10-Mar-2016	East Wollega
270.	Abduljebar Tofiq	13-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
271.	Adem Abdella Adem	16-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
272.	Jamal Abdi	16-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
273.	Abbas Roobaa Bulloo	16-Mar-2016	West Arsi
274.	Abdukarim Abdullaahi	17-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
275.	Girma Dereje Ayana	21-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
276.	Mohammed Dawud Alisho	22-Mar-2016	West Hararghe
277.	Tasfaye Dirirsa Tolera	25-Mar-2016	West Shewa
278.	Gobanti chaka Furgasa	25-Mar-2016	West Shewa
279.	Abduljelil Mohammed	26-Mar-2016	East Hararghe
280.	Ali Buri Qerroso	30-Mar-2016	West Arsi
281.	Getu Bekele Tolasa	4-Apr-2016	West Shewa
282.	Badhasaa Galchuu	12-Apr-2016	Guji
283.	Samuel Taklee Amante	1-May-2016	West Wollega
284.	Chala Shamsadin	9-May-2016	East Hararghe
285.	Saide Abdella Qaadii	9-May-2016	East Hararghe
286.	Adam Kadir	-	East Hararghe
287.	Mohammed Abdulla	-	East Hararghe
288.	Workena Goshu	-	Borena
289.	gamado dafo dakaba	-	West Arsi
290.	Jumual Nasser	-	West Hararghe
291.	Yusuf Abdurahim	-	West Hararghe
292.	Abdi Benti	-	-
293.	Badarsa	-	-
294.	Mamuda Qajela	-	West Wollega

295.	Dejene Ibsa	-	West Shewa
296.	Tolera Lelisaa	-	SW Shewa
297.	Ifaa Indiris	-	West Arsi
298.	Labata Dinkessa	-	West Shewa
299.	Magarsa Mohamad	-	East Hararghe
300.	Regassa Chala	-	West Shewa
301.	Shasho Firdissa	-	Horo Gudru Wollega
302.	Tajir Taha Adam	-	East Hararghe
303.	Wandimne Wayesa	-	West Wollega
304.	Gaddisa Sherif	-	East Hararghe
305.	Kashe Waltaji	-	Kelem Wollega
306.	Melkamu Dheressa	-	West Wollega
307.	Abdalla Muhamad Ibro	-	West Hararghe
308.	Alamigana Teshoma	-	West Shewa
309.	Alamineh Mangesha	-	West Shewa
310.	Desalegn Fikadu	-	East Wollega
311.	Dirriba Balacho	-	SW Shewa
312.	Fahmi Abduraman	-	-
313.	Gabayehu	-	East Wollega
314.	Abara Dhabaa	-	SW Shewa

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Annex 2: Letter to the Ethiopian Government

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

HRW.org

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Lane Hartill, *Researcher*
Jehanne Henry, *Senior Researcher*
Felix Horne, *Researcher*
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Lewis Mudge, *Researcher*
Timo Mueller, *Researcher*
Otsieno Namwaya, *Researcher*
Ida Sawyer, *Senior Researcher*
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Mausi Segun, *Researcher*
Jean-Sebastien S  pulchre, *Associate*
Carina Tertsakian, *Senior Researcher*
Thijs Van Laer, *Assistant Researcher*
Jim Wormington, *Researcher*

May 24, 2016

Minister Kassa Tekleberhan
Ministry of Federal Affairs
P.O. Box 5718
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Kim Samuel Johnson
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Darian Swig
Joanna Weschler
Michela Wrong

Via email:

Dear Minister Kassa,

I am writing on behalf of Human Rights Watch to request the government's response and perspective regarding serious human rights concerns related to the protests in Oromia since November 2015.

Human Rights Watch has been investigating the events around the protests over the past six months. Our findings are based on more than 125 interviews with witnesses and victims of alleged abuses, government officials and individuals implicated in abuses from over 70 different protest locations. We are preparing a report on our findings that would greatly benefit from your perspective on the situation, which would help ensure that we can present a full and thorough assessment of the situation.

Our findings thus far raise serious concerns about the use of unnecessary and excessive force and other abuses by the state security forces. We estimate that to date at least 400 people have been killed, thousands have been injured, and tens of thousands arrested. Scores more individuals appear to be victims of enforced disappearances.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Kenneth Roth, *Executive Director*
Michele Alexander, *Deputy Executive Director, Development and Global Initiatives*
Iain Levine, *Deputy Executive Director, Program*
Chuck Lustig, *Deputy Executive Director, Operations*
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James Ross, *Legal & Policy Director*
Hassan Elmasry, *Co-Chair*
Joel Motley, *Co-Chair*

Protesters and bystanders on different dates, in scores of different locations across all zones of Oromia state have described members of the security forces shooting live ammunition into crowds of people, summarily killing people being taken into custody, and carrying out mass arrests. Many former detainees have described being tortured and otherwise ill-treated in detention, often in military barracks. At least hundreds and possible thousands of people remain in detention without charge, without access to legal counsel, medical treatment, or family members, and without being brought before a court in a timely manner. The detention of individuals in military camps, including Urso and Ganale military camps – which renders them more vulnerable to serious abuses – is a particularly worrying and urgent concern.

Our research to date also indicates that the security forces, including members of the federal police and military, have arbitrarily arrested and detained students, teachers, musicians, opposition politicians, health workers, and people who provide assistance or shelter to fleeing students.


While Human Rights Watch documented some acts of violence – largely destruction of property – by protesters or unidentified people in the vicinity, our findings so far indicate that the protests have been largely peaceful. As mentioned below, we would be very grateful for any information you can provide regarding deaths of security force members or attacks against them.

Human Rights Watch is committed to producing material that is well-informed and objective. We would appreciate you or your staff answering the following questions so that your views are accurately reflected in our reporting. We would appreciate receiving your response to this letter by June 13, 2016, to ensure that it can be reflected in our final report. Responses should be emailed to..., or sent by facsimile to fax number: in Nairobi, Kenya.

We would also greatly appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss these questions and the findings of our report. Please let us know if and where we could meet to discuss these important concerns.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter and we look forward to your response to our inquiries.

Sincerely,



Leslie Lefkow

Deputy Director - Africa

Human Rights Watch

Email:

CC:

Getachew Ambaye, Attorney General, Ministry of Justice,
Director, National Intelligence and Security Service.

Questions to the Government of Ethiopia

Human Rights Watch would appreciate the government's response to the following questions:

1. Has your ministry or any other government department undertaken or participated in any investigations into the conduct of security forces during the protests in Oromia, either in 2014 or 2015-2016? We would appreciate any details you are able to provide on the number of members of the security forces who since April 2014 have been investigated, suspended from duty, disciplined or prosecuted for using excessive force or committing other abuses against protesters. If possible we would also appreciate details of the specific incidents under investigation, such as where and when the incident occurred, which units were responsible, who conducted the investigation and the outcome of the inquiry.
2. Please provide details of any investigations undertaken or currently underway into alleged torture or other ill-treatment of detainees by members of the security forces in relation to the 2014 and 2015-2016 protests in Oromia.

3. What is the government's estimate of the total number of people killed since the protests began in mid-November 2015? Of the total, how many are members of the security forces? We would welcome any details you can provide about the circumstances of the deaths of security force members, including which units they belonged to, and the date and locations of the incidents.
4. Please provide data regarding the number of individuals who have been detained in connection with the protests, the locations of the facilities and the duration of their detentions? How many of those detained have been charged and under what laws? How many are being held in military camps and what is the legal basis for detaining them in such camps?
5. Please respond to allegations by former detainees in military camps that they were subjected to ill-treatment and torture in detention, or had difficulty gaining access to legal counsel. What steps has the government taken to address these allegations? Has the government permitted representatives of independent humanitarian and human rights organizations and foreign diplomats' access to prisons and detention centers to privately meet with detainees?
6. Whether or not the government adopts the master plan, what steps is the government taking to address the potential displacement of Oromo farmers and the loss of their livelihoods from continued investment in the periphery of Addis Ababa?
7. Since the protests began, the government has imposed new restrictions on social media. What is the legal basis for the government's blocking of certain websites and mobile phone applications, including social media?

“Such a Brutal Crackdown”

Killings and Arrests in Response to Ethiopia’s Oromo Protests

Since mid-November 2015, Ethiopia’s Oromia region has been rocked by largely peaceful protests triggered by Ethiopian government plans to expand the capital, Addis Ababa, and displace ethnic Oromo farmers. State security forces have used excessive and lethal force to respond to the protests, killing an estimated 400 people and injuring thousands. Security forces have also arrested tens of thousands of people and hundreds of others have been forcibly disappeared.

Based on more than 125 interviews conducted inside Ethiopia and abroad, “*Such a Brutal Crackdown*” describes and analyses a grossly underreported crisis that poses a massive political challenge for Ethiopia’s government. Although the demonstrations initially concerned the government’s expansion plans, the killings and arrests, coupled with longstanding grievances from the Oromo community, have further fueled the protests.

Many of those killed or detained were students under 18. The authorities have also arrested opposition politicians, musicians, teachers and other influential Oromos. Some have been prosecuted under Ethiopia’s draconian counterterrorism law. The government has also sought to restrict information about the protests by detaining journalists covering the events and blocking social media and other means of communication.

Although the protests have largely subsided since mid-April, thousands of students and others have fled their homes or are in detention, education has been disrupted in many locations, and tensions remain high. This underscores the need for the Ethiopian government to support a credible investigation into the events, release those who have been wrongfully detained, and take other urgent measures to redress the serious abuses that have been committed.



Mersin Chala holds a photo of his brother Dinka, who was killed by Ethiopian security forces a day earlier, in Yubdo village, Oromia region, about 100 kilometers from Addis Ababa, December 2015.

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