

*Ben Cardin*

115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. RES.** \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting respect for human rights and encouraging inclusive governance  
in Ethiopia.

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN,  
Mr. CORNYN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COONS, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BOOKER,  
Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, ~~and~~ Mr. MERKLEY) *and Mr. Warner* sub-  
mitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

\_\_\_\_\_  
**RESOLUTION**

Supporting respect for human rights and encouraging  
inclusive governance in Ethiopia.

Whereas the first pillar of the 2012 United States Strategy  
Toward Sub-Saharan Africa is to strengthen democratic  
institutions, and the United States Agency for Inter-  
national Development Democracy, Human Rights, and  
Governance Strategy states that strong democratic insti-  
tutions, respect for human rights, and participatory, ac-  
countable governance are crucial elements for improving  
people's lives in a sustainable way;

Whereas the third pillar of the 2012 United States Strategy  
Toward Sub-Saharan Africa is to advance peace and se-  
curity, including supporting security sector reform;

Whereas democratic space in Ethiopia has steadily diminished since the general elections of 2005;

Whereas elections were held in 2015 in which the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front and its affiliates claimed 100 percent of parliamentary seats;

Whereas the 2016 Department of State Human Rights Report on Ethiopia cited serious human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, killings, rape, and torture committed by security forces as well as increased restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of association, politically motivated trials, harassment, intimidation, and arrest of opposition members and journalists;

Whereas the Government of Ethiopia has repeatedly abused laws such as the 2009 Anti-Terrorism Proclamation to limit press freedom, silence independent journalists, and persecute members of the political opposition;

Whereas laws such as the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation have been used to restrict the operation of civil society and nongovernmental organizations in Ethiopia across a range of purposes, particularly those investigating alleged violations of human rights by governmental authorities;

Whereas the case of the "Zone 9 Bloggers", whose arrest and detention in 2014 and subsequent trials on terrorism charges brought international attention to the restrictions on press freedom in Ethiopia, is indicative of the coercive environment in which journalists continue to operate;

Whereas the arrest, detention, and demeaning treatment of hundreds of dissidents, including leaders of legally registered opposition parties such as Bekele Gerba, arrested in December 2015, and Merera Gudina, arrested in No-

vember 2016, of the Oromo Federalist Congress, Yonatan Tesfaye Regassa, arrested in December 2015, of the Semayawi Party (the Blue Party), and the arrest and sentencing of Okello Akway Ochalla, former governor of the Gambella region, are indicative of repressive political conditions that prevail in the country;

Whereas the Ethiopian Human Rights Council reported last year at least 102 protestor deaths from November 2015 to February 2016 across 9 administrative zones, Human Rights Watch reports that Ethiopian security forces have killed at least 500 peaceful protestors, and Amnesty International reported that more than 800 protesters have been killed since November 2015 and that number is likely higher;

Whereas, on October 9, 2016, the Government of Ethiopia imposed a far-reaching, six-month State of Emergency that restricted a broad range of actions, including blocking mobile Internet access and social media communications, undermining freedoms of association, expression, and peaceful assembly, which led to the arrest of over 26,000 persons, and which was extended by four months on March 30, 2017;

Whereas, on October 10, 2016, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the United Nations Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions publicly called on the Government of Ethiopia to allow an international commission of inquiry to investigate the protests and the violence used against peaceful demonstrators;

Whereas former detainees report torture, lack of rations, and other forms of serious abuse in detention facilities;

Whereas state-sponsored violence against citizens exercising their rights to peaceful assembly in Oromia and elsewhere in the country, and the abuse of laws to stifle journalistic and political freedoms, stand in direct contrast to democratic principles and in violation of Ethiopia's constitution;

Whereas serious abuses have been and continue to be committed in the Somali regional state by Ethiopian federal and regional security forces, some of which may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity;

Whereas to date, the Government of Ethiopia has held no one accountable for any of the aforementioned abuses; and

Whereas, during President Barack Obama's historic visit to Addis Ababa in July 2015, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn expressed his government's commitment to deepen the democratic process and work towards the respect of human rights and improving governance, and noted the need to step up efforts to strengthen institutions, but the Government of Ethiopia has failed to take concrete actions to follow through with this commitment:  
Now, therefore be it

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2               (1) condemns—

3                       (A) killings of peaceful protesters and ex-  
4                       cessive use of force by Ethiopian security  
5                       forces;

6                       (B) arrest and detention of journalists,  
7                       students, activists and political leaders who ex-  
8                       ercise their constitutional rights to freedom of

1 assembly and expression through peaceful pro-  
2 tests; and

3 (C) abuse of the Anti-Terrorism Proclama-  
4 tion to stifle political and civil dissent and jour-  
5 nalistic freedoms;

6 (2) urges protesters in Ethiopia to refrain from  
7 violence, and to refrain from encouraging or accept-  
8 ing any and all violence in demonstrations;

9 (3) calls on the Government of Ethiopia to—

10 (A) fully lift the state of emergency;

11 (B) end the practice of excessive force by  
12 security forces;

13 (C) grant the United Nations High Com-  
14 missioner for Human Rights and United Na-  
15 tions Special Rapporteurs full access to conduct  
16 a comprehensive independent examination of  
17 the state of human rights in Ethiopia;

18 (D) conduct a full, credible, and trans-  
19 parent investigation into the killings and in-  
20 stances of excessive use of force that took place  
21 as a result of protests in the Oromia and Am-  
22 hara regions and hold security forces account-  
23 able for wrongdoing through public proceedings;  
24 and to publicly release the findings through a  
25 written report;

1 (E) release all dissidents, members of the  
2 political opposition, activists, and journalists  
3 who have been jailed, including those arrested  
4 for reporting about the protests, for exercising  
5 constitutional rights;

6 (F) respect the right to freedom of peace-  
7 ful assembly and guarantee freedom of the  
8 press and mass media in keeping with Articles  
9 30 and 29 of the Ethiopian constitution;

10 (G) engage in open and transparent con-  
11 sultations relative to its development strategy,  
12 especially those strategies that could result in  
13 people's displacement from land, offering those  
14 displaced from their land the right to seek rem-  
15 edy or redress in courts and providing a trans-  
16 parent means to access justice for those dis-  
17 placed; and

18 (H) repeal proclamations that—

19 (i) can be used as a political tool to  
20 harass individuals or organizations that en-  
21 gage in peaceful political dissent or advo-  
22 cate for greater political freedoms; or

23 (ii) prohibit or otherwise limit funding  
24 for civil society organizations working on,  
25 supporting, or advocating for respect for

1 constitutional rights, the rule of law, and  
2 protection of human rights;

3 (4) calls on the Secretary of State to share with  
4 Congress the results of a review of security assist-  
5 ance to Ethiopia in light of these developments and  
6 to improve transparency with respect to the pur-  
7 poses of such assistance to the people of Ethiopia;

8 (5) calls on the Administrator of the United  
9 States Agency for International Development to im-  
10 mediately lead efforts to develop a comprehensive  
11 strategy to support improved democracy and govern-  
12 ance in Ethiopia;

13 (6) calls on the Secretary of State, in conjunc-  
14 tion with the Administrator of the United States  
15 Agency for International Development, to improve  
16 oversight and accountability of United States assist-  
17 ance to Ethiopia pursuant to expectations estab-  
18 lished in the President's 2012 Strategy Toward Sub-  
19 Saharan Africa;

20 (7) calls on the President to apply appropriate  
21 sanctions on foreign persons or entities responsible  
22 for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross vio-  
23 lations of internationally recognized human rights  
24 committed against any nationals in Ethiopia as pro-  
25 vided for in the Global Magnitsky Human Rights

1       Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public  
2       Law 114-328); and

3               (8) stands by the people of Ethiopia, and sup-  
4       ports their peaceful efforts to increase democratic  
5       space and to exercise the rights guaranteed by the  
6       Ethiopian constitution.