



Conflict in Ethiopia

Why in News

The Ethiopian prime minister Abiy Ahmed has vowed to continue the military operation in the **Tigray region** amid concerns it could descend into civil conflict.



Key Points

- **Military Operation:** Abiy has declared war on the country's Tigray region, which is ruled by the powerful **Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)**, in response to its attack on a federal military base in Tigray.
- **Background:**
 - After becoming Ethiopia's Prime Minister in April 2018, **Abiy Ahmed** reached out to the political opposition, ushered democratic reforms, lifted curbs on the media and made peace with Eritrea - moves that won him the [Nobel Peace Prize in 2019](#).
 - **Eritrea is a sworn enemy of the TPLF**, which shares a long border with the Tigray region.
 - He also **removed TPLF from senior government positions**. His push to concentrate

more power in the hands of the government alienated the TPLF further.

- Abiy has formed a new political coalition, the Prosperity Party, all constituents of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), except the TPLF, joined the new platform.
- When the **federal government postponed the general elections** in August to 2021 citing the [coronavirus pandemic](#), **Tigray politicians** accused him of a power grab and **held elections**, in September, in the region, in defiance of the government.
- Rising tensions led to an attack on the military base.

▪ **Tigray People's Liberation Front:**

- It is a **militia-turned-party**, which was part of the coalition that brought an end to the military dictatorship in 1991.
 - TPLF leader **Meles Zenawi** took over as the interim President in 1991 and **became the first elected Prime Minister** in 1995.
 - He is largely seen as the **architect of the country's ethno-federal system** and remained in power till 2012.
- It had played a **dominant role in the country's ruling coalition**, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF - put together by Zenawi).
 - Though the EPRDF **contains regional political parties** such as the Amhara Democratic Party, the Oromo Democratic Party and the Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement, the **TPLF remained the dominant political force**.
 - a. The **Tigray people make up roughly 6% of the population**, while the **Oromos have a 34% share and the Amharas 27%**. The Oromos **have alleged marginalisation** and called for better representation.
 - Over the years, the government led by the EPRDF, was **accused of being increasingly authoritarian** and there were **frequent mass protests in the regions**.
 - In 2018, the **EPRDF chose Abiy**, a former military intelligence officer, to lead the government amid growing protests and a political deadlock.

▪ **Abiy's Stand:** Abiy, the country's **first Oromo leader**, claimed that his actions are not driven by ethnic calculations but rather **aimed at addressing the historic power imbalance in the country** and making **peace with the neighbours**.

▪ **Implications:**

- TPLF has fired rockets into Eritrea from Tigray, **threatening a wider regional war in the Horn of Africa**.
 - Horn of Africa houses the countries of **Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia**.
- Rebels also **fired rockets into the neighbouring Amhara region**. Even if Abiy is serious about keeping the operation short, it could **spill out of control given the underlying complexities of the conflict**. The TPLF has thousands of fighters under their command.
- Also, the Tigray region **shares a border with Sudan**. The TPLF enjoyed good relations with Sudan's ousted dictator Omar Bashir.
 - Sudan has an **unresolved border dispute with Ethiopia**. If Sudan's new rulers keep the old links with the TPLF active and the border open for the rebels, the conflict could go on.
 - Earlier this year, in the midst of Ethiopia's long-standing conflict with Egypt over the construction of the [Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam](#) over the Blue Nile, Sudan had already found itself forcefully involved in the spat.
- There have also been **reports of atrocities targeting civilians by both sides**. Many have even fled to Sudan.

India-Ethiopia Relations

- **Ethiopia is one of the largest recipients of long term concessional credit from India** in Africa.
 - Lines of Credit worth **more than USD1 billion** have been sanctioned to Ethiopia for sectors such as rural electrification, sugar industry and railways.
- **Tele-Education and Tele-Medicine services** under the [Pan African e-network Project](#) was launched in Addis Ababa in July 2007.
 - The Tele-Education project has been replicated by the Ethiopian side and linkages established between the Addis Ababa University and the Indian Institutes of Technology at Delhi and Kanpur.
- **Bilateral trade** between Ethiopia and India stood at USD 1.28 billion in 2018-19, out of which Indian exports to Ethiopia were USD 1.23 billion and imports were USD 55.01 million.
 - There are **more than 586 Indian companies in Ethiopia** employing more than 55,000 people with licensed investment of over USD 4 billion.
 - About 58.7% of Indian investments are in the manufacturing sector, followed by agriculture (15.6%).
- Indian Mission has been **celebrating the International Day of Yoga** in Addis Ababa. Mission held **Gandhi@150** celebrations in Addis Ababa (Oct 2020).

Way Forward

- Abiy can reach out to regional political leaderships, especially the TPLF, find common ground, and run the country peacefully by restoring the balance between ethnicities and regions and decentralising the federal government.
- The protection of civilian safety and security is essential. The [African Union](#) can play a role in this.

[Source: TH](#)

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/conflict-in-ethiopia>