

SITUATION REPORT

May 2022



OMNATIGRAY

@OMNATIGRAY | OMNATIGRAY.ORG

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4 WESTERN TIGRAY

4 INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS AGAINST CIVILIANS

6 ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT AND TORTURE

7 WEAPONIZED SEXUAL AND GENDER-
BASED VIOLENCE

8 DEPRIVATION OF MEANS OF SURVIVAL

9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT

11 FAMINE

13 DOMESTIC AND
GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT

15 INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

16 CALL TO ACTION

18 SOURCES



It has been over a month since the Ethiopian government declared what it claimed to be a “humanitarian truce,” promising to facilitate humanitarian access to Tigray. However, since this declaration, less than 4 percent of the trucks required to address the man-made famine in Tigray have been allowed to enter the region. The irregular and piecemeal humanitarian convoys that have been allowed into the region are severely inadequate in addressing the humanitarian catastrophe that has been caused by the Ethiopian government’s 10 months-long siege. Despite the Ethiopian government’s proclaimed commitment to facilitate humanitarian deliveries to Tigray, aid workers, including Michael Dunford of the World Food Programme (WFP), report negotiating with regional authorities for the safe passage of aid convoys. That humanitarian organizations have to negotiate access with regional leaders rather than the federal government indicates that the federal government is either unable or unwilling to exercise control over regional authorities.

While the federal government and regional authorities continue to obstruct aid delivery, the man-made famine in Tigray grows more severe. Previously, the number of trucks of food that needed to enter Tigray was around 600 a week. In April 2022, a United Nations (UN) official reported that about 2,000 trucks of food are needed every week to meet the region’s needs. Without consistent and unhindered humanitarian deliveries, the scale of the need will continue to increase. Additionally, farmers’ lack of access to essential agricultural supplies like seeds and fertilizers means that many will miss the planting season, leading to poor harvest and a food crisis that will affect the region for years to come.

The severe food shortage also affects the ability of healthcare professionals to assist patients in the region. Healthcare professionals at Ayder Referral Hospital reported in April 2022 that Ayder Hospital, one of the last functioning hospitals in Tigray, has begun discharging patients after its food supplies ran out. After completely depleting their food supplies, doctors revealed that they have had to send hundreds of patients home, including infants, children, and people waiting for cancer treatment. In addition to the severe food shortage, the Ethiopian government’s siege has also prevented medicine and medical supplies from reaching the region, leaving doctors unable to provide medical care.

As well as the brutal siege on Tigray, several areas in Tigray remain under the occupation of brutal invading Eritrean forces and Amhara regional forces, including Northern and Western Tigray. In these areas, these forces continue to commit atrocities, among them, forced displacement and weaponized starvation in Irob district in northeastern Tigray, and campaigns of ethnic cleansing in Western Tigray, which comprises of mass arrest, torture, extrajudicial killings, massacres, weaponized rape, and forced displacement. On April 6, 2022, a joint Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International report on atrocities committed in Western Tigray detailed the events that have taken place since November 2020 and labeled them as ethnic cleansing. The Amhara forces' illegal occupation of Western Tigray is arguably the largest barrier to facilitating peace.

Furthermore, the federal government is engaged in or unable to reign in the numerous conflicts and unrest across the country that threaten to further destabilize Ethiopia and the broader East Africa region. The government is currently waging a military offensive against the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) in Oromia, while clashes between the government and armed groups have been reported in the Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regions (SNNPR). The federal government and militias operating across regional borders have killed hundreds of people, destroyed entire villages, and deeply traumatized communities across the country. This growing political instability comes as swaths of Oromia and Somali regions face a severe drought that threatens hundreds of thousands of people's lives.

Overall, Ethiopia's political and humanitarian conditions are extremely fragile. With Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's administration unwilling and unable to address and willfully fueling the multitude of complex issues that plague the country, the situation is sure to deteriorate quickly, jeopardizing regional and global security.

On April 6, 2022, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch (HRW) released a joint report titled “We will erase you from this Land,” detailing crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing against Tigrayans in the region’s Western Tigray zone. This 245-page report, based on hundreds of interviews Amnesty and HRW researchers conducted with survivors, families, and representatives of international organizations provides the most comprehensive look into the campaign of state-sponsored ethnic cleansing undertaken in Western Tigray since the onset of the genocidal war on Tigray. The joint report provides detailed accounts of atrocities that the Amhara regional government, its armed forces, and militias have committed since their illegal annexation and forceful occupation of Western Tigray began in November 2020. While the roster of atrocities is exceptionally long and graphic, what connects all the acts of brutality detailed in the report is that the Amhara forces and militias, with the backing of the Ethiopian and Eritrean governments, sought to eliminate an entire ethnic group. Some of the most egregious crimes committed with this genocidal intent include indiscriminate attacks against civilians, illegal imprisonment and torture, weaponized sexual violence, deprivation of means of survival, and forced displacement.

Indiscriminate attacks against civilians

From the first days of the war, civilians in Western Tigray were targeted by the Ethiopian government and its regional and international allies, the Amhara regional government, and the Eritrean government. Ethiopian, Amhara, and Eritrean forces targeted civilian settlements and infrastructure with heavy artillery, killing and wounding hundreds and forcing thousands to flee their homes in terror. In a February 2021 report, HRW revealed that Ethiopian federal forces and allies carried out indiscriminate shelling of urban areas in Western Tigray in November 2020. Residents from the town of Humera in Western Tigray reported that homes and civilians were also targeted by artillery fired from Eritrea.

In addition to the scores of civilians killed by the indiscriminate shelling, Tigrayan civilians were also deliberately targeted in extrajudicial executions throughout Western Tigray. The joint report reveals that countless Tigrayan civilians were indiscriminately shot as the Ethiopian, Amhara, and Eritrean forces gained control of towns and localities in Western Tigray. Many of those killed were people who had injuries, those trying to flee the fighting, and prominent community leaders. While the primary targets were mainly men, women and children were not spared from this horror, as elderly women, young mothers, and children were also indiscriminately killed.



Refugees in Sudan retrieve the bodies of Tigrayans from the Tekeze/Setit river

In addition to the widespread murder of civilians during the initial phase of the war, multiple massacres of Tigrayans have been carried out by the Amhara forces and militias in occupied Western Tigray since the start of the genocidal war. Most prominent among these are the massacres carried out in the town of Humera, where Tigrayans were executed en masse and their bodies thrown into the Tekeze River, which flows into Sudan. In July 2021, the bodies of executed Tigrayans began to appear on the Sudanese side of the river, often bearing signs of torture and mutilation. Given that Western Tigray is still under the occupation of the genocidal forces, it is impossible to get an accurate estimate of the number of Tigrayans killed. However, based on witness accounts, the figures will certainly be in the thousands.

Illegal imprisonment and torture

After occupying and consolidating control over the occupied territories of Western Tigray, Amhara forces and Ethiopian federal forces began arbitrarily imprisoning Tigrayans and holding thousands of them in detention without charge, where many remain today. These forces, including the Amhara Special police, militia, and Fano, imprisoned Tigrayans in police stations, detention centers, and makeshift concentration camps in warehouses and schools. While young men are the primary targets of these arrests, Tigrayan children, elderly people, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and young mothers are among those languishing in prisons across Western Tigray.



Satellite image of Western Tigray showing detention sites, December 2021

Imprisoned Tigrayans are subjected to an endless stream of physical and psychological torture and abuse in custody, sometimes resulting in death. Tigrayans who managed to escape the detention centers share that those imprisoned are forced into stress positions for prolonged periods, physically abused, beaten, and subjected to gruesome forms of torture daily. Furthermore, those imprisoned are subjected to psychological torment and torture by Amhara forces and militias. The fate of the tens of thousands of Tigrayans languishing in concentration camps across Western Tigray is still unknown.

Weaponized Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

From the onset of the war on Tigray, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) has been a brutal weapon used by the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces in their genocidal campaign. Thousands of women and girls in Western Tigray have been subjected to systematic, brutal, and persistent weaponized SGBV. Weaponized SGBV in Western Tigray entails rape, gang rape, and sexual slavery by Amhara forces. The weaponized SGBV is unique in its brutality and lasting physical and mental impact. Women and girls presently detained are especially vulnerable to these attacks, as the regional forces and Fano militias in charge of guarding these detention centers have employed barbaric methods to weaponize SGBV.

“A Tigrayan womb should never give birth” [1].

Amhara militia men told a 34-year-old Tigrayan mother of three, after gang-raping her and using a hot metal rod to burn her uterus

Additionally, Tigrayan women attempting to flee to central Tigray were captured and subjected to vicious attacks, including gang rape and sexual slavery. Survivors describe being kidnapped and subjected to gang rape by groups of armed men for days or even weeks. During these violent attacks, Tigrayan women and girls were subjected to verbal abuse and identity-based attacks intended to denigrate their Tigrayan ethnicity. One survivor was told, **“If you were male we would kill you, but girls can make Amhara babies”** [2], clearly demonstrating the genocidal intent behind the weaponized SGBV committed in Western Tigray.

Deprivation of Means of Survival

After illegally and violently occupying Western Tigray, Amhara forces began a systematic campaign to deprive Tigrayans of their means of survival by looting and destroying their property. The Amhara forces and militias looted the private property of Tigrayans from their homes after establishing control over Western Tigray. All items, from large household furniture to everyday objects like mattresses, were looted by the occupying forces. Tigrayan homes were specifically targeted by looters who were seen carting off stolen items. Moreover, Amhara militias and non-Tigrayan farmers in the area systematically looted the crops and livestock of Tigrayans, prevented them from harvesting their land, and at times, dispossessed Tigrayans of their lands, leaving families vulnerable to starvation.



Amhara fighters seized Tigrayan homes and marked them in Amharic, “Yegna New,” which translates into “This is ours.”

In addition to private property, public and communal infrastructures were also stripped bare, as schools, hospitals, and even churches were looted. The goods stolen from Tigrayan homes and public institutions were carted off to the Amhara region by the looters. The new administrative structures established by the Amhara forces in the occupied territories of Western Tigray are being used to facilitate this widespread looting and asset-stripping from Tigrayans. The newly-appointed administrators have been complicit in the crimes against Tigrayan civilians and legitimized these acts by providing legal cover for the perpetrators.

Forced displacement

The central aim of an ethnic-cleansing campaign is to homogenize the ethnic make-up of a given place by removing those labeled “undesirable.” In Western Tigray, authorities have used a variety of mechanisms to remove Tigrayans, whom they branded undesirable. In addition to the various methods described above, Amhara forces also forcibly expelled Tigrayans from their homes in Western Tigray. In some instances, regional administrators forced Tigrayans to board buses to Central Tigray, forcibly displacing them from their homes. In others, illegally detained Tigrayans were forced onto buses and transported out of Western Tigray, with no indication of where they were headed. In November and December 2021, Tigrayans were rounded up and expelled from the towns of Adebai, Humera, and Rawyan. These expulsions are carried out with egregious violence, and Tigrayan children, women, and the elderly are beaten, harassed, and looted as they are rounded up.



Tigrayans fleeing Western Tigray arrive by boat in Sudan

International organizations like Amnesty International and HRW, as well as the U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, have described the atrocities in Western Tigray as ethnic cleansing, which refers to a policy **“by one ethnic or religious group to remove by violent and terror-inspiring means the civilian population of another ethnic or religious group from certain geographic areas”** [3]. It is evident from the preceding analysis that the Amhara regional government, with the support of the Ethiopian federal government, has used massacres, imprisonment, torture, and population transfers to forcefully displace tens of thousands of Tigrayans from their homes in Western Tigray. The Amhara regional government undertook these efforts to assert control over land and resources in Western Tigray. While ethnic cleansing is not an independent crime in international law, the acts undertaken to accomplish it, including murder, torture, looting, and forceful eviction are criminal acts for which the Ethiopian government, the Amhara regional government, and regular and irregular militias must be held accountable for.

Beyond the clear case of ethnic cleansing, Western Tigray acutely demonstrates the genocidal nature of the ongoing war on Tigray. **While genocide is a legal designation that requires thorough and independent investigation before being used to describe a given situation, all the evidence emerging from Western Tigray demonstrates the genocidal intent and actions of the Ethiopian government and Amhara regional government forces.**

The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide defines genocide as acts committed with intent to destroy a given group, in whole or in part. Nearly all of the acts described in Article II of the Convention have been broadly committed across Tigray. In Western Tigray most specifically, both the physical and the mental elements that constitute the crime of genocide has been observed and documented. Physically, Tigrayans have been killed in large numbers, subjected to both bodily and mental harm, subjected to conditions of life calculated to bring about their destruction, and have faced measures intended to prevent births within the group. The mental element, or the intent to destroy the entire group, is demonstrated by the policies and rhetoric repeatedly espoused by those committing and condoning these atrocities. The title of the joint report, **“we will erase you from this land,”** itself indicates the genocidal intent of the forces currently occupying Western Tigray, who seek to eliminate the entire group. **Therefore, it is vital for rights groups, states, and the international community to recognize the scale of the atrocities committed against Tigrayans by declaring what is unfolding as a genocide.**

Due to the deliberate campaign of destruction pursued by the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, Tigray faces extreme food insecurity, with 90 percent of the total population in dire need of immediate food aid. At least an estimated 900,000 people live in famine conditions, while millions more are on the brink of famine. Far from being a natural phenomenon, the famine in Tigray is man-made, engineered to annihilate the Tigrayan population. Martin Griffiths, the UN humanitarian chief, underscores that the famine is a man-made problem that can be solved through effective government action. However, aid deliveries to all parts of the region have been heavily curtailed by the federal government, which has maintained a humanitarian blockade since July 2021.

The World Health Organization (WHO)'s Director General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said that the blockade preventing medications and other essential supplies from reaching Tigray has created "hell" in the region. On March 24, 2022, Ethiopia's federal government announced another still unfulfilled promise of a "humanitarian truce" to allow aid into Tigray. A month later, less than 4 percent of the supplies necessary to mitigate the humanitarian catastrophe have entered the region. According to a UN official who spoke at a meeting in Nairobi in April 2022, an estimated 2,000 trucks of food per week must enter Tigray to meet the region's demands, a significant increase in the scale of need.

Since the onset of the genocidal war on Tigray more than 18 months ago, millions of people in the region have been subjected to significant volatility and uncertainty around access to food, markets, and basic infrastructure, resulting in a substantial degradation in household food security outcomes compared to the same period last year. Due to the war and subsequent siege enacted by the federal government, food insecurity has only worsened in the region engulfed in a man-made famine. The atrocities that have characterized the genocide in Tigray, among them the large-scale forced displacement, the ongoing siege, and the restriction on the movement of products and people, have disrupted traditional livelihood systems and thrown millions into despair.

Extrajudicial killings, massacres, weaponized rape, indiscriminate drone attacks on civilians, the systematic looting of towns and villages, deliberate destruction of crops and fields, and an ongoing de facto humanitarian blockade, which has prevented life-saving aid from entering Tigray, are features of the ongoing genocidal war on Tigray. This horrific war has displaced an estimated two million people from Tigray. However, this figure is likely a conservative estimate as the region remains in the dark and cut off from the rest of the world.

Reports and investigations conducted by human rights organizations, journalists, and international actors uncovered the atrocities committed on the ground and offer an opportunity to better understand and contextualize the situation in Tigray. For example, the latest joint report by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International highlighted above corroborated earlier reports that Tigrayans did not voluntarily leave Western Tigray by any measure, but rather hundreds of thousands were forcibly displaced. The report noted that hundreds of thousands of Tigrayans living in Western Tigray have been displaced from their homes through threats, intimidation, and a campaign of violence and forcible removal.



Displaced Tigrayans forced to seek refuge in schools and abandoned buildings

Tigrayans displaced from their homes in Western Tigray and other parts of the region besieged by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces are in an especially precarious state amid the ongoing siege. The IDP camps in the region are not equipped to deal with the over 2.2 million displaced people who have entered Tigray, resulting in IDPs seeking shelter in schools, abandoned factories, and half-finished buildings. Because of the blockade on humanitarian supplies and personnel, displaced Tigrayans are unable to access food and medical supplies and have to rely on the support of host communities. As the famine deepens in the face of the ongoing blockade, host communities are unable to assist IDPs, leading to starvation-related deaths among IDPs. Moreover, displaced children are unable to access childhood vaccines, medical care, and have not attended school for over two years.

The scale of the need among displaced populations is astronomical and will only increase unless the Ethiopian government's inhumane siege is lifted. States and humanitarian partners need to scale up their support to Tigrayans internally displaced within Tigray, and those in neighboring Amhara and Afar regions, as they suffer from the trauma of displacement and living under siege.

DOMESTIC AND GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT

Since March 24, 2022, the Government of Tigray has upheld the cessation of hostilities with the objective of facilitating humanitarian aid into Tigray. As of April 26, 2022, the Tigray Defense Forces have completely pulled out from Afar. While humanitarian aid should always be decoupled from politics per international law, it must be recognized that the key demands placed on the Government of Tigray by both the Abiy administration and the international community have been fulfilled. Yet, since April 1, 2022, less than 250 trucks of food aid have reached Tigray through Afar; this is an amount that falls extremely short of the needs on the ground.

Moreover, the war in Ethiopia's region of Oromia continues to intensify as the Abiy Administration uses drones to indiscriminately target civilians in an attempt to eliminate the Oromo Liberation Army. Conflict in Benishangul-Gumuz region is largely off the international radar, as more than 400,000 people have been displaced due to violence. In addition to these conflicts, Islamophobic hate crimes were committed in Gondar, Amhara, on April 26, 2022 following the funeral of a prominent local Sheik. The attack in Gondar resulted in more than 20 people killed, homes and property belonging to Muslim's destroyed and looted, and mosques attacked.

Massive protests denouncing the violence against Muslims have taken place in many cities across Ethiopia. Additionally, the rising inflation has resulted in a high cost of living that is pushing the vulnerable into poverty throughout Ethiopia. The rise of economic, ethnic, and religious strife in Ethiopia has the potential to push the nation to its breaking point.

Deep instability in Ethiopia, Africa's second-most populous nation and previously a linchpin of East African security, has serious ramifications for the East African region and global security more broadly. The numerous national, political, and sectarian conflicts flaring up in the country are leading to large-scale displacement. In addition to internal displacement, tens of thousands of people from Ethiopia have sought refuge in neighboring Sudan, a country grappling with its own political instabilities. Unless the myriad of political instabilities in Ethiopia are addressed, increased displacement is likely, threatening to spill over to North Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.



Senior Eritrean delegation visits Russia, April 2022

Moreover, several reports indicate that security and intelligence agents from neighboring Eritrea are integrating themselves into the Ethiopian political and economic structure, with the goal of weakening the Ethiopian state. Eritrea's destructive and dangerous role in fueling the ongoing conflicts in Ethiopia presents a significant challenge for regional security.

Given Eritrea's alignment with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, its destructive role in Sudan, and its leading role in the planning and execution of the genocidal war on Tigray, the Eritrean government presents a clear danger to the regional and international order. Therefore, the international community must recognize this danger and work to ensure that the Eritrean government's dangerous influence is curbed.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Despite the fact that the international community is coping with several crises around the world, there is a growing consensus that the situation in Tigray is dire. Since the beginning of the genocidal war in November 2020, there have been verified reports of massacres, torture, forced displacement, weaponised rape, sexual slavery, and other forms of sexual violence against Tigrayan civilians, as well as persecution, enforced disappearances, widespread pillaging, imprisonment, ethnic cleansing, and other criminal acts. However, despite the mountain of evidence that war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide have been perpetrated by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, the international community's response has not been proportionally strong. WHO's Dr. Tedros questioned and criticized the international community's focus on the conflict in Ukraine, asserting that other international catastrophes are being overlooked, presumably because the people impacted are not white. Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus questioned if **"the world really gives equal attention to Black and white lives,"** [4] considering that current crises in Tigray, Yemen, Afghanistan, and Syria have barely received a portion of the attention that Ukraine has received.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has rightfully triggered immediate international condemnation and swift responses. Major states in the international community have pledged to support Ukrainians politically, financially, and militarily while several states have opened their borders to welcome Ukrainian refugees fleeing Russia's invasion. However, it has not escaped much of the world's notice that other crises are treated with differing degrees of urgency in the international arena. For people in places in the Global South which are in the midst of political and military crises, such as Tigray, it has come as a surprise that not all violent conflicts are treated with the same indifference. The flurry of sanctions, resolutions, and efforts to support besieged people in Ukraine is simultaneously inspiring and heartbreaking as it draws stark attention to the global disregard for non-white lives.

Despite the slow and largely ineffective global response to the genocidal war on Tigray, some promising endeavors are currently underway that all stakeholders interested in restoring order and stability must support. Chief among them are two pieces of legislation, H.R. 6600 and S. 3199, in the U.S. Congress. These bills aim to facilitate cessation of hostilities, humanitarian access, and meaningful ceasefire in Ethiopia. It is incumbent on all those interested in long-lasting stability in Ethiopia and across the Horn of Africa to support these legislations and similar measures intended to hasten the end of this genocidal war.

CALL TO ACTION

In April 2022, the Associated Press reported that at least 1,900 children under the age of 5 have died due to malnutrition in Tigray in the last 10 months. While this number is already staggering, doctors in the region emphasize that it is likely a significant undercount, given the complete collapse of the region's health and communication infrastructure. In particular, deaths occurring in the rural parts of Tigray, where the starvation crisis is feared to be much worse, have not been included in this figure. With more than 90 percent of the region's population in dire need of immediate humanitarian assistance and 115,000 children facing severe malnutrition, the number of young lives lost to the man-made famine in Tigray will only continue to climb. Unless the Ethiopian government is pressured to lift its inhumane blockade and facilitate unhindered humanitarian access to all parts of Tigray, the deepening famine will claim hundreds of thousands of lives.

To avert a famine disaster the likes of which the world has not seen in the last decade, immediate and concerted action is urgently required. As such, we call on the international community to ensure:

- **Implementation of Magnitsky Sanctions** on the Ethiopian, Eritrean and Amhara government officials to increase pressure to end the siege, as well as trade and investment restrictions in both countries;
 - **Support for proposed U.S. legislation—H.R. 6600 and S.3199**—so that they may pass through Congress to hold perpetrators of crimes committed accountable;
 - **Support for Temporary Protected Status (TPS)** for Ethiopians fleeing the ongoing war, as well as the welcome of refugees;
 - **The UN-mandated Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia becomes operational quickly** and is victim-centered across its activities, including hiring;
-

So as to facilitate:

- Immediate humanitarian access into all of Tigray;
 - Immediate internationally monitored and verifiable withdrawal of Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces from all parts of Tigray and the restoration of pre-war territorial boundaries;
 - Immediate restoration of all essential services, including banking, electricity, telecommunications, transportation, and trade in Tigray;
 - Immediate protection of Tigrayans who are facing ethnic cleansing in occupied Western Tigray and an end to the state-sanctioned ethnic profiling and ethnically-motivated attacks against Tigrayans living across Ethiopia;
 - Release of all Tigrayans detained on the basis of their identity, including journalists, 22,000 Tigrayan ENDF members, and Tigrayans deported from Saudi Arabia;
 - An arms embargo and a limited no-fly zone that does not hinder humanitarian delivery;
 - A negotiated ceasefire and an inclusive, internationally-mediated national dialogue that includes the democratically elected and constitutionally mandated government of Tigray and other relevant stakeholders; and
 - Official recognition of Tigray Genocide committed by the Ethiopian National Defense Forces, Eritrean Defense Forces, Amhara Special Forces, and Amhara Fano Militia against the Tigrayan people.
-

1. Lucy Kassa. (2021, April 21). *A Tigrayan womb should never give birth: Rape in Tigray*. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/4/21/a-tigrayan-womb-should-never-give-birth-rape-in-ethiopia-tigray>
2. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. (2022, April). *"We Will Erase You From This Land" Crimes against Humanity and Ethnic Cleansing in Ethiopia's Western Tigray Zone*. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2022/04/ethiopia0422_web_1.pdf
3. United Nations. *Ethnic Cleansing*. Office of the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect. <https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/ethnic-cleansing.shtml>
4. Al Jazeera. (2022, April 13). *WHO chief: World treats crises differently depending on race*. Al Jazeera.
5. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/13/who-chief-says-world-treats-crises-differently-due-to-race>

SOURCES - ADDITIONAL

- Human Rights Watch. (2021, Furry 11). *Ethiopia: Unlawful Shelling of Tigray Urban Areas*. Human Rights Watch. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/02/11/ethiopia-unlawful-shelling-tigray-urban-areas>
- France 24. (2020, November 28). *Heavy shelling rocks Tigray capital as Ethiopia steps up offensive*. France 24. <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20201128-heavy-shelling-rocks-tigray-capital-as-ethiopia-steps-up-offensive>
- Nima Elbagir, Katie Polglase, Barbara Arvanitidis, Gianluca Mezzofiore, Laura Smith-Spark. (2021, September 10). *Men are marched out of prison camps. Then corpses float down the river*. CNN News. <https://www.cnn.com/2021/09/05/africa/ethiopia-tigray-humera-sudan-bodies-cmd-intl/index.html>
- General assembly. *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*. General Assembly. https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.1_Convention%20on%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Punishment%20of%20the%20Crime%20of%20Genocide.pdf
- CTV news. (2022, April 22). *Report: Hunger kills hundreds of kids in Ethiopia's Tigray*. CTV News. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/world/report-hunger-kills-hundreds-of-kids-in-ethiopia-s-tigray-1.5871695>
- Al Jazeera. (2022, April 22). *'We've finished our tears': Tigray's main hospital exhausts food*. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/22/weve-finished-our-tears-main-hospital-in-tigray-exhausts-food>
- ABC News. (2022, April 20). *Report: Hunger kills hundreds of kids in Ethiopia's Tigray*. ABC News. <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/report-hunger-kills-hundreds-kids-ethiopias-tigray-84193278>
- Bethlehem Feleke and Lianne Kolirin. (2022, April 01). *Food aid convoy enters Tigray for the first time in months, World Food Program says*. CNN News. <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/04/01/africa/food-convoy-tigray-wfp-intl/index.html>
- The Guardian. (2022, March 23). *'Trying to survive': millions in Tigray face hunger as they wait in vain for aid*. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/mar/23/trying-to-survive-millions-in-tigray-face-hunger-as-they-wait-in-vain-for-aid>
- Reuters. (2021, September 28). *U.N. aid chief to Ethiopia on famine in Tigray: 'Get those trucks moving'*. Relief Web. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/un-aid-chief-ethiopia-famine-tigray-get-those-trucks-moving>
- World Food Program. (2022, January). *Emergency Food Security Assessment Tigray Region, Ethiopia*. World Food Program. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000136281/download/>
- Al Jazeera. (2022, January 12). *Blockade creates 'hell' in Ethiopia's Tigray: WHO*. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/1/12/blockade-creates-hell-in-ethiopias-tigray-who>
- Al Jazeera. (2021, November 12). *Ethiopia's Tigray is under a 'systematic' blockade: WHO chief*. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/11/12/ethiopias-tigray-is-under-a-systemic-blockade-who-chief>
- Meron Gebreanayye, Hailay Abrha Gesesew, Arkebe Taddele. (2022, April 15). *Ukraine and Tigray: A Hierarchy in the Value of Human Life*. The Elephants. <https://www.theelephant.info/features/2022/04/15/ukraine-and-tigray-a-hierarchy-in-the-value-of-human-life/>
- BBC News. (2022, March 6). *Viewpoint on Ukraine: Why African wars get different treatment*. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-60603232>

- Omer Khayyam. (2022, April 26). *Canada's response to crisis in Ukraine shows gap in our approach to humanitarianism*. CBC. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/canada-humanitarianism-refugee-immigration-1.6428037>
 - Amnesty International. (2021, May 4) *Ethiopia: Tepid international response to Tigray conflict fuels horrific violations over past six months*. Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/05/ethiopia-tepid-international-response-to-tigray-conflict-fuels-horrific-violations-over-past-six-months/>
 - Ruqiya Anwar. (2021, November 23). *Ethiopia's Crisis: What is the International Response?* Al Mayadeen English. <https://english.almayadeen.net/articles/analysis/ethiopias-crisis-what-is-the-international-response>
 - Associated Press. (2022, April 13). WHO chief blames racism for greater focus on Ukraine than Ethiopia. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/apr/13/who-chief-tedros-ukraine-ethiopia-tigray>
 - Al Jazeera. (2022, April 13). WHO chief: World treats crises differently depending on race. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/13/who-chief-says-world-treats-crises-differently-due-to-race>
 - Associated Press. (2022, April 20). Report: Hunger kills hundreds of kids in Ethiopia's Tigray. Associated Press. <https://apnews.com/article/health-africa-united-nations-ethiopia-1f759673ee7fb86c4a94d3f8dc711437>
-