



Eritrean Human Rights (EC-HRRP) Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1993 -2004

Eritrean Community for Human Rights and Refugee Protection Action Alerts

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1993

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1993.pdf>

Sun, 31 Jan 1993 00:50:12

There were no reports of disappearances in 1993. However, there was international concern for the whereabouts of several officials of the armed opposition Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) who were alleged to have been abducted from Sudan in April 1992 and secretly detained in Eritrea.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1994

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1994.pdf>

Wed, 15 Feb 1995 00:50:07

There were no reports of disappearances. There was no further information on the whereabouts of several officials of the ELF-RC, who allegedly had been abducted in Ethiopia or Sudan and secretly detained in Eritrea since 1992. A government official denied that they were in Eritrea.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1995

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1995.pdf>

Sun, 10 Mar 1996 00:50:01

Citizens do not currently enjoy this right, and credible reports suggest that authority within the Government is very narrowly held. There is no constitution and no provision for holding elections. The National Assembly in 1994 created a 50-member National Constitution Commission to draft a democratic constitution.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1996

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1996.pdf>

Thu, 30 Jan 1997 00:49:55

Prison conditions are Spartan but generally not inhuman. The Government does not permit prisoners to correspond with family and friends and restricts visitation privileges. There were no confirmed reports that prisoners were beaten or may have died due to lack of proper medical care.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1997

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1997.pdf>

Fri, 30 Jan 1998 00:49:50

In practice the authorities sometimes hold persons suspected of crimes for much longer periods. In 1995, on the second anniversary of independence, the Government pardoned and released 91 detainees who had been held for up to 4 years for collaboration with the Mengistu regime.



Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1998

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2004.pdf>

Fri, 26 Feb 1999 00:49:44

As the result of a border conflict that began in June, Eritrea and Ethiopia exchanged artillery fire and engaged in air attacks leading to numerous civilian casualties. In June Eritrean forces bombed the Ethiopian town of Mekele and killed 47 civilians, including children. In June and again in November, Eritrean forces fired artillery shells at the Ethiopian town of Adrigat, killing six persons and wounding several others.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 1999

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/1999.pdf>

Wed, 23 Feb 2000 00:49:39

Ethiopian media alleged that the Government was responsible for the extrajudicial killing of Ethiopians in Eritrea; however, investigation of these allegations by international human rights groups, and local and foreign officials revealed no evidence to substantiate the charges.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 2000

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2000.pdf>

Fri, 23 Feb 2001 00:49:32

There were no reports of political killings; however, there were reports that security forces killed some Ethiopian detainees. For example, there were reports that camp guards killed approximately 30 Ethiopian detainees at a camp in Wia. There was no investigation into these reports by year's end.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 2001

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2001.pdf>

Mon, 4 Mar 2002 01:07:54

The Government continued to deploy military police in Asmara to find deserters and draft evaders (see Section 1.d.). The Government continued to authorize the use of deadly force against anyone resisting or attempting to flee; however, there were no reports that such force was used during the year.

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 2002

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2002.pdf>

Mon, 31 Mar 2003 01:07:48

No action was taken in the 2001 cases in which two students died in detention of by heat-related causes as a result of a forced summer work program. There were reports that the living conditions during the program were made more severe purposely to punish students for protesting against the program; however, the university summer program did not take place during the year.



Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 2003

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2003.pdf>

Wed, 25 Feb 2004 01:07:40

The Constitution, which has not been implemented, and the Penal Code prohibit torture; however, there were numerous reports that police resorted to torture and physical beatings of prisoners, particularly during interrogations. During the year, police severely mistreated and beat army deserters, draft evaders, and members of particular religious groups

Human Rights Practices in Eritrea 2004

<http://eritreancommunity.org/countryReport/2004.pdf>

Mon, 28 Feb 2005 01:07:59

There were substantial reports that prison conditions for persons temporarily held for evading military service were poor. Unconfirmed reports suggested there may be hundreds of such detainees. Draft evaders were typically held between 1 and 12 weeks before being re-assigned to their units. At a detention facility outside Asmara, detainees reportedly were held in an underground hall with no access to light or ventilation, and in sometimes very crowded conditions. Some detainees reportedly suffered from severe mental and physical stress due to these conditions.

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