



Report on

Violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in Afar and Amhara Regions of Ethiopia

Executive Summary

It is to be recalled that the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Joint Investigation Report into Alleged Violations of International Human Rights, Humanitarian and Refugee Law Committed by all Parties [to the Conflict in the Tigray Region of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia \(JIT\)](#), was published on November 3, 2021. It is also to be recalled that the JIT only covered the period between November 3, 2020 and June 2021, when the federal government declared a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew its forces from the Tigray Region.

Since July 2021, following the military offensive by Tigray Forces into areas in Afar and Amhara regions, reports of further widespread human rights violations emerged in many parts of Afar and Amhara regions that were under the control of Tigray Forces.

From September to December 2021, EHRC conducted an investigation into the alleged human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in Afar and Amhara regions.

The parties to the conflict include Tigray Forces and allied militia (in some locations including the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA)- aka “OLF Shane”) on the one hand, and the security forces of the government of Ethiopia (Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) and allied security forces, Afar and Amhara security forces and allied militia) on the other.



While this investigation was principally focused on Afar and Amhara Regions, EHRC also conducted limited monitoring and investigation into civilian casualties of air raids/shelling that took place in some parts of Tigray Region.

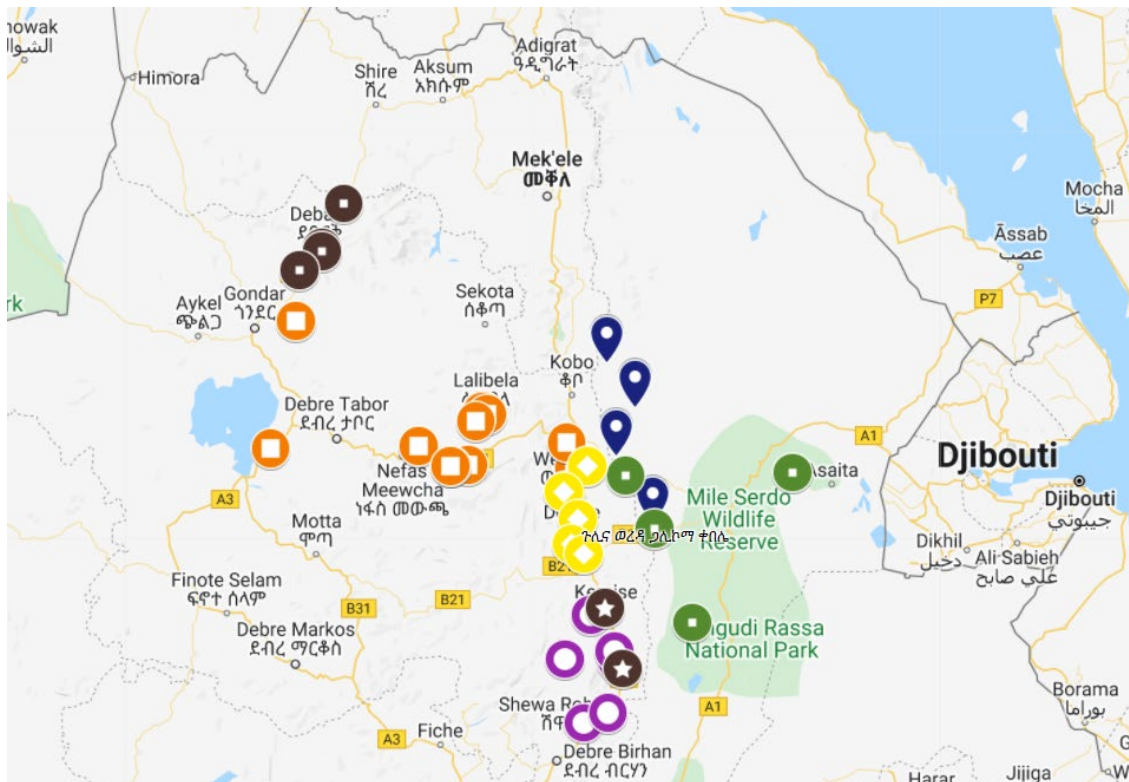
The main objectives of the investigation are to provide a faithful account of the human rights violations against civilians committed by all parties to the conflict, including its gender dimensions; to contribute to the process of holding perpetrators to account; to advocate for justice and redress for victims and survivors; as well as to prevent recurrence of similar violations.

The Commission’s 29-member team of investigators conducted investigations in many parts of Afar and Amhara regions affected by the conflict.

Afar Region	
<u>Fenti Resu Zone:</u>	Yalo and Ewa Woredas; in Awera Woreda, Deraytu town; Gulina Woreda, Galicoma Kebele
<u>Kilbety Resu Zone:</u>	Ab’ala Woreda; Berhale Woreda, Kusurtu, Aseda and Ade’Arwan,
<u>Awesi Resu Zone:</u>	Adar Woreda, Burqa, Wa’antu and Fursa Kebeles and Chifra City
Amhara Region	
<u>North Gondar Zone:</u>	Debarq Woreda, Dib Bahir Sub-Woreda, Boza Station/Qetena (Adigagra, Abraham and Adagar Kebeles); Dabat Woreda, Chena Kebele, Adi Arkay Woreda; Zarema Sub-Woreda
<u>North Wollo Zone:</u>	Gashena and Arbit Cities; Wadela Woreda, Hamusit City; Lasta Woreda, Dabo, Dibiko and Shumshihan, Lalibela Cities and in Meqit Woreda, Debrezebit Kebele, Taja and Filaqit Cities; Mersa, Woldiya



<u>South Wollo Zone:</u>	Ambassel Woreda, Werebabu and Tehuladere Woredas, Wuchale Cities, Haiq, Dessie and Kombolcha Cities
<u>North Shoa Zone:</u>	Ataye city, Karaqore Kebele, in Menz Gera Medir Woreda, Mehal Meda city, Mezezo Sub-Woreda, Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele and Shoa Robit city; Antsekia Gemza Woreda
Oromo Administrative Zone:	Dewa Chefa Woreda, Kemise and Senbete cities.



1 Geographic coverage of the investigation



Investigation was also conducted in relation to air raids in Debre Nazreth Station/Tabia, Togoga village in [Southeastern Zone](#), Enderta Woreda and surrounding areas of Mekelle city. Issues related to humanitarian assistance were investigated by interviewing witnesses and other relevant sources.

The investigation team conducted 427 confidential interviews and held 136 meetings with various government offices and authorities; it also conducted 12 focus group discussions with religious leaders, community elders and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Interviews conducted include those with victims and survivors, their family members, residents, witnesses, health professionals, aid organizations and civic societies. The investigation mission also collected documentary information and evidence from relevant government and non-government sources.

The investigation was carried out within the framework of relevant international legal norms, including international human rights law, humanitarian law and criminal law, as well as Ethiopian domestic law and other applicable international principles.

Consistent with the international practice in similar human rights investigations, EHRC adopted a “reasonable grounds to believe” standard of proof for factual determinations on information and evidence it collected.

This report is not an exhaustive record of all incidents that occurred in all the locations and during the whole of the period covered. Nevertheless, it illustrates fairly the main types of violations and abuses and overall situation and patterns of human rights and humanitarian law violations and abuses.

Findings

After several months of armed conflict between Tigray Forces and ENDF starting from November 3, 2020, the federal government announced a unilateral ceasefire on June 28, 2021 and withdrew its forces from Mekelle, the regional capital city, and many other parts of Tigray



Region. In the following days, Tigray Forces announced having come into control of Mekelle city and other parts of the region.

Starting from July 2021, Tigray Forces launched military attacks in neighboring Afar and Amhara Regions and captured several locations therein. Until October 2021, Tigray Forces remained in control of many parts of Afar and Amhara Regions including, in some areas, in collaboration with OLF Shane. The federal government's counteroffensive starting from November 2021, liberated parts of Afar and Amhara Regions that were under the control of Tigray Forces and OLF Shane. As of the time of publication of this report, Tigray Forces relaunched another round of military attack in Afar Region and took control of 5 Woredas and Ab'ala town.

Because the war was conducted largely in towns and rural areas with dense civilian populations, a significant number of civilians have died, suffered physical and psychological injuries as well as sexual and gender-based violence as a direct result of acts of violence committed by parties to the conflict. Health facilities, schools, places of worship, public facilities and infrastructure and civilian property were pillaged and/or destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced and subjected to a multitude of challenges. EHRC's findings show the human rights and humanitarian law violations and abuses committed in various degrees by the parties to the conflict.

Attacks on civilians and civilian objects which enjoy special protection under international humanitarian law:

Parties to the conflict carried out indiscriminate attacks on civilians who are vulnerable, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. These attacks on civilians and civilian objects were committed in violation of the principles of distinction, necessity, precaution, and proportionality. By using civilians as human shields, conducting military operations from civilian homes and in urban areas, the parties have caused civilian deaths, physical injuries, and property destruction.



In areas covered by the investigation, EHRC verified that, at least 403 civilians have died and 309 have suffered minor to serious physical injuries as a result of heavy artillery fire, air raids and drone attacks by parties to the conflict in violation of international humanitarian law. This number does not include unlawful and extra-judicial killings.

On August 4, 2021, at around 3:00 a.m., Tigray Forces indiscriminately killed 107 civilians including 27 children, and injured 35 other civilians during an offensive on Afar Special Forces in Galicoma mountains, in Galicoma Kebele, Afar Region.

By heavily shelling the areas in Afar and Amhara Regions before they took control of them, Tigray Forces also caused civilian deaths and injuries, damage and destruction to civilian homes, education, health, and public administration facilities, as well as places of worship which enjoy special protection.

Between August 18 to September 4, 2021, 6 civilians died in Adigagra, Abraham and Adagat Kebeles in Debarq Woreda (Amhara Region) as a result of ENDF heavy artillery shelling on civilian homes that were being used by Tigray Forces to launch attacks. Landmines and other explosives left in the open fields by Tigray Forces in Worebabu Woreda of Amhara Region resulted in the death of 5 children and in physical injury to another.

In Woldiya city of Amhara Region, on December 18, 2021, at around 3:00 p.m., drone attacks by ENDF on Tigray Forces who were amongst civilians caused the death of 6 civilians and injured 4 others.

As indicated in detail in the report, use of civilians and civilian objects as human shields and the indiscriminate emplacement of landmines by Tigray Forces and conduct of hostilities by all parties without adequate precautions to avoid harm to civilians and civilian objects, has resulted in the death, physical injury, and displacement of civilians and in the destruction of civilian properties and infrastructure.

Unlawful or extra-judicial killings:



In parts of Afar and Amhara Regions covered by this investigation, at least 346 civilians have been subjected to unlawful and extra-judicial killing by parties to the conflict – mainly by Tigray Forces.

Tigray Forces committed these killings on persons they accused of “spying for government forces, prevented looting of property, not handing over personal weapons, providing support to ENDF, Special Forces or Fano militia” or of “not being forthcoming with information on the whereabouts of or being family members of government and allied forces”. Tigray Forces also committed mass or isolated killings; declaring, on many occasions, that the killings were in “retaliation” for attacks on advancing Tigray Forces or for “deaths and injuries that had been committed by ENDF in Tigray”.

In areas which were under their control, OLF Shane also committed targeted killings of government officials and their family members and civilians they accused of supporting the government. ENDF, Amhara Special Forces, Fano and other militia also committed unlawful and extrajudicial killing of civilians they suspected of supporting Tigray Forces or OLF Shane.

Between August 30 and September 4, 2021, Tigray Forces committed at least 47 unlawful killings and extra-judicial killings of civilians (41 men, 6 women) in Chena Kebele in Amhara Region. Some of those killed had their hands tied behind their backs, others were killed inside their homes. As government forces approached the area, retreating Tigray Forces indiscriminately killed civilians in homes and neighborhoods.

On December 2, 2021, Tigray Forces killed 40 civilians by shooting at a funeral procession and through house-to-house raids in Ambo Wuha village, in Amhara Region. On November 3, 2021, at 9:00 a.m., in the vicinity of Atkoma, Kasagita town in Afar Region, a 9-year-old child and an 18-year-old girl were shot on the head and chest and killed by Tigray Forces. On November 23, 2021, OLF Shane fighters in Ataye city, Amhara Region, shot and killed the father and brother of the Kebele administrator at a place locally known as Koro after first detaining them to force them to “handover their son”.

In December 2021, ENDF soldiers extra-judicially executed around 30 individuals they accused of being OLF Shane members in an area locally known as Entoli, in the Oromo Administrative



Zone, Amhara Region. In November 30, 2021, in Dabo town, Amhara Region, members of Amhara Special Forces, shot through a closed door of a civilian home they accused of “providing food to Tigray Forces” and wounded a mother on the leg and her baby girl on the left arm; the baby later bled to death due to lack of medical assistance.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment:

Tigray Forces committed acts of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment against civilians they accused of refusing to hand over cash or to disclose information, of refusing to handover private weapons, or other similar accusations.

In Gashena town (Amhara Region) on November 12, 2021, armed members of Tigray Forces beat, and tortured a man they suspected of having large sums of money. They first beat him and tortured him by drowning him in the river, they then hammered nails into his leg and sliced his genitalia with a knife. Afterwards, they returned to the victim’s house, took money, and severely beat his wife. On August 5, 2021, in Worebabu Woreda, Amhara Region, Tigray Forces beat, tortured, and then shot and killed a 20-year-old young man who was herding cattle for “looking like fighters from Sodoma area (Afar Region)”. In 6 Kebeles of Worebabu Woreda, Tigray Forces beat and physically injured 10 civilians (8 men and 2 women). One of the physically injured, a 30-year-old man, was taken from his house by TPLF forces on August 1, 2021 and detained for over a month until September 5, 2021. During this period, he was tortured by being hung upside down and beaten.

Arbitrary detentions, abduction, and enforced disappearances:

Parties to the conflict engaged in arbitrary detentions, abductions, and enforced disappearances in violation of human rights and humanitarian laws.

Tigray Forces engaged in abductions and enforced disappearances in a manner that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. Federal, Afar and Amhara security forces engaged in widespread arbitrary detentions in violation of the principles of necessity, proportionality, and non-discrimination applicable even during a state of emergency.



In Dabo city, Amhara region, on November 13, 2021, a person detained to “provide information on the residences of administrators and militia” was tied to a tree until midnight and later locked in an empty room without food. The detainee and another prisoner were forced to carry weapons and fetch water for the Tigray Forces, and released after three weeks. Around Mudena, in Burka Kebele, Afar Region, 8 civilians were abducted by Tigray Forces from a market and, as of the time of publication of this report, their whereabouts remain unknown.

Some civilians were killed after being abducted and subjected to inhuman treatment. On November 15, 2021, a resident of Ataye town was taken from his house and detained for 5 days by Tigray Forces. On November 20, 2021, he was accused of “providing food to Fano, to soldiers, and of letting his home to be used as a military camp”. They then handed him over to OLF Shane who, on November 28, 2022, took him to a place called Jara Wota and killed him.

During the State of Emergency, federal and regional governments detained thousands of ethnic Tigrayans whom they suspected might collaborate with Tigray Forces and be security risks. In violation of human rights principles applicable during states of emergency, some detainees were kept in *incommunicado* for several months and denied family visitation and access to legal counsel.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV):

Tigray Forces committed widespread, cruel, and systematic sexual and gender-based violence including gang rape against women of different ages including girls and elderly women in parts of Afar and Amhara regions under their control.

A victim/survivor who was raped by two fighters of Tigray Forces in Nefas Mewcha, Amhara Region, spent two weeks at a friend’s house recovering from severe bleeding. On her way back to her aunt’s house, she was again captured by Tigray Forces and sexually abused. She recounted her ordeals with the second captors as follows:

“When one of the fighters of the Tigray Forces took off my trousers, he saw blood and became disgusted and spat on me. I had already given up on life and was contemplating suicide so I



was not afraid of him. When I insulted him back, he got angry and shoved the mouth of his Kalashnikov gun into my vagina. The pain was unbearable, and I passed out. I now suffer from Fistula, and I am getting medical treatment.”

In Shewa Robit town, a 34-year-old victim/survivor of rape by the Tigray Forces was found dead in an apparent suicide, the day after she was raped.

A victim/survivor of repeated gang rape by Tigray Forces in Hayk town of Amhara Rgion tested positive for Hepatitis B when she sought medical treatment after government forces recaptured the area.

In Mehal Meda town, a 20-year-old victim/survivor described being gang raped by fighters of Tigray Forces in front of her 2-year-old child in her home (where she also sells coffee), after her attackers dragged her 80-year-old father and tied him to a pole outside.

A victim/survivor who was repeatedly raped by Tigray Forces in Dib-Bahir, Debark Woreda told EHRC:

“They came one after the other to rape me. As they raped me, they told me ‘Your people gang raped our women; 10 soldiers at a time. We would have been married in Church in Holy Matrimony if we hadn’t come to avenge for our women.’ In all, 15 fighters raped me.”

A victim/survivor of rape by Tigray Forces in Yalo Woreda, Afar region told EHRC that one of the fighters came to her house asking for her husband’s weapon. When she told him that her husband didn’t own any, he pulled out his knife and threatened to stab her. Afraid for her life; she gave him money in the hope that he would leave her alone. However, he took the money and raped her in front of her children.

In Kemise town, Amhara region, OLF-Shane fighters committed SGBV. On November 3, 2021, they beat, and gang raped a woman during a search of her house after they learned that she was an ethnic Amhara. They also took cash from her home.

In areas under their control, Tigray Forces conducted house to house searches and forced women they accused of being the wives of ENDF soldiers, Amhara Special Forces and Fano to cook for them and committed acts of sexual violence against them including gang rape. Based



on the amount of information and evidence collected by the EHRC concerning SGBV attacks of this nature, there are reasonable grounds to believe that at least hundreds of women and girls have been victims of SGBV.

Due to the stigmatization and discrimination they face within their communities, victims/survivors of SGBV often refrained from speaking with EHRC. As a result, EHRC believes that the magnitude of SGBV attacks is significantly higher than that detailed in this report.

Tigray Forces committed widespread and systematic sexual and gender-based violence intended to demoralize, dehumanize and punish communities; often indiscriminately and sometimes in a targeted manner. The attacks were often perpetrated in a premeditated and cruel manner including through gang rape, rape in front of family members of victims/survivors, and insertion of foreign objects into the vagina. Often times, these acts were committed with the knowledge of military commanders and officials of the Tigray Forces who, despite pleas from communities under their control, failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to stop violations and hold perpetrators to account. The EHRC believes the information and evidence it gathered strongly indicate a calculated and systematic use of SGBV (mostly indiscriminately but also selectively) for warfare by Tigray Forces.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs):

A large number of civilians were displaced and suffered physical, mental, social, economic and other injury following the expansion of the conflict into Afar and Amhara Regions. Insecurities resulting from the war and human rights violations including large-scale looting and destruction perpetrated by Tigray Forces were the main drivers of displacement from Afar and Amhara Regions.

Separation from family members, inadequate humanitarian assistance including food, health services, clothing, and bedding; as well as shortages of sanitary pads and other specific supplies for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities has aggravated the precarious situation of the most vulnerable IDPs.



Returnee-IDPs, often found their houses and other property, their farms and the basic public service facilities had been looted and destroyed. As a result, they faced food shortages, lack of medical services and other social and economic problems.

Pillage, looting, and destruction of property:

In many areas covered by the investigation, and which were under their control, Tigray Forces carried out widespread and organized pillaging, looting and destruction of government administration facilities, public service facilities (in particular education, and health facilities), private property and commercial properties. The breakdown of law and order in the local areas also resulted in some civilians taking part in the looting.

In many of the areas covered by the investigation, Tigray Forces, with deliberate intent and in a carefully organized manner, pillaged medical equipment, machinery and other technological tools and transported them in vehicles.

From hospitals and other health facilities in particular, medicine, equipment such as X-Ray and Ultrasound machines, blood testing and other laboratory equipment, ambulances and other medical equipment were pillaged and transported apparently to Tigray region. The disassembling of medical equipment and machinery was carried out minutely and with the help of professionals.

Information obtained from the Ministry of Health indicates that 40 hospitals, 453 health centers and 1,850 health posts (a total of 2343 facilities) in the Amhara Region and 2 hospitals, 19 health centers and 45 health posts (a total of 66 facilities) in Afar Region, have ceased operations as a result of the destruction, damage and pillage they sustained.¹

The Ministry of Education also reported that, in the Amhara Region, 1,025 schools were completely destroyed while 3,082 were partially destroyed. In Afar Region, 65 schools were

¹ Ministry of Health- Ref ገግ99/05/45 dated 10/06/2014 Ethiopian Calendar (E.C)



completely destroyed, and 138 were partially destroyed. In both regions, a total of 1,090 schools were fully destroyed while 3,220 sustained partial damage.²

Financial institutions, in particular 18 commercial banks, sustained billions of birr worth loss due to looting and destruction on 346 branches.³

In addition to the destruction, damage and pillage, Tigray Forces committed further vandalism on schools, health facilities, historical sites, and private properties they occupied as military bases or for other purposes by writing insulting text on the walls and by defecating on floors, tables, chairs and inside drawers. The historical Nigus Eyassu's Reception Hall in the Negus/King Michael's Palace (Ayteyef Hall) in Dessie city and a Health Centre in Ataye city are amongst those listed as vandalized in this manner.

In many of the areas covered by the investigation, food items, clothing and other commercial goods in privately owned shops and residential houses, perishable food items, grains and cereals, electronic goods, animals, and cash money were looted and taken by Tigray Forces; they also shot and killed domestic animals and cattle.

In parts of Amhara Region retaken from Tigray Forces, property owned by people of Tigray ethnic origin who fled the areas fearing for their safety and those owned by people suspected of collaborating with Tigray Forces, were looted by some residents and some members of government forces. Federal government and Amhara security forces posted in these areas at the time did not take sufficient protection and prevention measures. In Shoa Robit city, houses and shops owned by people of Tigray ethnic origin were looted by some residents of the city. In Senbete city, Jira Wata Rural Kebele, members of Fano militia broke into and looted some residential houses. In Ataye city, privately owned houses were broken into and looted.

Denial of access to humanitarian assistance:

² Ministry of Education- Ref 66/2-6417/800-2/35 dated 24/06/2014 E.C.

³ National Bank of Ethiopia, Ref- ፋኢ.ሱ/ባሱዳ/285/2022 – Dated 24/06/2014 E.C.



The conflict has caused a grave humanitarian crisis in Afar, Amhara and Tigray Regions, significantly increasing the level of humanitarian need. While it is apparent that the ongoing conflict in Afar Region has impeded humanitarian relief services into Tigray Region, administrative and bureaucratic criteria and processes by federal and regional governments have also slowed and limited the humanitarian relief.

In a response provided to EHRC, the Federal Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC), has stated that, as of February 1, 2022, government and partner organizations have collaboratively provided food and other basic necessities to more than 8 million people who were in need of humanitarian relief as a result of the war.⁴ The DRMC has also indicated that there were no deliberate impediments or blockage of relief by federal or regional authorities, but that the conflict and resulting security situation may have made relief operations difficult.

Mainly because of active hostilities, checkpoints set up by parties to the conflict, and security risk to humanitarian workers, access to some parts of Afar and Amhara regions controlled by Tigray Forces was difficult, and the limited humanitarian relief that reached the areas was grossly insufficient. While there is some improvement after federal and regional authorities retook control of these areas, EHRC has observed that the humanitarian situation remains dire.

Economic, social, and cultural rights:

Following the control by Tigray Forces of parts of Afar and Amhara Regions, post June 2021, there was large-scale destruction of facilities which provide essential services which took years to build. As a result, there have been serious restrictions on the right to health; access to adequate food, water and sanitation; and access to basic services such as electricity and banking.

Tigray Forces have exposed residents to food and shelter shortages by pillaging and destroying private houses, farms, and livestock. The pillage, destruction and burning of schools and health facilities in particular, had a direct impact on the right to health and education of the civilian populations. Several expectant mothers lost their lives due to lack of health services. In Meqit

⁴ Federal Disaster Risk Management Commission- Ref-H2-መም-35/2 dated 16/06/2014 E.C



Woreda, Shehod Primary Hospital, which is the only hospital in the Woreda, ceased operation due to the particularly heavy looting and destruction it sustained; 8 expectant mothers in the Woreda have died as a result.

Violations against children:

Children were killed, subjected to SGBV, physical and psychological injuries, as a direct result of violent measures taken by parties to the conflict. The destruction of health and education facilities has resulted in a violation of children’s right to health and education.

Children were exposed to traumatic experiences such as witnessing the killing, physical injury to or rape of close family members. Beyond the social, economic and psychological injuries, large-scale civilian displacement has denied children the protection they receive from their family members.

As a result of violent actions by parties to the conflict, children have been killed; others have died for lack of medical services because the health facilities were looted or destroyed.

In Chena Kebele, Amhara region, Tigray Forces have shot and killed a civilian man and then also shot and killed his 7-year-old son in front of his mother saying, “this one will grow up to attack us”. Children have also been killed by heavy artillery attacks by parties to the conflict in violation of the principles of distinction, necessity, precaution, and proportionality. In Hamusit town, Amhara Region, artillery fire by ENDF killed a 2-year-old child and his father and injured two other members of the family. Artillery shell that fell on another house in the same area, killed two sisters aged 5 and 15. In Dib Bahir, Amhara Region, a 14-year-old girl who was detained by two fighters of the Tigray Forces on her way to fetch firewood, recounted how she was slapped and raped by her captors who kept saying “Your soldiers have raped our mothers and sisters; so you must be raped too”.



Persons with disabilities and older persons:

Persons with disability and older persons died, suffered physical and mental injury, as a result of violations committed by parties to the conflict. Older women were subjected to sexual violence by Tigray Forces. Older persons whose houses and property were destroyed suffered additional injury, trauma, and exposure to other socio-economic challenges, because they lost sources of financial support due to family members being killed or physically injured.

In Shoa Robit city, on November 22, 2021, around 9:00 a.m., a 70-year-old man was shot and killed in his shop because he challenged members of Tigray Forces who wanted to take cigarettes for free by replying that “no authority condoned/should condone the looting of people who already had very little”.

On August 10, 2021, a 60-year-old woman, resident of Kebele 04, was raped by Tigray Forces.

Persons with psychosocial disabilities were subjects of specific targeting by Tigray Forces. They were killed for reasons such as “being on the streets when Tigray Forces marched into locations they came in control of, for moving around outside instituted curfew hours, for not being able to execute orders properly or for not being able to respond to questions correctly.” Several persons with psychosocial disabilities were also killed on suspicion of “being government spies”.

Suspicion of spying for government is in fact the main reason for their being targeted by Tigray Forces. Evidence also shows that members of government forces also viewed persons with psychosocial disabilities as spies.

In Senbete city, a resident with such a condition was taken on two occasions by members of ENDF who accused him of being “a messenger of Tigray Forces”. While on both occasions, other residents of the city obtained his release by explaining his condition to those who detained him, he was later found dead around an area where ENDF was camped/had built a bunker.

Recommendations:



The report forwards detailed recommendations to all parties to the conflict, including the following:

1. Parties to the conflict should, without pre-condition, commit to end hostilities and take responsibility for violations and abuses committed by their members, make demonstrable efforts, and commit to finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict,
2. Take urgent measures for an impartial and credible criminal investigation consistent with applicable international human rights standards to hold to account perpetrators and groups that committed human rights and humanitarian law violations including gender-based violations,
3. Ensure that redress for victims, and rehabilitation of affected areas and facilities are effected with particular focus/urgency, and
4. That all national and regional actors, and the international community provide support towards efforts to finding a peaceful resolution, to ensure justice, and provide redress for victims.