



MUNBU 2021

Study Guide

United Nations Security Council

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D) Letter From the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates, Organization and Academic Team Members,

On behalf of Model United Nations Bilkent University, it is my absolute honor to welcome you all to our annual conference this January 2021. With our current circumstances, our conference will be held virtually, on Zoom where our teams will be working to assist you through each step of the conference.

The beginning of this year marked a new milestone, one which we had to adapt to without much of a choice. All around the world, offices, academic institutions, and social functions have been put to rest upon the upsurge of COVID-19 cases across the globe. However, behind closed doors, and computer screens, policy makers along with specialists in this field worked to combat the virus's further spread. When everything was halted, diplomatic roles were not. It is in times like these where we witness the importance of policy making and governance. Model United Nations conferences aim at cultivating the diplomat within you. The caucuses allow you to convey your beliefs, within your country's policies, and formulate solutions together through means of diplomatic debate.

Since the establishment of the Model United Nations Society in Bilkent University, we strove to uphold the values that the United Nations entails, diplomacy being the highest amongst them. Which is why, this year, despite the circumstances, I am proud to announce that MUNBU will be one amongst the few conferences which have committed to their message and maintained their annual conference, albeit virtually.

Model United Nations, as I am sure anyone who has experienced it before, shapes you, and defines your views as you continue to move forward. So for those who have experienced it, I am very happy that you are here once again today, giving this experience another chance and allowing it to mold you into a more refined version of yourself. For those who are coming here for the first time, I promise you that our team will offer you the same experience that has been offered to those before you. One which will push you to become an individual integral to your society's development and prosperity.

This year, our committees have been chosen not on the basis of future challenges, but rather they were specifically picked based on what we see today; pandemics, security threats, needs for social and economic reforms, and a call for stable regimes. It is now your duty to fill in the shoes of world leaders and diplomats and come up with the solutions which will allow us to move forward.

We hope to welcome you all to our conference this January!

And until then, stay safe

Sincerely,

Mona El Wali

Secretary General of MUNBU'21.

II) Letter From the Under-Secretary-General

Hello Everyone!

Hope you all are doing well.

My name is Hassan Imran Faiz and I am a sophomore at Bilkent University in the Faculty of Business Administration. I shall be serving as your Under Secretary General for this year's edition of the Model United Nations of Bilkent University. I have been an active member of the MUN circuit since 2013 with considerable experiences as a delegate and a member of the dais as well. Majority of my MUN career has been spent in Pakistan; however, I did have the opportunity of attending international conferences such as the likes of Harvard MUN Boston and Yale MUN Singapore. This would be my third time adjudicating the UNSC, so rest assured, you are all in safe hands.

My priority is to ensure that all participating delegates have an immersive experience which enhances and furthers their skills of diplomacy, problem solving and public speaking. I hope to see progressive and civil debate which revolves around the ethos of the United Nations, and I sincerely hope everyone comes together to recreate the best possible MUN experience of 2021.

Remember, our only criterion for success is the spirit of diplomacy.

Please feel free to contact me at any given point regarding any query or misconception of yours regarding the committee, its dynamics, and its stipulations.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

III) Letter From the Academic Assistant

Esteemed Participants,

As the Academic Assistant of this committee, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 9th annual session of MUNBU.

Being part of the UNSC means you will have to make a tremendous effort to analyze the situation and figure out a solution. The issue you will be tackling is up-to-date; thus, you are expected to keep up with recent events as there is progression continuously. Aside from that, it will be to your advantage to look at the Recommended Readings section and do your own research to develop your perspective further.

While planning this committee and writing the Study Guide, the USG and I strived to deliver the information as precise and instructive as possible. We genuinely hope that this study guide brings you all a general overview and a better understanding of the current state of affairs. I have full confidence you will successfully accomplish your mission.

Best regards

Doğa Tanrıverdi

DISCLAIMER

A word of caution before you start: Before you start reading the study guide, please understand that the study guide is only meant to be a starting point for your research. It can guide you through the process of gathering essential information on the topic, but it is in no way a substitute for the actual research every delegate is required to do. In order to further improve your grasp on the subject, kindly refer to the Recommended Readings section, which enlists a number of links redirecting you to websites which you may find useful for your preparation.

Good luck and Godspeed.

IV. Introduction to the Committee:

A. Aims & Objectives:

- Discussing the socio-political history of Ethiopia in order to establish background information;
- Examining the series of events leading up to Abiy Ahmed's nomination as the Prime Minister of Ethiopia.
- Analyzing the policies of Abiy Ahmed in relation to the TPLF
- Ascertaining whether the elections contested in Tigray in August 2020 were legitimate or not;
- Determining the rationality of Abiy Ahmed's response to the defiance of TPLF;
- Ascertaining the real perpetrators of the Mai-Kadra massacre
- Further exploring the role of Eritrea and its forces in the Ethiopian-Tigray Crisis
- Discovering conclusive evidence pertaining to the final advance on Mekkelle organized by the Ethiopian Defense Forces
- Discussing the challenges and threats related to the potential refugee exodus caused by the fighting.
- Determining the role of UNSC and other international organizations in the Ethiopian-Tigray conflict.

- Above everything, the primary purpose of this simulation should be to come to a feasible solution, ending the fighting between the TPLF and Abiy Ahmed's government, and appeasing both the parties involved.

B. History and Political Structure of Ethiopia:

In 1995, Ethiopia became a federation divided into 10 administrative regions based on ethnic lines. The center of power is Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa, despite each region having autonomy to some extent.

The government of Ethiopia is structured in the form of a federal parliamentary republic, whereby the Prime Minister is the head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government while legislative power is vested in the Parliament. The Judiciary is more or less independent of the executive and the legislature. There are 9 ethnically based administrative regions and two self-governing administrations; the capital city Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.



Political Map of Ethiopia

After Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in the 1974 revolution, a military junta known as "The Derg" quickly filled the power vacuum. In September 1974, the Derg was established from several divisions of the Ethiopian Armed forces. The Derg implemented policies for the country, which included land distribution to peasants, nationalizing industries and services under public ownership and led Ethiopia into Socialism, and was credited for these policies which at first gained mass support across the country. However, The Derg became deeply unpopular due to ill sought out policies and mass executions, which sent a shock wave across the country. To fight back and destabilize the junta, eleven men established the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in 1975.

When an internal struggle for power took place within the Derg, Mengistu Hailemariam emerged as a leader. Mengistu adopted a Stalinist policy and declared the "Red Terror" (mass execution) in 1977. From 1977-1979, the Derg tortured or killed thousands of suspected enemies known as the Red Terror. Ethiopia entered a new phase of chaos and a state of civil war in Eritrea and Tigray. Henceforth opposition parties and many ordinary Ethiopians became the victims of the Derg. Thousands of Ethiopians fled the country to neighboring countries, Europe and North America.

The subsequent civil war had a devastating impact on the country, including the Tigrayan people in the north. Tens of thousands of young people were murdered in the brutal political repression campaign Red Terror. In 1984/5, Ethiopia struggled with the worst famine in living memory which was not helped by the Derg regime's politics; on the contrary, it contributed towards it. The combination of famine and the loss of military support from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proved too much for Mengistu to survive.

In less than two decades, the TPLF has evolved into the most powerful armed liberation movement in Ethiopia. In May 1991, when three factions of rebel forces converged on Addis Ababa, Mengistu fled the capital to Zimbabwe. One week later, on 28 May 1991, TPLF troops backed by Eritrean forces and coalition partners overthrew the government and seized control of Addis Ababa, the capital.

In April 1993, a referendum took place in Eritrea, and the Eritreans voted overwhelmingly for independence. Eritrea separated from Ethiopia and became an independent state, even though many Ethiopians did not support the Eritrean referendum.

For another two decades, the TPLF dominated Ethiopia's ruling alliance, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The chairperson was Meles Zenawi, who was the Prime Minister of Ethiopia until he died in 2012. During its 27 years in power, child mortality rates fell, and large-scale famine was banished. TPLF has worked both for the development of Ethiopia and its opening to the world; however, there was also a side of them that concerned many people. A growing number of citizens saw them as dysfunctional and autocratic as they sentenced hundreds of journalists and political dissidents. The Oromo and Amhara, which account for more than 60 percent of the country's population, were never satisfied with the minority domination of the 6 percent Tigray. Ethiopia remained a one-party state, and a growing generation of youth felt increasingly excluded and disillusioned by the apparent domination of Tigrayan politicians.

In August 2012, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi died. Hailemariam Desalegn served as Ethiopia's prime minister from September 2012 until April 2018.

Over the years, outrage against the TPLF has grown so much that the other three parties in the EPRDF coalition made a tight alliance, pushing the TPLF out of the game in 2018. After years of anti-government protests, Hailemariam Desalegn steps down as prime minister. Hailemariam's resignation triggered the first-ever contested leadership election among EPRDF coalition members to replace him.

C. Abiy Ahmed's Rise to Power



From October 2016 on, Abiy had served as Deputy President of Oromia Region as part of the team of Oromia Region's president Lemma Megersa while staying a member of the Ethiopian Federal House of Peoples' Representatives.

On 2 April 2018, Abiy was elected, confirmed, and sworn in by the EPRDF as the Prime Minister of Ethiopia. During his acceptance speech, he promised political reform; to promote the unity of Ethiopia and unity among the peoples of Ethiopia; to reach out to the Eritrean

government to resolve the ongoing Eritrean–Ethiopian border conflict after the Eritrean–Ethiopian War and to also reach out to the political opposition inside and outside of Ethiopia. His acceptance speech sparked optimism and received an overwhelmingly positive reaction from the Ethiopian public, including the opposition groups inside and outside Ethiopia.

Abiy Ahmed has become the country's first Oromo leader – Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, which for years claimed to be marginalized by the EPRDF.

Abiy began implementing many of his reforms. He released thousands of political prisoners, unblocked hundreds of media channels, and privatized state-owned enterprises. But the action that created the most influence was the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In the course of 1997, unresolved border disputes were exacerbated by Eritrea's introduction of a new currency. This had been anticipated in a 1993 economic agreement. But in the event, Tigrayan traders often refused to recognize it, and it caused a collapse in commerce. Full-scale war erupted over the contested border hamlet of Badme in May 1998. The fighting swiftly spread to other stretches of the shared, 1,000 km long frontier. Airstrikes were launched on both sides. Ethiopia's decisive final offensive in May 2000 forced the Eritrean army to fall back deep into their own territory. Although the Ethiopians were halted and a ceasefire put in place after fighting on a number of fronts, Eritrea had been devastated by the conflict. The Algiers Agreement of December 2000 was followed by years of standoff, occasional skirmishes, and the periodic exchange of insults.

On 8 July 2018, Abiy became the first Ethiopian leader to meet with an Eritrean counterpart in over two decades, in the 2018 Eritrea–Ethiopia summit. The very next day, the two signed a "Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship" declaring an end to tensions and agreeing, amongst

other matters, to re-establish diplomatic relations; reopen direct telecommunication, road, and aviation links; and facilitate Ethiopian use of the ports of Massawa and Asseb. Abiy was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2019 for his efforts in ending the war.

D. Current Political Dynamic of Ethiopia

In 2019, EPDRF, which had been dominated for decades by the Tigray People's Liberation Front, was dismantled and replaced with the Prosperity Party, a single united party led by the prime minister. But the TPLF refused to join Abiy in forming the nationwide Prosperity Party after he dissolved the EPRDF.

From another point of view, Abiy's reforms also upended the country's long-established power dynamics. Abiy Ahmed weakened the hand of TPLF by clearing the crucial names that the TPLF found strength from within the state. He also blamed the TPLF's mercenaries for attacks targeting civilians and security forces in different parts of the country. Tigray's leaders said they were unfairly targeted in corruption trials and used as scapegoats for the country's problems.

IV. Disputed Elections of 9th September 2020

The simmering tension between the TPLF and Abiy's government came to a boil when the central government decided to postpone national and regional elections scheduled to take place in August 2020. The incumbent Prime Minister cited concerns for COVID-19 as a reason for

delaying the elections; however, this decision was vehemently opposed by the TPLF. They decreed this decision as undemocratic, stating that Abiy Ahmed was pulling off such a stunt to prolong his time in office. Despite several warnings from the Central Government, the northern region of Tigray went ahead with its decision of conducting elections. As such, Tigray held its regional elections on the 9th of September 2020, defying the central government and further straining the relationship between the TPLF and Abiy Ahmed's government.



According to the results of the poll, the TPLF managed to secure 189 out of the 190 seats available for contention in the election which had a voter turnout of almost 97% with almost 2.6 million registered voters. The election was contested with five other opposition parties: the National Congress of Great Tigray (Baytona), Salsay Woyane Tigray, Tigray Independence Party, and Assimba Democratic Party. The defeated opposition parties offered muted criticism of the elections with some of them complaining of fraud, accusing the TPLF of stealing their votes. However, so far, no concrete evidence incriminating the TPLF has been found. In addition to

accusations of Ballot Fraud, there were also complaints of a lack of transparency with local NGOs on the ground complaining that they were barred from observing the elections.

Following their landslide in the disputed elections, the TPLF issued a statement stating that any reactionary measures in response to the elections would be tantamount to “war”, further affecting the already hostile relationship between the two parties. Abiy Ahmed was quick to denounce the elections, declaring them as “shanty elections”. Meanwhile, the following Saturday, Ethiopia’s upper house of Parliament convened and ruled the recently conducted election in Tigray as “unconstitutional”.

V. Aftermath of the Elections:

A. Slash of Funding to the Tigray Region:

Following the elections contested in September, the Central Government led by Abiy Ahmed collectively decided to cut off all ties with the Tigray region. The Upper House of Parliament convened on the 7th of October and ruled in favor of slashing the budget allotted to the Tigray Region for the new fiscal year, which amounted to a total of 281 million Dollars.

Simultaneously, they also declared the 9th September elections as undemocratic, dismissing it as “null and void”. Such a reaction came despite TPLF’s previous public statement in which they stated that any reactionary measure to the elections held in Tigray would be “tantamount to war”. Although the official decision intimated by the Upper Parliament stated that all ties would be cut off with Tigray, the Central Government clarified that they would continue working with the local authorities on the ground in Tigray meaning that it would not be a complete rupture. However, the TPLF did not fare kindly to such reactions. They responded by pulling their members from the Parliament, stating that such measures would further alienate the region from

the Centre. Referring to the decisions taken by the Upper Parliament, Wondimu Asamnew, head of the Tigray Friendship Liaison Office, said they were "totally unacceptable and dangerous" and suggested they could jeopardize the region's future role in Ethiopia.

"You don't do this to a member of the federal republic unless you want, in practical terms, to declare that Tigray is an independent foreign state," Wondimu told AFP.

"The consequences are very, very serious," he said, adding that a formal response from Tigray would come "in a very short period of time".

B. Attack on Federal Military Bases in Tigray:

Tensions came to an all-time high when the Federal Military Base of Mekelle, the capital of Tigray, was attacked on November 4th. Residents of the city reported hearing gunfire early on in the morning and the base was laid to siege. The Central Government claimed that "military assets" were looted from the base and forces loyal to the TPLF had taken the entire base under control. In addition to Mekelle, there were reports of attacks on multiple other military bases in the region of Tigray. There were also reports of native Tigrayan soldiers betraying the Ethiopian Defense Force and siding with the TPLF. The military base in Sero in particular was a subject of a 10-day siege by forces loyal to the TPLF. It came to an ultimate end when government forces retook the base and the captive soldiers were released by the TPLF.



Abiy Ahmed and his government accused the TPLF of orchestrating the attacks of 4th November in retaliation to the budget cuts imposed on Tigray by the Central Government. The TPLF was quick to deny such claims by counterclaiming that they had no involvement in the attacks. "We will never be the first to shoot nor the first to blink," Getachew Reda, a senior member of the TPLF stated in response to the accusations. However, sources on the ground and civilian accounts claim that the uniforms worn by the attackers donned the colors of the TPLF. Regardless of the veracity of these claims, Abiy Ahmed sanctioned the deployment of military troops to the region of Tigray in an attempt to restore peace. TPLF has since been declared as a "Terrorist Organisation" and communication channels to the Tigray region have been suspended.

C. Mai-Kadar Massacre:

The Mai-Kadar massacre marked the lowest point of the conflict between the TPLF and Abiy Ahmed's government. Mai-Kadra is a local town in the western part of the Tigray region close to the border with Sudan. It was subject to a gruesome knife and machete attack on the night of the

9th of November. According to estimates, approximately around 500 day-laborers were killed in the attack, most of them being non-Tigrayan. A worker helping up clean the bodies reported that a majority of the victims were Amhara, another ethnic group belonging to Ethiopia. Reports recounted that the bodies of victims were strewn across the town, with most of them being fatally wounded by knife attacks. Fortunately, the Ethiopian Defense Force took control of the city the next morning and helped ground-level forces to assist with securing the area.

Accounts from survivors suggest that the TPLF was responsible for this attack in retaliation for their defeat at the hands of the Ethiopian Defense Forces early on in the day. There were a handful of accounts incriminating forces loyal to the TPLF, namely the Tigrayan Special Police Force. However, so far these claims have been denied by the TPLF. In fact, some Tigray people fleeing to Sudan as a result of the brewing civil war even claimed that pro-government forces were responsible for the attack.

D. The Final Stage:

Following the events of November, the government of Abiy Ahmed issued an ultimatum to the TPLF and its leader Debretsion Gebremichael to surrender within 72 Hours. The TPLF was unwavering in their resolve and managed to stand their ground. Upon this, on the 24th of November 2020, Abiy Ahmed ordered the federal military to move in on Mekelle in order to secure the city and the region once and for all. Communication and transport lines to the city were indefinitely interrupted, with the Government's official press releases remaining as the only form of information for the outside world. Abiy Ahmed, the former Nobel Peace Prize laureate, vowed to protect civilian safety and to keep human casualties at a low. Mekelle fell to the government on the 28th of November with not a single casualty being reported from Abiy Ahmed's side; however, sources on the ground claim that the death toll is around 27. The TPLF retreated to the neighboring mountains without putting up a fight and claimed that their campaign is still ongoing. Despite this, Abiy Ahmed was quick to declare the conflict as

resolved, stating that the TPLF had been defeated. Despite Abiy Ahmed's tall claims, the situation remains far from over. The TPLF has now switched to a guerilla-warfare campaign which they continue to maintain from the towns of Wukro and Abiy Addi.

VI. Role of Neighboring Countries:

A. Eritrea:

Eritrea has always maintained a rocky relationship with Ethiopia. In recent times, their relationship has greatly improved, thanks largely to the efforts of Abiy Ahmed which resolved the decades-long worth feud between the two countries. Abiy's efforts earned him the Nobel Peace prize whilst ameliorating the relationship between the two states. However, the crisis in Tigray threatens to render null the efforts of Abiy Ahmed. At the helm of it all is the TPLF.



TPLF and the Eritrean government went to war over border disputes in 1998 when the TPLF was ruling Ethiopia. Following an armistice in 2000, the two countries were in an 18-year long armed standoff which ended following Abiy's election as Prime Minister. However, ever since the escalation of tensions between the TPLF and the Central Government, relations between the TPLF and Eritrea have soured. Following Ethiopia's retaliation to the attacks on the military

base by the TPLF, the TPLF has accused Abiy Ahmed of recruiting Eritrean soldiers in their front against them. Abiy Ahmed has since denied these allegations as has his Eritrean counterpart, Isaias Afwerki. Tensions between the TPLF came to an all-time high when TPLF fired rockets on Asmara, the capital of Eritrea. The TPLF justified this by claiming that Abiy Ahmed was using the airbase in Asmara to carry out his campaign against them.

It is now up to the committee to predict whether or not Eritrea will be involved in further altercations with the TPL.

B. Sudan:

Sudan shares a border with Ethiopia on the Eastern front and has thus been subject to a huge influx of refugees following the flare-up between the TPLF and Abiy Ahmed's government. The fighting between the TPLF forces and the Ethiopian Defense force displaced around 950,000 Tigrayans out of which 50,000 crossed the border and fled to Sudan to escape the violence. Initially, the Sudanese welcomed the Tigrayans to refugee camps; however, the continuous influx of refugees has increased inflation, threatening to worsen the economy. Aid agencies are struggling to maintain the refugee camps and are finding it increasingly difficult to supply food and water.

Sudan is in the midst of an economic crisis ever since 2019, following the ousting of former premier Omar al-Bashir. Furthermore, tensions between Sudan and Ethiopia are also on the rise following a cross-border clash between the two nations in eastern Sudan's Gadarif province. Sudan claims that 4 of its soldiers were killed in an ambush by the Ethiopian forces. Since then, both Heads of States have met in an attempt to diffuse the situation.

C. Somalia:

Ethiopia has maintained an active profile with Somalia during the years. Ethiopian forces constitute a major part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which has put up a

front against Al-Shabab, a terrorist organization threatening regional peace and security. Following the outbreak of war between the TPLF and the Central Government, Abiy Ahmed decided to pull soldiers from the AMISOM in an attempt to bolster his own security force's ranks. Furthermore, to make matters worse, Tigrayan soldiers in AMISOM were also disarmed. Should Ethiopia decide to completely remove itself from the AMISOM, it would set a precedent for other states such as Djibouti and Burundi to remove their forces from the AMISOM, thereby weakening it greatly. This would adversely impact the campaign against Al-Shabab, allowing it to gain influence in the region.

VII. International Reaction to the Ethiopian-Tigray Crisis:

UNSC Session on 24.11.20

The UNSC convened on the 24th of November in an informal session to discuss the developments pertaining to the Tigrayan-Ethiopian issue. There was an initial setback when African leaders withdrew from the session as they insisted on consulting with the African Union before engaging in any dialogue with the EU. However, the session continued and the matter was discussed further. The session concluded without any statement being issued and the member states vowed to remain active on the matter.

The African Union has appointed a three-member convoy to help diffuse tensions in Ethiopia. The convoy consists of Joaquim Chissano, former President of Mozambique; Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, former Liberian President, and Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa. The appointment of this convoy comes in response to Ethiopia rejecting the appeal of holding talks with the TPLF.

IX. Timeline:

This section provides a brief timeline of the series of events:

Date	Event
June 1991	TPLF overthrows the incumbent government
April 2018	Abiy Ahmed comes to power
August 2020	Elections postponed
9 September 2020	Tigray holds its own elections
October 2020	Funding cut to Tigray
November 4, 2020	TPLF attack on Military Bases
November 6, 2020	Government counter strike on TPLF
November 9, 2020	Mai-Kadra Massacre
November 14, 2020	TPLF rocket attacks on Eritrea
November 26, 2020	“Final” phase initiated by the Government

X. Recommended Readings:

This section provides recommendations for further research to supplement your preparation:

1. <https://graphics.reuters.com/ETHIOPIA-CONFLICT/xklpyjmdvg/>
2. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54964378>
3. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/12/18/the-war-in-tigray-is-a-fight-over-ethiopias-past-and-future/>
4. <https://www.aljazeera.com/program/start-here/2020/11/19/whats-happening-in-ethiopia-start-here>

5. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/9/ethiopias-tigray-region-holds-vote-defying-abiys-federal-govt>
6. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/10/7/ethiopia-parliament-votes-to-cut-ties-with-tigray-region-leaders>
7. <https://www.barrons.com/news/ethiopian-lawmakers-vote-to-slash-funds-for-tigray-01602081006>
8. <https://worldview.stratfor.com/situation-report/ethiopia-parliament-votes-cut-contact-funding-tigray-leaders>
9. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55064746>
10. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54805088>
11. <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/press-releases/ethiopia-investigation-confirms-scores-civilians-killed-tigray-state-massacre>
12. <https://www.aynews-sd.com/ethiopian-refugees-speak-of-how-they-fled-to-sudan/>
13. <https://www.africanews.com/2020/11/25/amnesty-international-releases-findings-on-maikadra-massacre/>
14. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54942546>
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16. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/16/sudan-says-officers-ambushed-by-ethiopian-forces-during-patrol>
17. <https://www.dw.com/en/ethiopia-un-security-council-meets-as-tigray-battle-looms/a-55709839>

Important Note: In addition to these, it would be advised to follow up on the press releases issued by the United Nations on their website on a regular basis.

XI. References:

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