

Analysis of Conflict Promoters and Root Causes: Facts and Fictions about the Western Response

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Abstract: The purpose of this research was to investigate the root causes and boosters of conflict in the Amhara and Afar regions. This study began by attempting to identify and critically examine the core causes of conflict, violence, and instability across the country. The data was analyzed and studied using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, employing both primary and secondary data. For developing country scenarios, the realities, fictions, and perspectives of western nation conflict resolution methods were investigated. Various governmental institutions, government organizations, and public service centers have been impacted by western promoters and TPLF assistance, leading to severe unemployment and social unrest, putting millions of Amhara and Afar people in danger. This investigation indicated that the western process goes through, at least from a common law perspective, is not concerned with finding the truth as much as it is with offering evidence that proves guilt or innocence, evidence that is contested and interpreted in different ways to win a case. Criminal developments, whether at the national or international level, are primarily about meting out justice for alleged wrongs committed by individuals and denied by western countries through their interests. Several international actors and western nations involved in the political process, particularly the United States, the United Nations Security Council, the World Health Organization, and the European Union, continue to engage in violence and criminal activity. Thousands of elderly, women, youth, and children have been among the most vulnerable victims of the current situation in Amhara and Afar regions as a result of the violent response to violence and Western nations' continued support for the TPLF. Our situation analyses and investigations confirm that the UN Security Council, the United Nations, the United States, the European Union, the World Health Organization, and the world food and agriculture organizations make unfair, discriminatory, and fictitious decisions and reports about the victims of the Amhara and Afar peoples. They are both promoters of peace and promoters of conflict.

Keywords: Amhara and Afar, Root Causes Analysis, Ethiopia, Conflict Resolution, Western Nation, Conflict Promoters, Fact and Fiction

1. Introduction and Background

The previous study shows that Conflict is the result of a disagreement between actors on the basis of perceived incompatible goals [10]. This disagreements and conflicts are inevitable everyday occurrences – and their resolution can result in constructive change. Conflicts are often analyzed at different levels – interpersonal, group/community and national – and in terms of how the levels interact with each other. They can turn into violent conflict when ‘there are inadequate channels for dialogue and disagreement’; when

‘dissenting voices and deeply held grievances cannot be heard and addressed’; and in environments of ‘instability, injustice and fear’ [1, 3]. Conflict prevention and resolution approaches aim to resolve conflicts through non-violent means. Besides A conflict is a struggle and a clash of interest, opinion, or even principles. Conflict is an inevitable part of life and it has recurrent decimal in every political system [11, 15].

Conflict will always be found in society; as the basis of conflict may vary to be personal, racial, class, caste, political and international. Conflict may also be emotional, intellectual, and theoretical, in which case academic recognition may, or may not be, a significant motive.

Intellectual conflict is a subclass of cultural conflict, a conflict that tends to grow over time due to different cultural values and beliefs. According to [15] 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 only. Ethnic/religions 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 /rebels conflicts in Serra Leone, Cote D' Ivoire and Guinea Bissau; border conflict (Ethiopia and Eritrea, Nigeria and Cameroon) and genocide in Somali [15].

1.1. Statement of the Problems

Currently in Ethiopian conflict criminal processes have been over served at higher extent. Criminal processes, whether at the national or international level, are primarily about meting out justice for alleged wrongs committed by individuals [5, 4]. 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 [2]. 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 a terror group. Further report [17] shows that, growing tensions between the federal and the regional governments escalated to an armed conflict in the Tigray region, involving also some neighboring areas of 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 peoples are displaced from Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions, while about many thousands of people sought refuge to the Sudan. Millions of Amhara and Afar people have been displaced, victimized, their property has been destroyed, and their lives have been severely damaged. This has hampered the Amhara and Afar communities from receiving adequate support from various international organizations. Therefore, it is important to identify the real culprits and the main culprits of the current Ethiopian war. It is also important to study the roles of various actors, including the international community, the Ethiopian government, terrorists, and activists, in order to find a lasting solution. Also thousands of Amhara and Afar victims, economic instability and unfair western responses also key problems influencing the handing and resolving of Ethiopian conflicts. These needs to investigating the facts, truth and fictions of the current Ethiopian conflict victims, disasters, actor and promoters of the conflict so as to developed real solutions to the war and conflicts. Therefore this study is design to explore the facts, fiction and views of western nation conflict resolution mechanisms in the context of the current Ethiopian scenario. The investigation

specifically present and analysis the root cause, main promoter and actors of conflicts that hinders the Ethiopian peoples in various extents. Further, the impacts and effects of the current Ethiopian conflicts at nation, institutional, government and institutional levels conflicts were studied.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate the root causes and boosters of conflict in Ethiopia in general and in Amhara and Afar in particular. This study began by attempting to identify and critically examine the core causes of conflict, violence, and instability across the country. The main conflict root causes, criminals, support, and international innervations into the conflict process were included. The study also shows the roles of several national and international actors involved in the political process continue to practice violence at the same time, thereby acting as both peace and conflict promoters. The facts and truths about the damaged institutions by TPLF and the fictions of the western nation's response were also considered in these investigations.

2. Literature Review

In this section selected articles which are related to conflict, principles and model of conflict resolution, the promoter, and root of conflicts in global in general in Ethiopia contexts in particular have been discussed and studied.

2.1. Types of Conflict

Scholars [5, 6] 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 study [10, 13, 16] also shows that people often have different values and priorities regarding the management and use of a natural resource. Disagreements and disputes over natural resources are common results conflicts [8, 9]. Such conflicts exist to some degree in every society, whether 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. Violence and Conflict

It is resistance to undertaking gender and conflict analyses is partly fuelled by the lack of rigorous evidence. Politics, power, actor competition, and the shaping of institutions to benefit some (at the expense of others) are all aspects of violent conflict [13]. Even if a society has severe inequality or other complaints, people and groups do not fight at random. They must be enlisted [10]. Discrimination and violence can only be controlled via political consensus and a political settlement process. Furthermore, political settlement is defined as "informal and formal processes, agreements,

and practices that assist in reinforcing politics rather than violence as a means of resolving differences over interests, ideologies, and the distribution and use of power [12, 8]. However, getting away from a purely security study to grasp how political, economic, and social factors interact is a difficulty. According to [4], violence and conflict are social continuity resulting from longer-term processes that have established war as a form of institution where societal pressures legitimize and normalize conflict.

2.3. Conflict Promoter and Actors

Some describe actors as those who have a direct or indirect impact on the conflict (for example, combatants), but not those who are affected by the conflict (for example, victims); others define actors as both groups. Conflict actors are also people who are directly involved in conflict acts, as opposed to those who engage in conflict activities.

2.4. Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is the process of managing a conflict and negotiating a solution. It is best understood as a working model with two key elements: conflict management and negotiation. Conflict resolution Previous studies (MacDonald activities deal with non-violent ways to negotiate and overcome conflict [1, 14, 16]. Mainly, conflict resolution requires identifying the causes of the conflict and finding ways to address them. Conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution. Committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g., intentions, reasons for holding certain beliefs) and by engaging in collective negotiation [1, 14] shows that dimensions of resolution typically parallel the dimensions of conflict in the way the conflict is processed. Cognitive resolution is the way disputants understand and view the conflict, with beliefs, perspectives, understandings, and attitudes. Emotional resolution is in the way disputants feel about a conflict; the emotional energy Behavioral resolution is reflective of how the disputants act and behave [6, 17]. It shows that a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including negotiation, mediation, mediation-arbitration, diplomacy, and creative peace building [1]. Besides, conflict management is a communication process for changing the negative emotional states in a conflict to emotional states that allow working out a solution to the conflict. Conflict management strategies are the behavioral methods used to resolve conflict [12, 15].

These strategies are extremely important for the effective functioning of organizations and for the personal, cultural, and social development of individuals [6]. Also, [13] shows that conflict management tends to focus more on mitigating or controlling the destructive consequences that emanate from a given conflict than on finding a solution to the underlying issues causing the conflict. It typically involves

the use of military force for deterrence or peacekeeping. All communities possess ways of resolving or managing any type of conflict. They use the same fundamental procedural modes to handle conflicts: avoidance, coercion, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication [5], [11] Avoidance is the act of preventing a conflict from being publicly acknowledged. This strategy is used when both parties' distresses are ignored by not addressing the problem [15]. The avoidance strategy is characterized by the acceptance that any effort to either discuss or contest the conduct of another is desperate and pointless [6]. 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 in 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 is a conflict over at least one of these issues. According to [6], [14] 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 respect to at least one of these issues. is an interaction and process between entities who aspire to agree on matters of mutual interest while optimizing their individual utilities. [7, 9] show that the beneficial outcome can be for all of the parties involved, or just for one or some of them. Negotiators need to understand the negotiation process and other negotiators to increase their chances of closing deals, avoiding conflicts, establishing relationships with other parties and gaining profit [1] and maximize mutual gains. Besides, Porolok is a widely used mechanism of dispute resolution among the Acholi people. It is similar to negotiation in many aspects. It does not differ much from the concept of negotiation as a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), as it is known today. The elements of porolok and negotiation are more or less the same but only differ in context [13]. On the other hand Mediation means using a third party to facilitate the negotiation process. It is a dispute resolution process where a neutral, acceptable third party, without any authority or decision-making powers, facilitates the resolution of disputes among conflicting parties [7]. Any party to the mediation may object to the mediator nominated by the other party to the mediation [13]. Arbitration: submitting a conflict to a mutually agreeable third party, who renders a decision. Arbitration is a method of dispute resolution involving one or more neutral third parties who are usually agreed to by the disputing parties and whose decisions are binding and usually, the arbitrators are like judges [7, 9]. The arbitrator delivers an award detailing the liability or lack of it. The process is confidential. The proceedings and the award are not disclosed to the public Adjudication: relying on a judge or administrator to make a binding decision [7]. He or she should be independent and impartial during the process of the trial. In his or her determination, he or she should base his or judgment on the facts adduced, whatever was not adduced during the court

proceedings should not form the basis of his or her decision. For conflicts resolution the alternative strategies of attending to disputes and differences suggest a two-dimensional model for conflict based on how an individual or group balances concerns around the task and relationship in the conflict situation. An individual's fundamental approach to conflict is determined by the amount of concern he or she demonstrates for the relationships and for the person interests of the parties involved in a particular situation. Therefore lack of substantial support that gendered approaches make a significant difference in the quality of interventions in conflict-affected nations' performance and overall competitiveness fuels resistance to gender and conflict analysis. As a result, the focus of this research is on conflict root cause analysis, which is based on balancing the nation's findings. The promoters and actors of the conflicts, in particular, need to be investigated further. Distinct experiences, viewpoints, and histories of the conflict have been considered by the actors and promoters' analyses, and they will recall events with different meanings and emotions of community.

Furthermore, the Ethiopian government needs settle on conflict resolution solutions in the current situation. Regardless of the fact that western countries sponsor the terrorist TPLF organization for political reasons. Thousands of Amara and Afar people, as well as public institutions, are harmed by these groups. For example, during the former regime or during a civil war, the truth commission was established to investigate human rights crimes committed by the military, government, or other armed forces. Truth commissions are not legal tribunals. Human rights, peace, and security are actually the responsibility of the UN, WHO, UNHR, and USID. Those groups are, in fact, responsible for keeping accurate records of who is responsible for extrajudicial executions, assassinations, "disappearances," and other human rights violations.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Methods

This study have been adopted a mixed research design approach involving both quantitative and qualitative research designs. The field observation and literature review on

research articles, manuals, company report, and electronic-sources were employed in this study. Both field survey and literature review of the previous research works and investigations which are discuss related to conflict, war, the root cause of conflict.

3.2. Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

The primary data were collected from 1935 respondents from government body, individuals, victim peoples, health centers, schools, university and manufacturing industries in Amhara, Afar regions, Ethiopian using purposive sampling procedure. Mainly study was design to investigate the facts, fiction and views of western nation conflict resolution mechanisms for developing nation scenario. The roles and levels of intervention of international organizations such as UN, UNHRC, WHO, EU, US, USID, BBC, CNN, and other international organizations also considered in the investigations. As well the root cause and the promoter and main actors of Ethiopian conflicts clearly investigated and studied. The investigation presented and analysis a generic working model for the effective handling of disputes and differences in comparisons with the western nation conflict resolution mechanism facts and fiction also considered. Using the primary data and literature survey, the current conflict impacts on ballooned group and victim peoples in Ethiopia in general Amhara and Afar in particular were investigated. The facts, truths on damaged and destroyed institutions including hospital, school, university and public service centers by TPLF terrorist forces were studied. The comparative analysis on the facts with western nation faith and fictions for the victims and displaced peoples in Ethiopia also investigated. Followed the summery, conclusion and further directions were done.

3.3. Data Analysis, Interpretations and Discussions

The primary and secondary data were analyzed and studied using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative data were employed with descriptive analyses, while quantitatively; the data were analyses and studied using SPSS tools, in particular through bivariate correlation and descriptive statics analysis methods. In addition, in this study, a root cause analysis of conflicts with a cause and effect diagram was used.

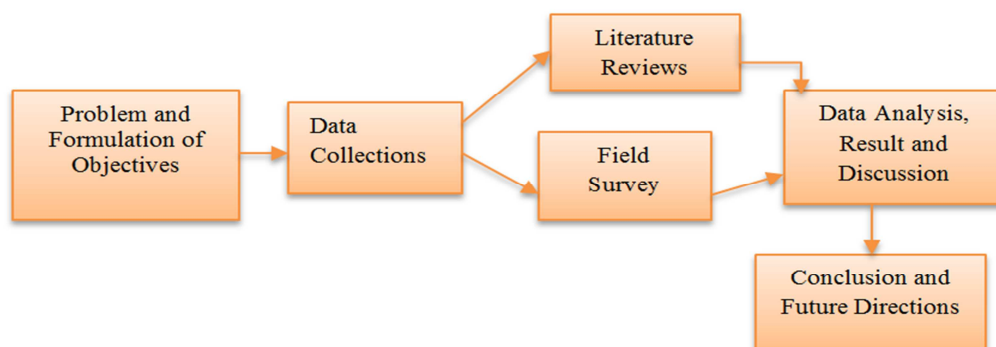


Figure 1. Research Methodology Frame work.

4. Analysis and Discussion

4.1. Introduction

Conflict analysis is a structured process of analysis to understand conflict, focusing on the conflict profile (history of conflict), the actors involved and their perspectives, the structural and proximate causes and the dynamics of how these elements interact (Conflict Sensitivity Consortium, 2012). In this section using various conflict analysis examines on open conflict (conflict that is very visible and deep-rooted), surface conflict (visible but shallow or with no roots), and also latent conflict (below the surface with potential to emerge of the current promoters were studied and investigated).

4.2. Root Causes Analysis of Conflicts in Ethiopia

Starting from October 2021, the ongoing conflict, intercommunal violence, and a lack of understanding on the political level have prevented the re-establishment of security, restoration, and the provision of basic services. This has created an atmosphere of disappointment with the political process and a suspicion of it and most, if not all, of the actors involved. The initial lack of a visible and clear justice program, well-designed and democratic during the past 27 years, has led people affected by the human rights violations of the previous regime to take justice into their own hands. This leads to a problematic group (TPLF) with the Ethiopian government, where hinders of TPLF politicians are illiterate or possess a criminal background. This results in increasing the pressure and tensions between the government and the TPLF groups.

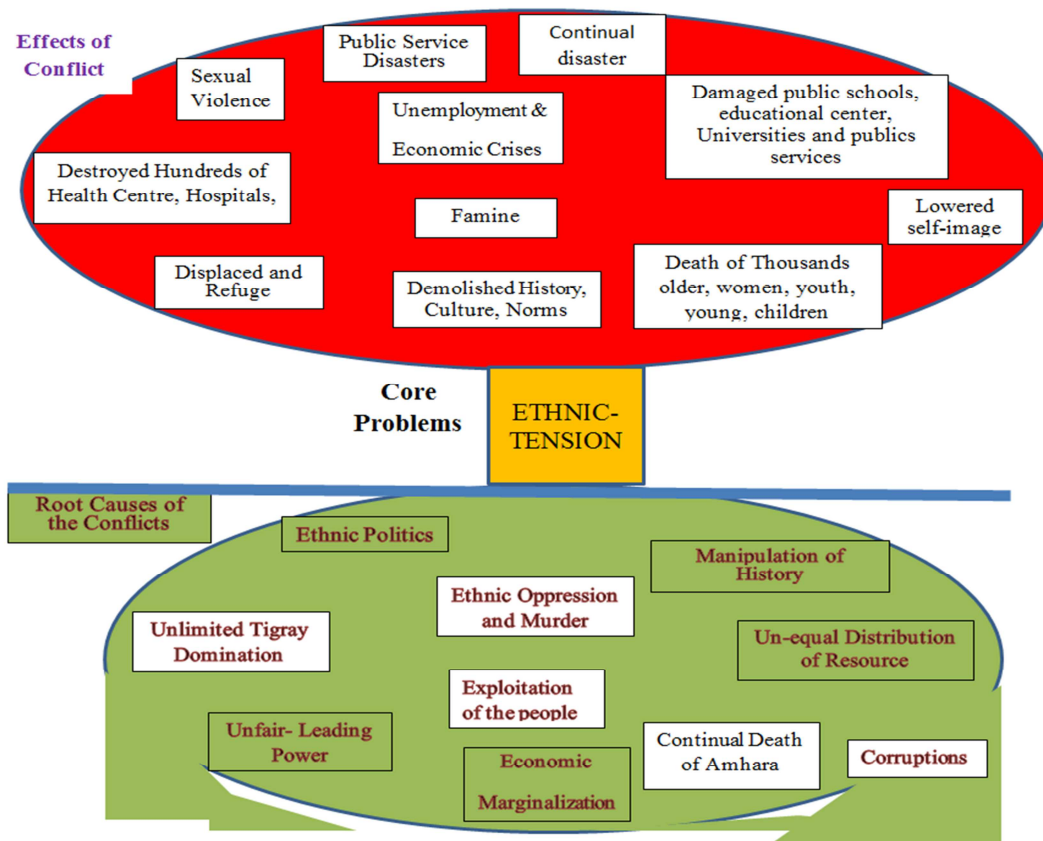


Figure 2. Root causes analysis of Ethiopian conflicts (Cause and Effect Diagram).

As you can see from the picture above, there are various causes for the current Ethiopian war and conflict, but the main ones that led to the on-going Amhara deaths are the inappropriate and unrestricted dominance of Tigray, the false Tigre's history, human deaths, and displacement. Tribal politics, created by the leader of TPLF terrorist groups, the unrestricted and unbridled economic dominance and greed of Tigray are cited as the causes of this war. The above-mentioned factors have led to ethnic unrest and, after 27 years of terrorist rule; have led to ethnic warfare and instability. According to our primary and secondary sources,

this war has resulted in massive displacement, deaths, massacres, and persecution of the people of Amhara and Afar. Also, thousands of schools, hospitals, and health facilities, as well as a large number of public institutions, were destroyed by the TPLF terrorist group and it's affiliated the Oromo liberal front (OLF).

4.3. The Facts on Current Ethiopian Conflict Promoters (Both National and International)

The current conflict and fighting took place in urban and

rural areas, where large numbers of civilians were killed, physically and psychologically abused, and sexually and sexually assaulted. Several national and international actors involved in the political process continue to practice violence at the same time, thereby acting as both peace and conflict promoters. Many Ethiopians tend to blame the "occupation" and the presence of foreign intervention for the violence in Ethiopia, quoting the extensive use of hidden force as an example of destructive foreign influence on the Amhara and Afar peoples in particular, and Ethiopian society as a whole. For example, some forging countries and international origins, such as the United States, the United Nations Security Council, the World Health Organization, and the European Union, are theoretically associated with political parties, while, on the other hand, they are heavily supported and involved in violence against each other or their opponents (terrorist groups). Even international humanitarian assistance does not operate on the basis of genuine and organized coordination at the country level, though such coordination is not impossible to imagine, if it has not already been partially imagined. According to the evidence presented by the government, the UN High Commission for Victims and Disasters in Amhara and Afar played a key role in providing political, military, and financial support to the TPLF groups. According to the evidence, the TPLF's logistic and military processes are supported by the UN, tracker, vichkle, and transportation services. Starting from Kombolchai-Deesie to the Wolidiya line, each individual TPLF logistics vehicle was found and covered by UN trackers and humanitarian services from the back and front sides. This coverage allows the government military force and the opposition forces of Amhara and Afar Defence Force to control the destruction of TPLF logistics. In this context, the UN, USID, and other international organizations are the promoters of the conflict rather than the negotiators' positions. Furthermore, some countries (like the USA) increase the frustration of the people rather than support them to cool down and resolve the conflicts in their country. The following evidence shows that the US embassy announced higher levels of Ethiopian conflicts more than 16 times. As a result, Ethiopians are being displaced from their homes and into other areas and neighboring countries. As evidence, the various actors and promoters of Ethiopian conflicts are shown in the following figures and pictures.

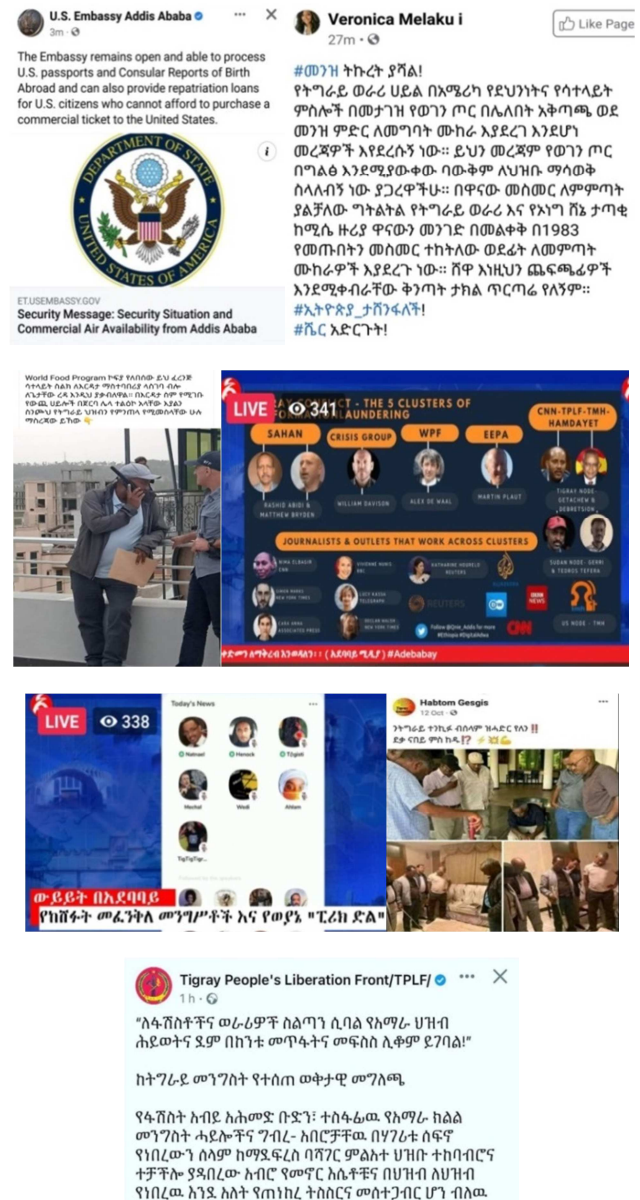
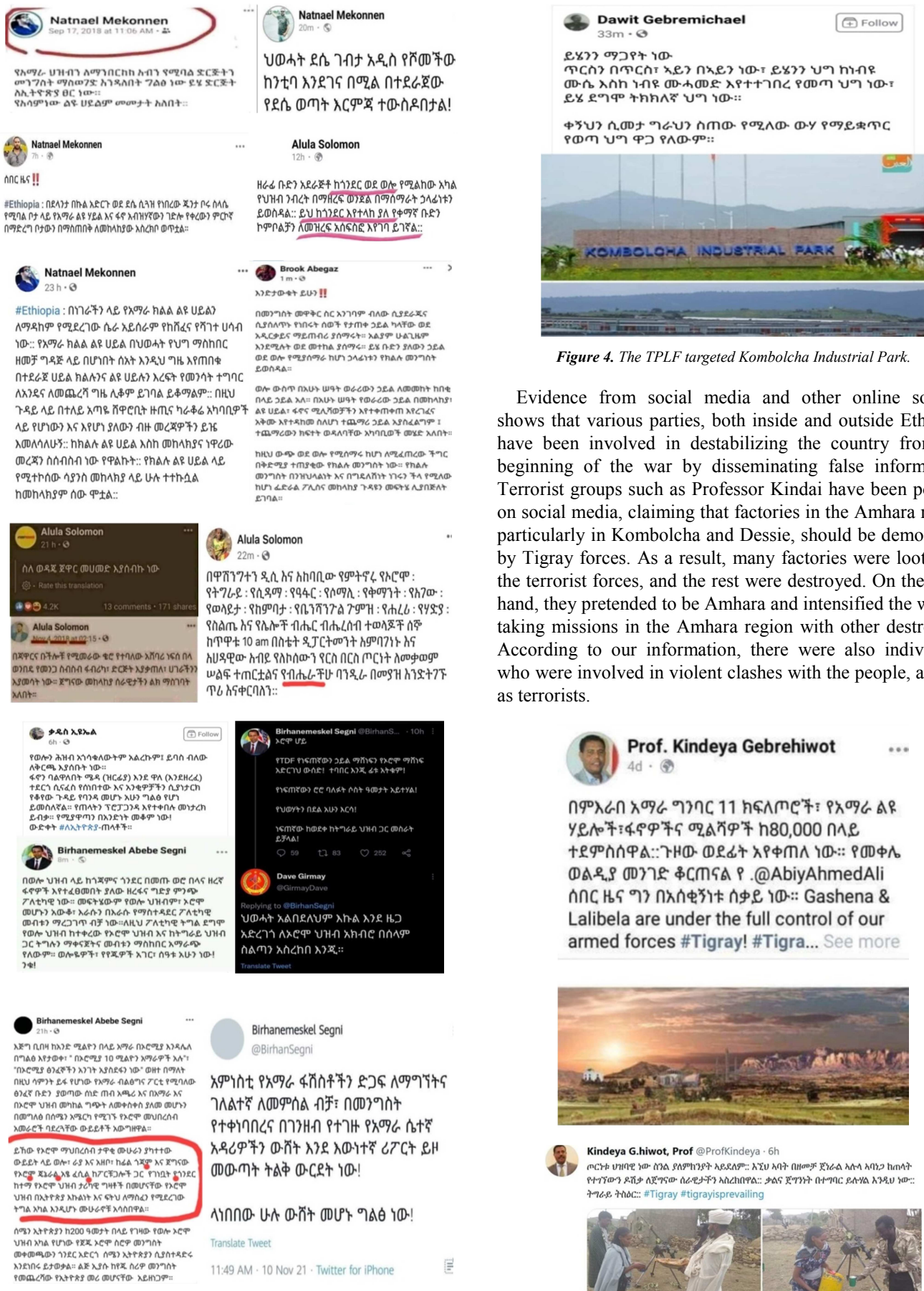


Figure 3. Main actor and Promoters of Conflicts (National & International Level).

Moreover, sources indicate that various international organizations, associations, and individuals used words and weapons to aggravate the war before and during it. Instead of using Facebook and Twitter to reassure the public, they worked hard to intimidate the public. According to our sources, some of them have been working for years to ensure that the people do not live in peace and that the country does not live in peace and stability. Sources say that most of the articles are untrue and irresponsible, but they are used irresponsibly to provoke violence and aggravate the war. As a result, the terrorist forces of Tigray began to harass them; the war resulted in a major global crisis for the people of Amhara and Afar.

The followings are Individual Promoters and actors of the conflict and war in Ethiopia



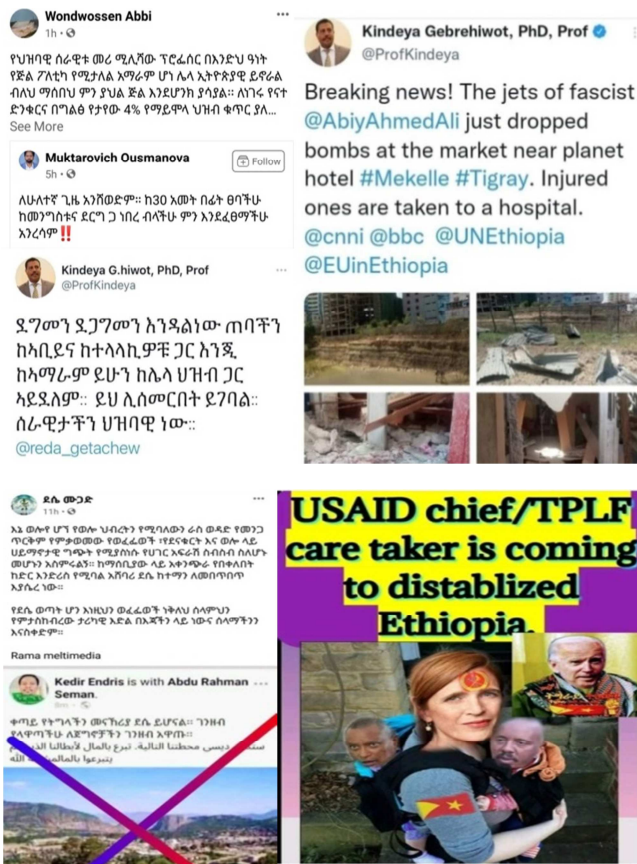


Figure 5. All the above are Individual Promoters and actors of the conflict.

According to our exploratory survey, UN, UNHRC, WHO, USID, BBC, CNN, and other international organizations are the main direct and indirect promoters of the current Ethiopian conflicts. Not only international organizations but also individuals including, Professor Kendaye posted fake and false news, and the professor framed the people. He was a professor and lived in Dessie for more than twenty years, but he fought the Amhara people, especially the Wollo people. He promotes fighting the Amhara peoples. In some case his is contradicted with his idea. None of the aforementioned international organizations, governments, individuals, or international and national scholars were involved in the current wars in Afar and Amhara Ethiopia. Some main actors in the conflicts are those who support the TPLF territory groups. The others are considered promoters of the conflict. Due to national and international actors and promoters, millions of Amhara and Afar were displaced, thousands were killed, and millions of institutions and public service centres were destroyed by the terrorist groups in Amhara and Afar-Ethiopia. This conflict results in the destruction of infrastructure, schools, and hospitals, the loss of resources, including human life, the forced migration of millions, and the death of millions.



Figure 6. Truth on Current Conflict Promoters and Actors (TPLF and Tigray People).

In addition, Wolde Senbet, a native of Tigray, pictured to the left, was captured by Ethiopian forces during a raid on his hometown of Kombolcha. In connection with this, the mothers of Tigray bless their children and send them to war, as shown on the left. In this context, not only the TPLF terrorist group but also the Tigray propels are considered as both conflict promoters and actors of the conflicts.



Figure 7. Truth (TPLF) Group in Amhara Region (This is the truth but international organizations Denied).

Till now, the truth and the support of international organizations have been contradictory. For instance, the UN and USID say the Ethiopian military and its allies are responsible for widespread sexual violence against women in Tigray, using rape as a strategy of war. But thousands of Amhara and Afar people are under and attached to rape, sexual and gender-based violence in Alamata, Abala, and Gondar. However, international organizations conceal the truth and conflict situations. The TPLF terrorist group killed more than 450 civilians in the towns of Chenna and Kobo in

Ethiopia's northern Amhara region.



Figure 8. TPLF terrorist group Roped from Amhara Farmer.

The people on the left and right are those who lived in the Amhara region and were educated and trained in the Amhara region. To the right of the cross is Mohader Abebe, Wollo University's Kombolcha Institute of Technology. He was trained in mechanical engineering, now he attacked the Amhara people, plundered the university where he taught, and led his allies to destroy the army. In addition, a large number of those involved in the war in the Amhara region, particularly in the towns of Dessie, Kombolcha, and Hayeke, were all wealthy from 15- 60-year-old natives of Tigray who lived, built huts, and gave birth to children. According to our sources, the war was complex and horrific. According to my sources, these people have not been harmed by anything because they are from Tigray and some of them even have better assets than the rest of the Amhara people: hotels, gas station owners, businessmen, and their own good fortune. This is a great sign that the Amhara community has returned the bullets to the well.

4.4. Faith and Fiction of Current Conflict Promoters in Ethiopia (Western Response)

The BBC's November 2020 report and other international organizations say that Mr. Abiy liberalized politics, set up a new party (the Prosperity Party), and removed key Tigray government leaders accused of corruption and repression.

Mr. Abiy pursued reforms, but when Tigray resisted, the political crisis erupted into war. International organizations continue to say that Eritrean soldiers are also fighting in Tigray for the Ethiopian government. Truly speaking, these international organizations miss the Ethiopian military force that was foiled and killed by the TPLF terrorist groups. Evidence shows that BBC, CNN, Reuters, and UN reports sided with and obscured the truth about Ethiopia's conflict situation and the root causes of the country's current and past conflicts. Instead of being found guilty, the international community has accused the Ethiopian government of being responsible and guilty of pursuing its own political agenda, and has not yet been able to boldly acquit the terrorist. Evidence suggests that this is a matter of partiality and inhumanity. Primarily to destabilize countries such as the United States, evidence shows that they massacred the people of Amhara and Afar and provided terrorists with weapons, equipment, and satellites. According to our information, some government officials and individuals close to the crisis, in particular the UN, provided car and food aid, and the US government provided satellite support and satellite warfare. In addition, according to photographic information, the world food program (WFP) has been working closely with a terrorist spokesman and providing various forms of assistance. The reality is that Salah is being held hostage by various international organizations and celebrities, including the Ethiopian government, and they have been providing irresponsible support. This study also indicates that the United States and the United Nations have carried out significant threats against the Ethiopian government by violating its sovereignty.

4.5. Intervention, Roles of International Organizational and Forging Country (Fact)

Despite the historical evolution, truth and the establishment objectives of the UN security council, the WHO and FAO from negotiating tables and security apparatuses, the evidence of Ethiopia's contributions to conflict prevention and resolution is growing. Several empirical and situational analyses confirm that the United States, the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization make unfair, discriminatory, and fictitious decisions and reports. Those countries and organizations are full of criminal processes, and they are primarily about meting out justice for alleged wrongs committed by individuals and terrorist groups (TPLF). The disaster conditions and the truth at the national, regional, and international levels relate to the obligation of the state to provide information to victims of Amhara and Afar people (mothers, children, disasters, health and education centers, the infrastructure condition of the two regions (Amhara and Afar), and even Ethiopian society as a whole, about the circumstances surrounding serious violations of human rights.

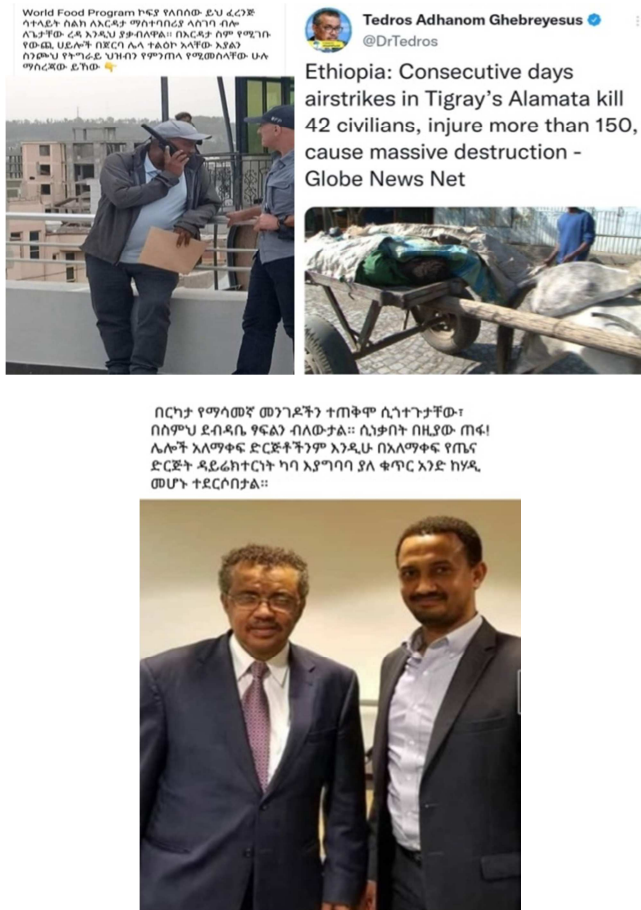


Figure 9. International Organizations including (WFP) and WHO Supports TPLF Terrorist group.

On the other hand, he has been a major player in the Amhara and Afar genocides, starting as the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO). As shown in the picture above, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) has played a major role in the displacement of the people of Amhara and Afar by engaging in TPLF terrorist activities and activists working with the people of Tigray from overseas.

4.6. Empirical Investigations Fact, Truth and Impacts on the current Ethiopia Conflict Promoters

The facts and impacting levels of various conflict promoters and actors on the current Ethiopia scenario were studied and investigated. These empirical investigations in the figure show that several international actors and western nations involved in the political process and they were highly aggravate the conflicts conditions from time to time. Mainly the United States, the United Nations Security Council, the world health organization, and the European Union, USID, and some national and international activities continue to engage in violence and criminal activity. All these organizations were engaged as the promoter and actors of the conflicts rather than solution developer. Furthermore TPLF terrorist force and the Tigray Peoples are considered as the main actor and promoter of the conflicts. According to our

evidences some hidden groups including from military, government, some regional stages were participating for the conflicts process. Owing to the response to violence and the continued support of the TPLF from Western nations, thousands of elderly, women, youth, and children have been the most vulnerable victims of the current situation in Amhara and Afar regions.

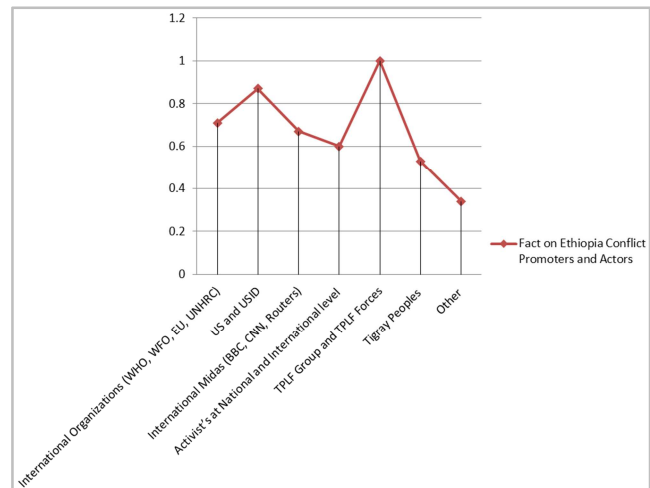


Figure 10. The facts on conflict promoters and their impacting levels on the current disasters.

Our analysis and investigations confirm that the UN security council, the united nations, the united states of America, USID, the European union, the world health organization, and the world food and agriculture organization make unfair, discriminatory, and fictitious decisions and reports about the victims of the Amhara and Afar peoples. Those international organizations are acting as both peace and conflict promoters. Furthermore, the results of this study show that different countries in the world have directly or indirectly committed atrocities against the people of Amhara and Afar in order to destroy Ethiopia. "In particular, the struggle of economically developed countries like the United States to overthrow Ethiopia and take control of East Africa is greater than any other conspiracy against other countries," said Russian President Vladimir Putin. "The United States has mocked the bloodshed of many poor people in Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen and Somalia, and they have torn apart the country," he said. In this regard, some strong and balanced countries, such as Russia, India, and China, have worked hard to prevent the collapse of the Western powers! The results of this study are as follows: According to sources, the United States has failed in its efforts to overthrow Ethiopia, which has been a major obstacle to East Africa's control of East Africa. The first reason for the failure of the US government to close the door to the country and its enemies was the strength of the Ethiopian people who closed the door on the country, and the second reason was the balanced decision of Russia, India and China in the UN (RT English News, March 10, 2022). In addition, as the table below shows, the terrorist group has taken the lead in the war and has taken the lead in inflicting heavy casualties on

Amhara and Afar. According to the table, various international and national organizations, like the terrorist group, were behind the scenes, and instead of trying to find a solution, they intensified the war.

Table 1. Bivariate Correlation Analysis of Conflict Promoter and Actors Impact on Death, Victims and Displaced Amhara and Afar People.

		ACT	TPLF	GB	GTL	US	ITM	OT	VCT	TP	ITO	DS	DP	OLF	DT
Activist's at National and International level	Pearson Correlation	1	.714**	.400	.677**	.743**	.592**	.766**	.739**	.164	.778**	.742**	.834**	.665**	.834**
TPLF Group and TPLF Forces	Pearson Correlation	.714**	1	.477*	.801**	.776**	.816**	.734**	.811**	-.043	.829**	.789**	.916**	.786**	.916**
Government Body	Pearson Correlation	.400	.477*	1	.143	.444	.148	.475*	.267	-.452	.291	.162	.498*	-.014	.498*
Egypt and OLF	Pearson Correlation	.677**	.801**	.143	1	.589**	.665**	.634**	.765**	.113	.857**	.785**	.786**	.777**	.786**
US and USID	Pearson Correlation	.743**	.776**	.444	.589**	1	.677**	.816**	.844**	.008	.754**	.744**	.816**	.653**	.816**
International Midas (BBC, CNN, Reuters)	Pearson Correlation	.592**	.816**	.148	.665**	.677**	1	.641**	.782**	-.022	.672**	.751**	.795**	.853**	.795**
Other (Hidden Agenda and Government)	Pearson Correlation	.766**	.734**	.475*	.634**	.816**	.641**	1	.639**	-.162	.773**	.600**	.785**	.555*	.785**
Victim	Pearson Correlation	.739**	.811**	.267	.765**	.844**	.782**	.639**	1	.170	.771**	.907**	.887**	.749**	.887**
Tigray Peoples	Pearson Correlation	.164	-.043	-.452	.113	.008	-.022	-.162	.170	1	-.020	.220	-.083	.130	-.083
International Organizations (WHO, WFO, EU, UNHRC)	Pearson Correlation	.778**	.829**	.291	.857**	.754**	.672**	.773**	.771**	-.020	1	.705**	.865**	.782**	.865**
Disaster	Pearson Correlation	.742**	.789**	.162	.785**	.744**	.751**	.600**	.907**	.220	.705**	1	.852**	.783**	.852**
Displaced	Pearson Correlation	.834**	.916**	.498*	.786**	.816**	.795**	.785**	.887**	-.083	.865**	.852**	1	.756**	1.000**
Oromo liberal Front	Pearson Correlation	.665**	.786**	-.014	.777**	.653**	.853**	.555*	.749**	.130	.782**	.783**	.756**	1	.756**
Death	Pearson Correlation	.834**	.916**	.498*	.786**	.816**	.795**	.785**	.887**	-.083	.865**	.852**	1.000**	.756**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As the tables above and below show, United States, United Nations, the European Union, the World Health Organization, and international and national activists have been instrumental in helping the terrorist group gain access to equipment, vehicles, and heavy weapons. In addition, the study shows that the people of Tigray and even some parts of the Ethiopian government were involved in the war. Based on

the information we have received, the results of this study indicate that the people of Amhara and Afar have been subjected to persecution, torture, starvation, and death in the wars waged by countries, governments, national organizations, and indigenous peoples. Related to the destruction of from private property to large institutions the results of this study are accurate, citing sources.

Table 2. Descriptive Statics results on conflict promoter and actors impact on death, victims and displaced Amhara and Afar people.

	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic
Death	5.689474	2.4504438
Activist's at National and International level	4.674342	2.3636736
TPLF Group and TPLF Forces	5.481579	2.6612979
Veiled Government Body	4.289474	1.1464412
Egypt and OLF	3.403947	1.9732985
US and USID	4.934868	2.1992919
International Midas (BBC, CNN, Reuters)	4.763158	2.1028687
Other (Hidden Agenda and Government)	3.755921	2.2738870
Victim	5.104605	2.3816180
Tigray Peoples	4.236837	1.2660245
International Organizations (WHO, WFO, EU, UNHRC)	4.503726	1.5261305
Disaster	4.474342	2.2755359
Displaced	5.689474	2.4504438
Oromo liberal Front	4.326316	2.0337384

Evidence reveals that Amhara and Afar have been purposefully targeted by activists from numerous international

groups, including the TPLF terrorist organization, the OLF, and the Tigray people. Despite this, by providing cover for TPLF terrorist acts, the UN, the US government, and some European countries have been able to inflict severe deaths on Ethiopia, notably on the people of Amhara and Afar. As a result of western promoters' and the TPLF's aid, catastrophic unemployment and social instability have resulted, putting the lives of millions of Amhara and Afar people in jeopardy. Not only have that, but thousands of elderly, women, adolescents, and children in the Amhara and Afar regions been the most susceptible victims of the current circumstances.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This research was design to investigate the root causes and boosters of conflict in Amhara and Afar region. Warfare-root motive evaluation allows a greater nuanced and powerful knowledge of warfare factors, actors, and dynamics. It can highlight the gendered nature of the causes and influences of warfare, providing a more in-depth understanding of the structural issues that need to be addressed through peace building. According to these results, there are various causes for the current Ethiopian war and conflict, but the main ones that led to the on-going Amhara deaths are the inappropriate and unrestricted dominance of Tigray, the false Tigre's history, human deaths, and displacement. Tribal politics, created by the leader of TPLF terrorist groups, the unrestricted and unbridled economic dominance and greed of Tigray are cited as the causes of this war. Evidence reveals that Amhara and Afar have been purposefully targeted by activists from numerous international groups, including the TPLF terrorist organization, the OLF, and the Tigray people. Despite the historical evolution of truth and the establishment objectives of the UN security council, the WHO and FAO from negotiating tables and security apparatuses, the evidence of Ethiopia's contributions to conflict prevention and resolution is growing. Several empirical and situational analyses confirm that the US, the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization make unfair, discriminatory, and fictitious decisions and reports.

According to our exploratory survey, those, and other international organizations (BBC, CNN,) are the main direct and indirect promoters of the current Ethiopian conflicts. Primarily to destabilize countries such as the United States, evidence shows that they massacred the people of Amhara and Afar and provided to support TPLF terrorists with weapons, equipment, and satellites. Not only international organizations but also terrorist groups' members, such as Professor Kindai, have been posting on social media, claiming that factories in the Amhara region, particularly in Kombolcha and Dessie, should be demolished by Tigray forces. As a result, many factories were looted by the TPLF terrorist forces, and the rest were destroyed. Our results also show that there were also individuals who were involved in violent clashes with the people, as well as terrorists.

A large number of those involved in the war in the Amhara region, particularly in the towns of Dessie, Kombolcha, and

Hayeke, were all wealthy from 15-to-60-year-old natives of Tigray who lived, built huts, and gave birth to children. According to my sources, these people have not been harmed by anything because they are from Tigray, and some of them even have better assets than the rest of the Amhara people: hotels, gas station owners, businessmen, and their own good fortune. This is a great sign that the Amhara community has returned the bullets to the well. Furthermore, this study shows that the world food program (WFP) has been working closely with a terrorist spokesman and providing various forms of assistance. The reality is that Salah is being held hostage by various international organizations and celebrities, including the Ethiopian government, and they have been providing irresponsible support. This study also indicates that the United States and the United Nations have carried out significant threats against the Ethiopian government by violating its sovereignty. The evaluation embedded in an approach layout method without delay shapes decision-making on what to work on in a warfare-affected United States in general and the Amhara and Afar areas in particular. International aids in identifying the precise promoters and actors in the conflict and in the development of future solutions. Besides, the WHO Director-General has been a major player in the Amhara and Afar genocides, starting as the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO). The result shows that the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) has played a major role in the displacement of the people of Amhara and afar by engaging in TPLF terrorist activities and activists working with the people of Tigray from overseas. As a result of western promoters' and the TPLF's aid, catastrophic unemployment and social instability have resulted, putting the lives of millions of Amhara and Afar people in jeopardy. Not only have they, but thousands of elderly people, women, adolescents, and children in the Amhara and Afar regions been the most susceptible victims of the current circumstances. Therefore, it is important to know the real culprits and the main culprits of the current Ethiopian war. It is also important to recommend it to all the various actors, including the international community, the Ethiopian government, even TPLF terrorists and activists, in order to find a lasting solution. Furthermore, it needs to know all organizations, nations, and individuals the facts, truth, and fictions of the current Ethiopian conflict's victims, disasters, actors, and promoters so as to develop real solutions to the war and conflicts. Nations and international organizations accept responsibility for the truth about millions of displaced people, victims of deaths, massacres, and persecution of Amhara and Afar people, and provide adequate assistance to them. If the current Ethiopian government understands the devastation inflicted on the people of Amhara and Afar by fulfilling its responsibilities with full support, it is also the duty of the government to enforce the law, recognizing the ongoing terrorist attacks and harassment of terrorists, and to take immediate action against terrorists. On the other hand, if international organizations and individuals leave politics behind and properly understand that the people of Amhara and Afar are the main victims of terrorism, they will provide the necessary humanitarian assistance and do their part to hold the terrorist

brotherhood and OLF accountable.

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