



**Submission to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia 47th Session of the UPR,
Human Rights Council**

Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

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The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation Press Freedom Center

P.O Box 2675

New York, NY 10108

Tel 212-465-1004

Fax 212-465-9568

General: info@cpj.org

Advocacy Director: gguillenkaiser@cpj.org

Deputy Advocacy Director: aevans@cpj.org

Africa Program Head: aquintal@cpj.org

Africa Program Coordinator: mmumo@cpj.org

Brief description of CPJ

1. The [Committee to Protect Journalists \(CPJ\)](#) is an independent, nonprofit organization that promotes press freedom worldwide. We defend the right of journalists to report the news without fear of reprisal.

Executive Summary

2. In this submission, CPJ summarizes [five years of research](#) on press freedom conditions in Ethiopia. The submission outlines the extensive number of arrests and arbitrary detentions of journalists; failure to provide accountability in the killing of two journalists and other physical attacks on members of the press; the forced closure of media outlets; and restricted access for international journalists.
3. In conclusion, CPJ finds significant deterioration since Ethiopia's last UPR and makes recommendations to the government of Ethiopia to halt the ongoing repression of the media.

Legal framework

4. Article 29 of the Ethiopian [constitution](#) guarantees freedom of expression while Article 47 of the Ethiopian [media law](#) affirms that the press should be free "from governmental, political or economic influence".
5. Ethiopia is a party to the [African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights](#) and [the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#), which obligate the country to ensure freedom of expression and the right to access information.

Implementation of recommendations from the previous UPR

6. Following the third cycle UPR of Ethiopia (2019 –33rd session), Ethiopia supported nine recommendations on the media as well as freedom of expression (Annex A), including to amend problematic anti-terror and media laws, and to "[e]nsure that journalists and human rights defenders undertake their work in a free environment" (Paragraph 163.219 -Chile). While Ethiopia has made progress in legislative reform, laws are still subject to weaponization against the press and the country has broadly failed to create an environment where the media can operate freely and without fear of reprisal.

Killings and physical attacks on journalists

7. There has been impunity for perpetrators of physical attacks against members of the press, including in the cases of two killed journalists.
8. No credible investigation was carried out into the January 19, 2021 killing of Tigray TV journalist [Dawit Kebede Araya](#). Ethiopian national army soldiers shot and killed Dawit

and a friend in Mekelle, the capital of the Tigray state. A witness cited in a November 2021 [joint report](#) by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights said the soldiers seemed to have “directly aimed” at the vehicle in which Dawit and his friend were riding.

9. On February 8, 2021, armed men believed to be intelligence officers raided the home of freelancer [Lucy Kassa](#). They assaulted and threatened her.
10. Oromia Broadcasting Network journalist [Sisay Fida](#) was fatally shot on May 9, 2021 in Dembi Dollo, a town in Oromia state. Authorities attributed the killing to the Oromo Liberation Army, an insurgent group which denied the allegations. There has been no credible investigation.

Repressive laws

11. Despite reforms over the last five years, Ethiopia’s media and anti-terror laws retain provisions that have been used to persecute dissenting voices, to justify media closures, and as pretext for the expulsion of foreign journalists.
12. In 2021, Ethiopia enacted the [Media Proclamation No. 1238/2021](#), which established a statutory media industry regulatory body, the Ethiopian Media Authority (EMA). This law also recognized emerging media formats, decriminalized defamation, instituted safeguards against arbitrary impoundment of publications, and [prohibited pre-trial detention](#) for media-related offenses. However, requirements for journalists to register with authorities have been used to suppress media freedom. In particular:
 - a. On March 4, 2021, the EMA revoked the reporting credentials of New York Times reporter [Simon Marks](#), following allegations that he had published “fake news” in his coverage of the [2020-2022 Ethiopian civil war](#). On May 20, 2021, Marks was deported.
 - b. On July 15, 2021, the EMA [withdrew the operating license](#) of the news site [Addis Standard](#), citing vague concerns that the outlet was undermining national security. Addis Standard [resumed operations](#) after a week.
 - c. The EMA withdrew the press accreditation of Economist correspondent [Tom Gardner](#) on May 13, 2022, after alleging that he “failed to live to [the] standards of conduct for journalists”. He was expelled from the country.
 - d. In January 2023, Ethiopia's Somali Regional State [suspended](#) 15 foreign media outlets and revoked a media association's license, citing non-compliance with federal licensing requirements.
13. Since the last UPR, Ethiopia enacted a new anti-terror law, the [Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation No. 1176/2020](#). Ethiopia also enacted [the Hate Speech and Disinformation Prevention and Suppression Proclamation No. 1185/2020](#), in response to [legitimate concerns](#) over [dangerous speech](#) online. However,

both these laws have been used as tools against dissenting voices. The rest of this submission details the arrests of journalists over the last five years, and will highlight specific instances where these laws, as well as the [country's criminal code](#), have been used to persecute journalists.

Detention of journalists

14. Ethiopia ranked among the top three worst jailers of journalists in Sub-Saharan Africa in [2020](#), [2021](#), and [2023](#), according to CPJ's annual Prison Census, a snapshot of journalists behind bars on December 1 each year.
15. These rankings point to a broader concern. Over the last five years, Ethiopia has entrenched a pattern of arbitrarily detaining journalists. There was an uptick of arrests during the two year period of the Tigray civil war (November 2020-November 2022), when security personnel took [at least 63 journalists](#) into custody, often accusing them of links to rebel forces or justifying their detention with state of emergency laws.
16. Only a few of those detained were formally charged. Most were held in prolonged pre-charge detention, amid investigations into vague speech or anti-state offenses. On several occasions, police failed to comply with or maneuvered around court orders to release journalists on bail.
17. Since 2020, CPJ has also documented the detention of journalists in unofficial sites, including at the [notorious](#) Awash Arba military camp in eastern Ethiopia. In Awash Arba journalists were held without judicial oversight, access to family or legal counsel. In October 2023 detainees at Awash Arba, including several journalists, [went on hunger strike](#) to protest poor conditions.
18. With the exception of [nine journalists](#) who remain detained at the time of writing, in March 2024, all journalists whose cases are outlined below have since been released. Unless otherwise stated, journalists whose cases are outlined below were never formally charged. Further details are in Annex B.

Detentions in 2020

19. On March 7, security personnel [arrested](#) broadcast journalists Dessu Dulla and Wako Nole after accusing them of illegal photography near a police station. They were [detained until May 30](#), after police ignored several court orders for their release.
20. Federal police arrested online journalist [Yayesew Shimelis](#) on March 27 and in April he was [charged](#) with breaching the hate speech and disinformation law. His charges [stemmed](#) from a Facebook post about COVID-19 preparations in Ethiopia, and he was the first journalist indicted under the hate speech and disinformation law. He was [released on bail](#) after nearly a month in prison.

21. In July, authorities [arrested](#) Kenyan journalist Yassin Juma and Oromia Media Network's Melese Direbssa, Guyo Wariyo, Mohammed Siraj, and Chibsa Abdulkerim. They were accused of incitement to violence in connection to unrest that followed the killing of a popular musician. Only [Melese](#) was formally charged, and he was held until January 2022 when the incitement charges against him were dropped.
22. In August, security personnel [arrested](#) Belay Manaye, Mulugeta Anberbir, Misgana Kefelegn, and Yonatan Mulugeta, all associated with the Amhara Satellite and Radio Television (ASRAT), on allegations of incitement to violence. They were [released without formal charge](#) in September.
23. In November, security personnel arrested [Bekalu Alamrew](#), a reporter with the private broadcaster Awlo Media Center; [Medihane Ekubamichael](#), Addis Standard editor; [Udii Musaa](#), who was questioned in connection to his previous work with the Oromia Media Network; state media journalists [Haftu Gebregziabher](#), [Tsegaye Hagos](#), and [Abreha Hagos](#); and [Dawit Kebede](#), managing editor of the online media outlet Awramba Times. These journalists faced accusations that included disseminating false information, and committing offenses against Ethiopia's constitution.

Detentions in 2021

24. On February 27 and on March 1, Ethiopian military forces in Mekelle [arrested](#) Fitsum Berhane and Alula Akalu, translators for Agence France-Presse (AFP) and Financial Times respectively, Tamrat Yemane, a local fixer and reporter, and [Girmay Gebru](#) of the BBC's Tigrinya service. Fitsum would later [tell AFP](#) that the soldiers threatened to kill him.
25. In late June and early July, police [arrested 15 journalists](#) and media workers. 12 of them were employees of the online broadcaster Awlo Media Center, including Bekalu Alamrew who was facing his second arrest during the war. Yayeseew Shimelis was arrested, for the second time since 2020, alongside his Ethio Forum colleague Abebe Bayu. They were held at Awash Arba military camp and [later released](#) without formal charges.
26. In October, security personnel in Addis Ababa arrested Ahadu Radio's [Luwam Atikilti and Kibrom Worku](#), accused of communicating with a terror group, and [Tesfa-Alem Tekle](#), a correspondent with the Kenya-based Nation Media Group who was accused of having links to the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), whose forces were fighting the federal government in the civil war.
27. On November 2, Ethiopia [declared](#) a state of emergency. At least 15 journalists were arrested in a crackdown on the press in the weeks that followed.
28. Those detained under the state of emergency included [Ermias Tesfaye](#), a reporter with the news and analysis website Ethiopia Insight as well as former state media journalists [Teklehaimanot Girmai](#) and [Mekonnen Yibrah](#).

29. [Four journalists](#) from Nabad TV were arrested in Jijjiga, the capital of the Somali regional state, and were all accused of breaching the hate speech and disinformation law.
30. [Amir Aman Kirayo](#), a freelance video journalist accredited with the Associated Press, was arrested alongside two other journalists, Thomas Engida and Addisu Muluneh. They were accused of violating the state of emergency and anti-terrorism laws.
31. Security personnel arrested Oromia News Network journalists [Dessu Dulla](#), who was previously detained in 2020, and [Bikila Amenu](#) on November 18. In April 2022, officials in the Oromia regional state [charged](#) them with “outrages against the constitution”, an offense which carries the death penalty. Both journalists were released in November 2022 following their [acquittal](#).
32. In December 2021, authorities arrested [Eyasped Tesfaye](#), co-founder and editor-in-chief of Ubuntu TV, [Temerat Negara](#), a co-founder of Terara Network who was initially held at an undisclosed location for a week, and [Meaza Mohammed](#), founder of Roha TV whose reporting included coverage of sexual violence in the context of the civil war in northern Ethiopia.

Detentions in 2022

33. On May 1, armed men abducted [Gobeze Sisay](#), founder of Voice of Amhara YouTube channel. He was held blindfolded for over a week at an unknown location.
34. Between May 19 and May 21, police in the Amhara State and in Addis Ababa [arrested](#) journalists and media workers from four different outlets– Ashara Media, Nisir International Broadcasting Corporation, and Ethio Nekat Media.
35. Temesgen Desalegn, editor of Feteah magazine, was [arrested](#) on May 26. A month later [he was charged](#) with disclosing military secrets and disseminating subversive information, offenses that carry life in prison upon conviction. Despite being granted bail in July, he remained detained until November. As of March 2024, his case persists before the Federal Supreme Court.
36. On May 27, security personnel [arrested](#) Bekalu Alamrew again. He was working with another YouTube-based outlet, Alpha TV, following the [shuttering of Awlo Media Center](#). On May 28, Meaza Mohammed was arrested for the second time since the start of the civil war. They were both accused of incitement and detained until June.
37. The Tigrayan authorities [arrested five journalists](#) in Mekelle in late May and early June, accusing all of them of “collaboration with the enemy” due to their alleged associations with the Ethiopian federal government.
38. Ethio Forum’s [Abebe Bayu](#) and [Yayesew Shimelis](#) were arrested again in late June and were detained incommunicado until July 8.

39. In September, [police arrested](#) Meaza Mohamed, her third arrest since the start of the civil war, [Gobeze Sisay](#), his second detention during the civil war, and [Abay Zewdu](#), a journalist with the online outlet Amara Media Center. The accusations against them included spreading false information, inciting violence, and having links to the TPLF.
40. In November, [Natnael Gecho](#), founder of the Wolaita Times news site, was detained in southern Ethiopia, and was accused of spreading misinformation and tarnishing the image of authorities.
41. On December 13, federal [police arrested](#) Ethio Nikat founder Meskerem Abera, her second arrest within a year, and accused her of inciting violence and defaming the military. She was released on bail in January 2023.

Detentions in 2023

42. Two journalists and a media worker with the YouTube-based outlet Ethio Selam were [arrested](#) in February in connection to their coverage of a rift within the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church.
43. Beyene Wolde, founder and editor of Gurage Media Network, was [arrested](#) on March 2 in Addis Ababa on accusations of terrorism and incitement, after covering protests in the region.
44. Getenet Ashagre of The Voice of Amhara and Aragaw Sisay of Roha News were [arrested](#) in Addis Ababa on March 26 and accused of incitement to violence.
45. Amid renewed conflict in the Amhara State, seven journalists were [arrested](#) in a crackdown in April and May. One of these journalists was [Gobeze Sisay](#), facing his third detention in two years. He was arrested [in Djibouti](#) and transferred back to Ethiopia under unclear circumstances. Gobeze was charged under the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation, alongside three of the journalists who were arrested in April 2023: [Meskerem Abera](#), [Dawit Begashaw](#), and [Genet Asmamaw](#). As of March 2024, their case remains at the pre-trial stage. If convicted, they face penalties ranging from fifteen years to life imprisonment or the death penalty.
46. On August 4, Ethiopia [declared](#) another state of emergency in response to the conflict in the Amhara state between government forces and the Fano, an armed militia. The state of emergency law, [still in force as of March 2024](#), grants security personnel wide powers of arrest and provides for the suspension of the due process of law, including the right to appear before a court and receive legal counsel.
47. Eight journalists were arrested between August and November, and detained under the provisions of this state of emergency law. Four of these journalists – Yidnekachew Kebede of Negari TV, Fekadu Mahtemework of Ghion Magazine, Yehualashet Zerihun of Tirita 97.6 FM and Nigussie Berhanu of Yegna TV– were released on bail after several weeks behind bars. As of March 2024, the other four journalists remain behind bars.

They are [Bekalu Alamrew](#), his fourth arrest since 2020; [Abay Zewdu](#), who has been arrested at least twice before; [Tewodros Zerfu](#), a show host and commentator on the YouTube based Menelik TV and Yegna TV; and [Belay Manaye](#), who was previously detained in 2020. They were initially held in Addis Ababa for the first weeks of their detention, before being transferred to Awash Arba military camp, where they did not have access to family or legal counsel. In January 2024, Abay and Bekalu were transferred back to Addis Ababa.

Detentions in 2024

48. French journalist Antoine Galindo was [arrested](#) in Ethiopia on February 22 while interviewing a political officer with the opposition party Oromo Liberation Front. Authorities [detained him for a week](#), accusing him of incitement and "overstepping" his journalist accreditation.
49. [Muhiyadin Mohamed Abdullahi](#), a journalist who publishes reporting and commentary on Facebook, was arrested on February 13, 2024 and remained behind bars in late March 2024. Charged with disinformation and incitement, he faces up to five years behind bars if convicted.

Recommendations

50. Immediately and unconditionally release all journalists who remain behind bars in connection to their work.
51. Urgently investigate the arbitrary detentions of journalists, and reports of violations, including physical assaults by security personnel. Hold perpetrators accountable and accord journalists who have suffered these violations enforceable rights to compensation and other reparation.
52. Stop using state of emergency legislation to detain journalists and to restrict media reporting of public interest issues
53. Ensure prompt and thorough investigations into attacks on the press, including the killings of Sisay Fida and Dawit Kebede Araya. Hold perpetrators accountable in fair and transparent judicial proceedings.
54. Without delay, amend laws that restrict press freedom and are used to target journalists, including provisions in the Media Proclamation No. 1238/2021, the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation No. 1176/2020, and the Hate Speech and Disinformation Prevention and Suppression Proclamation No. 1185/2020.
55. Ensure that the criminal code, anti-terrorism legislation, and the hate speech laws are aligned with international human rights standards and obligations related to freedom of

expression and the press, as outlined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

56. Immediately desist from weaponizing accreditation processes to deny access to international media, shutter news outlets and to justify journalist arrests and other violations of press freedom.
57. Ensure that journalists can report freely and safely on matters of public interest, including conflict, without fear of reprisal or intimidation.

Annex A: Assessment of Relevant Recommendations from the 3rd Cycle UPR

Recommendation	Position	Full List of Themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>163.187 Accelerate the pace of reforms to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and amend restrictive legislation, including the Anti-Terror Proclamation, as well as media and electoral laws, in line with international standards (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D51 Administration of justice & fair trial</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - judges, lawyers and prosecutors</p>	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Despite reforms, the media and anti-terror laws have been weaponized to target journalists for arrest, to restrict media access, and to shutter media outlets.</p>
<p>163.63 Complete the review of legislation on anti-terrorism, as well as electoral and media laws, in order for them to be in line with international standards (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - media</p>	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Despite reform], the media and anti-terror laws have been weaponized to target journalists for arrest, to restrict media access, and to shutter media outlets.</p>
<p>163.75 Finalize the revision of the key national legislation, including the election law, the media law and the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism, and ensure their effective implementation (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - media</p>	<p>Partial Progress</p> <p>Despite reform, the media and anti-terror laws have been weaponized to target journalists for arrest, to restrict media access, and to shutter media outlets.</p>
<p>163.69 Accelerate the review of key national legislation with the aim of ensuring a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Lithuania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D45 Freedom of association H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Ethiopia enacted new media, anti-terror and hate speech laws. However, these laws have been weaponized against the press. The country has largely failed to create a safe and free environment for the media.</p>

<p>163.58 Complete the revision of the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism, the Proclamation on Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information and the electoral law, and ensure their effective implementation (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - media 	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Despite reform, the media and anti-terror laws have been weaponized to target journalists for arrest, to restrict media access, and to shutter media outlets.</p>
<p>163.60 Continue its reform measures to widen civic space and protect the right to freedom of expression, in particular through the revision of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and the Media Proclamation (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general - media 	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Though Ethiopia has reformed its anti-terror and media laws, the weaponization of these legislations as well as other repressive acts by the state mean that the civic space remains narrow and journalists face reprisal for critical reporting or dissenting opinions.</p>
<p>163.56 Expedite efforts to amend the Proclamation on Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information to protect the rights to freedom of expression and press freedom (Maldives);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media 	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Though Ethiopia has reformed its anti-terror and media laws, the weaponization of these legislations as well as other repressive acts by the state mean that the civic space remains narrow and journalists face reprisal for critical reporting or dissenting opinions.</p>
<p>163.219 Ensure that journalists and human rights defenders undertake their work in a free environment that guarantees the rights to freedom of opinion and of expression (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	Supported	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media - human rights defenders 	<p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Over the last five years, CPJ has documented the arrest of numerous journalists, physical attacks on members of the press (including the killing of two journalists), shuttering of media outlets, and expulsion of foreign correspondents.</p>

<p>163.59 Prioritize the revision of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and Media Services Act to align with Ethiopia’s international human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - media</p>	<p>Inadequate Progress</p> <p>Though Ethiopia has reformed its anti-terror and media laws, the weaponization of these legislations as well as other repressive acts by the state mean that the civic space remains narrow and journalists face reprisal for critical reporting or dissenting opinions</p>
<p>163.218 Ensure that civil and political rights, particularly freedom of association and freedom of expression, are upheld, including by ending the practice of Internet shutdowns (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/14/Add.1 - Para. 3</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D45 Freedom of association S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Several instances of internet disruptions were recorded during the last five years, including in June 2019, in June 2020, during the Tigray war, and as recently as August 2023 in the Amhara regional state.</p> <p>Also reported are frequent arrests of journalists and other violations against the media.</p>

Annex B: Journalists and media workers arrested in Ethiopia in connection to their journalistic work between May 2019 and March 2024 according to CPJ research.

No.	Journalist	Affiliation	Arrest Date	Release Date	Remark
1.	Tamirat Abera	Ahadu Radio	May 24, 2019	May 27, 2019	
2.	Gettye Yalew	Online reporter	May 26, 2019	May 27, 2019	
3.	Berihun Adane	ASRAT	June 26, 2019	September 9, 2019	
4.	Getachew Ambachew	ASRAT	June 26, 2019	October 29, 2019	
5.	Amanuel Mengistu	ESAT	June 21, 2019	June 26, 2019	
6.	Yazew Kebebew	Oromia News Network	October 28, 2019	November 2019	
7.	Dessu Dulla	Oromia News Network	March 7, 2020,	May 30, 2020,	Detained twice during the UPR period.
			November 18, 2021	November 15, 2022	
8.	Wako Nole	Sagalee Bilisummaa Oromoo	March 7, 2020	May 30, 2020	
9.	Collins Juma Osemo (Yassin Juma)	Freelancer	July 2, 2020	August 20, 2020	
10.	Melese Direbssa	Oromia Media Network	July 2, 2020	January 7, 2022	
11.	Guyo Wariyo	Oromia Media Network	July 17, 2020	September 1, 2020	
12.	Mohammed Siraj	Oromia Media Network	July 17, 2020	August 28, 2020	
13.	Chibsa Abdulkerim	Oromia Media Network	July 2, 2020	Late 2020	
14.	Belay Manaye	ASRAT, Ethio News	August 5, 2020,	September 19, 2020	In detention as of March 2024.
			November 13, 2023	–	Detained twice during the research period.
15.	Mulugeta Anberbir	ASRAT	August 5, 2020	September 10, 2020	
16.	Misgana Kefelegn	ASRAT	August 6, 2020	September 19, 2020	
17.	Yonatan Mulugeta	ASRAT	August 6, 2020	September 10, 2020	
18.	Bekalu Alamrew		November 4, 2020	November 20, 2020,	In detention as of March 2024.

		Awlo Media Center, Alpha Media	June 30, 2021	August 18, 2021	Detained four times during the research period.
			May 27, 2022,	June 28, 2022	
			August 6, 2023	-	
19.	Udi Mussae	Oromia Media Network	November 4, 2020	December 11, 2020	
20.	Medihane Ekubamichael	Addis Standard	November 7, 2020	November 9, 2020	
			November 10, 2020	December 9, 2020	
21.	Haftu Gebregziabher	Ethiopia Press Agency	November 7, 2020	January 8, 2021	
22.	Tsegaye Hadush	Ethiopia Press Agency	November 7, 2020	January 8, 2021	
23.	Abreha Hagos	Ethiopia Press Agency	November 7, 2020	December 18, 2020	
24.	Dawit Kebede	Awramba Times	November 30, 2020	January 29, 2021	
25.	Fitsum Berhane	Agence France-Presse	February 27, 2021	March 3, 2021	
26.	Alula Akalu	Financial Times	February 27, 2021	March 3, 2021	
27.	Tamrat Yemane	Local fixer and reporter	February 27, 2021	March 3, 2021	
28.	Girmay Gebru	BBC Tigrinya service	March 1, 2021	March 3, 2021	
29.	Fanuel Kinfu	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 18, 2021	
30.	Fana Negash	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
31.	Miherete Geberkirestos	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
32.	Musse Hadra	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
33.	Nebeyu Mikael	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
34.	Melkamfire Yemam	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
35.	Fikerte Yensu	Awlo Media Center	June 30, 2021	August 9, 2021	
36.	Abebe Bayu	Ethio Forum	July 1, 2021,	August 18, 2021	Assaulted and detained twice during the UPR period.
			June 29, 2022	July 8, 2022	

37.	Yayesew Shimelis	Ethio Forum/Feteh/Tigray TV	March 27, 2020	April 23, 2020	Detained four times during the UPR period.
			July 2, 2021,	August 18, 2021	
			May 26, 2022	June 20, 2022	Exiled as of March 2024.
			June 28, 2022	July 8, 2022	
38.	Luwam Atikilti	Ahadu Radio and Television	October 22, 2021	November 12, 2021	
39.	Kibrom Worku	Ahadu Radio and Television	October 26, 2021	January 26, 2022	
40.	Teklehaimanot Girmai	Ethiopia Broadcasting Corporation	November 4, 2021	January 26, 2022	
41.	Mekonnen Yibrah	Ethiopia Broadcasting Corporation	November 16, 2021	January 18, 2022	
42.	Hirsi Mohamed Mahad	Nabad TV	November 10, 2021	December 10, 2021	
43.	Ibrahim Hussein	Nabad TV	November 10, 2021	December 10, 2021	
44.	Salman Mukhtar	Nabad TV	November 10, 2021	December 10, 2021	
45.	Mohamed Qassim	Nabad TV	November 10, 2021	December 10, 2021	
46.	Amir Aman Kirayo	Associated Press	November 28, 2021	April 1, 2022	
47.	Thomas Engida	Cameraperson	Early December 2021	April 1, 2022	
48.	Addisu Muluneh	Cameraperson	Early December 2021	January 2022	
49.	Ermias Tasfaye	Ethiopia Insight	November 3, 2021	January 6, 2022	
50.	Eyasped Tesfaye	Ubuntu TV	December 7, 2021	January 19, 2022	
51.	Temerat Negara	Terara Network	December 10, 2021	April 6, 2022	Exiled as of March 2024.
52.	Meaza Mohammed	Roha TV	December 11, 2021,	January 18, 2022,	Detained three times during the UPR period.
			May 28, 2022,	June 20, 2022,	
			September 7, 2022	October 13, 2022	Exiled as of March 2024.

53.	Tesfa-Alem Tekle	Nation Media Group	October 31, 2021	January 15, 2022	Exiled as of March 2024.
54.	Gobeze Sisay	Voice of Amhara	May 1, 2022,	May 9, 2022,	Assaulted during detention. Detained three times during the UPR period. In detention as of March 2024.
			September 7, 2022,	November 11, 2022	
			May 6, 2023	-	
55.	Nisir Broadcasting Employee - 1	Nisir Broadcasting	May 19, 2022	June 15, 2022	Name withheld at employer's request.
56.	Nisir Broadcasting Employee - 2	Nisir Broadcasting	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	Name withheld at employer's request.
57.	Nisir Broadcasting Employee - 3	Nisir Broadcasting	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	Name withheld at employer's request.
58.	Nisir Broadcasting Employee - 4	Nisir Broadcasting	May 19, 2022	July 20, 2022	Name withheld at employer's request.
59.	Getnet Yalew	Ashara Media	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	
60.	Habtamu Melese	Ashara Media	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	
61.	Daniel Mesfin	Ashara Media	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	
62.	Kelemu Gelagay	Ashara Media	May 19, 2022	July 18, 2022	
63.	Sabontu Ahmed	Finfinnee Integrated Broadcasting	May 26, 2022	May 30, 2022	
64.	Teshome Temalew	Tigrai TV	May 28, 2022	January 11, 2023	
65.	Misgen Seyoum	Tigrai TV	May 28, 2022	January 11, 2023	
66.	Haben Halefom	Tigrai TV	May 28, 2022	December 5, 2022	
67.	Hailemichael Gesesse	Tigrai TV	May 28, 2022	May 17, 2023	
68.	Dawit Meknonnen	Tigrai TV	June 3, 2022	April 20, 2023	

69.	Temesgen Desalegn	Feteh magazine	May 26, 2022	November 16, 2022	Trial pending as of March 2024.
70.	Bikila Amenu	Oromia News Network	November 18, 2021	November 15, 2022	
71.	Natnael Gecho	Wolaita Times	November 28, 2022	December 7, 2022	Exiled as of March 2024.
72.	Meskerem Abera	Ethio Nikat Media	May 21, 2022,	June 15, 2022,	In detention as of March 2024. Detained three times during the UPR period.
			December 13, 2022,	January 5, 2023	
			April 9, 2023		
73.	Solomon Shumeye	Gebeyanu Media	May 20, 2022	June 17, 2022	
74.	Abay Zewdu	Amara Media Center	September 10, 2022,	October 4, 2022	In detention as of March 2024. Detained three times during the UPR period.
			April 6, 2023	April 25, 2023	
			August 10, 2023		
75.	Tewodros Asfaw	Ethio Selam	February 14, 2023,	February 22, 2023,	Exiled as of March 2024.
			April 13, 2023	June 10, 2023	
76.	Amanuel Asfaw	Ethio Selam	February 18, 2023	February 28, 2023	
77.	Meseret Tamiru	Ethio Selam	February 18, 2023	February 28, 2023	
78.	Beyene Wolde	Gurage Media Network	March 2, 2023	April 12, 2023	
79.	Getenet Ashagre	Voice of Amhara	March 26, 2023	April 25, 2023	
80.	Aragaw Sisay	Roha News	March 26, 2023	April 25, 2023	
81.	Yeayeneabeba Gizaw	Yehabesha Wog	April 3, 2023	April 5, 2023	Assaulted during arrest.
82.	Samuel Assefa	Ethiopia Media Service	April 4, 2023	April 13, 2023	
83.	Dawit Begashaw	Arat Kilo Media	April 12, 2023	-	In detention as of March 2024.
84.	Genet Asmamaw	Yegna Media	April 6, 2023	-	Assaulted during arrest.

					In detention as of March 2024.
85.	Assefa Adane	Negere Wolkait Media	April 6, 2023	April 26, 2023	
86.	Yidnekachew Kebede	Negari TV	August 17, 2023	September 1, 2023	
87.	Fekadu Mahtemework	Ghion magazine	August 25, 2023	September 4, 2023	
88.	Tewodros Zerfu	Yegna TV, Menelik TV	August 26, 2023	-	In detention as of March 2024.
89.	Nigussie Berhanu	Yegna TV	August 30, 2023	October 2023	
90.	Yehualashet Zerihun	Tirita 97.6 FM	September 11, 2023	October 2023	
91.	Muhyadin Mohammed	Muxiyediin show	February 13, 2024	-	In detention as of March 2024.
92.	Antoine Galindo	Africa Intelligence	February 22, 2024	February 29, 2024	