

THE TIGRAY CRISIS AND THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN UNION IN ITS NEUTRALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Making a state has always been a violent process. State strength and cohesion, according to Charles Tilly, are linked to homogeneity, which is gained via centuries of battle and the eradication of internal adversaries. The use of coercive violence in state-making is, however, universally denounced today. For state leaders seeking cohesion through the eradication of opponents, this offers a dilemma. The internal and regional dimensions of Ethiopia's Tigray issue are examined in this article. It demonstrates how, as Tilly argues, the removal of internal rivals is considered as a requirement of central government centralization. The operation in Tigray against the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) senior leadership, according to the article, is an example of state consolidation and an attempt to move away from the longstanding and divisive ethnonationalism-driven political reality that the TPLF leaders are seen to represent. Ethno-nationalist political culture, bolstered by the institutional structure of ethnic federalism, has resulted in strong ethno-political identity conflicts in contemporary Ethiopia, having evolved as the main strategy to practising politics in response to decades of harsh centralist authority. Transforming this reality by implementing Medemer (coming together) can only be a gradual process filled with uncertainty, turbulence, and significant political strife.

Keywords: *Horn of Africa, Tigray Crisis, Ahmadis, Ethiopia, Intergovernmentalism, Supranationalism, African Union.*

“Internationalism is the next Nationalism”

Professor Ganeshi Lal, Governor of Odisha

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Tigray Crisis has been one of the most brutal and annihilating conflicts between a government and its opponents. It has caused Ethiopia a majority of its resources and people, resulting in the country going backwards for almost a hundred years in terms of economy and political stability.

The Genocidal Conflict began on November 4, when Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed requested a tactical hostile military response against Tigray's local and regional armed forces. He said he did so in light of an assault on an army installation base containing troops deployed by the government. The heightening issue came following a long battle between Mr Abiy's administration and Tigray's predominant political party heads. The party was the majoritarian power for nearly thirty years before it was sidelined by Mr Abiy, who was elected in 2018 after anti-government tensions and protests developed. Mr Abiy sought changes, yet the political emergency escalated into war when Tigray opposed.ⁱ

The African Union (AU), reacting to the same, has dispatched a commission of inquiry into alleged human rights infringement and violations in Ethiopia's northernmost State of Tigray. An annihilating seven-month conflict has prompted warnings of starvation and charges of ethnic purifying.

In articulation, the body said the commission, made under the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, will start its work in the capital of Gambia, Banjul, and will direct examinations on "the ground and in adjoining nations when the conditions are met."ⁱⁱ

The AU has stated that the Commission of Inquiry has a mandate to, among other things, examine claims of infringement of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and accumulate all critical data to decide if the charges established genuine and significant violation of human rights. Accordingly, Ethiopia's administration approached the AU to "promptly stop" the new commission of inquiry.

On November 4, Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched a military operation against regional forces in Tigray, which sparked the Conflict. He claimed he did so in retaliation for attacking an army base in the area that housed government forces. After months of squabbling between Mr Abiy's government and Tigray's leading political party leaders, the Conflict escalated. The party was at the heart of power for nearly three decades before being marginalized by Mr Abiy, who took office in 2018 following anti-government rallies. Mr Abiy sought changes, but the political turmoil devolved into war when Tigray opposed.

The role of the African Union is therefore of paramount importance in the Tigray Crisis, and being the competent authority, it needs to concede the government and the opposition into an apt political resolution.

THE AFRICAN UNION

The African Union (AU) since 2002 been expanding and fabricating the Organization of African Unity (OAU), however, with a distinction. The OAU was incompetent in managing peace and security (P&S) in Africa. The assumptions from the motto 'African answers for African issues' are among the most significant difficulties in front of them. The impediments in managing P&S in Africa have bothered the AU vehemently, be that as it may, a redeeming quality is the AU constitution. In Article 4(h), the AU obtained the option to mediate in a member state, following a choice of the Assembly, if conditions like atrocities, genocides, or wars against humankind happened. It is also approved to dismiss unlawful government changes in the member states.ⁱⁱⁱ

The AU satisfied a few expectations by setting up African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Among the AU foundations, this drew the most significant interest of contributors. EU members, the Nordic nations, the USA, among others, are consistently ahead in the financing, directing, and persuading of the AUPSA. The persistent interest of contributors was apparently to construct its ability and asset its deficiency, yet additionally, affect its choices.

The APSA, basically has five parts. They are responsible for the counteraction, governance, and effective resolution of conflicts, for which they can work together with various African foundations. These fragments are the Peace and Security Council (PSC), the Wise Panel, the

Continental Early Warning System (CEWS); The Standby Forces, and the Peace Fund. On the off chance that every one of the fragments is unavailable, the AU could assume a significant part; however, not all of its intentions have worked as imagined.

The job of the AU in managing issues inside its member states or among them is a component of the PSC and the responsibility of the executive of the African Union Commission (AUC), alongside the magistrate for harmony, security, and political affairs. Furthermore, the responsibility of the Head of State leading the AU for the year can be conclusive.

The PSC is the 15-member decision-making framework that executes peace-making and protection strategies, administers harmony missions, and suggests intercessions when circumstances regarding Article 4 happen.^{iv} From its commencement, the PSC has had a blended record. In 2020, it suspended the participation of Mali from the AU after President Ibrahim Keita was taken out in an overthrow. Before, it had managed Mali on comparative grounds. Egypt was suspended in 2013 after a conflict. It re-established inside a year in an uncommon action against a major nation, leading to Sudan excessively confronting this after its overthrow in 2019. In any case, the reactions are not even, either in pace or inside and out. Accordingly, no intercession in Cameroon has happened for quite a long while despite internal issues.

THE AFRICAN UNION: A SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATION?

International organizations operate on either an intergovernmental or supranational basis. Intergovernmentalism accentuates the dominant structure of the nation-state in international relations. Nation-states remain the primary actors in policymaking, while international organizations merely represent a platform for interaction amongst states. It is, however, possible for an intergovernmental organization to evolve into a supranational organization as long as it satisfies the necessary criteria discussed below. The term "supranationalism" has been defined as "the existence of governmental authorities closer to the archetype of federation than any past international organization, but not yet identical with it." Rosamond also defined it as "the development of authoritative institutions of governance and network of policymaking activity above the nation-state." Supranationalism gained currency in Europe after World War

II when the protagonists of this idea questioned the rationality and the ability of nation-states to ease conflicts and provide for a stable socioeconomic order. Nation-states are expected to surrender essential components of their sovereignty associated with statehood to a neutral authority that is better placed to minimize conflicts and enhance transnational socioeconomic benefits. In analyzing supranationalism within the European Community, Weiler distinguishes normative and decisional supranationalism. According to him, normative supranationalism entails "the relationships and hierarchy which exists between the EU policies and legal measures on the one hand, and competing policies and legal measures of member states on the other" .8 Decisional supranationalism on the other hand, "relates to the institutional framework and decision-making processes by which Community policies and measures are, in the first place, initiated, debated and formulated, then promulgated and finally executed." The combination of these two distinguishes a supranational organization from other intergovernmental organizations. The result of this is a sui generis international organization that acts independently of the member states, takes binding decisions, is responsible for the supervision and implementation of such decisions, and constitutes a separate legal order. However, this does not necessarily mean that member states are excluded from the decision-making process; together with supranational institutions, they remain privileged players in the integration process. Having outlined the elements of supranationalism, the following sections will determine whether the AU meets the requirements of supranationalism and can thus be regarded as a supranational organization.

BACKGROUND

Since Mr Abiy took control, Ethiopia, Africa's oldest independent country, has witnessed significant changes. In his first speech as Prime Minister, Mr Abiy, an Oromo from Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, called for political reform, unity, and healing. Protesters' complaints that Ethiopia's political class had impeded a democratic transition, his plan was fuelled by protesters' complaints. For more than two decades, the political situation had been governed by a coalition of four ethnically based parties, with Tigrayans, who make up around 7% of the population, holding sway. In the 1970s and 1980s, their party, the TPLF, sought to take control of the government from a military junta. The party was successful, and it rose to become the

most influential component of the 1991 coalition government. The coalition offered regional autonomy while maintaining tight control over the central administration, leading to charges of political repression. Mr Aby disbanded the alliance in 2019, but the TPLF refused to join his new Prosperity Party.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

"Every Nation, Nationality, and People in Ethiopia has an unconditional right to self-determination, including the right to secede," says Article 39.1 of Ethiopia's 1995 Constitution. The House of Federation (HoF) has the authority under Article 62.9 to "order Federal intervention if any State [government] endangers the constitutional order by violating [the] Constitution." The TPLF announced in late September 2020 that the constitutional term limit for the House of Representatives (HoPR), Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers was October 5, 2020, and that "the incumbent" would be considered constitutionally illegitimate as a result after that date

THE CRISIS IN TIGRAY

Ethiopia is divided into several regional federations. Tigray, administered by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), has a disproportionate influence over the federal administration in Addis Ababa. The Tigray administration, which has many paramilitary forces and a large army, has been dubbed "repressive and regressive" on numerous occasions. After a fallout when Nobel Peace Prize-winning Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed came to office in 2018, sidelining the once-dominant Tigray leaders during significant political changes, Ethiopia's federal government and Tigray regional forces see each other as unlawful. Abiy dismantled the TPLF-led government coalition and replaced it with a new Prosperity Party, which the Tigray region perceived as a power grab and a ruse to destabilize the federation. When Abiy climbed to power in one of Africa's most powerful countries, he represented many welcome breaks from the past. His government welcomed back exiled opposition figures and freed others, including some sentenced to death. He raced through the region, brokering peace, and toured the United States to rapturous applause from the diaspora. Many saw him as a unifier because he was the

son of a Christian and a Muslim, and he came from a mixed ethnic background. Ethiopians were taken aback when he apologized for the government's previous misdeeds. He appeared to be reminiscing about his traumatic knowledge. He ushered in a surge of political reforms in the long-repressive country, as well as a startling peace pact with Eritrea, a bitter competitor. Tensions between Abiy and TPLF leaders, on the other hand, were building like a hurricane beneath the surface. Abiy postponed this year's elections, which Tigray rejected but held, citing the coronavirus. The prime minister refused to accept the results and threatened to withhold federal assistance if they were not received. The battle began after Abiy claimed that Tigrayans attacked a national military facility, resulting in renewed hostilities.

Tigrayan defence forces have reassembled and are currently fighting Ethiopian federal soldiers and their sympathizers, mainly Eritrean troops and Amhara militia fighters from the region south of Tigray, in guerilla warfare. Despite substantial evidence of Eritrean troops' presence in Tigray, the Eritrean government, led by President Isaias Afwerki, the country's long-time harsh despot, and Abiy have denied it. Until the end of March 2021, Abiy did not publicly acknowledge the presence of the Eritrean military in Tigray. Last Monday, a top United Nations official said no sign Eritrea was leaving. In response, Eritrea confirmed its presence in Tigray in a letter to the UN Security Council dated April 16. Eritrea noted in the letter that it has "agreed — at the highest levels — to begin the evacuation of Eritrean forces and the simultaneous repositioning of Ethiopian contingents along the international border."

However, academics and supporters are sceptical that Eritrea would go quietly or swiftly.

Abiy's dependence on ethnic Amhara militias to assist wage his war in Tigray is escalating Ethiopia's internal turmoil, just as he made a political partnership with an outsider, Eritrea. Western Tigray is claimed to be under the authority of Amhara militias. Amhara officials argue that when the TPLF came to power in 1991, it annexed this area and that it is theirs to regain. According to Tigrayan people and officials, Militias are now forcibly evicting Tigrayan civilians from the region using threats and violence. Despite overwhelming evidence of ethnic cleansing, Amharan officials continue to deny it.. In March, Abiy defended the militias, stating that they were a looter and conqueror, which was "absolutely false." This plot of land has long been a source of friction between Amhara leaders and the TPLF, and it is part of a more extensive history of complaints between the two parties. Each had authority at one time or another — Amhara's elites before the EPRDF rose to power and the TPLF after that. During

their revolutionary campaign, the Tigray People's Liberation Front deemed the Amhara "oppressors," and Amhara elites were ostracised. Amhara elites also see the TPLF's goal of a federal Ethiopia, in which each nationality has some autonomy and influence, as opposed to their own. Their vision is of a more united Ethiopia with a one national identity, though they are in charge.

Abiy, too, has adopted a more cohesive worldview, resulting in a politically advantageous alliance between the Amhara and Abiy. But, like the Eritreans, Abiy is putting his political survival in their hands by uniting with the Amhara. Abiy didn't care about the ramifications, according to Asafa Jalata, an Africana studies professor at the University of Tennessee, because he was concentrated on the TPLF and hadn't prepared beyond that. Like other specialists I spoke with, he believed Abiy demonstrated his ineptness and inexperience. Abiy is now in a hazardous situation due to all of this. "It doesn't make any sense," Verhoeven stated. "But that is the path he has chosen, and Ethiopia is paying the price."

The 2020 conflict in the Tigray area of Ethiopia tested the role of the APSA in managing a circumstance in a member state. Unexpectedly the AU theme for 2020 was 'Silencing the Guns.' Since Sudan and Eritrea are engaged with this contention, another equilibrium in the Horn of Africa is arising. Additionally, the issue relating to the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) sees Egypt and Sudan testing Ethiopian control of the Nile waters.

In both these cases, more was completed by the Chair of the AU than the AUC and its APSA. In the pandemic-stricken year, the AU seat was held by South Africa, and its leader, Cyril Ramaphosa, took drives on the two issues with restricted achievement.

The Tigray issue surprised many individuals in Africa. The CEWS had failed. The AUC situated in Addis Ababa is subject to the host country. There is an implicit strain to be pleasant to the host. The AU Commission showed no drive, and there is little proof that the PSC even examined about Tigray. On November 19, 2020, its gathering incidentally studied ensuring youngsters in disaster areas.

As the Tigrayan struggle proceeded, Addis Ababa asserted the triumph, yet stories of regular civilian losses, assault, disavowal of food, and absence of helpful access overwhelmed the press. Affirmations were challenging to find, yet there was a break of harmony and a helpless compassionate circumstance. The overflow of refugees into Sudan and its self-assuredness over

lands Ethiopia had been using prompted further pressures without any work by the APSA. The AU Chairman indeed showed a drive and delegated a three-part group of previous heads of State. The agents' determination did not depend on the AU Panel of the Wise.

The AU agents visited Ethiopia and were attended by PM Abiy. Ethiopia clarified that the Tigray is a law enforcement operation and endeavours for intervention by the AU or any other person would be dismissed since Addis Ababa didn't see itself at standard with Mekelle, the capital city of the Tigray district.

ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN UNION'S ROLE IN TIGRAY CRISIS

An examination of the PSC meets shows little regard in proper terms with what's going on in Tigray. From November 2020 to March 2021, the PSC held 19 meetings. These were on Boko Haram, Central African Republic, Sudan, Somalia, and subjects identified with APSA. On November 9, 2020, AUC Chairperson Moussa Faki Mahamat called for harmony, repeating this at the December Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) summit.

On March 9, at the highest point level PSC, PM Abiy proposed an examination on the human rights infringement in Tigray, and on March 21, the AUC Chair acknowledged it in a meeting with the Ethiopian FM. This was an unexpected stroke to avoid global pressure and look for 'African Solution to African Problems' The Abiy mediation was under 'other business,' and presently, the PSC might implement and go ahead with its plan. He offered that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights could conduct investigations mutually with the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.

Abiy picked one of three alternatives: The African HRC. The PSC might have set up a HOS board of trustees for South Sudan in 2013 or a PSC examination concerning Mali in 2012. The African HRC was utilized in Darfur and in Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia has come eagerly to the PSC and looked for an investigation. As the host nation of the AU, it has a significant impact on it. A few investigators even accept that AU rules are intended for other people and inappropriate for Ethiopia. The PSC made no move, and it is presently utilized as an avenue to the ACHPR independently, not by PSC choice. On March 17, the

Ethiopian proposal for a joint examination with the UNHRC was acknowledged, abandoning the AU.

There is no record to show that the Panel of the Wise was tapped to begin conceivable intervention endeavours or a truce. There are endeavours by previous heads of State, similar to President Obasanjo of Nigeria, which discreetly desire to have a breakthrough. They are neither directed nor upheld by the APSA.

The Tigray emergency came about when the AUC managed the pandemic, and its political race for another commission was expected in February 2021. Since each member state's vote counts towards the political race, no one could act to estrange any member state, leaving alone Ethiopia's host country.

It is work-in-progress on the AU working with Regional Committees (RECs) for harmony. In December 2020, the IGAD upheld the Ethiopian position leaving the AUC free.

REFUGEE CRISIS

According to the UN refugee agency, more than 25,300 people have left the Tigray region to Sudan due to the violence, which has stretched beyond Ethiopia's borders and threatened to inflame the Horn of Africa region. According to the UNHCR, more than 5,000 refugees arrived in Sudan's border provinces of Kassala and al-Qadarif on Sunday, the highest single-day total since the Tigray crisis erupted earlier this month. Ethiopia's Nobel Peace Prize-winning Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched a military attack against Tigray's regional administration on November 4 in response to an alleged offensive by Tigray soldiers. The majority of refugees coming to Sudan are children and women who have travelled long distances across hazardous terrain searching for safety. After crossing a river by boat or swimming in some situations, they arrive exhausted, hungry, and thirsty. The river divides the eastern Sudanese districts of Lugdi and Hamdayet and is known in Ethiopia as the Tekeze and in Sudan as the Setit. Authorities in Kassala and al-Qadarif said they were already overburdened and requested UN agencies to respond quickly to a fast deteriorating humanitarian situation. Last week, officials predicted that up to 200,000 refugees would reach Sudan. Abdel-R Many Ethiopians are unregistered with the UN refugee agency, according to Awad Abdel-Rahman in al-Qadarif. He claimed they

arrived with almost nothing and that a massive quantity of help is needed right once to deal with the influx of people.

INDIA AND TIGRAY CRISIS

At the UN Security Council's first public meeting on the Tigray crisis, there was a consensus about the need for humanitarian access to the conflict zone. Still, divergences remained on the responsibility of the Ethiopian government.

India did not follow Russia and China in terming Tigray as an internal issue of Ethiopia but did emphasize the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. However, India also prescribed the need to follow the federal constitutional principles and withdraw foreign forces, aligning with the Western position. Ethiopia is considered as the stabilizing influence in the strategic Horn of Africa. Therefore, the break out of the civil war in November 2020 in Ethiopia's northernmost State has rung alarm bells around the region and the wider international community. After France took over the presidency in July 2021, the first formal meeting was the open discussion by the UN Security Council since the Conflict erupted more than eight months ago. The UNSC has discussed Tigray six times, but all are in closed format and not recorded formally. We, UK and Ireland, called the latest open meeting, but it came after closed-door negotiations with other members. Russia and China had opposed an open discussion, with the three African countries in UNSC, known as 'A3' also apparently reluctant to have a public airing of the crisis. The Council issued a press statement in April that backed the African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) efforts. As indicated by Security Council Report, there was even a conflict over posting the plan thing. The West needed the gathering to be held under the "Assurance of Civilians in Armed Conflict" plan.

Notwithstanding, despite resistance from the 'A3 in addition to one', the Tigray circumstance was at long last examined under the plan of "Harmony and Security in Africa". In front of the gathering, the US's agent to UN, Linda Thomas-Greenfield, had said that the open meeting "addresses progress", as it was essential for the "gatherings to the contention realize that we are watching them, and we're watching them intently". In the Myanmar emergency

that the Council needed to manage this year, the UNSC has given over the drive toward ASEAN's southeast Asian territorial body. Yet, the US doesn't appear to put comparable accentuation on the African Union^v – to some degree, according to its assertion at the Council from where it was missing. There was significantly more strain on the Ethiopian government to "illustrate" that its one-sided philanthropic truce would be helpful on the ground. The US agent likewise got down on Ethiopian government powers for having plundered workplaces of beneficial associations as they pulled out from Mekkele, the capital of Tigray.

There was no explicit reference to the African Union in India's statement. During Myanmar deliberations, India strongly backed the ASEAN position and stressed the necessity to let the regional body take the initiative. Diverging from the West, India's permanent representative to UN, T.S. Tirumurti, "appreciated" the Ethiopian government for providing humanitarian access and assistance to the impacted population and "commended" the declaration of ceasefire. There was also no specific criticism of Ethiopian government forces targeting humanitarian workers. However, India did call on the "Ethiopian Government to sustain the ceasefire and find a way to address this conflict in a manner that serves the interests of all of its people in line with the federal constitutional provisions". Observers have described the feud between Tigray's leading political party, Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed as primarily an ideological issue over the federal nature of Ethiopia. TPLF had been the dominant party in the alliance which set up a national system based on ethnic groups in 1994. After Abiy came into power, his political reforms triggered suspicion in Tigray that Ethiopia was moving toward a unitary model of government. India's remarks highlighting the federal constitutional provisions could be interpreted as a signal to Addis Ababa to follow the principle of federalism, which is essentially a key talking point of the West.

Out of the 12 UNSC individuals who conveyed proclamations, eight explicitly referenced that Eritrean officers battling the Tigray rebels close by Ethiopian and Amhara state army should leave the territory. Just Russia, China and Vietnam didn't specify the presence in their mediations. India required a finish to the "presence of outside furnished entertainers in the Tigray area", yet didn't specify Eritrea. Talking in the interest of 'A3' and St Vincent and Grenadines, Kenyan extremely durable agent Martin Kimani requested the withdrawal of

"all non-Ethiopian powers from Tigray and the remaining down of all local armies from adjoining government states". Kenya additionally expressed that the Security Council ought to consistently "pay attention to Africa" regarding African issues. "The Council ought to likewise permit the landmass the space to determine its difficulties with the help of the global-local area," said Kimani. He additionally reminded it had mentioned the UNSC to give Ethiopia "space to embrace its latest elections". The Kenyan emissary noticed that the Security Council expected to comprehend that this discussion ought to "empower and uphold African arrangements". "Which means, in this occasion, Ethiopian arrangements beginning in the request for a truce, philanthropic conveyance, exchange, compromise and obligation," added Kimani.

While the US had remained silent on the role of the African Union, France and the UK talked about backing mediation efforts of the regional body. The 'A3' statement also underscored commitment to Ethiopia's "sovereignty and territorial integrity". This was also explicitly cited by member states like India, Vietnam and France. India's position on conflict zones like Crimea, Syria, Myanmar – or now Tigray – is framed through the Kashmir dispute, which inevitably undermines a state's territorial integrity. Last week, Council held a meeting on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The top UN official for political affairs, Rosemary DiCarlo, urged the US to lift sanctions on Iran. She also called on Iran to facilitate non-proliferation projects at Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, the Fordow Facility and the Arak reactor. India explicitly mentioned the lifting sanctions but supported "full and effective implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and resolution 2231". While Tirumurti said that all JCPOA participants should adhere to their obligations, he urged "Iran to continue to cooperate with the IAEA to perform its verification activities and address all outstanding issues".

CONCLUSION

It is an insight that since the fall of Gaddafi, there has been no African strongman who can compromise Ethiopian impact over the AUC. In this way, after Meles, Ethiopian pioneers, however not in his form, have received more control at the AUC in any event, when it's

anything but a member of the PSC. This is apparent by the AU's dedication to the Ethiopian situation in this emergency. In that, we can find Ethiopian discretionary achievement.

The Conflict has spread around the globe. The Tigrayan government confirmed firing missiles into Eritrea's capital. Tigray's years in power had resulted in massive border conflicts and wars with Eritrea until Abiy signed a breakthrough peace pact. Tigray accused Eritrea of assisting the Ethiopian federal government in attacking their province.

To conclude, we can observe that the Tigray Conflict has more to it than just a war between its government and the opposition. It includes significant factors, such as the Ethiopian control of the African Union and the mismanagement of the APSA in controlling the Conflict. Further analysis of this situation reveals that though the Conflict calls upon a lot of human rights violations, the real issue and its proper resolution is political, which lies in the ideologies of the African nations, mostly having at least one dictator in its history, and the lack of transparency in their frameworks. Therefore, the Tigray Conflict has highlighted two critical political issues in Africa: the influence that its record of dictatorial and colonial oppression has in its current political scenario and the need for a proper, transparent and efficient authoritative body like the UN for its countries.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ (Roychowdhury, 2018)

ⁱⁱ (Dhar, 2021)

ⁱⁱⁱ (Iyer., 2020)

^{iv} Yadav,2019

^v World Bank.. Ethiopia: Accelerating Equitable Growth. Country Economic Memorandum. Washington: World Bank,2021