

Ethiopia

Ethnicity in Ethiopia

Group selection

Ethiopia is an ethnically heterogeneous country, with some 70 to 80 different ethnic groups living within the borders. However, the majority of people belong to only four groups: the Oromo, the Amhara, the Tigray and the Somali. The Oromo (also called Galla) are the largest group and constitute about 35% of the population. The Oromo were once concentrated in the southern highlands but have now spread to other regions. The Oromo category is not unified politically and there are important social and differences in the social organization, religion, and economy across the groups. This will be relevant for the coding, as we will see below. The Amhara live in the western highlands and constitute approximately 30% of the population. The Amhara along with the Tigray (see below), trace their ancestry to a merging of Semitic and African peoples in the region several thousand years ago. The Amhara culture was later the center of the Aksum Kingdom and dominant in the 19th and part of the 20th century. The Tigray are one of the larger ethnic groups in the country numbering about 2 million people (the majority of this group is located in Eritrea, where they make up to 50% of the population). The fourth largest group is the Somali that are settled in the southeast of the country. The majority of the Somali population belongs to the Ogaden clan (subdivision of the Darod), although substantial share of the Somali population belong to other groups (¹¹³⁶, 2). Amhara and Tigray are overwhelmingly Ethiopian Orthodox, while the Somali are predominantly Muslim and the Oromos are divided equally between Muslims and Christians. The other ethnic groups are generally quite small and do not play a significant political role (an exception are the Afar people) (¹¹³⁷, 532-534; ¹¹³⁸, 131-133; ¹¹³⁹; Email contact with Scarritt).

The post-war history of Ethiopia can be split in three general periods: 1946-1974, 1975-1991, 1992-2005. The Emperor Haile Selassie, an Amhara of the Solomonic Dynasty, ruled Ethiopia between 1930 and 1974, with a short break 1935-1941 during the Italian occupation. Although the Amhara and Tigray were closely allied in early years (19th century), Selassie started to centralize power within his own ethnicity, leading to Tygrayan resentments that are probably best seen in the Wayene rebellion in the aftermath of the Italian collapse (¹¹⁴⁰, 532-533). The period ended when Selassie was removed

¹¹³⁶ [?]

¹¹³⁷ [Young, 1996]

¹¹³⁸ [Levinson, 1998]

¹¹³⁹ [PolityIV, 2005]

¹¹⁴⁰ [Young, 1996]

from power by a military coup led by Mengistu, also an Amhara and leader of the Derg (ruling military council). The period between 1975 and 1991 was with regard to the political access not radically different from its predecessor. The Amhara remained the dominant ethnic group due to educational advantage and experience in running the state, which faced various secessionist movements during that time period. The final period starts as the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a Tigrayan dominated Marxist movement, took over power in 1991. They have implemented a radical program of decentralizing state power to ethnic-based regional units. Since then Ethiopian as slowly but steadily made its way towards a federal republic, with the 2005 elections being the first to be considered fair by international observers (¹¹⁴¹; ¹¹⁴²).

¹¹⁴¹ [Hess, 2005]

¹¹⁴² [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

¹¹⁴³ [?]

The Politically Relevant Ethnic Groups: Fearon's List (¹¹⁴³) was used as a starting point, although for Ethiopia the Minorities at Risk list would have been as good for our purpose. The Soviet Atlas, however, is far too detailed and contains many politically irrelevant groups. Hence, a number of ethnic groups from Fearon's list (¹¹⁴⁴) have been dropped, since they have not appeared in the literature consulted and therefore do not seem to play a major political role in Ethiopia. Based on James Scarritt, the group list was made constant over time and therefore opted against splitting the Oromo in two groups, on allied with the Amhara (the Oromo-Shoa) and the other not (¹¹⁴⁵; ¹¹⁴⁶; Email contact with Scarritt). The Eritreans are not included as a distinct ethnic group, since they are predominantly settled in Eritrea, which legally never belonged to the territory of Ethiopia. Besides, the list is (besides the population figures) identical with the Minority at Risk list. The group list expands for the time period 1996- 2005, since the EPRDF government has implemented an ethno-linguistic federalism, giving major ethnicities in the country their own territory. Thus, formerly unimportant ethnicities become relevant. Since some of the areas are still ethnically heterogeneous. Finally, the 2010-2013 update led to a review of the coding decision and the inclusion of the Anuak people, as they suffer from active discrimination from 2004 onwards, further compounded recently by forced "villagisation", in order to free land for agriculture and mineral projects.

¹¹⁴⁴ [?]

¹¹⁴⁵ [Young, 1996]

¹¹⁴⁶ [Levinson, 1998]

Demographic size Estimates for group sizes are drawn from the 1984 and 2007 Ethiopian census (¹¹⁴⁷, ¹¹⁴⁸). The 1984 estimates are applied for all periods in the dataset prior to 1993 (secession of Eritrea), while the 2007 census estimates are applied from 1993 onwards. For a number of groups (Beni-Shugal-Gumuz, Other Southern People, Harari, Muslim and Christian Eritreans), estimates for the 1984 census are not available. For the Beni-Shugal-Gumuz, Other Southern People and Harari groups, the estimates from the 2007 census are used instead. It should be noted that none of these groups are not listed as politically relevant before 1996. For the Eritreans

¹¹⁴⁷ [TransitionalGovernment, 1991]

¹¹⁴⁸ [Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency, 2005]

groups, statistics estimates were obtained from the total population for the province of Eritrea during the union with Ethiopia (about 6% of the population) divided equally between both religious groups to reflect similar population size. Finally, for the Tigray group, the 2007 population estimates are also used, because 1984 estimates pool together Eritreans Tigrinya and Ethiopians Tigray.

The Role of Ethnicity Obviously ethnicity plays a major role in Ethiopian politics. Between 1946 and 1974 Selassie built a centralized political system around the Amhara people. As Young (1996: 533) writes there was little scope in this process for the integration of the various ethnic groups, beyond the selective incorporation of individuals who accepted assimilation into the Amhara culture and society. This did not change under the Derg between 1975 and 1991 leading to several ethnic based rebel groups fighting against the government for their own state and although the Tigrayan dominated EPRDF embraced regionalization and allowed other languages to be spoken in parliament between 1991 and 2005 ethnicity remained to be the primary concept along which political parties are formed (1149; 1150; 1151). In some respects, ethnic politics even intensified since 1995, as ethnic politics and competition for resource also become dominant within federal entities, leading to instance of communal conflict (International Crisis Group 2009: 22,24-25). Thus, both of the two coding criteria are fulfilled. There is at least one ethnic group that is discriminated and there are several interest groups, which claim to represent the interests of a certain ethnicity.

¹¹⁴⁹ [Young, 1996]

¹¹⁵⁰ [Hess, 2005]

¹¹⁵¹ [PolityIV, 2005]

Power relations

Although three time periods make historically more sense only two periods were coded below, since the ethnic power relations have de facto remained unchanged under Selassie and the Derg. The full argumentation is provided below.

1946-1991: The time period begins with the coding period in 1946 and ends with the defeat of the military council Derg by the Tigrayan dominated EPRDF, which began to transform Ethiopia (very slowly) into a multiparty, federal democracy. The Amhara have long been the dominant ethnic group in Ethiopia. Their cultural hegemony was created and solidified under Selassie, which declared Amharic to be the official Ethiopian language, and Mengistu, as non-Amhara were actively excluded from positions of political and economic power (¹¹⁵², ¹¹⁵³, 24). As Young (¹¹⁵⁴, 533) writes for the Selassie period, there was little scope in this process for the integration of the various groups, beyond the selective incorporation of individuals who accepted assimilation into the Amhara culture and society. The coup 1974 was then primarily triggered by the inability of the imperial regime to respond to demands for political reform, land reform and to come to terms with the Eritreans. The military council (Derg) then took over power and nationalized all land, the

¹¹⁵² [PolityIV, 2005]

¹¹⁵³ [International Crisis Group, 2009]

¹¹⁵⁴ [Young, 1996]

most crucial step to destroy the material basis of the old regime, based on a feudal land system (¹¹⁵⁵, 3). The Derg also proclaimed the end of ethnic oppression, it declared equality of all cultures, promoted the use of other languages and cultures and entertained the idea of some kind of federal state. However, the Ethiopian military did not display any real intention to weaken the power of the center, or to allow meaningful mass participation in the government. In fact, it intensified the policy of centralization and arbitrary rule typical for its predecessor. The Derg thus fought not only to maintain the integrity of the Ethiopian state against strong challenges by Eritrean, Somali, Oromo, Afar and other dissident ethnic groups. It also strove to forge a totally centralized state according to their Marxist-Leninist ideology and therefore refused to share power with either the politically conscious middle class or the emerging regional and ethnic elites, and ensured the state retained its predominantly Amhara character. As a result, the new regime was almost immediately challenged from many quarters due to the difference between what they said they were doing and what they actually did (¹¹⁵⁶, 534). The Amhara people is coded as dominant and all other groups as discriminated. The dominant was selected rather than monopoly, since there were token members of other ethnicities in the government (more so during the Mengistu period), but they had not much power and accepted assimilation to the Amhara culture and language.

¹¹⁵⁵ [International Crisis Group, 2009]

¹¹⁵⁶ [Young, 1996]

1992-1995: The second time period ranges from the coming into power of the EPRDF until the first democratic multi-party elections. Although the coding for the period 1996-2005 changes due to the inclusion of the regional ethnic groups that receive local power in the governments regional reform, the central power relation between the main groups for the hole time period 1992-2005 is described in the section below. With the civil war against the Derg approaching an end a conference was organized by the United States and England in May 1991 in London, where leaders of the TPLF, EPLF, OLF and representatives of the Derg attended, although by the time of the conference Mengistu had already flown to Zimbabwe and the regime was disintegrating. Thus, the EPRDF marched in the capital taking over power and ensuring stability. In a conference tightly controlled by the EPRDF, which held the majority of the seats, a charter was approved that had been prepared in earlier negotiations between the TPLF and the OLF, which claimed to represent the largest ethnic group. After the conference, Meles Zenawi (a Tigray), leader of both the TPLF and EPRDF became president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, whose cabinet was dominated by the EPRDF (which was dominated by Tigray people) but included representatives of the OLF and other ethnic groups. Relations soon grew bad, since the EPRDF sponsored a rival Oromo organization, which proceeded to compete against the OLF in the first multiparty elections in Ethiopian history in 1995. The OLF thus, drifted into armed in-

surrection and was banned from Ethiopia. The first elections led to a sweeping victory for the EPRDF, which was basically a coalition of a Tigray, Oromo and an Amhara party but clearly Tigray dominated (493 of the 547 seats). Meles Zenawi (Tigray) became prime minister, Gidada (Oromo) assumed the largely ceremonial role of the state president, Layne (Amhara) became deputy prime minister and also minister of defense. Finally, besides Mesfin (Tigray), the foreign minister, all other 17 ministers were from non-Tigray ethnicities, primarily Oromo and Amhara. The 2000 elections did not change in this power sharing arrangement between the Tigray, Oromo and Amhara, which primarily occurred since the Tigray constitute a so small proportion of the population that they are forced to maintain an ethnic-based coalition with elements of the numerically superior Oromo and historically dominant Amhara people. To ensure the stability of this arrangement ethno-linguistic federalism seemed to be a dominant strategy (¹¹⁵⁷, 537-540). Since the Tigray hold the prime ministry during that period and dominate the states dominant party coalition, they are coded as senior partner. The two other partners in the party coalition, which hold the deputy prime ministers of-
fice and other important ministries are as junior partners. When it comes to the Oromo one could possibly argue for other codings, since the OLF is clearly marginalized by the state and many Oromo people see the Oromo Peoples Democratic Organization (member in the EPRDF) as a puppet of the Tigray dominated EPRDF regime. However, following the coding of similar cases, Oromos are coded as junior partner. The Afar and the Somali people, which stand in large part behind their rebel groups fighting for independent states, are coded as discriminated. The coding is justified since political wings of these groups are banned and they have no minister in the cabinet. Moreover they do not even have a recognized political party that has participated in the two elections (¹¹⁵⁸; ¹¹⁵⁹).

¹¹⁵⁷ [Young, 1996]

¹¹⁵⁸ [Markakis, 1996]

¹¹⁵⁹ [Hess, 2005]

1996-2005: The central power configuration remains the same as discussed above. Therefore, the Tigray are coded as senior partners and the Oromo and Amhara as junior partners. Before 1996, Ethiopia was divided into 13 provinces, many derived from historical regions. Ethiopia now has a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). Ethiopia is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, sing. kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, sing. astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa (subdivisions 1 and 5 in the map, respectively). It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas. The constitution assigns extensive power to regional states that can establish their own government and democracy according to the federal government's constitution. Each region has its apex regional council where members are directly elected to represent the districts and the council has legislative and executive power to direct inter-

nal affairs of the regions. Article 39 of the Ethiopian Constitution further gives every regional state the right to secede from Ethiopia. There is debate, however, as to how much of the power guaranteed in the constitution is actually given to the states. In general it seems to be that the constitution grants the states more power de jure than the government is de facto willing to give (¹¹⁶⁰, 539-541). Although evidence appear to suggest that in taxation and expenditure, the central state continue to exert strong influence over federal entities (and therefore limit their autonomy in practice), in cultural areas, these entities enjoy a much wider autonomy, especially when it comes to language (see ¹¹⁶¹, 24). Therefore, the main groups in these regions are coded as having local power if there is not sufficient evidence that certain ethnicities are systematically discriminated. Note that there is one province, the southern Nations holding over 20 different ethnic groups. Here the population number has been calculated on the basis of the state total population.

¹¹⁶⁰ [Young, 1996]

¹¹⁶¹ [International Crisis Group, 2009]

2006-2009: According to the sources consulted, Ethiopia's ethnic power configuration does not seem to have changed since 2005. Parliamentary elections in 2005 saw opposition parties gain a sizable share of the vote but the governing Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), an umbrella organization of different ethnic parties that had toppled the authoritarian Derg regime in the early 1990s, was able to continue its reign. While the office of prime minister and several important positions in it are held by the Tigray ethnic group, most of the cabinet posts are held by members of other ethnic groups, most often by the Oromos and the Amharas. However, even members of the "discriminated" Somali and Afar hold cabinet posts. Moreover, each major ethnic group governs its own ethnic state. While the Ethiopian federation is clearly tilted towards the center, some autonomy exists. Since no government change or alteration of the federalist structure has taken place it appears reasonable to continue the 1996-2005 coding until 2009.

2009-2013 The previous coding for 1995-2009 was expanded until 2012, as the Tigray-led coalition continues to firmly control the state (¹¹⁶²). In addition, both Somali and Afar groups continued to suffer from political marginalization and discrimination. In addition, both groups have suffered from forced resettlement and villagisation policies, intended to free land for agricultural projects and oil and gas extraction (See ¹¹⁶³, 19-20, ¹¹⁶⁴, 21). Moreover, Somali and Afar regional states remain under close federal supervision and cannot be perceived as autonomous (¹¹⁶⁵, 17; see also ¹¹⁶⁶, 8).

¹¹⁶² [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

¹¹⁶³ [?]

¹¹⁶⁴ [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

¹¹⁶⁵ [International Crisis Group, 2009]

¹¹⁶⁶ [?]

Nevertheless, the death of long-time Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in August 2012, led to a change of leadership, with the nomination by the parliament of Deputy Prime Minister, Hailemariam Desalegn as Prime Minister (¹¹⁶⁷). His elevation came somewhat surprisingly as Hailemariam Desalegn hails from the South Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Front, traditionally perceived as the least influential

¹¹⁶⁷ [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

of the four faction, together making the Tigray led-EPRDF (¹¹⁶⁸, 12-13). Although, it appears that Hailemariam Desalegn is far from exerting the amount of power, that Meles Zenawi had concentrated, and that high ranking-TPLF officials probably still control sensitive ministries, including the security apparatus (¹¹⁶⁹; see also ¹¹⁷⁰), his nomination as Prime Minister warrants the creation of a new EPR period for 2013, with the Other Southern Nations Group being upgraded as Junior Partner. This decision is justified because in his capacity as Prime Minister, he nevertheless has substantial influence on executive policy-making. However, it remains to be seen if his mandate as Prime Minister will continue beyond the next election in 2015, as the TPLF may choose to replace him, by an ethnic Tigray, to ensure long-term maintenance of TPLF seniority in executive power.

Finally, the 2009-2013 update also led to a review of previous periods and the inclusion of a new politically relevant ethnic group, the Anuaks. The Anuak people are settled in the Western lowland Gambela region bordering South Sudan. Originally, the dominant ethnic group in the area, they have become a minority subsequent to continuous Nuer migration from Sudan (massively increased by the civil war in Sudan) and resettlement of highlanders (including Amharas) under the Derg regime (¹¹⁷¹, 6-7). Competition for resources and land led to several instances of communal conflict between Anuaks and Nuers, as well as the Anuak and Highlanders (¹¹⁷², 8). As a consequence of a 2002 plan to redraw the Gambela state, conflict intensified and many Anuaks lost their jobs with the regional government in the process (¹¹⁷³, 40). Against this background, an ambush by armed ethnic Anuaks against a group of highlanders working for the federal refugee agency led to a reprisal massacre of more than 400 Anuaks in Gambela, where the federal army openly sided with the highlanders, a departure from its previous official neutral stance. The events and subsequent abuses and executions forced a large number of Anuak to find refuge in Sudan, including the President of the Regional State, an Anuak himself (¹¹⁷⁴, 40; ¹¹⁷⁵, 2, 48). As a result of the violence and the role of the army, an Anuak rebel group, the Gambela People Liberation Movement/Front (GPLM/F) was formed in 2005, and has since carried out a low-level insurgency (¹¹⁷⁶, 41). Since the violence outbreak in 2004, Anuaks have remained marginalized and the target of discrimination by the central state, as illustrated by recent forced resettlement (¹¹⁷⁷).

In light of the situation, the Anuak are added to the list of politically active ethnic groups from 2004 onwards and are coded as discriminated. In addition, the addition of the Anuak has led to the division of the previous EPR period (1995-2009) into two separate periods. The Anuaks number about 85'000 people, or about 0.12 % of the Ethiopian population. The demographic statistics for the Anuak are drawn from the 2007 Ethiopian census.

¹¹⁶⁸ [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

¹¹⁶⁹ [Bertelsmann Country Report, 2010-2014]

¹¹⁷⁰ [?]

¹¹⁷¹ [Human Rights Watch, 2005]

¹¹⁷² [Human Rights Watch, 2005]

¹¹⁷³ [Young, 2007]

¹¹⁷⁴ [Young, 2007]

¹¹⁷⁵ [Human Rights Watch, 2005]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia

From 1946 until 1951

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.2907	DISCRIMINATED
Amhara	0.2829	DOMINANT
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Tigry	0.0608	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0379	DISCRIMINATED
Christian Eritreans	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Muslim Eritreans	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Afar	0.0137	DISCRIMINATED
Anuak	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

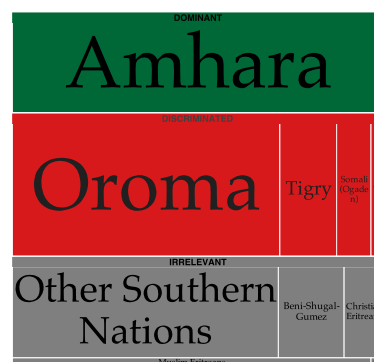


Figure 251: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1946-1951.

From 1952 until 1990

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.2907	DISCRIMINATED
Amhara	0.2829	DOMINANT
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Tigry	0.0608	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0379	DISCRIMINATED
Christian Eritreans	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Eritreans	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Afar	0.0137	DISCRIMINATED
Anuak	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

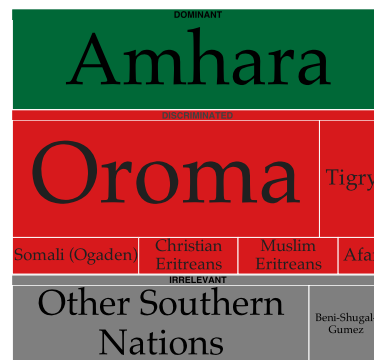


Figure 252: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1952-1990.

From 1991 until 1991

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.2907	DISCRIMINATED
Amhara	0.2829	DOMINANT
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Tigry	0.0608	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0379	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Eritreans	0.03	SELF-EXCLUSION
Christian Eritreans	0.03	SELF-EXCLUSION
Afar	0.0137	DISCRIMINATED
Anuak	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

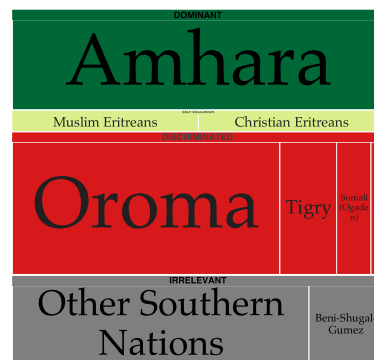


Figure 253: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1991-1991.

From 1992 until 1993

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.2907	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2829	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0379	DISCRIMINATED
Christian Eritreans	0.03	SELF-EXCLUSION
Muslim Eritreans	0.03	SELF-EXCLUSION
Afar	0.0137	DISCRIMINATED
Anuak	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

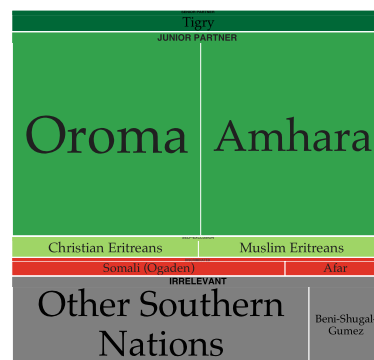


Figure 254: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1992-1993.

From 1994 until 1994

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.3439	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2695	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0622	DISCRIMINATED
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Afar	0.0173	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.0106	IRRELEVANT
Anuak	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

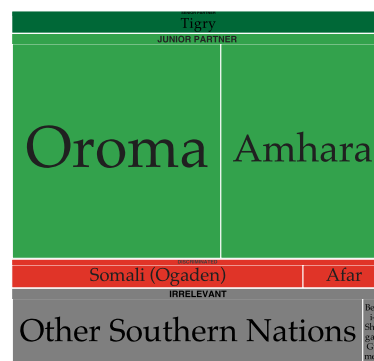


Figure 255: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1994-1994.

From 1995 until 1995

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.3439	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2695	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	IRRELEVANT
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0622	DISCRIMINATED
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Afar	0.0173	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.0106	IRRELEVANT
Anuak	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

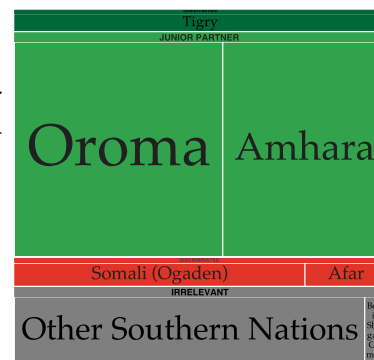


Figure 256: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1995-1995.

From 1996 until 2003

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.3439	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2695	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	POWERLESS
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0622	DISCRIMINATED
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Afar	0.0173	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.0106	POWERLESS
Anuak	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

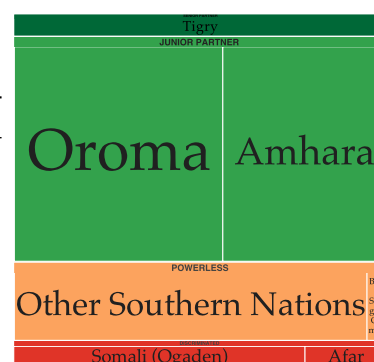


Figure 257: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1996-2003.

From 2004 until 2012

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.3439	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2695	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	POWERLESS
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0622	DISCRIMINATED
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Afar	0.0173	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.0106	POWERLESS
Anuak	0.0012	DISCRIMINATED
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

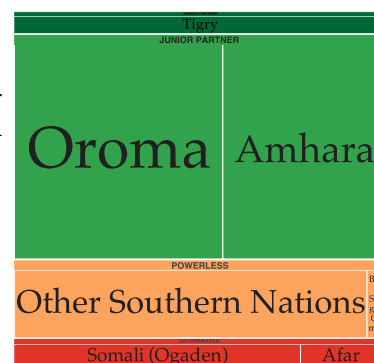


Figure 258: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2004-2012.

From 2013 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Oroma	0.3439	JUNIOR PARTNER
Amhara	0.2695	JUNIOR PARTNER
Other Southern Nations	0.2024	JUNIOR PARTNER
Somali (Ogaden)	0.0622	DISCRIMINATED
Tigry	0.0608	SENIOR PARTNER
Afar	0.0173	DISCRIMINATED
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	0.0106	POWERLESS
Anuak	0.0012	DISCRIMINATED
Harari	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

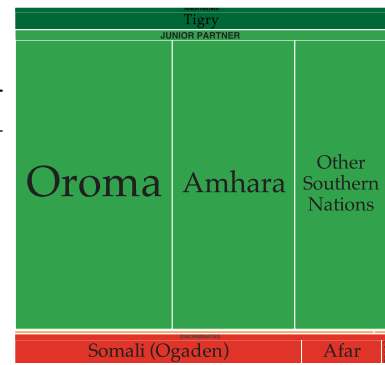


Figure 259: Political status of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2013-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Ethiopia

From 1946 until 1951

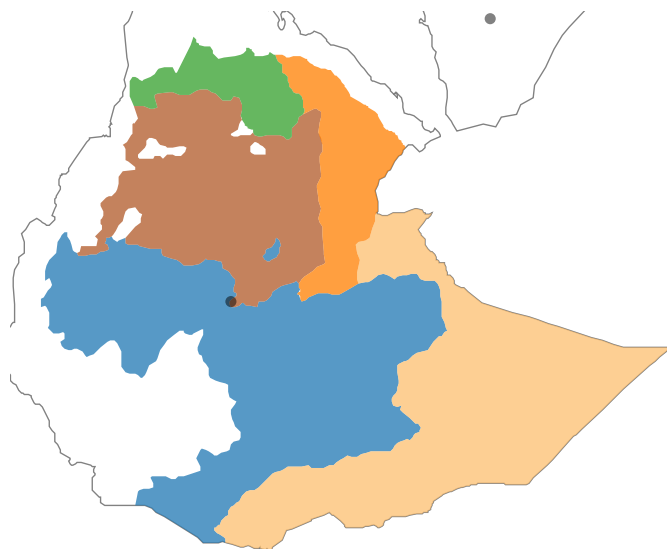


Figure 260: Map of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2013-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Oroma	330 485	Regionally based
■ Somali (Ogaden)	283 704	Regionally based
■ Amhara	178 264	Regional & urban
■ Afar	75 213	Regionally based
■ Tigry	44 960	Regionally based

Table 77: List of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1946-1951.

From 1952 until 1993

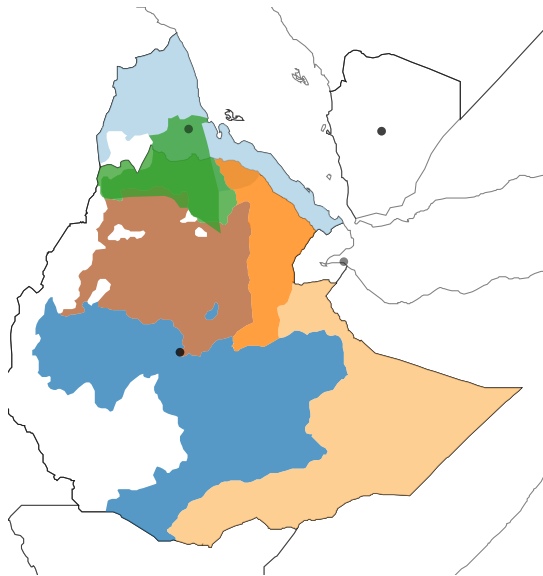


Figure 261: Map of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2013-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Oroma	330 485	Regionally based
■ Somali (Ogaden)	283 704	Regionally based
■ Amhara	178 264	Regional & urban
■ Muslim Eritreans	118 708	Regionally based
■ Afar	75 213	Regionally based
■ Christian Eritreans	63 733	Regionally based
■ Tigry	44 960	Regionally based

Table 78: List of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1952-1993.

From 1994 until 1995

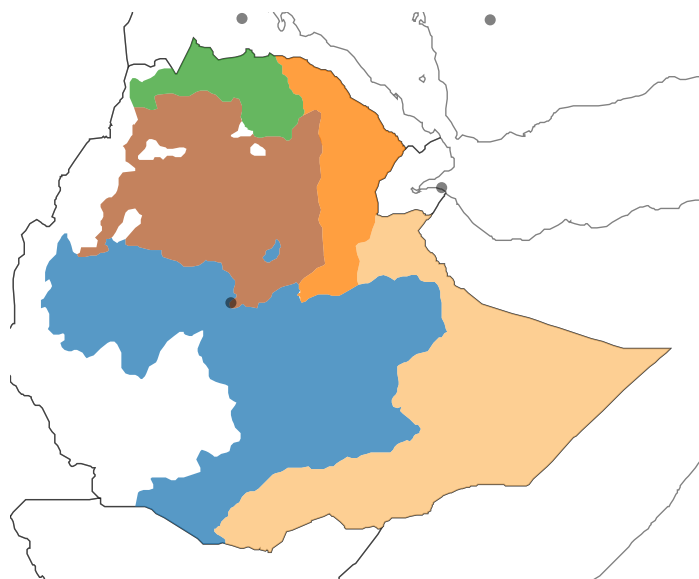


Figure 262: Map of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2013-2013.






Group name	Area in km ²	Type
 Oroma	330 485	Regionally based
 Somali (Ogaden)	283 704	Regionally based
 Amhara	178 264	Regional & urban
 Afar	75 213	Regionally based
 Tigry	44 960	Regionally based

Table 79: List of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1994-1995.

From 1996 until 2013

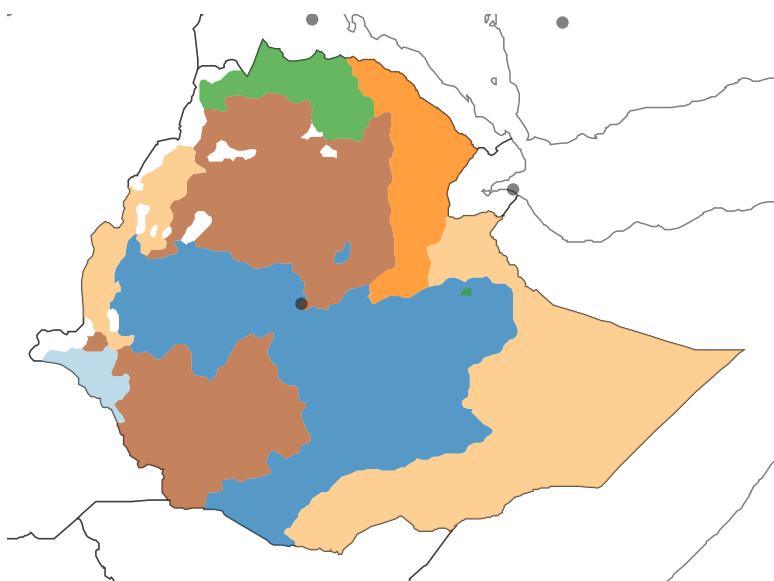


Figure 263: Map of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 2013-2013.










Group name	Area in km ²	Type
 Oroma	330 485	Regionally based
 Somali (Ogaden)	283 704	Regionally based
 Amhara	178 264	Regional & urban
 Other Southern Nations	129 073	Regionally based
 Afar	75 213	Regionally based
 Tigry	44 960	Regionally based
 Beni-Shugal-Gumez	42 614	Regionally based
 Anuak	15 831	Regionally based
 Harari	378	Regional & urban

Table 80: List of ethnic groups in Ethiopia during 1996-2013.

Conflicts in Ethiopia

Starting on 1960-12-17

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	Military faction (forces of Mengistu Neway)		1960-12-17			
Government of Ethiopia	TPLF	Tigry	1975-08-27	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Ethiopia	EPRP	Tigry	1975-12-31	No	Yes	No
Government of Ethiopia	EDU	Tigry	1977-01-31	No	Yes	No
Government of Ethiopia	EDU	Amhara	1977-01-31	No	No	No
Government of Ethiopia	EPDM	Amhara	1982-12-31	No	Yes, from EGIP	No
Government of Ethiopia	EPRDF	Oroma	1989-01-08	No	Yes	
Government of Ethiopia	EPRDF	Amhara	1989-01-08	No	Yes	
Government of Ethiopia	EPRDF	Tigry	1989-01-08	No	Yes	Yes
Government of Ethiopia	Military faction (forces of Amsha Desta and Merid Negusie)		1989-05-16			
Government of Ethiopia	Military faction (Harar garrison)		1991-05-30			

Starting on 1961-09-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	ELF	Muslim Eritreans	1961-09-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Ethiopia	EPLF	Christian Eritreans	1973-09-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Ethiopia	EPLF	Muslim Eritreans	1973-09-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1964-01-11

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	Ogaden Liberation Front	Somali (Ogaden)	1964-01-11	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Ethiopia	WSLF	Somali (Ogaden)	1976-01-04	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Ethiopia	AIAI	Somali (Ogaden)	1993-10-13	Explicit	No	No
Government of Ethiopia	ONLF	Somali (Ogaden)	1994-02-26	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1964-02-10

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	Government of Somalia		1964-02-10			

Starting on 1974-08-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	OLF	Oroma	1974-08-31	Explicit	Yes	No

Starting on 1975-06-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	ALF	Afar	1975-06-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Ethiopia	ARDUF	Afar	1996-12-31	Explicit	Yes	No

Starting on 1977-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	SALF	Somali (Ogaden)	1977-12-31	Presumed	Yes	No
Government of Ethiopia	SALF	Oroma	1977-12-31	No	Yes	No

Starting on 1982-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	SLM		1982-12-31			

Starting on 1991-10-10

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Ethiopia	IGLF	Somali (Ogaden)	1991-10-10	Explicit	Yes	

Starting on 1998-05-06

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Eritrea	Government of Ethiopia		1998-05-06			