

## Study the Facts and Truth on the Levels of Conflict Disasters and Victims: In the Case of Amhara and Afar-Ethiopia

Alie Wube Damtew<sup>1</sup>, Asamen Ayalew Ejigu<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

*The objective of this study was to investigate the facts and truth about the levels of displaced, damaged, and victims of the current Ethiopian conflict in general and the Amhara and Afar Regions in particular. The investigations mainly used exploratory qualitative methods and a combination of primary and secondary sources of data. Field surveys, figures, photographs, and cause and effect (fish bone-diagram) analysis supplemented the qualitative data. 382 responses were considered for these investigations from the target area. The study shows that many civilians were killed in the current conflicts between TPLF forces and the Ethiopian government in the Amhara and Afar regions of northern Ethiopia. The investigation shows that the TPLF has killed many innocent people, including civilians in the Amhara and Afar regions, and others have been seriously injured. Due to the TPLF-led forces, the elderly, women, youths, and children might be the first victims of the current situation in Amhara and Afar regions, considering their especially vulnerable position. Damaged and pillaged institutions, towns, and other public organizations such as churches, mosques, market places, educational centers, health centers, and manufacturing industries are affecting Amhara and Afar from all walks of life as well. Because of the distraction of various public institutions, government organizations, and public service centers, millions of Amhara and Afar people faced unemployment and social disruption. This study also shows the various causes, results, and outcomes of the current conflicts from scientific viewpoints using the cause and effect diagram. Finally, the conclusion and the recommendations of the study were incorporated into this study.*

**Keywords:** Investigation, Facts and Truth, Amhara and Afar, Levels of Disasters & Victims, Ethiopian, Conflict Outcomes

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor School of Mechanical & Industrial Engineering Kombolcha Institute of Technology Wollo University-Ethiopia

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor School of electrical and Computer Engineering Kombolcha Institute of Technology Wollo University-Ethiopia

## **1. Introduction**

A conflict is a struggle and a clash of interests, opinions, or even principles. It is an inevitable part of life and it has a recurrent decimal in every political system (Oguonu&Ezeibe, 2014). Conflict will always be found in society as the basis of conflict may vary from being personal, racial, class, caste, political, and international. It may also be emotional, intellectual, and theoretical, in which case academic recognition may be a significant motive. Intellectual conflict is a subclass of cultural conflict [1], a conflict that tends to grow over time due to different cultural values and beliefs. According to (Dickie, 2015), Iraq has possibly one of the worst records of violence in today's world. According to data provided by the Iraqi Ministry of Health, a total of 34,453 civilians were killed and 36,685 wounded in 2006 alone. Ethnic and religious conflicts, border conflicts, civil strife, civil wars, and genocides are rampant in Africa. Specific instances of conflicts in Africa include ethnic/religious conflicts which developed into civil wars in Zaire, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, Uganda, and Lesotho, to mention but a few; turmoil in Angola; state/rebel conflicts in Serra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea Bissau; border conflict (Ethiopia and Eritrea, Nigeria, and Cameroon) and genocide in Somali (Oguonu&Ezeibe, 2014). But trust building is the most influential factor in negotiating between two sides. The stronger this factor appears, the greater the chance there will be for negotiators to cooperate. Studies have suggested that religious backgrounds can have a direct impact on the confidence and process of negotiation. Such tendencies generally do not prevent a contract or an agreement from being concluded. However, there are reasons to believe that religious affiliations reduce the negotiation process and give more confidence to decision makers. The right to the truth has emerged as a legal concept at the national, regional, and international levels and relates to the obligation of the state to provide information to victims or to their families or even society as a whole about the circumstances surrounding serious violations of human rights.(Naqvi, 2006). Even though the current Ethiopian conflict criminal processes have been over served to a higher extent, (Naqvi ,2006) argues that criminal processes, whether at the national or international level, are primarily about meting out justice for alleged wrongs committed by individuals. The conflict began in November 2020, when tensions between the new government of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, in power since 2018, and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), who had dominated Ethiopian politics since 1991, came to a head (Brooke-Holand& Ahmed, 2021). The fighting unseated the TPLF from their powerbase in Tigray and a federally appointed interim Tigray government is nominally in charge.

The Ethiopian government has since designated the TPLF as a terror group. Further reports (FAO, 2021) show that growing tensions between the federal and regional governments escalated into an armed conflict in the Tigray region, also involving some neighbouring areas of the Amhara and Afar regions. In July 2021, the conflict spread to most of these two regions.

Hostilities have exposed communities to widespread violence and many people are displaced from Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions, while about many thousands of people sought refuge to the Sudan. Economic instability and unfair western responses are key problems influencing the handling and resolving of Ethiopian conflicts. These need to investigate the facts, and truth on the current Ethiopian conflict victims, disasters, and displaced levels, so as to develop real solutions to the war and conflicts. Therefore, this study was designed to explore the facts, truth, and impacting levels of the current conflict in the context of the Ethiopian scenario in general, Amhara and Afar region in particular were studied. The investigation specifically presented and analysed about the levels of displaced, damaged and victims on Ethiopian in general and the Amhara and Afar regions in particular were considered. The main objective of this study is to investigate the facts and truth about the levels of displaced, damaged, and victims in the Amhara and Afar Regions due to the current Ethiopian conflict. The study also aims to show the current conflict's impacts on ballooned people, disasters, and victim people in Ethiopia (Amhara and Afar). Facts and truths about the damaged and destroyed institutions by the TPLF led forces were included in the investigations.

## **2. Literature Review:**

In this section selected articles which are related to conflict, facts conflicts, principles, levels of conflicts, and the outcomes of conflicts in global in general in Ethiopia contexts in particular have been discussed and studied.

**2.1. Conflict and Types of Conflict** Scholars (Sally, Howell, & Rt, 2014),(Anying, 2012) argue that conflict will occur wherever there are scarce resources, divided functions in society, different levels of power, competition for a limited supply of goods, status, valued roles, or power. Different studies (Kriesberg, 2019), (A. Peter Castro and Erik Nielsen (NATIONS & ROME), 2003) also show that people often have different values and priorities regarding the management and use of natural resources. Disagreements and disputes over natural resources are common results of conflicts (Nations, Council, & Sedentarisation, 2003). Such conflicts exist to some degree in every society, whether they are publicly acknowledged or not. The existence of conflicts

over natural resources is not necessarily negative; such conflicts can be useful in defining the competing needs for resources within communities and society.

## **2.2. The Impacting levels of Conflicts**

The previous (Chung, 2016) study shows that, due to conflicts large-scale disasters have struck cities and towns across the globe frequently in recent times. An individual's fundamental approach to conflict is set by the quantity of concern he or she demonstrates for the relationships and for the non-public interests of the parties involved in a very particular situation. According to the findings of a confidential study (Bernard Oladosu, 2014) on the complex horizon of multiple crises, risk, and vulnerability, such as disasters, climate change, wars and protracted conflict, forced displacement, food insecurity, ecological erosion, urban crises, and pandemics. There are various perceptions regarding conflicts. Conflict is a reality in everyone's life and should be considered a natural process that occurs daily (Chung, 2016), (Bernard Oladosu, 2014). Conflict is a natural occurrence in all groups. The human relations school accepts conflict. It believes that conflict may benefit a group's performance (Robbins, 2005).

## **2.3 Conflict Management to Reduce Risk and Disasters**

Conflict resolution is that the process of managing a conflict and negotiating an answer. It's best understood as a working model with two key elements: conflict management and negotiation. Conflict resolution previous studies (MacDonald activities house non-violent ways to barter and overcome conflict (Pavone, 2007). Mainly, conflict resolution requires identifying the causes of the conflict and finding ways to handle them. Conflict resolution is conceptualized because the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution. Committed group members try and resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the remainder of the group (e.g., intentions, reasons for holding certain beliefs) and by engaging in collective negotiation (Dickie, 2015, & Kevin, 2009) shows that dimensions of resolution typically parallel the scale of conflict within the way the conflict is processed. Cognitive resolution is that the way disputants understand and think about the conflict, with beliefs, perspectives, understandings, and attitudes. Emotional resolution is within the way disputants feel a couple of conflict; the emotional energy Behavioural resolution is reflective of how the disputants act and behave (Pavone, 2007). (Mayer and Bernard, 2012) shows that a large range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including negotiation, mediation, mediation-arbitration, (Mayer, 2012) diplomacy, and inventive peace building. Besides, conflict management could be a communication process for changing the negative emotional states in a very conflict to emotional states that allow figuring out an answer to the conflict. Conflict management strategies are the behavioural methods went to

resolve conflict (Sally et al., 2014). These strategies are extremely important for the effective functioning of organizations and for the non-public, cultural, and social development of people (Dickie, 2015). Also, (Oguonu & Ezeibe, 2014) shows that conflict management tends to focus more on mitigating or controlling the destructive consequences that emanate from a given conflict than on finding an answer to the underlying issues causing the conflict. It typically involves the utilization of unit for deterrence or peacekeeping. All communities possess ways of resolving or managing any sort of conflict. They use the identical fundamental procedural modes to handle conflicts: avoidance, coercion, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication (Kriesberg, 2019). On the other hand avoidance is that the act of preventing a conflict from being publicly acknowledged. This strategy is employed when both parties' distresses are ignored by not addressing the matter (Sally et al., 2014). The avoidance strategy is characterized by the acceptance that any effort to either discuss or contest the conduct of another is desperate and pointless (Anying, 2012). Coercion: trying to impose one's will through the threat or use of force, including violence, protests, the exertion of economic dominance, and political contacts. Negotiation follows a voluntary process within which parties reach agreement through consensus. Negotiation is defined as a dialogue between two or more people or parties with the goal of reaching a beneficial outcome over one or more issues where there's a conflict over a minimum of one among these issues. in step with Anying (2012), negotiation is defined as a dialogue between two or more people or parties with the goal of reaching a beneficial outcome over one or more issues where a conflict exists with relevancy a minimum of one among these issues. is an interaction and process between entities who aspire to agree on matters of mutual interest while optimizing their individual utilities. (Adnan et al., 2016) show that the beneficial outcome will be for all of the parties involved, or simply for one or a number of them. Negotiators must understand the negotiation process and other negotiators to extend their chances of closing deals, avoiding conflicts, establishing relationships with other parties and gaining profit (MacDonald & Kevin, 2009) and maximize mutual gains. Besides, Porolok may be a widely used mechanism of dispute resolution among the Acholi people. It's like negotiation in many aspects. It doesn't differ much from the concept of negotiation as a type of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), because it is understood today. the weather of porolok and negotiation are more or less the identical but only differ in context (Oguonu & Ezeibe, 2014). Mediation means employing a third party to facilitate the negotiation process. It's a dispute resolution process where a neutral, acceptable third party, with none authority or decision-making powers, facilitates the resolution of disputes among conflicting parties (Anying, 2012). Any party to the mediation may object to the mediator nominated by the opposite party to the mediation (Kriesberg, 2019). Arbitration involves

submitting a conflict to a mutually agreeable third party who then renders a choice. Arbitration may be a method of dispute resolution involving one or more neutral third parties who are usually arranged by the disputing parties and whose decisions are binding. Usually, the arbitrators are like judges (Anying, 2012). The arbitrator delivers a gift detailing the liability, or lack of it. the method is confidential. The proceedings and also the award don't seem to be disclosed to the general public. Adjudication relies on a judge or administrator to form a binding decision (Anying, 2012). He or she should be independent and impartial during the method of the trial. In making his or her determination, he or she should base his or her judgment on the facts adduced. Whatever wasn't adduced during the court proceedings shouldn't form the idea of his or her decision. For conflict resolution, the choice strategies of going to disputes and differences suggest a two-dimensional model for conflict supported how a personal or group balances concerns round the task and relationship within the conflict situation.

Furthermore, within the current Ethiopian scenario, the government has to compromise on conflict resolution strategies. Although the western nations, on behalf of their political interests, support the terrorist TPLF group, those groups damage thousands of Amara and Afar people as well as public institutions. As an example, the reality commission could be a body established to analyse human rights violations committed by the military, government, or other soldiers under the previous regime or during a war. Truth commissions don't seem to be courts of law. In reality, the UN, WHO, UNHR, and USID are answerable for human rights, peace, and security. Truly, those organizations are to blame for providing an accurate record of who is answerable for extra-judicial killings, including assassinations, "disappearances" and other human rights abuses. Although our situation analyses and investigations confirm that the UN SC, the UN, USA, EU, the WHO, and FAO offer unfair, discriminating, and fact-based decisions and reports about the victims of Amhara and Afar peoples, through their resources to the TPLF groups, they're acting as both peace and conflict promoters.

### **3. Research Methodology**

Mainly to deal with the key research objectives, this research used exploratory qualitative methods and combination of primary and secondary sources of data. The qualitative data supported includes field survey figures, photographs analysis and case and effect (fish bone-diagram) analysis. The obtained result triangulated, while the researchers utilize the primary and secondary data types in the data analysis.

**3.1. Research Methods.** The different research methods used in the study are explained below.

### 3.1.1 Sampling Methods

A sample is hopefully representative collection of units from a population used to determine truths about that population. In other expressions it is the method of attain information about an entire population by examining only a part of them (McMillan, 1996, Field, 2005). The degree of representativeness is based on the sampling technique employed. Different Scholars, (Robert, 2004), (Ajay & Micah, 2014), indicated that, in research people use sampling because of, resources (time, money) and workload. In this study we used purposive sampling technique because the selectivity which is built into a non-probability sample derives from the researcher targeting a particular group. The purposive sampling technique is a type of non-probability sampling that is most effective when one needs to study a certain cultural domain with knowledgeable experts and used with exploratory qualitative research techniques Tongco (2007). Mainly I have used non-probability sampling techniques are often used in exploratory and qualitative research. From various type of non-probable sample, the researcher have selected Purposive sampling, method, researchers select the samples based purely on the researcher's knowledge and credibility. Hence in this study we selected purposive sampling as a sampling method.

### 3.1.2. Study Area and Populations (Sample Size)

It is also very important issue to determine sample size because samples that are too large may waste time, resources and money, while samples that are too small may lead to inaccurate results. An optimum sample is one which fulfils the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. Sample size is influenced by a number of factors, including the purpose of the study, population size, the risk of selecting a bad sample, and the allowable sampling error. More specifically, if confidence intervals are constructed across many separate data analyses of repeated (and possibly different) tests, the proportion of such intervals that contain the true value of the parameter will match the confidence level Anvar(2013). As a general rule, a statistical sample should contain 50 to 100 cases for each sample or sub-group to be analysed. If the sample size,  $n$ , the population proportion size,  $N$ ,  $\sigma$  is an estimate of the standard deviation, where  $Z$  (we considered 95% confidence precision) is the z score associated with the confidence level required,  $z=1.96$ ,  $E$  is the required precision is 0.05, and to estimate mean  $\mu$ , sample of 25 is considered accordingly the mean and standard deviation of the variables are found as the mean=13.73 and Standard deviation is =3.71 which gives the mean =0.338. Then the calculation becomes:  $n=[Z^2 \sigma^2 / (E^2)]$  ,(Sharon L. Lohr, 2010).  $\frac{1.96^2 \times 0.338^2}{0.05^2} = 382$ . Also According to (Bulletin, 1999) study shows that within 40000-75000 population the sample size ranges from 380-382 sample sizes.



Since, in this exploratory study within 75000 populations, we have to use the total sample size of 382 responses is considered form the targeted area.

### **3.1.3. Methods of Data Collections and Sources of Data**

#### **i. Methods of Data Collections**

Both the primary and secondary data collection methods were employed as data collections techniques. The primary data was collected from field observations, interview, and questionnaire and company reports from selected and targeted company and groups. Besides, secondary data was also collected from the sources, reviewing the existing research work, published journals, , conference paper ,working paper) to accomplishment the research objectives. The collected data was explored, interpreted, discussed, analysed, quantified and the findings were put to the validation and verification.

#### **ii. Sources of Data**

**A. primary data:** The primary data is collected during field observation and interviewees, from selected Amhara and Afar regions including Dessie, Woldiya, Kombolcha, Mersa, Kobo, Gashena, Woreilu, Samara, Kemise, and Abala. During the data collection process individuals, government organizations, and private company and institutions were considered.

**B. Secondary Data (Literature Review):** Under this, the selected articles which were related to war, conflict, and the impacts of conflict on infrastructure, humanitarian process, institutions (health centre, school, educational centres) logistics and transportation were investigated and studied. All secondary data in this research have been compare, validated and cross-check with the primary data.

### **3.1.4. Data Analysis, Reliability and Validity Method and Tools**

**A. Data Analysis:** After collecting the primary and secondary data, the input data was validated and checked the reliability of a data collection method or instrument is considered reliable if the same result is obtained from using the method on repeated occasions. If it is needed outcomes are verified and then the data are qualitative and quantitatively analyse, interpretation, discussion, quantify synthesis. Subsequently development of framework and experimentation/testing in accordance with the objective of the research is done.



**B. Reliability Analysis:** Research requires dependable measurement. Reliable data is dependable, trustworthy, unflinching, sure, authentic, genuine, reputable. Consistency is the main measure of reliability. Measurements are reliable to the extent that they are repeatable and that any random influence which tends to make measurements different from occasion to occasion or circumstance to circumstance is a source of measurement error. In this study Cronbach's alpha will use as a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability.

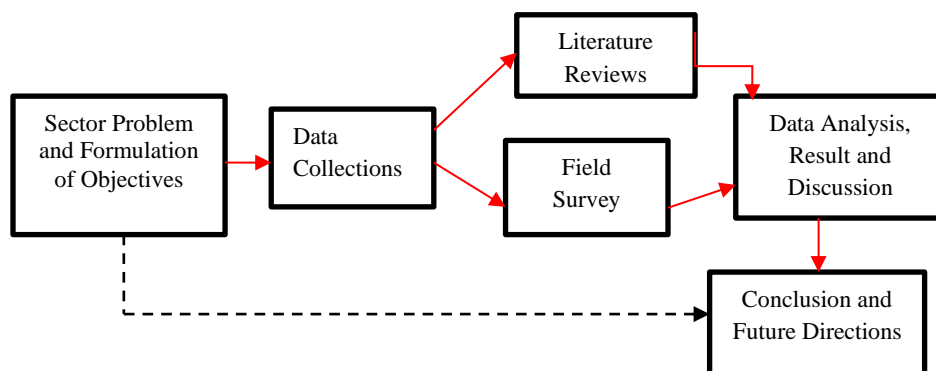


Figure.1. Research Methodology Frame work

#### 4. Data Analysis, Result and Discussion

Under this section, the collected data merely presented a stock of facts unless it is analysed, interpreted, and discussed properly. The discussion of the findings resulting from this study was properly done. The analysis and discussion of the results have been carried out based on the data obtained from field observation, interviews, the questionnaire, and the analytical results from the SPSS tools. Our empirical and theoretical results are also supported by pictures and photo-graphs of each scenario of the conflicts.

##### 4.1. Facts on Displaced and Victim Peoples in Ethiopia (Amhara and Afar)

Most of the Amhara and Afar peoples are affected by the conflict and violence, but the precise extent of the effect and shock remains a matter of conjecture. Elderly women, youths, and children might be the primary victims of the current situation in Amhara and Afar, considering their especially vulnerable position. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission released a report on the number of people who have been illegally displaced by the war in the Amhara and Afar

regions. The commission released its investigation report on Amhara and Afar states on, March 11, 2022. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) said that Tigray forces have killed 346 innocent people in the Amhara and Afar regions, and that 309 others have been seriously injured. According to the report, 548 South Wollo, 250 Kobo, 450 Afar, and 700 Mikadra, a total of 1,948 civilians were killed by TPLF forces in the Amhara and Afar regions of northern Ethiopia. In addition to human rights abuses, private property, public and private institutions were looted and destroyed by TPLF forces.



Figure.1: Displaced and Victims Amhara by TPLF

Our investigation showed that TPLF led forces carried out unprovoked, unethical, and disproportionate attacks on civilians, particularly women, children, the disabled, the elderly, and civilians (figure 1). Furthermore, the TPLF group targeted various institutions and areas of large gatherings of people, such as churches, mosques, markets, educational centers, schools, health centers, manufacturing industries, and private resources that affect Amhara and Afar people from all walks of life.



‘Figure.2.’. Millions of Amhara Displaced and Victims by TPLF force (Source, Amistie International, and Field Evidence)

According to the above figure shows, in addition to the actual loss of life, many more are injured and suffer lasting psychosocial effects on the community. Violence also prevents reconstruction and the provision of services.



‘Figure.3’. Raped, sexual and gender-based violence by fighters from the Tigray People’s Further more than 70 women from the town of Nifas Mewcha in Ethiopia’s Amhara region told Amnesty international they were raped, sexual and gender-based violence by fighters from the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) during the group’s attack on the town in mid-August 2021.



Figure.4.TPLF force killed more than 700 civilians over two days in Mai-Cadra



Figure.5. Displaced and Victims Afar peoples by TPLF terrorist group

The Amhara and Afar peoples are victim by TPLF group but the international organizations they are supported and shouted on the behalf of the TPLF territories group. The misleda and miscared information’s feed by TPLF. Our primary and secondary evidence implies that, due to the distraction of several institutions, widespread unemployment and social disturbance put them at risk of becoming involved with armed groups and criminal gangs. This also resulted in family pressures playing a role in encouraging their gravitation towards violence towards youth and young groups.





They are contradicting Idea (TPLF accept but US representative denied the displaced and victim’s Amhara and Afar. Our situation analysis also supported such truthful and fact based evidences.



‘Figure.6.’ Interviews from North Wollo Victim People Displaced to Dessie

Furthermore, our findings show that, from the beginning to the present, the fiction on ballooned groups and victims Ethiopian people and international responses have progressed to other stages. Organizations are not working for the truth, but rather their political and faiths. The UN Security Council, the United Nations, the United States, the European Union, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) primarily provide unfair, discriminatory, and false reports about the victims of the Amhara and Afar peoples. They are not properly supporting the victims, Amhara and Afar people, in humanitarian support. For instance, US in July 2022, the US released 10.2 billion birr to support the Orimia region. As a nation, the release is good, but where and which regions need urgent support??? (Faith).Till now the international organization and western nation’s not working social sustainability rather than political misleading.

## Press Release

Embassy of the United States of America  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



For further information call 091-451-2227  
<http://ccs.usembassy.gov>

### U.S. Invests 10.2 Billion Birr for the Resilience of Oromians

**Addis Ababa, January 26, 2022**—This week, the United States through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announces two new investments of 10.2 billion Birr to lift up over 400,000 people across Oromia. Both investments—the *USAID Ifaa* and *USAID Strengthening PSNP 5 Institutions and Resilience* activities—will run for 5 years under the Government of Ethiopia led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP 5), which is helping 9 million Ethiopians lift themselves out of poverty. USAID is the leading donor to the PSNP 5 and has invested over 60 billion Birr in it, since 2015.

These two new USAID investments will ensure that hundreds of thousands of citizens improve their lives, and gain the tools and skills needed to achieve their dreams despite the risk of shocks, such as drought or locusts. The activities will rehabilitate degraded lands with soil and water conservation practices, will train young men and women with workforce readiness skills, and will make sure Oromians can grow and eat nutritious foods—among dozens of other PSNP 5 supported interventions.

These two new activities also illustrate Ethiopia and the United States of America’s longstanding partnership and shared interest in ensuring that all Ethiopians achieve prosperity, self-reliance, and resiliency.

“Together we desire a future of resiliency, where nobody – not a farmer in East Haraghe, nor a pastoralist in the Borena Zone – need wonder how they’ll manage the next meal for their children,” said USAID/Mission Director Sean Jones, at the launch event for both new activities in Addis Ababa. Also in attendance were representatives from the Ministry of Finance for Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Oromia regional state.

While this week’s investments will dramatically improve the lives of citizens across Oromia, USAID is likewise investing in the PSNP 5 in every region it is implemented. This week’s newly launched activities builds upon over 220 billion Birr that USAID has invested over the last 5 years to empower Ethiopians across in the country and help people lead healthier, more resilient, and more prosperous lives.

#USInvestsInEthiopians  
####

The international community would be well advised to think about unifying its obligations to the Amhara and Afar communities, to peace and security, and to reconsidering the responsibilities and structures of the peace and security, humanitarian, and development architecture through several high-level processes.



‘Figure.7.’ Massacre of civilians by the terrorist TPLF led force in the Amhara and Afar region

As a result of this war, acts that are considered war crimes under the international laws of war have been committed. In other words, through the forces of the TPLF, they have inflicted massive massacres on innocent citizens in the Amhara and Afar regions. As can be seen in the separate photograph in ‘Figure.7, there is a mass grave where innocent citizens were brutally killed by the TPLF forces in the Kobo area of Amhara region. According to the information, wherever these forces entered Afar and other Amhara areas, they caused massive massacres. Based on this, international institutions: the government and any other bodies should understand that these forces are actually criminals. I would like to urge international institutions to refrain from bias and take



responsibility for declaring such actions as war crimes and those who committed them as war criminals.

#### 4.2. Fact and Truths on Damaged Institutions by TPLF

It is known that schools, universities, and health institutions are not attacked and protected by belligerents anywhere in the world. However, as this research shows, due to the war, a very large number of schools, universities, and health institutions have been heavily damaged and most of them have been destroyed. Targeted institutions and sites of large gatherings of people, such as churches, mosques, markets, educational centers, schools, health centers, manufacturing industries, and private resources, are affecting Amhara and Afar from all walks of life as a result of the terrorist group (TPLF). The next sections extensively investigate the extent of damage and institutional distractions.

##### I. Damaged Hospitals and Health Centers

The TPLF led forces have destroyed hundreds of health centers, hospitals, and thousands of health facilities in the Amhara and Afar regions. Referring to our sources of information, we would like to present the damage rates of the hospitals, health centers, health institutions, and health training institutions that were damaged by the TPLF forces.



‘Figure. 8.’ Damage and Disasters of Dessie Referral Hospital

According to the Ethiopian government report and our field observation shows from ‘figure 8-figure 12’ the TPLF led force have destroyed more than three thousand health facilities during its occupation of parts of the Afar and Amhara regions in within five months. Mainly, in Afar, it destroyed 60 health centers, while in the Amhara region; it destroyed 40 hospitals, 453 health stations, 1,850 health posts, 4 blood banks, and 1 oxygen factory were damaged and destroyed.



Figure.9. Dessie Referral Hospital that suffered the consequences of the looting



Figure.10. Damaged parts of Woldiya Referral Hospital

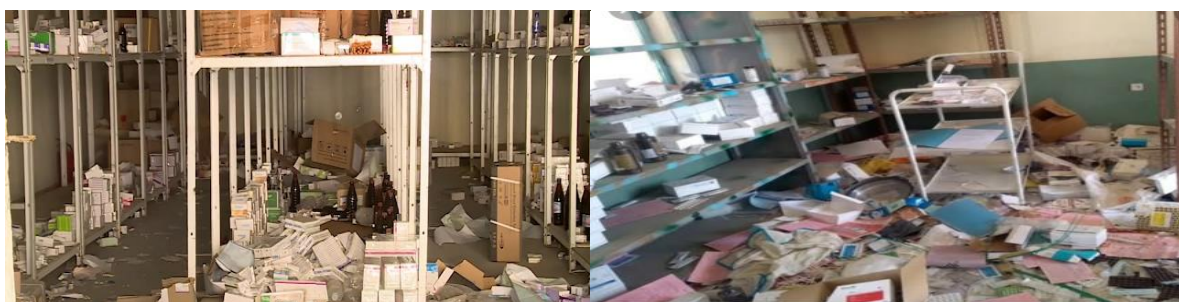


Figure.11. the damaged Dessie Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Agency





Figure.12. the damaged Hospital at Kombolcha-Amhara-Ethiopia

According to our primary and secondary evidence shows that, the damage of health center and hospitals have highly and significantly impacted on the surrounding community health conditions. These results negatively affect the social sustainability of the Amhara and afar people. Even though the international organizations and the western countries are remained deafeningly silent in response to the TPLF. Particularly in Amhara and Afar Ethiopia, within five to six months; thousands of health centers and hospitals were destroyed. Who is quiet and silent? According to figure 8 above shows, the oldest and most historical Dessie specialized hospital was looted and destroyed by the TPLF terrorist group.

**ii. Damaged Schools in Amhara and Afar:** According to the MOE report, more than 7000 schools are fully or partially destroyed by the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF), in the Afar and Amhara regions of Ethiopia.

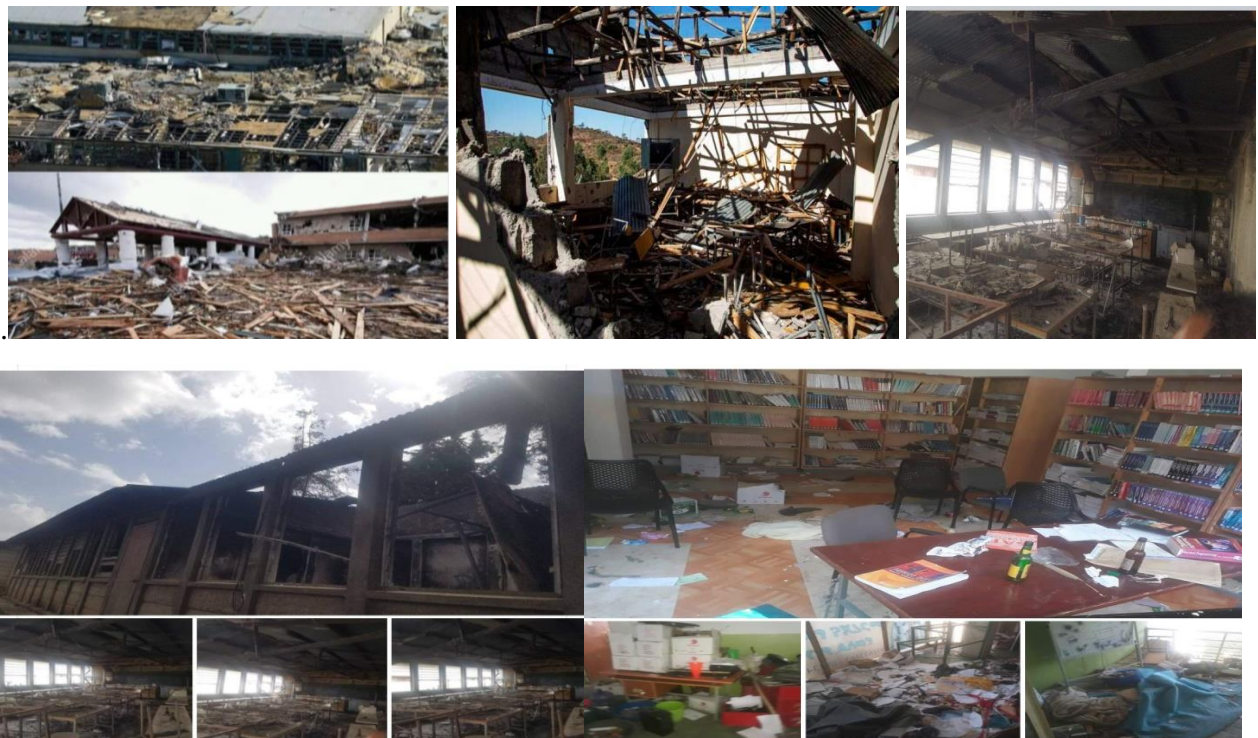


Figure.13. Some of Damaged Schools by TPLF terrorist group (@Dessie-Ethiopia)

Our field observation shown in 'figure.13' shows that school infrastructure, including buildings, practical’s, and experiment laboratories, were destroyed by the current conflicts in Amhara and Afar, Ethiopia. The TPLF-led forces primarily damaged and destroyed schools and their

infrastructure (figure 13 shows damaged specific evidence (@Dessie-Ethiopia). Because of damaged schools and educational institutions, over 2.5 million students are out of school in Amhara and Afar Ethiopia. However, international organizations such as the United Nations, the United Nations Human Rights Council, the United States, and the European Union backed TPLF forces, which destroyed over 7000 schools in the Afar and Amhara regions. MOE also shows that the war has resulted in the complete destruction of 694 schools and the partial destruction of 65 schools in four zones of the Afar Region alone as of September 2021, leaving more than 1.2 million students out of school. Furthermore, the previous reports (2016–2021 Prensa Latina: Latin American News Agency) show that the TPLF terrorist group destroyed all 832 schools in North Wollo, Amara’s regional state. Despite the fact that terrorist groups have completely or partially destroyed thousands of schools and educational institutions in the Amhara and Afar regional states. Damage results in millions of Amhara and Afar students being out of school at these times.

### **iii. University, Colleges and Related Education Centers Damaged by TPLF Led Forces**

Higher education institutions are the sources of knowledge: the teaching and promoting institutions of peace, love, and unity. However, in the current war, a large number of universities have been damaged by war. They abandoned their teaching work and caused huge losses to the universities in the areas where the TPLF led forces have taken over and stockpiled weapons.

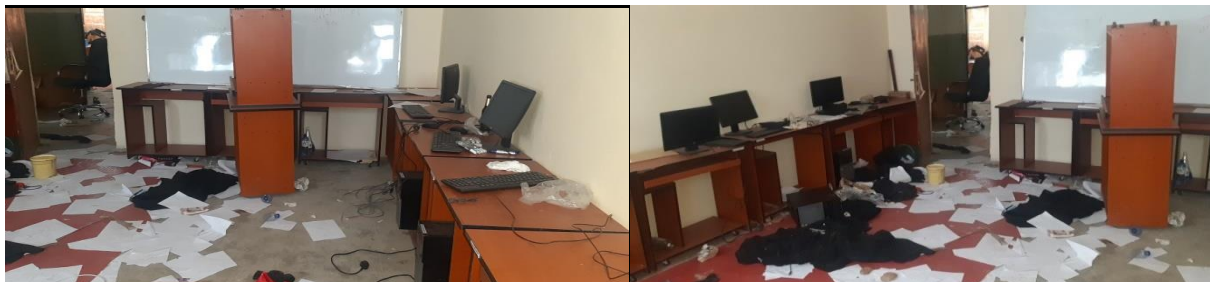


**a. Damaged Wollo University (KioT) by TPLF**





b. Damaged Wollo University (KioT) by TPLF



c. Damaged Wollo University (KioT) by TPLF



d. Damaged Wollo University (KioT) by TPLF



e. Damaged Wollo University (Dessie Campus) by TPLF



f. Disasters in Wollo University (Dessie Campus)

**Figure.14.** (a-f) Disasters of Wollo University (Dessie and Kombolcha Campus)

As can be seen in the separate pictures from '14a-14.f', the Kombolcha and Dese campuses of the University of Wollo, which suffered heavy casualties and damage, were cited. Due to the TPLF

terrorist attack, the university's teaching buildings, laboratory, workshop, offices, and utility buildings were damaged to a great extent. As a result of this damage, the university's property worth more than 12 billion birr has been destroyed by terrorists. Therefore, it has had a significant negative impact on the university's teaching and learning, research, and community activities. As a result, it has had a significant negative impact on the local community, workers, and the country.



Figure.15.a. Damaged Laboratories @Woldiya University by TPLF

Likewise, due to the TPLF led force attacks, Woldiya University's teaching buildings, laboratory, workshop, offices, and utility buildings were damaged to a great extent. As a result of this damage, the university's property worth billion birr has been destroyed by terrorists.



Figure.15.b. Bold Used as an Ink and Damaged @Woldiya University by TPLF

On the other hand, Woldiya University is one of the major victims of the terrorist attack. As shown in the picture 'figure 15.b' above, it is a text written by the terrorist in Woldiya University's classroom using human blood as ink. This is a major indicator that there is a high moral and psychological scar and a high level of thinking out of the body in this terror. On the contrary, informants pointed out that this has created the idea of community and society living together and developing together.

#### **4.3. Facts and Truths on Damaged and Destroyed Infrastructure by TPLF (in Amhara and Afar)**

Due to the current conflict and war, several key road corridors, such as Bahir Dar-Dessie, Kobo-Woldiya, and Woldiya-Dessie, were locked and some were damaged by TPLF terrorist groups. The journey between major ports (Port Sudan and Gonder-Metama) was locked and a large



portion of the import and export process was denied. As a result, material prices and the transport costs of key commodities such as natural gas, wheat, flour, and steel have greatly increased. This results in internal economic instability and unaffordable prices for each material and product.



Figure.16. Damaged Infrastructure (Kombolcha Industrial Park) by TPLF



Figure.17. Damaged Infrastructure by TPLF @Amhara Region



Figure.18. Damaged Infrastructure (Lalibela International Air Port) by TPLF

Our field survey result shows that from "figure 16-to figure 18' the various infrastructures, including the main road, bridge, airport, and industrial park in Amhara and afar regions were



damaged and destroyed by the TPLF-led forces. This distraction results in blocked main roads, infrastructure, industry centers, and related infrastructure. Due to blocked and damaged roads in the Amhara region, which resulted in difficulties in road transport, the delivery of humanitarian aid and relief was severely and severely undermined, which impeded the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver aid supplies in most disaster areas. In addition, our result shows that the damage faced in most Amhara and Afar regions within six months' duration, the existing road transport infrastructure was often inadequate or damaged. The damage also results from the shortages in fuel supplies and volatile fuel costs in some cases. Challenging transportation of goods by road was considered due to lengthy procedures to obtain permits from Addis and Bahiar Dar, in the west part of the Amhara region. Our field study shows that starting in August 2021, the humanitarian logistics process facing in-country East Amhara road transport is locked, and the results are that humanitarian supplies have been facing mounting restrictions and cannot reach the victimized people in those areas. Furthermore, the conflict and war have put a strain on the fuel crisis, water supply, health facilities, and related materials in the majority of Wollo and some parts of the Afar regions.

#### Destroyed and Damaged Individual Home, Hotel and Related Facility



Figure.19. Privet home, Hotels Damaged by TPLF @ Debreseina-Amhara



Figure.20. Privet home, Hotels Damaged by TPLF @ Kombolcha-Amhara



Figure. 21.Privet home, Hotels Damaged by TPLF @ Gayinte-Amhara





Figure.22. Privet home, Hotels Damaged by TPLF @ Amhara-Ethiopia



Figure.23. Home and Schools Damaged by TPLF in Afar-Ethiopia

As can be seen in the ‘figure.23’ above, the information that we have obtained from the TPLF forces in the areas they controlled in the Afar Mile area indicates that the accidents and destruction they caused to educational institutions, individual houses, and social utility stations. In addition, in this area, this force has committed many crimes, including mass killings, rapes of children, and even mothers, according to our information sources. Because of this, it can be assumed that the damage caused to the TPLF will cause a huge social and economic crisis.

### Damaged Church and Religious Centers

According to my sources, 99% of the Tigray community is a follower of the Orthodox Tewahiedo faith and a believer. However, as shown in the figure below various religious centers were damage and caused by this war. Our finding indicates that most of the fighters caused damage even to the religious institutions due to the political pressure and political machinations created by this religious community.



Figure.a. Damaged Church by TPLF in Mekite-Amhara





Figure.24.b.Terrorist TPLF destroys historical church(Chechoe-Amhara) and Religious and Historical Books

The above ‘figure. 24’ shows that he terrorist TPLF led force has destroyed historical church and heritage sites of Felege Tsehay Checheho Medihanealem Cathedral situated in North Wollo Zone of Amhara region, even if they are follower of orthodox thawed. Even if Most Tigray peoples are Christian and Follower of Orthodox Tewahido Church, the TPLF destroyed a lot of Church’s in Amhara regions.



Figure.25. they seem Religious the truth is the promoters of War in Amhara and Afar (Fictions)

According to the information we got on the spot, it was learned that the fighters who are part of this religious community destroyed and damaged the church. As can be seen in the figure and photographs ‘figure .25’above, members of this community are trying to cover and protect their beliefs with politics. However, our data sources indicate that promoting politics on the pretext of religion can have a significant negative impact on society. Therefore, since both the warring parties unite more than what divides them, we are forced to give professional opinions by taking into account the opinions of the sources of information so that they can abandon their political interests and desires and work for the people's unity and coexistence.



Figure.26. Amhara Farmer Animals Kill by TPLF @ Gashena-Amhara and Afar Regions.

As shown in the photo above, my information sources show that the forces of the TPLF in the Amhara and Afar regions were destroying animals, even animals in addition to human beings, and were causing great damage beyond the war known to the world.



Figure. 27. Amhara Farmer Farming's Destroyed by TPLF & OLF Terrorist groups @ Amhara-Ethiopia  
According to the source of the study, the TPLF group claims that they have committed war crimes that have not been committed by those who are classified as terrorists. According to our sources, the destruction of animals and animals that have no nationality or race is a great demonstration of this. According to the study, it can be said that this damage is dealing with a high level of moral and human failure.

#### **4.4. Miscellaneous Damage and Consequence of Conflict**

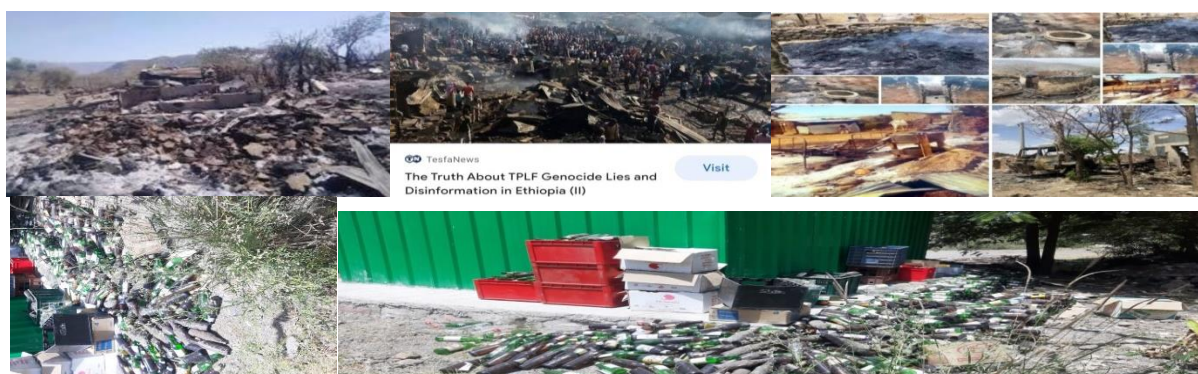


Figure 28. Ethiopian people resources destroyed due to the terrorist group

#### **4.5. TPLF loot and Vandalize Kombolcha Dry Port**

The terrorist TPLF plundered and vandalized 251 containers of commodities housed at the Kombolcha dry port, according to the Ethiopian Shipping and Logistics Services Enterprise (ESLSE) report from December 2021. According to the report, the lost container contains port and terminal machinery, office facilities, and garage equipment, all of which have been robbed and trashed. The dry port generates more than 50 million Birr in annual revenue. By facilitating Ethiopia's import and export of goods, the port has played an important part in the country's economic development. Kombolcha dry port is important not only as a source of revenue, but also as a source of employment for many residents.





Figure 29. Damaged Infrastructure by TPLF Terrorist Group @Kombolcha-Dry Port-Amhara

#### 4.6. Victims and Displaced Peoples in regional wise Faith and Fictions

The FAO (2021) report shows that growing tensions between the federal and regional governments escalated into an armed conflict in the Tigray region, also involving some neighboring areas of the Amhara and Afar regions. In July 2021, the conflict spread to most of these two regions. Hostilities have exposed communities to widespread violence and large-scale displacements. Currently, about 2.1 million people are displaced in Tigray, 1 million in Amhara and 140 000 in Afar regions, while about 57 000 people have sought refuge in Sudan. According to the (USID, 2022) report, 6–7 million people in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray are facing severe acute food insecurity; 5.2 million people in Tigray require humanitarian assistance; 2.1 million people are displaced by the crisis across northern Ethiopia; and 49,490 refugees from northern Ethiopia are in eastern Sudan. This (USID, 2022) reports that access constraints continue to prevent urgently-needed supplies from reaching Tigray, while a severe humanitarian fuel shortage has caused relief organizations to significantly scale down or suspend most operations in the region. Despite the fact that the truth and facts show that the war and conflicts occurred in the Amhara and Afar regions, the international community was taken aback. Most people have been displaced, and thousands of people are victims in the two regions. However, the UN and USID reports are skewed and biased in favor of the territory group (TPLF) rather than discriminating. They are not properly exploring the disasters, victims, and displaced millions of Amhara and Afar foreigners. Those international organizations are not fairly supporting the disasters of hospitals, schools, universities, and public service centers in the Amhara and Afar regions. As a result of the violence, children were exposed to death, physical and psychological harm, and sexual abuse as a result of the violence. Their health, education, and livelihoods have been violated by the destruction of health, education, and other infrastructure. In addition to the social, economic, and psychological damage caused by the war to their parents and other family members, sexual and sexual abuse, disability, and the displacement of many civilians as a result of the war, it has caused children to lose the protection they deserve from their families. Moreover, our investigations found that TPLF

terrorist forces have carried out a deliberate, well-planned, and well-organized system of looting and looting, in particular, the looting and looting of medical equipment, machinery, and technological equipment. Medicines, laboratory equipment, ambulances, and other medical supplies were looted from hospitals and clinics in the Amhara and Afar regions. A total of 2,409 health facilities in the Afar and Amhara regions have been shut down due to attacks, injuries, and robberies. In addition, 1,730 schools were completely destroyed, and another 5,320 schools were partially destroyed. Billions of birr have been looted and destroyed by financial institutions, particularly 386 branches of commercial banks.

**5. Results and Outcomes of the Current Conflict**

Using the cause and effect diagram, the various causes, results, and outcomes of the current conflicts from scientific viewpoints were studied and investigated. A cause and effect diagram, often called a "fishbone" diagram, can help in coming up with identifying possible causes of a problem and in sorting ideas into useful categories. Root cause analysis is a structured team process that assists in identifying underlying factors or causes of an adverse event or near-miss (Alie Wube Damtew, 2017). Scholars show conflicts that have two outcomes can have both positive and negative outcomes.

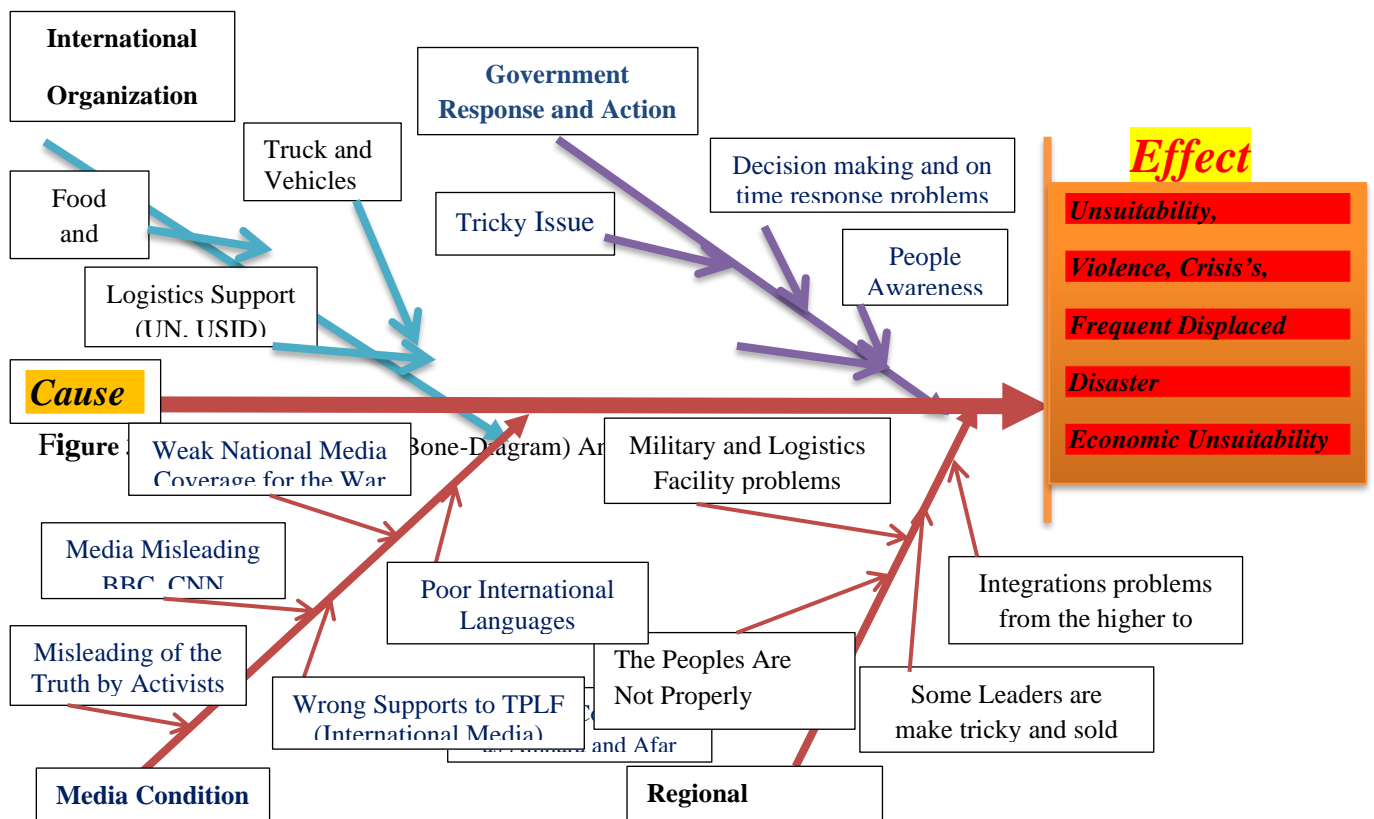


Figure. 30. Cause and Effect (Fish Bone-Diagram) Analysis

Furthermore, the field data evidenced that as a result of the conflict in Amhara (Wollo) and afar regions, increased stress and anxiety among individuals, there were feelings of being defeated and demeaned, and a climate of mistrust from the individual to organizational levels. These challenges and impacts of the conflict result in lower individuals' morale, increased turnover, un-employment, increased material costs, and decreased productivity and satisfaction in any working environment, as shown in the figure above. Due to conflict disasters, most manufacturing industries are out of production in Kombolcha and Dessie. When employers lay off large numbers of workers, the economy suffers because these workers cannot put money back into the economy by purchasing goods the way they did before they were laid off. Furthermore, layoffs cause the number of people who file for and receive unemployment insurance benefits to increase, a factor that can cause labour agencies to run low on or run out of unemployment insurance benefit funds. Ethiopia's federal government might have to use taxpayer money to pay for unemployment insurance benefit extensions. Negative outcomes of the current conflict result from poorly-managed conflict that has increased stress and anxiety in Ethiopia (mainly in Amhara, Afar, and some Ormiya regions). Workplace stress is often the source of conflict in an organization. When employees become stressed and have a hard time maintaining a work-life balance, they are more likely to engage in conflicts. They may blame their colleagues for the smallest mistakes, start disputes or say things that affect their peers. As a result, the current conflicts have a negative impact on lost time and resources, worker stress, economic insecurity, unsuitability, violence, and crises in Ethiopia in general, and the Amhara and Afar regions in particular. Children have been subjected to death, physical and psychological abuse and sexual abuse as a result of the TPLF's violence; their health, education, and livelihoods have been jeopardized by the destruction of health, education, and other infrastructure.

## **6. Conclusions and the way forward**

This study focused solely on the results of conflicts such as disasters, damages, and victims in the Amhara and Afar Regions. Using primary and secondary data, the various disasters and damages in the two regions were investigated and studied. This study shows that due to the conflict, the Amhara and Afar peoples are highly affected and negatively impacted by infrastructure storage, health and related issues, famine, instability, and displacement from place to place starting from June 20, 2021, to December 2021. The conflict also results in increased stress and anxiety among individuals, feelings of being defeated and demeaned, and a climate of mistrust from the individual to organizational levels. These led to lower individuals' morale, increased turnover, un-employment, increased material costs, and decreased productivity and satisfaction in any working environment, as shown within the Amhara and Afar Regions. The TPLF fighting materialized in urban and rural areas, where large numbers of civilians were killed, physically and psychologically abused, and sexually assaulted. The findings

show that the TPLF-led force has carried out unprovoked, unethical, and disproportionate attacks on civilians, particularly women, children, the disabled, the elderly, and civilians. They used civilians as protection, fought in homes and cities, and resulted in deaths, injuries, and property damage. The study revealed that conflict disasters, most manufacturing industries are out of production in Kombolcha and Dessie, the two big cities in South Wollo zone. When employers lay off large numbers of workers, the economy suffers because these workers cannot put money back into the economy by purchasing goods the way they did before they were laid off.

Ethiopia's federal government may need to use taxpayer money to acquire unemployment insurance benefit extensions. Negative outcomes of the current conflict result from poorly-managed conflict that has increased stress and anxiety in Ethiopia (mainly in Amhara, Afar, and a few Ormiya regions). Workplace stress is usually the source of conflict in a corporation. When employees become stressed and have a tough time maintaining a work-life balance, they're more likely to become involved in conflicts. They'll blame their colleagues for the littlest mistakes, start disputes or say things that affect their peers. As a result, these conflicts have a negative impact on lost time and resources, worker stress, economic insecurity, unsuitability, violence, and crises in Ethiopia generally and also in the Amhara and Afar regions particularly. Additionally, many elderly and disabled people were killed as a result of human rights violations; they too suffered physical and psychological damage. Elderly women were also sexually assaulted by TPLF terrorist forces. As well, their homes and property are destroyed, damaged, and left unattended because of the killings, injuries, and looting of families they look after and support. They're during a serious economic, social, and psychological crisis in most of the Amhara and Afar regions.

## **References**

- MacDonald, Kevin (2009). Evolution, psychology, and a conflict theory of culture. *Evolutionary Psychology*. **7** (2): 147470490900700206. doi:10.1177/147470490900700206. ISSN 1474-7049. S2CID 4247168.
- Adnan, M., Hassan, M., Aziz, I., & Papatungan, I. (2016). Protocols for agent-based autonomous negotiations: A review. 3rd International Conference on Computer and Information Sciences (ICCOINS). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: IEEE: 622–626. doi:10.1109/ICCOINS.2016.7783287. ISBN 978-1-5090-2549-7. S2CID 11379608.
- Fisher, S., Ibrahim, A., Ludin, J., Smith, R., Williams, S., & Williams, S. (2000). Working with conflict: skills and strategies for action. Zed books.
- Jabri, V. (1996). Discourses on violence: Conflict analysis reconsidered. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Mayer, Bernard (27 March 2012). The Dynamics of Conflict: A Guide to Engagement and Intervention (2nd ed.). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. ISBN 978-0470613535.
- Alie, W., & Dametew, F. E. (2017). Performance analysis on the demand and supply of basic metal products. *Focused On Ethiopian Basic Metal Industries*, 8(8).
- Dowd, C., & Raleigh, C. (2012). Mapping conflict across Liberia and Sierra Leone. In Consolidating peace: Liberia and Sierra Leone. London: Conciliation Resources

- Laws, E., & Leftwich, A. (2014). Political settlements (DLP Concept Brief 1). Birmingham: Developmental Leadership Program, University of Birmingham.
- Information Sciences (ICCOINS). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: IEEE: 622–626. doi:10.1109/ICCOINS.2016.7783287. ISBN 978-1-5090-2549-7. S2CID 11379608.
- Mayer, B. (2012). *The Dynamics of Conflict: A Guide to Engagement and Intervention* (2nd ed.). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. ISBN 978-0470613535.
- Bernard, O. (2014). Organizational Conflicts: Causes, Effects and Remedies. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*.
- Bulletin, T. N. (1999). TSmall-Sample Techniques.
- Chung, J. (2016). Conflicts and natural disaster management :a comparative study of flood control in the Republic of Korea and the United States. Overseas Development Institute Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.