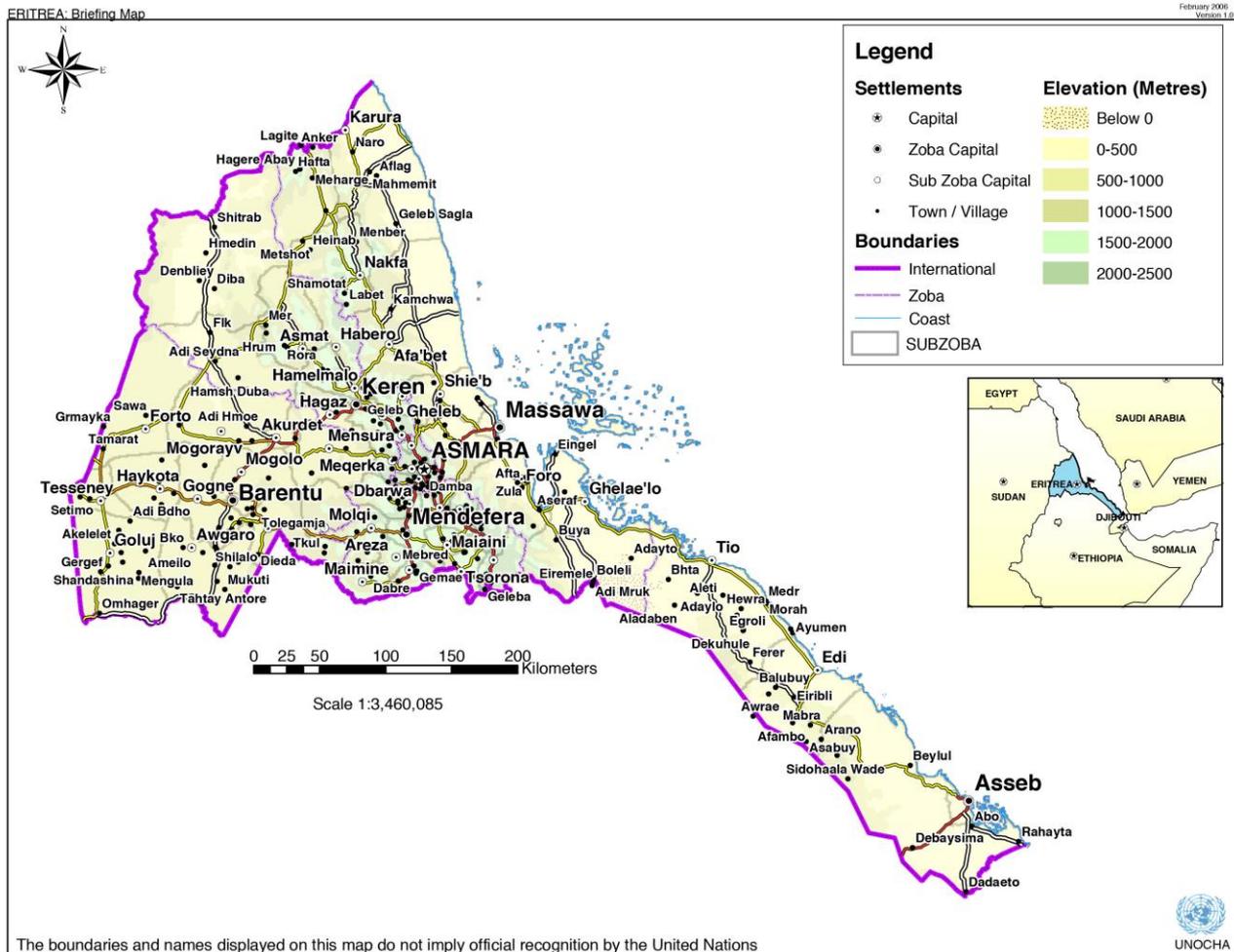


Annexes

Annex I

Map of Eritrea



Annex II

Composition of the Government of Eritrea as of 3 June 2015²⁰⁹⁴

Minister of Agriculture: Mr. Arefaine Berhe

Minister of Defence: vacant. Major General Philipos Woldeyohannes, Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Defence Forces since 2014, is reported to be acting Minister of Defence.

Minister of Education: Mr. Semere Russom.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Major General Sebhat Ephrem (appointed in June 2014, formerly Minister of Defence).

Minister of Finance and Development: Mr. Berhane Habtemariam.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Osman Saleh Mohammed.

Minister of Health: Ms. Amna Nur-Hussein.

Minister of Information: Mr. Yemane Gebre Meskel (also reported to be the Director of the Office of the President).

Minister of Justice: Ms. Fozia Hashim.

Minister of Labour and Welfare: Mr. Kahsai Gebrehiwet.

Minister of Land, Water and Environment: Mr. Tesfai Gebreselassie

Minister of Maritime Resources and Fisheries: Mr. Tewolde Kelati.

Minister of Tourism: Ms. Askalu Menkerios.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Mr. Nusredim Ali Bekit.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Mr. Tesfelasie Berhane.

Minister of Local Governments: Mr. Woldedmichael Abraha.

²⁰⁹⁴ This list is not exhaustive since there is no official list of Ministries in Eritrea. It is in alphabetical order and does not suggest any order of importance.

Annex III

List of Proclamations enacted by the Government of Eritrea²⁰⁹⁵

Proclamation No. 9/1991 establishing the Gazette of Eritrean Law.

Proclamation No. 11/1991 on national service (repelled by the subsequent Proclamation No. 82/1995).

Proclamation No. 21/1992 on citizenship.

Proclamation No. 23/1992 to establish the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

Proclamation No. 24/1992 to regulate the issuing of travel documents, entry and exit visa from Eritrea, and to control residence permits of foreigners in Eritrea (completed by Regulation of travel documents and immigration No. 4/1992).

Proclamation No. 25/1992 to establish village courts.

Proclamation No. 30/1993 to establish a Food Board.

Proclamation No. 36/1993 to control drugs, medical supplies, cosmetics and sanitary items.

Proclamation No. 37/1993 amending proclamation No. 23/1992 about the structure of the Government.

Proclamation No. 52/1994 amending proclamation No. 37/1993 about the structure of the Government.

Proclamation No. 55/1994 to establish a Constitutional Commission.

Proclamation No. 58/1994 to reform the system of land tenure in Eritrea, to determine the manner of expropriating land for purposes of development and national reconstruction, and to determine the powers and duties of the Land Commission.

Proclamation No. 73/1995 to legally standardize and articulate religious institutions and activities.

Proclamation No. 82/1995 on national service.

Proclamation No. 85/1996 to establish the Special Court.

Proclamation No. 86/1996 for the establishment of regional administration (including the six administrative regions).

Proclamation No. 88/1996 to regulate the law practice.

Proclamation No. 90/1996 on the press.

Proclamation No. 104/1998 on fisheries.

Proclamation No. 111/2000 on land transport.

Proclamation No. 112/2000 on customs.

Proclamation No. 115/2001 to establish free zones and the Eritrean Free Zones Authority.

Proclamation No. 118/2001 on labour.

²⁰⁹⁵ This list is not exhaustive. It contains only those proclamations that the Commission was able to identify, however it was not able to access all of those listed.

Proclamation No. 122/2002 to establish the Eritrean Science and Technology Development Agency.

Proclamation No. 127/2002 to provide for the registration of foreigners who reside, work or engage in business in Eritrea.

Proclamation No. 129/2003 to establish the National Drought Relief Committee.

Proclamation No. 130/2003 on civil aviation.

Proclamation No. 132/2003 to establish community courts.

Proclamation No. 135/2003 to establish the national pension scheme.

Proclamation No. 136/2003 to establish the public sector pension scheme.

Proclamation No. 137/2003 to establish the martyrs' survivors benefit scheme.

Proclamation No 143/2004 on tobacco control.

Proclamation No. 145/2005 to determine the administration of non-governmental organizations.

Proclamation No. 148/2005 to establish the Massawa and Assab Port Authority.

Proclamation No. 155/2006 on forestry and wildlife conservation and development.

Proclamation No. 156/2006 on plant quarantine.

Proclamation No. 158/2007 on female circumcision abolition.

Proclamation No. 167/2012 to amend the jurisdiction of the Eritrean courts.

Proclamation No. 171/2012 to establish a National Agency to promote the participation of Eritreans in the ownership of public enterprises (adopted in December 2012).

Proclamation No. 173/2013 pertaining to the opening of foreign currency deposit accounts, domestic commercial transaction and/or contract, currency, remittance and exchange and the declaration of currency of travellers arriving into or departing from Eritrea.

Annex IV

List of the main customary laws in Eritrea²⁰⁹⁶

The customary law of the Adkeme Melgae, codified in 1936 in Tigrinya, applies to the residents of the former province of Seraye who are the descendant of the twins Adkeme and Melgae.

The customary code of Habsulus Nay Gebrekristos Nay Deqqiteshim was proclaimed in 1909. It applies to the descendants of Atoshim who are mostly living in Asmara.

The customary code Enda Fgray Waela Seleste Tsimaro was allegedly written in 1221 and applies to the Timiza Seraye community who lives at the border of the former provinces of Akkele Guzai and Seraye.

The customary law of the Adgna Tegeleba was codified in 1937 in Tigrinya and applies to the residents of the former province of Akkele Guzai, both Christians and Muslims.

The customary law of the Logo Chiwa was initially codified in 1492 and revised several times since then, including in 1910 to be translated in Tigrinya. It was also revised in 1918 and in 1946. It governs both the Loggo Chiwa and the Kebesa Chiwa communities who are living in certain parts of the former Hamassien and Seraye provinces (south and south east of Asmara), both Christians and Muslims.

The customary code of Dembezan was written in 1918 and governs the Dembezan communities who live in 16 villages north of Asmara. It was revised several times until 1977.

The customary law of the Karneshm was codified in 1918 in Tigrinya. It applies to the Karneshm community that lives north of Asmara known as the Northern sea coast.

The customary law of the Seharn Lamzan Weqertn Damban was codified in 1918. It applies to the Seharti, Lamza, Weqerti and Damba communities living in the same region south of Asmara.

The customary law of the Shewate Anseba Zemat Tahtay codified in 1918 in Tigrinya applies to the people living in the Anseba river basin at the north and northwest of Asmara.

The customary code of the Mense'a tribes from the Tigre ethnic group and is called Fithi Mehari of Mensa'e. It was codified in 1913 in Tigre by a Swedish Pastor, Karl Gustav Rödden, after ten years of meticulous research. It governs both Christians and Muslims groups.

The customary code of the Saho ethnic group is called lqanun Alauruf LiMuslimin Akkel Guzai Leliqebae AlSaho. It was codified in Arabic in 1943 and applies to the Muslims inhabitants of the Akkele Guzai former province.

The customary code of the Ben-Amir tribes is called Alqanun Alauruf Liqebael AlBeniAmir. It was codified in 1958 and applies to the Amir Tribes from the Tigre ethnic group in the Gash Berka region.

²⁰⁹⁶ For more details, see Muluberhan Berhe Hagos, *Customary versus modern laws of Eritrea on gender equality* (Atlas Graphic Printers, Asmara, February 2014), p. 13-31.

The customary law of the Sahel Tribes was codified in 1958 in Arabic in the Alqanun Alauruf Liqebael AlSahel Al'am. It applies to the 24 tribes from the Tigre ethnic group who were living in the former Sahel province.

The customary code of the Maria Tribes is called Alqanun Alauruf Liqebael AlMariatain and applies to the two tribes of the Black and Red Maria tribes, which are both from the Tigre ethnic group. It was first codified in 1977 and published in 1989.

The customary code of the Eritrean Afar ethnic group is called Bur Eli Med'a, and its current version was codified in 1973.

The customary law of the Bilen was codified in 2005 and governs the three Bilen kinfolks and both Christians and Muslims communities.

The customary code of Enga'na, S'rat Atsmi Harmaz, which governs the Enga'na community living the former Akkele Ghuzai province, was put in writing but has never been formally proclaimed.

The customary law of the Kunama, Nara, Reshaida and Hidareb is not codified but orally remembered and administered consistently.

Annex V

List of places of detention identified by the Commission of Inquiry

Detention facilities in Eritrea documented by the Commission of Inquiry

1. First Police Station
2. Second Police Station
3. Third Police Station
4. Fourth Police Station
5. Fifth Police Station
6. Sixth Police Station
7. Abi Adi
8. Aderser
9. Adi Abeito
10. Adi Imer
11. Adi Keih
12. Adi Nefas
13. Adi Quala
14. Afabet
15. Agip
16. Agordat
17. Ala
18. Arag
19. Assab
20. Baharia
21. Barentu Military Intelligence Unit
22. Barentu Military Unit
23. Barentu Police Station
24. Barentu Prima Country
25. Barentu Secret Prison House
26. Dahlak Kebir
27. Darsal
28. Debarwa
29. Dekemhare
30. Dengolo
31. Dugona
32. Eiraeiro
33. Gahteley
34. Gedom
35. Gelalo
36. Gergera
37. Haddis Ma'askar
38. Hagaz
39. Halhal
40. Hashferay
41. Idaga Arbi
42. Karshela
43. Keren
44. Mai Duma

45. Mai Edaga
46. Mai Nefhi
47. Mai Serwa
48. Mai Temenay
49. Massawa
50. Me'eter
51. Mendefera
52. Nakfa
53. Nakura
54. Sawa
55. Segeneti
56. Sembel
57. Senafe
58. Serejeka
59. Sheila Tessenei
60. Tehadasso
61. Tessenei
62. Track B
63. Track C
64. Tsetser
65. Tsorona
66. Under Tessenei
67. Wi'a
68. Zara

Additional detention facilities reported in the course of the investigation

1. Aba Shawal Police Station
2. Aboy Regum
3. Ali Giddeh
4. Asha Golgol
5. Auna Wato
6. Baleko
7. Dahrotay
8. Duarwa
9. Edaga Arbi
10. Eila Ber'ed
11. Embatkala
12. Garage Fenkel
13. Ginda Police Station
14. Glas
15. Golij
16. Go'igne
17. Jufa
18. Keru
19. Kiloma
20. Klima
21. Kudo-Felasi
22. Metkelabet
23. Shilalo
24. Taba Stifanos
25. Tsererat
26. Villagio Prison House
27. Teio

Annex VI

Satellite images of Sawa, Wi'a and Mai Serwa provided by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme UNOSAT




unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNOSAT

Production Date: 03/06/2015
Version 1.0
Activation Number: CE20150120ERI



UNOSAT REPORT IN SUPPORT OF OHCHR COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ERITREA

Satellite Imagery Based Activity Analysis

**Sawa Military Camp
6th Brigade Prison
3 April 2015**



Sawa Military Camp, 6th Brigade Prison, Eritrea 3 April 2015 DigitalGlobe Imagery Center Coordinates: 36°59'28.16"E 15°41'8.24"N

This report was produced by UNITAR-UNOSAT in response to questions from OHCHR Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea concerning the location and operational status of alleged prisons in the country.

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Satellite Data (1) : WorldView-1/2
Imagery Dates: 3 April 2015, 4 November 2014, 11 December 2010, 28 December 2010, and 2 September 2009.
Resolution: 50 cm
Copyright: DigitalGlobe
Sources: European Space Imaging

Satellite Data (2): Pleiades
Imagery Dates: 26 May 2015
Resolution: 50 cm
Copyright: © CNES (2015),
Distribution AIRBUS DS
Source: GeoStore - Airbus Defence and Space

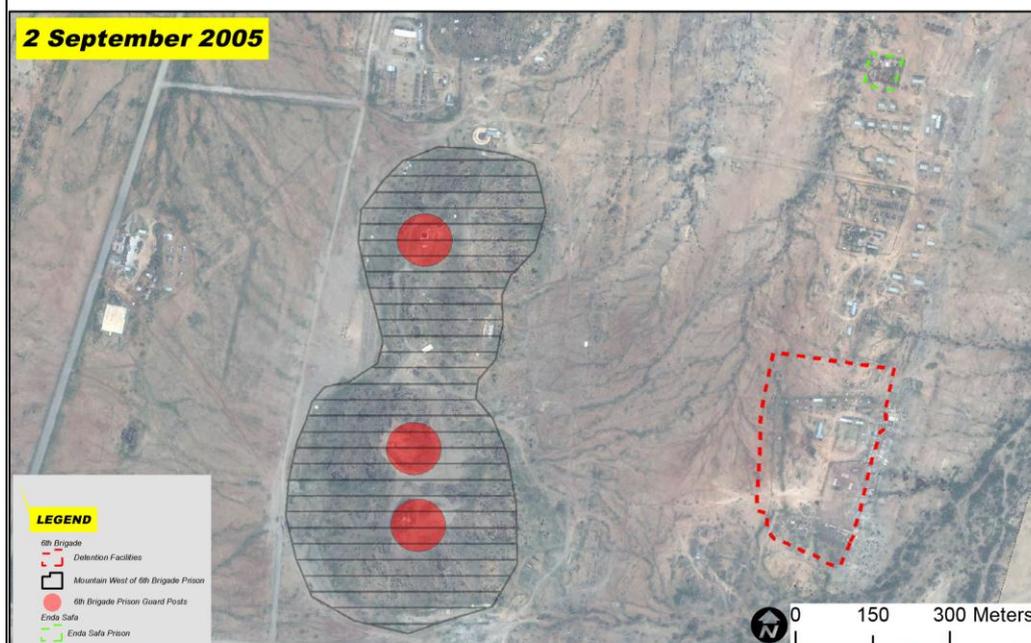
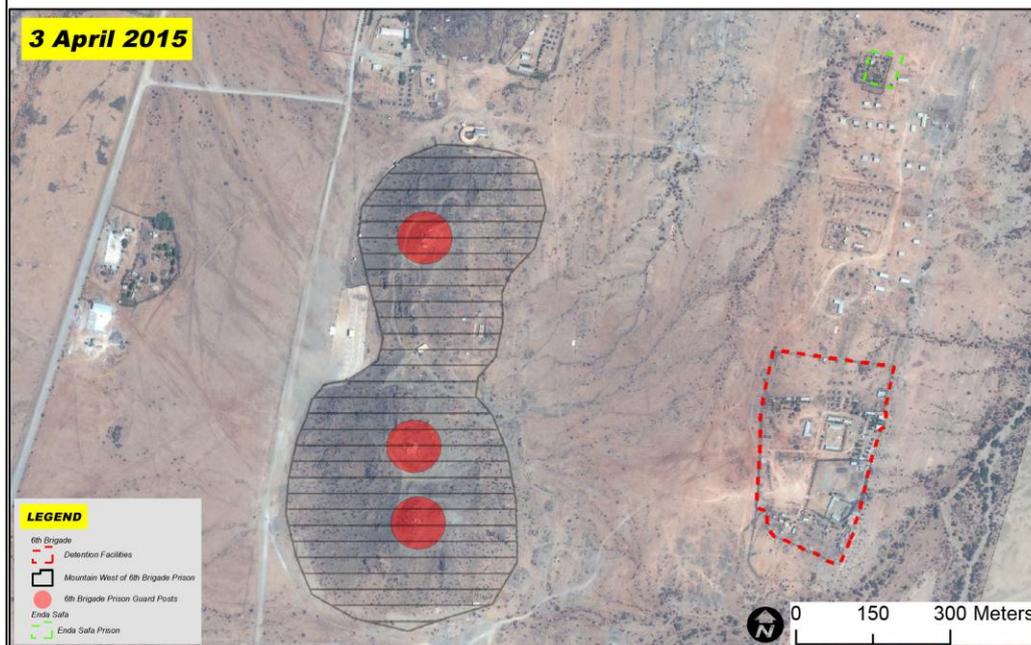
Road Data : Google Map Maker / OSM / ESRI
Other Data: USGS, UNCS, NASA, NGA
Analysis : UNITAR / UNOSAT
Production: UNITAR / UNOSAT
Analysis conducted with ArcGIS v10.2
Coordinate System: World Robinson

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not warranted to be error-free nor do they imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNOSAT is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geographic information, research and analysis to UN humanitarian and development agencies and their implementing partners.

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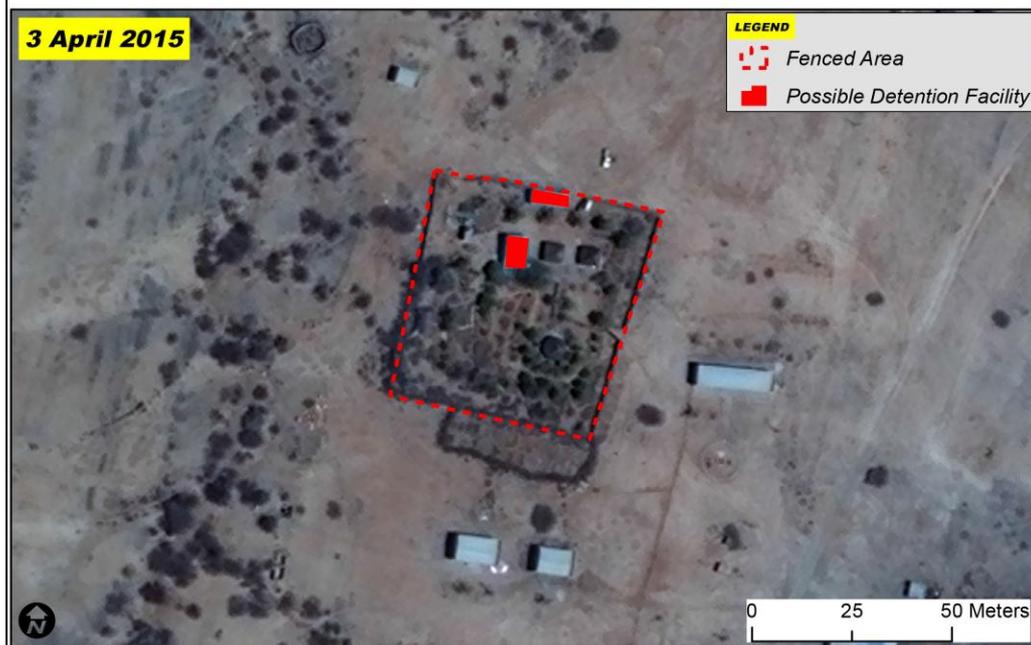
6th Brigade and Enda Safa Prisons at Sawa



According to multiple eyewitness accounts, the 6th Brigade Prison, is located east of the military camp (map page 1). Former inmates depict the location of the detention facility East of the hill where guard posts are used to control movement in and out of the installation. UNOSAT satellite imagery based analysis identified the location and main features of this facilities inside the fenced perimeter that are being used to detain prisoners. Furthermore, UNOSAT assesses that the 6th Brigade Prison seems to be operational. Imagery between 2005 and 2015 shows construction activity not only inside the prison facility, but across the military camp.

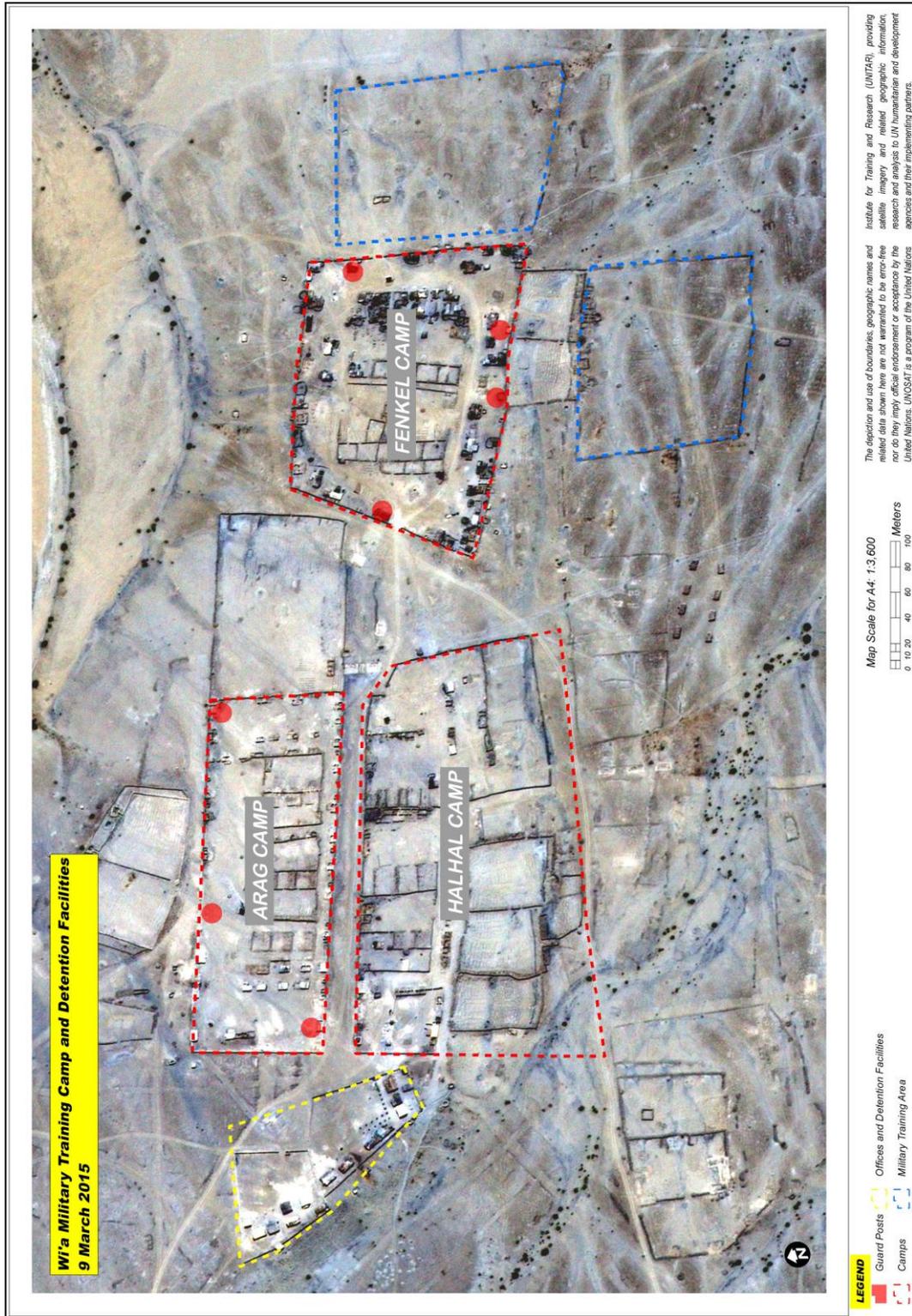
Service Layer Credits: © 2015 DigitalGlobe © 2015 GeoEye Earthstar Geographics SIO © 2015 Microsoft Corporation

Enda Safa Detention Facility at Sawa



Enda Safa detention facility is located East of Sawa military camp and approximately 550 meters north of the 6th Brigade detention facility. UNOSAT satellite imagery based analysis identified the location and main features of this facility inside the fenced perimeter. The presence of a vehicle outside the fenced perimeter in the imagery collected on 3 April 2015 indicates that the compound is still in use. Since 2005, the perimeter of the compound has increased, and the fence has been reinforced.





Wi'a Change Detection



According to multiple eyewitness accounts, Wi'a was abandoned in 2009 after a meningitis outbreak. UNOSAT satellite imagery-based change detection analysis identified nine buildings with new roofs in imagery from 2015. Imagery from 9 March 2015 shows nine previously roofless buildings, as seen on imagery from 28 December 2010 (blue arrows), with new roofs. This is a clear indication of activity between 2010 and 2015. Additionally, UNOSAT identified a possible graveyard used to bury the dead and the dry riverbed purportedly used by inmates to wash (see Figure 2).



Mai Serwa Detention Facility



Mai Serwa is a detention facility located approximately 8 km northwest of the city of Asmara. UNOSAT satellite imagery-based analysis identified the location and main features of this facility. According to witnesses, the detention facility has various types of cells. Witnesses reported the existence of metal containers, two underground trucks containers and several zinc hangars of about 25 square meters. Imagery collected on 31 July 2010 shows the presence of a total of 28 structures that are possibly metal containers. Imagery also shows a total of 14 different structures that match the description as zinc hangars. As of 26 May 2015 the number of possible metal containers remains similar, approximately 26, although their distribution has changed. The possible hangars are still visible by 26 May 2015.

This is a preliminary assessment and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send feedback to UNITAR/UNOSAT at the contact information below.

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Annex VII

**Immigration and Citizenship Services Request Form that Eritreans
abroad have to sign if they want to get official documents from Eritrean
consulates**

Immigration and Citizenship Services Request Form	
1. Full Name	Gender
2. Full Name as shown in Passport	
3. Village of origin	4. Date of Birth
5. Eritrean ID No.	Issued at
6. Mother's Name	
7. Unit/Work you had before you left the country	
8. Reason you left the country	
.....	
9. Place/Border used to leave the country	
10. Date you left	
11. Countries you have been after you left the country and the dates you entered these countries	
12. Whose country entry documents did you use to enter these countries?	
13. Your job in the current country of residence	
14. Current address: Country	City
15. National obligations fulfilled after you left the country	
.....	
I, whose name is written above, confirm that previously given personal information is true; and that I regret having committed an offence by not completing the national service and am ready to accept appropriate punishment in due course.	
Signature	Date

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