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Human Rights Council

Seventh session of the Forum on Minority Issues on "Preventing and addressing violence and atrocity crimes targeted against minorities"

25 and 26 November 2014. Room XX of the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Item 5. After violence breaks out – essential measures for resolution, protection and security.

Dear chairwomen,

Dear chairman,

In many countries where conflicts exist, the humanitarian law and human rights are not respected. The civilians are punished because they are easily accused of being against the government or harboring the rebel movements. In such cases, not only the extrajudicial killing, rape, displacement and confiscation of the property became the norm but also a repetitive man made famine breaks out because of closing the area from any aid coming the abroad.

The Somali people in Ogaden, Ethiopia experiences this, while this conflict is one of the longest in Africa.

African Rights Monitor (ARM) recommends :

The presence of the UN, regional, national, international, humanitarian and human rights organizations in such conflict zones are more than necessary and urgent.

Fighting the impunity of perpetrators and bringing them to the justice is also important.

The Forum and the UN should initiate or push up a peace talking efforts between the concerned parties in the conflict areas, such as the one initiated by the Kenyan Government to end the Ogaden conflict.