

Some facts in comparing Oromo and Tigre ethnic groups in the present Ethiopia

No	Title	Oromo (Oromia)	Tigre (Tigray)
1	Area	284,538 km <sup>2</sup> (109,861 sq mi) (Source: Wikipedia)	41,409.95 km <sup>2</sup> (15,988.47 sq m)
2	Population	(2017) 36,000,000 (Source: <a href="#">World Ometer</a> )	(2017) 6,400,000
3	Capital	Finfinnee (Addis Ababa)	Mekelle
4	Location	Central, western and southern Ethiopia	Northernmost
5	Climate	Great physiographic diversity. Mild on higher altitudes, warm and wet to the west, warm and dry to the east.	Hot semi-arid climates
6	% of Ethiopia's population	34.5%	6%
7	Natural resources	A. Oromia is rich in gold, silver, platinum, marble, uranium, nickel, natural gas, and other mineral resources. It has several large and small rivers used for agriculture and for producing hydroelectric power. B. Wheat, Barley, Xaafi, and various agricultural products including Coffee that grows wild in some areas.	A. agricultural productivity in dryland areas is low. B. 3.89 billion tone of oil shale located in Tigray State????
8	Origin	The Oromo are Cushitic (Kushitic) people who live in the east African region known as the horn of Africa since ancient times.	Semitic who migrated from present-day Yemen
9	Unique Facts: Socio-Political System:	Gadaa - Traditional, highly developed democratic system based on age-group with defined role. It is similar to the Grecian Polis. Elected officials assume public office for non-renewable 8 year terms. Similar civilizations have been recorded in China, Maya, and Hindu.	Kingdom and dictatorship
10	Calendar:	The Oromo have developed their own unique calendar based on lunar and solar cycles. Day time begins and ends with the rise and setting of the sun. Days of the month are given names.	Ancient Coptic Calendar
11	Religion	Traditional religion, Islam, and Christian. Waqa, the Creator, is God of the traditional religion. Ayanas are the saint like divinities. Many Oromos practice the traditional religion parallel with Islam or Christianity.	Islam and Coptic Christian
12	Major Holidays	The Oromo celebrate ceremonial rites of passage known as <i>Irreecha</i> or <i>buuta</i> , as well as Islamic and Christian holidays. The Oromos have also begun celebrating an Oromo national day to remember their heroines and heroes who have sacrificed their lives trying to free their people from Ethiopian rule.	Ethiopian holidays
13	Language	<u>Oromo</u> (Afaan Oromoo), which is written with Latin characters, is the most commonly spoken language, spoken by 83.5% of the population	Sabean charaters
14	Political Organization	OPDO created by TPLF	TPLF (Tigray people liberation front)
15	Election	Does not exist (exists by name only, in reality, the OPDO officials are appointed by TPLF)	The same
16	Government	OPDO, TPLF puppet	TPLF (Tigray people liberation front) rules the whole country
17	At Present	Under state of emergency dictated by the TPLF regime and enforcement by military posts against the will of the people.	unknown

18	True Leaders of the People	In exile or in prison	does not exist or muted
19	Wants to stay on power	OPDO stay on power as long as the TPLF allows them	Wants to cling on power forever
20	What future Holds for them	The Oromo keep fighting for their freedom	??
21	Supports from their people	The OPDO support is based on personal gains from some cadres	Based on interest and pressure of ethnicity
22	Presidents of the Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hassan Ali (1992? – 1995)</li> <li>• Kuma Demeksa (OPDO) (1995 – 24 July 2001)</li> <li>• Junedin Sado (28 October 2001 – 6 October 2005)</li> <li>• Abadula Gemedla (6 October 2005 – September 2010)</li> <li>• Alemayehu Atomsa OPDO (September 2010 – Feb 2014)</li> <li>• Muktar Kedir OPDO (March 2014 – 2016)</li> <li>• Lemma Megersa September 21, 2016- Present</li> </ul> Seven times changed by TPLF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Gebru Asrat (TPLF)</a> 1991–2001</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tsegay Berhe (TPLF)</a> 2001–2010</li> <li>• <a href="#">Abay Woldu (TPLF)</a> 2010–presen</li> </ul> Nobody can change them!!
23	Ethnicity of the leaders	Oromo and non-Oromo	Tigre
24	Where the former leaders are?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hassan Ali (Oromo) - in exile</li> <li>• Kuma Demeksa (Tigre) - Ambassador</li> <li>• Junedin Sado (Oromo) – in exile</li> <li>• Abadula Gemedla (unknown) – Speaker of the House</li> <li>• Alemayehu Atomsa (Oromo) – Poisoned to death</li> <li>• Muktar Kedir (Yem) - (removed by TPLF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Gebru Asrat (Tigre)</a> - TPLF Politburo member</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tsegay Berhe (Tigre)</a> - Ambassador</li> </ul>
25	Type of government in Ethiopia (in theory)	The government of Ethiopia is structured in the form of a federal parliamentary republic, where the Prime Minister is the head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government while legislative power is vested in the Parliament. <b>(All these are in theory, but in practice the power is under the control of TPLF)</b>	
26	Is Ethiopia Federal State?	For almost two decades now, <b>Ethiopia</b> has been, and is, a “ <b>Federal Democratic Republic</b> ”. The new Constitution of 1995 had explicitly declared <b>Ethiopia</b> to be a <b>federal</b> polity with nine <b>states</b> that constitute the federation. <b>But in practice Ethiopia is under the control of the TPLF minority dictatorship.</b>	
27	Is Ethiopia a democratic country?	Constitutionally <b>Ethiopia</b> is a federal <b>democratic</b> state although in practice it is dominated by one political coalition but Under the control of TPLF). The TPLF conducts every five years a shameful election and wins 100% votes.	