



**Topic A: Reviewing the Iran Deal**

**TOPIC B : THE TIGRAY WAR**

**AtidMUN 2022**



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## CHAIR LETTERS

### *AMALYA KARIV*

Hey everyone, my name is Amalya Kariv and I'll be one of the SPECPOL co-chairs at ATIDMUN 2022! I'm almost 17-years-old, and for the last three years I have been a member of Ohel Shem high school's MUN club. I'm majoring in physics, history, theater and computer science, and in my free time I'm a counselor in a youth movement, and I enjoy making jewelry.

I greatly look forward to our committee being a great experience both for us, the chairs, and for all delegates. Especially while taking part in such a challenging, relevant committee, MUN has the amazing potential of assisting us to acquire skills such as debating and conflict resolution, which are crucial both for us as individuals and for our generation in our current international order.

I'm greatly aware of how challenging MUN can be, and I encourage all of you to contact me, or my co-chairs, even before the conference with any questions.

Amalyakariv@gmail.com.





*NOAM ABERGEL*

Dear delegates,

I am pleased to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council!

My name is Noam Abergel. I am 17 years old.

In my spare time, I enjoy playing the guitar, working out, studying computer science in “Magshimim”, and participating in the leadership program “Lead”.

After a break of almost 2 (!) years from my MUN career, which included 6 conferences and 4 awards (including one from AtidMUN 2020 Security Council!), I have returned from retirement to reopen, manage and coach Sderot’s MUN team. I’m glad to come back and excited to chair for the first time!

In the UN Security Council, we are going to review the Iran deal and discuss the Tigray War.

I’m looking forward to enforcing the rules of procedure and punishing the delegates who break them. Warning: my punishments are very creative.

have questions about the conference?

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Council is composed of 15 Members:

Five permanent members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with the end of the term year): More than 50 United Nations Member States have never been Members of the Security Council.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that country's interests are affected. Both Members and non-members of the United Nations, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, may be invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of the settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorizing the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The use of mandatory sanctions is intended to apply pressure on a State or entity to comply with the objectives set by the Security Council without resorting to the use of force. Sanctions thus offer the Security Council an important instrument to enforce its decisions.

All existing committees and working groups are comprised of the fifteen members of the Council. While standing committees are chaired by the President of the Council, rotating on a monthly basis, other committees and working groups are chaired or co-chaired by designated members of the Council who are announced on an annual basis by a Note of the President of the Security Council.

~ UN



## TOPIC A: REVIEWING THE IRAN DEAL

### *BACKGROUND TO THE TOPIC*

To understand the deal, it is vital to understand the relations and events that led to the Iran deal. In 1974, the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) was established. In 1979, the Iranian Revolution and the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran led to the separation of U.S.-Iranian ties and damaged Iran's relationship with the West. In 2003, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) called for Iran to suspend all enrichment, proposing a resolution that required Iran to proclaim all the material relevant to its uranium enrichment program and to grant access to IAEA inspectors to conduct environmental sampling at any location. In 2006, Iran announced that it enriched uranium for the first time.

Since 2006, the UNSC has passed six resolutions on Iran's nuclear program; each attempted to increase pressure on Iran to suspend its uranium enrichment activities by enforcing UN sanctions mainly imposed by the US and EU. These sanctions targeted officials, branches of the government, and businesses linked to the nuclear program.



Another significant shift in the negotiations happened in 2009. The IAEA received information from Iran that it was building another enrichment facility, called the "Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plan." This proved that Iran was not complying with the regulations of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which it ratified in 1970. In addition, Iran announced that year that it successfully carried out its first satellite launch, which led to international distress and suspicion that Iran's ballistic missile potential was growing. 12 Negotiations between Iran and the P5+1 resumed; yet, despite the agreement of the P5+1, Iran rejected it.

By February 2010, President Ahmadinejad claimed Iran had 20% enriched uranium. Along with media reporting that Iran test-fired short and long-range missiles, the world raised their fear that the country could soon obtain nuclear weapons atop payloads such as missiles. This announcement, and plans for additional facilities, sparked further tensions with the international community, and the US imposed more restrictive sanctions.



In 2010, the UNSC approved further sanctions in addition to the current US and EU sanctions while imposing an arms embargo on transferring significant weapons systems to Iran. Following this, the P5+1 pursued further negotiation, which failed due to Iran's condition that all economic sanctions would be lifted before changes to the nuclear program could be discussed or implemented.



In 2012 when the UNSC voted on their following resolutions on the situation, Russia and China vetoed it, meaning the UNSC was no longer a worthwhile platform to stop Iran's nuclear activity. Consequently, the EU decided to ban all member countries from importing Iranian oil. The decision heavily impacted the Iranian economy, given that it depended mainly on oil production, as Iran possesses 10% of the world's oil reserves.

Finally, in July 2015, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed by six of the world's major countries, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Germany, Iran, and the European Union. The UNSC unanimously passed Resolution 2231, endorsing the nuclear deal and lifting UN nuclear sanctions once crucial steps are taken in the Deal.

The agreement had an immediate impact on the Iranian economy; The JCPOA imposed restrictions on the Iranian nuclear program, such as a quick dismantling of all advanced centrifuges and a total cease of production of mild-enriched uranium, which would be lifted in 2031.

In 2017 Donald J. Trump, president of the United States, voiced his concerns regarding the Iran deal, specifically "sunset clauses," which set dates after which certain restrictions under the agreement on Iran's nuclear program would no longer apply. Much to the disapproval of the UK, Germany, and France, they utter their support for the JCPOA.

Furthermore, the UN Secretary-General issues the semiannual report on the implementation of Resolution 2231, which states that the nuclear deal is being implemented but finds that Iran has violated the arms embargo provisions of Resolution 2231.

In May 2018, Donald Trump announced the US withdrawal from the Iran nuclear agreement, later re-imposing sanctions on Iran. Following Trump's announcement, Iran would continue negotiations



with the other states in the agreement to try to continue the deal without the US. It lost its original purpose. Without the function of preventing sanctions, the agreement was in danger.

In 2020, The Abraham Accords were signed, a series of joint normalization statements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain. Affirming that the more aggressive Iran grew, the more likely it would push states in the region to shed their historical inhibitions and coalesce with Israel against it.

After Biden was elected president in 2020, he stated his intention to rejoin the Iran deal.



### *CURRENT SITUATION*

The war in Ukraine is reformulating the geo-political and geo-economic dynamics of the world, and Iran sees these changes in its favor.

The revival of the JCPOA became a priority for the Biden administration when the war in Ukraine further affected global energy prices. Iran could add about a million barrels of Iranian oil to the international market each day, significantly impacting crude oil prices and reducing the threat of nuclear war in the region.

Contrary to the West's advice that Iran should quickly agree to return to compliance with the JCPOA and seek to replace Russia as a significant energy supplier to Europe, Iran is aiming for a role beyond the global energy market to position itself as a critical inter-regional hub. Iran seeks influence beyond the Middle East to expand its strategic depth, establishing new economic relationships with states like Russia and broader ties with Asian countries such as China and Pakistan.

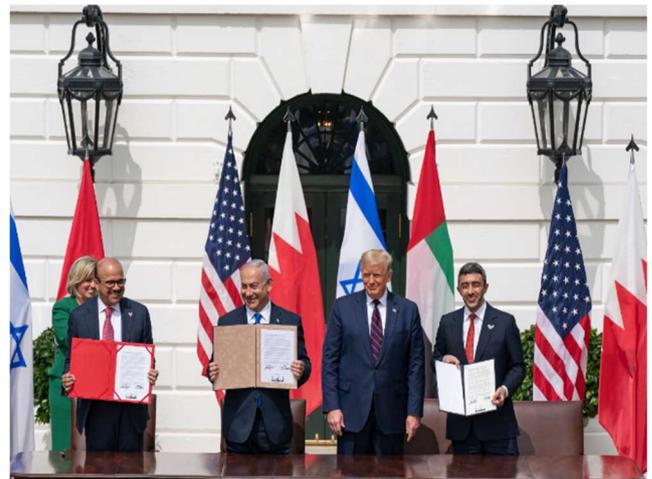
The rising concern over Iran is also due to the acknowledgment of the dangerous consequences of continuing Iran's nuclear program if left unchecked, unrestrained, and unmonitored. This might provoke and enhance strikes from Middle Eastern countries, sparking a regional war and drawing the United States and the Gulf States in., particularly amid Russia's war in Ukraine., which intensified tensions in the Middle East and could trigger falling financial markets and rising oil prices.



## CONCLUSION

It's pivotal to understand why the effectiveness of the Iran deal was doubted. Considering the differences between an agreement and a resolution, the ability of the IAEA to follow Iran's nuclear program in unknown places, the accusations of Iran continuing to arm terrorist groups like Hezbollah, or supporting Assad in the Syrian Civil War (none of which banned under JCPOA), the issue of "sunset clauses," meaning clauses that will eventually expire, were agreed upon only for 15 years - these led to prompting the belief that Iran uses the sanctions relief to bring its economy back to its feet and then disobey its commitments and proceed with nuclear armament.

Therefore, it is required to approach the Iran Deal and the conflict surrounding it from a long-term and short-term perspective. While many argue for sanctions, others believe that opposing military involvement will persuade Iran to come to negotiation or deter Iran from developing a nuclear weapon. Still, others have faith that only a dedicated policy of regime change to produce a more moderate Iran will end its quest for nuclear weapons, destabilizing regional activities and its support of terrorism.



As for short-term solutions, it is vital to consider restraining, constraining, and monitoring Iran's nuclear program and prevent an inevitable slide to a real possibility of a regional blowup. Many governments have confidence that a new JCPOA agreement would prevent Iran from becoming an actual nuclear state, which would also give the world community time and opportunity to focus on checking Iran's regional activities. The leaders of the world want to believe it will enable them to create sufficient military deterrence to dissuade Iran from ramping up its nuclear program once key provisions begin to expire.

The viability of the Iran Deal is dependent directly on the economic aspect of the situation. It was what created the deal in the first place, and it is what threatens it the most. However, with Abraham Accords and international relations shifting due to the Russian-Ukrainian war, regional safety and power dominance significantly affected resolutions regarding the situation.



## QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What measures should be taken to stabilize the situation in the region, the EU, and East Asia?
- Will compromising terms in an agreement that will benefit the world economically have a better effect on the world than accepting a rigid resolution?
- How did the region change, so the Abraham Accords became possible? And what does that change tell us about where the region is heading?
- How to improve the humanitarian and economic situation in Iran?
- What will the new Iran Deal look like, and in what matter will Iran be sanctioned?
- What will happen if the Deal is not signed?
- How to prevent the same acts in the future?

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## TOPIC B : THE TIGRAY WAR

Peace hath her victories

No less renowned than war.

---John Milton, *To the Lord General Cromwell*



### *BACKGROUND OF THE ISSUE*

The Tigray War is an ongoing civil war that broke out on 3 November 2020 in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian federal government and Eritrea are mainly fighting it on one side and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) on the other (TPLF has been designated a terrorist organization). Tigrayans have formed the Tigray Defense Forces (TDF), incorporating TPLF and non-TPLF members.

Ethiopia has suffered from long-known wars inside its borders. In 1974, a civil war broke out in Ethiopia, ending in 1991. In the aftermath of the war, the state established itself as one-party dominant. Under the rule of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Front (EPRDF), the political coalition composed of four ethnically based Tigray region groups, the most important group being the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), with its founding member Meles Zenawi taking the prime minister role. Under the coalition rule, Ethiopia became more prosperous and stable, but concerns were raised about human rights and the level of democracy. Since 1994, Ethiopia has had a federal system in which different ethnic groups control the affairs of 10 regions. After Zenawi's successor resigned, Abiy Ahmed became the Ethiopian Prime Minister. In 2018, Mr. Abiy signed a



peace treaty with Eritrea, ending the territorial conflict in 2019, and won the Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Abiy liberalized politics, set up a new party (the Prosperity Party), and removed key Tigrayan government leaders accused of corruption and repression. In 2019, Ahmed tried to merge the EPRDF with several opposition parties to his new Prosperity Party. The TPLF, which has dominated Ethiopia for almost three decades, refused to join Ahmed's new political party.

**2020** was a crucial year for the start of the Tigray War, as in March of that year, the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) decided to delay the elections at the end of August (because of the COVID-19 outbreak in the country). The TPLF declared the decision unconstitutional. Abiy Ahmed held regional elections in the Tigray region on September 9th, took action against the TPLF, and cut all government support to the region, which the TPLF condemned as a declaration of war. Both sides then designated each other as "illegitimate." Tigray argued that the central government had not been elected in a national election since Mr. Abiy's appointment as prime minister and that polls were held only in some parts of the country. The TPLF blamed the prime minister for his friendship with the Eritrean President, who had since sent troops to support Mr. Abiy in Tigray.

Due to **socio-cultural, economic, political, and environmental reasons**, it is also an ethnic-based conflict based on disputes among Ethiopians. According to Shale (2004), ethnic conflict is a conflict fundamentally caused by identity, resources, and borders/territories between two or more ethnic groups. More than two million Tigray's six million people had fled their homes since 4 November, when Mr. Abiy ordered an invasion after the TPLF fighters captured federal military bases. Tens of thousands have sought refuge in neighboring Sudan.



With the communications largely cut in Tigray, the exact number of casualties is unclear, and aid workers have been unable to access areas. There have been at least 10,000 reported deaths and 230 massacres. As Africa's second-most populous country, Ethiopia is pivotal to stability in the Horn of Africa. The conflict could further increase ethnic tensions and lead to the country's breakup.



## TIMELINE

- **November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020** - After the rise in tensions in the Tigray region Abiy Ahmed, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, sends troops into the area, accusing the TPLF of operating attacks against military bases in the region. In the following days, Eritrea helps in mobilizing and reinforcing Ethiopian forces.
- **November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2020** - The first two rounds of ethnic killings happen in the town of Mai Kadra, claims from both sides accusing who started the war; meanwhile, thousands of Tigraynyans flee the region into Sudan.
- **November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020** - TPLF launches rockets toward the Eritrean capital Asmara and two airports.
- In **December 2020**, The UN estimated the war has internally displaced more than one million people. More than 50,000 people have fled to Sudan due to the conflict. The



Ethiopian authorities still blocked communications, travel links were blocked, and Human Rights Watch warned that "actions that deliberately impede relief supplies" would violate international humanitarian law.

- **February, 2021** - March - Tens of thousands of Tigrayans move east Tigray, accusing the government, which controls west Tigray, of rapes, killings, and looting. The government denies this. Acts of ethnic cleansing are being committed in the region.
- **April, 2021** - Claims of Eritrean forces holding women as sex slaves amid a wave of reported rapes.
- **June 11th, 2021** - The United Nations claims more than 350 thousand are experiencing famine, accusing Ethiopia of using food as a weapon in war. In June, the TPLF resurged, and the Ethiopian army left Tigray. From then on, the TPLF invaded the neighboring regions of Amhara and Afar. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission issued a report of their joint investigation in early November. The report said federal forces and TPLF rebels committed rights violations.
- **June 29th, 2021** - Tigrayn forces take control of the city of Mekelle after months of battle. Eritrean and Ethiopian troops fled mostly into western Tigray.
- **August 23rd, 2021** - The United States imposes sanctions on the Eritrean armed forces, after the grave human rights violations in the region.
- **September 2021**- the humanitarian situation continued to worsen in Tigray, Afar, and Amhara Regions because of the armed conflict and bureaucracy. Two thousand displaced people returned to the Fantí Rasu zone in Afar Region after the ENDF, and Afar Special Forces regained control. The United States imposed sanctions on the Eritrean armed forces, after the grave human rights violations in the region.

### *CURRENT SITUATION IN THE REGION*

In March, the Ethiopian government declared a unilateral humanitarian truce, which made it possible for the transportation of food, medicine, and fuel into the Tigray regional state. At the same time, it allowed the African Union Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, to prepare the basis for the negotiations between Addis Ababa and Mekele - before official mediation talks began.



Ethiopia said it would talk with the rebels without any preconditions, but the Tigray rebels rejected the African Union's mediation and preferred the outgoing Kenyan president to lead an international mediation group that includes the US, EU, and the UN.

On August 2, fighting resumed between Ethiopian forces and Tigray rebels on many fronts. The two sides blame each other for the deadly battles. The war continues, but reports from the frontlines show that the rebels are suffering significant losses as the army is advancing on Tigray.

Meanwhile, the rebels claim that Eritrea joined the government forces to launch "massive offensives" against them.

On August 25, The TPLF looted 570,000 liters of fuel from the World Food Program's Mekele Depot for humanitarian operations. Ethiopia is grappling with its worst drought since 1981. The March to May 2022 rainy season in the Horn of Africa was the driest on record. Nearly 17 million people are now targeted for assistance in drought-affected areas, a significant increase from 8.1 million people in the first half of 2022.<sup>3</sup> days ago government position.

In September, armed clashes between Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and government forces continued involving the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF), the Eritrean Defense Forces (EDF), and TPLF forces. Drone attacks are conducted as well. Eritrea mobilizes its armed forces and "reservists" under 60 to fight in the conflict in northern Ethiopia (Reuters, 17 September 2022).

The Ethiopian government continues to restrict media reporting of the conflict in the country. A day before the new round of armed conflict erupts, the ENDF warns reporters against reporting the movements of its forces (FDRE Defense Force, 23 August 2022). Violent attacks against civilians on both sides and extrajudicial killings by government forces continue. Cross-border fighting flares again in October, threatening to destabilize East Africa as U.S. diplomats secretly work to restart peace negotiations.

Tens of thousands of soldiers from Eritrea opened three new fronts in October. Aid agencies say the fighting is the heaviest since hostilities resumed in August, with artillery and drone strikes destroying civilian infrastructure and cutting off food deliveries to more than five million people.

Scheduled cease-fire talks in South Africa fail to get underway, according to the U.S. and African Union officials. The fresh fighting comes almost two years since longstanding tensions between



Ethiopia's federal government and Tigrayan authorities erupted into conflict. Since then, the sides have engaged in “taking turn” battles.

More than half a million troops, militia members, and child soldiers from at least three countries are now fighting inside Ethiopia, including Sudanese forces battling the disputed territory along the Ethiopian border. The actual death toll is unknown, but an estimated 500,000 have died from war, disease, or starvation since the outbreak of fighting in late 2020.

Western diplomats said that Eritrea, a repressive and secretive state that has sent troops across the border since the start of the conflict to fight alongside Ethiopian troops, isn't part of the peace talks to influence through a battlefield advance. Neither the Eritrean nor the Ethiopian government has commented on the advance. The TPLF said that Ethiopia is seeking to go to negotiations from a “position of strength” and that Eritrea's advance is aimed at bolstering the government.



Military service is compulsory in Eritrea <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-62957817>

In mid-October, diplomats warned of a civilian bloodbath in Ethiopia's northern region of Tigray if rebels were pushed out of towns by Ethiopian and Eritrean troops. Food and medical supplies were running out in Tigray as a massive offensive on the region intensified. Cities are being carpet bombed, civilians killed, and those wounded cannot be saved because of a siege. Tigray has been under a blockade for 17 months; fighting reignited when a five-month humanitarian truce collapsed in August. An estimated one million people are at risk of starvation.



The African Union (AU) has joined the international community in calling for an end to hostilities and a recommitment to peace talks.

On October 14, an aid worker from the International Rescue Committee was killed while delivering emergency food to women and children in the town of Shire. Camps for the millions of people displaced by the fighting were also coming under attack. There was almost no food in the city. Drones were flying overhead the besieged people constantly, terrifying the population.

Growing numbers of women were volunteering to join the rebel forces to escape the violence of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops. There was fear that Tigray would be defeated in a few weeks. World War One tactics are being used by Ethiopia's and Eritrea's infantry forces, who are pushing "massive human waves" on Tigrayan defensive lines. As many as 100,000 were slaughtered in September-October . One million soldiers were engaged in the offensive.

“Tell the world we’re dying.”

The Tigray Genocide





## *HUMANITARIAN CRISIS*

**The staggering human cost of this conflict should shock the world's conscience**

**Samantha Power, the head of the US's development agency**

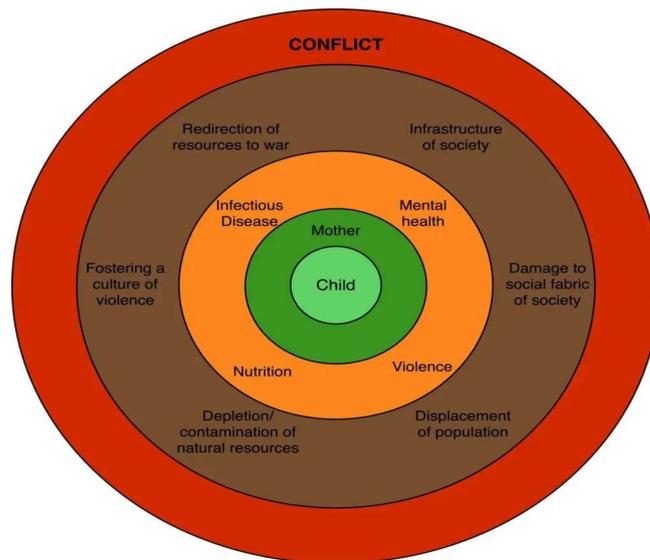
It would be wrong not to relate to the current humanitarian crisis resulting from the ongoing war. Ethiopia is battling with its worst drought since 1981. The March to May 2022 rainy season in the Horn of Africa is the driest. Nearly 17 million people are now targeted for assistance in drought-affected areas, a significant increase from 8.1 million people in the first half of 2022

The civil war that began in November 2020 has devastated the Tigray region and left people cut off from aid and food supplies



“Ethiopia is the third largest refugee-hosting country, with 924,000 refugees and asylum seekers—mainly from neighboring South Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea. The ongoing conflict killed thousands and internally displaced millions of Ethiopians. An estimated 59,000 people fled Ethiopia, finding refuge in eastern Sudan. Millions of Ethiopians are still in desperate need of humanitarian aid and protection. An estimated 9 million people across Ethiopia’s conflict-stricken regions of Tigray, Afar, and Amhara lack access to adequate food. In Tigray, nearly 40 percent of the population suffers from an extreme lack of food. In addition to severe food insecurity, gender-based violence has increased significantly, but women and children lack access to proper healthcare, social welfare, and justice services.

International NGOs and aid groups face difficulties delivering critical humanitarian aid and vital services. A shortage of fuel, supplies, and cash has forced several aid groups to decrease or cancel food, water, and medicine distributions.” (from Ethiopia Humanitarian Crisis [Ethiopia Tigray Crisis: Facts & Crisis News | USA for UNHCR](#))



*The effects of the conflict on mothers and children*



## *CONCLUSION*

There are six types of international conflict: ethnic, religious, ideological, territorial, governmental, and economic. The first three are conflicts over ideas, and the last three are conflicts over interests. What kind of conflict can you identify between Ethiopia and Eritrea?

Ethiopia and the Tigrayans seemed to move toward cease-fire talks since both the Ethiopian government and the Tigrayan rebels agreed to meet in South Africa for negotiations led by the African Union. Prospects for success, however, were uncertain. Three rounds of secret U.S.-led talks this year in the Seychelles and Djibouti failed to produce lasting peace. However, they did succeed in generating a truce that permitted humanitarian aid to pass through battle lines for a few months. Then, fighting reignited. The Ethiopian military is targeting civilian infrastructure in Mekelle to punish and terrorize Tigrayans rather than simply defeat them militarily, making the conflict's political settlement hard to achieve.

While Ethiopia and the rebels signaled an openness to talks, the Eritreans have been accused of committing some of the worst violations in the two-year conflict by rights groups in a war where atrocities are common on all sides, according to United Nations investigators.

*In mid-October*, The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) called on the international community to "compel the Eritrean army to withdraw from Tigray" and "press the Ethiopian government to come to the negotiating table" that called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire between the TPLF and Ethiopian forces. The government of Ethiopia rejected the African Union's request for an immediate cessation of hostilities, for it had to achieve its goals of taking control of the strategic infrastructure of the region to ensure the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and full access to the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Eritrea, an ally of the Ethiopian government, has been aiding its neighbor in the fight against the rebel forces with brutality not only against the military but also against the civilians. Diplomats are uncertain whether Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has the ability or will to rein in the Eritreans. Eritrea's re-entry into Ethiopia aggravated the conflict. It needs to withdraw and respect Ethiopia's sovereignty.

The U.S. is playing a supportive role in the effort to get the combatants to the table. Among other tools, the U.S. could restore trade benefits to Ethiopia canceled because of the war. The U.S. might also offer Ethiopia assistance in its campaign against al-Shabaab, al Qaeda's affiliate in neighboring



Somalia, which recently took advantage of the turmoil to launch attacks inside Ethiopia for the first time.

When trying to solve this issue, it is crucial to understand the complex system of conflicting communal, ethnic, and political interests, and deeply rooted differences between the Ethiopian government and the Tigrayan rebels, on top of ethnic conflicting interests intensifying tensions between the two sides, aggravated by the humanitarian catastrophe.

It is required to approach this issue with a nuanced outlook of the ultimate goals of each of the sides, which may eventually bring an end to the conflict when reached. Furthermore, a pressing matter that equally calls for our attention is relieving the ongoing humanitarian catastrophe that results from the conflict, no matter the outcome of the talks between the sides.

It is your task, delegates, to come up with a crisis resolution, addressing this multi-faceted crisis; i.e., weaving the canvas of political and social peace between the warring sides and resolving ethnic, communal, political, military, and humanitarian crises.

Eight weeks have been left before the conference, and it is your responsibility, delegates, to follow this ongoing conflict to come up with the updated research.

How could all the warring sides be brought to the cease-fire talks and then move to the negotiation table and with what stakeholders are around it?

- Why should Eritrea also be invited to the table of negotiation?
- Who/Which bodies should mediate the negotiations?
- How? Which outcome should be achieved?

### *QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER*

How is your country's international (regional) policy related to the conflict in Ethiopia?

- What are the roots of the Ethiopian problem? Why is Ethiopia at war with itself?
- Why did the Ethiopian prime minister begin an offensive in Tigray?
- How could this conflict be bridged, taking into consideration the differences in communal, ethnic, governmental, regional, and international interests?
- How is this conflict affecting Ethiopia and its neighbors?



- Why is Eritrea involved in the conflict?
- How could the complex humanitarian crisis caused by war, human-made draught, and refugee problems be resolved?
- Which role should the African Union and other international bodies play in resolving the Tigray Conflict?

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